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## SESSIONAL PAPERS

## VOLUME 10

## THIRD SESSION OF THE TENTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

## DOMINION OF CANADA

## SESSION 1906-7



$1081702$

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(This volume is bound in two parts).

1. Report of the Auditor General, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1906. Partial report presented 9th January, 1907, by Hon. W. S. Fielding ; also 4th February; 7th February; 21st February; 22nd February, 1st March. Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 2.

2. Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1906. Presented 27 th November, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier . . . . . . . ............... Printed for loth distrilution and sessional papers.
3. Estimates of the sums required for the services of Canada for the year ending 31st March, 1908. Presented 29 th November, 1906, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.

> Printed for both distrilution and sessional papers.

3 . Supplementary Eistimates for the fiscal period of nine months ending 31st March, 1907. Presented 22nd January, 1907, by Hon. W. S. Fielding...... Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
4. Further Supplementary Estimates for the period of nine months ending on the 31st March, 1907. Presented 2nd April, 1907, by Hon. W. S. Fielding... . Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
5. Supplementary Estinates for the year ending 31st March, 1908. Presented 19th April, 1907, by Hon. W. S. Fielding $\qquad$ . Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
5a. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 31st March, 1908. Presented 25th April, 1907, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. $\qquad$ . Printed by both distribution and sessional papers.
6. List of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of Canada, as on the 31st December, 1906. Presented 25th April, 1907, by Hon. W. S. Fielding ...... ... . . Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 3.

7. Report of dividends remaining unpaid, unclaimed balances and unpaid drafts and bills of exchange in Chartered Banks of Canada, for five years and upwards, prior to December 31, 1906.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
8. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the year ended 31st December, 1906.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
9. Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada, for the yєar ended 31st December, 1906. Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 4.

10. Report of the Department of Trade and Commercs, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1906. Part I.-Canadian Trade. Presented 11th Febriary, 1917, by Hon. W. Paterson.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
10a. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the year ended 30th June, 1906. Part II.Trade of Foreign Countries and Treaties and Conventions.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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11. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1906. ,Presented 27 th November, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier...... Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
12. Inland Revenues of Canada. Excise, \&c., for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1906. Presented 18th December, 1906, by Hon. W. Templeman. ........ . Printed for both distribution and sessional pupers.
13. Inspection of Weights, Measures Gas and Electric Light, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1906. Presented 27 th November, 1906, by Hon. W. Templeman.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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14. Report on Adulteration of Foorl, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1906. Presented 3rd April, 1907, by Hon. W. Templeman..................... . Printed for both distribution and stssional papers.
15. Report of the Minister of Agriculture, for five months ended 31st March, 1906. Presented 27th November, 1907, by Hon. S. A. Fisher. .......... Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
16. Report of the Directors and Officers of the Experimental Farms, from 1st December, 1905, to 31st March, 1906. Presented 27 th November, 1906, by Hon. S A. Fisher.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
17. Criminal Statistics for the year ended 30 th September, 1906.

Printed for loth distribution and sessional papers.
17a. Census of the Northwest Provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 1906. Presented 7th February, 1907, by Hon. S. A. Fisher......... Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
17b. Return of By-elections for the House of Commons of Canada, held during the year 1906. Presented 15th April, 1907, by Hon. W. S. Fielding........ Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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18. Report on Canadian Archives, 1906

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19. Report of the Minisier of Public Works, for the fiscal year ended 30 th June, 1906. Presented 21st January, 1907, by Hon. S. A. Fisher ........... Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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19a. Reports of the International Waterways C'ommission, 1906.
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20. Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal year ended 30 th June, 1906 . Presented 9th January, 1907, by Hon. H. R. Emmerson.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
20a. Canal Statistics for the season of navigation, 1905. Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
20b. Railway Statistics of Canada for the year cnded 30th June, 1906. Presented 21st February, 1907, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
20c. First Report of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada. February 1st, 1904, to Marclı 31st, 1906. Presented 1tth March, 1907, by Hon. H. R. Emmerson.

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$21 a$. (No issue for 1906).
21b. List of Shipping issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, being a list of vessels on the registry looks of Canada on the 31st December, 1906.

Printed for both distribation and sessional papers.

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22. Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Fisheries), for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1906. Presented 27 th November, 1906 , by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
22a. Further contributions to Canadian Biology, being studies from the Marine BiologicalStation of Canada, 1902-1906. $\qquad$
$\qquad$ . Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
23. Report of the Harbour Commissioners, \&c., 1906. . Printed for both distribution and scssional papers.

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24. Report of the Postmaster General, for the year ended 30th June, 1906. Presented 27 th Noveinber, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. $\qquad$ Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
25. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year cnded 30th June, 1906. Presented 9th January, 1907, by Hon. F. Oliver. . Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
25 a. Interim Report of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, December, 1906.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
25b. Report of the Surveyor General of Dominion Lands, for the year ended 30th June, 1906.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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26. Summary Report of the Geological Survey Departinent, for the calendar year 1906. Presented 16th January, 1907, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.
. Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
26a. Annual Report of the Mineral Industries of Canada, 1905. Section of Mines.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
26b. Report on the Cascade Coal Basin, Alberta...... Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
27. Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1906. Presented 9th January, 1907, by Hon. F. Oliver. . . . . Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
28. Report of the the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, 1906. Presented 22nd February, 1907, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. $\qquad$ . Printed for both distribution and s ssional papers.

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29. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1906. Presented 25th April, 1907, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. $\qquad$ . Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
29a. Minutes of the proceedings in Conference between Members of the Governmenc and of the various Provincial Governments, assembled at Ottawa, October, 1906. Presented 9 th January, 1907, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. $\qquad$
$\qquad$ . Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
30. Civil Service List of Canada, 1906. Presented 14th January, 1907, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers,
31. Report of the Board of Civil Service Examiners, for the year ended 31st December, 1906. Presented 24th April, 1907, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. ... . . . Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
32. Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for the year ended 30th June, 1906. Presented 15th April, 1907, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.

Printed for both distribution and scssional papers.
33. Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament. Session of 1906-7. Presented 22nd November, 1906, by the Hon. The Speaker.

Printed for sessional papers.
34. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1906. Presented 11th January, 1907, by Hon. A. B. Aylesworth.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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35. Annual Report of the Militia Council of Canada, for the year ended 31st Decembcr, 1906. Presented 21st March, 1907, by Sir Frederick Borden $\qquad$ Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
36. Report of the Department of Labour, for the year ended 30th June, 1906. Presented 27 th November, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers

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37. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st March, 1906, showing: How many horses were tested for glanders with malein in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, respectively, by officials of this govermment ; names of owners of horses; name of otficial, and date of application in each case ; date when the horses were destroyed, in each casc; date the owners received compensation in each case; amount received by the respective owners, and the valuation in each case ; the variations of temperature in each case, with the highest and lowest readings; number of cases quarantined, names of owners, and period of quarantine; number of cases where retested, and the result; number of cases slanghtered after being retcsted; compensation paid, names of the owners, and the amount paid to each ; cases where horses were slanghtered after being tested, and the number of post-mortem investigations lield, with the result in each case and the names of owners. Presented 27th November, 1907. -Mr. Staples.

Not Printed.


38. The Canada Year Book, 1905. Presented 27 th November, 1906, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.

Printed separately.
39. Exchequer Court Rules (amended), General Order of 8th Octoter, 1903. Presented 27th November, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier

Not printed.
40. Statement showing the expenditure on account of Unforeseen Expenses from the 1st July, 1906, to the 22 nd November, 1906, in accordance with the Appropriation Act of 1901\%. Presented 28th November, 1966, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.

Not printed.
41. Statement of Superamuations and Retiring Aliowances in the Civil Service during the year ended 31st December, 1906, showing name, rank, salary, servicc, allowance and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired, and also whether vacancy tilled by promotion or by new appointment, and salary of any new appointee. Presented 28 th November, 1906, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.

Not printed.
42. Statement in pursuance of section 17 of the Civil Service Insurance Act, for the year ending 30th June, 1906. Presented 28 th November, 1906, by Hon. W. S. Fielding..... .... ..... Not printed.

42 $\alpha$. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 14th March, 1907, for: 1. Copics of all regulations made by the Governor in Council under section 14, chapter 13, of the Act intituled: "The Civil Service Insurance Act." 2. The number of policies issued under the said Act, giving the dates of issue. 3. The names of the policy-hoiders. 4. The premiums paid annually or otherwise on each policy. 5 . The total amount of the excess of the deduction from the salaries of said policy-holders on account of superannuation, and the deduction which would have been made had they not effected insurance under the said Act. 6. The total amount paid as death claims and the date of each payment. 7. The difference between the premiums paid, with the deduction made in excess, as stated in paragraph 5, as compared with losses through death claims with interest added at the rate of 3 pe cent on the amount lost by the government under the operations of this Act up to the 1st of March instant. Presented 8th April, 1907.-Hon. Mr. Ferguson.

Not printed.
43. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since the last session of parliament, on account of the fiscal year 1906-7. Presented 2 Sth November, 1907, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. ...... Not printed.
44. Report of the Dominion Government Expedition to Hudson Bay and the Arctic Islands on board the D. G. steamer Neptune, 1903-1904. Presented 28th Norember, 190f, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.

Printed separatcly.
45. Ordinances of the Yukon 'Ceritory, passed by the Yukon Council in the year 1906. Presented 28th November, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier..
... Not printed
46. Report of the Commissioners of Internal Economy of the House of Commons, from 21st July, 1905, to 11 t' July, 1906, pursuant to No. 9, Rules of the House. Presented 30 th November, 1906, by the Hon. The Speaker.
.Not printed.
47. The King's regulations and orders for the militia of Canada, 1906. Presented 3rd December, 1906, by Sir Frederick Borden

Not printed.
48. Regulations for Ordnance Stores Services, 1905. Presented 3rd December, 1906, by Sir Frederick Borden.
.Not printed.

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49. Report of the International Waterways Commission upon the application of the Minnesota Canal and Power Company of Duluth, Minnesota, for permission to divert certain waters in the state of Minnesota from the boundary waters between the United States and Canada. Presented 3rd Decen!ber, 1906 , by Hon. S. A. Fisher.

Not printed.
49a. Joint Report of the International Waterways Commission, Novenber 15th, 1906. Presented 3rd December, 1906, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.

Not printed.
49b. Report of the Canadian Section of the International Waterways Commission for the year 1906. Presented 23rd Jannary, 1907, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.... ............................ Not printed.
50. Tables of the population of the Northwest Provinces in 1901 and 1906. Presented 3rd December, 1906, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.

Not printed.
51. A detailed statement of all-bonds and securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, since last return, 20th March, 1906, submitted to the parlianent of Canada under section 23, chapter 19, of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 5th December, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.......................................... . . ............. ............ Not printed.
52. Return under chapter 131 (R.S.C.), intituled: "An Act respecting Trude Uuions," and submitted to parliament in accordance with section 23 of the said Act. Presented 5th December, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier

Not printed.
53. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 196, for copies of all orders in council and documents, between the first day of July, 1896, and the jresent time, relating to swamp lands; and of all letters, telegrams and other docuinents and correpondence between the government of Canada and the government of Manitoba, during the save period, wating to such lands. Presented 5th December, 1906.-Mr. Staples......... ..... . ..... ....................nnt printed.
53a. Supplementary return to No. 53. Presented 11th December, $19 C^{\circ} \ldots . . . . . . . .$. ..... Not pr intcd.
54. Return (in so far as the Department of the Interior is concerned of copies of all orders in councicil, plans, papers, and correspondence which are required to be prsented to the House of Commons, under a resolution passed on 20 th February, 1882, since the cate of the last return, under such resolution. Presented 5th December, 1906, by Hon. F. Oliver

Not printed.
55. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th Novarber, 1906, showing the number of commercial agencies for the Dominion in operation during the fiscal years 1905 and 1906 , the names of the several agents, where located, their salaries, contingent expenses, the total cost of each agency, and the aggregate cost of all the agencies comunod. Presented 6th December, 1906.Mr. Wilson (Lennox and Addington).

Not printed.
56. Return of orders in council passed under provisions of the Jominion Lands Act, affecting lands in the Yukon Territory; and of orders or ordinances passed inder the provisions of section 8 of the Yukon Territory Act, as that section was enacted by sction 3 of chapter 34, 2 Edward VII. Presented 6th December, 1906 , by Hon. F. Oliver.

Not printerl.
$5 \%$ Return of orders in councıl, under the provisions of sectin 52 of the Northwest Irrigation Act. Presented 6th December, 1906, by Hon. F. Oliver.

Not printed.
58. Return of orders in council which have been published in the Canada Gazette and in the British Columbia Gazette, between 20th January and 1st December, 1906, in accordance with provisions of subsection $(d)$ of section 38 of the regalations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion lands within the 40 -mile railway belt in the province of British Columbia. Presented Gith December, 1906, by Hon. F. Oliver

Not printed.
59. Return of orders in council which have been published in the Canceda Gazette betwecn 20th January and 1st December, 1906, in accordance with the provisions of clause 91 of the Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and its anendments. Presented 6th December, 1906, by Hon. F. Oliver

No: printed.
60. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29 th November, 1906, for a copy of the proclamations used in the elections of 1904 , in the constituencies of Selkirk, Provencher, Macdonald, Lisgar, Marquette, Souris, Brandon and Portage la Prairie. Presented 10th December, 1906.Mr. Roche (Marquette).

Not printed.
61. Report of the Ottawa Improvenent Commission for the fiscal year ended 30th Junt, 1.906. Presented 10th December, 1906, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.

Not printed.

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61 a. Orders in Council relative to the appointment of Commissioners under the provisions of chapter 10 of the Acts of 1899, intituled : "An Act respecting the city of Ottawa." Presented 28th January, 1907, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier............... .......... ..... . . ................... . . . . . Not printed.

6\%. Report of the Commissioners of the National Transcontinental Railway, under date of 9 th October, 1906, on the survess and other works under their charge for the year ended 30th June, 1906, in pursuance of subsection 2 of section 30, chapter 71, of 1903. Presented 10th December, 1906, by Hon. H. R. Einmerson.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
62.. Return to an order if the House of Commons, dated 23th November, 1906, for a copy of all reports and plans of enginees regarding the line and location of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway between the city of Quebec arl Edmundston, New Brunswick, and more particularly the city of Quebec, and Lake Pheonegamook in the county of Kamouraska. Presented 9th January, 1907.-Mr. Mouk. Not printed.
62b. Return to an address it the House of Commons, dated 28th November, 1906, for a copy of all orders in council, surveys, reurts, documents, and papers of every kind not already bronght down, touching, showing or relatir to the route of the National Iranscontinental Railway between the city of Quebec and the city of Ioncton. Presented 9th January, 1907.-Mr. Crocket ....... Not printed.
62c. Return to an address of he House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1906, for a copy of all orders in council, advertiseme ${ }^{2}$ for tenders, tenders, specifications of every kind, plans, drawings, reports, letters, telegrams, corresondence, contracts, agreements and other documents and papers of every kind, touching or relatingto the construction of a section of the Transcontinental Railway designated as "District F." from a point at or near the city of Winnipeg, to a point known as Peninsular Cr ang, wear the junctiorpoint of the Fort William branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, a distance of about 245 inile Presented 29th January, 1907.-Mr. Borden (Carleton). Not printed.

62d. Return to an address of the Huse of Commons, dated 17 th December, 1906, for a copy of all orders in council, advertisements for enders, tenders, sperifications of every kind, plans, drawings, reports, letters, telegrams, correspondelce, contracts, agreements and other documents and papers of every kind, touching or relating to the construction of a section of the Transcontinental Railway, designated as "District B," beginnigg at the north end of the Quebec Bridge and Railway Company"s bridge, in the vicinity of the city of Quebec, to a point near La Tuque, a distance of about 150 miles. Presented 29th Jannary, 1907.-Mr. Borden (Carlcton).

Not printed.
62e. Return to an order of the House of ments, \&c., now under considerat n by the Transcontinental Commission and Railway Commission pertaining $t_{0}$ ) the development andimprovement of Quebec Harbour as a maritime port and railway terminus. Presented 25th Februay, 1907.-Mr. Rolitaille

Not printed.
62f. Return to an address of the House Commons, dated 23rd January, 1907, for a copy of all papers, correspondence, reports, plans andprofiles, and estimates of costs at any time received by or filed with the Commissioners of the Ntional Transcontinental Railway, or with the Department of Railways, respecting: (a) That porion of the route of the said railway between the Quebec bridge and the vicinity of the Maine bourlary line, as the route for such portion has been approved or adopted, or respecting any suggeste variations of the location of such portion of the railway ; (b) respecting another singested route fir the said portion of the said railway between the points aforesaid, not passing by way of Lake Eichemin, and sometimes known as the Morin route. 2. For a copy of all orders in comcil approvig, adopting, or respecting any such routes between the points aforesaid. Presented 26th Februar , 1907.-Mr. Morin.

Not printed.
62g. Return to an order of the House of Cmmons, dated 4th March, 1907, for a copy of all memoranda in the possession of the government, bowing the amounts from month to month reported by the company and verified by the officers of the government, as having been duly expended in connection with the construction of the western division of the National Transcontinental Railway, whereon the governinent of Canada guarantees the bonds to the extent of 75 per cent of the cost. Presented 14th March, 1907.-Mr. Amcs.....

Not printed.
62h. Return to an order of the House of Cormmons, dated 24th April, 1907, for copies of papers in relation to the Transcontinental Railway route through New Brunswick. Presented 24th April, 1907.Hon. W. S. Fielding.

Not printed.

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13-Continued.

63. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd December, 1906, showing what properties, if any, have been purchased by the govemment during the past two years, in the city of Ottawa, between Sussex Street and Mackenzie A venue; the properties acquired by the governnent in that locality; the names of the vendors; the dates of the purchases, the price agreed upon in each case ; the superficies of the property acquired ; the date on which the government took possession in each case. Presented 11th December, 1906.-Mr. Morin ..

Not printed.
64. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 28 tli November, 1906, for a copy of all urders in council passed during the last three years, relating to the formation of any new territory or district, or the alteration of the boundaries of any territory or district in Canada. Presented 11th December, 1906.-Mr. Sifton. Not printed.
64 a. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 28 tll November, 1906, for a copy of all letters, communications, memorials, peticions, or documents, received during the past three years from the government of any province in the Dominion, or any member thereof, by the goverument of Canada, or any member thereof. relating to the extension or alteration of the boundaries of any province of Canada. Prespnted 17 th December, 1906.-Mr. Sifton.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
65. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd December, 1906, for a copy of contracts with transatlantic steamship lines, in force during the season of 1906, that were entitled by such contract to receive bonuses or subventions from the government. Presented 11th December, 1906.-Mr. Sinith (Wentworth)

Not printed.
66. Return to an order of the House of Conımons, dated 28th November, 1906, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, reports, documents and papers, with respect to filling the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of Nova Scoria, occasioned by the appointment of Honourable D. C. Fraser to the office of Lieutenant Governo:. Presented 14th December, 1906.-Mr. Borden (Carleton).

Not printed.
(66. Sessional Papers of 1906). Evidence taken before the Royal Commission on Life Insurance. Presented 26th February, 1907, by Hon. W. S. Fielding............... . . . Printed for distribution.
67. Report of the Deputy Minister of Labour on negotiations conducted by him under Conciliation Act, 1903, in connection with the strike of coal miners in the employ of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, which commenced on 9th March, 1906. Presented i4ih December, 1906, by Hon. R. Lemieux.
........ ...... Not printed.
68. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th November, 1906, for a copy of all papers and correspondence in connection with the Buckingham strike and riots. Presented 14th December, 1906, by Hon. R. Lemieux.......................... . . . . ................................... Not printed.
68a. Supplementary return to No. 68. Presented 9th January, 1907.-Mr. Bourassa........ Not priuted.
68\%. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 23 rd of January, 1907 , for a copy of all papers and correspondence having reference to the calling out of militia and to the intervention of the government in the late strikes and riots in Hamilton and Buckingham; also giving a statement showing the amonnts paid by the government and municipalities in each case, for the services of the militia in connection with strikes; together with a statement showing in which cases, if any, the government was recouped by the municipalities, the amount paid the militia, and the amounts. Presented 19th February, 1907.-Hon. Mr. David.

Not printed.
69. Return to an order of the House of Conmmons, dated 3rd December, 1906, showing all, if any, islands or portions of islands sold since the first day of $J_{11}$ y, 1896, adjoining the townships of Baxter and Gibson, in the district of Muskoka, on the Georgian Bay, and the prices received therefor, respectively. Presented 17th Decenber, 1906.-Mr. Wright (Muskoka).

Not printed.
70. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20 th Nuvember, 1906 , for a copy of all circulars sent out by the immigration office during the present year to agents of the department in the United Kingdom, and on the continent of Europe; also to booking agents in the United Kingdom and on the continent. Presented 17th December, 1906.-Mr. Chisholm (Huron)...... Not printed.
70 $a$. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1906, for a copy of all papers, circulars, instructions, or other correspondence, sent out by the Department of the Interior, or any officer thereof, relative to immigration ; and all correspondence or papers, \&c., relative thereto, from agents abroad during the year 1906, with special reference to question No. 2, on the Order Paper of 3rd December, 1906. Presented 17 th December, 1906.-Mr. Lefurgey ......... Not printed.

## COŃTENTS OF VOLUME 13-Continued.

71. Retuin to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th November, 1906, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, writs of supersedeas, and other papers, relating to the standing and different grades in the civil service, from time to time, of Henry J. Morgan, and his superannnation. Presented 18th December, 1906.-Mr. Stercert....... ........... .......... Not printed.
72. Returned to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28 th November, 1906, showing: 1 . The names of fire insurance companies which have received their chatters within the past five years. 2. The names of the parties applying for the same. 3. The amount of subscribed capital required under the charter. 4. The amount of paid-up capital required under the charter. 5. The proposed location of the head office in each case. Plesented 17 th December, 1906.-Mr. Maedonell. . Not printed.
73. Keturn to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd Decenver, 1906, showing : quantity or value of green fruit, canned fruits, and vegetables, fruit jams, preserves and jellies, classifying them wherever practicable, imported into Canada, and exported therefrom, during fach of the past ten years; stating also whether from Great Britain, United States, or other countries; and during the past two years, the quantity imported through ports of entry, first, in Eastern Provinces ; second, Prairie Provinces; third, British Columbia. Presented 9th January: 1907.-Mr. Smith (Wentworth) Not printed.
74. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17 th December, 1906, showing: 1. The total amount of duty received by the government in the fiscal year 1900 upon the respective articles named in the following items, as numbered, of the new Cnstoms Tariff, viz: Iteni 445. - Mowing machines, harvesters, self-binding or without binders, binding attachments, reapers. Item 446 .-Cultivators, ploughs, harrows, horse-rakes, seed drills, manure-spreaders, weeders and wind-mills. Item 447.Threshing machine outfit, when consisting of traction or portable engines and separators. Item 448.-Hay loaders, potato diggers, horse-powers, sepırators, n.o.p., wind-stackers, fodder or feed cutters, grain crushers, fanning mills, hay tedders, farm, road or field rollers, post-hole diggers, snaths, and other agricultural implements, n.o.p. Item 44\%-Axes, scy thes, sickles or reapiag hooks, hay or straw knives, edging knives, hoes, rakes, n.o.p., and pronged forks. Item 450. Shovel and spades, iron or steel, n.o.p., shevel and spade blanks, and iron or steel cut to shape for the sane, and lawn mowers. Item 451. -Stoves of all kinds, for coal, wood, oil, spirits or gas. 2. The total amount of duty that would have been received in the sane periud, the fiscal year of 1906, had the tariff now proposed by the government been then in force, giving such duty for each of the items $445,446,447,44,449,450$ and 451, separately. Presented 9th January, 1907.-Mr. Henclerson.

Not printed.
75. Report of the Commissioner, Dominion Police Force, for the year 1906. Presented 9th January, 1907, by Hon. A. B. Aylesworth .

Not printed.
76. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th December; 1906, for a copy of all writs, forms and instructions issued and used in and for the purposes of the plections for the zonstituency of London, in the vear 1905, and for the elections for the constituencies of East Elgin and North Bruce, in the year 1906. Presented 9th January, 1907.—Mr. Barker

Not printed.
77. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1906, for a copy of all petitions, memorials, reports, letters, documents, correspondence and papers, setting forth or relating or referring to the necessity of improved aids to navigation, and of the life-saving vessels or appliances on the Pacific coast. Presented 9th January, 1907.-Mr. Borden (Carleton)............... Not printed.
78. Returu to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th A pril, 1906, for a copy of all reports, findings and recommendations of any officer, court of inquiry or commission, respecting the loss of any steamship or vessel on the Pacific coast during the past six years, except such as have already been published in the Annual Report of the Department of Marine. Presented 9th January, 1907.Mr. Borden (Carleton).

Not printed.
79. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st March, 1906, showing: How many wrecks there were on the Pacific coast in Canadian waters in 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, and in 1906, up to date, British and foreign; number of lives lost in each wreck; the total financial loss in ships and cargoes ; the inquiries made by the government into the causes of such wrecks; the causes given for such wrecks; the results of reports made of such investigations, as to hulls or machinery, by the British Columbia inspectors; the port of registry of each vessel wrecked; the age of each ship. Presented 9th January, 1907.-Mr. Smith (Nanaimo)........................................ Not printed.

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13-Continued.

80. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10 th December, 1906, showing: The quantity of oil from the wells of the Memramcook and Dover, sold and delivered to the Intercolonial Railway, between the 1st of Januayy, 1904, and the 31st of March, 1906 ; such statement to set forth in detail the dates, quantity, price, and total value of each of such shipments. And further for a similar statement giving like information in respect of all other oil purchased from or through the agency of the New Brunswick Petroleum Company, being the output of other wells than those herein above specified. Presented 9th .January, 1907.-Mr. Barker................................. ..... Not printed.
81. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10 th December, 1006 , showing : All sums paid from 1st January, 1904, to date, to George H. Cochrane, of Moncton, for supplies furnished or services rendered the Intercolonial Railway; such statement in respect of each item in every such trausaction, when and by whom the order was given, natuse of and the quantity of goods furnished, character of services rendercd, prices paid, and the names of the parties who certified to the correctncss of his account. Presented 9th January, 1907.-Mr. Barker. .... ............ ..... Not printed.
82. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1906, giving comparative statement of the standard passenger tatiff in force on the Intercolonial Railway in 1904, and that in force at the present time, said statement to be so arranged as to show the former and present passenger rates in convenient form for purposes of comparison, in each of the following cases: 1. From Truro (a) to Hopewell, to Ncw Glasgow, to Pictou, to Antigonish, to Port Mulgrave, to Grand Narrows, to Sydney, to Glace Bay, to Louisburg ; (b) to Halifax, (e) to Londonderry, to Ainherst, to Sackville, to Shediac, to Moncton, to Cape Tormentine. 2. From Moncton (a) to Salisbury, to Sussex, to Norton, to St. John ; (b) to Kent Junction, to Weldford, to Newcastle, to Dalhousie, to Campbellton. 3. From Lévis (a) to Berthier-en-bas, to St. Thomas de Montinagny, to Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, to River du Loup, to .Risnouski, to Causapscal, to Metapedia; (b) to Drummondville, to Ste. Rosalie, to Montreal. Presented 9th January, 1907. - Mr. Ames........... Not printed.
83. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10 th December, 1906, for a copy of all reports, investigations, orders, or correspondence, since 1st Jaıuary, 1905, de ling with or touching upon alleged misconduct or remissions of duty on the part of $(\mu)$ I. L. Burrill, paymaster on the Intercolonial Railway ; (b) Moses Tracey, inspector of car cleaners ; (c) Bruce McDougall, of the Intercolonial Railway Audit Office, Moncton; together with a copy of the rules and regulations in force since above date, and at the present time, with reference to thee employees of the Intercolonial Railway. Presented 9th January, 1907.-Mr. Barker. ................................. .. .... Not printed.
84. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated of 28 th November, 1906 , for a copy of the report furnished to the government by Messieurs Brunet and Duff, of Montreal, regarding the waterpowers on the Lachine Canal. Presented 9th January, 1907.-Mr. Monk. .............. Not printed.
85. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1uth December, 1906, showing, by means of a comparative statement, the difference in rates charged, in respect of the ten classes of articles most largely carried, under the standard freight tariff in force during 1904, and that in force at the present time upon the Intercolonial Railway, from station to station, as hereinafter specified : 1. From Truro (a) to Hopewell, to New Glasgow, to Pictou, to Antigonish, to Port Mulgrave, to Grand Narrows, to Sydney, to Glace Bay, to Louisburg ; (b) to Halifax : (e) to Londonderry, to Amherst, to Sackville, to Shediac, to Moncton, to Cape Tormentine. 2. From Moncton (a) to Salisbury, to Sussex, to Norton, to St. John ; (b) to Kent Junction, to Weldford, to Newcastle, to Dalhousie, to Campbellton. 3. From Lévis (a) to Berthier-en-bas, to St. Thomas de Montmagny, to Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, to River du Loup, to Rimouski, to Causapscal, to Metapedia ; (b) to Drummondville, to Ste. Rosalie, to Montreal. Presented 9th January, 1907.--Mr. Ames........... Not printed.
86. Return of all lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, from the 1st October, 1905, to the 1st October, 1906. Presented 9th January, 1907, by Hon. F. Oliver. ............... Not mrinted.
87. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1906, for a copy of all documents relating to the application of R. C. McCracken for the northeast quarter, section 36, township 35, range 16, west of the second meridian, province of Saskatchewan ; also Mr. McCann, for the northwest quarter of the same section. Presented 9 th January, 1907.-Mr. Barr..............Not printed.
88. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th December, 1906, showing : 1. The names, ages, sexes and parentage of children attending Muscoweguan's Indian boarding school, specifying whether treaty or non-treaty Indians, the band they belong to, and whether parents alive or not. 2. Amount of government grants made to the school during the years 1904,1905 and 1906 . 3.

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13-Continued.

Amount of treaty money paid to Muscoweguan's band at the last payments, to what Indians were the payments made, and the number of children belonging to each. Presented 9th January, 1907.Mr. Lake

Not printed.
89. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1906, for: 1. A copy of the evidence taken at the investigation promised by the Minister of the Interior at the last session of parliament into the conduct of W. T. R. Preston, Commissioner of Immigration in England; together with copies of all letters, documents, and papers, in any way relating thereto. 2. Copy of the report of the party or parties who held the investigation which was promised by the Honourable Mr. Oliver, Minister of the Interior, when the matter of the dismissal of Mr. W. T. R. Preston was under discussion at the last session of parliament. 3.Of all correspondence between W.T.R. Preston and any member of the government, or any department thereof, with reference to his present appointneent. 4. And showing what government position W. T. R. Preston now holds, what his duties are, what salary he gets, what living and travelling expenses he is allowed. Presented 9th January, 1907.-Mr. Wilson (Lennox and Addington).

Not printed.
90. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 28th November, 1906, for a copy of all orders in council, agrcements, valuations, reports, memoranda, letters, telegrams, correspondence and other documents and papers, touching, relating to or concerning the grant by or on behalf of the government of Canada, of any lands in Southern Alberta, under conditions contemplating or requiring the construction of irrigation works, and all such documents as aforesaid relating to any concession or grant of about 380,575 acres of land to the Robins Irrigation Company. Presented 9th Jannary, 1907.-Mr. Borden (Carleton)

Not printed.
$90 a$. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 28 th November, 1906, for a copy of all orders in council, agreements, papers and correspondence in connection with the sale of 380,600 acres, more or less, of land in Southern Albert?, to the Robin* Irrigation Company ; and the list of shareholders of the company, and its officers. Presented 10th January, 1907.--Mr. Borden (Carleton).

Not printed.
90 l . Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd December, 1906, for a copy of all documents relating to the application of, ( $u$ ) J. T. Robins, for land in townships 10,11 and 12, ranges 7, 8, 9, $10,11,12$, west of the 4 th ; aud of (b) E. H. Cuthbertson, for land in townships $11,12,13$, ranges 7 , $8,9.10,11$ and 12, west of the 4 th, for purposes of irrigation. Presented 10 th January, 1907.Mr. Ames.

Not printed.
91. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 31d December, 1906, for a copy of all orders in council, leases, agreements, valuations, reports, memoranda, letters, telegrams, correspondence, and other documents and papers, relating to, $(a)$ the granting of grazing lease No. 2013, issued to J. D. McGregor, and of grazing lease No. 2014, issued to A. E. Hitchcock; (b) the assigmıent of said lease privileges to, or the enjoyznent of the same, by the Grand Forks Cattle Company ; (c) and further transfer or sale of said privileges by the Grand Forks Cattle Company ; (d) all transactions betwcen the government and the assigns of the Grand Forks Cattle Company. Presented 9th January, 1907.-Mr. Ames.

Not printed.
91a. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 3rd December, 1906, for a copy of all orders in council, leases, agreements, valuations, reports, memoranda, letters, telegrams, correspondence, and other documents and papers, touching, relating to, or concerning, $(a)$ the granting of grazing lease No. 2009, issued to C. E. Hall ; (b) the enjoyment of said lease privileges by C. E. Hall ; (c) the assignment of the same to the Milk River Cattle Company ; $(d)$ the enjoyment of the same by the Milk River Cattle Company; together with a statement showing all amounts received by the government by way of rentals, bonuses, or otherwise, from each of the parties herein above-mentioned, with date, amount, and object of each such payment. Presented 9th January, 1907.-Mr. Ames.

Not printed.
91b. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 3rd December, 1906, for a copy of all orders in council, leases, agreements, valuations, reports, memoranda, letters, telegrams, correspondence, and other documents and papers, touching, relating to, or concerning, ( $a$ ) the granting of grazing lease No. 2059, issued to H. P. Brown, of Grand Forke, Montana; (b) the assignment of said lease privileges to the Galway Horse and Cattle Company; and the enjoyment thereof by said company ; (c) the further assignment of said lease privileges by the Galway Horse and Cattle Company to John Cowdry. of Macleod, and his enjoyment of the same, together with a statement showing all rentals or bonuses received by the government from any of the above parties, with date, amount, and purpose of each payment. Presented 9th January, 1907.-Mr. Ames....... ... ..........Not printed.

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13-Continutd.

91 c. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 9th January, 1907, for a copy of all orders in council, agreements, valuations, reports, memoranda, letters, telegrams, correspondence and documents of every description, relating to or treating of ( $a$ ) the granting of a closed grazing lease to Brown, Bedingfield, el al ; (b) the enjoyment of and the payment for the privileges granted under said lease. Presented 7 th February, 1907.-Mr. Ancs.

Not printed.
$91 d$. Return to an oruer of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1907, for a copy of all applications for the lease of grazing lands within the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, between the 1st day of February, 1905, and the 1st day of August, 1905. Presented 19th April, 1907.-Mr. McCarthy (Culgary).

Not printrd.
92. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th November, 1906, showing: 1. All sums of money paid to the North Atlantịc Trading Company, or on their order, to 1st November, 1906, with dates, sums, and names of persons to whom paid. 2. All correspondence between the North Atlantic Trading Company and the government, or any member thereof, or any department, since 1 st January, 1906. Presented 9th January, 1907.-Mr. Wilson (Lennox and Addinyton) . . Not printed.
$\mathbf{9 2}$ a. Return to an order of tlie House of Commons, dated 17 th December, 1906, showing: 1. All claims made on the government by the North Atlantic Trading Company, since the 31st March, 1906. 2. All amounts paid to the said North Atlantic Trading Company by the govermment of Canada, (a) on account of bonuses; ( $b$ ) on account of disbursements, since the 31st March, 1906. 3. A copy of all correspondence had by the government with the said North Atlantic Trading Company since the 31st March, 1:06, up to the 1 st December, 1906, and of all letters and accounts received from the said conrpany between the above dates. Presented 15th January, 1907.-Mr. Monk.... Not printed.
$\mathbf{9 2} b$. Report of C. H. Beddoe, accountant of the Department of the Interior, of an audit of the books and accounts of the North Atlantic Trading Company. Presented 1st March, 1907, hy Hon. F. Oliver.

Printed for both distribution and scssional papers.
92c. Extract from a Report of the Privy Council, approved by the Governor Gieneral on the 19th February, 1907, respecting continental immigration and certain comnissions to steamship booking agents. Presented 14th March, 1907, by IIon. F. Oliver. ...... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Not printed.
93. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th December, 1906, showing: All sums paid or credits given by the Record Foundry Company, of Moncton, in respect of purchases from the Intercolonial Railway of scrap iron, copper, babbit metal, lead, sheet lead, and scrap metal of every des. cription, between 1st January, 1904, and 31st March, 1906 ; said statement to further show date and amount of every such transaction, character, quantity and prict per pound, of material purchased and whether and in what instances the same has bcen offered in public conpetition or sale by tender. Presented 9th January, 1907.-Mr. Barkcr....

Not printed.
94. Return to an order of the House of Cnmmons, dated 14 th May, 1906, for a copy of all correspondence, reports, documents and papers relating to any dealings, transactions or negotiations between the government and any company, association, syndicate, or any person or persons on behalf of any company, association or syndicate, who have purchased or acquired, or arranged to purchase or acquire, public lands from the government since 1898 ; also a statement giving the nanses, head offices and addresses of the said respective companies, associations and syndicates, together with the amount of land purchased, acquired, or arranged to be purchased or acquired, and the price paid or agreed upon; also a statement giving the names, addresses and occupations of any person or persons, other than companies, associations or syndicates, who have purchased or acquired, or arranged to purchasc or acquire, public lands from the government since 1 st January, 1898, in areas of more than 160 acres in each instance, and a statement of the area of such lands in each instance; also a copy of all correspondence with such persons, and all documents and papers relating to the sale or disposal of such lands. Presented 10th January, 1907.-Mr. Borden (Carleton). ......... Not printed.
95. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1906, for a copy of all orders in council, instructions, reports, letters, telegrams, cor pondence and other papers of every kind relating to the negotiations for the Songhees Indian Reserve, and especially all such papers as aforesaid relating to the recent mission of Mr. Pedley, Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, to the province of British Columbia. Presented 11th January, 1907.-Mr. Borden (Curleton).

Not printed.
96. Retirn to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10 th Deceniber, 1906, showing the following data: (1) The name of the present homesteader on southeast quarter, section 12 , township 30 , range 2, wcst of 5th meridian ; (2) date of his entry ; (3) by whom it was made ; (4) where was it

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13-Continued.

made ; (5) who was the first to make homestead entry therefor ; (6) by whom was the first entry cancelled; (7) who was the next applicant, and what was the date of the application; (8) the names of any other applicants, if any, for this homestead, and the dates of application; all correspondence in regard to this quarter-section. Presented 11th January, 1907.-Mr. Hughes (Victoria).

Not printed.
97. Retnrn to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th May, 1906, showing in detail for each year, from 1886 to 1906 , inclusive ; 1. A statement of all goods supplied to Mr. Speaker's apartments, and to the various offices and apartments of the House of Commons, and the amounts paid therefore. 2. All inventories of goods in Mr. Speaker's apartments, and in the various offices and apartments of the House of Commons, taken by the Sergeant-at-Arms, as keeper of the furniture and fittings of the House, or other officers of the Hcuse, and any report of the Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, or other officer of the House, with reference thereto, the goods supplied, their condition, and the character and disposition of the same. 3. A copy of all correspondence had beiween Mr. Speaker and any member of the Internal Economy Commission, the Clerk of the House, the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other officer of the House of Commons, and the Auditor General, in reference to the purchase, payment, checking, distribution, replenishing, disposal, condition and character of the same. 4. A copy of all resolutions passed by the Cominission of Internal Economy in reference to the above matters. Presented 11th January, 1907.--Mr. Belcourt.

Not printed.
98. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 5th June, 1906, for : 1. A copy of the petitions signed by the citizens of Quebec protesting against the choice of the place where Sir Charles Ross has built his rifle factory. 2. A copy of the petitions sent by certain persons asking the government to increase the land placed at the disposition of Sir Charles Ross. 3. A copy of the plan of the land placed at the disposition of Sir Charles Ross. 3. A copy of the plan of the land leased by the government to Sir Charles Ross for the purpose of his rifle factory. Presented Gith December, 1906.-Hon. Mr. Landry.
. Not printed.
98 $a$. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1907, for copies of all documents and all correspondence concerning the ercction of the Ross rifle factory on the Plains of Abrahain, Quebec. Presented 14th March, 1907.-Mr. Luvergne (Montmagny).................... Vot printed.
98t. Return to an adicess of the House of Commons, dated 10 th December, 1906, for a copy of all contracts betwcen the Ross Riffc Company and the government, or Department of Militia, for the supply of rifes, ammunition or other articles, and all orders in conncil, correspondence, reports, documents and papers, relating to such contracts, or to the subject-matter thereof, and to the operations of the company and its dealings with the government, or any department thereof, including the Department of Customs. Presented 14th March, 1907.-Mr. Worthington. . Not printed.
98 c. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 27 th November, 1906 , for a copy of all correspondence exchanged between the government and the Ross Rifle Company or any other association or military body or any person whomsnever, or between the various departments of the government on the subject of the Ross rifle, of the inspections which it has undergone, of the improvements which have been suggested, of the complaints which have been inade, or of the reports which have been made. Presented 13th March, 1907.-Hon. Mr. Landry.

Not printed.
98d, Supplementary return to No. 98b. Presented 3rd April, 1907......................... . . Not printed.
9Se. Supplementary return to No. 98c. Presented (Senate) 4th April, 1907................. Not printed.
99. Revised Statutes of Sanada, 1906, volumes 1, 2 and 3. Prasented 14th January, 1907, by Hon. A. B. Aylesworth.

Printed separately.
100. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th January 1907, showing: The imports hy provinces into Canada for home consumption, from the United States, and the exports of the same from Canada to the United States, and the duty on the same, giving the present Canadian duty and the United States duty, for the past twelve months, ending 1st October, 1906, on the following agricultural articles : Live pork, cattle; horses, beef and pork dressed, beans, corn, barley, buckwheat, peas, wheat, sugar, beets, eggs, hay, butter, cheese, apples, evaporated or otherwise, vegetables, green peas, tomatoes, peaches, plums, pears, including all canned vegetables, and lard, and tobacco, raw. Presented 15th January, 1907.-Mr Clements . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Not printed.
101. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1906, for a copy of all correspondence between the Marine Department and the provincial government of British Columbia, or any member thereof, concerning the building of a road or trail along the coast line of Vancouver Island, for the purpose of lendingassistance to distressed mariners. Presented 15th January, 1907.-Mr. Smith (Nanaimo).

Not printed.

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—Continued.

102. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1906, for a copy of all correspondence and papers in connection with the investigation into the provisioning of government steamer Kestrcl, during the year 1905, and a copy of the report of the investigation. Presented 15th January, 1907.-Mr. Foster

Not printed.
102a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th January, 1907, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, memcranda and other documents and papers, respecting supplies purchased or ordered for or in connection with the government steaner Kestrel, from January 1st, 1903, up to the present time, including all correspondence between any department, officer or agent of the guvernment, and the captain of the said steamer. Presented 12th April, 1907.-Mr. Reid (Grenville).

Not printed.
103. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10 th December, 1906, showing the local and general tariffs of each and every through transportation line, railuay or steamship line, giving in detail the rates upon each class of commodity from station to station; and also upon commodities passing through Canada, or from Canada to foreign countries, or to Great Britain and Ireland. Presented 17th January, 1907.-Mr. Hughes (Victoria).

Not printed
104. Return to an order of the House of Commons, datcd 3rd December, 1906, showing for five years past the annual shipments across the Atlantic of : butter, cheese, apples, pears, other fruits and other products, classifying them (a) in cold storage ; (b) in cool air compartnents; (c) in ordinary storage. Presented 17 th January, 1907.-Mr. Smith (Wentworth).

Not printcl.
105. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated $2 \times$ th November, 1906 , for a copy of all orders in council, reports, letters, telegrams, correspondence, memoranda and other documents and papers, relating to or in any way touching the purchase or acquisition of land in or near the city of Halifax, since 1st January, 1902, for the pupose of constructing thereon a round-house or machine shop. Presented 17th January, 1907.-Mr. Barker.

Not printed.
[06. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 19 th June, 1906 , for'copies of all correspondence between the Imperial authorities and the government of Canada relating to the uniform to be worn upon state occasions by privy councillors of the cabinet, pricy councillors not of the cabinet, deputy heads of departments, and by any other of the government officials. Presented 16 th Jaruary, 1907.-Hon. Mr. Landry
. Not printed
107 . Return to an address of the Senate, dated 7 th December, 1906 , for copies of all correspondence res. pecting a site or sites for a public building in the town of Clace Bay, Nova Scotia, between any member of the government and all other parties; the area of the sites, the price of each, the date of the purchase, the date of each payment, the name of the seller of each site, the report or reports of the govermment engineer, showing lots recommended and those not recommended by him, and all notes of memoranda referring to said sites. Presented llith January, 1907.-Hon. Mr. McDonald (Cape Breton)

Not printed
10S. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 5th December, 1906, for a copy of all the correspondence exchanged between the department of marine and fixheries, or any person or any company whatsoever on the subject of the stranding at Matane of the steanter Kensington, as well as of the inquiry which has been made into this subject and of the judginent rendered by the commissioner making the inquiry. Presented 16th January, 1907.-Hon. Mr. Landry...... ... ............ Not printed.
109. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 28 th November, 1906 , of imports of oxide of aluminum for the years $1903,1904,1905$ and to date, 1906, with values. Presented 16th January, 1907.-Hon. Mr. Domville

Not printed.
109a. Return to an order of the Senate, lated 28 th November, 1906 , giving the anount of aluminum exported for the years 1903, 1904, 1905 and to date, 1906, with values. Presented 16th January, 1907.--Hon. Mr. Domıille... . . . ....... .................. .............................. . Not printed.
110. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, showing, in the case of every homestead against which, duing the years 1904 and 1905, a report of non-compliance with the law, or a demand for cancellation has been received by the D(minion land office or offices; giving $(a)$ the location of said quarter-section, range, township, and meridian ; (b) the name and address of the party by whom the original entry was made; $(e)$ the natne and address of the party or parties (if there have been several) who endeavoured to lodge cancellations; (d) the reason alleged by complainaints why cancellation of entry should be allowed; $(c)$ whether warning of threatened cancellation was served upon the alleged delinquent; $(f)$ the action taken by the department in each case. Presented 21st January, 1907.-Mr. Ames

Not printed.

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13-Continued.

111. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 10th December, 1906, for a copy of all orders in council, agreements, contracts, reports, telegrams, letters, and other documents, relating to any agreement between the government, or any departmtnt of the government, and Mr. W. A. D. Lees, or any other person or persons, for fencing a part or tract of land near Fort Saskatchewan, in Alberta; and all such documents and papers aforesaid, relating to the maintenance of such fence. Presented 21st January, 1907.-Mr. Roche (Marquette).
. Not printed.
112. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17 th December, 1906, for a copy of the ordinance or regulation of the Canadian militia by which young men following the three months' short course, day attendance, are stipulated as having no right to any indemnity for their services; also a copy of the ordinance or regulation of the Canadian militia by which young men from the country are not entitled to any pay for provisionary course, night attendance. Presented 21st January, 1907.-Mr. Robitaillc.

Not printed.
113. Extract from a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by the Governor General on the 24th day of December, 1906, in relation to the leasing of the Beauharnois Canal, in order to its utilization for the devclopment of electricity for lighting and industrial purposes. Presented 21st January, 1907, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier Not printed.
114. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th January, 1907, showing: 1. All amounts which have been since 1st July, 1904, expended, chargeable to capital account, upou the strengthening of bridges along the line of the govermment railways. 2. The estimated cost of each work, which it is proposed to carry on during the fiscal year 1907-8. Presented 21st January, 1907.-Mr. Crocket.

Not printed.
115. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th January, 1907, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions and other papers, addressed to, or received by the department of railways and canals, from any persons, organizations, or associations, asking for the institution of a system of annuities for employees on the Intercolonial Railway. Presented 21st January, 1907.-- Mr. Macdonald.

Not urinted.
116. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26 th March, 1906 , for a statement containing the following information concerning the water-powers in the possession and under the control of the Dominion government. 1. The province and the locality within the province where the water-power is situated. 2. A summary of the report or reports made to the government on such water-power, if any report has been made, with date of the report and name of the party who has reported. 3. The power susceptible of being developed. 4. If under lease or alienated in any way, the name of lessee or purchaser, date, duration and condition of lease or purchase. 5. If under lease or alienated, whether public tenders were called for through the newspapers before lease or alienation took place. 6. If under lease or alienated, whether any report was sought and obtained by the government previous to such alienation, and by what officer such report was made to the government, and the purport of such report, as well as its date. 7. If under lease or alienation in any way, the amount due the government for rent or price of sale and arrears. 8. If under lease or alienated, whether the conditions of alienation have been fulfilled. Presented 21st January, 1907.-Mr. Monk.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
$116 a$. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 28 th November, 1906, for : 1. A copy of the contract or agreement by which the government has leased or alienated the water-powers on the Soulanges canal ; of the tenders, if any were invited, before the disposal of said water-powers; and of any and all correspondence concerning the said powers before the disposal of the same by the government. 2. A copy of the order in council disposing of said water-powers. 3. A copy of all transfers of said water-powers since the original alienation of the same; of all correspondence relating to said transfers; and of olders in council authorizing or ratifying said transfers. 4. A copy of all reports and estimates in the possession of the government in regard to the extent and value of water-powers on the Soulanges canal. Presented 14th February, 1907.-Mr. Monk.... Not printed.
116 $b$. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th December, 1906, showing: (1) The waterpowers, and location of same, along the Trent Canal waterways, still in possession of the government of Canada; (2) those along tributary waters under the same control ; (3) the water-powers that have been leased, or otherwise disposed of ; (4) the teams in each case ; (5) the nature of the title in each instance. Presented 14th February, 1907.-Mr. Hughes (Victoria).

Not printed.
116 c. Return to an order of the House of Conımons, dated 27 th February, 1907, for copies of all reports and other papers in connection with the choice of the eastern outlet for the Trent Valley Canal. Presented 27 th February, 1907.-Mr. Emmerson
... Not printed.

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13-Continued.

$116 d$. Report of E. J. Walsh, C.E., Engineer in charge of the surveys on the Trent Valley Canal, from Lake Simcoe to Georgian Bay, accompanied by plans, profiles and estimates. Presented 15th March, 1907, by Hon. H. R. Emmerson. $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
117. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1906, for a copy of all letters, telegrams or documents of any description, relating to, (a) the appointment of Mr. F. W. Aylmer to the position of resident engineer of the Dominion Public Works at Winnipeg ; and (b) his resignation of said position, together with all letters, telegrams, \&c., interchanged between Mr Aylmer and any official of the public works department, in this connection. Presented 21st January, 1907. Mr, Ames.

Not printed.
118. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 28 th November, 1906, for a copy of all correspondence, tenders, offers of lease or purchase or occupation, of water powers under the control of the government of Canada, and of any deed of alienation of the same, whether by lease or otherwise, situate within one hundred miles of the city of Montreal. Presented 21st January, 1907. - Mr. Monk.

Not printed.
119. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th January, 1907, for a copy of all papers and correspondence in connection with registered letters lost between Bethany and Millbrook, and other points in the county of Durham; more especially concerning a letter posted by one Jostph Hadden, of Bethany, to the Bank of Toronto, at Millbrook. Presented 24th January, 1907.-Mr. Ward.

Not printed.
120. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd Deceinber, 1906, for a copy of all thermograph records of temperature on ocean-going vessels taken during the past season; stating uames of vessel, and date of sailing, and port from whence sailing ; also, stating if in cold storage chambers, cool air chambers, ventilated chambers, or unventilated chambers; also, in case of ventilated chambers, stating the method of ventilation. Presented 24th January, 1907. - Mr. Smith (Wentworth).

Not printed.
121. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 17 th December, 1906 , for a copy of : 1 . All reports made from time to time by the officers of the topographical surveys branch of the department of the interior, in reference to land in townships $10,11,12$ and 13 , ranges $7,8,9,10,11,12$ and $!3$, west of the 4 th, and townships 7,8 and 9 . ranges $8,9,10$ and 11 , west of the 4 th. 2. Orders in councll dated the 13th December, 1886, and 21st December, 1897, setting apart certain lands, viz.: those portions of the south half of seccion 7, the northwest quarter of section 9 , and section 21, lying south and east of the river, township 12 , range 12 ; that part of section 35 lying south and east of the river, township 11, range 13 , and those portions of sections 1 and 2 , lying east of the river in township 12, range 13 , all west of the 4 th meridian, as reserved for watering of stock. 3. Report of inspection referred to in order in council of 21 st December, 1903 , showing that the land referred to in orders in council dated 13th December, 1886, and 21st December, 1897, were no longer required for the purpose for which they were reserved. 4. All other reports made from time to time to date by officers of the department of the interior regarding the character and fertility of the soil, climate, rainfall, water supply, or topographical features of the area, or any part of the area described in paragraph 1 of this resolution. Presented 28th January, 1907.-Mr. Ames . . . . . ...... Not printed.
122. Orders in Council authorizing the granting of permits to foreigners and foreign corporations to bring fresh fish in American bottoms to any port in British Columbia, to land such fresh fish at such port without payment of duties and tranship the same in bond to any part of the United States of America, \&c. Presented 28th January, 1907, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier .

Not printed.
123. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28 th November, 1906 , for a copy of all correspondence between the government, or any member or official thereof, and any member of the Royal Insurance Commission, or Mr. Shepley, K.C., or Mr. Tilley, barrister, or any other person employed by or on behalf of the government, relating in any way to the work of the commission, to the subjects and methods of conducting the inquiry, to suggestions as to what witnesses be called, what information be sought, and from whom; together with any reports received or transmitted in reference to the above; and also, for a copy of all instructions issued by the government, or any member thereof, to the commission, or any counsel employed thereat. Presented 29th January, 1907.-Mr. Borden (Carleton)

Not printed.
123a. Report of the Royal Commission on Life Insurance. Presented 26th February, 1907, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. $\qquad$
$\qquad$ .Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13-Continued.

123b. Supplementary return to $123 a$. Memorandum of exhibits by companies. Presented 6th March, by Hon. W. S. Filding. Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
123c. Supplementary Report of the Royal Commission on Life Insurance See No. 12.3u.
123 d . Return to an address of the Senate dated 14th March, 1907, for the papers referred to as Exhibits Nos. 682, 686, 688, 737, 738, 740, and 741, in Sessional Paper No. 123b, being a supplementary return laid on the table of this house during the present session of parliament. Presented 4th April.-Hon. Mr. Ferguson.

See No. $123 z$.
124. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 16th January, 1907, showing: The tenders called for the supply of sleepers for any part whatsoever of the Transcontinental Railway by the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway. Who are the tenderers. What are the prices asked by each of them. Who obtained the contract. At what price and for what quantity. Has the contractor begun the execution of his contract. What quantity has he delivered up to this date. To whom, and at what place. What amount of money has he received in payment. Presented 24th January, 1907.-Hon. Mr. Landry.

Not printed.
125. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1906, for a copy of all corres. pondence between the five companies and the one individual whose hydraulic mining leases were cancelled during the past year, and the govermment, or any department thereof. Presented 29th January, 1907. - Mr. Roche (Marquettc).

Not printed.
126. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th January, 1807, for a copy of all papers and correspondence during the past year in connection with the leasing of any lands adjacent to Lake Manitoba for sporting or other purposes. Presented 29th January, 1907.-Mr. Schaffrer.. Not printed.
127. Keturn to an address of the House of Cominons, dated 2Sth Noven, ber, 1906, for a copy of all correspondence between the govermment of Canada and the government of Australia, or any officials thereof, with reference to tariff preferences between the two countries ; and all orders in council in reference thereto, for the years 1904, 1905, 1906. Presented 29 th January, 1907.-Mr. Borden (Carleton).
. Not printed.
128. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd December, 1906, showing the number of acres of Indian lands sold in each year since 1896 , with the pice received per acre, and where selected in each case; a statement of the manner in which said lands were sold in each case per acre, whether by public tender or private sale. If sold by tender, in how many papers were adrertisements printed, in each cast ; also, giving the number of days from first appearance of such notice until tenders were closed, in each case ; the anount paid the Indians, the expenses connected with the sales, and where the balance of these sales was deposited; also, a copy of all leases given by this government of Indian lands in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, since 1896 ; with a statenment showing how such lands were leased, either by public tender or by private arrangement. Prescuted 29th January, 1907.--Mr. Armstrony.

Not printed.
129. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th January, 1907, showing: 1. How many cheese curing buildings in all have been erected or provided by the govermment. 2. Where they are located. 3. The cost of each one, including care, and any other expense or expenses in connection therewith. 4. The charge, if any, made to the users of them. 5. What amount the govirment paid for transporting cheese from the factory to the curing rooms. The cost in connection with each factory, and the aggregate of all such costs up to date. 6. Who paid the charge for transpertation from curing room when shipping; and if paid by the government, the aggregate of such costs to date. 7. The number of cheese manufacturers who have taken advantage of these curing rooms, and how many cheese have been stored by each, year by year, and the length of time each consignment has remained in the curing room. 8. The intention of the government to continue the use of these curing roums for the future, or to extend them. 9. What disposition is to be made of those now owned by the government. Presented 1st February, 1907.-Mr. Sproulc.... Not printed.
130. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th December, 1906, for a copy of all papers, and correspondence between the department of marine and fisheries and any person or persons, with reference to the sending of assistance and lifeboats to the relief of vessels recently wrecked on the north side of Prince Edward Island ; and also papers and correspondence with reference to establishing life-saving stations and apphances at different points around the coast of Prince Edward Island. Presented 4 th February, 1907.-Mr. Lefurgey.

Not printed.

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13-Continued.

131. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd December, 1906, for a copy of all correspondence and documents on file referring to the sale of any timber upon what is known as the "Light House" reserve, on Hope Island, in the Georgian Bay. Presented 4th February, 1907.Mr. Bennett.

Not printed.
132. Copies of all correspondence between the Clerk of the Senate, and the Department of the Auditor Geueral, and that of the Department of Justicc, reiating to the payment of sessional indeninity and travelling expenses to senators. Yresented 1st February, 1907, by the Hon. The Speaker.

Not printed.
133. Pay and Allowances Regulations for the Canadian militia, to have effect from the 1stJanuary, 1907. Presented 6th February, 1907, by Sir Frederick Borden.

Not printed.
134. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30 th January, 1907, for a copy of all accounts, vouchers, correspondence, documents and papers relating to the purchase of supplies forwarded or intended to be forwarded to Kingston, Jamaica, for the relief or assistance of sufferers from the recent disaster in that city. Presented 6th February, 1907.--Mr. Taylor.

Not printed.
135. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 23rd February, 1907, asking for the production before the house of all papers, onders, rules, charges, reports of inquiries, evidence, and judgment rendered, by any council of war or court-martial whatsoever, concerning a soldier of the ordnance corps by the name of Télesphore Roy, at Quebec, accused and found guilty of any offence whatsoever, and sentenced on that account to cells and hard labour; together with all documents relating to this matter, before and after the charge and the judgment of the military cout ; the names of the complainant, of the officers who sat on the court-martial, of the defender of the accused, of those who confirmed the judgment; and a copy of the record upon which were based both the judgment of the court inartial and the confirmation by superior authority of the judgment rendered. Presented 6th February, 1907.-Hon. Mr. Landry.

Not minted.
136. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 10 th December, 1906, for a copy of all orders in council, contracts, reports of experts or officials, and of all correspondence relating to the adoption and purchase of 250 subtarget guns, by the department of militia, and especially all letters passing between the Ontario Sub-Target Company (Limited), Mr. J. H. Jewell, Mr. Hartley Dewart, K.C., or any director or shareholder of the Sub-Target Company, and the Minister of Militia, or his private secretary, in reference to purchases or contracts, or agreements to purchase, either proposed or consummated, and payments made thereon or in pursuance thercof. Presented 7th February, 1907. - Mr. Foster.

Not printed.
136a. Supplementary return to No. 136. Presented 20th March, 1907......................... . Not printed.
137. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 30th January, 1907, for a copy of docunients relating to the Metlakatla Indian Reserve, that is to say, a certain agreement with the province of Prince Edward Island in or about the year 1876, and mentioned in an order in council bearing date 2nd April, 1906, the said order in council and all recent correspondence dealing with the reserve. Presented 7th February, 1907.-Mr. Borden (Carleton).

Not printed.
138. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 28th November, 1906, for a copy of all orders in council, agreements, valuations, reports, memoranda, letters, telegrams, correspondence, documents and papers, in connection with the sale or grant by the governerent of Canada, or any depart. ment thereof, since 1st January, 1905, of any public lands or public domain, other than to actual settlers. Presented 7th February, 1907.-Mr. Borden (Carleton)....................... Not printed.
139. Return of the names of all persons appointed to or promoted in the Civil Service of Canada, during the calendar year 1906. Presented 14th February, 1907, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier....... Not printed.
140. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 28 th January, 1907, for a copy of all orders in council, rules or regulations governing the operation and management of the Government Printing Burean. Presented 14th February, 1907.--Mr. Verville

Not printed.
141. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd December, 1976, for a copy of all correspondence concerning the retirement from office of Mr. Talbot, late postmaster at Cannington, Ontario. Presented 14th February, 1907.-Mr. Hughes (Victoria).

Not printed.
142. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th January, 1907, showing what life-saving stations are maintained on the sea coasts and inland waters of Canada, when the same were erected, respectively, and at what cost, respectively, and the cost of maintenance of each of same, during the last ten years. Presented 14th February, 1907.-Mr. Boyee......... ................. Not printed.

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13-Continued.

143. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 30 th January, 1907, for a copy of all papers, memorials, memorandums, documents and correspondence between the provincial assembly and provincial government of Manitoba, and the Dominion Parliament and Dominion Governmen? during the past ten years, in reference to the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba. Presented 18th February, 1907.-Mr. Roche (Marquettc).

Not printed.
144. Despatches and orders in council relative to Colonial Conference, 1907, frim 20th April, 1905, to 15th February, 1907. Presented 18th February, 1907, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
145. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 28th January, 1907, for a copy of all orders in council, letters, papers, correspondence and documents relating to or connected with the resignation of Mr. Alexander Henderson as judge of the county court of British Columbia. Presented 18th February, 1907.-Mr. Borden (Carleton).
. Not printed.
146. Returı to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th Februaly, 1907, showing the number of persons employed in the House of Commons, $(a)$ as permanent employees, and in what capacity ; ( $b$ ) as sessional employees, and in what capacity ; (c) the salary of each such employee; (d) the name of each employee of the house, or connected with the service of the house, as translators or otherwise, not living at Ottawa ; (c) where each employee lives, and what his salary or remuneration is. Prescnted 18th February, 1907.-Mr. Bergcron.
.Not printed.
146 $a$. Return to an order of the Honse of Commons, dated 6th February, 1907, showing where all the clerical work of the House of Commons is done, $(a)$ the ordinary rontine work; ( $b$ ) all the translation ; (c) how much is paid to translators not living in Ottawa, or working at their homes in Ottawa, per day, or how paid ; $(d)$ how much was paid last year for all such services in the House of Contmons. Presented 18th February, 1907.-Mr. Bergeron.
.Not printed.
147. Copy of order in council respecting the landing of fresh fish in American bottoms and the purchase of supplies by such vessels, in ports of British Columbia,-and also copy of instructions to the collector of customs, Vancouver, B.C., respecting the same. Presented 19th February, 1907, by Hon. W. Paterson .
. . Not printed.
148. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1907, for a copy of all orders in council, reports, letters, telegrans, accounts, vouchers, documents and other papers since the 1st January, 1902, relating to the surrender of the whole or any portion of the Nipissing Indian Reserve. Presented 20th February, 1907.-Mr. Taylor...

Not printed.
149. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 29th of January, 1907, for copies of all reports received by the government or any member thereof, relating to the establishment of an experimental branch farm in Prince Edward Island, and any order in council made regarding the same; also a statement showing what tract of land, if any, has been purchased for the purposes of the said farm, where it is located, the number of acres acquired, the price paid for the same, and the name of the vendor. Presented 19th February, 1907.-Hon. Mr. Ferguson.
. Not printed.
150. Return (in sar as the department of the interior is coucerned) to an address of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1907, for a copy of all orders in council in connection with the land grants or subsidies to the following railways: The Manitoba and Southeastern Railway Company, the Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Company, the Hudson Bay Railway Company, the Winnipeg and Great Northern Railway Company, and all other railways now part of The Canadian Northern Railway Company's system, west of the province of Ontario. Presented 21st February, 1907.-Mr. McCarthy (Calgary).
. Not printed.
151. Correspondence respecting the vacancy on the Bench of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. Presented 21st February, 1907, by Hon. A. B. Aylesworth.

Not printed.
152. A statement fof the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, as on 31st December, 1906. Presented 22nd February, 1907, by the Hon. The Speaker...........Not printed.
153. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1907, showing: In respect of items "Loconotive and car shops, and land purchase at Moncton, $\$ 540,000$ " and "New machinery for locomotive and car shopw, $\$ 72,500$ ", in the Appropriation Act of 1906, Schedule B, page 29, al expenditures made thereunder up to December 31 st, 1906, said statement to specify in respect of each payment, the date of the transaction, the nature of the goods supplied or service rendered, name of the person or company to whom the consideration was paid. Presented 25th February, 1907.-Mr. Crocket.

Not printcd.

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13-Continued.

154. Rexurn to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21 st January, 1907, for a copy of all reports, papers, surveys, estimates, correspondence and other documents, with reference to the proposed branch line from the Prince Edward Island Railway at or near O'Leary, to a point at or near West Cape. Presented 25th February, 1907.-Mr. Lefurgey. Not printed.
155. Return to an order of the House of Cominons, dated 3rd December, 1906, for a copy of all correspondence, contracts, appointments of overseers, in respect to Port Bruce Harbour, in the county of Elgin, Ontario, since 1st January, 1905 ; also a return showing voucher pay-sheets, amount of new material used, from whom purchased, of all day or contract work on said harbour, giving the names of overseers and when appointed, from same date. Presented 26th February, 1907.-Mr. Marshall.

Not printed.
156. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1907, showing: 1. What government dredges operated in the maritime provinces during the years 1900-1, 1901-2, 1902-3, 1903-4, $1904-5,19056$. 2. At what ports or places in the maritime provinces dredging was carried on during said years, giving the name of the dredge operating in each place, the number of days each dredge was employed, and the number of cubic yards excavated at each place where dredging was carried on. 3. Where said dredges are at present. Presented 26th February, 1907.-Mr. Sinclair. Not printed.
157. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 28th November, 1906, for a copy of all orders in council, valuations, letters, telegrams, corr espondence, memoranda, conveyances and other doci ments and papers, from the first day of January, 1900, to the present time, relating to the proposa to acquire lands at Truro, Nova Scotia, for the Intercolonial Railway, and especially all such documents as aforesaid relating to the acquisition of land purchased by the Crown from H . W. Yuill by deed bearing date on or about the 17 th October, 1904 ; also a copy of conveyances bearing date in October, 1904, under which the said Yuill acquired the said property; also all reports touching the question of sites for the construction of a round-house at Truro. Presented 28th February, 1907.Mr. Borden (Carlcton)..

Not printed.
158. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th February, 1907, showing : 1. What work the Railway Department ordered and performed at public expense to rail and ballast the whole or part of a branch railway from the Intercolonial Railway to the Wallace Quarries, Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, and what length was railed or ballasted. 2. From what point and for what distance the department conveyed ballast for the said work. 3. The length of said branch line. 4. Why the said branch line was not extended to Wallace Village, and what distance farther than constructed it would be necessary to build to give Wallace Village rail connection. 5. If the department hauls cars to said Wallace Qnarries at public expense, and why it is done. 6. If shunting charge on the said branch line was cancelled, when it was cancelled, and for what reason. 7. At whose instance or request, or for whose benefit the above-mentioned work was done, and the shuntitg charge cancelled. 8. How much the department has expended for work on construction of said branch line. 9. Who the owners or operators of the said Wallace Quarries are. 10. What the freight rates collected by the department over the said branch lines are. 11. What similar or any concessions in the matter of construction, reduction of freight rates, or cancellation of shunting charges, to or in relation to any other quarries operated at or near Wallace have been granted by the department. 12. What other quarries operating at or near Wallace, and doing business over the Intercolonial Railway, are charged freight rates or shunting charges, or both, upon or in respect to any branch line used by them. 13. What companies are so operating, and what charges the department makes against them. 14. What owners or operators of the Wallace Quarries above-mentioned are related to the minister of railways, who they are, and how related. Presented 28th February, 1907.-Mr. McLcun (Queen's).

Not printed.
159. Return to an order of the House of Cominons, dated 18th February, 1907, showing: Summary of otock, implements, chattels, grain, hay, roots, and all other kinds of fodder, and their value, on the first day of December, for the years $1905-1906$ on the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Presented 28th February, 1907.-Mr. Jackson (Elgin).
.Not printed.
160. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th December, 1906, for a copy of the corres pondence, telegrams, tenders, and engineer's estimate, in reference to letting the contract for the construction of extension pier at Port Daniel, in county of Bonaventure, on 30th May, 1904. Pre sented 1st March, 1907.-Mr. Martin (Qucen's).

Not printed.

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13-Continued. - -

161. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd December, 1906, for a copy of all correspondence, contracts, appointments of overseers, in respect to Port Burwell Harbour, in the county of Elgin, Ontario, since 1st January, 1905; also a return showing pay-sheets, amount of new material used, from whom purchased, of all day or contract work on said harbour, giving names of overseers, and when appointed from the same date. Presented 1st March, 1507.-Mr. Murshull.

Not printed.
162. Copy of Deed, Joseph H. Henderson et $u x$ to His Majesty the King, for 34.78 acres of land in the city of Halifax, N.S., for the Intercolonial Railway. Presented 1st March, 1907, by Hon. H. R. Emmerson

Not printed.
163. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd Deceurber, 1906, showing: 1. The present indebtedness to the Dominion Government of the Montreal Turnpike Trust, (a) on capital account; (b) for arrears of interest. 2. The amount collected at each toll-gate belonging to the said Turnpike Trust during the year ending 31st December, 1905. 3. The names of all parties who have commuted their tolls, and the amount of commutation paid in each case. 4. The amounts expenderl on each section or road division under the control of said trust, during the said ycar, ending 31st December, 1905, and the contracts given out during the year, with the name of the contractor, and the date and amount involved in each case. 5. The amount paid out during the said year at each toll-gate and check-gate for salaries of day and night keepers, and other expenditures at each of the toll-gates maintained. 6. The names of all parties holding passes for free use of the road, under the control of said trust, during the said year. 7. The expense of the said trust during the said year, for rent, salaries of the office, giving name and remuneration of each official. S. The actual indebtedness in detail of the sail trust, ourside of its bonds, due to the government of Canada. 9. The amount collected during the year 1905 from municipalities, under special agreements inade, as their share, pro rata, of the bonded indebtedness of the Turnpike Trust. Presented 1st March, 1907.-Mr. Monk..
. . Not printed.
164. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th January, 1907, showing: 1. What anounts were paid into the office of the receiver general during the fiscal year 1905-1906 on accourt of contractors' deposits for security, and by what contractors these sums were paid. 2. The deposits forfeited to the government during the said fiscal year, names of the contractors and the amomnts so forfeited. 3. Cheques received as security from contractors during the said fiscal year, held by the departnients which received them, and from whom they were received. 4. The total amount now in the hands of the recciver general and of the several departments, respectively, belonging to this account. Presented 1st March, 1907.-Mr. Foster. .
. Not printed.
165. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 10th Dccember 1906, (in so far as the departinent of customs is concerned), for a cony of all orders in council, correspondence, and all other papers, relating to the Standard Chemical Company (Limited), or Peuchen \& Co., in its dealings with the Customs and Inland Revenue Departments, from the date of the incorporation of the said company to the present date. Presented 1st March, 1907.-Mr. Robitaille.
. Not printed.
166. Return (in so far as the department of the interior is concerned) to an address of the Senate dated 7 th February, 1907, calling for the order's in council of the 11th of May, 1885, and the 5th of March, 1895, allotting lands in the Northwest Territories under the authority of che Act of 1884, chapter 25, section 7, and all orders in council passed since 1895 , relating to grants of lands for this purpose. Also copies of all contracts between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and the government relating to the construction of a line of railway to the Hudson Bay or any portion of the said line of railway. Presented 21st February, 190:.-Hon. Mr. Ferguson. . . Not printed.
167. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th January 1907, showing all timber lands in the railway belt in the province of British Columbia, sold or leased by the government, or any department thereof, since the 1st July, 1896, the description and area of such lots, the applications made therefor, the notice of advertisement for sale or tender, the tenders received, the amount of each tender, the tenders accepted, the name and address of the person or company to whom each lot was sold or leased. Presented 4th March, 1907.-Mr. McCarthy (Calgary).

Not printed.
167 . Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th Marcl, 1907, showing : The timber lands sold or leased by the department of the interior subsequent to the date of thosc included in Sessional Paper No. 90, brought down to the house on the 9 th of April, 1906 ; the description and area of such lands, the applications made therefor, the notice of advertisement for sale or tender, the tenders received, the amonnt of each tender, the tenders accepted, the name of the person or com-

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pany to whom each lot was sold or leased, and the name and address of each person or company to whom any of such leases have been transferred. Presented 9th April, 1907.-Mr. Ames. Not printed.
16\% $\%$. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th April, 1907, showing, in respect of timber berths Nos. $824,1062,1107,1108,1171$ and 1212, all bonuses, rentals or dues paid to date by the lessees or other assigns to the government, together with a copy of all applications, correspondence, reports, advertisements, tenders, leases, transfers, or memoranda of any description, and a copy of the regulations of the department of the interior in force at the time said timber berths were leased, and the corresponding regulations in force at the present time. Presented 26th April, 1907.Mr. Boyce

Not printed.
168. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1907, showing : 1. How much money has been paid by the government of Canada in the form of bounties on lead. 2. To what companies the same has been paid. 3. Where the mines are located. Presented 4th March, 1y07.Mr. Mrershill .

Not printed.
169. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 11 th February, 1907, for a copy of all correspondence, reports and letters, between this government and the government of the _United States, relating to rural free delivery. Presented 5th March, 1907.-Mr. Armstrong.

Not printed.
170. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th February, 1907, showing the names of the employees of the Brandon Post Office during the year ending June 30th, 1906, and salaries received by them, respectively; also names and salaries of those now employed in the office; also amount paid by the postmaster for help and expenses for year ending June 30th, 1906. Presented 5th March, 1907.-Mr. Roche (Marquette).
.Not printcd.
71. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd December, 1906, for a copy of all correspondence, contracts, appointments of overseers, in respect to Port Stanley Harbour, in the county of Elgin, Ontario, since 1st January, 1905; also a return showing pay-sheets, amount of new material used, from whom purchased, of all day or contract work on said harbour, giving names of overseers, and when appointed from the same date. Presented 5th March, 1907.-Mr. Marshell.

Not printed.
172. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th January, 1907, showing: In respect of the special inspection undertaken in April last of all unpatented homesteads entered for prior to 1st September, 1905, in the Alameda, Battleford, Regina and Yorkton land districts (referred to in Part I, page 4, of the Repurt of the Department of the Interior, 1905-6: (a) the report of the Inspector of Dominion Land Agencies ; (b) the instructions issued to the several land agents and homestead inspectors ; (c) all correspondence between the department of the interior and the aforesaid agencies in respect to the necessity or desirability of such inspection, the manner in which it should be conducted, and the action to be taken in consequence of the facts brought out by such inspection. Presented 6th March, 1907.-Mr. Amcs...................................... Not printed.
173. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 13 th Jime, 1906 , for a copy of the correspondence exchanged between the Honourable Mr. Landry and the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and between the latter and the Departinent of Militia and Defence, on the subject of the refusal by that departrent to translate and to cause to be published in French the regulations for the militia which were published, in English only, in the Canada Gazette, of the 5th May last. Presented 5th March, 1907.-Hon. Mr. Landry. .

Not printed.
174. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th February, 1907, for a copy of all regulations submitted by the government to trans-Atlantic steamship companies for their guidance in regard to stowing of perishable products, or temperatures to be maintained in cold storage, or cold air chambers, or ventilation required in ordinary storage cha nbers on their steamships. Presented 7 th March, 1907.-Mr. Smith (Wentworth)

Not printed.
175. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1907, for a copy of all correspondence and written communications between judges of the Provincial Courts and the Minister of Justice, or any member or official of the govermnent, since the passing of the Dominion Act 4.5 Edward VII, chapter 31, in reference to section 7 of said Act, or in reference to judges acting as executors, administrators or trustees of cstates, directors or managers of companies, corporationsor firms, or arbitrators, umpires or referees in matters of controversy, or engaging in other extrajudicial work; and inchuding a copy of a circular letter to judges issued by the Minister of Justice, and referred to by the Minister in Hansard for First Session of 1906, at page 869, and of the answers of the judges to the circular. Presented 8th March, 1907.-Mr. Lennox.

Not printed.

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13-Continued.

176. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28 th January, 1907, for a copy of the report of Mr. C. W. Speors, General Colonization Agent, in respect of the special inspection and enumeration which was made of the Doukhobor colonies during the year 1905.6, together with the instructions which led up to it, and the report of the inspectors engaged in the work (without census sheets), and any correspondence in connection with or*arising out of the same. Presented 8th March, 1907.-Mr. Ames.

Not printed.
177. Return to an order of the House of Commns, dated 28th February, 1907, for a copy of all correspondence in regard to the mission of W. L. Mackenzie King, Deputy Minister of Labour, to England, to secure legislation by the British Parliament to prevent fraudulent representations being made in that country to induce emigration to Canada; also a copy of the legislation enacted as a result of such inission. Presented 8th March, 1907.-Mr. Smith (Nanaimo)............... ........ Not printed.
178. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th February, 1907, for a coly of the report respecting the selection and location of $3,500,000$ acres in the Peace River District of British Columbia, which has been prepared upon the exploratory survey mentioned by the Minister of the Interior on the 7 th February in the House of Commons. Presented 11th March, 1907.-Mr. Borden (Carleton).

Printed for sessional papers.
179. Return to an order of the House of Comınons, dated 20th February, 1907, showing all timber licenses over Indian lands in the territorial district of Algoma granted or rented by the government since 1896 ; returns of such licenses or rentals, the area covered by each of the same, the names and address of the several licensees, and the prices or rentals paid, respectively, and any conditions which may be attached to the samc, respectively. Presented 12th March, 1907. - Mr. Boyce...

Not printed.
180. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25 th February, 1907, for a copy of all correspondence, documents and papers, accounts, agreements, grants and memoranda respecting the application for and sale of timber lands in the townships of Fisher, Haviland and Tilley, in the district of Algoma, on the 21st of November, 1900, by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, to Messrs. Wilson, Reeser and Philp. Presented 12th March, 1907.-Mr. Boyce.........Not printed.
181. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10 th December, 1906, for a copy of all reports made by superintendents of experimental farms in Canada regarding the results of experiments made during the past season to test the value of fish scrap produced at the government reduction works at Canso, Nova Scotia, as a fertilizer. Presented 12th March, 1907.-Mr. Sinclair. Not printed.
182. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th February, 1907, showing what statistical matter has been omitted from the Canada Year-book, 1905, which it has been customary to include in the Year-book of former years; and also where such omitted information can be found if published elsewhere. Presented 12th March, 1907.-Mr. Kemp.

Not printed.
183. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th February, 1907, showing: 1. What control the gover nment has over the teachers in the Indian schools of Canada. 2. Whether or not the teachers are compelled by law to have certificates before accepting a position in the Indian schools of Canada. 3. How many teachers in the Indian schools of Canada have first class certificates, how many second class certificates, how many third class certificates, and how many are teaching on permits. 4. What standard of school books are used in said schools, and if said books are issued under instructions, from the department of Indian affairs, or issued by the department, or by what authority said books are issued, and who has charge of the issuing of such books. b. Any regulations relating to education of Indians passed by this government since 1896, and the nature of said regulations. 6. The regulations, if any, that have been passed since 1896 relating to teachers in Indian schools. Presented 13th March, 1907.-Mr. Arristrong.
.Not printed.
184. Return to an order of the Housc of Commons, dated 25th February, 1907, for a copy of all correspondence had between the Attorney General of New Brunswick, or any other member of the New Brunswick government, and the Minister of Justice, or any other member of the Dominion government, touching or in any way relating to the reorganization of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick. Presented 13th March, 1907.-Mr. Crocket

Not printed.
185. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th February, 1907, showing: 1. The names of every officer, non-commissioned officer and man, of the Second Rifles Royal Canadian Regiment, the Canadian Mounted Rifies, the Royal Canadian Field Artillery, and the Strathcona Horse, and the South African Constabulary, who enlisted from the province of British Columbia, in order to take part in active military operations in South Africa. 2. The names of all British Columbians

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13-Continued.

who served with or embarked for service with the British forces in South Africa who were not members of the above corps. 3. The names of all British Columbians who were regularly appointed to the inedical staff, and were actively engaged in said military operations. 4. The nanes of nurses, hospital dressers, and orderlies, resident in British Columbia, who were actively engaged in said military operations. Yresented 13th Marcl, 1907.-Mr. Ross (Yale-Cariboo) . .

Not printed.
186. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1907, for a copy of all correspondence, with the papers and reports made by superior officers of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, or by Captain Wakeham, or any other person, regarding the dismissal from the service of R. P. Dubé, second mate on board La Canadienne; also for a copy of the report made by the said R. P. Dube to the Department of Marine and Fisheries regarding the fire on the Aberdeen, on the 10th November, 1905. Presented 13th March, 1907.-Mr. Gaurreau...... ............ Not printed.
187. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th February, 1907, for a copy of the record and all proceedings in the suit in the Exchequer Court of Canada between the King, on the information of the Attorney General of the Dominion of Canada, and H. E. Lyon, plaintiffs, and Malcolm McKenzie and Felix A. Montalbetti, defendants, including all correspondence in connection therewith between the Department of Justice and the Department of the Interior, or any officers thereof, respectively, and between either of the said departments, or any officers thereof, and any other person or persons whatsoever ; and including all documents or memoranduin in any way relating to the said suit, including instructions to counsel engaged therein on behalf of the plaintiffs ; and also all documents on file in the Department of the Interior, relating to the northeast quarter of section 35, in township 7, range 4, west of the 5th meridian. Presented 18th March, 1907.-Mr.
Herron.
. Not printed.
187 a. Supplementary return to No. 187. Presented 10th April, 1907.
Not printed.
188. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1907, showing : All sales of Dominion lands of 160 acres and upwards, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, which have been made by the government, exclusive of school lands, since the 1st January, 1905, with the price obtained, and dates of sale. Presented 19th Marsh, 1907.-Mr. Lake................... Not printed.
189. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 6 th March, 1907, for copies of all correspondence between the government of Canada or any member thereof with any person whatsoever, and any report from any officer of the government regarding the question of pensions oy the state to deserving persons of advanced age ; and also a copy of a Bill referred to by the Right Honourable the Minister of Trade and Sommerce during a speech made by him in the Senate on the 28th February last, dealing with the sale of annuities by the government of Canada. Presented 19th March, 1907.-Hon. Mr. Ferguson.

Not printed.
190. A statement in pursuance of section 17 of the Civil Service Insurance Act for the year ending 30th June, 1906. Presented (Senate) 15th March, 1907, by Hon. R. W. Scott............... Not printed.
191. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1906, for copies of all orders in council, reports, memoranda, correspondence, valuation, documents and papers, of every kind and nature and description, relating to the property situated on the south side of Spring Garden Road, in the city of Halifax, upon which the old drill shed was or is situated; or relating to the leasing, conveying, disposal, or user of the said property, or of any property conveyed to the crown in consideration or in part consideration therefor. Presented 22 nd March, 1907.-Mr. Fowler. . Not printed.
192. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th February, 1907, for a copy of all reports or correspondence between the Kailway Commission and the Department of Justice, concerning the trial of one Atkinson, on a charge of manslaughter, in connection with the collision which took place on the Grand Tiunk Railway at Richmond, Quebec, in August, 1904. Presented 22nd March, 1907.-Mr. Worthington
. Not printed.
193. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1907, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, orders in council, and all other papers and documents in possession of the government, or any member or official thereof, in any way relating to the purchase by the government of what is known as the Warburton property in Charlotteown, for a rifle range, and a right of way for approach to the Hillsboro' bridge. Presented 25th March, 1907.-MIr. Lefurgey.

Not printed.
193 $a$. Supplementary return to No. 193. Presented 15th April, 1907.
Not printed.

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194. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 17 th December, 1906, for a copy of all orders in council, advertisements for tenders, tenders, specifications of every kind, plans, drawings, reports, letters, telegrams, correspondence, contracts, agreements and other documents and papers of every kind, touching or relating to the construction of immigration buildings in the city of Winnipeg, since 1st January, 1900. Presented 25th March, 1907. - Mr. Bordcin (Carlcton).

Not printed.
194. Supplementary return to 194. Presented 19th A pril, 1907

Not printed.
195. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1907, showing : The number of desks of every kind and description, with prices of the same, bought for the House of Commons by the government, since 1806. (Particulars of purchases by Stationery Branch and the Sergeant-atArms.) Presented 25th March, 1907.-Mr. Bergcron.

Not printed
196. Keturn to an order of the House of Commons, dated th March, 1907, showing: 1. The chief differences in principle between the Ross rifle and the Snider-Enfield, the Martini-Henry and the Lee-Enfield. 2. The average annual number of each, the Ross rifle and the Lee-Enfield rifle, manufactured. 3. The various kinds of rifle "sights" for which adoption has been sought in recent years. t. The number of accidents to men in Canada from each, the Lee-kinfield and the Ross rifle. 5. The breakages or disabled rifles of each class recorded. Presented 25th March, 1907.-Mr. Hughes (Victoria).

Not printed.
197. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 17 th December, 1906, for a copy of all orders in council, advertisements for tenders, tenders, specifications, plans and drawings, reports, letters, telegrams, correspondence, contracts and other documents and papers of every kind, touching or relating to the construction of a post office building at Vancouver, British Columbia. Presented 27: th March, 1907.-Mr. Borden <br>(Carleton)
. Not printed.
198. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th February, 1907, for a copy of all letters, reports and other papers connected with the cutting of a channel into a lake at Rcd Head, Shelburne Co., N.S., for the purpose of connecting it with the sea. Presented 2nd April, 1907.-Mr. Gunn.

Not printed.
199. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14 th January, 1907, showing: The number of miles of government telegraph lines, respectively, in each of the provinces and districts of Canada, the points between which they run, and the various stations on each line, and population of the same, the working expenses and receipts, respectively of each station and line for the ten years ending December 31st, 1906 ; the amount that has been spent yearly during the ten past years, (a) on construction of new lines or extensions ; (b) on repairs and maintenance of existing lines; and the thtal expenditure for, (c) construction ; (b) repairs and maintenance of the present government telegraph lines, and the receipts and working expenses thereof by years. Presented 27th April, 1907.-Mr. Foster.

Not printed.
200. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1906, showing: 1. What proprietary rights, or rights of licensing, or control or other rights, if any, are vested in the government of Canada or the crown, in the right of Canada in respect to ( $f$ ) sea fisheries; ( $b$ ) inland fisheries in each province. 2. What such rights are vested in each provincial government or the crown in the right of each provincial government, in respe:t of the matter aforesaid. 3. What rights, powers or jurisdiction to lease or otherwise regulate or control, manage or interfere with sea or inland fisheries, are exercised by the federal government or any department thereof. 4. What such rights, powers or jurisdiction, if any, are exercised by any provincial government or department thereof. 5. What jurisdiction to legislate is possessed or exercised by, (a) the parliament of Canada; (b) any provincial legislature with respect to: $(c)$ sea fisheries, or ( $d$ ) inland fisheries in regard to: (c) proprietary rights ; $(f)$ licensing; $(g)$ other regulations; $(h)$ control or management. 6. Whether any differences or disputes between any provincial government and the federal govermment now exist with respect to any of the matters above mentioned; and, if so, a statement of the exact nature and form of such disputes or differences. Presented 10th April, 1907.--Mr. Borden (Carleton).... Not printed.
201. Copy of amendment to the Postal Convention of January, 1888, between Canada and the Unitel States. Presented 11th April, 1907, by Hon. R. Lem eux...... ........ ............. Not printed.
202. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th February, 1907, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, reports, and all other information in the possession of the government, or any member or official thereof, in reference to winter communication, and the construction of a tunnel between Prince Edward Island and the mainland of Canada. Presented 12th April, 1907.-Mr. Martin (Queen's).
. Not printed.

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13-Continued.

202a. Supplementary return to 202. Presented 17 th April, 1907............................... Not printed.
203. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30tl January, 1907, showing what wrecks have been reported to the Department of Marine and Fisheries of Canada, which have occurred on the 3 reat Lakes, that is, Lakes Huron and Superior, since the first day of May, 1882 ; showing what loss of life occurred as a consequence of each wreck, the reported or ascertained cause of the wreck, showing in each case whether therc was an investigation into the cause of the wreck, the tonnage and approximate value of each vessel and cargo lost. Presented 12th April, 1907.-Mr. Boyee.

Not printed.
204. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd December, 1906, for a copy of all correspondence between the postmaster general's department and any person or persons, relating to the forbidding the use of the mails to the newspaper known as Lourcy's Claim, and copies of the articles complained of. Presented 15th April, 1907.-Mr. Gallihcr.

Not printed.
20.5. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th November, 1906, showing the names, places of residence, places or ports where shipped, and dates when shipped, of the officers and crews of the steamers Minto, Stanlcy and Prinecss; and also of the dredges W. S. Ficlding, St. Lawrence and George MutKenzie. Presented 12th April, 19)7.-Mr. MeLean (Quecn's).. ........Not printed.
205 a. Return to an address of the Senate dated 27 th February, 1907, asking for a statement showing: 1. How many men are now or have been employed on the government steamer Montealm, giving the name of each, the date of his employment, the nature of his duties, the amount of his remuneration, and stating in each case whether the employment has been permanent or temporary. 2. What service or services has the said steamer been engaged in, since her construction. If there have been different services the statement to show definitely the time devoted to each service. 3. At what places in the St. Lawrence or elsewhere has the said steamer operated in ice-breaking, and to what extent has such operation resulted in opening passages for ordinary shipping. 4. What has been the total cost of maintenance of said steamer, including wages, fuel, repairs, board of crew, and other expenses, from the time she commenced service (the date to be stated) up to the 25 th instant. 5. Aud showing the tonnage, horse-power, and original cost of said steamer. Presented 17th Aprıl, 1907.-Hon. Mr. Ferguson.

Not printed.
206. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17 th December, 1906, for a copy of all correspondence between the Winnipeg Board of Trade and any other body or individual and the government or any departinent thereof, relating to the restriction of fishing on Lake Winnipeg. Presented 12th April, 1907.-Mr. Roche (Marquette).. .Not printed.
207. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th December, 1506, for: 1. A copy of all leases and agreements between the government, represented by the Deparment of Marine and Fisheries, and (a) the Athabasca Fish Company (J. K. McKenzie, Selkirk, Manitoba), or their assigns, Messrs. Butterfield \& Dee; (b) A. MoNee, Windsor, Ontario; (e) the British American Fish Corporatiou of Montreal and Selkirk (F. H. Markey). 2. A copy of all reports, correspondence or documents, relating to or touching upon the application for securing of, transfer of, or enjoyment of any privileges under said leases. 3. A statement of all rentals, bonuses, or payments to the government in respect of snch leases to date. 4. All information in the possession of or procurable by the government with reference to $(a)$ the number of tugs, boits and men employed; (b) the quantity and value of nets used; (c) the number and value of fish taken; $(d)$ the quantity of fish exported under each of said leases during the last perion of twelve months, for which such figures are available. Presented 12th April, 1907.-Mr. Ames.

Not printed.
208. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th January, 1907, showing, in res yect of all contracts since 1st January, 1904 , between the government and the Gallena Oil Company, of Toronto, for supplies to any of the railways of the government: 1. The tenders upon which contracts were based, and all tenders nade by other parties for such contracts. 2. All correspondence and communications of the department and officers thereof, with theseveral tenderers or contractors, relating to such contracts, or tenders or supplies; also all correspondence and communications between such officers, relating to such tenders, contracts or supplies. 3. All advertisements, notices, statements, accounts, papers and vouchers, relating to such contracts or supplies, or payments thereof. Presented 15th April, 1907.-Mr. Ames.

Not printed.
209. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th January, 1907, for a copy of all reports, instructions, plans, agreements or documents, of every description, in the possession of the government, concerning, relating to, or touching upon the location, the erection, or the equipment of new

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13-Continued.

locomotive and car shops at Moncton, or the purchase of new machinery for the same. Presented 15th April, 1907.-Mr. Ames. . . . . . . . . . . . . ..................... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Not printed.
210. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th of March, 1907, showing the total amount of money in banks, to the credit of the government, at the end of each month during the year 1906, and the name of each bank. Presented 15th April, 1907.-Mr. Armstrong.

Not printed.
211. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th February, 1907, showing all the mineral, coal and other lands, water-powers, and other franchises in the vicinity of Grand Falls, on the Hamilton River, and also in the District of Mackenzie; and also in the Territory of Ungava, that have been applied for, leased, granted, disposed of, or otherwise dealt with, since the year 1896 ; together with the names and addresses of the applicants, lessees and purchasers, the prices paid, the quantity of land alienated, and the conditions, if any, attached to each of the grantsor dispositions. Presented 17 th April, 1907.-Mr. Boyce.
. Not printed.
212. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1907, for a copy of all papers, reports and correspondence, in connection with the Doukhobor colonies in Saskatchewan, from October 1st, 1906, to date. Presented 17th April, 1907.-Mr.Cash...................... Not printed.
213. Return to an address of the House of Cominons, dated 8th April, 1907, for a copy of all memorials, petitions, resolutions, correspondence or documents of any description in the possession of the government, relating to or referring to the recent appointment of a senator to represent the district of Rougeinont. Presented 17th April, 1907.-Mr. Ames....... ............................. Not printed.
214. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th February, 1907, showing: 1. What works of a public nature have been undertaken in the counties of Compton, Richnond and Sherbrooke, respectively, by any department of this government since 1896 to date. 2. All sums of money, apart from the usual expenditure in connection with the maintenance of postal and customs department, that have been expended in these counties, respectively, since that date. 3. For what $p$ purposes these sums were expended, and to whom paid. Presented 19th Apil, 1907.-Mr. Worthington.

Not printed.
215. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1906, for a copy of all orders in council, advertisements for tenders, tenders, specifications of every kind, plans, drawings, reports, letters, telegrams, correspondence, contracts, agreements and other documents and papers of every kind, touching or relating to the construction of a post office in the city of Winnipeg, since the year 1900. Presented 19th April, 1907.-Mr. Borden (Carleton).
. Not printed.
216. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th February, 1907, for a copy of all letters, reports and other papers connected with the building of a wharf at North East Harbour. Shelburne County, N.S. Presented 19th April, 1907.-Mr. Perley.....

Not printed.
217. Return (in part) to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1907, for a copy of all letters, accounts, vouchers, cheques, correspondence and documents relating to any amount paid to Mr. R. T. McIlreith, barrister, of Halifax, for legal services, by the government of Canada, during each of the fiscal years ending, respectively, 30 th day of June, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906. Also relating to all amounts similarly paid to any legal agent or representative of the government at Halifax during each of the fiscal years ending, respectively, 30th June, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897. Presented 19th April, 1907.-Messrs. Crocket and Johnston.
. . Not printed.
218. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10 th December, 1906, for a copy of all papers and correspondence, relating to the adoption and the application of section 9 of the Act of 1885, amending the Consolidated Revenue Act of 1883, now subsection 4 of section 148, of chapter 34 of the Revised Statutes of Canada ; this Act treating of two-year maturing spirits in bond. Presented 19th April, 1907.-Mr. Robitaille.
. Not printed.
219. Report of Mr. Augustus Power, K.C., Commissioner appointed to report on the matter of Louise F. Wiley vs. Fred. T. Congdon. Presented 19th April, 1907, by Hon. F. Oliver. . .... Not printed.
220. Extracts from a report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by the Governor General on 26 th May, 1906, and 5th July, 1906, respecting certain ordinances passed by the council of the Yukon Territory. Presented 20th A pril, 1907, by Hon. F. Oliver.
. Not printed.
221. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1907, showing: All coal lands leased, sold, or otherwise disposed of, from the 1st of January, 1906, to date, giving the area disposed of, the party to whom, the consideration therefor, the assignments made, if any, the date thereof, and the name of the arsignee in each case. Presented 24th April, 1907.-Mr. Lake.

Not printed.

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13-Concluded.

222. Census of Statistics. Bulletin 1, Wage-earners by Occupations. Presented 25th April, 1907, by Hon. S. A. Fisher

Not printed.
223. Return to an address of the Senate dated 7 th December, 1906, for copies of all correspondence respecting a site or sites for a public building in the town of Glace Bay, N.S., between any member of the government and all other parties ; the area of the sites, the price of each, the date of the purchase, the date of each payment, the name of the seller of each site, the report or reports of the government engineer, showing lots recommended and thuse not recommended by him, and all notes or memoranda referring to said sites. Presented 15th April, 1907.-Hon. Mr. McDonald (Cape Breton)

Not printed.
224. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th November, 1906, for a copy of all correspondence and other papers since the year 1896, between the city of Toronto, the Harbour Commissioners of Toronto, or any other persons, and the Dominion governinent, relating to, (a) the dredging or deepening of Toronto Harbour and the approaches thereto at the eastern and western gaps, or the shoals outside of said entrances; (b) the building of breakwaters, piers or other works for or in connection with such entrances at the eastern and western gaps to said harbour. Presented 27 th April, 1907.-Mr. Macdonnell.

Not print cd.
225. Supplementary return to 166 . Presented (Senate) 28th February, 1907.... ............ Not printcd.
226. Return to an address of the Senate dated 20 th March, 1907 , asking for all correspondence between the government of Canada or any department thereof, and the government of Prince Edward Island, in 1901 or 1902 , respecting the per capita allowance payable to that province, as provided for in the British North America Act, and how the said allowance should be computed on the population of the province, as ascertained by the censis of 1901. Presented 5th April, 1907.-Hon. Mr. Ferguson

Not printed.
227. Return to an order of the Senate, dated 6th February, 1907, asking for a statement indicating in so many columns : 1. The names, christian names, age and nationality, of all persons who have been appointed to any position in the customs house at Quebec, since the 1st of July, 1906. 2. The names of the persons who were replaced by those new appointments, specifying at the same time whether the persons so replaced were replaced by reason of their death, their retirement, or their dismissal, and by whom they have been replaced. 3. The names of the persons who recommended each of these new appointments. Presented 27th April, 1907.-Hon. Mr. Landry. .

Not printed.

## REPORT

OF THE

## POSTMASTER GENERAL

## FOR THE

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30<br>1906

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT


OTTAWA.
PRINTED BY S. F. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MONT EACELLENT MAJESTY

1906

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { No. } 24-1907 .] \\
24-A \frac{1}{2}
\end{gathered}
$$

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom and a Baronet ; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint Gorge, \&c., \&cc., Governor General of Canada.

## 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 June 30, 190k, which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

RODOIPHE LEMIEUX, Postmaster General

[^0]
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| $\mathbf{L}$ | 12 |

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Mail service mileage by water 190t-05 and 1905-06

## REPORT

# DEPUTY POSTMASTER GENERAL 

$$
1905-1906
$$

Post Office Dfpartment, Ottawa, 20th October, 1906.

## To the Honourable

Rodolpie Lemieux, K. C., M. P., Postmaster (General of Canada.

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the several statements annexed hereto comprising the report for the year ending 30 th June, 1506. An examination of these statements will show that the operations for the year have been marked by a considerable expansion of the service.

The main points of increase are as follows :-


In the number of miles of Railway used for the conveyance of mails, there has been an increase of 1,095 miles and this, taken together with the increased mileage on lines already in use, gives a total increase in the Railway mail service of $2,768,908$ mi.es. There has also been an increase in mail service by water routes of 247,175 miles and by land service an increase of 176,338 miles; thus giving a total increase in miles of mail service during the year of $3,192,421$.

The expansion of the service mentioned has involved an increase in the expenditure amounting to $\$ 287,049.44$.

The estimated increase in the number of letters and post cards sent during the year is $41,836,000$, which is more than 13 per cent as compared with the preceding year.

There has, also, been an increase of $\$ 5,006,197.69$ in the amount of money orders issued and of $\$ 827,995.02$ in the amount of postal notes paid during the past fiscal year.

The cost to the Department of maintaining the postal service in the Yukon and Atlin districts, in excess of the revenue from those districts, amounted to $\$ 104,404.18$.

The gross revenue of the Post Office for the year amounted to $\$ 7,708,142.27$, and the expenditure, which includes that on the Yukon and Atlin districts, amounted to $\$ 6,696,376.96$. The surplus, therefore, from the operations of the year is $\$ 1,011,765.31$.

> "Postage Due" Stamps.

A system of accounting for short paid postage collected by Postmasters, by means of special stamps known as "Postage Due" stamps, has been adopted by the Department. These stamps are to be affixed to short paid mail matter and cancelled by Postmasters when such matter is delivered to the addressee, and are not to be used for any other purpose. They cannot be used for the payment of ordinary postage, nor are they to be sold to the public.

The denominations of these stanps are 1,2 and 5 cents.

Reduced Rates on Single and Reply Post Cards from Australia.

The Postal Administration of the Commonwealth of Australia has given notice that the rates of postage on post cards sent from Australia to Canada have been reduced from $1 \frac{1}{2}$ pence to one penny each for single post cards and from 3 pence to 2 pence for reply post cards dating from January 1, 1906.

## Parcel Post between Canada and Dutch Guiana (Surinam).

By an arrangement with the Postal Administration of British Guiana the exchange of parcels by Parcel Post between Canada and Dutch Guiana (Surinam) will be carried on by way of Halifax and British Guiana, instead of by way of England as heretofore. It has thus become possible to make a reduction in the rates of postage on parcels sent from Canada to Dutch Guiana, and the following are to be substituted for the rates given on page lxxiii of the Postal Guide for 1906 :-
$1 \mathrm{lb}, 36$ cts.; 2 lbs., $46 \mathrm{cts}$. ; 3 lbs., 56 cts.; 4 lbs., 78 cts.; 5 lbs., 88 cts.; 6 lbs., 98 cts.; i lbs., $\$ 1.08 ; 8$ lbs., $\$ 1.30 ; 9$ lbs., $\$ 1.40 ; 10$ lbs., $\$ 1.50 ; 11 \mathrm{lbs}$, $\$ 1.60$.

## Parcel Post between Canada and Trinidad

A Convention has been arranged between the Postal Administrations of Canada and Trindad for the direct exchange of parcels by Parcel Post. The limit of weight for a single parcel is seven pounds and the rates on parcels sent from Canada to Trinidad are as follows :-
$1 \mathrm{lb} ., 16$ cts.; $2 \mathrm{lbs} ., 32$ cts.; 3 lbs., 48 cts,; 4 lbs., 64 cts.; 5 lbs., 80 cts.; 6 lbs., 96 cts.; 7 lbs., $\$ 1.12$. Parcel Mails for Trinidad are made up at St. John, N. B.

## Postage Stamps.

The Postage Stamp output, as reference to the tabulated statement in Appendix J to this report will show, very considerably exceeds that of the preceding fiscal year. In value it discloses an increase of $\$ \checkmark 66,095.75$, the amount having been $\$ 7,068,927.85$ as compared with $\$ 6,202,832.10$, which was the value of the issue for $1904-05$; whilst, in quantity it exceeds by $51,320,616$ pieces the output of the previous year, the figures for the year under review being $387,908,230$ as against $336,587,614$ for the previous fiscal year. The growth in value, therefore, was nearly $14 \%$; in quantity, a little more than $15 \frac{1}{5} \%$. The number of licensed stamp vendors in the Dominion on June 30, 1906, was 1,200 , showing an increase during the year of 192 .

The details of the operations of the several branches of the department wili be found in the several appendices, but the following tables contain in compendious form the results of the past year"s work :
Table showing the number of Post Offices in operation ; also estimated number of Letters and other Articles of Mail Matter posted

| Province. | Number of Ottices in operation at end of fiscal year, 1906. | Estimated Number of Letters and other Articles of Mail Matter posted in the Dominion of Canada during the year ended June $30,1906$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Letters. | Post Cards. | Registered Letters. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Free } \\ & \text { Letters. } \end{aligned}$ | Third Class Matter. |  | $\|$Fourth <br> Class <br> (Packets of <br> Ordinary <br> Merchandise <br> open to ex- <br> amination). | Clused Parcels for United Kingdom countries. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1c. per 2 oz . | 1c. per 4 oz. |  |  |
| Ontario. | 3,506 | 133,117,000 | 21,288,000 | 3,344,000 | 7,423,000 | 34,547,000 | 3,627,000 | 3,221,000 | 28,320 |
| Quebrc. | 2,090 | 66,760,000 | 5,308,000 | 1,671,000 | 1,388,000 | 10,033,000 | 1,580,000 | 781,000 | 12,566 |
| Nova Scotia. | 1,892 | 21.429,000 | 1,792,000 | 515,000 | 507,000 | 1,694,000 | 360,000 | 391,000 | 4,529 |
| New Brunswick | 1,305 | 13,685,000 | 1,253,000 | 309,000 | 293,000 | 1,423,000 | 291,000 | 194,000 | 2,139 |
| Prince Edward Island | 441 | 2,662,000 | 176,000 | 65,000 | 60,000 | 368,000 | 39,000 | 26,000 | 102 |
| British Columbia. | $42^{\circ}$ | 20,862,000 | 1,023,000 | 515,000 | 383,000 | 2,127,000 | 411,000 | 177,000 | 8,300 |
| Manitoba . | 621 | 27,077,000 | 1,7e0,000 | 633,000 | 520,000 | 3,481,000 | 409,000 | 213,000 | 6,244 |
| Alberta. | 326 | 8,124,000 | 510,000 | 190,000 | 157,070 | 1,044,000 | 123,000 | 64,000 | 1,873 |
| Saskatchewan. | 513 | 9,251,000 | 581,000 | 217,000 | 178,060 | 1,190,000 | 140,000 | 73,000 | 2,133 |
| Yukon | 18 | 677,000 | 43,000 | 16,000 | 13,000 | 87,000 | 10,000 | 5,000 | 156 |
|  | 11,141 | 323,644,000 | $35,674,000$ | 7,475,100 | 10,922,000 | 55,994,000 | 6,990,000 | 5,145,000 | 66,362 |

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## INCREASE IN LETTERS CARRIED.

The estimated increase in the number of letters carried during the year (based on the sale of stamps) is $26,351,000$. The increases for the years since 1896 have been as follows :-

| 1897. | 7,802,000 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1898 | 11,145,000 |
| 1899 | 15,400,000 |
| 1900 (2c. rate adopted) | 27,917,500 |
| 1901 | 23,357,000 |
| 1902 | 21,978,000 |
| 1903 | 22,163,000 |
| 1904 | 23,399,000 |
| 1905 | 26,351,000 |
| 1906 | 38,103,000 |

## INCREASE IN REVENUE, \&C.

The net revenue for year ended June 30, 1906, compared with the previous year, shows an increase of $\$ 807,969.86$.

PREVIOUS INCREASES.

| 1898 | \$324,871 27 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1899 | * 344,87877 |
| 1900 | 1,053 25 |
| 1901 | 237,208 02 |
| 1902 | 466,933 91 |
| 1903 | 478,001 65 |
| 1904 | 286,196 99 |
| 1905 | 473,04793 |

* Decrease.

The surplus of revenue over expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1906, was $\$ 1,011,765.31$.

## PREVIOUS RECORD.

| 1896 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jeficit. } \\ \$ 781,152 \quad 19 \end{gathered}$ | Surplus. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1897 | 586,539 92 |  |
| 1898 | 47,602 30 |  |
| 1899 | 398,917 79 |  |
| 1900 | 461,66187 |  |
| 1901 | 416,183 99 |  |
| 1902 |  | \$ 5,109 14 |
| 1903 |  | 395,268 11 |
| 1904 |  | 304,78390 |
| 1905 |  | 490,844 89 |

STATEMENT OF POS[ OFFICES IN OPERATION IN CANADA ON JUNE 30, 1906.

Showing number of post offices closed during year and net increase-also increase in number of offices during the last ten years.

> Number of post offices in operation on June 30, 1906. ..... 11,141

Number of post offices established from June 30, 1900, to June 30, 1906 .................................... . . . . . . . 333
Number of post offices closed during same period ...... . . 71
Net increase ................................. ..... 262

INCREASE IN TEN YEARS.
Total number of post offices in $1896 \ldots \ldots$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 9,103
" 1 " 1906............................ 11,141
Increase. . . . . . .............. . ................ . 2,038
Increase per cent. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $22 \frac{1}{3}$
INCREASE IN POSTAL NOTE OFFICES, MONEY ORDER OFFICES AND SAVINGS BANK OFFICES.

Increase in number of postal note offices.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 780
" " money order offices................... . . 182
" 1 savings bank offices ................. 22
Yearly increase in number of offices established since 1896 :


SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24
TOTAL AMOUNT OF MONEY REMITTED BY MONEY URDERS AND POSTAL NOTES.
(Postal Note system commenced August 4, 1898.)


POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.


## MAIL SERVICE BY LAND ROUTES.

## NUMBER OF CONTRACTS LET BY TENDER.

For services previously in operation ..... 732
For new services ..... 48
780Aggregate amount paid under all contracts let duringthe year
Amount to be paid additional on contracts re-let esti-mated for usual term of four years111,94648
Mileage travelled on stage routes ..... 16,691,367
Mileage of previous years ..... $16,515,029$
Increase ..... $176,338$.

The following changes were made in the frequency of mail service of post offices in operation at the beginning of the present fiscal year :-

From 2 trips a year to 10 trips a year 1 office.
From 6 trips a year to monthly 1 office.
From fortnightly to weekly 6 (uffices.
From weekly to semi-weekly, 37 oftices; to tri-weekly 8 offices; to four times weekly, 3 offices; to daily, 11 offices; to semi-daily 3 offices.

From semi-weekly to tri-weekly, 45 offices; to daily 10 offices; to semi-daily 3 offices.

From tri-weekly to four times weekly, 1 office ; to daily 35 offices; to semi-daily 1 office.

From four times weekly to daily 28 offices; to semi-daily 2 offices.
From daily to seven times a week, 4 offices; to semi-daily 80 offices; to fourteen times a week 1 oftice.

From seven times a week to semi-daily 1 office ; to thirteen times a week 1 office; to fourteen times a week, 1 office.

From eight times a week to twelve times a week 1 office.
From semi-daily or more frequently to a greater frequency 89 offices.

## RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

During the fiscal year 1905-06, $1095 \cdot 15$ miles of additional railway were utilized for mail purposes, making a total actual track mileage over which mail were carried on June 30, 1906, of 20,274 .

The following statement shows the details of such additional service :-

| Railway. | Terminal Points. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Distance } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { Miles. } \end{aligned}$ | Service. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Berlin \& Bridgeport. | Berlin-Bridgeport | $2 \cdot 5$ | Daily R. C. |
| Canadian Northern. | Humbolt-Edmonton | $399 \cdot 9$ | Daily P. C. |
| " | Hartney Junction-Virden. | $87 \cdot 8$ |  |
| " | Neepawa-Rossburn . . . . . . . . . . | $83 \cdot 3$ | Tri.weekly B. C. |
| - "" | Janes Bay Junction-Parry Sound O. k Point--Oak Point Junction | $54^{4.5}$ | Daily B. C. |
|  | Barrows-Melfort. | $138 \cdot 8$ |  |
| Canadian Pacitic | Foster Junction-Knowlto | $5 \cdot 3$ | Daily B. C. |
| " | Lipton-Strasslurg,. | 46. | Tri-weekly B. C. |
| " | Wetaskiwin-Camrose | $25^{\circ}$ | " |
|  | Lacombe-Alix ........ | 26.6 |  |
| Cape Breton Electric., ......... | North Sydney-Sydney Mines | 3.75 | Daily B. C. |
| Chathain \& Wallacel'rg Electric Great Northern of B.C | Chatham-Wallaceburg.. ${ }_{\text {Nestminster-Vancouver }}$ | $18^{\circ}{ }^{\circ} 6$ | Semi-Daily B. C. |
|  | Grand Forks-Phenix....... | ${ }_{23} \cdot 8$ | Daily B. C. |
| Halifax \& South Westerı.. | Halifax-Liverpool. | 111.8 |  |
| Orford Mountain.. | Kingsbury-Windsor Mills. |  | " |
| Preston \& Galt Electric. | Preston-Galt | $3 \cdot 5$ | " |
| Temiscaming \& Northern Ontario.......................... | New Liskeard-Heaslip | 21. | Tri-weekly 13. C. |
| Tilsonburg, Lake Erie \& Pacific. | Tusonburg-Ingersoll | 16. | Daily B. C |
| - | Total. | 1,005 15 |  |

CHANGES IN EXISTING SERVICES.
During the year there have been established the following increases in the frequency of railway mail service :-

| Railway. | Terminal Points. | Distance in Miles. | Particulars. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Canadian NorthernCanadian Pacific. . | Belmont-Brandon Winnipeg - Dauphin Montreal-St. Philippe. Harriston-Mount Forest Larivière-Mowbray . Molson-Lac du Bonnet S. S. Marie-Sudbury. Winnipeg-Stonewall Calgary-Strathcona Calgary-Macleod Brandon-Souris Arcola-Regina | $\begin{array}{r} 43 \cdot 1 \\ 1605 \\ 18.43 \end{array}$ | Increased from tri-weekly to daily B. C. Additional tri-weekly service by B. C. |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Additional daily service by B. C. |
| Canadian |  | $\begin{gathered} 18.43 \\ 7.5 \end{gathered}$ | Increased from semi to tri-weekly B. C. |
| " |  | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \cdot 1 \\ & 22 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| " |  | $178 \cdot 9$ | Additional weekly service by B. C. Additional daily service by B. C. |
| " |  | 19.9190.6 |  |
| " |  |  |  |
| " |  | $106 \cdot 7$ | Change from B. C. to P. C. service. |
| " |  | ${ }^{109}{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ} 7$ | Increased from tri-weekly to daily B. C. |
|  | Cranbrook-Kimberley.... |  |  |
| Grand Trunk Ry | Brantford-Goderich. | $84 \cdot 87$ | Change from B. C. to P. C. service. Additional daily service by B. C. |
|  | Brantford-Tilsonburg | $\begin{gathered} 34 \cdot 73 \\ 54 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | Coteau Jct-Valleyfield. |  | Change from B. C. to P. C. service. |
| Sydney "\& Glace Bay Electric . <br> Temiscaming \& Northern Ontario. | Blackwater Jct-Midland | $14^{\circ}$ |  |
|  | Syduey-Glace Bay |  | Additional daily service by B. C. |
|  | North Bay-New Liskeard | 113. | Change from B. C. to P. C. service. |

## DEAD LETTERS.

The transactions of the Dead Letter Branch of the Department during the year ended June 30, 1906, were as follows :-

Number of letters originating in Canada returned as undelivered (dead).

| By British post office | 31,883 |
| :---: | :---: |
| By United States post office | 137,608 |
| By British colonies and foreign countries | 5,752 |
|  |  |
| Less-Registered letters included in above and transferred to registered class. | $2,217$ |
|  | $173,026$ |
|  | 222,807 |
| Dead letters, circulars, postal cards, \&c., returned from Canadian post offices. | 1,390,491 |
| Dead letters registered found to contain value. | 22,216 |
| Dead letters, circulars, postal cards, ©c., sent to the dead letter office for special reasons, such as insufficient address, non-payment of postage, \&c. | *298,884 |
|  | 1,711,591 |

* Of these letters, \&c., 17.176 contained articles of value or were registered.

Statement showing the estimated number of letters posted in the Dominion of Canada, and the number of unpaid letters sent to the Dead Letter Office, with their relative proportions, during the period from July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1906.


## POSTAL STORES

Comparative Statement of Expenditure for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1905, and the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1906.


Detailed statements of the transactions of the branch during the year; also the balance of stores in stock on June 30, 1905, and on June 30, 1906, will be found in
Appendix ' K .'

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

## R. M. COULTER,

Deputy Postmaster General.

## APPENDIX A

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

## APPENDIX A.

## Statement of the Revenue of the Post Office Department for the year ended June 30, 1906.

| Balance due by postmasters on revenue account on June 30, 1905 ... \$ | 27,161 61 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Postage stamps, post cards de., so!d | 6,972,355 93 |
| Postage paid in cash on newspapers | 125,879 45 |
| Postage paid in cash on third class (printed) matter | 58,442 66 |
| Postage on unpaid letters, less claims for natter reforwarded, for overcharges and for matter forward to Dead Letter Office. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { frativel } \\ & 28,082 \quad 27 \end{aligned}$ |
| Rents of letter boxes and druwers | 107,058 09 |
| Commission received on money orders | 227,845 77 |
| Commission received on postal nutes | 48,92417 |
| Profit in exchange on money order business with other countries | 21,848 65 |
| Transit charges on correspondence from other countries. | 22,554 55 |
| Postage on parcels from other countries. | 62,077 45 |
| Void money orders, that is money orders issued between July 1, 1904, and March 31, 1905, payment of which had not been claimed up to March 31, 1906. | 3,749 80 |
| Miscellaneous revenue | 2,161 87 |
|  | 7,708,142 27 |

Salaries, forward allowances, allowances toward rent, fuel and light, compensation on money order and postal note business, and commission on box and drawer rents

$$
1,633,167 \quad 35
$$

Discount to stamp vendors and Postmasters and compensation to messengers for special delivery of letters

43,885 68
Postage refunded ......... ............ ......... 21280
Losses by fire, burglary, dc... ........... ....... 1,11185
Balance of commission paid to other countries on money order business

18,040 72
Transit charges on correspondence for other countries. 41,156 24
Postage on parcels for other countries 10,06349
Balance due by postmasters on revenue account on June 30, 1906

27,161 61 1,774,799 74

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## EXPENDITURE.

Statement of the Expenditure of the Post Office Department of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1906.

Paid by Cieque from Parliamentary Appropriation.
Conveyance of mails by land................. \$ $1,120,326$ 01
" " steamboats, \&c....... 97,773 26
" " railways............. 1,545,685 27
Making and repairing mail bags and locks. ...... 45,647 06
Total...... ........... ..... . .......... \$ 2,80y,431 60
Salaries paid by cheque.... .. .. ............ $\$$ 1,603,892 77
Travelling expenses . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 12,359 14
Tradesmen's bills.............. .......... ...... 120,61556
Stationery, printing and advertising..... ........ 71,872 70
Miscellaneous disbursements paid by cheque....... 176,06717
Maintenance of service in the Yukon and Atlin districts. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $127,338 ~ \supseteq 8$

Total...... ........................... . \& 4,921,577 22

The following table shows the net Revenue, Expenditure and Deficit or Surplus, as the case may be, of the Post Office for each Fiscal Year since Confederation :-

| Year ended June 30. | Net ravenue. | Expenditure. | Deficit. | Surplus.* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $s$ cts. | \& cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| 1868. | 808,857 84 | 785.29855 |  | 13,559 29 |
| 1869. | 758,18203 | 864,954 55 | 106,772 52 |  |
| 1870. | 788,904 78 | 933,398 67 | 144,493 89 |  |
| 1871. | 803,637 17 | 994,8i6 00 | 191,238 83 |  |
| 1872. | 916, 41834 | 1,092,519 03 | 176,100 69 |  |
| 1873. | 1,093,516 07 | 1,240,135 95 | 144,619 88 |  |
| 1874. | 1,151,269 83 | 1,370,542 41 | 219,274 58 |  |
| 1875. | 1,172, 38138 | 1,509,113 29 | 336,731 91 |  |
| 1876. | $1,106,73674$ | 1,581,608 72 | 474,871 98 |  |
| 1877. | $1,120,22426$ | 1,694,708 18 | 574,483 92 |  |
| 1878. | 1,224,912 17 | 1,715,255 36 | 490,34319 |  |
| 1879. | 1,117,364 50 | 1,750,267 17 | 632,902 67 |  |
| 1880. | 1,179,6i77 89 | 1,818,271 05 | 638,59316 |  |
| 1881. | 1,344,969 85 | 1,876,657 96 | 531,688 11 |  |
| 1882. | 1,543,309 21 | 1,980,567 25 | 437,25804 |  |
| 1883. | 1,753,079 22 | 2,176,089 09 | 423,009 87 |  |
| 1884. | $1,712,31885$ | 2,312,965 27 | 600,646 42 |  |
| 1885. | 1,790,49490 | 2,488,315 36 | 697,820 46 |  |
| 1886. | 1,852,155 10 | 2,763,186 41 | 911,031 41 |  |
| 1887. | $1,964,06 \pm 17$ | 2,818,907 22 | 854,84505 |  |
| 1888. | 2,322,728 68 | 2,889,728 59 | 566,999 91 |  |
| 1889. | 2,220,503 66 | 2,982,321 48 | 761,81782 |  |
| 1890. | 2,357,388 95 | $3,074,46991$ | 717,080 96 |  |
| 1891. | 2,515,823 44 | 3,161,675 72 | 645, 85228 |  |
| 1892. | 2,652, 74.59 | 3,316,120 03 | 663,374 24 |  |
| 1853. | 2,773,507 71 | 3,421,203 17 | 647,169546 |  |
| 1894. | $2,809,34106$ | 3,517,261 31 | 707,920 25 |  |
| 1895. | 2,792,789 64 | 3,593,647 47 | 800,857 83 |  |
| 1896. | 2,971,652 93 | $3,752,80512$ | 781,152 19 |  |
| 1897. | 3,202,938 42 | 3,789,478 34 | 586,539 92 |  |
| 1898. | $3, \frac{27,809}{} 69$ | 3,575,411 99 | 47,602 30 |  |
| 1899. | 3,182,930 12 | 3,581,848 71 | 398,917 79 |  |
| 1900. | 3,183,984 17 | 3,6.45,646 04 | 461,661 87 |  |
| $19) 1$. | 3,421,192 19 | 3,837,376 18 | 416,183 99 |  |
| 1902. | 3,888,126 10 | 3,883,016 96 |  |  |
| 1903. | $\pm, 366,12775$ | 3,970,859 64 |  | 395, 26811 |
| 1904. | 4,652,324 74 | $4,347,54084$ |  | 304,783 99 |
| 1905. | 5,125,372 67 | 4,634,527 78 |  | 490,844 89 |
| 1906. | 5,933,342 53 | $4,921,57722$ | . .......... | 1,011,765 31 |

Statement of the amount of Postage Stamps, de., sold during the year ended June 30, 1898 , and each of the succeeding years.

| Year. | Amount. | Year. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | S cts. |  | 8 ets. |
| 1898. | 4,400,601 91 | 1903. | 5,154,554 17 |
| 1899. | 4,091,116 11 | 1904. | 5,605,713 73 |
| 1900. . | 4,038,134 16 | 1905. | 6,134,297 35 |
| 1901. | 4,340,543 21 | 1906- | 6,972,35.5 93 |
| 1902. | 4,64 3,22 i 85 |  |  |

APPENDIX B

## MAIL TRANSPORTATION

## APPENDIX B.

## MAIL TRANSPORTATION.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND POSTAL DIVISION.

Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Prince Edward Island Postal Division, made within the year ended June 30, 1906.

| Name of Route. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contractor. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| Abram's Village and Cape Egmunt. | J. D. J. Gallant. | 5 | 3 |  | mon |  | 8248 |
| Abram's Village and Maxiamville. | G. Arsenault . . | 3 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 5000 |
| Afton Road and Mount Stewart .. | A. McEachern .. | 3 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 2850 |
| Albany and Railway Station | A. Noonan. | ${ }_{1}^{16}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 10016 |
| Albany and Tryon ... .... | R. Lord |  | 6 | 12 | " |  | 16200 |
| Alberton and Kildare. | J. R. Oliver | 12 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 94.92 |
| Alberton and Mill River East | L. J. Gallant | 5 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 7000 |
| Alberton and Railway Station do do | J. T. Millman.. | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 12, 24 | 9 3 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (to Mar. } 31,06 \text { ) } \\ & \text { from. } \end{aligned}$ | 9480 3456 |
| Alma and Lauretta ........ | J. O'brien | 3 |  | 12 | " |  | 2500 |
| Alma and Railway Station | A. Mountain | 8 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 4000 |
| Appin Road and Hampton | A. Ashley | $4{ }^{8}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 5548 |
| Argyle Shore and Bonshaw | D. McNevin |  | 3 | 12 | " |  | 3060 |
| Arlington and Fitzgerald Station | P. Cameron. | $7 \frac{1}{4}$ | 3 | '12 | " |  | 8000 |
| Armadale and Monticello........ | J. A. Carter | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 | " | and extra trips. | 3507 |
| Armadale and Railway Station.. | A. McCormack. |  | 3 | 12 | " |  | 2000 |
| Auburn and Dromore West.. | I. B. Corrigan.. | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 2575 |
| Auburn and Yowual. ............ | W. J. Carver . | 10 | 2 \& 4 | 12 | " |  | 12302 |
| Augustine Cove and Cape Traverse. | A. Sherren | 3 \& $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | $3 \& 6$ | 12 | " |  | 12500 |
| Arondale and Vernon River. | J. A. O`Ketfc. | 3 | 2 | 12 | 11 |  | 4644 |
| Baldwin's Road and Perth Station. | J. Moar | 12 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 2400 |
| Bangor and Morell Station. | D. Roblbins | 4 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 7924 |
| Bayfield and Glencorrodale. | J. Mcliachern. | 31 |  | 12 | " |  | 2960 |
| Bay Fortime and Souris East.: . | C. Coffin | 10.2 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 11000 |
| Beach Point and Montague Bridge. | W. Mahar | 212 | ${ }_{6}$ | 12 | " |  | 4560 |
| Bear River and Railway Station... | L. McDonald |  | 6 | 12 | " |  | 2000 |
| Bedeque and Fernwood. | D. McInnis. | $9 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 8202 |
| Bedeque and Summerside........ | C. McLean. | $9 \frac{1}{2}$ | , | 12 | " |  | 19948 |
| Bedford Station and Railway Station | F. Berrigan. |  |  | 12 | " |  | 4000 |
| Belfast and Charlotteto | W. Brown .. | 254 | ${ }_{6}$ | 12 | " |  | 65648 |
| Belfast and High Bank | F. Martin. | 22.1 | 3 | 3 | " | (to Sept. 30, 03 ) | 75 00 |
| ${ }_{\text {do }}^{\text {do }}$ Belfast and Point Prim | R. Stewart. | $22 \frac{1}{2}$ | , | 9 | " | from | 22500 |
| Belfast and Point Prim Belfast and Roseberry | M. Martin.. | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  |  |
| Belfast and Roseborry . ${ }^{\text {Bloon field and Bloomfield }}$ Station. | S. Peters | ${ }_{5}$ | ${ }_{3}$ | 12 | " |  | 4800 3800 |
| Bloomfield Station and Glengarry .. | P. Gritfin | 5 | 3 | 12 |  |  |  |
| Bloomtield Station and Miminegash | H. Chappelle | ${ }_{8}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 3800 |
| Bloomfield Station and Railway Stn, | F. Peters... | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 4500 |
| Blooming Point and Tracadie Cross | J. E. Lacey | $2{ }^{1}$ | , | 12 | " |  | 3000 |
| Bonnell and Churchill | D. MeGilvray. | , | 3 | 12 | " |  | 4800 |
| Brackley Beach and Winsloe Stn.. | E. Saunders. | 21 | 3 \& 6 | 12 | " |  | 22000 |
| Boughton Island and DeGras Marsh | D.I. McCormack |  | 2 | 12 | " |  | 6500 |
| Breadalbane and Mill Vale. | M. Matheson | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 7612 |
| Brhadalbane and New London. | J. Warren | 12 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 29700 |
| Brealbane and Railway Station | M. Matheson | $1_{16}^{16}$ | 24 | 12 | " |  | 11349 |
| Breadalbane and Victoria | P. M. Foy | 10.1 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 31510 |
| Bridgetown and Mount Hope.. | W. Burhoe | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 5884 |
| Bristol and Railway Station. | G. Hume | 1 | 12 | 12 |  |  | 6864 |

$24-\mathrm{Bl} \frac{1}{2}$

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Prince Edward Island Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | Name of Contractor. |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | S cts. |
| Brookfield and R'y Stn. (Colville). | A. Beat |  | 3 | 12 n | onth |  | 4500 |
| Brooklyn and Glen Martin .. ... | W. McLean | 3 | 3 |  | " |  | 2948 |
| Burlington and Spring Valley.. | J. Sudbury. | 2 | 3 |  | " |  | 5625 |
| Caledonia and Mount Vernon. | A. Beaton | 5 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 4000 |
| Caledonia and Orwell | N. C. Stewart | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | , |  | 28500 |
| Cape Traverse and Railway Station | H. Howatt | ${ }^{1} 1$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 7512 |
| Cape Traverse and Searletown.... | W. Muttart. | ${ }_{6}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 12500 |
| Cape Wolfe and Lot 4. . ... . | G. McKay |  | 3 | 12 | " |  | 8500 |
| Cardigan Bridge and Corraville.. | P. Mc\illan | 8 | 2 | 12 | " |  | $82{ }^{16}$ |
| Cardigan Bridge and Head of Cardigan | W. McLeod | 8 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 6000 |
| Cardigan Bridge and Launching... | J. McAulay | 26 | 3 | 9 | " | (to Mar. 31, 06) | 12867 |
| do do | D. Foley | 26 | 3 |  | " | from " | 6685 |
| Cardigan Bridge and Lot 56 | D. Foley | 16 | 6 | 12 | " | less fine. | 37318 |
| Cardigan Bridge and Railway Stn. | J. MuNeil | $\frac{1}{8}$ | 18 |  | " |  | 93.6 |
| Cavendish and Munter's River.... | J. Beaton | 28 | ${ }_{3}$ | 12 | " |  | 13500 |
| Central Bedeque and Midcleton | I. A. Crawford. | 2 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 7000 |
| Charlottetown and Long Creek | S. T. Currie | 25 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 17972 |
| Charlottetown and Wharf. | P. Stewart.. |  |  |  | al se | vic | 3250 |
| Charlottetown and Marshfield..... | W. Miller . | $4{ }^{3}$ | 6 |  | " |  | 5850 |
| Charlottetown and Railway Station | P. Stewa | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { as } \\ & \text { req'd } \end{aligned}$ | 12 | " |  | 62100 |
| Charlottetown and Street Letter |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boxes ....... | J. W. Ferguson. | 418 | 18 | 12 | " |  | 17066 |
| Charlottetown and Victoria. | N. H. McNiven. | 24 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 68700 |
| Cherry Grove and New Harmony. | P. Powers $\ldots .$. | 2 | 2 | 3 |  | (to Sept.30, 05 ) | 625 |
| do do | J. D. Mcl)onald | 2 | 2 | ${ }^{\text {( }}$ |  | (to Mar. 31, ${ }^{\text {'06 }}$ ) | 1250 |
| do do | P. Powers .. | 71 | 2 | 3 | " | from | 600 |
| Cherry Valley and Earnscliffe.. | F. M. Vessey... | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 14000 |
| Clear Spring and New Zealand Railway Station | D. A. McDonald | 4 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 5900 |
| Clermont and Kensington. | J. J. Gillis | 3 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 6400 |
| Clinton and New London | C. McGregor | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 3348 |
| Clyde Station and Railway Station. | N. McLeorl. | ${ }_{1}^{16}$ | 3 | 12 | 11 |  | 1700 |
| Coleman and Railway Station | M. Howatt | $\frac{1}{10}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 6000 |
| Coleman and West Point.... | A. McPhee. | $16 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 \& 3 |  | " |  | 15869 |
| Conmercial Road and Peters Road. | J. Johnston | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 |  |  |  |  |
| Conway Station and Railway Station | P. McKenna. | $\stackrel{1}{1 \pi}$ | 3 |  |  | o July 15, 1905.. |  |
| Crapaud and Gamblen Corner...... | T. A. Cobb. | 3 | 2 |  |  | 8 | 2000 |
| Darlington and Railway Station.. | I. McPherson. |  | 12 | 3 | " | (toSept. 30, ${ }^{\prime}$ ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ) |  |
| do do . | do |  | 12\& 6 | 3 |  | (to Dec. 31, 05 ) | 1562 |
| do do | do |  | 6 | 6 | " | from " - | 1874 |
| Darlington and Stanchel. . | do | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 10412 |
| Darnley and Kensington | R. T. Moase. | 15 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 43428 |
| De Blois Station and Railway Stn.. | S. Bernard. | 1 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 2400 |
| Donaldston and Railway Station... | L. Court. | 3 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 3800 |
| Dromore and Pisquid Railway Stn. | M. Mcepuirk | $3 \frac{1}{3}$ | 2 | 12 | " | . | 5000 |
| Dunstaffnage and Railway Station.. | F. M. Binns... | $1{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | ${ }^{6}$ | 12 | " |  | 6122 |
| Duvar Road and Mill River | A. Richard.. .... | 2 | 3 | 12 | " | .... . ... ... | 5000 |
| East Baltic and Red Point. | B. Holland | 4 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 4500 |
| East Point and Souris East | C. Young. | 15 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 2200 |
| Ebbsfleet and St. Louis. | J. Gaudet | 4 |  | 12 | " |  | 6000 |
| Ebenezer and Wheatley River.... | A. McCallum... | ${ }^{21}$ | ${ }^{3}$ | 12 | " |  | 4000 |
| Egmont Bay and Wellington Stn. | F'. J. Aisenault. | $11 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 \& | 12 | " |  | 16575 |

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APPENDIX B-Continued.
Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Prince Edward Island Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.


APPENDIX B-Continued.
Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Prince Edward Island Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.


## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Prince Edward Island Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contractor. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| Murray Harbour South and White |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Acadia and Railway Station.. | J. Hill....... | $3 \frac{1}{3}$ | 3 | 12 |  |  | 8 |
| New Amun and Railway Station. | W. B. Bowness.. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 7500 |
| New Argyle and New Harrn.... | J. Corrigan..... |  | 3 | 12 | " |  | 5936 |
| New Perth and Poole's Road | N. Reilly | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 6 | " | (to Dec. 31, '05) | 2950 |
| do do | S. Buchanan | 12 | 6 | G | " | from " . | 4000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Wiltshire and Railway Station | E. Easter. . | 3 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 10016 |
| New Wiltshire and Tyron. . . . . . . | P. D. Hagan. | 3 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 3500 |
| New Zealand and Railway Station | I. Cantwell. . |  | 3 | 12 | " |  | 3800 |
| Northam and Railway Station. . | J. E. Yeo. | $\frac{1}{16}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 4000 |
| Northam and Victoria West. | W. W. Enman. |  | 3 | 12 | " |  | 7800 |
| North Lake and Souris East <br> North St. Eleanors and Summerside. | R. Kickham.... | 268 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 32500 |
|  | T. Andre | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 12000 |
| O Leary Station and Railway Station <br> R. Ellis OLeary Station and West Cape..... J. Jelly Orwell and Orwell Core. <br> N. 11. (tillis ... |  |  | 24 | 12 | " |  | 14590 |
|  |  | $12^{10}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 14500 |
|  |  |  | 6 | 12 | " |  | 7900 |
| Palmer Road and St. Louis. Peake's sitation and Railway Station do do | W. Kinch | $7 \frac{1}{4}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 7000 |
|  | P. J. Goodwin | $\stackrel{1}{16}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 9 | " | (to Mar. 31, '06) |  |
|  | L. Good | $9^{\frac{1}{16}}$ | 6 2 | 12 | " | from | 1000 8866 |
| Peakes Station and St. Patrick's |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Road.... . . . . . . . . . . . | D. McBride ... | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 2400 |
| Pisquid and Railway Station | J. A. McDonald | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | , | 9 | " | (to Mar. 31, '06) | 2700 |
| Pinsville Station and Rose Bän | B. Jay.... | ${ }_{3}^{1 \frac{1}{2}}$ | 2 | ${ }_{12}^{3}$ | " | fr | 750 |
| Pinsville Station and Penssille Railvay Station | S. Gallant <br> P. B. Doir |  | 2 | 12 9 | " |  | 2100 750 |
| Piusville Station and Pensville Railway Station |  |  | 6 | 3 | " |  | 750 250 |
| Poplar Grove and Railway Station. | S. Milligan. | $1{ }^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 2075 |
| Portage and Railway Station | A. Matthews.. | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 1500 |
| Port Hill and Railway Station. | J. H. Y eo. |  | 24 | 12 | " |  | 21800 |
| Pown l and Village Green. | L. Carver. | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 2832 |
| St. Andrews and Railway Station. | J. MeDonald. | $\frac{1}{8}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 2500 |
| St. Charles and Railway Station. | J. McIsaac.... | 8 | 2 | 12 | " | less fine | 7274 |
| St. Lonis and Railway Station..... | J. Perry. | $\frac{5}{8}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 1560 |
| St. Louis and Woodville............ | J. Beair | 3 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 1986 |
| St. Margarets and Bear River Rail way Station | R. D. McDonald | 5 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 8580 |
| St. Mary's Roarl and St. Mary's Road East | J. A. Mçiee |  | 2 | 12 | " |  | 2500 |
| St. Teresa and Railway Station | A. Bradley.... | 4 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 7500 |
| Seotchfort and Railway Station | J. A. McDonald |  | 3 | 12 | " |  | 2256 |
| Sea Cow Pond and Tignish.... | P. A. Doyle | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 5000 |
| Skinner's Road and Tignish. . | N. Gallant. | $10_{+}^{3}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 9000 |
| Souris East and Railway Station | J. Heartz. |  | 24 | 12 | " |  | 22249 |
| Souris East and Souris West.... | I. White | 1 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 3120 |
| Suffolk Station and Railway Stn. | A. Ferguson. | $\frac{1}{16}$ | 2 | 12 | " | .. ... .. | 3000 |

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Prince Edward Island Postal Division, \&c.-Concluded.

| Name of Route. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contractor. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| Summerside and Railway Station. | J. Brehaut. | $\frac{1}{2}$$\frac{1}{2}$11112 | as req. | $3 \mathrm{mos}$. (to Sept.30, 1905) |  | 9528 |
|  | J. Richard. |  |  | 9 " from |  | $\begin{array}{r}2056 \\ 18 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Summerside and Street Letter Boxes. | J. Brehaut. |  | 18 |  | " (to Sept.30, 1905) |  |
|  | J. Richard. |  | 18 | 9 l from |  | 1875 5625 |
| Summerside and Steamer Stanley. | A. Waugh.. ... |  | as req. |  |  | 3000 |
| Tarantum and Webster's Corner. . | T. Cummiskey.. | $2{ }^{2}$ |  | 12 months |  |  |
| Ten Mile House and Railway Stn. | D. Mullin |  | 2 | $2{ }^{\prime \prime}$ |  | 5460 |
| Thorndyke and Railway Station... | S. R. Prowse | 4 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 1648 |
| Tignish and Railway Station | J. W. Green.. |  | 24 | 12 |  | 8764 |
| Tracadie Cross and Railway Station | J. A. MeDonald | $1 \frac{1}{4}$ | , | 12 |  | 4833 |
|  | T. Townsend ... | 1 |  | 12 | " |  |
| Travellers Rest and Railway Station | C. Mallett. | , | 3 | 12 |  | 4500 |
| Webster's Corner and Ry. Station (Pisquid) <br> Wellington and Wellington Station. | J. A. McDonald | $6^{3}$ | ${ }_{2}^{6}$ | 12 |  | 13500 |
|  | P. Ayers . . . . . |  |  | 12 |  | 2000 |
| Wellington Station and Ry. Stn... | F. T. Arseneault | $\frac{1}{16}$ | 18. |  | " (to Dee. 31, 1905) | 24601866 |
|  |  | $\frac{18}{16}$ | 18 | 3 " (to Mar.31, 1906) |  |  |
|  |  |  | 18,24 | 3 | 1 from | 14051600 |
|  | W. R. McNeil. . | 12. ${ }^{\frac{1}{16}}$ | 6 | 12 " .. |  |  |
| West Devon and Railway Station.. Western Road and Railway Station | H. J. Reid .... |  | 2 | 12 |  | 30005000 |
| West St. Peters and Railway Stn. | J. McDonald |  |  |  | " |  |
|  | K. Good.. | 23 ${ }^{\frac{1}{18}}$ | 12 | 12 |  | 8000 |
| Winsloe Station and Railway Stn Wood Islands and Wood Islands North <br> Ice boat service to SS. 'Stanley |  |  | 3 | Season 12 1905-190 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3900 \\ & 1650 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | H. Allan. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ice boat service to $\underset{\text { SS. }}{ }$ 'Stanley '." |  |  |  |  | Total. | 21,650 11 |

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## NOVA SCOTIA POSTAL DIVISION.

Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal Division, made within the year ended June 30, 1906.


## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal Division, dc.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name } \begin{array}{c} \text { of } \\ \text { Contractor. } \end{array} . \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| Antigonish and Glen Uig Pleasant Valley | H. Smith . . . . . . |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |
| Antigouish and Goldboro' . . . . . . . . . | S. O. Giffin. . . . | 53 | 6 |  |  |  | ,550 00 |
| Antigonish and Lower West River. | D. H. Williams. | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 |  | " |  | 4980 |
| Antigonish and North Grant ...... | H. Sinith... . | 2 | 3 |  | , |  | 7100 |
| Antigonish and Railway Station | T. J. Sears | 7 | $24 \& 12$ |  | " |  | 16131 |
| Antigonish and Sherbrooke... | J. O'Leary | 40 |  |  | " |  | 1.07300 |
| Antigonish Harbour Sonth Side, and Lower South River.. | C. J. Fras | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 |  | " |  | 8600 |
| Antrim and Gay's River..... ${ }_{\text {a }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | W. Blades | 16 D. | 2 | 12 | " |  | 10400 |
| Appin, North Lochaber and West Lochaber. | G. A. Stewart | $1 \frac{3}{4}$ \& $3 \frac{1}{4}$ | 6 \& 3 |  |  | (from Sept. 1 '05) | 8333 |
| Apple River and Joggins Mines. | G. Landigan.. | 29 | 6 | 12 | " . . |  | 95000 |
| Apple River and West Apple River | M. Edgett | 4 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 5353 |
| Arcadia and Pinkney's Point. | J. B. Surettc | 11 | 2 |  | " |  | 7500 |
| Ardoise Hill and Newport Station.. | W. Gibson.. | $1 \frac{1}{2} \& 19 \mathrm{rt}$ | 12 \& 2 |  | " |  | 17700 |
| Argyle Head and Railway Station.. | H. Nickerson | $\frac{3}{4}$ | 16 | 12 | " |  | 5000 |
| Arichat and Petite de Grat Bridge. . | J. Parker. | 4 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 8000 |
| Arichat and Pondville. .... ...... | A. Boudrot |  | 3 | 12 | + |  | 5000 |
| Arichat and Robins | C. Broussard. | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 6100 |
| Ashdale and Upper Glen Road. | V. Chisholin. | 2 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 4000 |
| Ashfield and Orangedale | P. R. McDonald | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 |  | " |  | 4900 |
| Askilton and West Bay Road. | H. A. Archibald | 3. | 3 | 12 | 11 |  | 6000 |
| Aspen and James River Station | W. E. McKeen. | 29 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 32400 |
| Athol and Little Forks | Rhorles Curry Co | 3 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 9000 |
| Athol and Railway Station | D. F. Archibald. | 1 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 12000 |
| Anburn and Greenwood. | E. Neily.. .... | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 12 | " |  | 2600 |
| Anburn and Railway Station | G. O. Jacques | $133 \mathrm{yds}$. | 12 | 12 | 11 |  | 7825 |
| Auburn and Wilton's Corner | C. Stark. | 1012 | 2 | 12 | 11 |  | 5300 |
| Auld's Cove and Railway Station. | M. Forrestall | 21 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 4045 |
| A vondale Station and Dummaglass. | P. W. McDonald | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | . | 12 | " |  | 31300 |
| Avondale Station and Railway Stn. | H. Gordon . . . | \% 11 | 12 | '12 | " |  | 5200 |
| Avonport and Avonport Station.... | J. B. Newcombe | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | 12 | " |  | 6000 |
| Avonport Station and Railway Stn. | L. F. Fuller... | 40 yds . | 12 | 12 | " |  | 3250 |
| Aylesford and Dalhousie Road. | H. S. Brennan. | 26 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 13000 |
| Aylesford and Harmony..... | do | 24 rt . | 1 | 12 | " |  | 5672 |
| Aylesford and Millville.. | E. Harris | $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{rt}$. | 2 | 12 | " |  | 5500 |
| Aylesford and Morden. | W. Dempsey. | 9 |  | 12 | " |  |  |
| Aylesford and Railway Station | C. J. West |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 5700 |
| Aylesford and Victoria Harbou | A. Spicer... | $10^{7 \frac{1}{3}}$ | 1 | 12 | " 1 |  | 3666 7800 |
| Aylesford and Weston. | B. A. Breman | 10 rt . | 3 | 12 | " . |  |  |
| Back Shore and Picton | D. G. McKay | 27 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 27500 |
| Baddeck and Englishtown | J. G. Dun | 21 |  | 12 | " |  | 50000 |
| Baddeck and Forks Baddeek | W. Rice | 7 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 4000 |
| Baddleck and Ross Ferry.... | A. Matheson | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 |  |  | 22 days (to Oct. | 25200 |
| Baddeck and Upper Baddeck River. | N. H. McKay .. | 14 |  |  |  |  | 3450 |
| do do do | D. McKay..... | 14 | 2 | 8 |  | 9 days from Oct. 22, '05. .. | 1663 |
| Baddeck and Upper Middle River. | J. G. Dunlop | $19 \frac{1}{3}$ | , | 12 | " . |  | 20000 |
| Baddeck and Whycocomagh....... |  | 27 | 6 | 12 |  |  | 85000 |
| Baddleck Bay and Plaister Mines. do do | J. Morrison. <br> J. MeIver | 4 | 3 3 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (to Sent. } 30,005 \text { ). } \\ & \text { from } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 950 \\ 2963 \end{array}$ |
| Baddeck Bay and Rear Baddeck Bay | A. McKay. | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 12 | " . |  | 2350 |
| Baddeck River, North Branch and Forks Baddeck | N. Buchanan | 5 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 1800 |
| Baker Settlement and Greenfield. | D. Weagle.. | $5 \& 8$ | 3 \& 1 | 12 | , |  | 11000 |
| Baleine and Main-à-dieu. | C. Burke. | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 |  | " t | (to Sept. 30, '05). | 500 |

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | Name of Contractor. |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| Baleine and Main-ì-Dieu | R. J. Burke | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 |  |  | from Sept. 30, '05 | 1500 |
| Ballantyne's Cove and Livingtone's |  |  | 3 | 12 |  |  |  |
| Bamoral Hills and Tatamagonche. | G. E. Lombard. | $21 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 38700 |
| Rarney's Brook and Elmsdale... | C. McDonald.. | 4 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 3000 |
| Barney's River and Marsh. | J. McLeod, | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | ${ }^{11}$ |  | 6900 |
| Barney's River and Railway Station | A. Murray. | 54 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 16432 |
| Bayney's River and Rossfield..... | J. G. Cluni | 4 | 1 | 12 | ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ |  | 4523 |
| Barra Glen and Iona | R. P. McNeil. . | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 5200 |
| Barrington and Oak Par | J. Frost \& Sons | 3 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 8500 |
| Barringtun and Port Clyde | H. S. Hogg. ... | 36 | 1 | 12 |  |  | 45000 |
| Barrington Passage and Cape Sable Island | T. W. Robertson | $1 \frac{3}{4}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 35000 |
| Barrington Passage and Lower Shag Harbour | J. E. Trefrey... | 4 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 17300 |
| Barrios Beach and Big Tracad | H. Petipas. . |  | 3 | 12 |  |  | 6000 |
| Banss Corner and New Germany do do | A. DeLoug <br> J. F. Langille . | 3 3 | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 3 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (to Sept. } 30,00 \text { ). } \\ & \text { from } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3000 \\ & 89 \quad 25 \end{aligned}$ |
| Barss Corner and Parkdale..... | J. Feindel..... | 20 rt | 3 | 3 |  | (to Sept. 30, '05). | 2750 |
| do do | A. De Tong | 26 | 3 | 9 |  |  | 23400 |
| Barrs Corner and Stanb | S. P. De Tong | 6 | 2 | 3 | , |  | 1500 |
| do do | J. F. Langille. | 6 | 2 | 9 | " | " | 3750 |
| Barton and Railway Station. | W. J. Gavel | 3 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 18780 |
| Basin River Inhabitants and Lower River Inhabitants |  | 8 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 7000 |
| Bass River and Londonderry | L. Davidson.. | 14 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 44900 |
| Baxter's Harbour and Canning | G. H. Whaten. | 12 | 2 | . 12 | " |  | 12777 |
| Bay st. Lawrence and Halfway House ........................... | J. R. McN | 23 | 6 | 9 |  | (from Oct. 1, '05) | 67500 |
| Bay St. Lawrence and Ingonish Ferry |  | 46 | 6 | 3 |  |  |  |
| Bay St. Lawrence and Meat Cove | H. MeDonald. | $8{ }^{\frac{2}{2} \frac{2}{2}}$ | 3 | 12 | " | " . | 8545 |
| Bayside and White's Lake........ | M. Burke. | $3 \frac{1}{2}-5$ | 3 | 12 | ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ |  | 7500 |
| Bear Cove Chetic:mp and Meteghan | G. L. Comean. | - | 2 | 12 | " |  | 4000 |
| Bear River and Lansdowne. | F. W. Purdy | 4 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 8400 |
| Bear River and Morganville | J. H. Berry | 7 rt | 1 | 12 | " |  | 2500 |
| Bear River and Railway Station | F. W. Purdy. | 5 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 13900 |
| Bear River and Victory. | J. W. Simpson. | 93 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 5000 |
| Beauly and St. Andrews | C. Chisholm | 6 | 2 | 12 | " |  | (i0 00 |
| Beaver Bank and North Beaver Bank........ | IV. T. Lively | 8 | 2 | 12 | " |  |  |
| Beaver Bank and Railway Station. | C. A. Barrett. | 25 yds | 12 | 12 | " |  | (68 86 |
| Beaver Cove and Railway Station. | J. H. McKinnon | 50 yds | 6 | 12 | " |  | 5315 |
| Beaser Cove and Rear Beaver Cove | A. Gillis | 412 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 2600 |
| Reaver Harbour and Port Dufferin. | S. Jewers | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 5250 |
| Bedford and English Comer. | J. Thom | 11 | 3 | 6 |  | (to Dec. 31, '05). | 6000 |
| Bedford and Pockwock |  | 15 | 3 | 6 | " |  | 115 on |
| Bedford and Railway Station | J. Mackenzie | 100 yds . | 42 | 12 | " |  | 15337 |
| Bedford and Upper Sackville | A. Peverill. | 18 rt . | 1 | 12 | " |  | 291800 |
| Brech Hill and Chester Basin | h. Veinot | ( | 1 | 12 |  |  | 4242 |
| Beechmont and North West Arm... | J. A. McKenzie | $6-4$ | 1-1 | $!$ |  | (to March 31, 06 ) | 3000 |
| do do do | IV. Mesw | 6-4 | 1-1 | 3 |  | from ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 1100 |
| Beechville and Railway Station ... | W. Bisho | $300 \mathrm{yds}$. | , | 7 |  | 10 d . fr Nov. 21 '05 | 1834 |
| Bellefontaine \& Harbour au Bonche | M. Bellefontaine | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 1 | " | from Jnme 1, 06. | 375 |
| Belle Marche and Eastern Harbour | I). Roche. | 2 |  | 12 | " |  | 3825 |
| Belleville and Railway Station | L. V. Portier. | ${ }^{\frac{1}{3}}$ | 16 | 12 | " |  | (6) 00 |
| Belinont and Debert Station.. | A. L. Stevens. | 15 | 2 | 12 | , |  | 5000 |
| Belmont and Railway.Station ..... | T. Lindsay | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 12 |  | .... ... . | 7500 |
| Benjamin's Mills and Falmonth Station | T. M. Martin | 19 | 3 | 12 |  |  | 2692 |

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907
APPENDIX B-Continued.
Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contractor. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| Berry Hill and Upper Stewiac | C. B. Miller | 5 | 1 |  | mont |  | 2500 |
| Berwick and Berwick West. | C. R. Borden | 3 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 1) 00 |
| Berwick and Grafton... | E. P. Sanford | 18 rt . | 3 | 12 |  |  | 15600 |
| Berwick and Morristown | W. A. Reed | 14 rt . | 2 | 12 | " |  | 8000 |
| Berwick and Railway Station | T. H. Morse. |  | ¢ | 12 |  |  | 6010 |
| Big Beach and Catching Post. | D. A. McNeil . |  | 6 | 12 | is |  | 5920 |
| Big Bras d'Or and Black Kock | M. McDonald.. | 29 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 2400 |
| Big Bras d'Or and Ross Ferry | H. McLeod | 142 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 23200 |
| Big Brook and River Demnis Station | H. A. Archibald | 5 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 4500 |
| Big (ilen and Big Pond . | D. A. McKinnon | 161 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 13000 |
| Big Harbour Island and Malagawatch. | M. McIntosh | 3 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 1812 |
| Big Intervale Cape North and Cape North | N.A. McLennan | 5 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 3322 |
| Big Intervale Margaree and North East Margaree | D. J. Ross | 13 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 9800 |
| Big Island and Merigomish | A. G. McGregor | 3-13 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 8000 |
| Big Lorraine and Louisburg | M. J. Dowd.... | 3 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 3000 |
| Big Marsh and Maryville | D. J. Macdonald | 3 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 4500 |
| Big Pond and Glengarry Valley. | M. McNeil... | 4 | 1 | 12 | " |  |  |
| Big Port L'Hebert and Little Port L'Hebert. | E. J. Lloy | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 3000 |
| Big Tracadie and Mattie | E. Coty | 8 | 3 | $!$ | " | (to Mar. 31, 06 ).. | 5250 |
| do do | J. Mattie. | 8 | 2 | 3 |  |  | 1625 |
| Big Tracadie and Railway Station | F. Morin. |  | 12 | 12 |  |  | 8000 |
| Billtown and Sleffield Mills. | P. E. Sweet | 15 rt . | 3 | 12 | " |  | 11800 |
| Birchtown and Clyde River | 1. S. Acker. | $29 \frac{1}{3}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 42500 |
| Bishops Mountain and N. Kingston | A. McGarvey | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 12 | " |  | 2000 |
| Bishopville and Hantsport. | IV. Bishop | 6 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 6464 |
| Blacketts Lake and Sydney Forks. | R MacKenzie | 4 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 8000 |
| Black Point and Railway Station. | C. Johnstone | $1 \frac{1}{4}$ | 12 | 2 | " | (to Aug. 31, 05). | 3250 |
| do do | A. N. Hubby | $1 \stackrel{1}{4}$ | 12 | 10 |  | from | 9083 |
| Black Rock and Parrsboro'. | W. Phinney | d | 1 | 12 | " |  | 6500 |
| Blanchard Road and New Glasgow | J. J. Webster | 20 | 3 | 12 | " |  | $40 \pm 00$ |
| Blanche and Cape Negro | S. S. Smith | 4 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 6500 |
| Blandford and Hubbard. | C. McLean | 17 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 18900 |
| Blandford and Tanconk Island. | W. Stevens | $4{ }_{4}^{3} \& 88^{3}$ | 2 \& 1 | 12 | " | . | 14000 |
| Blockhouse and Maitland Forks | A. Barry | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 12 | ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ |  | 2500 |
| Blockhouse and Railway Station | I. Mossm |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 12500 |
| Bloomfield and Main Post Road. | C. Marr. |  |  | 12 | " | ... . | 2.500 |
| Bloomington and Nictaux Falls | C. H. Dun | 3 | 2 | 12 | 1 |  | 3500 |
| Blue Mountain and East River St. Mary's | A. Cameron | 1. | 3 | 12 |  |  | 21800 |
| Blue Mountain and Greenvale | D. A. Stewart. | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 2000 |
| Blue Mountain and New Glasgow. | G. M. Holines. . | $15 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 30300 |
| Blue Rock and Lunenburg. | R. H. Backman. | 5 | 2-3 | 12 | " |  | 8400 |
| Blue Mills and Iron Mines. | R. J. McDonald. | 3 |  | 12 | " | .... ... | 4600 |
| Boisdale Barrachois and Railway |  |  |  | 12 |  |  |  |
| Boisdale and Railway Stati | J. OHanley |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 7500 |
| Boisdale and Rear of Boisdal | J. MeIntyre | $5{ }_{2}^{1}$ | 1 | 12 | " |  | 2722 |
| Boudardarie and Little Bras D'or |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bridge | W. F. Stubbert. | 14 \& 6 | 2-3 | 8 |  | (to Feb. 28, '06). | 15018 |
| do do | R. McKenzie. | 14 \& 6 | 2-3 | 4 |  | from | 9606 |
| Bowser Station and Railway Station | A. Bowser | 50 yds . | 12 | 10 |  | and 27 days (from Aug. 5, '05) | 2291 |
| Boyd's and Fraser's Mills | A. A. Boy | 21 | 3 | 12 | , |  | 30 co |
| Boylston and Milford Haven Bridge | W. Innlay |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 6900 |
| Boylston and Mulgrave | R. W. Whitman. | 30 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 48000 |
| Boylston and South Manchester | J. A. McMaster. | 3 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 5000 |
| Boylston and Tracadie Road. | J.A. Mc Pherson. | 5 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 3000 |

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.


## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.


SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.



## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | Name Contractor. |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | s cts. |
| Cooks Brook and Little River Musquodoboit. | E. Cook | 6 |  |  | months |  |
| Copper Lake and North Lochaber.. | A. Manso | $4 \frac{1}{4}$ | 3 | 12 |  | 7331 |
| Corberrie and Weymouth Bridge. | P. Gandet | 14 | 3 | 12 | " | 28050 |
| Cow Bay and Dartmouth. | (1. Richard | 20 rt | 2 | 12 | " | 15000 |
| Cox Heath and Sydney River. | II. D. Lewis | 2 | 6 | 12 | " | 10400 |
| Craigmore and Railway Station | A. Cameron | 13 | 6 | 12 | " | 6000 |
| Cranton Section and Frizzleton | G. Ingraham | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 | " | 3900 |
| Cross Roads and Country Harbour and Forest Hill. | J. A. Mason | - | 3 | 12 | " | 10000 |
| Cross Koads Leitche's Creek and Leitche's Creek. | D. | 3 | 3 | 12 | " | 3050 |
| Cross Roads, Leitche's Creek and North West Arm. | A D. Clar | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " | 6000 |
| Cross Roads, Leitche's Creek and Railway Station | A. D. Clark. |  | 6 | 12 | " | 5680 |
| Cross Roads Ohio and Donnybrook | A. Lays . | $7 \frac{1}{1 \frac{1}{6}}$ | 1 | 12 | " | 3000 |
| Cross Roads Ohio and James River Station....................... | J. J. McLean. | 10 | 6 | 12 | " | 24300 |
| Cross Roads St. Georges Channel and West Bay. | M. R. Hill | 15 | 3 | 12 | " | 27300 |
| Crousetown and Petite Riviere Bridge ... | S. Hilto | 3 | 1 | 12 | " | 2400 |
| Culloden and Digby | C. E. Turnbull. . | 16 rt | 1 | 12 | " | 7800 |
| Cumming's Mountain and Sunny brae | J. R. McIntosh.. | 3 | 2 | 12 | " | 3500 |
| Dalhonsie Road and Lakeview.... do do | J. Forrestal do | 5 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | 5 | " (toJany. 31'06). <br> " from | 1750 2500 |
| Dalhousie Road and Springfield Railway Station | R. Stoddart | 1012, $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3,6\& | 12 | " ......... ..... | 32000 |
| Dalhousie Settlement and Scotsbirn Station | C. A. MeIntosh. | $111^{\frac{1}{16}}$ | $3^{12}$ | 12 |  |  |
| Danesville and Railway station... | W. J. Wambult. | 9. | 3 |  | do 2 dys from Oct $30^{\circ} 05$ | 5250 |
| Dartmouth and Halifax | J. R. Maclean.. | $1 \frac{1}{4}$ | 18 |  | months . .......... |  |
| Dartinouth and Montagne Gold Mines................................ | F. W. Coop | 7 | 3 | 12 | " | 12000 |
| Dartmouth and Musquodoboit Harbour. | R. L. Wambolt. | 34 | 3 | 12 | " | 58400 |
| Dean and Shubenacrd | W. H. Guild... | 36 |  | 12 | " | 83800 |
| Debert Station and Folly Mountain | D. E. Totten | 1914 881 | 2 \& 1 | 12 | " | 13572 |
| Debert Station and Masstown .... | G. W. Vance |  |  | 12 | " | 11500 |
| Debert Station and Railway Station | J. Cottam | 75 yds | 12 | 12 | " ... | 6000 |
| Deep Brook and Railway Station. | J. R. Vroom | 185 yds | 12 | 12 | " | 3600 |
| Deep Brook and Waldeck Line | S. Henshaw. | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | , | 12 | " | 3500 |
| Deep Cove and Gaberouse. | R. Thomas . . . | 5 | 1 | 12 | " | 2000 |
| Deepdale and Strathlorne | A. J. McLellan. | 2 | 6 | 12 | " | 7500 |
| Delap's Cove and Ir ranville Ferry. . | W. Hardy | 12 | 2 | 12 | " | 9600 |
| Denmark and Railway Station..... | J. W. McLeod. |  | 12 | 12 | " | 5008 |
| Denmark and Truro. | H. Marshall | 12 \& 21 | 6 \& 3 | 12 | " | 72800 |
| Descouse and Lennox Ferry | A. Landry. | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 |  | 10000 |
| Descouse and Rocky Bay. | J. P. Gruchy | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 |  |  | 54 72 |
| Devon and Goffs... | M. Smith. | 7 | , |  | do to Dec. 31, '05 \& arrears |  |
| do do do | J. G. Kerr..... | 8 |  |  | mos. (from do pr, 1, 06 ) | 3900 1225 |
| Digby and Port Wade Digby and Railway St | J. W. Mursells. | $\stackrel{8}{80}{ }_{20}^{\text {yds. }}$ | ${ }_{12}^{2}$ |  | mos. (from Apr. 1, 06) | 12 93 75 |
| Digby and West Ferry | J. W. Mussells. | 8 | 2 | 9 | 11 to Mar. 31 06 | 3675 |
| Digby and West | W. H. Eldridge. | 43 | 6 | 12 | " . ................ | 1,050 00 |

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | Name of Contractor. |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| Digby Wharfond Railway Station. | C. Winche | ${ }^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | as req. |  |  |  | 8000 |
| Do.s.mion No. 6 and Glace Bay... | D. Merlin | 5 | 6 | 6 |  | (from Jan. 1, '06.) | 25000 |
| Doucettville and North Range Corner | J. Zeigler. | 8 | 3 | 12 |  |  | 11000 |
| Dufferin Mines and Port Dufferin. | E. Gallagher | 4 | 3 | 12 |  |  | 8585 |
| Duncan and Railway Station | H. Rafuse | $\frac{3}{4}$ | 6 | 10 | " | (fronıSept. 1, ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ 5.) | 4083 |
| Duncan's Cove and Main Post Road. | D. Cunnors | 1 | 2 | 10 | " | (fromisept. | 4125 |
| Dinnaglass and Maple Ridge. | A. D. Fraser.... | $3{ }^{3}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 3950 |
| Dunmore and McPherson. | H. McGillivray | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 2950 |
| Dunvegan and Margaree Island. | D. G. McLellan. | \% | 1 | 12 | " |  | 3800 |
| Earltown and West Earltown | D. R. McKay... | 21 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 7000 |
| East Amherst and Hastings... | J. S. Crandall. . | 21 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 4000 |
| East Bay and Cilen Morrison | D. Morrison . | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 4000 |
| East Bay and McAdam's Lake ... | A. McMullin. | 71 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 67500 |
| East Bay and Rear East Bay .... | J. Campbell .. | $3{ }^{3}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 4500 |
| East Chezzetcook and Head of Chezzetcook. | J. W. Pettipas.. | 3 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 2800 |
| East Chezzetcook and Lower East Cherzetcook | U. Roast | $5 \frac{3}{5}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  |  |
| East Dover and McGrath's Cove | W. Murphy | 3 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 2500 |
| East Dover and Peggy's Cove | A. A. Scott. | 4 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 10050 |
| Eastern Harbour and Little River Cheticamp. | P. Poirier | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 3000 |
| Eastern Harbour and Margaree Harbour. | T. B. Shaw | 23 | 6 | 12 |  |  |  |
| Eastern Harbour and Pleasant Bay. | E. Camul. | $24 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 30000 |
| East Inglesville and Lawrencetown. | J. W. Banks. | $7 \& 4$ | 2 \& 2 | 12 | " |  | 9300 |
| East Jeddore and Jeddor Oyster Ponds. | F'. H. Stoddard. | $4 \frac{1}{8}$ | 2 | 12 | ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ |  | 4900 |
| East Mapleton and East South ampton. | R. G. Harrison.. | 6 | 3 | 12 |  |  |  |
| East Margaree and Main Post Road. | D. McInnis. | 2 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 6500 |
| East Mountain and Valley Station. | E. Nelson | 33 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 7500 |
| Easu Pubnico and Railway Station. | B. Hines |  | 16 | 12 | " |  | 6000 |
| East River and Railway Station..., | J. Meisner | $\frac{1}{3}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 7083 |
| East River St. Marys and Green's Brook. | T. Green | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 4000 |
| East River Sheet Harbour and Lewiston... | G. E. M. Lewis. | 7 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 19800 |
| East Side Port L'Hebert and Port Joli | W. McDonald | 7 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 4000 |
| East Side Ragged Islands and Wall's Corner. | J. Mathews. | 3 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 7500 |
| East Southampton and Railway Station | R. G. Harrison | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 12 | 12 |  |  |  |
| East Southampton and South Brook. | J. W. Brown | $5^{4}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 5000 |
| Eastville and Upper Stewiacke .... | G. Dickie. | 18182rt | 6 | 12 | " |  | 26900 |
| East Wentworthand WentworthS'n | D. G. Whidden. | 5 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 7979 |
| Edwardsville and North West Arm. | J. McDonald. | 6 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 16466 |
| Eel Brook and Lower Eel Brook.. | J. T. Surette. | 1 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 7575 |
| Eel Brook and Railway Station. | W. H. Lent. | $2 \frac{1}{2} \& 1 \frac{1}{4}$ | 6\& 16 | 12 | " |  | 17500 |
| Eel Cove and Main Post Road .. | D. McLeod |  | 6 | 12 | " |  | 1500 |
| Eel Creek and Oxford. Nain Post | M. Hannon. | 19 rt . | 3 | 12 | " |  | 14000 |
| Eight Island Lake and Main Post Road. | J. R. Sutherland |  | 3 | 12 | " |  |  |
| Ellershouse and fartville | G. Swinehammer |  | 6 | 12 | " |  | 5500 |
| Ellershouse and Newport | W. Smiley. |  |  | 12 | " |  | 10000 |
| Ellershouse and Railway Station. | J. MeDonald.. | 50 yds . | 24 | 12 | " |  | 7500 |

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal Division,
\&c.-Continued.

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contractor. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| Halifax and Railway Station | D. McLellan | 11 |  |  |  | s, less fine | 1,190 00 |
| Halifax and Sambro .. ........ | ${ }_{\text {Wr }} \mathrm{N}$ N. Smith, Jr. |  |  |  |  |  | 18000 |
| Halifax and Street Letter Boxes. | W. Creighton... | 18,312,220 | 12, 6 \& |  |  |  |  |
| Halifax and West River Sheet Harbour |  |  | 6 $3 \& 3$ | 12 12 |  |  | 2,03463 1,749 |
| Halifax and Whart | F. Hughes |  | -d |  |  |  |  |
| Halifax Special Christmas delivery. | J. M. M1cGrath |  |  |  |  |  | 2138 |
| Hantsport and Lockhartville..... | B. Mason . | 3 | 3 |  | on | ths (to Mar. 31, 06) | 5850 |
| Hantspert and Railway Statio | S. H. | ${ }_{1}$ | 24 | 12 |  |  | 1950 |
| Harbour au Bouche and Railway Stn | 1I. Pelrine | 2 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 9000 |
| Harb urville and Railway Station. . | (i. Collins | 12 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 30000 |
| Hawthorne and Port Hood. | J. S. Gillis. | 4 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 2800 |
| Hay Cove and Loch Lomond | R. D. Morrison.. | $121_{10}{ }^{\text {²0 }}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 8304 |
| Hay River and Mount Young | A. S. Mckinnon |  | 1 | 12 | " |  |  |
| Hazel Hill and Little Dover. | P. Sainpson. | - | 2 | 12 | " |  | 6000 |
| Head Jeddure and Lower West Jeddore | S. Doo | 9 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 11900 |
| Head of Jeddore and Myer's Point. | C. I. Mye | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 2 | " | (from May 1, 06) | 666 |
| Head of River Hebert and River Hebert. | J. O. Scott | 5 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 13500 |
| Head of St. Margaret's Bay and Railway Station | W. Mahar | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 9900 |
| Heathbell and Scotsburn Station. | 1. G. Mr Kay | 3 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 7100 |
| Heatherton and Railway Station. | D.D.Harrington | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 5634 |
| Hebbs Cross and Micmar Goldi Mines |  | $3 \frac{1}{12}$ | 3 | 12 |  |  | 2.) 00 |
| Hebbs Cross and Railway Station. . | J. E. Hebb. | 350 yds . | 12 | 8 |  | 2 dys. (from Oct. <br> 30, '05) | 4200 |
| Hebron and Port Maitland | Porter\&Thu | 8 | 6 | 6 | " | Pt.seasons 1905-6 | 10000 |
| Hebron and Railway Station | S. A. Bain |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 7500 |
| Hectanooga and Railway Station | J. A. Blackadar | 50 yds . | 12 | 12 | " |  | 4000 |
| Hemford and Railway Station.. | W. Mailman. |  | 6 | 12 | " |  | 2600 |
| Hemford and Simpson's Corner |  | 3 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 100 (10) |
| Hilden and Railway Station. | J. Wynn |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 5628 |
| Hillaton and Railway Station.. | C. Dorman. | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 24 | 12 | " |  | 10101 |
| Hill Grove and Railway Station | J. Trevoy \& E. Harris. | 3 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 6000 |
| Hillside and Railway Station | M. Fergu | 122 | 3 | 12 | ' |  | 216; 84 |
| Hodson and River John. | D. E. Logan | 10 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 6900 |
| Horneville and South Port Morien. | H. Spencer | 9 \& 10 | 1. | 12 | " |  | 4916 |
| Hopewell and Railway Station | F. Proudfoot |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 5000 |
| Hortonville and Railway Station | F. G. Curry |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 10000 |
| Hubbard's and Railway Station do do | McLean Brus A. IV. Stratford. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | (to Aug. 31, 05 ). from | $\begin{array}{r} 725 \\ 3120 \end{array}$ |
| Indian Harbour Lake and Sher bronke. | A. Cameron | 41 rt . | 3 | 12 |  |  | 193. 00 |
| Indian Point and Mahone Bay | J. A. Andrews. | 5. | , | 3 |  | (to Sept. 30, 05 ). | 1181 |
| Ingonish Ferry and New Haven | S. Mosher. |  | 6 | 9 9 |  | (fr. Sept. 30, 05 ). | 5625 71100 |
| Ingram River and Railway Station. | C. .Johns | 1 | 12 | 1 |  |  | 1550 |
| Inverness and Railway Station .... | D. Mc1saac | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 12 |  |  | (to Mch. 31, 06, less fine. | 4300 |
|  | A. J. Campbell |  | 12 | 3 | " | (to Mch. 31, '06). | 1878 |
| Inverness and Sight Point. | J. D. McEachen | 9 | 2 | 12 | 11 |  | 7000 |
| Inverness Asylum and Railway Station. | D. F. McDonnell | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | -9 | 11 | (to Mar. 31, '06). | 2250 |

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detatl of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal Division,
\&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | Name of Contractor |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ ets. |
| Inverness Asylum and Railway Station | A. F. Reaton. | $33 \mathrm{rt}$. | , | 3 mos , (from Mar.31,'06) |  | 1875 |
| Iona and Lower Washabuck. | D. D. McNeil |  | 3 12 |  |  | 22550050 |
| Iona and Railway Station.. | F. A. Macneil. | $5^{\frac{1}{8}}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Irish Cove and Lake Uist.. | D. McDongall.. |  |  | 12 |  | 3232 |
| Irish Cove and St. Pete | A. McNeil. | 27 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}950 \\ 1,400 \\ \hline 00\end{array}$ |
| Irish Cove and Sydney |  | $34 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 |  |  |  |
| Iron Ore and Sumy brae | J. McDonald | - | 1 |  |  | 2600 |
| Iron Rock and Railway Station | C. Fraser. | 300 yds . |  |  |  | 6000 |
| Italy Cross and Railway Station | T. Brady | 1 |  | 8 | 2 dys. (from Oct. 30, '05) | 013 |
| Ivera and Upper Middle F | J. H. McLennan |  |  |  |  | 20 U0 |
| Jacksonville and North Sydney | J. B. Jackson | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 |  | 10000 |
| James River and Janmes River Station. | P. MeDonald... | 3 |  |  |  | 3550 |
| James River Station and Railway Station | J. MeDonald... | $100 \mathrm{yds} .$ | 2 | 12 |  |  |
| Jamesville and McKinnon's Har bour. | M. McDonald. | 23 |  |  |  | 8000 |
| Jauvrin's Harbour and West Arpchat | S. Bonin. <br> H. Taulkner. | 5 |  | 12 |  | 50 900 900 |
| Jeddore Oyster Ponds and Upper Lakeville. |  | 4350 yds | 2 |  |  | 4000 |
| Jersey Cove and Main Post Road. . | J. Montgomery. |  | ${ }_{12}^{6}$ | 12 |  | 15008138 |
| Joggin Bridge and Railway Station |  | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | 12 |  |  |
| Joggins Mines and Lower Cove.... | $\begin{aligned} & \text { C. Melanson ... } \\ & \text { do } \end{aligned}$ | $3_{3}$ | 6 | 12 |  | 1998136 |
| Joggins Mines and Railway Station |  | - ${ }^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | 12 |  |  |  |
| Jordan Bay and Shelbourne | J. H. Bower | $5 \& 24 \mathrm{rt}$. $5 \& 24$ | $3 \& 3$ | 3 " (to Sept. 30, '05) |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10000 \\ & 221 \quad 25 \end{aligned}$ |
| Jubilee and McKinnon's Harb | D. A. McNeil | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \frac{1}{2} \\ 14{ }^{1} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}3 \& 3 & 9 \\ 3 & 12\end{array}$ |  |  | 6800 |
| Judique and Melford. | J. D. MeDonald |  | $\underset{12}{2}$ | 12 |  | 1203750 |
| Jıdique and Railway Station. | N. S. McIsaac. | 14. |  |  |  |  |
| Judique and Upper South West Mabou.. | A. McLellan. J. W. Crosby. | 10 | $2 \cdot 12$ |  |  | 6842 |
| Kemptville and Railway Stat |  | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | $9 \quad$ " | (from Oct. 1, '05) | 12750 |
| Kenloch and Scotsville | A. Keunedy | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | 12 |  | 6208 |
| Kennetcook Corner and Noel | J. Murray .... | $20 \mathrm{rt}{ }^{2}$ | 2 | 12 |  | 8000 |
| Kennetcook Corner and Railway Station | T. Barron ...... | 200 yds . | (\%) 12 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}3130 \\ 40 \\ \hline 00\end{array}$ |
| Kennington Cove and Louisb | M. Driscoll W. Boyle. |  | 1 | 12 |  |  |
| Kentville and Lakeville. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 19 \mathrm{rt} \\ 19 \mathrm{rt.} \\ 26 \end{array}$ | 6 | $3 \quad 1$ | (to Sept. 30, '05) | 742522275 |
| do do |  |  |  | 12 " 12 |  |  |
| Kentville and New Ross. | I. S. Murphy <br> J. H. Hiltz. |  | 2 |  |  | 30800 |
| Kentville and Railway Statio |  | $26$ | 362 | 12 |  | 15000 |
| Kerrowgare and Sunnybrae. | A. McL. Sinclair <br> A. McQueen. . |  |  | 12 |  | 460050 |
| Kewstoke and Whycocomagh |  | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 |  |  |  |
| Kingsbury and Lunonburgh | E. N. Naas <br> I. B. Young | 342 <br> 342 <br> 1 | ${ }_{6}^{6} 3{ }^{\prime \prime}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ (to Se |  |  | 1154637500 |
| do do |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| King's Head and New Glasgo | M. McKenzie. . | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 |  | 15000 |
| Kingsport and Medford | W. West <br> E. C. Wall <br> J. D. Ells |  | 3 24 | 12 |  | 4040 10000 |
| Kingsport and Railway Station |  |  |  |  |  | 10000 |
| Kingsport and Railway Wharf. |  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | Part of seasons 1905-6... |  | 5250 |
| Kingston Station and Melvern square. | f. Randall. |  | 6 | 12 mo |  | 15000 |
| Kingston Station and North King ston. | G. Walker | 9 N. \& 1 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 10000 \\ 3130 \\ 1875 \\ 7020 \\ 2000 \end{array}$ |
| Kingston Station and Railway Ste tion. | J. F. Reagh. M. H. Welton E. Neily A Saunders. | S. rt. <br> 100 yds. <br> $14 \frac{1}{2} 16$ <br> $14 \frac{1}{2} \& 16$ <br> 4 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \& 2 \\ & 12 \\ & 1 \& 1 \\ & 1 \& 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | 12 |  |  |
| Kingston Station and Tremon |  |  |  | 3 | (to Sept. 30,05 ) |  |
| do do |  |  |  | ${ }^{9}$ | from |  |

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Derall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal Division, de.-Continued.


## APPENDIX B—Continued.

## Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | Name Contractor. |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 cts. |
| Londonderry and Railway Station. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| do. do | J. S. Giddens | 200 yds . | 12 |  |  |  | 6500 |
| Long Point and Railway Station. | C. Chisholm... | 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ | ${ }^{(8}$ | 12 |  |  | ${ }^{6} 000$ |
| Louisbmrg and Railway Station.. | N. H. Murphy | ${ }^{3}$ | 18 | 12 |  |  | 9000 |
| Louisdale and Railway Station | S. Joyce. . . . |  | 6 | 12 | " |  | 3500 |
| Louisville and River John. | B. Wilson | 4 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 5300 |
| Lourdes and Railway Station | A. A. McDonald | $5^{\frac{1}{3}}$ | 12 | 12 | , |  | 5500 |
| Lovat and West River ..... | J. W. Fraser . . | 5 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 10900 |
| Lower Argyle and Morris Island. | J. Babine. .. | 3 | 1-2 | 12 | " |  | 7500 |
| Lower Argyle and Railway Station | J. F. McLarren | (0) ${ }^{\frac{1}{3}}$ | 16 | $12$ |  |  | $5000$ |
| Lower East Pubuico and R'y Stn.. | H. D'Entremont | 50 yds . | 16 | $12$ |  |  | $5000$ |
| Lower Five Islands and Lyun. .- | D. B. Lewis ... |  | 2 |  | " |  | 6000 |
| Lower Foster's Settlement and Newburn. | W. Veinotte. | 3 | 1 |  |  | (to Sept. 30, '05) | 850 |
| Lower L'Ardoise and Point Michaud | M. J. Sampson. | 4 | 2 | 12 |  |  | 2350 |
| Lower Meagher's Grant and Mea. gher's Grant | W. McLean | 21 |  | 9 |  | (to March 31, 06) | 4650 |
| Lower Meagher's Grant and Middle Minsquodoboit | J. Higgins | 32 rt | 3 |  |  |  | 5750 |
| Lower Meagher's Grant and Musquodoboit Harbour.. | W. Usher | 14 | 1 | 12 | " .. |  | 4900 |
| Lower Middle River and Main Post Road. ............................ | D. McRae |  | 6 | 12 | " |  | 2000 |
| Lower Onslow and Truro | ( ( A. Barnhill | 7 \& 22 rt | 3 \& 3 | 12 | " |  | 39700 |
| Lower River Hebert and Maccan. | J. Mcaloney | 913 | , | 12 | " |  | 12500 |
| Lower River Inhabitant and Point T'upper | M. Proctor | 12, $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 32500 |
| Lower Saulnierville and Saulnierville. | J. A. Comeau. . | 12 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 4500 |
| Lower Ship Harbour and Ship Harbour Lake | J. W. Webber. | 25 rt | 6 | 12 | " |  | 29400 |
| Lower Stewiacke and Railway Stn. | S. F. Hoskins. |  | 24 | 12 | " |  | 9048 |
| Lower Stewiacke and Wittenburg | F. H. Mctiregor | $20 \frac{1}{2}-23 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 \& 1 | 9 |  | to March 31, '06) | 10749 |
| do | H. D. Hawbolt. | $20.23{ }^{2}$ | 2 \& 1 | 12 | 1 fr | from " | 35 83 |
| Lower Wedge and Yaruouth.. | M. W. Allan | $4 \& 99$ | 8 8 6 | 12 | " . |  | 45000 |
| Lower Wentworth and R'y Stn.... | J.H.Livingstone | 8 \& $\frac{1}{8}$ | $6 . \& 12$ | 12 | 11 |  | 33900 |
| Lower West Pubrico and Pubnico Head |  | 9 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 22000 |
| Lower Wood Harbour and R'y Stn. | W. W. Crowell.. | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 16 | 12 | " |  | 6000 |
| Lower Wood Harbour and Upper Wood Marbour. | D. Blades | $3{ }^{3}$ | 6 | , 12 | " |  | 12000 |
| Low Point and Railway Station.. | A. McMaster. | $1 \frac{1}{4}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 5000 |
| Lucasville and Middle Sackville | T. H. Lucas.. | 3 |  | 12 | " |  | 3000 |
| Lunenburg and Railway Station... | R. A. Backman. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 15000 |
| Lunenburg and Second Peninsula.. | I). H. Zink. | 5 | 1 | 12 | " . |  | 4000 |
| Lunenburg and Street Letter Box. | J. M. Anderson. |  | 13 | 12 | " |  | 4160 |
| Lyons Brook and Railway Station. | F. Wilson.. |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 4800 |
| McAdars' Lake and Steeles Lake. | H. AlcKinnon | 4 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 2200 |
| McAulay's and Peters' Brook. | A. McLeod | 3 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 3000 |
| McCallun's Settlement and Upper North River | L. B. McCallum | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 |  | and ar | 7998 |
| McClure and Mattatall's Lake | J. Tattrie ...... | $12^{2}$ | 3 | 2 |  | (from May 1, '06) | 2133 |
| McClure and Railway Station | A. Bonym | 25 yds. | 6 | ${ }^{2}$ |  | from " | 16 |
| McIntyre's Lake and Melville | J. Duff | 33 | 3 | 12 | " . . |  | 7500 |
| McIntyre's Lake and Railway Stn | D. MeIntyre.. | , | 6 | 12 | " . |  | 5000 |
| McKay's Corner and McLeod's Crossing. | M. McKay |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 15650 |
| McKinnon's Brook and Mabou | A. R. Beatou. | $11 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 10000 |
| McKinnons Harbour and Railway Station. | J. Y. Gillis. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 36) 00 |

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.



## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal Division,
\&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | $\underset{\text { of }}{\text { Name }}$ Contractor. |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts |
| Middle Musquodoboit and Moose River Gold Mmes. | M. J. Higgins. | 14 | 3 |  |  |  | 23400 |
| Middle Musquodoboit and Murchyville |  |  | 2 | 12 |  |  | 4848 |
| Middle Musquodoboit and South Branch. | G. Phalen . | 10 rt . | 2 | 12 | " |  | 5848 58 |
| Middle Musquodoboit and Wyses Corner |  | 27 rt . | 3 | 9 |  | (to Mar, 31, '06) | 13500 |
| Middleton and Nictaux Falls | F. L. Shaffner. | 8 | ${ }_{6}$ | 12 |  |  | 20000 |
| Middleton and Outram | N. Healy. | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 |  |  | 10598 |
| Middleton and Port reorge | W. Mosher | 8 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 7800 |
| Middleton and Railway Station | O. Wheelock | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 18 | 12 | " |  | 16400 |
| Milford Station and Railway Stn.. | G. H. McFetridge |  | 12 | 12 |  |  | 6260 |
| Mill Road and New Ros | E. M. Boylan. | 5 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 2450 |
| Millsville and Six Mile Brook | B. C. Kennedy | 4 4 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 13000 |
| Millsville and Scotsburn Station.. | G. Young .. . | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 12 | " |  | 4160 |
| Mill Village and Railway Station. | H. H. Mack |  | 12 | 8 | " | (from Tov.1, ${ }^{\text {, }}$ 5) | 100 80 |
| Mineville and Main Post Road... | A. T. Crook | 2 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 4300 |
| Minudic and River Hebert, North Side.. | L. E. Brian. | 7 | G | 12 | " |  | 24900 |
| Mira Gut and Port Morin. | J. R. McAulay. | 25 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 12300 |
| Mitchell Bay and Necum Teuch | W. (t, Smith. | 3 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 600 |
| Monks Head and Pomquet | P. J. Landry . | ${ }^{21}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 1500 |
| Mooseland and Tangier | T, N. Hilchey . | 13 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 19050 |
| Morden and Victoria Harbour | W. Dempsey | $3{ }^{\frac{5}{6}}$ | 1 | 12 | " |  | 2847 |
| Morrison and West Bay. | R. Morrison | 4 | 2 | 12 | " | - .. | 2500 |
| Moser's River and West River Sheet Harbour | J. S. Cameron. | $32 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 74300 |
| Mosherville and Rawdon | J. Britton | $7^{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | (i5) 00 |
| Mossman's Grant and Railway Stn. | E. S. Knox | 100 yds . | 6 | 12 | " |  | 2.) 00 |
| Mountain Road and River uohn.... | H. Langille | (10) | 2 | 12 | " |  | 2800 |
| Mount Denison and Railway Station | M. S. Riley. |  | 6 | 12 | " | . . | S0 00 |
| Mount Thom and Salt Springs.... | M. C. Fraser | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | !9 00 |
| Mount Uniacke and Railway Stn. | D. Reid.. | 135 yds. | 24 | 12 | " |  | 9375 |
| Mourt Zion and Whycocomagh... | D. Morrison | 4 | 1 | 12 | " |  | $\bigcirc 00$ |
| Mulgrave and Port Hawkesbury.. | J. Embree | 1 | 6 | 6 | " | (to Dec. 31, 05) |  |
| Mulgrave and Kailway Station... | T. Мау. | 200 yds . | 24 | 12 | " |  | (i5) 83 |
| Munro's Bridge and Orangedale | II. A. Archibald | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 2500 |
| Murphy and North East Margaree. | M. A. Murphy. | 4 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 3000 |
| Mushaboom and Main Post Road | J. R. Power.. | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 6400 |
| Musquorloboit Harbour and Petpeswick Harbour. | T. Young. | 6 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 6800 |
| Musquodoboit Harbour and Pleasant Point | J. Smith. | 11 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 14850 |
| Musquodoboit Harbour and West Petpeswick. | P. Young | 5 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 4000 |
| Nappan Station and Railway Stn. |  |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 8000 |
| Nerissa and Port Shoreham. . . . . . | A. R. Hart. |  | 2 | 12 | " |  | 3000 |
| New Albany and Railway Station. | E. A. Merry | 3 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 4050 |
| New Cumberland and West LaHave. Fcrry. | S. C. Corkum. | 6 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 1875 |
| New idinburgh and Weymonth Bridge. | W. O. Doucett. | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 15000 |
| New Elm and Pleasant River | I. Lohnes. | 4 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 3187 |
| New Germany and Northtield. | J. McKay | 7 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 7000 |
| New Germany and Railway Station | J.H. McClelland | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 7300 |

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## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.


## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.



APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

# Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal Division, \&c.-Continued. 

| Name of Route. | Name Contractor. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \sum_{E}^{E} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots \\ & y \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| She | J. Frost \& Sons |  | 8 |  |  |  | 144000 |
| Shelburne and Upper Ohio | C. Harding. | 28 | 2 | 12 |  |  | 20000 |
| Sherbrooke and West River Sheet Harbour. | M. McGrat | 63 | 3 | 8 |  | (to Feby. 28 '06) | 99173 |
| Sherbrooke and West River Sheet Harbour. | U. H. Bake | 63 | 3 | $\pm$ |  | from | 44966 |
| Short Beach and Yarmouth. | J. Bain | 25 rt . | 4 | 12 |  |  | 24900 |
| Shubenaradie and Railway Station | J. C: Gass | 100 yds | 48 | 12 | " |  | 14900 |
| Shunacadie and Railway Station. . . | D. S. McKinnon |  | 6 | 12 | " |  | 3000 |
| Sissibou Falls and Railway Station | C. Wagoner. | 3 | 3 | 12 |  |  | 6250 |
| Six Mile Road and Wallace Station | A. Benja | 4 | 3 | 12 |  |  | 4992 |
| Skye Monntain and Whyeocomagh | H. McKinnon. | $7 \frac{1}{7}$ | 1 | 12 | " |  | 2025 |
| Sliuce Point and Surette Island.... | J. Mouldisong. | $2{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |  | 12 |  |  | 10500 |
| Sliuce Puint and Tusket . | A. J. Lent... | 9 | 3 | 12 |  |  | 12450 |
| Smith's Cove and Kailway Station | E. N. Potter | $\frac{3}{4}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 7825 |
| Sober Island and WattSection Sheet Harbour. | E. Harnish. | 6 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 7500 |
| Somerset and Railway Station | H. S. Fisher | $2^{3}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 7930 |
| Southampton and Railway Station | G. S. Davison |  | 12 | 12 |  |  | 8000 |
| South Branch and Upper Stewiacke | W. Cox | $9 \frac{1}{2}$ | . 3 | 12 | " |  | 9400 |
| South Farmington and Railway Station. | Z. S. Baı | 3 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 6886 |
| South Farmington and South Tremont | J. Ward.. | $1{ }^{3}$ \& ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 2 \& 3 | 12 | " |  | 14245 |
| South Farmington and Torbrook. | T. K. Banks | 4 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 11700 |
| South Gut St. Anns and Tarbot... | N. Carmichael | $18 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 22300 |
| South Harbour and White Point. | J. McPlierson. | 9 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 9500 |
| South Merland and Tracadie .. | I. Myette. | 8 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 2500 |
| South Ohio and Railway Station. | .J. E. Allen |  | 12 | 12 |  |  | 4069 |
| South Ohio and Springdale. | H. Burrill | $26 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{rt}$. | 3 | 12 | " |  | 20382 |
| South Side Whycocomagh Bay and Main Post Road | A. McDonald. |  | 3 | 12 |  |  | 3500 |
| South Tremont and Tremont . | H. S. War | 2 | 1 |  |  | (to Mar. 31, '06). | 1284 |
| South Uniacke and Railway Station | R. Irving. | 100 yds . | 6 | 12 |  |  | 3000 |
| South West Margaree and Whyco. comagh. | L. E. McKa | 26 | 3 | 12 |  |  | 29000 |
| South West Port Hood and Railway Station | D. Camp | $1 \frac{1}{4}$ | 6 | 9 |  | (to Mar. 31, '06). | 1500 |
| South West Port Hood and Railway Station | J A. Campbell. | $1 \frac{1}{4}$ |  | 3 |  |  | 1000 |
| Springhill and Railway Station . | H. A. B. Glendenning.. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $36 \& 42$ | 12 | " |  | $25+32$ |
| Springhill and Street Letter Boxes. | H. A. B. Glenderning |  |  | 12 |  |  | 12500 |
| Springhill and Wiudhan | A. H. Herrett. R. P. Bragg | 7 | 2 | 10 2 |  | $\text { (to April 30, } 06 \text { ). }$ <br> from | $7075$ $1421$ |
| Springhill Junction and Railway Station | E. A. McKenzie | 7 | 12 | 2 |  | (to Sept. 30, '05). | 178 978 |
| Springhill Junction and Railway | H. W. Jones |  | 12 | 9 |  | from | 2434 |
| Springville and Railway Station | D. Mcuonald. | 年 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 4700 |
| Spry Bay and Taylor's Head | W. A. Mc.Carthy | $2 \frac{1}{3}$ | , | 12 | " |  | 3800 |
| Stellarton and Railway Station. | J. D. McDonald |  | as rq, | 12 | " |  | 22500 |
| Stoddarts and Railway Station. | C. W. Stoddard. |  | 2 | 12 |  |  | 3535 |
| Street's Bridge and Thomson Stn . | W. E. Lockhart. | $20 \frac{5}{6}$ | ${ }^{6}$ | 12 |  |  | 28807 |
| Sunnybrae and Railway Station. | T. M. Chisholm. | 300 yds . | 12 | 12 |  |  | 60 co |
| Syrlney and Railway Stations.. | S. M. Logu |  | 24812 | 12 |  | . | 46700 |
| Sydney and Street Letter Boxes. | J. C. McNeil | 73. | 12 | 12 |  |  | 35000 |
| Sydney and Whitney Pier.. | H. McLellan | 3 | 6 | ${ }^{12}$ |  |  | 24648 |
| Sydney Mines hnd Railway Statio | N. McAuley . | 3 | 12 | 9 | 11 | (to Mar. 31, '06). | 16125 |

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## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detal of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contractor. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \& cts. |
| Sylvan Valley and Railway Station | A. McDonald. | 120 yds . | 12 |  |  |  | 2000 |
| Sylvester and Railway Station | T. Gray | 50 yds . | $6$ |  |  | (to Mar. 31, 06). | $750$ |
| do do | J. J. JicDonald. | $50 \text { yds. }$ | ${ }_{1}^{6}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {from }}^{\text {foct. }} 31 .$ | $\begin{array}{r} 250 \\ 12880 \end{array}$ |
| Tatamagouche and Railway Station do do | C. K. McLellan. <br> G. Henderson. . | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 12 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (to Oct. } 31,{ }^{\prime} 05 \text { ). } \\ & \text { from } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1280 \\ 5000 \end{array}$ |
| Tatamagouche and Tatamagouche Mountain. | D. Menzie | 18, l rt. | 3 | 12 | " |  | 20000 |
| Tatamagouche and West New | T. E. Monyman. |  | 3 | 12 |  |  | 7580 |
| Thomson Station and Railway Stn. | J. W. Mattinson |  | 12 | 12 |  |  | 5000 |
| Thomsun Station and Westchester. | J. W. Rushton. | 15 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 15000 |
| Three Nile Plains and Railway Station. | W. Sevright | 20 yds . | 6 | 12 | " |  | 500 |
| Tracadie and Railway Stati | A. McMillan |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 6000 |
| Troy and Railway Station | G. Laic | 1 | 6 | 12 |  |  | 33 90 |
| Truro, Railway Station and Street Letter Boxes | J. G. Miller | $\frac{1}{2}, 1$ \& 5 y | as req, | 12 | " |  | 43000 |
| Truro, Railway Station and Midland. | J. (i, Mill | 2, | 6 | 12 | " |  | 3500 |
| Truro and Upper Brookside..... | S. Clifford | 4 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 1000 |
| Tupperville and Railway Station | S. Tavener. | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 12 | 12 | ' |  | 5250 |
| Upper Clements and Railway Stn.. | J. F. Williams. | $\frac{1}{8}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 5000 |
| Upper Dyke Village and Railway Station | G. E. Barnaby.. | 3 | 6 \& 12 | 12 | " |  | 21050 |
| Unper Grand Mira and Victoria Bridge | N. Campbell | 5 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 2500 |
| Upper Musquodoboit and West River Shent Harbour. . | N. Stew | 28 | 3 | 9 | " | to Mar. 31, '06). | 37050 |
| Upper Musquodoboit and West River Sheet Harbour .. | G. Farnell | 28 | 3 | 3 |  | from | 11875 |
| Upper Newport and Woodville | L. Dimock | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 12 | " |  | 2200 |
| Valley Station and Railway Station | A. Christie.. | 600 yds . | 12 | 12 | " |  | 6260 |
| Wallace Bay and Railway Station | H. Brown | 8 | 6 | 12 |  |  | 187 ¢0 |
| Wallace Bridge and Railway Station | II. K. Dotten. | 4 | 12 | 9 3 | " | (to Mar. 31, '0ti). | 10485 6886 68 |
| Wallace Highlands and WallaceStin | R. H. Tingley | $6{ }^{1}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 7164 |
| Wallace Station and Railway Stn.. | J. F. Allan |  |  | 12 | " |  | 4056 |
| Waterville and Railway Station ... | E. Pineo. | 100 yds . | 12 | 12 | " |  | 5000 |
| Waterville and South Waterville. | F. Parrish | 11 rt . |  | 12 |  |  | 3200 |
| Waverly and Windsor . Tunction. do do | J. Otto. <br> W. Majo | , | 6 | 9 3 |  | (to Mar. 31, from \% | $\begin{array}{r} 10500 \\ 3875 \end{array}$ |
| Wellingtenstation and Railway Stn | E. Largie. | 4 |  | 12 | , |  | 10000 |
| Wentworth Creek and Windsor... | J. Holden | $9 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{rt}$. | 3 | 12 | " |  | 7500 |
| Wentzell's Lake and Railway Stn.. | W. F. Wentzell. |  | 3 | 12 | " |  | 3000 |
| West Alba and Railway Station | D. H. Kennedy. | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 3000 |
| Westuronk and Railway Station. | E. C. Dickenson. | 1 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 100 I6 |
| Westbrook Mills and Railway Stn.. | E. (1. Lewis |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 5000 |
| Westchester and Westchester Stn. | H. (x. Purdy... | 1918 rt . | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 3 |  | (to Sept. 30, '05). | 2408 |
| W do do . | J. W. Rushton. | $19 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{rt}$. | 2 | 9 |  | from | 10125 |
| Westchester Station and Railway Station. | H. Hunter | 20 yds . | 12 | 12 | " |  | 3130 |
| West Gore anc? Railway Station. | J. Wallace | 3 | , | 12 | " |  | 15000 |
| West Lawrencetown and Main Post Road | T. A. Naugl |  | 6 | 12 |  |  | 5000 |
| West Merigonish and Railway Stn. | J. Oldings | 1 |  | 12 |  |  | 5000 |
| West Northfield and Railway Stn.. | N. C. I'ener. | $\frac{1}{8}, 2,2 \frac{5}{16}$ | 3-2-1 | 12 |  | ... .... ..... | 8500 |

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Nova Scotia Postal Division,
\&c.-Continued.


## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## NEW BRUNSWICK DIVISION.

Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in New Brunswick Postal Division, made within the year ended June 30, 1906.

| Name of Route. | Name of Contractor. |  |  |  |  | Period. | A mount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \& cts. |
| Acadie and Acadie Siding | M. s. Barrieau | 7 | 2 |  | mor |  | 9360 |
| Acadie and St. Luc...... | G. Goguen | 5 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 20 u1 |
| Acadie and Village St. Jean . . . . . . |  | $7 \frac{1}{3}$ | 1 | 12 | " |  | 1863 |
| Acadie Siding and Railway Station | G. H. Perry | $\frac{1}{8}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 3010 |
| Adamsville and Railway Station.. | P. Arsenault | $\frac{18}{16}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 3500 |
| Albert and Barrettsholme ... | T. Campbell | $10^{\circ}$ | 1 | 12 |  |  | 7000 |
| Albert and Brookton.. | H. Fullerton. | 5 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 30 |
| Albert and Point Wolfe. | G. Betts. | 20 | ${ }^{1}$ | 12 | " |  | 57500 |
| Albert Mines and Railway Station. | E. Woodworth |  | 12 | ! |  | (to Mch. 31, 06) | 3000 |
| do <br> do | J. A. Livingston | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 12 | 3 |  | from "/ .. | 1000 |
| Aldouano and Railway Station |  | 2 | 2 | 12 |  |  | 31) 00 |
| Alexandrina and Notre Dame. | J. (rueguen. | 4 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 1787 |
| Alison and Moncton | W. Somers | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 12 | " |  | 5200 |
| Allandale and Poquiock | D. Counelly | 6 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 2600 |
| Alma and Hastings. | W. Kinnie | + | 1 | 12 | " |  | 2600 |
| An tg ance and Corn | W. Dunfield.... | 6 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 6000 |
| Anagance and Elgin | E. A. Robinson. | 18 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 9000 |
| Anagance Ridge and Knighteville. | T. Elliott | 4 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 2500 |
| Anderson and Midgic Station | W. W. Hicks | 11 \& $16 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 123.6 |
| Andover and Carlingford. | J. Sloat | - | 2 | 1 | " | (to Dec. 31, 05) | 27 i2 |
|  | I. E. Everet | 4 | 2 |  | " | from | 2740 |
| Andover and Hillandale | A. W. Sisson | 1 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 5000 |
| Andover and Railway Station | J. A. Perley | 1 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 12500 |
| Annidale, Highfield and Sheba | J. P. Leonard | $4 \& 15$ | $3 \& 2$ | 12 | " |  | 17000 |
| Annidale and Kailway Station |  |  | 3 | 12 | " |  | $31) 00$ |
| Apohaqui and Erb Settlement | E. Wiles | 4 \& 9 |  | 12 | " |  | 4810 |
| Apohaqui, Millstream and Collina | G. H. Secord | 6 \& 11 | 6 \& 3 | 12 | " |  | 2600 |
| Apohaqui and Railway Station... |  | 100 yds. | 18 | 12 | " |  | 6260 |
| Armstrong and Waterford .. ...... | O. Sear | $8$ | 1 | 12 | " |  | 5000 |
| Armstrong's Brook, Jacket River and Railway Station | T. J. Ultican. | $\frac{1}{4} \& 21$ | $6 \& 12$ | 12 | " |  | 12500 |
| Aroostook Junction, Four Falls and Railway Station |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Avery's Portage and Railway Statn | F. McCoombs |  |  | 12 | " |  |  |
| Avonmore and Railway Station.... | W. H. Harmer | 200 ft . | 3 | 12 | " |  | 40 40 |
| Back Bay and St. George | A. Dewar | 11 \& 8 | $3 \& 6$ | 12 | " |  | 36089 |
| Baie Verte and Jolicure. | A. A. Copp |  | 3 | 12 | " |  | 15600 |
| Baie Verte and Railway Station | H. Prescott | 2 | 12 | 12 |  |  | 8000 |
| Baillie and Mererlith.. | J. IV. Mann | 4 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 3200 |
| Bairdsville and Beaconsfield. | R. M. Baird | $9 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 7500 |
| Bairdsville and River-de-Chute | B. H. Baird | 3 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 5200 |
| Balmoral and Eel River Crossing. | Leveque\&Splude | 6 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 107 (i4 |
| Barnaby River and Railway Station | T. Dalton ... | $\frac{1}{10}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 3500 |
| Barnaby Riv. and Semiwagan Ridge | M. Meagher. | 4 | 1 | 12 |  |  | 1009 |
| Barrettsholme and Elgin | S. Garland | $16 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 1852 |
| Bartholomew and Blackville | S. MeCarthy |  | 1 | 12 | " |  | 2000 |
| Bartibog andi Chatham .... | J. Doyle | 12 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 8500 |
| Bartibog Station and Railway Statn\| | J. Arsencalr . | $50 \mathrm{yds}$. | 6 | 12 | ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ |  | 2000 |

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in New Brunswick Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.


Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in New Brunswick Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.


## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in New Brunswick Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name. } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contractor. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| Cambrid | R. | 3 | 3 |  |  |  | 5600 |
| Cambridge and White's Point | T. E. Kelly. | 2 |  |  |  | (to March 31, 06) | 4095 |
|  | A. Kelly. | 3 | 3 | 3 |  | from | 1572 |
| Cameron's Mills and St. Louis-deKent. . | I. Landry | 10 | 3 |  | " |  | 13652 |
| Campbell's Settlement and Lower Southampton. | G. W. Grant | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 9900 |
| Campbellton and Railway Station. | G. Cuimmings | 1 | $42 \& 30$ | 12 | " |  | 26111 |
| Campbellton and McKendrick | C. LeBlanc | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | 12 | " |  | 5400 |
| Canaan Station and McLean's | N. Girouard | 17 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 9800 |
| Canaan Station \& Railway Station. | J. Gotro | ${ }^{8}$ | 12 | 12 | - |  | 4200 |
| Canaan Station and St. Pauls. <br> do do | H. B. Gaude I. Le Blanc. | ${ }^{8}$ | 4 |  | " |  | 4800 3150 |
| Canabee and Clifton... | W. Glendinning | 3 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 2020 |
| Canous and Oak Hill. | W. E. Spearin. | 5 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 40 w |
| Canterbury Station and Dow Settlement. | S. H. Dow | 5 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 5000 |
| Canterbury Station and North Lake 0 | O. Buckingham . | 22 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 35400 |
| Canterbury Station and Railway Station. |  | $\frac{1}{16}$ | 12 |  | " |  | 6000 |
| Cape Bald and Le Blanc....... | S. M. Richard |  | 2 | 12 | " |  | 7000 |
| Cape de Moiselle Creek and Railway Station. |  | ${ }_{16}^{16}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 500 |
| Cape Spear and Railway Station.. | A. Seamon |  | 3 | 12 | " |  | 6240 |
|  | J. R. Barry | $\frac{1}{8}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 1500 |
| Caraquet and Lnwer Caraquet | J. R. Chiasson | 5 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 15000 |
| Caraquet and St. Simo | J. Lantaigne. | 93 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 3060 |
| Caraquet and Tracadie | T. S. Barry. | 22 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 39800 |
| Caron Brook and Lake Baker | H. Caron. | 5 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 8100 |
| Carroll's Crussing and Railway Station | A. O'Donnell | 20 yds . | 12 | 12 | " |  | 1100 |
| Central Blissville and Railway Siding | L. B. Smith | $3^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 6 | 12 | $\cdots$ |  | 4800 |
| Central Hampstead and Hibernia. | I. A. Gardiner. | 3 | 2 | 12 | ${ }^{1}$ |  | 2800 |
| Central Waterville and Temperance | R. Murdoch |  |  | 12 | " |  |  |
| Centreville and Charleston. do do | C. Wilkinson <br> J. F. Crone. | 51 <br> $5 \frac{1}{2}$ <br> $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 3 9 |  | (to Sept. 30, '05). from | 23 <br> 7505 <br> 50 |
| Centreville and Goods Corne | A. Beck w | $4 \& 7$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 10000 |
| Centreville and Knoxford.. | do | $4 \& 7$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 9500 |
| Centreville and Railway Station.. | C. Wilkinson | 5 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 15488 |
| Centreville and Royalton | A. Beckwith | 6 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 7900 |
| Chambers Settlement and Foster's Croft. | T. Morrisey | 5 | 1 | 9 | " | (to Mar. 31, '06). | 2175 |
| Chambers Settlement and Foster's Croft | E. McShane | 5 | 1 | 3 | " | from |  |
| Chance Harbour and Lepreaux | R. Mawhinney. | 16 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 29000 |
| Charlo Station and Upper Charlo | W. Craig. | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 7500 |
| Chatham and Douglasfield. | T. King. | 5 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 2500 |
| Chatham, Laketon and Upper Bay- du-Vin............................. | R. McNaughton | 16 \& 21 | 2 \& 1 | 12 | " |  | 15450 |
| Chatham and Railway Station.. | T.H. Fitzpatrick | 1 | 42830 | $1 \%$ | " |  | 22942 |
| Chatham and Street Letter Boxes |  | 2 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 12500 |
| Chatham and Tracadie. | P. Archer. | 55 | ${ }^{6}$ | 12 | , |  | 1,100 00 |
| Chelnsford and Railway Station. | G. Harper |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 5000 |
| Cherryfield and Moncton | W. Steeves | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 5000 |
| Chipman and Dufferin. | N. Legassie. | 4 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 4000 |
| Chipman, Gaspereau and Upper Gaspereau. | A. Darrah | 5 \& 8 | 6 \& 3 | 12 | " |  | 19012 |

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## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in New Brunswick Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contractor. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| Chipman and Harley | J. Orchar | 8 | 2 |  | 2 mon | ths .............. | 9000 |
| Chipman and Linton | T. McAllis | 12 | 3 |  | 4 4 | (to Oct. 31, '05).. | 5800 |
| Chipman and Railwa | H. Orch |  | 12 |  |  |  |  |
| Chocolate Cove, Fairhaven Lord's |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cove | G. Wentworth. . | 11 | 3 \& 2 |  | 2 |  | 10000 |
| Church Hill and River Vie | E. Bayley | 2 | 2 |  |  |  | 4000 |
| Clair and Fort Kent (Me)...... | J. Long | $\frac{3}{4}$ | 12 |  | 2 |  | 5000 |
| Clarendon Station and Railway Station............................$~$ | G. S. Lacey | ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 6 |  |  |  | 4000 |
| Clarkville and Norton Dale | B. Anderson | ${ }^{2}$ | 2 |  | 6 | (to Dec. 31, '05).. | 2500 |
| Clarkville and Railway Statio | do | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 |  | 6 | from " . | 4250 |
| Clearview and Railway Statio | S. Bishop. | 3 | 6 |  |  |  | 14000 |
| Clifton and Greys Mills. | J. Rodgers.. | 15 | 3 |  | 2 |  | 13900 |
| Clifton and Rothesay. | G. S. Pettingell. | 5 | 6 |  | 2 |  | 29400 |
| Clinch's Mills and Crooseberry Cove. | R. Ferguson... | 4 | 2 |  | 2 |  | 6500 |
| Clinch's Mills and Railway Crossing | F. S. Clinch.... | $8^{\frac{1}{8}}$ | 12 |  |  |  | 2600 |
| Cloverdale East and Smith's Corner do do | R. H. Morgan W. H. Featherstone | 6 | 3 |  |  | (to Sept. 30, '05). from ॥, | 1875 7650 |
| Clover Hill and Sussex | S. P. Taylor | $15^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 2 |  | 2 |  | 16000 |
| Coal Branch Station and Ry. Stn. | J. T. Swift. |  | 12 |  |  |  | 4800 |
| Coal Creek and Coal Mines. | W. L. Durland |  | 2 | 12 | 2 |  | 2600 |
| Coal Creek and Railway Station... | M. E. Weaver. | $\frac{1}{16}$ | 12 | 12 | 2 |  | 1000 |
| Coal Creek and Upper Coal Creek.. |  | 1 | 1 | 12 | 2 |  | 2500 |
| Coates Mills and St. Cyrille. | W. LeBlanc .. | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | 2 |  | 4000 |
| Cocagne and Cocagne Cape. | D. Gueguen | 4 | 1 | 12 | 2 |  | 3500 |
| Cocagne and Notre Dame. | E. Bilodeau | 6 | 3 | 12 | 2 |  | 9000 |
| Codys and Coles Island. | F. Starky | 611 \& 13 | 6 | 12 | 2 |  | 22798 |
| Codys and Jenkins. | I. V. B. Hetherington. | 2 | 3 | 12 |  |  | 3949 |
| Coldstream and Hartland | S. S. Page |  | 3 | 12 | 2 |  | -9000 |
| Coldstream and Knowlesvil | J. W. Foster. | 18 \& $23 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 | 2 |  | 22500 |
| Coles Island and Forks. | R. W. Hetherington. | 17 | 2 | 12 |  |  |  |
| College Bridge and Railway Stn | D. F. Richard. . | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 12 |  |  | 7500 |
| Collette and Rogersville. | M. Gionet. | $4^{2}$ |  | 12 | 2 |  | 2600 |
| Connell and Florenceville.......... | W. A. Taylor. | 4 | 3 | 12 |  |  | 6864 |
| Comiors and Mouth of St. Francis. | E. Ouellet. | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 |  |  | 6000 |
| Cork Station and Railway Station..\| | W. Murphy | 2 | 6 | 12 | , |  | 2650 |
| Cormier's Cove, St. Joseph and Station........................ | V. J. Landry. | 1 \& 2 | 18 | 12 |  |  |  |
| Coronation and Railway Siding, | G. W. Bishop. |  | 3 | 12 |  |  | 2500 |
| Coughlan and Railway Siding.. | D. A. Coughlan. |  | 6 | 12 |  |  | 4000 |
| Cowan and South River. | H. Cowan... | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 3000 |
| Coxes Point, Cumberland Bay and The Range. | H.O. Branscombe | $3,5 \& 7 \frac{1}{3}$ | 2 \& 3 | 12 |  |  |  |
| Cross Creek and Green Mill. | A. Waugh. | $4^{2}$ |  | 12 |  |  | 6000 |
| Cumberland Bay and Railway Stn. | H.O. Branscombe | $\frac{1}{6}$ | 3 | 12 |  |  | 3600 |
| Currieburg and Stanley. | A. L. Currie. | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 |  |  | 5500 |
| Curryville and Railway Station. | J. A. Beaumont. | , | 12 | 122 | " |  | 4500 |
| Dalhousie and Point La Nim. | J. Nolan . | 3 | 3 | 12 |  |  | 7500 |
| Dalhousie and Railway Station | J. Duncan. |  | $36 \& 24$ | 12 |  |  | 14390 |
| Dalhousie Junction and Ry. St | T. Robinson. |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 10000 |
| Damascus and Smith Town. ${ }^{\text {dew }}$ | W. B. Smith | 3 | 1 | 12 |  |  | 3010 |
| Dawson Settlement and Hillsbugh. | I. S. Jonah. . | 8 | 2 |  |  | (to Dec. 31, '05) | 3750 |
| Dawson Settlement and Steeves Mills | J. Steeves | 2 | 2 | 6 |  | " . | 1250 |

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in New Brunswick Postal Divisiora. \&e.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contractor. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| Debec and Max | G. Flemming. | 21 \& 14 | 3 |  | onth |  | $26+00$ |
| Debec and Railway Station. | A. Harron . . |  | 12 | 12 |  |  | 2950 |
| Derby and Railway Station. | F. L. Parker. | $\frac{1}{4}$ | -12 | 12 |  |  | 6000 |
| Doaktown and Railway Station. | I. H. Swim. | $\frac{1}{16}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 2400 |
| Dobson's Corner and Petitcodiac. | J. W. Bleakney. | 13 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 20800 |
| Donegal, Waterford and Sussex. | C. Crothers.. | 8 \& 12 | 1 \& 3 | 3 |  | (to Sept. 30, '05) | 5106 |
| do do | G. M. Hayes. | 8 \& 12 | 1 \& 3 | 9 | - | from ". | 15.316 |
| Dorchester and Fairview. | S. T. Blenis. |  | 1 | 12 | , |  | 1900 |
| Dorchester and Middleton | H. T. Buck | 2 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 7500 |
| Dorchester and Railway Station. . | S. W. Tingley . |  | 24 | 12 |  | less fine | 23134 |
| Dorchester and Rockport. | R. Read.. | 12 | 2sid3w | 12 | " |  | 15900 |
| Dorchester and Woodhurst | B. Card | 5 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 2500 |
| Dorchester Crossing, Railway Station and Scadouc.. | P. J. Melanson | $\frac{1}{4}$ \& $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 \& 2 | 12 | " | - | 7500 |
| Douglas and Railway Station | E. Currie... | $\frac{1}{16}$ |  | 12 | " |  | 3000 |
| Douglastown and Newcastle. | D. Doyle.. | 5 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 25000 |
| Dover and Moncton. | T. M. Steeves. | $15 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 22400 |
| Downeyville and Hatfield's Point | E. Kellier ... | 12 |  | 12 | " |  | 7100 |
| Downeyville and Tooleton. | W. L. Pickett | 12 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 7900 |
| Doyle's Brook and Railway Station | J. Gratten. | 4 | -3 | 12 | " |  | 7000 |
| Doyle'. Settlement, Lorne and River Louison ... | T. Hayes | 3 \& 7 | 1 \& 2 | 12 | " |  | 5400 |
| Dumbartun Station and Ry. Station | W. Saunders... | ${ }^{\frac{1}{1 / 6}}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 4000 |
| Dungiven and Memramcook. | E. W. Toole |  | 1 | 12 | " |  | 2500 |
| Durham Bridge and MeElwain. | R. McElwain. | 3 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 4800 |
| Durhan Bridge and Ry. Station. | R. Abernethy. | ${ }^{\frac{1}{3}}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 3500 |
| Dutham, Centre and.Jacquet River | W. M. Furlotte. | $1{ }_{4}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 9500 |
| East Glassville and Highlands | A. McKenzie |  | 3 | 12 | " |  | 4000 |
| East Waterville and Temperance | I. Pike | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 3000 |
| Edmundston and Railway Station. | A. Babin | 3 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 9500 |
| Edmundston, 'Femiscouta and C.I'.R. Trains |  |  | 6 | 15 |  | (from Apl. 1, '05) | 3125 |
| Edmunston and Upper Marawaska | F. Albert. | 3 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 6000 |
| Eel River Crossing and Ry. Station | Leveque \& Splude . |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 5000 |
| Elgin and Fir (rove | T. Carty ... |  | 1 | 12 | , |  | 3000 |
| Elgin and Flint Hill | F. W. Steeves. | 17\&12 | , | 4 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { and } 15 \text { days to } \\ & \text { Nov. } 15,(05) . \end{aligned}$ | 6562 |
| Elgin and Mapleton | W. A. Colpitts | 4 | 2 | 7 |  | 15 days (from <br> Nov. 15, '05). | 2625 |
| Elgin and Meadows. | F. W. Steeves. | 6 | 2 | 7 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \text { days (fro in } \\ & \text { Nov. } 15,05) . \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Elgin and Pleasant Mount. | C. Henderson. | 5 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 3500 |
| Elgin and Railway Station | J. Garland T. Barchard |  | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | $\stackrel{9}{3}$ |  | (to March 31, '06) from | 2505 960 |
| Ellenstown and Millerton | J. Tweedie. | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 3500 |
| Elinsville and Railway Station | J. H. Dyer |  | 12 | 12 | 1 |  | 6000 |
| Elm Tree and La Plante. . . . . | J. M. Godin. | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 5000 |
| Elm Tree and Railway Station. | J. Doucet | 1 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 4000 |
| Emerson and Ford's Mills. | J. Medr. Powell. |  | 2 | 12 | " |  | 7900 |
| Ennishore and Grand Falls | C. O'Regan. | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 12 | " |  | 3000 |
| Enniskillen Station and Railway Station | B. McAloon. |  | 6 | 12 | " |  | 2800 |
| Evans and Young's Cov | A. Gale | 9 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 5400 |
| Exmore and Red Bank. | F. Murphy .... | 3 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 3000 |
| Fairville and Railway Station. | C. F. Tilton | $\frac{1}{8}$ | 18 | 12 | , |  | 15000 |

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in New Brunswick Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.



## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in New Brunswick Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | Name of Contractor. |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ ets. |
| Green Lake and Woodstock:. .... | R. A. Ballentine | $11^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 2 |  |  | s. | 15300 |
| Green Point and Railway Siding... | G. A. Fournier. | 1 | 6 | 12 |  |  | 4000 |
| Green River and Railway Siding. . | G. A. Lynch. | 100 yds . | 12 | 6 |  | (to Dec. 31,005 ). | 2000 |
| Green River Stn and Railway Stn. | A. DeVillers. |  | 12 | ${ }^{6}$ |  | from Dec. 31, '05 | $1250$ |
|  | D. Guimond |  | 2 | 12 |  |  |  |
| Halcomb and Red Blank | E. M | 8 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 10000 |
| Hammond Vale and Londonderry. | W. Fowler. | 8 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 5200 |
| Hampson and Ossekeag..... ..... | J. Boviard. | 1 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 5890 |
| Hampton and Urquhart | H. Piers. | 13 | 2 | 12 | 11 |  | 12500 |
| Hanford Brook and Uphann.. | J. Tracey. . . | 5 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 4330 160 |
| Harcourt and Lakestream | L. J. Wathen.. | 22 | 1 | 12 | 11 |  |  |
| Harcourt, Kailway Station and Richibuctou | J. B. Miller. | 36,30.\& ${ }^{\frac{1}{8}}$ | 6 \& 24 | 12 |  | and arrears.. | 1,161 50 |
| Harrisville and Lewisville. ....... | J. L. Lockart. | 3 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 2500 |
| Hartland and Railway Statio | J. D. Shaw |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 7275 |
| Hartland and Victoria | J. McGee. | $2 \frac{1}{1}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 26000 |
| Harvey Station and Railway Stn.. | D. Glendinning | $50 \mathrm{yds}$. | 12 | 12 | " |  | 4000 |
| Harvey Station and Yoho.. | R. Coffey . . . . . | 8 |  | 12 | " |  | 9000 |
| Hatfield's Point and Norton | E. Kellier | - 10 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 23300 |
| Hatfiell's Point and Wickham do do | J. M. Denton. do | 18 19 |  | 5 |  | (to Nov. 30, '05). from Nov. 30, '05 | $\begin{aligned} & 14584 \\ & 215 \\ & \hline 151 \end{aligned}$ |
| Head of Millstream, Perry Settle ment and Sussex | W. S. Mason.. | 5 \& 20 | 1 \& 2 | 12 | " |  | 14128 |
| Head of Tide and Railway Station. | H. C. Gillis. |  |  | 12 | " |  | 8000 |
| Head of Tide and Rohinsowille. |  | $22{ }^{12}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 20600 |
| Hebert and Swpenyville | A. L. LeBlanc | 4 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 2000 |
| Heron Island and New Mills | W. Maxwell. | 3 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 3600 |
| Hillsborongh and Lower Cape | H. Hawkes. | ) | - | 12 | " |  | 27200 |
| Hillsborough and Railwzy Station. | B. Sterves. | ${ }^{6}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 8000 |
| Hillsborough and Rosevale. | H. J. Stevens. | 13 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 14400 |
| Hillsborough and Steevers Mil | W. F. Jonal | 10 | 2 | ${ }^{6}$ | " | (from Jan. 1, '06) | 6200 |
| Hillsdale and Mackville | M. McInty | 17 | ${ }_{3}^{1}$ | 12 | " |  | 30 00 |
| Hillsdale and Sussex. | S. P. Kyle | ${ }^{17}$ | 683 | 12 | " |  | 22800 +3000 |
| Holderville and Millidgeville | W. Sleep. | 21 \& 17 | 683 | 42 | " |  | 43000 |
| Hopewell, Hopewell Hill and Railway Station <br> do <br> do <br> do do | C. I. Peck.. <br> G. W. Newcomb <br> J. D. Newcomb. | - $\begin{array}{r}11 \\ 11 \\ 1 \\ 1+4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \& 12 \\ & 6 \& 12 \\ & 6 \& 12 \end{aligned}$ | 6 | 11 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (to Sept. } 30,05 \text { ) } \\ & \text { (to Dec. } 31,05 \text { D, } \\ & \text { (from Dec. } 31,{ }^{\prime} 05 \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2750 \\ & 2500 \\ & 6950 \end{aligned}$ |
| Hopewell Cape and Railway Station' | W. E. Calhoun.. | 3. | 6 | 12 | " |  | 14000 |
| Hopewell Cape and Memel | R.S. Wood worth | $7 \& 5$ | 1 | 12 | " |  | 3700 |
| Hopper and Salisbury. | A. W. Leeman. | 18 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 18250 |
| Hoyt Station and Juvenile Settlement. | W. H. Wallace.. | $13 \& 17 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 10166 |
| Hoyt Station and Railway Station. | A. W.Mersereau | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 12 | 11 |  |  |
| Indian Mountain and Monct | H. Renton. . | 19 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 14500 |
| Irishtown and Le Blaneville... | W. Sullivan | 5 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 3000 |
| Irishtown, Railway Station and McLaughlan Road. | do | $1_{2}^{1}$ \& 16 | 6 \& 2 | 12 | " |  | 22700 |
| Iron Bound Cove and Railway Siding | W. Lucas. | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 1000 |
| Jacquet River and McMillan | J. Doncett. | 7 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 5250 |
| Jemseg and Mouth of Jenseg. | S. C. Burn | $3{ }^{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}}}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 52 58 58 0. |

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in New Brunswick Postal Divisiori, \&c.-Continued.


## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in New Brunswick Postal Division,
\&c.-Continued.


APPENDIX B-Continued.
Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in New Brunswick Postal Division. \&c.-Continued.


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## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in New Brunswick Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | Name of Contractor |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| Olinville and Round H | H. B. Belyea | $18 \frac{1}{2}$ \& 10 | 3 |  | mont | (to Mch 31, '06) | 14100 |
| do do | J. A. Vincent. | $18 \frac{1}{2}$ \& 11 | 3 | 3 |  | from " | 4875 |
| Oromocto, Sheffield, Upper Gagetown and Swan Creek | J. M. Kelly | 10 21\&12 | 6 \& 3 | 12 |  |  | 30500 |
| Oromocto and Shirley Settlement. | R. Brennan. | 4 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 2000 |
| Oromocto and Waasis Railway Sta tion. | J. Malone | 18 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 21500 |
| Oromocto and Woodside ......... | F. Goodine. | 18 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 10900 |
| Ortonville and Rail way Siding | J. W. Hitcheock | $\frac{1}{16}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 2500 |
| Ossekeag and Railway Station | R. H. Smith |  | as req. | 12 | " |  | 10000 |
| Ossekeag and Upperton | W. Dempster. | 1912 | 3 | 12 | ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ |  | 27900 |
| Painsec and Railway Station | P. Comeau | 1 | 2 | 12 |  |  |  |
| Parents and Railway Station. | M. Leebel. | 50 yds . | 12 | 12 | " |  | 3000 |
| Passekeag, Railway Station and Sherlock. . | J. Мac |  | 12 \& 1 | 12 | " |  | 000 |
| Peel and Railway Station. | E. A. Harmon | - $\frac{1}{18}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 2000 |
| Peniac and Railway Station. | C. T. Weade. |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 6000 |
| Peunfield Ridge and Seely's Co | J. A. Spear. | 4 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 2800 |
| Penobsquis and Railway Statio | S. M. Freeze |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 7500 |
| Penobsquis and Roxburgh. | E. W. McNair | 22 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 15492 |
| Perth and Railway Station | M. Larlee |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 12500 |
| Perth and Tilley .. | E. Lovely | $17 \frac{1}{2}$ \& 8 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 12500 |
| Petessville Church and South Clones | J. Chittick. | 4 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 2112 |
| Petersville and Welsford. | (k. R. Burton. | 10 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 15000 |
| Petit Rocher and Railway Station do do | E. C. Boudreau. do | $11^{1 / 8}$ | 12 | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ |  | (to Dec. 31, '05) from |  |
| Piccadilly and Sussex Corner .... | E. Brown | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 3000 |
| Pigeon Hill and Shippigan. | W. Chiasson | 18 | 2s 1.w | 12 | " |  | 8000 |
| Pine Ridge and St. Norbert | A. Richard. | 1 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 1250 |
| do do ${ }_{\text {do }}$ do... | J. M. Richard | $2 \frac{1}{1}$ | 3 | 3 | " | (to Sept. 30, '05.) | 3375 |
| Plaster Rock and Railway Station | D. Fraser. |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 1500 |
| Plaster Rock and Nictau....... . | J. H. Weaver | 34 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 60000 |
| Pleasant Point and Railway Station | J. It vine . | 32 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 25000 |
| Plourd and St. Jacques. | P. Morneault. | 3 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 7500 |
| Puint de Chene and Railway Station. | T. McGrath |  | 12 | 12 | " |  |  |
| Poitras and Power Creek.......... | J. Poitras | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 2000 |
| Pollett River and Prosser Brook | A. Lonsbury | 10 | 3 | 7 | " | (15) days from |  |
| Pollett River and Railway Station | T. W. Colpitts. | $1{ }^{1 / 3}$ | 16 | 12 | " |  | 2020 |
| Port Elgin and Railway Station.. | C. Siddall. |  | 12 | 12 | 11 |  | 8112 |
| Port Elgin and Spences ..... ... | T. L. Wood.... | 17 \& 15 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 48360 |
| Porton and Riceville. | M. Dickinson. |  | 2 | 12 | " |  | 6000 |
| Powers Creek and Railway Station | J. Corbin. | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 5000 |
| Prince of Wales and Railway Station | J. Cairns | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 3100 |
| Prince William Station and Railway Station | W. G. Hatch. | 10 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 10000 |
| Queenstown and Upper Otnabog. | A. C. Fox. | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 | 11 |  | 2200 |
| Read and Railway Station. | W. T. Allen | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 3122 |
| Red Pine and Railway Station.. | E. N. Sutton. | 25 yds . | 6 | 12 | " |  | 1000 |
| Red Kapids, Railway Siding and Birch Kidge | C. Robert | $\frac{1}{4} \& 5$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 12500 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24
APPENDIX B-Continued.
Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in New Brunswick Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.


## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in New Brunswick Postal Division: \&c.-Continued.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Namc of Route. \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Name } \\
\text { of } \\
\text { Contractor. }
\end{gathered}
$$ \&  \&  \& \& \& Period. \& Amount. <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \$ cts. <br>
\hline St. John and Sand Point Road \& D. Peacock \& 3 \& 3 \& \& no \& \& 4000 <br>
\hline St. John Street Letter and Parcel Boxes and Indiantown \& P. E. McDevitt. \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline St. John West and Street Letter \& P. E. McDevitt. \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
8,6,4, \\
3 \& 2
\end{array}
$$ \& 37 \& 12 \& " \& \& <br>
\hline \& Noll \& $\frac{1}{4}$ \& 12 \& 12 \& " \& \& 8000 <br>
\hline St. John special parcel delivery at Xmas 1905 \& H. McDevitt.. \& \& \& \& \& \& 1600 <br>
\hline St. Leonard Station and Railway Station. . \& D. O. Bourgoin.. \& 4 \& 12 \& \& \& \& 3600 <br>
\hline St. Leonard Station and Van Buren (Me.) \& \& 1 \& 6 \& 12 \& " \& \& 7500 <br>
\hline St. Martins and Salmon River \& J. Kennedy \& $9 \frac{1}{2}$ \& 6 \& 12 \& " \& \& 31000 <br>
\hline St. Martins and Wood Jake \& R. Hosfurd \& $6^{2}$ \& 1 \& 12 \& " \& \& 3030 <br>
\hline St. Stephen and Calais (Me.) \& I. Bridges \& 1 \& 12 \& 12 \& " \& \& 10000 <br>
\hline St. Stephen and Railway Station (C.I.R.) \& Hardy \& Bridges \& $\frac{1}{8}$ \& \& 6 \& " \& (to Dec. 31, '05). \& 6280 <br>
\hline St. Stephen and Railway Station (C.P.R.) \& W. E. McAlona \& $\frac{1}{3}$ \& $$
\underset{24}{\text { quired }}
$$ \& 6 \& \& \& 12480 <br>
\hline St. Stephen and Railway Station (S.L.) \& J. E. Green \& 1 \& 12 \& 12 \& " \& \& 12480 <br>
\hline St. Thomas ard Wilmot ... \& J. H. McImis. \& 3 \& \& 12 \& \& \& 6300 <br>
\hline Sackville and Railway Stati \& A. W. Dixon \& 1 \& 24 \& 12 \& " \& \& 16334 <br>
\hline Sackville and Second Westcock \& I. Amos. \& 8 \& 1 \& 12 \& " \& \& 4500 <br>
\hline Sackville and Upper Sackville \& D. Wheaton \& 5 \& 6 \& 12 \& " \& \& 19000 <br>
\hline Sackville and Wood Point. \& C. Richardson. \& 6 \& 1 \& 12 \& " \& \& 1500 <br>
\hline Salisbury and Railway Station do do \& R. McCready... G. W. Gaynor. \& \& 24 \& 3 \& \& (to Sept. 30,
from

'05). \& 2660
7981 <br>
\hline Salmondale and Railway Statio \& W. D. Patterson \& \& 3 \& 12 \& " \& \& 4100 <br>
\hline Salt Springs and Titusville \& J. A. Robertson. \& 6 \& 2 \& 12 \& " \& \& 4900 <br>
\hline Scotch Settlement and Railway St'n \& D. McKinnon... \& $\frac{1}{2}$ \& , \& 12 \& " \& \& 2500 <br>
\hline Sea Side and Railway Station. \& S. Laughlan. \& \& 6 \& 12 \& " \& \& 3000 <br>
\hline Shediac and Railway Station...... \& J. I. Weldon \& \& 48 \& 12 \& \& \& 9600 <br>
\hline Shediac Bridge and Shediac River. \& P. Babineau. \& $2{ }^{1}$ \& 1 \& 12 \& " \& \& 2500 <br>
\hline Shediac Road and Railway Station. \& J. Walker \& \& 3 \& 12 \& \& \& 4700 <br>
\hline Shevody Road and Waterford.... \& O. Sear \& 10 \& 1 \& 12 \& " \& \& 4000 <br>
\hline Shippigan and Shippigan (xully . \& C. P. Roussel. \& 4 \& \& 12 \& " \& \& 4000 <br>
\hline Siegas and Railway Station... \& M. Lynch \& $\frac{1}{4}$ \& 12 \& 12 \& " \& \& 6000 <br>
\hline Silver Beach and Railway Siding. \& A. Green. \& \& 4 \& 12 \& " \& \& 2400 <br>
\hline South Bay and Railway Station. \& E. Long. \& $1{ }^{1}$ \& 12 \& 12 \& " \& \& 1600 <br>
\hline South Nelson and Railway Station. \& A. Carrigan \& \& 18 \& 12 \& " \& \& 6350 <br>
\hline Spruce Lake and Railway Crossing. \& M. Watson. \& \& 6 \& 12 \& \& \& 3000 <br>
\hline Stanley and Railway Station...... \& \& \& 6 \& 9
3 \& " \& (to Mch. 31, '06). \& 60
4125 <br>
\hline do do \& W. Waugh . . L. McKinnon \& \& 6 \& 3
12
12 \& " \& from \& 4125
4860 <br>
\hline tanley and Woy Fodla \& V. Reardon. \& 17 \& $\stackrel{2}{2}$ \& 12 \& \& \& 13300 <br>
\hline Stickney and Railway Siding \& A. L. Stickney. \& 20 ft . \& 6 \& 12 \& " \& \& 1500 <br>
\hline Stone Ridge and Railway Station. \& L. Brewer \& $\frac{1}{13}$ \& 12 \& 12 \& " \& \& 2000 <br>
\hline Sussex and Railway Station. \& H Cunningham. \& \& as req. \& 12 \& " \& \& 10000 <br>
\hline Sutton and Railway Station.

do \& J. A. Gregory W. B. Bonnell \& \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 12 \\
& 12
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 6 \& \& (to Dec. 31, '05). from \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1000 \\
& 1000
\end{aligned}
$$
\] <br>

\hline Tankville and Railway Siding \& B. Steeves . \& \& 2 \& 12 \& '* \& \& 2000 <br>
\hline Topleys Mills and Railway Crossing \& M. Murray. \& \& 4 \& 12 \& " \& \& 3500 <br>
\hline Taymouth and Railway Station \& W. Munro \& ${ }^{1}$ \& 12 \& 12 \& " \& \& 2424 <br>

\hline Three Tree Creek and Railway St'n \& J. Mcquestion. \& \& 6 \& 3 \& " \& ( to Stht. 30, '05). \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
500 \\
2400
\end{array}
$$ <br>

\hline Tobique River and Railw \& R. Webb. \& $\frac{1}{4}$ \& 3 \& ${ }_{12}$ \& \& (to Mch. 31, '06). \& 2400
2000 <br>
\hline Tracey Station and Railway Station, \& O. Tracey. \& ${ }_{16}^{15}$ \& 12 \& ,12 \& " \& \& 4000 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in New Brunswick Postal Division, \&c.-Concluded.


## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## QUEBEC POSTAL DIVISION.

Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Quebec Postal Division made within the year ended June 30, 1906.


SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24
APPENDIX B—Continued.
Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Quebec Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.


## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Quebec Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Quebec Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Ronte. | Name of Contractor. |  |  |  |  | Period. | Anount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| Causapscal and Railway Station. | J. Bouchard |  | 12 |  | non | hs. | 8510 |
| Cedar Hall and Railway Station. | C. Ronsseau |  | 12 |  |  |  | 60 00 |
| Cedar Hall and Wallace Mill. | L. Paquet | 5 | 2 |  | " | (to Sept. 30-05). | 1250 |
| do do | C. Therriault.. | 5 | 2 |  |  |  | 3750 |
| Chamard and Railway Station.... | D. Laforest. | 1 | 12 |  | " |  | 10908 |
| Champigny and Railway Station. . | 1. N. Drolet | 1 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 3600 |
| Champlain and Railway Station.... do do | W. Lamothe | ${ }_{1}^{1 \frac{1}{2}}$ | 12 |  | " |  | 59 290 29 |
| Charlesbourg and Railway Station. | F. X. Rena | $1{ }^{2}$ | 18 | 12 | - |  | 77.73 |
| do do | F. Jobin. . | 250 ft . | 18 | 12 |  |  | 5000 |
| Chaudière Basin and St. Romuald d'Etchemin | A. Samson. | 3 | 6 | 6 | " | (to Dec. 31-'05.) | 3750 |
| Chaudière Basin and St. Romuald d'Etchemin. | A. Conture.. | 3 | 6 |  | " | from | 5050 |
| Chaudiere Curve and Kailway stn. | J. E. Routhier.. | 50 yds . | 12 | 12 | " |  | 4000 |
| Chaudière Mills and Railway Stn.. | G. Breakey. | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 10016 |
| Chaudiere Station and Railway Stn. | C. F. Coleman. | 300 yds . | 12 | 12 | " |  | 6000 |
| Chaumont and St. Agapit... | F. Rousseau | 3 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 4900 |
| Chemin Taché, st. François Xavier de Viger and Viger. | A. Desbiens | 6 \& 12 | 4 \& 2 | 12 | " |  | 28500 |
| Chicoutini and Chicoutimi Ouest.. | E. Belley .. | $1 \frac{1}{4}$ | S | 6 |  | (to Dec. 31-0 ${ }^{\prime}$, and arrears). | 2403 |
| do do |  | 14 | 12 | 6 | " | from " | 5000 |
| Chicoutimi and Grande Baie. | U. Gobeil | 13 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 43820 |
| Chicoutimi and Laterrière. | L. Maltais. | $9 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 25900 |
| Chicoutimi and Railway Station | T. Desbiens. |  | 13 | 12 | " |  | 19110 |
| Chicoutimi and Rivière du Moulin. | T. Villeneuve | $\frac{3}{4}$ | As req | 12 | " |  | 2080 |
| Chicoutimi and Street Letter Box. | P. Girard. |  |  |  |  | (to Dec. 31, '0.) | 2370 |
| Chicontimi and Wharf | T. Desbiens. |  | As req | Part | of | seasons '05 \& '06. | 5600 |
|  |  |  | 13 |  | ont | h.s (to Mar. 31, 06) | 17343 |
| do <br> do | L. Boncher. | $2{ }^{2}$ | 13 | 3 | " | from " | 6225 |
| Chlorydormes and Fox River | J. B. Pelletier | 26 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 40000 |
| Chlorydormes and Petite Madeleine | A. Gagnon | 25 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 44000 |
| Chrysolite and Coleraine Station. | J. Philippon. | 5 | 6 |  | " | (from June 1, '06) | 833 |
| Chute Peribonca and Taillon | L. Neron | 7 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 10000 |
| Clair and Railway Station. | I. Long | 610 ft . | 12 | 12 | " |  | 5800 |
| Clapham and Hill Crest. | R. Kerr | $3{ }^{1}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 3500 |
| Clapham and Inverness. | A. J. Porter | $13 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 31600 |
| Claphan and Jamieson. | R. J. Forb | 2 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 4800 |
| Colbert and St. Raymond | C. Pıré | 3 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 5200 |
| Coleraine Station and Railway Station. | J. Roberge | 67 yds . | 12 | 12 | " |  | $1000{ }^{\circ}$ |
| Coltraine Station and Wolfstuwn. | A. Rouleau. | 9 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 27000 |
| Connor and Railway Station. | H. Dionne. |  | 12 | 10 | " | (to Apr. 30, '06). | 2583 |
| do do do | P. Boucher |  | 12 | 2 | " | from | 516 |
| Cooconcache and La Tuque. | J. Mercier | 48 | 1 | 12 | " | . .... . . | 132 on |
| Copperfield and West Broughton | P. Landry . | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 4900 |
| Corris and Railway Station. | J. U. Mercier. . | $100 \mathrm{ft}$. | 12 | 12 | " |  | 2500 |
| Côte's Mills and St. Fortunat. ... | L. Lemay ..... | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 4900 |
| Craig's Road Station and Railway Station. | N. Fournier | 10 yds . | 12 | 12 | " |  | 24 CO |
| Crockett and Rallway Station | P . Bérubè | 50 yds . | 6 | 12 | " |  | 2501 |
| Cross Print and Restigouche. | W. Murray.... | , | (; | 11 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \& 9 \text { diav (to J mene } \\ & 4,06) \end{aligned}$ | 11810 |
| Culdaff and St. Joseph Beauce | A. O'Brien | 14 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 44000 |
| Cumberland Mills and River Gilbert | T. J. Taylor.. | 8 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 5500 |
| Janville and Pinnacle. | M. Beauchesne. | 7 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 6000 |
| Danville and Railway Station. $24-841$ | E. J. Connolly . | $\frac{1}{3}$ | 24 | 12 | " |  | 5500 |

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Quebec Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Quebec Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.



APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Quebec Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contractor. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| Indian Lorette and Lake St. Charles | F. Auclair | 3 | 3 |  |  | from Dec. 31, 05 | 5000 |
| Inverness and Kinnears Mills ...... | C. Mitchell | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 3 |  | (to Sept. 30,1905) | 4750 |
| Inverness and Ste. Julie Railway Station | P. Lap | 11 | 7 | 12 |  |  | 20000 |
| Inverness and Woodside. .: . | G. Henderso | $13{ }^{3}$ | 3 | 12 |  |  | 16000 |
| Isle aux Coudres and La Baleine... | V. Perron. | 4 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 4500 |
| Ile aux Coudres and Pointe des Roches. | E. Dufour | 5 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 5500 |
| Iles anx Grues and Montmagny | J. Lebel. | 6 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 29900 |
| Isle Verte and Notre Dame de l'Isle Verte | G. Marquis | 6 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 15000 |
| Isle Verte and Railway Station. | G. Ouellet | 1 | 24 | 12 | " |  | 17000 |
| Isle Verte and St. Paul dela Croix. | C. Mignault | 10 | 4 | 12 | " |  | 13000 |
| Ivry and Notre Dame du Lac ..... | J. B. Leclerc | $1{ }^{1}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 7200 |
| Jette and Railway Station | M. Beauchemin. | $6{ }^{1}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 13000 |
| Jonquières and Railway Station | E. Gagnon |  | 12s 6w | 12 | " |  | 9275 |
| Jonquières and St. Cyriac. | N. Potvin | 10 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 10400 |
| - Julien and Mail (atching Post | F. Julien. | 6 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 11 |  | 1000 |
| Kamouraska and Railway Station.. | G. Langlais | 5 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 32500 |
| Kempt Station and Mail Catching Post. | H. Therriault | 250 yds . | 6 | 12 |  |  | 2500 |
| Kenogami and Ralway Station | W. Larouche | $20 \mathrm{yds}$. | 6 | 12 | " |  | 1000 |
| King's Corner and Kinnears Mills. | B. $\mathrm{I}_{\text {. }}$ King. | 4 | 2 | 4 | " | (from 1 Mar. ${ }^{06}$ ) | 2333 |
| Kingsey Falls and Lorne ... . | (1. Boutin. |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 17448 |
| Kingsey Falls and Robson. | O. F. Blake. | 9 | $\stackrel{2}{6}$ | 12 | " |  | 8000 |
| Kinnears Mills and Robertson St'n. | R. H. Scott. | 11 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 39000 |
| Kiskissink and Railway Station.... | N. Simoneau | $\frac{1}{4}$ | as req. | 12 | " |  | 5000 |
| La Barre and Railway Station. | T. Lavoie. | 300 yds . | 12 | 12 |  |  | 2500 |
| Lac à la Tortue and Proulxville | J. R. Lafontaine | 10 | ${ }^{6}$ | 9 |  | (to Mch. 31. ${ }^{\text {06) }}$ | 9975 3750 |
|  | L. Massicotte. | 10 |  | 9 | " | from | 3750 50 |
| Lac à la Tortue and Railway Station | A. Brunelle | ${ }^{\frac{1}{3}}$ | 12 | 12 |  |  | 50 5200 00 |
| Lac ì Laurent and L'Anse au Foin. | A. Larouche | 9 | 12 | 12 |  |  | 5200 50 |
| Lac an Sable and Lac au Sahle St'n | J. Frenette. |  | 12 | 12 |  |  | 50 7 7 50 |
| Lac au Sibleand Railway Station.. do do | J. B. Darveau <br> F. X. Lavoie. | 100 feet. 500 feet. | 12 | 3 9 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (to Sept. } 30, \text { '05) } \\ & \text { from } \end{aligned}$ | 750 30 |
| Lac au Saumon and Railway Station | L, St. Laurent. | 40 yds . | 6 | 12 | " |  | 1800 |
| Lac Bouchette and Railway Station | J. Potvin. | 1 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 8000 |
| Lac Clair and Tremblay. ....... | J. Boulianne | 18 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 5500 |
| Lac des Commissaires and Railway Station. <br> do <br> do | P. J. Marsan. <br> L. Montreuil. | $4{ }_{4}^{1}$ | 1 | 6 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (to Dec. 31, 05.) } \\ & \text { from } \end{aligned}$ | 1750 |
| Lachevrotière and Lotbinière | A. Arcand. | 5 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 42500 |
| Lachevrotière and Railway Station, | J. Sauvageau. |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 9500 |
| Lac St. Joseph and Railway S ation | L. Piché..... | 100 yds . | 12 | 12 | , |  | 3500 |
| La Decharge and Tremblay ........ | G. Nepton. | 21 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 19544 |
| Lagacé and Matapedia.... | P. Lagacé. | 4 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 7500 |
| Lagacé andSt. Andrè de Restigouche | L. LeBlanc | 4 |  | 12 |  |  | 11248 |
| Sake Aylmer add Lake Weedon. | F. Gauthier. | 12 | 6 | 9 |  | (to Mch. 31, '06) |  |
| do do | A. Prateau | 12 | 6 | 3 |  | fr | 4925 |
| Lake Beauport and Quebec. | E. Brown. | 13 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 17688 |
| Lake Edward and Railway Station. | A. Turner |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 9375 |
| Lake Etchemin and Langevin... | A. Brochu | 10 | ${ }_{6}$ | 12 |  |  | 19200 |
| Lake Etchimen and Standon. | O. Simard | 10 |  | 12 |  |  | 30000 |

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Quebec Postal Division. \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contractor. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | S ets. |
| Lake St. Charles and St. Ignace de Quebec. | F. Auclair | 3 | 3 | 6 mos. to Dec. 31, '05. | 3000 |
| Lake View House and Lake St. |  |  | 12 |  |  |
| Lake Weedon and Railway Station. | R. Forti |  | 12 |  | 4000 |
| Lamartine, St. Cyrille de L'Islet and Railway Station.. | C. Normand | $2 \frac{1}{4}$ \& 5 | 6 | 12 | 28264 |
| Lambton and Railway station. | L. Langlois |  | 12 | 12 | 20000 |
|  | O. Langeli |  | 6 | 12 | 5600 |
| L'Anse au Foin and Rivière du Moulin.. <br> L'Anse St. Jean and Petit Saguenay | E. Trembla | 2 | 6 | 12 | 16000 |
|  | T. Bouchard | 12 | 1 \& 2 | 12 | 10000 |
| La Renaudière and St. Pierre Montmagny | P. I | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 4 " (from Mch. 1, ${ }^{\text {'06 }}$ ) | 166 |
| Larochelle and St. Norbert d Arthabaska <br> La Tuque Junction and Railway Station. <br> Laurierville and Railway Station | T. | 4 | 3 | 11 " ... | 9000 |
|  | J. Paquet |  | 12 |  | 2000 |
|  | P. Lapointo | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 8 " 17 days (to June <br> 17, 06 |  |
| Lauzon and Levis | C. Carrier | 2 | 12 | 12 " do | 14520 |
| Lauzon and St. Joseph de Levis and Street Letter Boxess Laval and Quebec. | E. | $1 \frac{1}{4}$ | 12 | 12 " do | 10000 |
|  | W. Brown | 17 | 2 |  | 6250 |
| Le Bras and St. Victor Railway Station. |  |  | 12 |  | 2500 |
| Leeds Village and Lemesurier. | W. C. Ros | 5 | 3 | 12 | 8948 |
| Leeds Village and Lyster Station. | A. McKee | 17 | 6 | 12 | 47500 |
| Leeds Village and Wilson's Mills. | H. McCutcheon. | 23 | c | i2 $\quad 1$ | 10000 |
| Lemieux and Railway Station... | J. W. Beandet. | 150 ft . | 12 | 1 " (from June 1, '06) | 167 |
| Les Eboulements and Quai des Eboulements. <br> Ls Eboulements and St. Hilarion <br> Les Eboulements and Wharf Les Esconmains and Tadousac. Lessard and St. Elvear de Beauce Levis Branch Post Otfice and Street Letter Boxes.. | E. Trembla | 3 | 6 | Part of seasons 1905 \& '06 | 11000 |
|  | O. Tremblay | 8 | ${ }_{6}$ | 12 months. | 22400 |
|  | E. Tremblay | 5 | as req. | Part of seasons 190: \& '06 | 17270 |
|  | F. Brisson. | 27 | 4 | 12 months. | 50000 |
|  | F. Blais | $\frac{1}{2}$ | ${ }_{6}$ | 12 " | 2200 |
|  | X. Guay | 6-1-5 $\frac{3}{2}$ | 13-19- | 12 | 30000 |
| Levis and Railway Station <br> do <br> do <br> Levis and Rimouski. | A. Ouell st |  | 12 |  |  |
|  | G. Channerland |  | as. req. |  | 15000 |
|  | J. H. Dorion |  |  | Part of seasons 1905 \& '06 | 51000 |
| Levis and St. Romuald d'Etchemin | A. Ouellet. |  |  | Special trip. | 100 |
| Lime Ridge and Marbleton <br> Lime Ridge and St. Adolphe de Dudswell. | J. Cloutie | 1 | 6 | 7 monthe (toJune 31, 06 ) | 9200 |
|  | J. Onellet |  | 6 | 511 (from Feb. 1, '06) |  |
| Limoilou and Railway Station..... | H. Talbot | 1250 yds | 24 | 12 months ... ........ | 12000 |
| Liniere, Metgermette and St. Zacharie | J. Boily | $9 \frac{1}{3}$ \& 4 | 63 | 12 | 29348 |
| Linière and Railway Station | J. Boily | $18 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 12 | 50000 |
| Liniere and United States Boundary Line. | G. Rheaum | $21 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 \& 3 | 12 | 31500 |
| L'Islet and Railway Station | A. Lecler | $2{ }^{2}$ | 18 | 12 | 18050 |
| L'Islet Station and Kailway Stn. | C. Gagnon |  | ( | 12 | 3130 |
| Little Metis and Railway Station. | D. Tuggy | ; | 13 | Part of seasons 190\% \& 06 | 10950 |
| Little River East and St. Isidore de Gaspé.. | S. Lancup | 5 | 1 | 12 months | 5000 |
| $\frac{\text { do }}{}$ | A. Marquis | 5 | 1 | 12 | 5000 |
| Lorette and Railway Station | J. B. Linte |  | 18 | 12 | 10000 |
| Lorne and Railway:Station | C. E. Pope | $200 \mathrm{yds}$. | 12 | ;12 | 6800 |

## APPENDLX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Quebec Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contractor. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | Period. | A mount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | S cts. |
| Lotbinière and Paradis | A. Belanger | $2 \frac{4}{7}$ | 6 |  |  | s (to Feb. 28, '06) | 4166 |
| Lotbinière and Rivière Bois Clair. . | P. Belanger. | 6 | 6 |  |  | (to Dec. 31, '05). | 9900 |
| do do . | do |  | 6 | 1 |  | from " . | 12100 |
| Lutbinière and Ste. Croix | M. Laliberté | 14 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 37500 |
| Lourdes and Plessisville. | J. A. Breton | $9{ }^{1}$ | 6 | 9 | " | (to March 31, '06) | 12270 |
|  | 'T. Bouchard. | 9) ${ }^{2}$ | 6 | 3 |  | from " . | 3850 |
| Lourdes du Blanc Sablon and Natashquan | J. Hebert | 3 \& 4 | 4 |  |  | Season 1905-06. | 40000 |
| Lourdes du Blanc Sablon and Sablon. | J. V. Le Gresley | , | 1 | 12 | " |  | 1248 |
| Lower Ireland and Thetford Mines | J. Bullard...... | 12 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 2 | 12 | 11 |  | 9984 |
| Mauseau and Railway Station | I. H. Laferté... | 500 ft . | 12 | 12 | " |  | 2000 |
| Marcil and St. Modfroi. | A. Grenier... . | $5 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 3 | 9 | " | (to March 31, 006 | 5625 |
|  | L. Huard. | $5{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 3 | 3 |  | from ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 1425 |
| Matane and Railway Sta | Z. P'clletie | 32 | ${ }^{6}$ | 9 |  | ( to March 31, ${ }^{\prime} 06$ ) | 44175 |
| do do | T. Gagne. | 32 | 6 | 3 | , | frolu " | 16250 |
| Matane and Ste. Anne des Monts | J. Bomear. | 57 | 3. | 9 |  | (to March 31, '06) | 58350 |
| do do | A. P'erreault | 57 | $8{ }^{\text {8 }}$ |  |  | from " | 22450 |
| Matane and Ste. Felicité | B. Premont. | 9 | 3 | $1{ }_{1}^{2}$ |  | (to Aug. 31, 05). | 1416 |
| Matane and St. Luc de Matane | F. Imbeau | $\frac{7}{7}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | -8 00 |
| Matapedia and Railway Station | F. Doiron. | 200 yds. | 12 | 12 | " |  | 12000 |
| Matapeedia and Runnyınede | J. Lawlor | 12 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 8320 |
| Mercier and Notre Dame du Rosaire | P. Morin |  | 6 | 12 | " |  | 15800 |
| Métabchouan and Railway Station | E. Singelais | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 10782 |
| Métabéchouan and St. Hilaire du Lac St. Jean. | A. Michaud | $13 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 12000 |
| Methots Mills and Ste. Agathe de Lotbinièe | A. Payeur | - | 6 | 12 | " |  | 17800 |
| Miguasha and St. Jean l'Evangeliste | 1. Labellois | 5 | 1 | 12 | 1 |  | 6000 |
| Miguasha West and St. Jean l'Evangeliste. | M. Norton | 4 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 3000 |
| Mipuick and Miguick Railway Stı. | J. Buiselle | $10 \mathrm{yds}$. | 6 | 12 | " |  | 1500 |
| Millstrean and Railway Station | J. F. McDonald | 30 ft . | 6 | 12 | " |  | 3000 |
| Mistassini and Normandin. | D. Sarard | 20 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 27500 |
| Mistassini and Peribonca | J. Girard. | 20 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 16000 |
| Moisic and Pointe des Monts. | L. Pelletier | 130 | 9 |  |  | Season 1905-'06 | 75000 |
| Montagné Ronde and Tring Junction. | E. Lagueux. | 5 | 2 | 4 |  | (from Mch. 1, ${ }^{\text {n }}$ ) | 1333 |
| Montauban and Railway Station. | P. Fortin | 1 | 12 | 4 |  | (to Oct. 31, '05) . | 1633 |
| do do $\ldots$ | J. Rousselle. | 1 | 12 | 8 | , | from | 3266 |
| Mont Carmel and Railway Station. | A. Langelier. | 3 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 13300 |
| Montmagny and Railway Station.. | A. Gamache | 1 | 12 | 12 | , |  | $7200$ |
| MContmagny and Rocher de la Cha | W. Gamache | 1 | 12 | 12 | " |  |  |
| Montmagny and Rocher de la Chapelle. | J. C. Le Brien. | 3 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 5000 |
| Morigeau and St. Francois de Montmagny Kailway Station.. | O. Tremblay | 2 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 8000 |
| Moulin Desbiens and Railway Station | M. Boivin | 200 yds . | 15 | 12 | " |  | 3128 |
| Moulin Dubois and Main Post Road | F. Simoneau. | , | ${ }_{6}$ | 12 | " |  | 2500 |
| Moulin Fontaine and Weedon Station | J. R. Fontaine.. | 5 | 3 | 8 |  | (to Feb. 28, '06). | 5667 |
| Moulin Fontaine and Weedon Station | Fr. Gagnon. | 5 | 3 | 4 | , | from | 2833 |
| Moulin Migneault and Railway Station. | O. Mignault | 75 yds. | (i) | 12 | " |  | 2500 |
| Moulin Tétu and St. Agapit. | J. Gosselin. | ys | , | 12 | " |  | 9800 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24
APPENDIX B-Continued.
Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Quebec Postal Division, \&e.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | Nanie. of Contractor. |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | \$ ets. |
| Mount Mnrray and Murray | O. Duchèn | 5 | 14 | Part of seasons 1905 \& '06 | 9820 |
| Mulock and Mail Catching Post.. | E. LeRoy. | 60 ft . | 6 | 12 months | 1500 |
| Murray Bay and St. Agnes de Charlevoix | J. Graudreault | 9 | (i) |  | 23400 |
| Murray Bay and St. Simeon. | F. Tremblay | 20 | ${ }_{6}$ | 12 | 36900 |
| Murray Bay and Wharf.... | L. Trudel. | 3 | as req. | Part of seasons 1905 \& '06 | 45360 |
| New Armagh and St. Sylvester: | N. McKee | 4 | 3 | 9 nos. (to Mar. 31, '06). | 4875 |
| New Armagh and St. Sylvester West. | J. Machell, | 4 | 3 |  | 13 co |
| Newbuis and Scott Junction. | P. Delage | 117 | 6 | 12 | 30000 |
| New Liverpool and St. Romuald d'Etchemin | G. Cadoret | 2 | 6 | 12 | 13500 |
| Newport Pont and Paspebiac....... do <br> do <br> Newport Point and Percé. <br> New Richmond and New Richmond Centre. | (1. Alniond. | 34 | ${ }_{6}$ | 3 " (to Sept. 3(), 05) | 85000 |
|  |  |  |  | (less fines) | 1,489 75 |
|  | A. Langloi | 34 | 6 | 12 months, (less fints | 1,979 75 |
|  |  |  | 2 |  |  |
| Nicolet and Railway Station. . ... . | P. Houle | 2 | 12 | 12 | 7300 |
| Nicolet and St. Gregoire | J. Page | 8 | 12 | 12 |  |
| Normandin and St. Felicie | T. Larouche | 21 | 6 | 12 | 49400 |
| North Ham and Vezina Corner | L. Juneau | A | 1 | 12 | 7400 |
| North Wolfstown and Wolfstown. | D. Larkin | 3 | 3 | 12 | 5500 |
| Notre Dame de Rimouski and Railway Station. | A. Parent | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 12 | 7 7ั 00 |
| Notre Dame du Lac and Railway Station | F. Clout | 11 | 12 | 12 |  |
| Notre Dame du Lac and St. Eusébe de Cabano <br> Notre Dame du Lac and St. Eusébe | J. St. P | 8 | 2 | 5 " (*) Nov. 30, '0\%). | 4332 |
|  | do | 8 | 3 | 7 " from | 6000 |
| Notre Dame du Portage and Railway Station. | E. Michaud | 7 | 6 | 12 " (extra trips) | 19325 |
| Notre Dame du Portage and St. Patrick... |  | 3 | - | Paıt of seasons 1905 \& 0 ; | 3320 |
| O'Farrell and St. Malachic. Old Lake Road and Railway Station | P. O'Farrell | 5 | 3 | 12 months | 0 |
|  | A. Belanger |  | 6 | 12 | 6000 |
| Ouiatchouan and Railway Station. | P. Desbiens. | $\stackrel{4}{4}$ | 6 | 12 " | 6460 |
| Panet and St. Magloire. | J. Bilodea | 9 9 | 1 |  | $\begin{array}{r}15 \\ \hline 15 \\ 83 \\ \hline 3\end{array}$ |
| Pearl Lake and Railway Station... | J. Laflamme. | $100 \mathrm{yds}$. | 6 |  |  |
| Pelletier's Mills and Railway Stn.. Anglais. | J. H. Pelletier. | 100 y.. | 6 | 12 " . ......... | 17000 |
|  | N. |  |  | Part of season 1905 \& 1906 | 58.5 |
| Perthus and Railway Station...... | C. J. Godin. |  |  | 12 months. | 5000 |
| Petite Madeleine and Ste. Anne des Monts |  | 56 | 2 | 12 | 77500 |
| Petit Saguenay and St. Stanislas de Chicoutimi. | J. de Gagné | 6 | 1 | 12 | 5200 |
| Petit Village and St. Ephrem de Tring. . | W. Pomerleau. | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 |  |  |
| Pintendre and St. Henri Station | J. Carrier. | 2 |  | 12 | 9200 |

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Quebec Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.



APPENDIX B-Continued.

# Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Quebec Postal Division, \&c.-Continued. 



6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907
APPENDIX B-Continued.
Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Quebec Postal Division,
\&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contractor. } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{n}{y}=\frac{i}{0} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| St. Anne de la Perade and Railway Station | H. Pica | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 |  |  | to Sept. 30,' 05 ). | 1350 |
| St. Anne de la Pérade and Railway Station |  |  | 18 |  |  |  | 1050 |
| St. Ame de la Pérade and St. Prosper. | F. | $7^{2}$ | 6 | 12 |  |  | 15000 |
| Ste. Ame de la Pucatiere and Railway Station. | C. Ouellet | 1 | as req. | 12 |  |  | 15000 |
| St. Apolline de Patton and St. Paul du Buton | J. Bern | 12 | 2 | 12 |  |  | 13658 |
| St. Anselme and St. Anselme Railway Station | L. V | 1 | 18 | 12 |  |  | 10500 |
| St. Antoine Lotbinière and Railway Station | P. R. B | $88^{7}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 21800 |
| St. Antonin Railway Station and Old Lake Road | N. Thibault. | 41 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 12324 |
| St. Arsine and Railway Station | A. Dumont. | 500 yds . | 12 | 9 |  | (to March 31, ${ }^{\prime}$ '6i) | 3375 |
| do do | T. Labrie. | 500 yds. | 12 | 3 | " | from | 1125 |
| St. Arsene and Vige | A. Dumont | 7. | 6 |  | " | (to March 31, 06 ) | 11175 |
| St "̈ do | T. Labre. | 7 | 6 |  |  | from " .. | 3725 |
| St. Aubert and Railway Sta | P. St. Pierre... | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 18 | 12 |  |  | 15000 |
| St. Aubert and St. Pamphile... | F. Tremblay.. | 31 | , | 12 |  |  | 30000 |
| St. Bazile, Portneuf and Railway station | F. Paquet. | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 16000 |
| St. Bazile Station and Railway Stı. | C. I eclerc | 250 yds . | 6 | 12 | " |  | 1800 |
| St. Benoit Labre and Railway Stn. | G. Busque | B | 6 | 12 | " |  | 14500 |
| Ste. Brigette des Saults and Railway Station | O. 1 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 12500 |
| St. Bruno de Kamouraska and St. Pascal. | O. Bonenfa | 7 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 14000 |
| St. Bruno, Lac St. Jean and Rail way Station. | J. Tremblay.. | 200 ft . | 5 | 12 |  |  | 6500 |
| St. Camille and Sherbrooke. . do do | J. B. Sinotte. <br> J. Côté. | 26 26 | 1 |  |  | (to Sept. from fron ' | $\begin{array}{r} 1300 \\ +350 \end{array}$ |
| St. Camille de Bellechasse and sit. Magloire | F.P.Lamontagne | 8 | 3 |  | " | (to Dec. 31, '05). | 5624 |
| St. Camille de Bellechasse and st. Magloire. | T. Morin. .. . | 8 | 3 | 6 | " | from | 7500 |
| St. Casimir and Railway Station. | A. Bourassa | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 18 | 12 |  |  | 12600 |
| St. Casimir and St. Thuribe. do do | A. Paquet <br> U. Gendron. | $44 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 6 |  |  | (to Mar. 31, '06). from | $\begin{aligned} & 7500 \\ & 3000 \end{aligned}$ |
| St. Casimir and St. Ubalde | T. Trand. | $11^{2}$ | 6 | 12 |  |  | 19000 |
| St. Catherine and Railway Station. | J. Henchey | 1 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 9000 |
| St. Catherme Station and Railway Station |  | 20 yds | 12 | 12 |  |  | 1000 |
| St. Celestin and Railway Station. | E. Arsenealı | $1 \frac{1}{4}$ | 6 | 11 |  |  | 6000 |
| St. Charles de Bellechase and Rail way Station. | J. Lapointe.... | 1 | 6 | 12 |  |  | 3825 |
| Ste Claire and St. Anseline Station | N. Langlois .. | 5 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 10000 |
| Ste Claire and St. Malachie. | A. 'Turgeon. | 10 | 6 | 12 |  |  |  |
| St. Claude and St. Cyr. | F. Gagnon. | 5 | 4 | 12 |  |  | $13064$ |
| St. Clement and St. Eloi. | L. Roy | 12 | 6 | 12 |  |  | $43+45$ |
| St. Clothilde and Victoriaville ..... | J. Poisson. | 18 | 6 | 12 |  |  | 18900 |
| St. Croix and Laurier Ry. Station.. do du | O. Fraser. <br> E. Fraser. | $8{ }^{8} 8$ | 6 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (to Mar 31, 06) } \\ & \text { from } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16425 \\ 5475 \end{array}$ |
| St. Cyr and Railway Station. | S. St. Pierre. | 300 yds | 12 | 12 | " |  |  |
| St. Cyrille de l'Islet and St. Marce] de L'Islet. | E. Belanger. | 15 | 3 | 12 |  |  | 27500 |
| St. Damase de Rimouski and St. Moise Station. | H. Levesque | 7 |  |  |  | (to Mar. 31, '06). | 1312 |

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Quebec Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.



## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Quebec Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

APPENDIX B-Continued.
Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Quebec Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.


## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Quebec Postal Division, sc.-Concluded.

| Name of Route. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Naine } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Contractor } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| Stanfold and Railway Station..... | P. L'Heurenx. . |  |  |  |  | (to Dec. 31, 1905) |  |
|  | N. Lacourse | 250 yds. | 12 | 6 |  | from " | 1800 |
| Stoneham and Tewkesbury | G. Falardean... |  | 2 |  |  |  | 6500 |
| Sybil Cove and Steamer Landing.. | A. Lorrain .. | 350 yds. | 6 | 1 | " | (from June 1, ${ }^{\prime}$ ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 008 |
| Tadousac and Wharf | H. Marquis. | 1 | as req. |  | t of | seasons 1905 \& '06 | 10755 |
| Thetford Mines and Railway Stn. . | V. Hébert. | 1 | 12 |  |  |  | 10000 |
| Thibaudeau and Railway Station... | J. Derochers. | 5 | 6 | 12 |  |  | $12+00$ |
| Three Rivers and Valmont ..... | O. Paquette . | 15 | 6 | 6 | " | (to 31 Oct. 1905) | 9812 |
|  | H. Sigman | 15 | 6 |  | " | from " | 21666 |
| Tring Junction and Railway Stn. | E. Lagueux. . | 130 yds. | 24 | 12 | " |  | 3000 |
| Trois Pistoles and Railway Station. | C. Lavoie. . |  | 24 | 3 | " | (to Sept. 30, '05) | 1975 |
| -" ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | T. Paradis. | 4 | 24 | 9 | , | from | 9000 |
| Trois Sammons and Railway Station | F. Caron | 2 | 6 | 12 | " | .... .... ... | 8000 |
| Valcartier and Railway Station.... | J. McBain. | 6 | ${ }^{6}$ | 12 | , |  | 18500 |
| Van Bruysals and Railway Station. | F. Faure . | 100 ft . | - 12 | 7 |  | and 18 days from Nov. 13, 1905 | 063 |
| Village des Aulnaies and Railway Station | J. B. Sirois | 5 | 18 | 12 | " |  | 23400 |
| Vincennes and Railway Station.... | L. Dessureault.. | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 9848 |
| Walker's Cutting and Railway Stn. | E. C. Labrecque | 188 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 3200 |
| Warwick and Railway Station..... | L. Triganne. . | $200 \mathrm{yds}$. | 6 | 12 | " |  | 1800 |
| Weedon Centre and Railway Stn. | L. Giguere | ${ }^{2}$ | 12 | ${ }^{9}$ | " | (to Mar. 31,1906) | 11250 |
| Whitworth and Railway Station.. | J. D'Amour. | 125 yds | 12 | 12 | " |  | 2000 |
|  | A. Ouellet |  |  | 12 |  |  | 54000 |
| Transfer of Mails at Richmond .... | P. Healy. |  |  |  |  |  | 28500 |
| Repairs to shelter for mail couriers on the Baie St. Paul mail route. . | C. Simard..... |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |  | 9210 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100,699 13 |

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

MONTREAL POSTAL DIVISION.
Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Montreal Postal Division, made within the year ended $J$ une $30,1906$.


## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Montreal Postal Division,
\&c.-Continued.


SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Montreal Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | Name of Contractor. |  |  |  |  | Period. | A mount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| Brownsburg and Mount Maple. | J. Mason. |  |  |  | mon |  | 5200 |
| Bulwer and Railway Station. | H. E. Duke | 30 yds . | 12 |  | $9 \quad \text { " }$ | (to Mar. $30-06$ ) | 2700 |
| do do do.... | A. W. Wheeler. | $30 \mathrm{yds} \text {. }$ | 12 |  | $3$ | from " | 1250 |
| Burrill's Siding and Railway Stn... | C. Burrill. .. | 200 yds . | 12 |  | $12$ |  |  |
| Cabane Ronde and Railway Station | E. Dubé. | 10 acres | 6 |  | 2 |  | 5000 |
| Cairnside and Bryson Railway Stn. | W. J. Cairns . | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | 2 |  | 9500 |
| Calumet and Railway Station.... | E. C. Whinfield. | 100 yds . | 24 | 12 | 2 |  | (60 00 |
| Canterbury and Scotstown. . . . . . . | J. F. Groom. . | 5 m . | 2 | 12 | 2 |  | 8000 |
| Capelton and Eustis. . | M. Barrett | $2 \frac{1}{7}$ | 12 | 12 | 2 |  | 15300 |
| Capelton and Railway Station | E. Galvin. | 550 yds . | 24 | 12 | 2 |  | 8000 |
| Cap St. Martin and Village Belanger | M. Despres. | 1 m . | 12 | 12 | 2 |  | 2500 |
| Carillon and Lachute.... ... ... | M. Campeau. | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | 2 |  | 30000 |
| Carillon and Monalea. | J. Fitagerald | 2 | 2 | 12 | 2 |  | 3600 |
| Carillon and Pointe Fortune | O. Desjardins. |  | 11, 6 |  | 2 |  | 19800 |
| Carillon and St. Andrews | M. Campeau. | 2 | 5 |  | * |  | 7500 |
| Carlin's Corners and Pine Hill | T. Carlin. | 3 | 1 |  | 2 |  | 3900 |
| Cartier and Emard. | C. Daoust | 2 | 2 |  |  |  | 2500 |
| Cartier and Valleyfield. | C. Daoust | 5 | 2 | 12 | 2 |  | 5200 |
| Cascade Pointe and Vaudreuil Railway Station. | J. Demontigny | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | ${ }_{6}$ | 12 | 2 |  | 18084 |
| Caughnawaga and Adirondack Jct. | N. A. Giasson. | $1{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 6 | 12 | 2 |  | 7000 |
| Caxton and St. Barnabé | F. Lafrancois. | 51 | 2 | 12 | 2 |  | 7500 |
| Cazaville and May Bank | J. McGibbon | 2 | 6 | 12 |  |  | 6000 |
| Cazaville and White's Station | I. Bonneville. . | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | 2 |  | 12496 |
| Cedars and Railway Station. | J.O. Cuillierer. | 3 | 12 | 12 | 2 |  | 14800 |
| Chambly and Railway Station do do | A. Barrette. A. Allard |  | $18$ |  | ; " | (to Dec. 31, 05 ) from | 3500 3500 |
| Chambly, Canton and Railway Sin. | P. Ulric. . | , | 18 | 12 | " |  | 12000 |
| Chantelle, Rawdon and St. Theodore | E. Rowan | 3, 14 | 3, 6 | 12 | " |  | 39900 |
| Charlemagne and Lachenaie. ... | E. Beaupré | 4 |  | 11 | " | (froin Aug. 1,05 ) | 11000 |
| Charlemagne and Railway Station. | O. Seguin | 1 | 24 | 12 |  |  |  |
| Charrington and East Clifton | H. E. Cairns | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 5720 |
| Chartierville and La Patrie | E. Ferland.. | 9 | 6 | 13 | " |  | 18000 |
| Chatboro and St. Philippe. | J. Donalis ${ }^{\text {d }}$ - | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 4600 |
| Chateauguay and Railway Station | A. Desparois.. | $1 \frac{1}{4}$ | 18 | 12 | " |  | 17000 |
| Chatillon and St. Zephirin ..... | H. Castongray | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |  | " | (to Dec. 31, 05 ). | 4200 |
| Cherry River and Magog. . | J. Regnier.... | 4 | 3 | 12 | " | ................ | 5000 |
| Christieville and Railway Station. do do | A. Hammond. A. E. Newton |  | 6 |  | " | (to March 31, 06 ) | $2250$ |
| Chute Ste. Ursule and Ste. Ursule. | G. Picatte... . | $3{ }^{\frac{3}{2}}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  |  |
| Clairvaux de B. and Railway Stn.. | U. Durocher. . | 5 acres. | 12 | 12 | " |  | 3100 |
| Clarenceville and Railway Station. | M. J. Burwort. . | $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~m} \text {. }$ | 12 |  | " |  |  |
| Clarenceville and Wolf Rirlge ... | do | $2{ }^{1} \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 7500 |
| Coaticook and Gosselin's Milis | I. Gosselin | 12 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 31500 |
| Coaticook and Ladd's Mills.. | M. J. Ladd. | 23 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 5000 |
| Coaticook and North Coaticook | J. S. Meade. | 112 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 8500 |
| Coaticook and Rivard's 'Jomers | J. B. Lizotte | 11. | 6 | 12 | " |  | 32500 |
| Coaticook and Railway Station. do <br> do | J. Gahan. C. G. Johnson | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 12 |  | " | (to March 31,06 ) | $3600$ |
| Coaticook and Rock Island | IV. A. Channell. | 20 | 12 | 12 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1200 \\ 450 \\ 450 \end{array}$ |
| Coffey's Corners and Carr's Crossing | II. W. Leehy... |  |  |  | necial <br> of Dece | ervice for month ember, '05 |  |
| Coffey's Corner and Maplemore |  | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 |  | month |  | 1500 |
| Como and Oka . ........ | A. Ouellette. | 12 | 6 |  | easons | 1905-06 |  |
| Como and Railway Station. | F. N. Chipman. | 1 m | 12 |  | month |  | 6000 |
| Compton and Martinville | C. MI. Little.. | 6 | 6 | 12 |  |  | 18000 |
| Compton and Railway Station..... | R. L. Craig. | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 3000 |
| Contrecoeur and Railway Station... $24-B 5 \frac{1}{2}$ | 11. St. Jean. | 7 acres | 18 | 12 | " |  | 12000 |

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Montreal Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | Name of Contractor. |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cookshire and Flanders | A. J. Harvey ... | $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{n}$ | 3 | 12 montlis |  | 6500 |
| Cookshire and Island Brook | A. Miller. | $10$ | 6 | $12$ |  | 17400 |
| Cuokshire and Kailway Station. | S. J. Orgood.... | ${ }^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 30 | $12$ |  | 10000 |
| Corbin and Cowans . . .... | J. Bouchard.... | 2 | 2 | 12 " |  | 3000 |
| Corbin and Frontier | J. C. Gordon. | 2 | 6 | 12 |  | 7000 |
| Cornwall and St. Regi | L. Thomas. | 6 | 2 | 12 |  | 7500 |
| Coteau du Lac and Railway Station. | A. Dumesn | $\frac{3}{4}$ | 24 | 12 |  | 18600 |
| Cote an Landing C. A. and G. T. Railway Station. | L. (xauthier | 2 | 25 | 12 |  | 19500 |
| Côte des Corbeil, st. Augustin, and Railway Station. | E. Meilleur |  | 6,12 | 12 |  |  |
| Côte des Neiges and Montreal...... | L. Lamoureux. | 2 | 6 | 12 |  | 18500 |
| Côte des Neiges West and St. Laurent | L. Lamourenx. | 2 | 6 | 12 |  | 10500 |
| Côte des Perron and Ste. Rose. . . . | J. A. Young |  | 3 | 12 |  | 2500 |
| Côte Rouge and Côte St. Vincent... | M. St. Jacques. | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 |  | 22400 |
| Côte St. Emanuel and Pont Chateau | O. Besner. . |  | 3 | 12 |  | 3500 |
| Côte St. Louis and Villeray.... | D. Lanoix | 3 | 6 | 12 |  | 10800 |
| Côte Ste. Therese and Railway station | N. Lanctot. | 2 a.cres | 12 | 12 |  | 4000 |
| Covey Hill and Vicars.... . . . . | M. V. Orr. . | , | 6 | 12 |  | 6260 |
| Cowansville and Railway Station | R. Curley . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 24 | 12. |  | 14400 |
| Cowansville and Sweetsburg | C. S. Boright... | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | ${ }_{6}$ | 12 |  | 7500 |
| Crabtree Mills and Railway Station | E. Crabtree and Sons. |  | 12 | 1 " fr | from June 1, ${ }^{0} 06$. | 333 |
| Crossbury and Robins | M. J. Ross | 4 | 2 | $3 \quad 11$ | (to Sept. 30, '05). | 1000 |
|  | M. J. Stokes | 3 | 2 | 9 " fr | from | 3000 |
| Dalesville and Lachute | C. Vary | 6 |  | 12 " |  | 16800 |
| Dalesville and Louisa.... ......... | W. Watchorn. . | 5 | 2 | 12 " |  | 5200 |
| Dalesville and St. Michel de Wen-l dover | N'. Carriere | 11 | 2 | 4 " (to | (to Oct. 31, '05). | 2666 |
| Dalesville and St. Michel de Wendover. | W. Gagné | 11 | 2 | 8 " fr |  | 7333 |
| Dalhousie Station and Kailway Station. |  | 120 yds. | 12 | 12 |  | 3500 |
| Dalling and Racine............. | P. M. Carlin | 8交 | 3 | 12 |  | 16500 |
| Danby and St. Christine. | J. C. Fagnan... | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 |  | 12000 |
| Danville and St. George de Wendover.. | L. Roy | 112 | 6 | 12 " |  |  |
| Davidson Hill and South Durham.. | J. Mallette.... | 等 | 3 | ${ }^{7}$ " ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | from Dec. 1, ${ }^{\text {¢ }} 5$. | 7233 72300 |
| Delorimier and Montreal Dell and Scottstown | M. A. Campeau. | 4. | 12 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}72300 \\ 80 \\ \hline 00\end{array}$ |
| Dell and Scottstown............... | M. J. McDonald | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 n |  | 800 |
| Derby Line, Rock Lsland and Railway Station | H. A. Channell. |  | 24 | 12 |  | 7500 |
| Dewittrille and Railway Station. | J. Holiday. | $\frac{3}{4}$ | 12 | 12 |  | 10000 |
| Dieppe and St. Alexandre d'Iber- ville .................................. | N. Brault. | , | 2 | 12 |  | 6500 |
| Dixville and Railway Station...... | B R. Baldwin. | ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 12 | 12 |  | 6000 |
| Dorval and Railway Station | M. Descary. <br> do | $1{ }_{1}^{1 / 4}$ | 12 |  |  | 10000 1666 |
| Douglasburg and Napierville | N. Paré. | $2^{4}$ | 3 | 12 month |  | 4000 |
| Duzois and Girard | S. Palin | 4 | 3 | 11 " (f | (from Aug. 1, '05) | 6325 |
| Drummondville and Melbourne... | A. Coté | 24 | 6 | 12 |  | 44800 |
| Drummondville and Railway Station (C.P.) | J. F. Picotin ... | $\frac{1}{3}$ | 12 | 12 |  | 5000 |
| Drummondville and Railway Station (I.C.) |  | $12^{\frac{1}{3}}$ | 30 6 | 12 |  | 13344 32500 |

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## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Montreal Postal Division,


## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Montreal Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | Name of Contractor. |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 cts. |
| Glen Iver and Sherbroo | . A. AcIver | 71 | 6 | 12 |  |  | 17500 |
| Crore and Kailway Statio | F. W. Burrill. |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 7825 |
| Goshen Road and Windsor | E. Bisson.... | 6 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 6240 |
| Gould and North Hill | N. MeDonald | $4 \frac{1}{4}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 5200 |
| Gould and Red Mountain | A. G. Mckay. | 5 | 2 | 12 |  |  | 60170 |
| Gould and Scotstown | A. Morrison ... | $7 \frac{1}{1}$ | $f$ | 12 |  |  | 24100 |
| Grould Station and Railway Station | M. Morrison ... |  | 12 | 12 |  |  | 6000 |
| Graham and Railway Station.. | W. (iralram. | 12 acres | 12 | 12 |  |  | 6000 |
| Gramboro and Granly ... | G. W. Williams. | 12! 11 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 10000 |
| Granby and Railway Station | C. H. Murray . |  | 18 | 12 | " |  | 13600 |
| Granby and Ste. Cecile de Milton. | W. T. Norris. | 93 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 20000 |
| Granby and Shefford Mountain... | G. W. Williams | $6{ }^{1}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 11500 |
| Grand Chicot and St. Einstache | S. Legault | ${ }^{+}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 6000 |
| Grande Ligne and St. Blaise . | I. Perron. | 1 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 9000 |
| Grand Mere and St. Flore... | X. Vincent. | 1 | 6 | 9 |  | (to March 31, 06) | 130.50 |
| do do | B. Lamprom | 4 | 6 | 3 |  | from " | 3700 |
| Greculay \& Windsor Mills Station | G. Morin. | $2^{\frac{1}{3}}$ | 50 | 12 |  |  | 5000 |
| Grenville and Harrington East... | S. Caillier. sr.. | 22 | 3 | 12 |  |  | 29500 |
| Grenville and Railway Station | L. Champagne . | 2 | 18 | 4 | " | 19 d.to Nov. 1905 | 1929 |
| do do |  | 2 | 24 | $t$ |  | 11 d. to Dec.31'05 | 760 |
| do <br> do | do | 2 | 12 | 4 |  | 7 do to May ${ }^{\text {, }}$,06 | 3190 |
| do do | do | 2 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 24 do from do | 2266 |
| Hallerton and Hemmingford | T. Kenney |  | 3 | 12 | " |  | 7500 |
| Hall's Stream and Hereford | W. J. Ellis | $5{ }_{5}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 10456 |
| Hall's Stream and Railway station | J. Heath... | 30 rods. | 12 | 12 | " |  | 3200 |
| Hardwood Flat and Rubinson.. | W. R. Told | $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~m}$. | 2 | 12 | " |  | 4848 |
| Harrington and Rivington | D. Me[ntosh | 5 | 3 | 12 | " |  | T心00 |
| Hatley and Railway Station. | W. J. Niblock | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 13000 |
| Hatton anil Ogilvie's Conner. | M. Finn | $1 \frac{1}{4}$ | 6 | 15 | " |  | 5000 |
| Helena and White's Station. | H. J. Dommelly. | 4 | 6 | 12 | " |  | $14+00$ |
| Hemmingford and Roxham. do | J. R. Simpson.. | 6 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ |  |  |  |
| Hemmingford and Railway station | dx. M. Martin | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 4695 |
| Henrysburg and Lacolle..... | M. Garceav. | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 20000 |
| Henrysville and Railway Station. | A. Lemieux |  | 23 | 12 | " |  | 4800 |
| Holton and St. Clothilde | F. Vextras | 2 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 9000 |
| Honoreville and St. Cesaire.. | H. Neveu | 3 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 7500 |
| Howard Valley and Morins Flats.. | 0. Wood | 4 | 2 | 12 | " | . | 5000 |
| Howick, St. Chrysostome and Railway Station | J. A. R. Beaudin | $\frac{1}{4}, 9$ | 18,6 | 12 | " |  | 24900 |
| Huberdeau and Railway Sration. . | J Plouffe . .. | $t$ acres. | 6 | 12 | , |  | 7000 |
| Hudson and Railway Station. | A. Vipond | $\frac{1}{6} \mathrm{~m}$. | $1: 3$ | 12 | " |  | 4000 |
| Hudson, Hudson Heights and Railway Station | J. W. Mullan. | $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}$ | 24 | 12 | " |  | 7500 |
| Ifuntington and (G. T.) Railway Station | J. C. Mc. Millan. |  | 18 | 12 | " |  |  |
| Huntingdon and Kelvin (irove | D.A. Macfarlane | $3{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | (; | 12 | , |  | 850 |
| Huntingdon (N. Y C.) Railway Station | F. Allard |  | 6 | 12 | " |  | 5500 |
| Huntingdon and St. Anicet, | S. Dupuis | 6 | 13 | 12 | " |  | 29800 |
| Iberville and C. P. and C. V. Rail. way Stations. | A. Courtois. | $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 | 12 | " |  | 15000 |
| Iron Hill and West Shefford. | A. W. Beard | 61 | ${ }_{6}$ | 12 | " |  | 20000 |
| Island Brook and New Mexico. | W. Morrow | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 15000 |
| Isle aux Noix and St. Valentin | W. Hetier. | 3 | 12 | 12 | " | .. ... | 10200 |
| Isle Bizard and Railway Station. | T. Boileau. | $3{ }_{2}^{1}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 17500 |

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## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Montreal Postal Division, de.-Continued.



## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Montreal Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | Name of Contractor. |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| Lac Nantel and Railway Station. | D. Whalen. | 100 yds . | 12 |  |  |  | 2400 |
| Lacolle and Odelltown | J. Gray ... | $3 \mathrm{~m} .$ | 3 |  |  |  | 6000 |
| Lacolle Station and Railway Stn. | J. C. Boudreau | 300 yds. | 12 |  |  |  | 4500 |
| La Cuerre and Ca r's Crossing. ... | J. Duheme.. . | 8 m. | ( |  |  |  | $200 \quad 00$ |
| Lac Megantic and Railway Station (C.P.) do do | J. Berubé. J. Beanchéne |  | 18 | 9 3 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9375 \\ & 36 \quad 25 \end{aligned}$ |
| Lac Megantic and Railway Station |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lac Megantic and Mial Car....... | J. Berube. ...... | $300 \mathrm{yds}$. | 12 | 12 |  |  | 10\% 00 |
| Lakefield and North (forr... | S. Kerr. | $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. | 2 | 12 | " |  | 5000 |
| Landrevil e. Ormstown and Orms. town to Kailway station | J. C. Muphy. . |  | (6, 18 | 12 | " |  | 29300 |
| Lanoraie and Railway Station. . | IR. Boucher... |  | ${ }_{6}$ | 12 |  |  | 7500 |
| L'Anmonciation and LiAscension | D. Beanchamp. | 12 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 15i 00 |
| La Patrie and Notre Datme des Buis | J. St. James | 9 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 20000 |
| La Patro and icotstown. | S. Paulin | 9 | ${ }_{1} 6$ | 11 |  | (to July 31, '05). | $\begin{aligned} & 145858 \\ & 320 \end{aligned}$ |
| La Patrie and W'est Ditton | J. Lambert | ${ }_{3}^{9}$ | 12 | 12 |  |  | 1200 |
| La Plaine and Railway itation | A. Giauthier | 5 | 12 | 12 |  |  | 10 |
| La Prairie and Railway Station | J. Brissın |  | 18 | 12 |  |  | 14900 |
| La Presentation and sit. Hyacinthe | L. Desmarais | 6 | 6 | 12 |  |  | 22.500 |
| Larose Station and Lost River. | W. McKenzie. | 10 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 13200 |
| LiArtifice and Sit. Chrysostome | S. Renaud | 51) $\frac{1}{2}$ | (i) | 12 | " |  | 15000 |
| Larose Station and Railway Stn | A. Larose | $125 \mathrm{yds}$. | 12 | 12 | " |  | 4000 |
| L'Assomption and Railway station | H. Thouin. | 1 m . | 21 | 12 | " |  | 15000 |
| L'A ssomption and St. Sulpict. | J. Giard | 5 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 13848 |
| La Trappe and Oka | N. Fautenx | 32 | 6,12 | 12 | " |  | 12500 |
| Lamrel and Lost River. | M. McCluskey. | c | 2 | 12 | " |  | 6000 |
| Laurence and Ruissean St. (reorge | L.J.A. Robillard | 2 | - 3 | 12 | " |  | 4000 |
| Laurentides and Litilway Station do do | A. Lavigne <br> J. Ganthier | 8 acres. 8 faces. | 12 | 9 3 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (to Mar. } 31,06 \text { ). } \\ & \text { from } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2250 \\ & 1750 \end{aligned}$ |
| La Visitation aud ste. Monique.. | D. Lafund. | 4 m . |  | 6 |  | ( to Dec. 31, '05, | 4950 |
| Lavaltrie and Ruilway Station. | J. Grenier. | 8 | 6 | 4 | " | (to Oct. 31, '0's). | 7475 |
| do do $\quad$ do | A. Perreault | 8 | ${ }^{6}$ | 8 | " | from | 11666 |
| Lavaltrie Station and Railway St'n. | J. E. Lasalle |  | 12 | 12 | " |  |  |
| Lawrenceville and Railway Station. | P. Hamel |  | 12 |  | 11 |  |  |
| Lawrenceville and Rochelle | M. Guilmai | 3 |  | 12 | " |  | 16000 |
| Leadrille and Mansonville | W. S. Brown | 7 |  | 12 | " |  | 9000 |
| Lennoxville and Milby | H. Fleishey | 5 5 | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 3 3 |  | (to Mch. 31, '06) | $\begin{array}{r} 11250 \\ 37 \\ 50 \end{array}$ |
| Lennoxville and Railway Station (C. P. and G. T) | W. H. Abbott. | 70 yds. | 12 | 12 | " |  | 6000 |
| Lennoxville and Raitway station (C. O. and B. M) | W. H. Abbott. | 12 | 30 | 12 | " |  | 14400 |
| Lennoxville and Spring Road | I. Parnell | , | 2 | 12 | " |  | 6564 |
| Leopold and Morin Flats. | J. Riddell | 10 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 600 |
| L'Epiphanie and Railway Station (C. P) | A. Gagne | $\frac{3}{1}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 12000 |
| L'Epiphanie and Railway Station ( $\mathrm{G}, \mathrm{N}$ ) | A. Gagne. | ${ }^{4}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 12000 |
| L'Epiphanie and St. Roch. | C. Perreault | 6 | , | 12 | " |  | 11000 |
| Les I alles and St. Jacques | L. Desroches | 4 | 6 | 12 |  |  | 15648 |
| Longueuil and Railway Station do do | L. Mainville A. Trudeau |  | 24 24 | 9 3 |  | (to Mch. 31, 0 C) from | $\begin{aligned} & 7500 \\ & 29 \quad 16 \end{aligned}$ |
| Longue Pointe and Railway Station | J. Chevalier |  | 12 | 12 |  |  | 20500 |
| Louiseville and Nancy......... | R. Caron. | $6^{4}$ | 2 | 12 |  |  | 5000 |
| Louiseville and Railway Station | P. Lefebvre | 16 acres. | 19 | 12 | " |  | 14728 |
| Louiseville and St. Parlin | A. Paillé. | 15 m | 6 | 12 |  |  | 23000 |
| Louiseville and St. Ursule. | A. Sevigny | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 3 | , | (to Sept. 30, 05 ) | 2100 |

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detarl of all payments for Mail Transportation in Montreal Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.



## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Montreal Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.


## APPENDIX B—Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Montreal Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.



## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Montreal Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.



## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detarl of all payments for Mail Transportation in Montreal Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.


## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Montreal Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contractor. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| St. François du Lac and St. Pie de Guire. . | T. Prould. | 8 | 6 |  |  | hs | 17400 |
| St. Francois Xavier de Brompton and Windsor NFills |  | 4 | 6 | 12 |  |  | 15000 |
| St. Gabriel de Brandon and Railway Station | T. Michaud. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 24 |  |  | (to Dec. 31, '05). ) | 9000 |
| St. Gabriel de Brandon and Railway Station | E. Beausolie | $3^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 24 |  |  | from ". | 9000 |
| St. Genevieve and Saraguayville... | T. Boilea |  | 3 | 12 |  |  | 5000 |
| St. Germain de Grantham and Railway Station | P. Houle | 1 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 7200 |
| St. Guillaume and Railway Station. | H. Chamberland | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 10000 |
| St. Hélène de Bagot and Railway Station. | L. Dery | 9 acres. | 12 | 12 | " |  | 3000 |
| St. Henri de Montreal and Railway Station. | I. B. Breault | 380 yds . | 48 | 12 |  |  |  |
| St. Hermas and Railway Station. do do | J. Paradis <br> J. Lacombe. | 4 4 | 6 6 6 |  |  | (to Dec. 31,95 ) from | 2250 3750 |
| St. Herménegilde and Villetto... | U. Jupuis | 3 3 | 3 8 |  |  | (to Sept. 30, '05.) |  |
| St. Hilaire Station and Railway Station. | C. Mrrin. | 100 yds | 8 42 | 12 | " | fror | $\begin{array}{r}55 \\ 116 \\ \hline 64\end{array}$ |
| St. Hilaire Station and St. Jean Baptiste de Rouville | E. Lemonde | y | 12 | 12 |  |  | 22500 |
| St. Hippolyte de Kilkenny and Shawbridge. | N. Nadon | 5 | 3, 6 | 12 |  |  | 15875 |
| St. Hubert and Railway Station... | A. David |  | 7 | 13 |  |  | 6500 |
| St. Hugues and Railway Station. | A. Houle. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 | 12 | " |  | 7800 |
| St. Hyacinthe and Railway Station (C.P.) | M. Cordeau. | $1 \frac{1}{4}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 10000 |
| St. Hyacinthe and Railway Station (I.C.). | do | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 12 |  |  | 4900 |
| St. Hyacinthe and Railway Station (G.T.) | U. H. Robert. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 17 | 12 |  |  | 7500 |
| St. Hyacinthe and Railway station (Q.S.) .. | Cadorette and Beaupré. |  | 18 | 12 | " |  | 12000 |
| St. Hyacinthe and Letter Boxes | M. Cordeau ... | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 12 |  |  | 20600 |
| St. Isiduré and Railway Station do do | A. Dubuc..... <br> J. A. Grégoire |  | 18 |  |  | (to Oct. 31, '05). from | $\begin{aligned} & 3600 \\ & 7200 \end{aligned}$ |
| St. Isidore Junction and Railway Station. | F. Baillargeon. | 100 ft . | 12 | 12 |  |  | 28 00 |
| St. Jacques aud Railway Station.. | G. Forest. | 11 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 44875 |
| St. Jacques le Minenr and St. Philippe. | A. Duchène | 5 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 16800 |
| St. Jacques Nord and Railway Station. | C. Pelletier | 1 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 9000 |
| St. Janvier and Railway Station. | M. Sauriol. | 18 acres. | 12 | 12 | " |  | 6000 |
| St. Jean and Railway Stations (C.V. and C.P.). | W. Moore. | $\frac{1}{3}$ | 50 |  |  | (to Apr. 30, '06). | 40313 |
| St. Jean and Railway Stations (C. V. and C.E'.). | J. Barsalon. | 3 | 50 | 3 |  | fromı | 8063 |
| St. Jean and St. Lue | M. Marsan. | 6 | 6 | 12 | " | ... . .... | 16000 |
| St. Jérome and Railway Station (C.P.). | A. Charbonnean | ${ }^{\frac{1}{3}}$ | 24 | 12 | " |  | 10000 |
| St. Jérome and Railway Station (G.N.) | do |  | 12 | 12 |  |  | 2500 |
| St.Joachim de Slefford and Warden | II. B. Bachand. |  | 6 | 12 |  |  | 26000 |
| St. Joseph de Sorel and Sorel ..... | F. Peloquin. | 14 | 6 | 12 |  |  | 5000 |
| St. Jovite and Railway Station | J. Meilleur. | 20 acres. | 6 | 12 |  |  | 5500 |

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## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Montreal Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.



APPENDIX B-Continued.

# Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Montreal Postal Division, \&c.-Continued. 

| Name of Route. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contractor. } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 关皆 } \\ & =2 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| St. Pie and Rail way Station | J. Laperle |  | 12 |  | 2 mon |  | 3600 |
| St. Placide and St. Scholastique | F. Pilon. | $11 \frac{1}{1}$ |  |  |  | (to Aug. 31, '05) | 4983 |
| do do | B. Grouls | $11 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 |  |  |  | 24917 |
| St. Pierre de Sorel and Sorel . . | S. Salvail. | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 |  | 5 | (from Feb. 106) | 2083 |
| St. Polycarpe and Railway Station. | M. Coté ${ }_{\text {I }}$... |  | 24 | 12 | 2 |  | 7000 |
| St. Polycarpe and Railwiy Station. | F. Brouillard.. | 100 yds | 12 |  | 0 |  | 1500 |
| St. Robert and Railway Station... | H. Dupié | 5 acres. | 12 |  | 2 |  | 3000 |
| St. Romain and St. Sebastien Railway Station | V. Boulange | 8 m . | 6 |  | $4 \quad 1$ | (to Oct. 31, '05) | 53.3 |
| St. Romain and St. Sebastien Railway Station |  | 8 | (i) |  |  | from ". . | 10667 |
| St. Rosalie and Railway Stn. (G.T.) | D. Vertefenille. | ${ }^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | 12 | 12 | 2 |  | (i5 00 |
| Ste. Rose and Railway Station | J. Robert. . . | 0.82 | 18 | 12 | 2 |  | 8000 |
| St. Sauveur and Railway Station.. | E. Auhrey | ${ }^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 12 | 12 | 2 |  | 3625 |
| Ste. Scholastique and Railway Stn. | d. Cyr. | 18 | 2 | 12 | 2 |  | 8000 |
| St. Sebastien and Stanbridge Stn.. | E. Dupon | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 12 | 2 |  | 43820 |
| St. Sebastien and Venice | T. Hunter. | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | 2 |  | 5000 |
| St. Simon and Railway Station.... | J.A. Beauchamp | 30 acres. | 12 | 12 | 2 |  | 13500 |
| Ste. Sophie du Lac and Railway Station | P. Traversy | 5 acres. | 12 | 12 | 2 |  | 5000 |
| St. Stanislas de Kostka and Railway Station. | A. Raymond | 5 | 12 |  |  |  | 4000 |
| St. Telesphore and Railway Station | E. Daoust | $1 \frac{1}{1}$ | 12 | 12 | 2 |  | 14000 |
| St. Theodosie and Vercheres. | W. Chagnon |  | 6 | 12 | 2 |  | 16000 |
| Ste. Thérèse and Railway Station.. | J. Desjardin |  | 29 |  | 2 | (to Aug. 31, '05) | 2083 |
|  | M. Desjardin. | $\frac{2}{5}$ | 29 | 10 | 1 | from | 15000 |
| St. Thomas de Joliette and Railway Station | H. Coutu. | 10 acres. | 12 | 12 | 2 |  | 9388 |
| St. Timotheé and Railway Station. | C. Leboeutf, J | $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~mm}$ | 18 | 12 | 2 |  | 13348 |
| St. Urlain and Railway Station | Z. Bergevin. | 4 | 6 | 12 | 2 |  | 13299 |
| Ste. Victoire and Sorel. | A. Panlhus | 9 | 6 | 12 | 2 |  | 27000 |
| St. Vincent de Paul and Railway Station. | C. Hogue.. | 20 acres. | 18 | 12 | 2 |  | 12848 |
| St. Zotique and Railway Station | A. Leger | 2 | 12 | 12 |  |  | 10000 |
| Sabrevois ard Railway Station | A. M. White. | 5 acres. | 12 | 12 | 2 |  | 5000 |
| Savages Mills and Railway Station. | E. H. Tamlin. |  | 12 | 12 | ) |  | 7000 |
| Sawyerville and Railway Station.. | H. H. Hunt. |  | 12 | 12 | 2 |  | 5000 |
| Scotch Weedon and Weedon. | D. T. MeDonald | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | ${ }^{2}$ | 12 | 2 |  | 5200 |
| Scotstown and Railway Station | R. B. Scott |  | 12 | 12 |  |  | 4875 |
| Shawbridge and Railway Station.. | D. Shaw | $\frac{1}{3}$ | 12 | 12 | 2 |  | 9500 |
| Shawenegan and Railway Station (G. N.) | P. Lapolice. |  | 12 | 12 | 20, |  | 15000 |
| Shawenegan Falls and Railway Stn | T. L:mbert | $\frac{1}{7}$ | 18 | 12 | 2 |  | 15000 |
| Shawenegan Junction and Railway Station | J. L. Goulet. | 350 yds . | 12 | 12 | " |  | 2500 |
| Sherbrooke and Railway Stations (C.P., B. M., and (Q.C.).. | D. W. Armstrong |  | 38 |  | 3 " | (to Sept, 30, '05). | 7959 |
| Sherbrooke and Railwaty Stations (C.P., B. M., and (2.C.) | do |  | 37 |  | ) | from " 2 | 23368 |
| Sherbroke, Street Letter Box and Sherbrooke East | D. WV. Armstrong |  |  | 12 | " |  | 43096 |
| Sherbrooke and Stoke Centre | J. Malenfant . . | $9 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~m}$ | 5 | 12 | " |  | 26000 |
| Sherrington and Railway Static | J. A. Fortin F. X. Tremblay. | $2{ }_{2}^{2 \frac{1}{2}}$ | 12 | 9 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (to Mar. 31, } 06 \text { ). } \\ & \text { from } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6300 \\ & 2100 \end{aligned}$ |
| Sixteen Island Lake and Ry. Station | T. randon |  |  | 12 | " |  | 1000 |
| Slatington and Wiudsor North. .. | S. H. Thibault P Brouillard | 5 | 3 | 3 |  | (to Mar. 31, '06). | 3750 1250 |
| do | P. Brouillard C. A. Jenkins | 7 ${ }_{\text {acres }}$ | 12 | ${ }_{12}^{3}$ |  |  | 1250 6300 |
| Sorel and Railway Station (M. \& S.) | J. B. Cournoyer. | ${ }_{2}^{1} \mathrm{~m}$ | 1 | 12 | " |  | 16660 |
| Sorel and Railway Station (Q.S.). | J. B. Cournoyer. | ${ }_{2}^{1} \mathrm{~m}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 10000 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Montreal Postal Division,


6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Montreal Postal Division, se.-Concluded.


## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## OTTAWA POSTAL DIVISION.

Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Ottawa Postal Division, made within the Year ended June 30, 1906..

| Name of Route. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contractor. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| Alexandria and Kirkhill. | J. Dewar. . | 11 | ${ }_{6}$ |  | months |  | 25500 |
| Alexandria and McCrimmon. | M. McLeod. . | 9 | 21 | 12 |  |  | 38000 |
| Alexandria and Railway Station | A. J. McDonald | , | 24,18 | 12 | " |  | 15450 |
| Alfred and Montebello.... . | O. Laroque. . | 11 | ${ }^{6}$ | 12 |  |  | 35900 |
| Alfred and Railway Crossing | H. Wilson. | 3 | 12 | 12 | ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ |  | 10000 |
| Algonquin and Brockville.... | J. Half penny | $10 \frac{1}{4}$ | ${ }^{6}$ | 2 | " | (to Aug. $31{ }^{\text {'05) }}$ | 6250 |
| do do | A. Throop. | 10를 | 6 | 10 | " | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (from Aug. } 31 \text {, } \\ & \text { (05). . . . } \end{aligned}$ | 31250 |
| Algonquin and Glenmore | C. J. Johns. | 3 | 3 | 12 | 11 |  | 12000 |
| Algonquin Park and Ry. Station.. | (i. Bartlett.... | 40 yds . | 12 | 12 | " |  | 1000 |
| Alice and Pembroke.. | A. F. Stresman. | 11 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 5500 |
| Allumette Island and Pembroke.. | M. McGuire.. | 7 | 2 | -2 | " |  | 11400 |
| Almonte and Clayton.. | R. T. Whaten. | 10 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 21900 |
| Almonte and McKinley.. | T'. Dutrizac. | 20 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 17500 |
| Almonte and Railway Stati | H. Cochran. | 4 | 36 | 12 | " |  | 15024 |
| Althorpe and Maberly. | W. J. Norris. | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 10500 |
| Angers and Cousineau. | B. Vallières. | ${ }^{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 5000 |
| Angers and Railway Crossing. | L. Moncion. | , | 12 | 12 | " |  | 9000 |
| Apple Hill and Maftintown.... . | M. J. Martin.. | 5 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 20000 |
| Apple Hill and Railway Station.. | M. A. Grant. | 4 | 24 | 12 | " |  | 1.4352 |
| Appleton and Carleton Place | F. Kitts.. | 4 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 18400 |
| Archer and Bouck's Hill | J. Warren | $8 \frac{1}{4}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 8400 |
| Arklan and Rosetta . . ... | T. Young. | 3 | 2 | 7 | " | (from Dec. ${ }^{\circ} 5$ ) | 1820 |
| Arnprior and Ry. Station (G.T.). | J. J. Grace. | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 14000 |
| do do (C. P.) |  |  | 30 | 12 | " |  | 29500 |
| do do ....... | A. Doolan. |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 20000 |
| Armprior and White Lake. | A. McNab. | 12 | 6 | 12 | , |  | 39300 |
| Ashdad and Railway Station | T. Brydges | 25 | 3 | 5 | " | $\begin{gathered} (3 \text { dys. fom } 29 \\ \text { Jan. } 06) \ldots \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Ashton and Prospect ....... | W. Burrows | 11 | 3 | 12 | " |  | $1 \bigcirc 900$ |
| Ashton and Railway Station. | N. H. Conn. | 2 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 10000 |
| Astonville and Wisawasa.... | N. Outllett | 6 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 15600 |
| Augsbutg and Fganville | J. Wodtke.. | 5 | 3 | 12 | " |  |  |
| Aultsville and Bush Glen | (r. Summers. | 9 | 2 | 5 | " 5 | 5 dys. ito Dee. 5 '05). |  |
| do do | do | 10S. | 11 W. | 6 | " | $2\left({ }^{\circ}\right.$ dys. (from Dec. 5 '05) |  |
| Aultsville and East Williamsturg. | W. Pruner | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  |  |
| Aultsville and Nudell Bush | H. Casselman.. | 4 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 4500 |
| Avonnore and Lodi..... ... | 1. Canieron | $2{ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{6}$ | 12 | " |  | 89 00 |
| A vonmore and Railway Station | S. E. shaver. |  | 24 | 12 | " |  | 20000 |
| Aylwin and Railway Station | I). A. Little .... | 2 | 6 | 6 |  | and 15 dyw. (to Jan. 15, '06). | 5471 |
| do do | H. Anderson... | 2 | 12 |  |  | and 16 dys. (to Jan. 15, '0̄̄). | 9167 |
| do do | S. M. Reid | 2 | 6 | 2 | " | and 11 dys. (to Jan. 15ั้, '05). | $2836$ |
| $24-\mathrm{B} 6 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detaic of all payments for Mail Transportation in Ottawa Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contractor. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | S cts. |
| Bainsville and Curry Hill | E. Curr | 3 | 3 |  | mon | ths. . | 8000 |
| Bearnsville and Ralway Stat | D. 1). McCuaig. | $\frac{1}{8}$ | 12 | 12 |  |  | 6000 |
| Balderson and l'restonvale | W. MeFarlinne. | 5 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 7000 |
| Balvenie and Strains Corners | J. Holly. | 1 | 4 | 12 | " |  | 4000 |
| Barb and Railway Station. | A. A. LeRoy . | 3 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 18022 |
| Bark Laike and Barry's Bay | R. Skuce.. | 5 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 1 | 12 | " |  | 4000 |
| Rarry's Bay and Railway Station. | W. Kirwan. | 30 yds . | 12 | 12 |  |  | 6260 |
| Barryvale and Kailway S'ation. | J. Barry.. | 150 yds . | ( | 12 |  |  | 3500 |
| Baskatong and Maniwaki. ... | A. Nault. | 36 | 1 | 6 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \text { dys. from } 17 \\ & \text { Dec. '05) } \ldots \end{aligned}$ | 10890 |
| Bassin du Lièvre and Ry. Crossing. | L. Proulx. | $\frac{1}{2} \& \frac{1}{4}$ | 6 | 12 |  |  | 5000 |
| Beachburg and Kailway Station.. . | T. Appleby |  | 6 |  |  | (to Dec.31, '05) | 19200 |
| do du . .. | J. Thacker. | 13 | 6 | 6 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (from Dec. } 31 \text {, } \\ & \text { '(5). ... .... } \end{aligned}$ | 19200 |
| Bearbrook and | 1. H. Lemond | 3 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 14000 |
| Bell Mount and Otter | I. J. Dagenais. | 12 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 31200 |
| Bell Rapids and Purdy | J. Hicks.. | 8 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 7500 |
| Bellmpade and Reids Mill | J. D. McPhail | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | - 3 | 12 |  |  | 7800 |
| Berwick and Glenpayne. | J. D Maclinmes | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | , | 12 |  |  | 8000 |
| Berwick and Railway Station.. | I. W. Hutt | 8 | 12 | 12 |  |  | 7199 |
| Billerica and Presentt. | E. A. Pritchard. |  | 12 | $t$ |  | (to Oct. 30, 05 ) | 1167 |
| Bishop's Mills and Prescott. | A. Panl | 16 | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 3 |  | (tosept. 30, \% 0 ) | 9875 |
| do do | W. H. Baker | , | 6 | - |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { (from Sept. } 30, \\ 05) \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Bissetts Creek and Railway Station | G. T. Murr | 200 yds . | 12 | 6 |  | (to Dec.31, '05) | 12.6 |
|  | B. Barlow | 200 yds . | 12 | 6 |  | (from Dec. 31, |  |
| Blacklourn and Orleans | J. Furmer | 3 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 5552 |
| Plack Donald and Mt. St. Patrick | J. Mnore.. | 10 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 6000 |
| Blakeney and Railway Station. | R. F. Stewart |  | 6 | 12 | ." |  | 6500 |
| Blanch and Echo Beach. | A. Smaiien. | $16{ }^{\circ}$ |  |  | trips |  | 1500 |
| Blne Sea Lake and Ry Station. | J. St. Jean.. | 1 | 6 | 12 |  |  | 3600 |
| Boilean and St. Remi d'Araherst. | (i. C. Bellenger | 11 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 14000 |
| Boileau and Vernet... . . . | O. Charron. | 3 | 2 | 12 |  |  | 5000 |
| B i- Franc and waniwaki | H. Iufou | 9 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 4500 |
| Booth and Durroine | J. R. Bootl |  |  | 12 |  |  | 25000 |
| Bonfleld and Cheswick do do | B. Perron do | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ |  | ry:onth | \& \& 6 d.toJune6'06 25 do from do | $\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ +3 \\ 72 \\ 7 \end{array}$ |
| Bonfield and Railway Station. | M. Cahill. | 1 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 15000 |
| Bonnechere and Killaloe Station | W. A. Gporge | 23 | 2 | 8 |  | 14d.to Mch. 1406 | 28111 |
| do do |  | $25 \frac{1}{2}$ | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 3 | " | 17 do from do | 12483 |
| Borromee and Orleans | T. Vachon | 4 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 3500 |
| Bonchette, Railway Station and Six Purtages. | F. Nault. | $5 \& 2$ | 7 \& 6 | 12 | " |  | 13400 |
| Bouch's Hill and Froatburn. | A. Froats | 4 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 3500 |
| Bowesville and Railway Station. | A. Graham | 2 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 12009 |
| Braeside and Railway Station | J. Gillie | ${ }_{1}^{1 / 5}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 5000 |
| do do do. | (xillies Bro |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 100 |
| Bradley Creek and Lemieux. | J. Leroux | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 6 | " | 17d.frimDee15'05 | 2185 |
| Bray's Crossing and Railway Crossing | E. Kelly | 300 yds . | 2 | 12 | " |  | 1700 |
| Breadalbane an! I Vankleek Hild | C. Camplell | 5 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 7500 |
| Bremuan and Railway Station | A. F. Robinson. | 300 yc cs. | 12 | 12 | " |  | 4500 |
| Bristol and Railway Station.. | J. Laird. | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 13772 |
| Bristol Mlines and Elmside | M. M. MeCredie | 3 | 3 | 9 | " | to Mar. 31, '06. | 5479 |
| Bristol Mlines and Wyman | J. Arle | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 3 | " | from do | 3500 |
| Bristol Ridge and Caldwell. | S. A. W.Horner | 23 |  | 12 | " |  | 4500 |
| Britannia Bay and Railway station | 13. McAmmond. | 185 yds | 12, 18 |  | 1 |  | 2679 |
| Brockville and Morristown, N, Y.. | W. P. Wells... | 2 | ${ }_{6}$ | ? | " | to Mar. 21, '06. | 12375 |
| do do | R. Eyre. | 2 | 6 | 3 | " | from do | 4125 |

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

APPENDIX B-Continued.
Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Ottawa Postal Division,
\&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name } \\ \text { of } \end{gathered}$ Contractor. |  |  |  |  | Period. | Anount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| Brockville and Transfers G. T | W. J. Clow. | 20 yds . | 24 |  | mı |  | 25000 |
| Brockille \& Railway Station, C.P. | do | 1 | 26 | 12 | " |  | 14400 |
| Brockville and Street Letter Boxes. | J. McKenna. | $3{ }_{4}^{3}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 12975 |
| Brodie and Glen Robertson | W. Sabourin. | 5 | fi | 12 | " |  | 20200 |
| Bromley and Dou las. | A. W. Ross. | $2_{4}^{33}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 8000 |
| Brooke and Wemyss | 1. Domelly | 3 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 4500 |
| Brudenell and Copp...... | T. L. O'Grady . | 5 | 3 | 3 | ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 15d.to Oct. 15, '05 | 727 |
| Brule Lake Station and Railway Station | T. H. Barnet. | 150 yds . | 12 | 12 | " |  | 3000 |
| Bryson and Portage du Fort. . | J. Brownlee. | - ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 12000 |
| Bryson and Railway Station | J. Brownlee | 5 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 9900 |
| Ruch man and Chalk Ris | I. J. Walker. | 10 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 8000 |
| Buckingh:m and M1ayo | J. OCallaghan. | 8 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 13700 |
| Buckingham and Notre Dame de lit Salette | C. Latour | 18 | 6 s 3 w | 12 | " |  | 46650 |
| Buckingham and Railway Station. | C. W. Pearson.. | 3 | 24 | 12 | " |  | 30000 |
| Buid Mills and Golden Lake...... | J. IV. Budd... | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 8500 |
| Bunk's Corners and North Nation Mills. | P. Lacoste | 5 | 1 | 9 | " | to Mar. 31, '0ti. | 3375 |
| Burk's Corners and North Nation Mills | J. Bricault. | 5 | 1 | 3 | 11 f | from do | 1125 |
| Burnstown and Renfrew | R. Megcowan | 8 | 6 | 3 | 11 t | to Sept. 30, '05. | 4325 |
| do do | J. B. Harris | 8 | 6 |  | f | frome do | 12975 |
| Burnstown and Springtown. | A. Wilson. | $5 \frac{1}{3}$ | 3 | 12 | 11. |  | 9060 |
| Burritt's Rapids and North Montague | 1. Thompson.. | 7 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 10000 |
| Calabogie and Railway Station | F. H. Baxter | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 8764 |
| Caldwell and Giengyle. | R. Horner. | 1 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 50) 00 |
| Caldwell's Mills and Railway Stat $n$ | M. McDonald |  | 12 | 12 |  |  | 6000 |
| Caledonia Springs and Railway Stn. | 1. Lalonde .. . | 350 yds . | 1.8 | 3 | " | to Sept. 30, 05. | 3375 |
| do do do do |  | 350 yds . | ${ }^{12}$ |  | " t | to Mar. 31, 06. | 4500 |
| do do onia Springs and Ritchance |  | 350 yds . | 12, 18 |  |  | from do | 2625 |
| edonia Springs and Ritchance |  |  |  | 10 | " | 17 ri. from Aug. 15,05 |  |
| Calumet Inland and Dunraven | J. O'Hare | 5 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 11800 |
| Calumet Island and Railway Stat'u | I. E. Cahill | $1{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 13 | 12 | , |  | 8999 |
| Calven and Mattawa. | J. Perrault. | 73 | 3 |  | days to | to July 26, 05. | 812 |
| Calven and Wilson's Springs | J. Wilsm | 250 yds . | 3 |  | m. $\dot{\square} \mathrm{d}$. | fr'm 'uly 27, 05 | 5576 |
| Cambridge and Railway Station | O. Mayhotte. | $50 \mathrm{yds}$. | ${ }_{6}$ |  | month | ss. | 2500 |
| Camelot and Railway Station | A. New |  | 6 | 6 | " t | to Dec. 26, 05 | 1000 |
| Camphell's Bay and Railway Stat'n | T. E. Mousseau. | 40 yds . | 12 | 12 | " |  | 2500 |
| Campleell's Bay and Smith's Corners | D. D. Smith | 3 | $\stackrel{3}{ }$ | 12 | " |  | 5000 |
| Canaan and Sarsfield.. | N. Daoust | 3 | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 12 | " | , | (1) 00 |
| Cannamore and Chesterville | M. Robinson | 11 | G | 12 | " |  | 30000 |
| rantley and Kirk's Ferry. | M. Reid | 3 | 6 | 12 | 1 |  | 16000 |
| Cantley and Lucerne.... | D. McMil | 19 | 2 | 3 | " t | to Sept. 3n, 0 \% |  |
| Cardinal and Hyndman | C. Pagmin .... | 19 | $\stackrel{2}{3}$ |  | mo. 15 | from do 5 do Sopt. 15,05 | $\begin{array}{rr}187 & 50 \\ 36 & 62\end{array}$ |
| Carḍinal and Railway Station. | T. J. Dillon... | 1 | 1.4 |  | month | hs (less amount |  |
| Cardinal and Shanley | L. Grant | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | $3 \& 6$ |  | mievi | iously overpaid). id. to Jan. 7, 06 | 2489 12209 |
| d., do | H. Anderson... | $8{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |  | 2 | 1) 25 | d. to Mar. 31, 06 | 7216 |
|  | C. Bush.... . | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 3 | $1{ }^{1}$ | from do | 7500 |
| Carleton Place and McCreary | D. Sinclair | 4 | 6 | 12 | month |  | 19000 |
| Carleton Place and Railway Station do do | J. McFa lane. |  | 48 | 12 |  |  | 31075 |
| do <br> do | P. P. Salter | $\stackrel{3}{4}$ | 6 | 3 | 11 f | from April 1, '06 | 650 |
| Carp and Huntley... | W. H. Bleeks. . | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | ${ }^{6}$ | 12 | " |  | 14000 |

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Ottawa Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contractor. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| Carlsbad Springs and Railway Station | Boyd |  | 12 | 1 month from June 1, '06 | 572 |
| Carp and Railway Station..... ... | W. H. Bleeks. |  | 12 | 12 months.... ....... | 8138 |
| Carsonby and North Gower | B. Eastman | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 | 6000 |
| Carswell and Railway Station | A. Stewart.. | 500 yds . | 3 | 12 | 5000 |
| Cascades and Railway Station | S. E. Wilson |  | 12 | 12 | 6000 |
| Cashion's Glen and Cornwall | T. Laplante. | $12 \ddagger$ | 3 | 12 | 28280 |
|  | J. Lermax. . |  | 6 | 9 " to Mar. 31, 06. | 14250 |
|  |  | $6 \frac{1}{2}, 8 \frac{2}{2}$ | 6, 3 | 3 l from do . | 5000 |
| Casselman and Railway Crossing, G.T. | A. Lalonde | 250 yds . | 24 |  | 1000 |
| Casselman and St. Albert . | J. K. Noisean | $6 \frac{1}{4}$ | 6 | 9 months (to Mch. 31, 06) | 14250 |
| do do | J. Chartrand | $6{ }^{\frac{4}{3}}$ | 6 | 3 l " from | 4750 |
| Castile aud Rochefurt | T. Mullin. |  | 3 | 12 | 11700 |
| Castleford and Castleford Station. | W.J. Humphries | 21 | 6 | 12 | 19000 |
| Castleford Station and Ry. Station. | (1. McLaren | 200 yds . | 12 | 12 | 6000 |
| Cawood and Danford Lake. | G. Fuster. | 8 | 2 | 12 | 10400 |
| Cedar Hall and Pakenhain | H. H. Cennery. | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | 12 | 10500 |
| Chalk River and Railway Station | T. Field. . . . . | 200 yds . | 12 | 12 | 6000 |
| Chalifoux and Notre Dame de la Salette.. | M. Cummings. |  |  | Special trips | 50 |
| Chapeau and Walthain Station... | A. S. Moloney . | $9 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 months. . | 20200 |
| Chard and Pendleton.. | M. I. Brown. | 1 | 3 | 12 | 5000 |
| Clarlton and Heaslip. | L. McFadden. | $8{ }^{3}$ | 1 | $7 \text { "and } 14 \text { days (to }$ | 16.500 |
| do do | J. K. Dugan | 11 | 3 | " 14 dl from " | 11250 |
| Charteris and Greerino | S. Maxwell. | 8 | 4 | $3 \quad 1$ (to Sept. 30, '05). | 2850 |
|  | J. Ralph | 8 | 4 | 1 " (to Oct. 31, ©05). | 2700 |
| do do | s. Harrison. | 8 | 4 | 8 " from " | 15000 |
| Chartrand and Navan | E. Chartran | 1) | 6 | 12 | 10000 |
| Chelsea and Old Chelsea. | B. Kenny . . | $1 \frac{1}{4}$ | 6 | 12 | 5000 |
| Chelsea and Railway Station | H. B. Prentiss. | $13^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | 12 | 12 | 12000 |
| Cheneville and Duhamel. | J. Carrière | 13 | 2 | 12 | 10400 |
| Cheneville and Papireanville.... | J. Lisette | 22 | ${ }_{6}$ | 12 " | 39900 |
| Chêneville and St. Emile de Suffolk | J. Binda.. | 12 | d | ${ }^{6} \quad 1$ (to Dec. 31, '05). | 14750 |
| Chesterville and Crysler.... | P. Onderkirk | 12 | 6 | 12 | 24.500 |
| Chesterville and Morrisburg. .... | R. McDonell | $18 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 12 | 39000 |
| Chesterville and Railway Station. do do | 'T. Flynn. J. Fuote. |  | 24 | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20000 \\ & 12000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Chichester and Nichaball. . . . . . | J. Dunn.. | 5 | 2 | $\begin{gathered} \left.\quad \text { " } 14 \text { days } \begin{array}{c} (f r c m \\ \text { Nov. } 17, \end{array}, 05\right) . \end{gathered}$ | 4854 |
| Christy's Lake and Marrion | R. D. Chaplin | 7 | 3 | 12 | 9225 |
| Chate aux Bluets and St. Jovite... | IV Therien. |  | 3 | 12 | 10000 |
| Clarence and Thurso Railway Stus. | W. Lavergn | 3 | 12 | 12 | 35500 |
| Clarence Creek and Orient. | E. Lalon | 5 | 2 | 12 | 6000 |
| Clarence Creek and Railway Stn. | J. Smith | 1 | 12 | $3 \quad 3$ (to Sept. 30, '05) | 1250 |
| do do | P. Prunette |  | 12 | 9 "from " | 6750 |
| Clarence Creek and Vinette. | E. Vinette | $3!$ | 2 | 7 months 24 days (from |  |
| Clayton and Halpenn | N. Halpenuy . |  | 1 | 12 | $3+00$ |
| Clayton and Rusetta. | I. Nolan... ${ }^{\text {W }}$ | $9 \frac{1}{2}$ \& 93 | 3 | 12 | 15500 |
| Clayton and Tatluck. | W. J. Rintoul. | 11 | 3 | 12 " |  |
| Clement and Wright | T. Clement | 8 | 1 | Season 1905-06. | 4. 00 |
| Clontarf and Cormac | R. Millroy | 11 | 3 | 9 mos . (from Oct. 1, 05) | 210100 |
| Clontaıf and Foymount | d. Johnston | 10 | 3 | 31 (to.Sept. 30, '05). | 5000 |
| Cobalt and (iironx Lake. | P. Boissonnanlt. J. J. Edwards | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | (i) | $\begin{array}{lll} 4 & \text { "to May 31, } \\ 1 & \text { "t from } & 06 \text { ). } \end{array}$ | 6660 33 33 |
| Cobalt and Railway Station | J. F. Presley . | 100 yds | 12 | 12 | ${ }^{60} 00$ |
| Cobden and Osceola | J. Ross. | 4 \& 223 |  | 12 | 21500 |
| Cobden and Railway Stati | N. S. Campbel |  | 24 | 12 | 7300 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detial of all payments for Mail Transportation in Ottawa Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | Name of Contractor. |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| Colquhoun and Dunbar | J. J. Colquhom | 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 |  |  | hs | 18200 |
| Corbeil and Nipissing Junction and Railway Station | II. N゙elan. | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ \& $\frac{1}{3}$ | $1 \& 3$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 12 | 1 |  |  | Feb. 19, '06) | 1000 |
| Combermere and Craigmont.. | .J. P. O'Brien | 7 | 3 | 5 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \text { days (from } \\ & \text { Jan. } 15,0(6) \ldots \end{aligned}$ | 2306 |
| Combermere and Railway Station | J. C. Hudson | 13 | ( | 12 |  |  | 101 (0) |
| Cornwall and Railway Stn. (G.T.).. | I. McFarlane. | 1 | 1 | 12 |  |  | 2000 |
| do do do (N.Y.dO.) | D. J. McDonald | $1 \frac{1}{3}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 25000 |
| Comwall and St. Andrew's West . | J. W. Crawford. |  | 3 | 12 |  |  | 15000 |
| Cornwall and Street Letter Boxes. | J. J. McDonald | 4 | 12 | 12 | " |  | $\underline{2.530}$ |
| Cornwall and Warina. | J. W. Crawford. | 90 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 22500 |
| Cornwall Centre and Millereches | P. Tyo. | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | (is 00 |
| Couttsille and Thornloe.... | F. Coutts |  | 2 | 9 | " | (to March 31,06) | 3000 |
| Cross Lake and Madawaska | W. Pilgrit | 13 | 1 | 12 |  |  | 528 |
| Ctysler and Railway Station. | J. Snirl.. | 4 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 8700 |
| Cuilton and Douglas | P. Cull | 1 | 2 | 12 |  |  | 7000 |
| Cumberland and Railsay Station. | D.W. MeJonald | $2 \frac{1}{4}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | $1 \% 500$ |
| Curs:un and Railway Station. .. | N. Lalonde... | 21 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 15000 |
| Cushing and Littie Rideau.. | J. Little, Jr.... | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $6^{6}$ | 12 | " |  | 14000 |
| 1)acre and Famonde | P. Curry | 6 | 2 | 12 | 11 |  | (i0 00 |
| Wacre and Griffith | J. Varrin. | 18 |  | 12 | " |  | 20000 |
| do do | B. Hunter | 9 | ${ }_{4}$ | 9 | " | (to Warch 31,'06) | 18675 |
|  | J. Lugere. | 9 | 1 | 3 |  |  | (6) 25 |
| Dalkeith and Railway Station | A. M1.Leod | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | (i) 60 |
| Danford Lake and Railway Station | H. Heeney | 5 | ( | 12 | " |  | 15000 |
| Daniston and Ottawa | L. Proulx | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ | , | 12 | " |  | 30:\% 00 |
| Darecuille and Micaville dio do | J. J. McParland <br> E. P. Kelly. | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ |  | ! |  | (to March 31, 06) froun |  |
| Daridson and Railway Statio | F. W. Bremnan. | 35 ft . | 12 | $1 \because$ | " |  | 100 |
| Inavis Mills and Pembroke . | R. E. Davis . . | 8 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 5000 |
| Deux Rivière and Halfivay | R. Ransom. | 14 | 3 W. |  |  |  |  |
| Deux Rivieres and Railway Station |  |  | 1 L. | 12 | " | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}195 & 00 \\ \text { 5) } & 00\end{array}$ |
| Siamoud and Kinburn.. ........ | J. Mchlila | $3{ }^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 9r; 00 |
| bixon and Wales. | H. Bartle. | $7^{-}$ | ${ }_{6}$ | , 12 | " |  | 22500 |
| Dixon's Corners and Dundela | 1. Dixon.. | + | 3 | 12 | 1 |  | $8!41$ |
| Dounionville, Haxville and Rail way Station. | W. Dourett. | $3 \& \frac{1}{4}$ | , | 12 | " |  | 11818 |
| Donglas and Railway Station, C.P | T. Neville |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 49 480 1800 |
| ${ }^{\text {do }}$ do G.T. | T. Enright | $1{ }^{1}{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 1800 |
| Doyle and Sheenborough | M. Meers. | $12^{-}$ | 1 | 12 | " |  | \%1; 0 |
| Duclos and East Oldfield | I. P. Lafond | 6 | 2 | 12 | " | (to Mar. 31, '06). | 5000 |
| Fnclos and Wakefield. | F. Perron | 1.5 | (; | 12 | " |  | 21500 |
| 1)unbar and Grantley | W. L. Hart |  | 3 | 12 | " |  | 71) 00 |
| Humrobin and Railway Station. | J. Smith.. | 20-21 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 10000 |
| I) yer and Moose Creek... | F. McRae. | 3 | 3 | 12 | " | .... ...... . | 5000 |
| Farlton and Milberta | A. E. Brasher | 81 | 1 | 4 | " | (tı, Oct. 31, 05). | 2600 |
| Farlton and Railway Station |  | * | ${ }_{6}$ | 8 | " | from | 5\%3 33 |
| Eatman's Springs and Railway Station | \%. Boy |  | 12 | 11 |  | (froni July 1, |  |
| Easton's Conners and Railway Stn.. | J. R. Spry | 3 | (i) | 12 | " |  | $1 \times 100$ |
| Fiaston's Cornersaud Wolford Centre | W. H. (rardiner | 5 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 12 | " |  | 7* 00 |
| Fast Templeton and Rarlway Stn. . | A. Larivière... | 1 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 110) 00 |

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Ottawa Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contractor. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ its. |
| Eauclaire and Galston. | J. S. McDonald | 7 | 2 | 12 months |  | 10000 |
| Eauclaire and Railway Station. | A. Ryan. |  | 12 | 12 |  | 10000 |
| Edwards and Railway Station... T | . H. Jacques.. | 100 yds . | 12 | 12 |  | 3130 |
| Eganville and Foymount. | J. Tennant. | 15815 | , | 12 |  | 23649 |
| Eganville and Germanicus | d. Sack. | 10 | 3 | 12 |  | 9600 |
| Eganville and Railway Station, G | J. Bulger | $1 \frac{1}{3}$ | 1.2 | 12 |  | 8138 |
| do do C | B. P. Hartney |  | 12 | 12 |  | 5850 |
| Eganville and Perranlt | M. Power | $6{ }^{\left(6 \frac{1}{21}\right.}$ | 1 | 12 |  | 4800 |
| Elm and Railway Crossing | E. J. Moorhead. | ${ }_{7}$ | , | 12 |  | 3500 |
| Elmside and Railway Statio | V.M.McCreadie | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 |  | 12500 |
| Embrun and Longtinville. | L. Jahew | 31 | ( | 12 |  | 12.500 |
| Embrun and Railway Station | J. Brayère |  | 12 | 12 |  | 7512 |
| Emmett and Killaloe Station | C. G. O'Grady | $5{ }_{2}$ | , | 12 |  | 6370 |
| Ettyville and l'endleton. . . | H. McCauley. | 3 | 3 | 12 |  | 6000 |
| Fabrie and Montreal River | A. Verhelst. | 10.1 | 1 | 8 " (to | (to Feb. 28, '06) | 6667 |
| Fabrre and Ville Marie | W. Gagne. | 12, | 1 | 12 |  | 9000 |
| Fairfield Last and Railway Station. | S. E. Johns. | $\frac{1}{1 / 4}$ | . 3 | 12 |  | 3500 |
| Farran's Pointand (onnabruckCentre | C. Cryderman | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ |  |  | (to Dec. 31, 05) fromı | $8-1$ <br> 90 <br> 95 <br> 50 |
| Farran's Point and Railway Station | J. A. Sheets. | $\frac{1}{3}$ | 12 | 12 |  | \%100 |
| Farreliton and Kailway Station. | E. M. Farrell. |  | 12 | 12 |  | 6000 |
| Farrellton and Stagsburn. | A. McDonald. | $6 \& 5$ |  | 12 |  | 55.27 |
| Fassetts and Railway Statio | F. Thomas |  | 12 | 9 days (f | (fromisune 22, 06 ) | 124 |
| Ferguson's Falls and Perth | .r. H. Morris | 19. | ( | 9 month | (to Mar.31, '06) | 30000 |
| Ferme Nellve and Lapide lorignal. | L. Lafontaine. | 12 | , | 12 |  | 30000 |
| Fielding and Venosta. | P. Mahoney | 5 | 2 | 12 |  | 3500 |
| Finclı and Goldfield | J. Mc Mahon | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 |  | 6) 00 |
| Finch antl Railway Stations.. | D. (8. McMillan | 3 | 12 | 12 " |  | 27000 |
| Fitzroy Harbour and Galleta | C. Weir | 4 | 6 | $2{ }^{2} \quad$ ( | (to Aug. 31, ©5). | 6000 |
| do do | S. R. Learnouth | 4 | 6 | 10 " f | from " . | $24 \pm 17$ |
| Fitzroy Harbour and Woodlawn... | H. Weatherdon. | 10 | 6 | 12 " |  | $260^{\circ} 00$ |
| Fleury and Greys Railway Station. | d. Bean... | 500 ft . | ${ }^{6}$ | $8{ }^{8}$ | (from Nov. 1, 05) |  |
| Flower Station and Railway Stn... | S. M. Lyon. |  | 12 | 12 |  |  |
| Folger Station and Railway Station | W. Lee. |  | 12 | 12 |  | 2500 |
| Fort Conlonge and Leclaii... | C. Gerniain. | $4{ }^{13}$ | 2 | 12 |  |  |
| Fort Coulonge and Railway Station | G. E. Jewell. |  | 12 | 12 |  |  |
| Fort Coulonge and Schyan . | A. S. Malon | 35 $\% 2$ | 1. | 12 |  |  |
| Fort William and Wharf.... | J. McCuol | 140 yds . | 12 | Suminer | sea | 1000 |
| Fournier and Routhier | H. Blaney | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 month |  | 19900 |
| Franktewn and Railway Station... | R. Pierce | $1{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 12 | 12 |  | 14000 |
| Gagnon and McAuley's Siding. | O. Gaguon | 300 ft . | 6 | 5 " | (from Feb. 1, '06) |  |
| Galbraith and Middleville. | J. Scoular. |  | 2 | 12 " |  | 4900 |
| Galetta and Railway Station. | J. W. Bean | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 12 | (i) " an | $\begin{gathered} \text { and } 21 \text { days (to) } \\ \text { Jan. } 21, '(06) . \end{gathered}$ | 3325 |
| do do | S. W. Beswick. | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 12 | 5 " | and 11 days (from Jan. 21, 0 (i). | $2622$ |
| Gaudette and Kiopewa | J. Cunningham. | 21 w .40 s . | 1 | $12 \quad 1$ |  | 1500 |
| Gillies Depot and Railway Station.. | ( T illies Bros. |  | 12 | ${ }^{7} 11$ | (from Dec. 1, 05 ) |  |
| Glasgow Station and Railway Stn. | E. Hutson. | 50 yd ¢. | 12 | 12 |  | 6260 |
| Glengyle and Railway Station.. | (1. Morrison | 50 yds . | 12 | 4 " io | ,Oct. 31, 00 | 667 |
| Glen Robertson and North Lancaster |  |  | 6 |  | and 5 days (to <br> Mar. 5, 06).. | 28128 |
| ¢n . do | do | $24 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 3 " | and 26 days (from Mar. 5, '06). . | 1379 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24
APPENDIX B-Continued.
Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Ottawa Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | Name. of Contractor. |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| Glen Robertson and Railway Stn | N. Laframbrise. | 100 yds . | 24 | 12 |  |  | 7900 |
| Glen Roy and Munro's Mills. | R. McDougall | + | 3 | 12 | " |  | 7400 |
| Glen Smait and Spencerville. | W, Ellis, jr | 3 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 1000 |
| Glen View and Smiths Falls | W. Sheridan | 6 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 8000 |
| Golden Lake and Railway Station. | J. Larochelle. | 1 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 6000 |
| Golden Lake and Kadow.......... | A. Zadnw. | 5 |  | 12 | " |  | 8500 |
| Goldwin and Vinton | T. M. Flymin | 3 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 5200 |
| Gorman and Shamrock | J. Sammion. |  | 1 | 12 | " |  | 1000 |
| Gower Point and Westmeath | N. Gratton. | 9 | 3 | 9 | " | (to Mar. 31,06 ). | 93 \% |
| Gracefield and Lake Cayament | E. Mercier. | 12 | 1 | 12 | " | (to Ma. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 9.100 |
| Graceficld and MLcBean....... | I. L. Childs | 4 | 3 | 12 | " |  | \% 800 |
| Gracefield and Northfield Firm | P. St. Jacques. | 8 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 20000 |
| Grant and Railway Station.... | A. Charletrois... | 3 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 15000 |
| Great Desert and Lake Talon | P. Boissonneault <br> E. Tiemblay.. | $4 \frac{4}{18}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | 3 |  | (to Seit. 30,05 ) (from do | $\begin{aligned} & 1500 \\ & 4500 \end{aligned}$ |
| Greenfield and Railway Station.... | I. J. Cameron. | 1 | 24 | 12 |  |  | 8515 |
| Green Valley and Railway Station. | J. A. McIougall | + | 24 | 12 | " |  | 8400 |
| Green Valley and St. Raphael West | J. An:lré....... | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 16900 |
| Griffith and Matawatcham. | A. McLellan. | 13 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 15363 |
| Grit and Nipissing Junction | M. Nelan. ... | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | ! | " | (from July 1, 005 ). | 3000 |
| Groveton and Spencerville. | 1. Hendersin. | 3 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 6000 |
| Guigres and Ville Marie | .J. Lavigne .. | $1)$ | , | 5 | " | $\begin{gathered} \& 10 \mathrm{dys}(\text { to Dec. } \\ 10,05) \ldots \ldots . \end{gathered}$ | 6910 |
| do do | dis | 11 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 21 dys (from Dec. |  |
| Haileybury and Railway Station.. | A. Firland. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |  | 3 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10,05 \text { ). } \\ & \text { (to Sept. } 30, \because 05 \text { ). } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} 130 & 35 \\ 39 & 00 \end{array}$ |
|  | Chaput \& Edmonds. . | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 9 |  | (from do |  |
| Haileybury and Ville Marie | J. Lavigne... ... | $13^{2}$ | 1 | 12 | " | (from ho | 80000 |
| Haleys Station and Queens Line. | J. C. Anderson. | 13 |  | 12 | " |  | (6) 00 |
| Halverson and Masham Mills. | A. Foran. | 10 | , | 3 | " | (to Septe 30,05) | 18.5 |
| do do . | J. Moore. | 10 | 2 | 3 | " 2 | 21 day* (to Jan. |  |
| do do | do | 10 | 3 | 5 | " | 21, 0 ( 6 ). <br> 10 days (from | 3205 |
| Hammond and |  |  |  |  |  | $\text { Jan } 21,06) \ldots$ | 969 92 |
| Hanbury and New Liskeard | W. J. Emerson | $6^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  |  |
| Hardwood Lake and Pahner Rapids | C. B. Marquardt | 11 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 1000 |
| Harrisons Corner and Railway Sta. tion. | C. McDunald . . |  |  |  | " |  |  |
| Hawkesbury and LOrignal | (x, H. Pharand | 6 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 45 39 |
| Hawkesbury and Calumet Railway |  |  | 12 |  | " |  |  |
| Station..... | W. Lawlor | 5 | 6 | 12 | " |  |  |
| Hawkestury ano Railway Station.. | B. Mcllamus | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 24 | 12 | " |  | 125. 20 |
| Hawkesbury and Stepmey. | E. C. Suith . | 2 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 5090 |
| Hawthorne and Riailway Station. | A. F. Graham. . |  | ${ }_{6}$ | 12 | " |  | (6) 00 |
| Hazeldean and Stittsville.: | J. A. Cummings | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 13000 |
| Heaslip and Railway Station | J. Clark.. |  | ${ }_{6}$ | 8 | " | (from Nov. 1,05). | 4060 |
| Heaslip and Tomstown do | L. McFadden. <br> J. Clark | $5_{3}{ }^{2}$ | 3 | $\stackrel{4}{4}$ | " | (to Oet. 31, (\%). | 5200 |
| de do | J. Clark. | 3 | 3 |  |  | 14 days (to June 14, 06 ). |  |
| Heckston and Hyndeman.. | W. D. Robinson | 3 | 3 | 9 | 11 | 16 days (from |  |
| Henry and L:Orignal | L. Tessier | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 |  | Sept. 15, '05).. | $3954$ |
| Herberts Corners and Railway Station |  |  |  | 12 | " |  |  |
| tion... ........ .... ... | T. Herbert.. | 7 | (i) | 12 | " |  | 15509 |
| Heyworth and Railway Station. | M. J. Moore | 2 | ( | 12 | 1 |  | Su 00 |

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Ottawa Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24
APPENDIX B-Continued.
Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Ottawa Postal Division,
$\& c$. Continued.


## APPENDIX B—Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Ottawa Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24
APPENDIX B-Continued.
Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Ottawa Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.


## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Ottawa Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name. } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Cuntractor. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \approx \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | Period. | A mount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 cts. |
| Palmer Rapids and Strathtay. | J. O'Brien.. | 12 | 3 |  |  |  | $1 \overline{150} 0$ |
| Pana and Railway Station. . | J. B. Adnams . | 150 ft . | 6 | 6 |  | $17 \mathrm{d}. \mathrm{f}. \mathrm{Dec} 15,.0{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 5419 |
| Papineauville and Railway Crossing | A. O. Belanger . |  | 24 | 12 |  |  | 12000 |
| Pembroke and Ranlway Stn (C.P.). | J. P. Miller . . |  | 36 | 12 | " |  | 20000 |
| do do . | do |  | 12 | 6 |  | (to Dec. 31,00 ) | 7500 |
| do - do | do |  | 14 | is | " | from | 8180 |
| do do | do |  |  | ( | " | (t) Dec. 31, '03). | 1; 100 |
| do do (G.T.). | dor | 75 yds . | 6 | 12 | " |  | 2. 00 |
| Pennbroke and Shady Hook. | S. F. Sweezey. | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 52 | " |  | 11510 |
| Pembroke and Westineath........ | T. Cecile. | 15s\& 12 w | 6 | 12 | " |  | 20000 |
| P'endleton and Papineauville Railway Crossing. . | H. Roy. | 17 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 50000 |
| Prondleton and Railway Crossing. . | J. Seguin. | 1 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 75 00 |
| Prerkins and Ste. Rose de Lima. | C. Rnbitaille | 73 |  | 11 | " |  | 17500 |
|  | J. Russell | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 14) 00 |
| Perth and Playfair. | II. J. Ennis. | $14^{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 36: 50 |
| Perth and Railway Station | W. J. Plunkett. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 26 | 12 | " |  | 31188 |
| Prith and Rideau Ferry. | S. Hall .. | $6^{2}$ | - 6 | 3 | " | (to Sept. 30, '05). | 5010 |
| do do | W. King. | , | 6 | 9 | , | from " | 16885 |
| Prrth and Tenneyson. | I. Powers. | 10 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 4 62 |
| Petawawa and Railway Station | W. Selkirk.. | 200 yds . | 3 | 12 | " |  | 7200 |
| Piperville and Railway station do do | P. Sauriol. A. (trignon | $\begin{aligned} & 150 \mathrm{ft} . \\ & 150 \mathrm{ft} . \end{aligned}$ | 6 | ) |  | (t) Mar. 31, 06). | 18 <br> 85 <br> 685 |
| Plantagenet and Railway Stn (C.P.) | H. Roy. | 150 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 7500 |
| Puint Alexander and Railway Sur | T. MceAnulty | 6 | 3 |  | " | (to Mar. 31, '0(i) | 9375 |
|  | H. Gunning | 14 | 2S 1 W | 12 | " | fro | 3: 50 |
| Point Comfort and Wright.... | C. Kuss. | 14 | 2S 1 W | 12 | " |  | 35000 |
| Point Gatineau and Quinneville... | M. Gahagan | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 10100 |
| Point ( ${ }^{\text {atineau }}$ and Railway Stn. | T. Gagnon.. | $7^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 11000 |
| Portage du Fort and Railway Stn. | J. E. Dolan | 7 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 20600 |
| Portage du Fort and Ross | D. McLaren. | 3 | 3 | 12 | " |  | (is) 00 |
| Port Elinsley and Railway Station. | J. McTavish. | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 34 00 |
| Prescott and Ogdenslurg.......... | W. McInne | 2 | 18 | 12 | " |  | 316000 |
| Prescott and Railway Station (C.P.) | du |  | 23 | 12 | " |  | 12933 |
| Prescott and Street Letter Boxes... |  | $2 \frac{1}{8}$ \& $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 18 | 12 | 11 |  | 13104 |
| Prescott and Throuptown. . | E. J. McMahon \&.J.M. Bothan | 13 | 4 | 12 | " |  |  |
| Proulx and Routhier. | J. Bougie. | $2{ }^{3}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 5000 |
| Quyon and Railway Station | W. Richardson. | 1 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 7500 |
| Radford and Shawville. | S. Arinstrong... | 3 | ${ }^{6}$ | 12 | " |  | 11010 |
| Ramsayville and Raslway Station. | R. Rainsay | $6^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 6 | 9 | " | (from Oct. 1, '(5) | $3: 00$ |
| Rankin and Railway Station. .... | W. Meitz. | 6 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 175) 00 |
| Rapides des Joachims and Railway Station. | E. McGee | 6 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 220011 |
| Rapides des Joarhims and Rowanton. | J. O. Forget.. | 20 | 3 | 12 |  |  | 3.500 |
| Rapides des Joachims and Wharf. | T. Maniun | 120 yds . | 1 |  |  | easons '05, 06 | 1010 |
| Raycroft and Tatlock...... . | R. White, Sr. | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | , | 12 |  |  | 3500 |
| Renfrew and Railway Station (G.T.) | J. Harris. |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 5947 |
| $\begin{array}{lll}\text { do } \\ \text { do } & \text { do } & \text { do C.P.) }\end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | $12$ | " |  | 11950 |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { do } \\ \text { do } & \text { do (\% (C.P.) }\end{array}$ | Eady Bror J. Hartis. | + | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | $12$ | "' | less fine. | 85 <br> 70 <br> 70 <br> 18 |
| $\underset{\text { donfrew and Shamrock. ..... }{ }_{\text {do }}^{\text {do. }} \text { (K.) }}{\text { do }}$ | J. Rarris... | $14^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 12 | 112 | " |  |  |
| Richmond West and Stapledon | T. E. Filley . | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 7810 |
| Rideau View and Residence of $J$. Blair. | J. Blair. | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 3 | 12 | 11 |  | 2500 |
| Ripon and St. Andre Avellin | C. Lafontaine. | 7 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 20000 |
| River Desert and Railway Station. | V. Sin:oneal |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 7510 |
| Rockingham and Wingle.... . .. | J. W'ingle... | 17 | 2 | 12 | 11 |  | 1300 |

## APPENDIX B-Continucd.

## Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Ottawa Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Eunte. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contractor. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| Rockland and Railway St'n. (C.A.) <br> Rockliffe and Railway Station.. (C.P.) | r. A. Dent. <br> L. Dehaitre. | $2{ }^{\frac{4}{3}}$ | 12 | 12 months |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 12 |  |  |  |
|  | E. Dckay. . .. | $50 \mathrm{yds}$. | 6 | 12 |  |  |  |
| Presentt. | I. M. Gratton. | 4 | 3 | 12 |  |  | 4000 |
| Rose Haven and Suffel's Crossing. | J. M. Christie. | 1 | 6 | (; | " | 17 days (from <br> Dec. 15, '05). . |  |
| Rowanton and Stubbs Ba | S. S. Cushman. | 42 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 35000 |
| Russell and Railway Station | J. McCaffrey | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 4069 |
| St. André Avellin and Ste. Emile Suffolk. | f. Binda....... | 20 | 12 | (i) | " | (from Jan. 1, '06) | 30000 |
| Ste. Anme de Prescott and Railway Station.. | R. Perrault. P. Kelly.. | $5 \frac{3}{4}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 17500 |
| St. Eugene and Railway Station St. Onge and Embrun Railway Station. |  | 800 yds | 12 | 12 | , |  | 5000 |
|  | J. B. Bourgie. |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 7512 |
| Ste. Rose de Lima and Railway Station.. | N. Beauchamp. |  | 12 | 12 |  |  |  |
| Sand Point and Railway Station... | J. R. McDonald | 16 | 12 | 12 |  |  | 10955 |
| Sarstield and Railway Station | N. Daoust...... |  | 12 | 12 |  |  | 9003 |
| Shamrock and Whelan Lake. | S. Whelan . . . | 7 | 2 | 12 |  |  | 7000 |
| Shawville and Railway Station. do do | I. A. McGinire. do |  | 12 | 9 |  |  | 3375 1125 |
| Shawville and Stark's Corne | A. Elliott. H. M. Shields | $6{ }^{3}$ | 3 | 12 |  |  | 10000 |
| Shields and Railway Crossin |  | 90 ft . | 3 | 12 |  |  | 2500 |
| Skye and Railway Station, | D. I. MeIntosh. | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 25000 |
| Smith's Falls and Railway Station. <br> do <br> do <br> do <br> do | H. Carley <br> N. C. Williams <br> C. O'Reilley |  | 24 | 12 |  |  | 225 |
|  |  |  | 13 | 9 |  | (to Mar. 31, '06). | 20250 |
|  |  |  | 13 | 3 |  | from | 6750 |
| South Indian and Railway Station. | C. O'Reilley <br> A. J. Leveillé. . |  | 24 | 12 |  |  | 11500 |
| South March and Railway Station. |  | 2 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 9000 |
| Spencerville and Rallway Station.. | W. Lawson..... | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 15000 |
| Stafford and Railway Station. |  | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 14800 |
| Stanley's Corners and Stittsvill | J. Stanley <br> J. Stewart | 2 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 7500 |
| Stewartville and Railway Station |  | 12 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 12500 |
| Summerstown and Summerstown Station. do <br> do <br> Sunmerstown Station and Railway Station. |  |  | 66 | 12 |  |  | 6260 |
|  | R. Stevenson. <br> H. Haggerty. |  |  | 3 |  | (to Sept. 30, '05). from | $\begin{array}{ll} 22 & 50 \\ 90 & 00 \end{array}$ |
|  | J. A. McMillan. | 400 yds . | 12 | 12 | " |  | 7200 |
| Taylorville and Railway Station | R. Ramsey |  | 6 | 3 | " | (to Sept. 30, '05). |  |
| emagami and Railway Station. | D. O'Con |  | 12 | 12 |  |  | 71 |
| Temagami and Temagani | D. O'Conn | 13 | $3 \& 6$ | 1 |  | 17 days (from | 7500 |
| emiscaming and Railway | J. A. Larochelle | 200 ft . | 6 | 8 | 11 | 17 days: broken |  |
| Tetreauville and Railway Crossing. | F. X. Trepanier | 50 yds . | 12 | 12 | " |  | 2000 |
| The Brook and Railway Station. . | E. Rouleau. |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 7500 |
| The Brook and The Lake. | N. Onellette | 5 | - | 12 |  |  | 10500 |
| Thornloe and Railway Station | R. J. Brittain. | 90 rods. | 6 | 8 |  | from Nov. 1, '05. | 6260 |
| Thurso and Railway Station. | A. Menard |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 7500 |
| Thurso and Valencay. | E. Puchon | $13 \frac{1}{\ddagger}$ | 4 | 12 |  |  | 26000 |
| Tomiko and Railway.Station | J. Ferguson. | 5 acres. | 12 | 5 |  | (from Febl 1, 06 ) | 42 |
| Tounstown and Railway Station.... | J. Clark. | 3 | 3 | 5 | " | (tu Mch. 31, '06). | 8333 |
| Toyes Hill and Winchester Springs | Cart | 3 | 3 | 12 | 11 | .......... . .... | 5600 |

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APPENDIX B-Continued.
Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Ottawa Postal Division, du.-Coneluderl.


## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## KINGSTON POSTAL DIVISION.

## Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Kingston Postal Division,

 made within the year ended June 30, 1906.

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Kingston Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contractor. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| Belleville and Street Letter Boxes. | H. B. Cronk | 5 | 12 |  |  | (to Jan. 31, '06). | 14583 |
| do do | G. L. Sills. | 5 | 12 | 5 |  | from ". | 10416 |
| Belleville and Tweed. | A. Aselstin | 25 | 6 | 12 |  |  | 55548 |
| Belleville Junction Transfers | T. H. Coppin. |  | 6 | 12 |  |  | 7825 |
| Bellrock and Moscow Station. | E. L. VanLuven | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 12500 |
| Bellview, Railway Station and Transfer of Mails.... | D. Bell. | + | 6 \& 12 | 12 |  |  | 8500 |
| Bensfort and South Monaghan... |  | $6{ }^{4}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 18000 |
| Bessemer and L'Amable Railway |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Station. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Mineral Range Iron Mining Co., Limited. | 5 | 6 | 3 |  | from | 025 |
| Bewdley and Port Hop | J. F. Beatty.... | 13 \& $16 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 7 |  | (to Jan. 31, '06, andextra trips) | 7526 |
|  | C. A. Hagarman | 13 \& 16 | 6 | 5 | " | from " . . | 22500 |
| Big Island and Demores | E. Cole. | , | 2 | 12 | " |  | 6000 |
| Birdsall's and Railway Statio | E. Davidson. | 1 | 6 | 12 |  |  | 4000 |
| Birds Creek and New Carlow | N. T. Armstrong | 17 ${ }^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 2 | 9 |  | (to Mar. 31, '06, and arrears). | 16662 |
| do do | R. W. McNab. | $18 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 |  |  | from Mar. 31, 06 | 6750 |
| Black Riyer Bridge and Picto | J. Daynard. . | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 |  |  | 11000 |
| Blairhampton and Carnarvon. | N. McPhaden. . | 4 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 8800 |
| Blairton and Havelock | M. J. Wood... | 8 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 14100 |
| Bloomfield and Chisholm | S. S. Henderson. | 1 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 6500 |
| Bloomfield and Crofton | S. Cross.. | 11 | 3 | 1 | " | (to July 31, '05). | 1820 |
| do do | P. Nclson | 11 | 3 | 11 | " | from | 20625 |
| Bloomfield and Railway Station | E. Parker | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 24 | 12 |  |  | 10016 |
| Bobcaygeon and Rogers Creek. | Q. Moore. |  |  | 8 | " | from Nov. 1, '05. | 5333 |
| Bobcaygeon and Silver Lake. | E. Harrison |  | 2 | 12 | " |  | 12624 |
| Bogart and Otter Cre | M. Lesarge | 31 | ${ }_{6}$ | 12 | " |  | 4000 |
| Bogart and Tweed. | P. Lusk | 4 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 12460 |
| Bougard's Corners and Picto | J. B. Bougard | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 21400 |
| Brighton and Campbellford. | J. Weese... | 20 20 | 6 | 9 | " | to Mar. 31, '(16. | 25125 |
| Brighton and Lovett. | G. L. Loomis. | $5 \frac{20}{2}$ \& 6 | 6 | 12 |  |  |  |
| Brockville and Railway Stn. (B.W.) | P. J, Venney.. | 1 | 24 | 12 | " |  | 23800 |
| Burgess Mines and The Corners. | W. Mackie. | 4 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 7500 |
| Buck Lake and Perth Road. | J. Thomas | 4 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 4000 |
| Burnbrae and Hoards Station | W. Wallac | 5 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 166; 68 |
| Burnbrae and Sarginson. | J. Finch | 5 | 3 | 9 | " | to Mar. 31, '06.. | 5625 |
| do do | S. Finch | 8 | 3 | 3 | " | from | 2925 |
| Burnley and Castleton | B. Johnston | $8$ | 3 | 11 |  | to July $31,{ }^{\prime} 05$. | 1300 |
| do do | O. S. Moore . | $8$ | 3 | 11 |  | from do |  |
| Caintown and Graham | A. W. Ladd | 3 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 5000 |
| Campbellford and Godolphin | D. Fairman. |  |  | 12 | " |  | 6500 |
| Campbellford and Havelock.... | H. Coveney | 12 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 29500 |
| Campbellford and Railway Station. | B. Mulhearn.... | $3^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 18 | 12 | " |  | 93.90 |
| Carmel and Castleton | J. Knapp..... <br> R Vansicklen | 3 <br> 3 | 3 3 | 3 9 | " | to Sept. 30, '05. . | 1560 4680 |
| Catchacoma and Halls Bridge | J. Westlake | 16 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 7472 |
| Centreton and Grafton . | W. Taylor | $27 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 43500 |
| Centreville and Newburgh | E. Lyons. | $6 \mathrm{~m}^{7 \frac{1}{2}}$ | 6 | 12 |  |  | 14900 |
| Chaffey's Lock and Elgin. | G. Randall. | 100 yds . | 284 | 12 | " |  | 9564 |
| Chatterton and Foxboro' | S. P. Morden. | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | : 3 | 12 | " |  | 8600 |
| Cheddar and Pusey | A. Southworth. | 10 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 8124 |
| Cherry Valley and Point Petre.. | J. Moore.. | 6 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 3848 |
| Cherry Valley and Salmon Point. | J. M. Bentley | 16 | 2 | 12 |  |  | 4948 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24
APPENDIX B—Continued.
Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Kingston Postal Division,
\&c.-Continued.
 $2413-7 \frac{1}{2}$

APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Kingston Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Kingston Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contractor. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| Haliburton and Railway Station. | S. Adams | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 12 |  | mont |  | 5.500 |
| Haliburton and Wicksteed | D. H: Anderson. | 10 | 1 | 12 |  |  | 5500 |
| Halloway and Railway Station | E. Rose ... .. | 1154 yds | 12 | 12 |  |  | 7488 |
| Hall's Gilen and Lakefield | D. Madill | $13{ }_{4}$ | - 3 | 12 | " |  | 20672 |
| Hall's Lake and Minden | J. Welch. | 18 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 21500 |
| Harcourt and Kennaway. | W. Scutt. | 7 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 5300 |
| Harcourt and Ry. Station (I.B.\& O.) | D. Davis | 20 rods. | 6 | 12 | " |  | 3500 |
| Harrowsmith and Sydenham | E. R. Martin. . | 4 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 4800 |
| Hartsmere and Hermon | J. Bremner. | $10 \frac{1}{4}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 10848 |
| Hastings and Railway Station | T. J. O'Neil | ${ }^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 5000 |
| Havelock and Oak Lake. | S. Hubble... |  | 1 \& 2 | 12 |  |  | 11500 |
| Havelock and Railway Station | E. E. Lancaster D. D. Hogg | 265 yds. 265 yds . | 18 | 9 3 3 | " | (to Mar. 31, 06). | $\begin{aligned} & 6375 \\ & 2125 \end{aligned}$ |
| Havelock Transfers..... .... | P. G. Cromar . |  | 18 | 12 | 4 |  | 4600 |
| Hiavatha and Peterboro | W. W. Cowie. | $13^{1}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 12.500 |
| Highland Grove and Railway Statn | J. F. McMillan. | 200 yds. | 6 | I2 |  |  | 50 00 |
| Hillier and Railway Station...... <br> do <br> do | R. C. Titus.. W. W. Poste. |  | 24 | 9 9 3 |  | (to Mar. 3I, '05) from | 4500 3000 |
| Hillier and Rosehall ..... | R. H. Pettingill. | $2 \frac{2}{2}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 11 i 48 |
| Indian River and Ry. Station (C.P.) | J. Duff. |  | 12 | 12 |  |  | 7500 |
| Ingle and Roblin. | J. Crawford | 4 | 2 | 8 | " | from Nov. I, ${ }^{\circ} 05$. | 3333 |
| Ingle and Tamworth | H. M. York | 5 | 2 | 6 | , | from Oct. 1, '05. | 1667 |
| Irondale and Railway Station | P. Barr. . | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 6260 |
| Ivanhoe and Railway Station | L. W. Seeley | 3 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 18000 |
| Ivy Lea and Lansdowne. | M. H. McNeil. | 4 | 3 \& 6 | 12 | " |  | 9700 |
| Jellyby and Railway Station | W. Fitzgerald. | 300 yds . | 3 | 12 | " |  | 5000 |
| Jermyn and Lang. | M. Carter | 4 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 11000 |
| Jones Falls and Morton. | M. Muchmore | 3 | 3 \& 6 | 12 | " |  | 7900 |
| Keene and Railway Station. | R. McIntyre | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 5000 |
| Kingston Letter Carriers Service. | Kingston Portsmouth \& Cataraqui Elcc. Ry. Co.. |  |  | 12 | " |  | 15000 |
| Kingston and Newburg. | C. H. Finkle. | 27 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 40000 |
| Kingston and Perth Road. | W. Silver. | 18 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 45000 |
| Kingston, Poitsmouth, \&c. | T. C. Wilson... | $2 \frac{1}{4}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 16000 |
| Kingston and Street Letter Boxes.. | B. McConville. |  |  | 12 | " |  | 82125 |
| $\underset{\text { Kingston and Sydenham }}{\text { Kin }}$ | E. R. Martin |  | 6 | 4 <br> 8 |  | (to Oct. 30, '05) from | 8333 18333 |
| Kingston and Westport | F. T. Stafford \& | $47^{2}$ | 6 | 12 |  |  | 18333 70800 |
|  | W. J. Wing. . |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| engston and Willetsholme. . . | H. M Wenborn | $16 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 40000 |
| Kingston Station and G. T. Junction | J. P. Hanley.. | 2 | 26 | 12 | " |  | 3600 |
| Kinmount and Mount Irwin..... | T. Peacock.. | 7 | 2 | 12 | " | ... ........... | 8100 |
| Lakefield and Lakehurst | A. G. Shearer | 19 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 24000 |
| Lakefield and Railway Station. | J. M. Bygott. | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 18 | 12 | " |  | 10329 |
| Lakefield and Young's Point | P. A. Kearney. | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 18165 |
| Lake Opinicon and Perth Road. | C. Babcock.... | 10 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 9000 |
| L'Amable and Bronson Station. | J. R. Tait. | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 8500 |
| Lang and Railway Station. | A. Esson. | 1 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 9390 |
| Lansdowne and Melcombe. | E. E. Landon. | 4 | . | 12 | " |  | 10400 |
| Lansdowne and Rockfield.. | J. E. Herbison. | 8 | 6 \& 3 | 6 | " | ( to Dec. 3I, '05) | 9700 |

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## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Kingston Postal Division,
\&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | Name. of Contractor. |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 cts |
| Lansdowne and Rockfield. | B. 1 | 7 | 6 \& 3 |  | mos | from Dec. 31, '06 | 11000 |
| Lansdowne and Railway Station | T. E. Keating |  |  | 12 |  |  | 6260 |
| Lansdowne and Sand Bay . | E. Patience. . | 11- $\frac{1}{10}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 15216 |
| Latimer and Woolf's Corner | M. E. Traves | 1 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 6248 |
| Lavant Station and Plevna do do | M. Card. do |  |  | 9 3 |  | (to Mar. 31, '06). from 11 | 14250 4750 |
| Leinster and Overton. | J. Schamehorn. |  | 3 | 12 |  |  | 8800 |
| Leland and Oates | J. Buck | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 5000 |
| Lime Lake and Marlba | H. Fitchett. | - | 3 | 12 | " |  | 7000 |
| Lochlin and Railway Statio | ${ }^{\text {G }}$, W. Wames. |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 4000 |
| Long Lake and Mountain Grov | I. ML. Smith. |  | 3 | 12 | " |  | 11250 |
| Lyn and Railway Station (B. \& W.) | P. F. Clow. |  | 18 | 12 | " |  | 9000 |
| Lyn and Railway Station (G. T.). . | W. A. MccLean. |  |  | 12 |  |  |  |
| Lyndhurst, Morton and RailwayStn do do | T. Sly <br> B. Brownbridge. | 23 \& $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 12 \& 6 | 9 3 3 |  | (to Mar. 31, '06). from | $\begin{aligned} & 7125 \\ & 7362 \end{aligned}$ |
| MeIntosh Mills and Mallorytown. | R. Leeder | 14 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 32.500 |
| Mekenzie Lake and Madwaska Stn. | J. Payne.. | 14 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 7300 |
| McLean and Parham. ............. | H. Vanvolkenburgh | 81 | $\stackrel{ }{2}$ | 12 |  |  | 8900 |
| Madoc and Queensbo | J. Canniff | 8 | 6 | 5 | " | (to Nov. 30, '05). | 9825 |
| do do | 1. Groves | 8 | 6 |  | " |  | 17500 |
| Madoc and Railway Station (C. O.) | G. A lcombrack | 7 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 29500 |
| do do (C. P.) | J. Henderson | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | 7 | 12 | " |  | 29500 |
| do do G. T.. | C. Caverley. |  | 24 | 12 | " |  | 12500 |
| Mallorytown and Pooles Resort.... | W. E. Willians. | 5 | 6 \& 3 | 12 | " |  | 14364 |
| Mallorytown and Rockfort | A. Dickey, jr. | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 25249 |
| Mallorytown and Sherwood Spring. | W. A. Empey |  | 3 | 12 | " |  | 8174 |
| Malone and Railway Station. | W. D. Nickle |  |  | 12 | " |  | 8000 |
| Manhard and Clarke's Crossing. . | IV. H. Smith | 130 rods | 3 | 10 | " | 16 days (from Aug. 16, '05). . |  |
| Maple Lake and Minden | J. Bar | $22 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | 1 |  | 26000 |
| Maple Lake and West Guilford. |  | 3 |  | 12 | " |  | 2500 |
| Marmora and Railway JunctionC.O. | R. A. Mowilliams. | 4 | 2 | 12 |  |  |  |
| Marmora and Railway Station |  | $2{ }^{2}$ | 12 |  |  | (to Feb. 28, 06 ) | $6^{6} 33$ |
| do do | J. Flynn... . | $2{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 12 | 4 | 11 | fro | ${ }_{2} 10$ |
| Marmora and Shanick. | M. Sheridan | 9 | 2 | 12 | " | ......... ... | 8000 |
| Marmora and Stirling. ........ | W. Hulin | 16 | 6 | 12 | " |  |  |
| Maynooth and Bancroft Railway Station.. | W. J. Fitzgerald | $15 \frac{1}{\text { ¢ }}$ | , | 12 | " |  | 38448 |
| Millbridge and Railway Station. | C. Donaldson.. | $1 \frac{1}{4}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 9500 |
| Minden and Railway Station. | T. Stinson\&Sons | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 20658 |
| Minto and Sine. | C. G. Reid | 3 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 7000 |
| Moira and West Huntingdon Railway Station | S. Clapsa | 5 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 14400 |
| Moneymore and Roslin. | J. W. Burle | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 12 | " |  | 3900 |
| Morven and Napanee | N. Ungar. | 5 m . d | 6 | 12 | " |  | 15089 |
| Mountain Grove and Railway Stn.. | A. MeDonald. . . | 100 yds . | 12 | 12 |  |  | 2524 |
| Mountain View and Rossmore..... | R. J. Welsh.... |  | , | 5 |  | (to Nov. 30,05 ) | 7650 |
| do do | C. H. Clark | 6 |  | 7 |  | from | 17500 |
| Mount Julian and Burleigh Road. | P. Kennedy | 3 | 3 | Se |  | 1905-6 | 4997 |
| Murray and Railway Station.... | H. A. Boyce. . | 1 | 24 | 12 | month |  | 18500 |
| Napanee and Street Letter Boxes. | R. A. Lernard. . | $1{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 18 | 12 | " |  | 7500 |
| Napanee and Switzerville | P. E. R. Miller. | 6 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 9600 |
| Naphan and Poucher's Mills. ..... | J. D. Naphan. . | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | 11 |  | 7212 |
| Newbliss and Irish Creek Station. . | G. Pepper ..... | \% | 6 | 11 |  | and 17 days(from <br> July 15, '05) .. | 189 \% 5 |

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Kingston Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.



## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Kingston Postal Division, B.--Concluded.


SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## TORONTO POSTAL DIVISION.

Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Toronto Postal Division made within the year ended June $30,1906$.


## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Toronto Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | Name of Contractor. |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | S cts. |
| Athlone and Tottenham |  | 18 |  | 3 mos. (to Sept. 30, '05) and arrears... |  |
|  | C. P. Skelly | 18 | , | 9 " (fr'm Sept. 30, 05 ) | 21675 |
| Attercliffe Station and Ry. Station. | J. Sundy... | $\frac{1}{1}$ | 12 | $12 \quad$ | $11406$ |
| Aurora and Railway Station....... | W. Winter. | $8^{2}$ | 24 | 12 " $\quad$.................... | $12000$ |
| Aurora and Vandorf. | A. G. Snider | 8 | 6 | $12 \quad \text { " }$ | $290 \quad 00$ |
| Avening and Kailway Sta | E. A. Pingle |  | 12 | 12 | 12000 |
| Axe Lake and Sprucedale | J. McPherso | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 |  | 15810 |
| Ayton and Hanpden. | A. R. Ball | 71 | 3 | 2 trips. | 104 |
| do do | H. Byers.. | 7 | 3 | 1 month, 10 days (from May 22, '06). |  |
| Ayton and Nenagh | J. Edwards | 5 | 2 | 12 months........... . | 5200 |
| Ayton and Railway Station. | W. Kenna | ${ }^{+}$ | 18 |  | 8572 |
| Azilda and Railway Station.- | O. Ranger | 200 yds | 6 | 12 | 12500 |
| Bala and Glen Orchard | N. Orchard | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | Part of seasons 1905 | 5900 |
| Bala and Gravenhurst | A. Jackson. | 16 | 6 |  | 29400 |
| Bala ard Sahanatien | L. Sahanatien. | 9 |  | 12 months | 5200 |
| Balaclava and Owen Sound | K. McEachern | 15. | 3 | 12 | 25000 |
| Baldwin and Railway Station | L. Gryles. | , | 12 | :2 | 12520 |
| Ballantrae and Railway Station | E. Hill | + | 12 | ${ }^{9} \quad 11$ (to March 31, ${ }^{\prime} 06$ ) | 4500 |
|  | IV. H. Jones | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 12 | $3{ }^{3} \mathrm{l}$ from |  |
| Ballinafad and Georgetown. | W. W. Betts | 6 | 6 | 12 | 25000 |
| Balmy Beach and Lee dvenu | W. I. Smith | ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 12 | 12 | 7500 |
| Balsam Grove and Fenelon F | J. Copp | 6 | , | 12 " $12 \times \cdots$ | 9000 |
| Balsam Lo Lake and Glen Arm. | J. Cunningham. <br> G. Richman . | 4 | 2 | $\begin{array}{lll} 9 & \text { " (to Mar. 31, '06). } \\ 3 & \text { " from } \end{array}$ |  |
| Banda and Glencairn Kailway Stn. | R. Maxwell. | $2{ }^{5}$ | 6 | 9 " (to Mar. 31, '06). | 9380 |
| do do | H. Middlebrook | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 3 " from " | 3712 |
| Barclay and Stroud.... | G. Barclay . | fir | 3 | 5 " 5 dys. (from Jan. |  |
| Bardsville and Falkenhurgh Stn. | R. Golt | 61 | 2 | (Part of seasons 1905.06). | 6000 |
| Barkway and Washago. | I. Davy | 21 | 3 | 9 months to Mar. 31, '06. | 22500 |
| do do | F. Plewis | 21 | 3 | 3 " from | 7500 |
| Barnesdale and Falding. | J. M. Hatherley | 13 | 3 | Stason 1905- | 22875 |
| Barnesdale and Moon Falls | J. Crawford .... | 14 | 1 | 12 months | 13500 |
| Barnesdale and Six Mile Lak | J. J. Barnes |  | 2 | Season 1905 | 5750 |
| Barrie and Hillsdale. | W. J. Shanahan. | 16 | 6 | 12 months | 29700 |
| Barrie and Midhurst. | J. W. Cook. ... | 5 | ${ }^{6}$ | 12 | 18000 |
| Barrie and Railway Station. | E. Sevigny | 10 rods | 73 | $12 \quad$ | 16183 |
| Barrie and Street Letter Boxes | J. Mainprize | 5 | 18 | 6 " (to Dec. 31, '05). | 9724 |
| do do | W. Armstrong |  | 18 | 6 " from " |  |
| Barrie Island and (iore Bay.. | J. Jeffkins, ... | 12 | 1 | 12 | 8080 |
| Bar River and C. P. Ry. Crossing. . | J. W. Collings. | 4 | 3 | 12 |  |
| Batteau and Railway Station. . | M. S. Jackson... | $10^{\frac{1}{16}}$ | 12 | 12 | 9360 |
| Baysville and Bracebridge... | J. Rowe. | 16 |  | 12 " | 30200 |
| Baysville and Dorset.. | H. R. Smith | 16 | 6 | Season 1905-06 . . . . . | 22600 |
| do | do | 16 | 6 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { month } 11 \text { days (from } \\ & \text { May } 21, \text { '06) } . . . . . . . \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Baysville and Newholm. | D. Ferguson | 9 | 2 | 12 months ...... | 8000 |
| Beamsville and Tintern | P. Hoffman, jr. | 8 | 6 | 12 | 40500 |
| Bear Cave and Rosseau. | H. Bishton.. .. | $9 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 12 " | 4748 |
| Beaumaris and Hutton House | J. Hutton . . | 2 | 3 | Part of seasons 1905-06.. | 1260 |
| Beaverdale and Markdale | T. Brett | 10 | 3 | 12 months | 14500 |
| Beaverton and Railway Station... | G. H. Williamson | $\frac{1}{8}$ | 24 | 12 | 9700 |
| Beeton and Railway Station. . .. | W. C. McCutcheon. . |  | 24 | 12 |  |
| Belfountain and Railway Station | W. Ramsay. | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 12 | 13500 |
| Belle Ewart and Lefroy Railway S |  | $1{ }^{-}$ | 12 | 12 | 12520 |

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Toronto Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.


## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Toronto Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Toronto Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contractcr. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| Callender and Railway Station. | G. Alkins. |  | 24 |  |  |  | 20000 |
| Calender and Wisawasa....... ... | T. Whyte. | $2{ }^{\frac{3}{6}}$ | 6 | 12 |  |  | 11000 |
| Cambray and Lindsay. | C. F. Alger.... | $10 \frac{1}{3}$ | 6 | 12 |  |  | 25144 |
| Cameron and Railway S | P. Northcott... |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 7500 |
| Camilla and Granger | W. Allen. | 6 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 9500 |
| Camilla and Whittington | W. McBrid | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 7500 |
| Campania and Railway Station | H. Patten | 6 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 8476 |
| Campbellcroft and Railway Station. | A. Smith.. | 70 ft . | 6 | 12 | " |  | 4000 |
| Campbellville and Railway Station. | M. Beattie |  | 6 | 12 | " |  | 6000 |
| Camperdown and Mail Catching Post. | J. Barclay | 4 rods. | 12 | 12 | " |  | 3636 |
| Canfield, Darling Road and Warner | J. G. Cline. | 6 \& 23 | 6-3 | 12 | " |  | 27384 |
| Cannington and Railway Station do do | G. Edwards. |  | 24 | 9 | " | (to Mar. 31, '06) |  |
| Cannington and Sutton West | J. Preston | $20{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 6 | 9 |  | (to Mar. ${ }^{\text {3 }} 31,{ }^{\prime} 06$ ) | 37500 |
| do do | $J$ Doyle | 20 | 6 | 3 |  | from | 14375 |
| Cape Rich and Meaford. | W. Flood | 14 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 14000 |
| Carden and Dalrymple....... | P. McCarth | 5 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 6248 |
| Carleton West and Railway Station. | W. Ford. |  | 24 | 12 | " |  | 13000 |
| Carluke and Hamilton $\because_{\text {a }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | G. Morton | $13 \frac{1}{4}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | $40 \pm 00$ |
| Carrville and Maple Railway Station. | M. Harrison | $3{ }^{3}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 15000 |
| Cartier and Railway Station. | L. MacMillan. |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 10000 |
| Cashtown and Creemore .. | J. Cotton | 2 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 10000 |
| Castlemore and Kleinburg Railway Station. | J. Cairns. | 14 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 25000 |
| Cataract and Railway Station | A. H. Vanwyck |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 7500 |
| Cedar Dale and Railway Station | H. Robins ... |  | 37 | $1 \cdot 3$ | " |  | 13024 |
| Cedarville and Mount Forest. | C. Robinson. | 11 \& 21 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 40000 |
| Chantler and Mail Catching Post. | E. S. Keenan. | 200 ft . | 6 | 12 | " |  | 2500 |
| Chapleau and Railway Station. | P. A. Milligan |  | 14 | 12 | " |  | 15748 |
| Chatsworth and Chesley.. | W. E. Dobie. . | 24 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 42500 |
| Cbatsworth and Desboro do do | S. Palnier <br> J. Wilson. | 10 10 | 3 | 9 |  | (to March 31, '06) from | $\begin{aligned} & 8331 \\ & 4375 \end{aligned}$ |
| Chatsworth and Durham | H. Burnet | 20 |  | 9 | " | (to March 31, '06) | 48750 |
| do do | E. H. Foste | 20 | 6 | 3 | " | from " | 16250 |
| Chatsworth and Railway Statio | G. J. Blyth |  | 24 | 12 | "。 |  | 20658 |
| Chatsworth and Walters Falls. | J. T. Walte | $1{ }^{19}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 35500 |
| Chelmsford and Hanmer. | L. Menard. |  | , | 4 |  | and 18 days to |  |
| Chelmsford and Railway Station. | S. Irwin | $\frac{1}{8}$ | 14 | 12 | " |  | 29164 |
| Cheltenhain, Campbell's Cross and Railway Station | R. Kee. |  |  | 12 |  |  |  |
| Cheltenham and Railway Station.. | P. Ferguson |  | 6 | 12 | " |  |  |
| Chippawa and Niagara Falls. ..... | C. D. Corson | $6-4{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 47500 |
| Christian Island and Lafontaine do do | J. W. Monague. J. L. King. | 8 8 8 | 2 | 3 9 |  | (to Sept. 30, '05) from | $\begin{array}{r} 3000 \\ 15000 \end{array}$ |
| Churchill and Railway Station. | E. H. Sloan | $2{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 21908 |
| Churchville and Railway Station. | T. A. Fogarty |  | , | 12 | " |  | 8000 |
| Claremont and Railway Station. | W. A. Thomson. |  | 12 | 9 |  | (to March 31, ${ }^{\prime} 06$ | 5757 |
|  | R. Besse. <br> J. Pethick | $6 \frac{3}{8}$ | 12 | 12 |  | from | 39 <br> 34 <br> 0 |
| Clarke and Newtonville Railway |  | ${ }_{8}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Station..... . . | W. Rutherford. | 4 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 25040 |
| Clarksburg and Duncan...... | 1. J. Howard | 10 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 40904 |
| Clarksburg and Railway Station | R. Best. | 1 ${ }^{\frac{1}{3}}$ | 24 | 12 | " |  | 31300 |
| Clarksburg and Redwing.... | 1. Thompson | 13. | 6 | 12 | " |  | 39000 |
| Clarkson and Railway Station. | E. M. Clarkson |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 5500 |
| Clavering and Railway Station | M. Perkins.... |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 6060 |
| Clear Lake and Uffington. | A. Taplin ..... | $16 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 | 11 | . . . . . . . . . . | 24300 |

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detaf of all payments for Mail Transportation in Toronto Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.



## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Toronto Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.



## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Toronto Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24
APPENDIX B-Continued.
Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Toronto Postal Division,
\&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | Name of Contractor. |  | 会 |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Flesherton and Kimberly | J. Weber | $13{ }^{\frac{1}{2}} \&{ }^{6}$ | ${ }^{6}$ |  |  | from Sept. 30, '05 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ \text { cts. } \\ & 52274 \end{aligned}$ |
| Flesherton and Railway Station. | W. W. Trimble. | $1{ }^{\frac{13}{4}}$ | 24 |  |  | from Scpt. 30, 05 | 149) 00 |
| Flesherton and Vandeleur. . ...... | S. Gilbert . | $6{ }^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 3 |  | $3 \quad 1$ | (to Sept. 30, 05 ). | -39 75 |
| Fort Erie and Railway Station | H. Plato. | 11 | 36 |  | 2 |  | 12000 |
| Foxmead and Railway Station. | W. Black. |  | ${ }^{6}$ | 12 | 2 |  | 6000 |
| Francenia and Railway Station | R. C. Cilover | $7 \frac{1}{4}$ | 6 |  | 2 |  | 25040 |
| Franklin and Railway Station. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H. E. Tripp \& } \\ & \text { Son. ....... } \end{aligned}$ | 100 ft . | 12 |  |  |  |  |
| Freelton and Hamilton.. | J. Foster. | $14 \frac{3}{3}$ | 6 |  |  |  | 22000 |
| Freelton and Mountsberg. | J. Mount | $3 \frac{1}{3}$ | 3 |  | 3 " | and 16 days (to - |  |
|  |  | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 |  |  | Oct, 16, (\%). and 15 days (from | 2494 |
| Freeman and Railway Station | E. B. Freeman. | 178 | 30 | 12 | 2 | Oct. 1(i, 05). | $\begin{array}{ll} 120 & 10 \\ 1: 5 & 20 \end{array}$ |
| Galt and Sheffield. | W. Smit | 6 | 6 |  | 9 " | (to Mar. 31, '06). | 8175 |
| do do | J. Ramch | 6 | 6 |  | 3 | from | 4050 |
| Gamebridge and Railway Station.. | D. McBain.. | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 12 | 2 |  | 10000 |
| Garden River and Railway Station. | A. W. Cunning. ham | $1 \frac{1}{4}$ | 6 | 12 |  |  |  |
| Gariy Owen and Owen Sou | J. 'I. (rodfrey.. | 1.0 | 3 | 12 | 2 |  | 19600 |
| Gas Line and Catching Post. | E. Michen | 3 | 6 | 12 | , |  | 8000 |
| (ieorgetown and Glen William. | L. Lewis | 2 | 12 | 12 |  |  | 15.00 |
| Georgetown and Railway Station. | W. Hall. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 18 | 12 | , |  | 15000 |
| (teorgina Island and Virginia..... | C. Big Canoe | $4^{2}$ | 2 | 12 |  |  | 4100 |
| Germania and Uffington Road | W. Stamp | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 8.) 00 |
| Gertrude Mine and Railway Station | J. T. O'Connor.. |  | 6 | 12 |  |  |  |
| Gilchrist and Shanty Bay. | H. Gilchrist | 4 | 6 | 12 |  |  | 15000 |
| (rilford and Railway Station | J. A. Blain. | 8 | 24 | 12 | " |  | 3000 |
| ( (lamorgan and Millbrook | A. Hanna. | ${ }^{6}$ | , | 12 | " |  | 12500 |
| Glandine and Railway Stat | R. M. Tay | 2 | 3 |  | " | (to Dec. 31, 05) | 3950 |
|  | I. Walacot | 2 | 3 |  | " | from | 3900 |
| Clanford Station and Railway Stı. | H. Clark. | $2^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | c | 12 | ". |  | 6886 |
| Glenarm and Woodville. | S. Dumont. | 22 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 12500 |
| (rlencairn and Railway Station | S. T. Stephens. | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 6000 |
| Glen Eden and Mount Forest. .... | R. Clark. | 5 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 7500 |
| (ilen Huron and Railway Station. | J. R. Hamilton. | $1{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 14000 |
| Glenila and Maple Island.. ...... | C. Loren\%. | 5 | 1 |  | . " | (to Oc.c. 31, 05 ) | 2166 |
| Glen Major and Myrtle. | II. McAmmon | 5 | 6 |  | " 11 |  | 4333 18700 |
| Glen Orchard and Stanley Brae.. | N. Orch | 8 | 3 |  | art of se | seasons, $190506 .$. |  |
| Glen Orchard and Whiteside | do | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 |  | art of se | seasons, 190.j-06.. | 3430 |
| Glenville and Newmarket | 'T. Somer | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 |  | month |  | 12000 |
| Goldenburg and sowerby $\therefore$ | J. Ralph | 6 | 1 |  |  | ( \& 20 dys to Feb. <br> 20, '06) |  |
|  | J. McCulloch | 6 | 1 | 4 | ( | (\& 8 dys fromido) | ${ }_{26} 37$ |
| Grodwood and Railway Station. | J. Hakney .. | $7^{\frac{1}{8}}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 4000 |
| (iordon Lake and Leeburn | N. Morrison.. | - | 1 | 12 | " |  | 6500 |
| Gordon Lake and Railway Station | J. W. Alderson. | 10 | 3 | 12 |  |  | 22940 |
| Gore Bay and Ice Lake ... ..... | R. Prett........ | - |  |  | art of se | seasuns 1905 \& 06 | 6100 |
| Gore Bay and Kagaw:ng ...i cii... | W. Cusby | 51 \& 35 | 2 |  | " " | " " 1 . | 9600 |
| Gore Bay, Meldrum Bay and Silver Water | W. Kemp | 51-35 |  |  | months |  |  |
| Gore Bay and Poplar | M. Mcarchio | 11 | 2 | 12 |  |  | 15600 |
| (Gore Bay and Providence Bay..... | J. Masten | $\frac{291}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 30000 |
| Gore Bay and Spanish River Station | J. Purvis. | 33 | 3 |  | asons | 1905- | 55300 |
| Goring and Rocklin. | R. Williamson | 4 | 3 | 12 | month |  | 7000 |
| $G$ Gormley and Unionville...... | R. Campbell . | $22 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " | .... . . . . . . . | 31000 |
| Groulais Bay and Sault Ste. Marie.. | A. McAuley | 26 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 40000 |

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Toronto Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

## APPENDIX B—Continued.

Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Toronto Postal Division,
\&c.-Continued.


## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Toronto Postal Division,


APPENDIX B-Continued.

# Detarl of all payments for Mail Transportation in Toronto Postal Division, \&c.--Continued. 



## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Toronto Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contractor. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Meaford and Walters Falls <br> Mecunoma and Rye. <br> Melancthon and Catch Post. <br> Melville Cross and Railway Station <br> Michipicoten Riverand Grassett Stn <br> Midland and Railway Station. <br> Midland and Penetanguishene Rail. <br> way Station. <br> Midland and Vasey. <br> Midlothian and Midlothian Wharf. <br> Midlothian and Roystom <br> Millbrook and Mount Pleasant <br> do <br> do <br> Millbrook and Railway Station. <br> Millington and Uptergrove Railway <br> Station. <br> Milton West and Mount Nemu <br> Milton West and Railway Station. <br> Minico and Railway Station. <br> Minosa and Orton. <br> Mineral Springs and Railway Stn. <br> Minesing and Railway Station. <br> Minesing and Russellton. <br> Missanabie and Railway Station. <br> Monetville and Warren <br> Mono Centre and Orangeville <br> Mono Mills and Mono Road Rail- <br> way Station <br> Mono Rnad Station and Railway Station. <br> Montrose and Port Robinson <br> Moon Falls and Monn River. <br> Morky and Woodford. <br> Morrisville and Silver Water <br> Mortimer Point and Port Carling <br> Morton Park and Roach's Point. <br> Mosburough and Railway Station. <br> Morlton and Dodge Crossing <br> Mount do do <br> Mount Albert and Sharon <br> Mount Albert and West Franklin. <br> Mount Albion and Rymal Railway <br> Station. <br> Mount Demis and Railway Station <br> Mount Horeb and Reaboro. <br> Mulgrave and Ridgeway.i <br> Munro's Siding and Mail Catching Post. <br> Murphy and Railway Station. <br> Myrtle and Myrtle Station. <br> Myrtle and Railway Station. <br> Myrtle Station and Railway Stn. <br> do <br> do <br> Nairn Centre and Railway Station. <br> Nantye and Mail Catching Post. <br> Naughton and Railway Station. |  |  |  |  |  |  | s cts. |
|  | J. Murray | 22 | 3 |  | nonth |  | 28800 |
|  | W. Haufschi |  |  | 12 |  |  | 8000 |
|  | J. Brown |  | 12 |  | " |  | 10016 |
|  | H. Scott. |  | 6 |  |  |  | 4692 |
|  | Speers \& Burke. | 69 | 2 |  |  |  | 1,300 00 |
|  | R. Barry. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 24 |  | nonth |  | 31300 |
|  | A. Robita | 5 | 6 | 12 |  |  | 20000 |
|  | P. Belfry | 10 | 6 | 12 |  |  | 47000 |
|  | J. Rousell | $13 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 |  | $t$ of se | seasons $1905 \&{ }^{\text {d }} 06$ | 2000 |
|  | I. Rousell | 8 | 2 |  | month |  | 8000 |
|  | C. H. Shie | 8 | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 4 |  | (to Oct. 31, 05) | 8233 4866 |
|  | J. |  | 36 | 12 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ 6 \\ 12 \& 24 \end{gathered}$ |  | " 1 | (from Jan. 1,06 ) |  |
|  | P. G.McDonald. <br> J. W. Colling. <br> I. A. Davidson <br> R. H. Skelton. <br> I. Cawthra <br> E. J. Sharp. <br> A. Ronald, jr <br> S. Ellinet. <br> B. W. Dickison. <br> C. Arseneault. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | . . ............ | 225002492 |
|  |  |  |  | 12 |  |  |  |
|  |  | $300 \text { yds. }$ $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | - ${ }_{3} 1$ | 12 | " | ......... | 60 00 |
|  |  | 200 ft . | 61 | 12 |  | . . . ... ... | 2500 |
|  |  | - ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 12 |  |  | 7199 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 29400 |
|  |  | 50 ft . | 1212 |  | 12 |  | 7500 |
|  |  |  |  |  | " | and 6 days (to |  |
|  | J. A | $24 \frac{1}{2}$ | 61 | 12 |  |  | 62400 |
|  | R. Arlow | 2 | 6 | 12 |  |  | 19700 |
|  | J. P. |  | 12 | 12 |  |  |  |
|  | L. Furry. | 1 |  | 12 |  |  | 36 00 1350 |
|  | D. Sweet. | 11 |  | 12 month |  |  | 2000 |
|  | I. Johnson. |  | 2 |  |  |  | 90 00 |
|  | J. B. Graham. | $5{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 2 | 12 |  |  | 3900 |
|  | W. Mortim |  |  |  | on 19 | 905-06. | $4 \times 00$4125 |
|  | N. Morton | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | (3) 1 | Part of seasons 1905 \& 06 |  |  |  |
|  | J. O. Cleghorn. |  | 12 | 12 months . $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ |  |  | 9088 |
|  | A. MI. Moffinan. W. M. Allen. |  |  | 9 "to Mar. 31, <br> 3 (tom <br>   |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3000 \\ & 1560 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | P. Steeper ... |  | 12 | 12 |  |  | 5634 |
|  |  |  | 6 | 12 | " |  | 2000010000 |
|  |  |  | 61 | 12 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 12 |  |  |  |
|  | F. W. Marshall. |  | 6 | 12 | " |  | 3000 |
|  | W. Elliott |  | 3 | 12 |  |  | 10000 |
|  | C. J. Bitne |  | 3 | 12 |  |  | 7800 |
|  | E. C. Flizgerald. | $\begin{aligned} & 125 \mathrm{yds} . \\ & 100 \mathrm{yds} . \end{aligned}$ | 12 | 12 |  |  |  |
|  | R. Morrill...... |  | 12 | 12 |  |  | 25045000 |
|  | C. Hartle |  |  | 12 |  |  |  |
|  | T. W. Ross. . . |  | 1212 " $12 \times \ldots$ |  |  |  | To 00 |
|  | W. L. Martin. <br> F. Law. |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2350 \\ 780 \end{array}$ |
|  | J. B. Hammond. |  | 1266 | 12126 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 21000 \\ 6000 \\ 2000 \end{array}$ |
|  | S. Spillett |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | J. A. Windsor |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Toronto Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | Name of Contractor. |  |  | Pcriod. |  |  | A mount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $300 \mathrm{yds}$. | 6 | 6 mos. (from Dec. 31, 05) |  |  | S cts. |
| Naughton and Railway Station | L. Bouillon <br> D. McDonald. <br> J. J. G. Rosser |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nepigon and Railway Station.. |  | - ${ }^{\frac{2}{3}}$ | 4 |  | $1{ }^{1}$ (to Mar |  | 2000 5850 1950 |
| do do |  |  | $6$ |  |  |  | 8000 |
| Aetherly and Railway station. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Neustart and Railway Station. | A. Dunemann |  |  |  |  |  | 14085 |
| Yeweastle and Orono.... P $^{\text {P }}$ | T. W. Jackson. . | $t$ | 1 |  |  |  | 15.500374 |
| New Lowell and Railway Station | J. A. Mather, ir. | 4 | 24 | 12 |  |  |  |
| Newnarket and Pine Orchard.. | T. Somervilledo ... |  | 23 | 12 |  |  | 8900 |
| Newmarket and Railway Station |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15700 |
| Newmarket and Sutton West. | R. D. Morton |  | 12 |  |  |  | 800 00 |
| New Trronto and Railuay Station. |  | 1.1 |  | 12 |  |  | 10000 |
| Niagara on-the-Lake and Railway Station. | J. Healey. |  | 12 |  | 12 |  |  |
| Niagara-on-the-Lake and Stn. (C.S.) | J. Healey. .... | $\frac{1}{4}$ |  |  | Part of seasons 1905 \& 0 |  | 60 350 300 |
| Niagara-on the-Lake and st. Catharines. <br> do <br> do | J. Cumpson <br> R. J. Allen. | 12 | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | 12 months |  |  | 32500 |
|  |  |  |  |  | eas | 05 | $\begin{array}{r}325 \\ 24200 \\ \hline 50\end{array}$ |
| Niagara Falls and Niagara Falls Station, N.Y <br> da | A. F. Crow IV. Phemister. |  | 6 6 | 6 months (to Dec. 31, '05). 6 " from |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4200 \\ & 550 \end{aligned}$ |
| Niagara Falls and Railway Station (C.S.). |  | $8^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{4}$ | 12 | 6 " (to Dec. 31, '05) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | from |  |
| Niagara Falls and Queenston |  |  |  | 12 | " |  |  |
| Niagara Falls and Street Letter Boxes |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ | 12 | 12 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 14000 \\ & 48000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Nipissing and Powassan | C. Corson. <br> H.A.Richardson <br> J. Carnahan. |  | ${ }_{6}$ | 12 |  |  |  |
| North Keppel and Owen Sound |  |  | 6 |  |  | 12 days (to Nov. 12, '03). | $23845$ |
| dio do | T. A. Gawley. <br> J. Hewson. <br> J. B. Lajeunesse. <br> J. Giguere. | 21 |  | 7 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \text { days (from } \\ & \text { Nov. 12, '05).. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Norval and Railway Statio |  | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 |  |  |  | 411 100 100 |
| Notre Dame du Lac and Verner |  | $)^{2}$ | 1 |  | day | (to July 7,0 , | 152 |
|  |  | 12 | 1 |  | mon | hs 24 days (from |  |
| Nottawa and Railway | D. Currie |  | 12 | 12 |  | July 7, 06 ).. | $\begin{aligned} & 10461 \\ & 15650 \end{aligned}$ |
| Nottawa and Rob Roy | T. S. Freethy. . | 10 | 3 | 12 | " |  | $1+300$ |
| Novar and Railway Stat | L. Consentine. | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 12 | 12 |  |  | 6260 |
| Novar and Swindon. | W. Savage.. | ) | 2 |  | " |  |  |
| Oakville and Trafalgar | J. McDermott. | 4 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 10900 |
| Oakwood and Railway Station. | W. A. Walton | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 18 | 12 | " |  | 31924 |
| Omemee and Railway Station. | W. J. Lamb | $1 \frac{1}{1}$ | 24 | 9 3 | " | (to Mar. 31, 06). | 15040 |
| Ophir and Poplar Dale | W. Hill, sr |  | 24 1 | 12 |  |  |  |
| Ophir and Rydal Bank | do | $9{ }_{2}^{1}$ | , | 12 | " |  | 7500 |
| Orangeville, Railway Station and Street Letter Boyes. | I. Henry. |  | 24 |  |  |  | 33868 |
| Orangeville and The Maples. | W. Derlrich | 5 | - 2 | 12 |  |  | 8880 |
| Orillia and Railway Station | A. Fraser | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 48 | 12 | " |  | 53360 |
| Orillia and Rugby | N. Gilchrist | ${ }^{2}$ | $6_{6}$ | 12 |  |  | 21900 |
| Orillia and Sebriglt, | R. R. Young | $17 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 40325 |
| Orillia and Street Letter Boxes | A. Fraser. | 3 | 18 | 12 | " |  | 26300 |
| Oro Station and Railway Station. | V. Mitchel |  | 6 | 12 | " |  | 4000 |
| Orrville and Ralway Station | W. White |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 12480 |
| Orton and Railway Station | W. Monney |  | 12 | 12 |  |  | 4819 |
| Oshawa and Raglan | T. Courtice | $23 \mathrm{rrt}$. | 6 | 3 9 | " | $\text { (to Sept. 30, } 05 \text { ). }$ | 6100 |

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Toronto Postal Division, \&c-Continued.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Toronto Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.


## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Toronto Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Toronto Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.


## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Toronto Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | Name of Contractor. |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | S cts. |
| Toronto P. O. and Stations A. and C. | T. Bilton. |  |  |  |  | ths. | 1,800 00 |
| Toronto P.O., Station B. Letter and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Parcel Boxes and Umion Station. Toronto and Station H. | T. Mounce | 1 |  | 12 |  |  | 1,375 03 |
|  |  | 1 |  |  |  | May 7, '06) | $\begin{aligned} & 307 \\ & 260 \\ & 260 \end{aligned}$ |
| Toronto--Extra Christmas Delivery do | R. Newell <br> Can. Transfer Co. |  |  |  |  |  | 26000 4875 |
| do do | J. K. Cuthbertson. |  |  |  |  |  | 400 |
| Toronto P.O. and Union Station and Stations A. C. F. and F. | Can. Tranfer Co. |  |  |  |  | (from Oct. 1, '05) | 9216 |
| Toronto and sub. Post Office and Letter Boxes. | J. Pow | 276 d | as req. | 12 | " |  | 9,090 00 |
| Torunto Junction, Carlton and |  | $1,500 \mathrm{ft}$. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Royce Avenue Railway Station. Toronto Junction and Railway Stn | H. W. West. | $1 \frac{1}{3}$ | 18 | 12 |  |  | 11000 14500 |
| Toronto Junction and Toronto. |  | 5 | 30 | 12 |  |  | 3400 |
| Tottenham and Railway Station | S. Morro |  | 24 | 8 | " | (to Feb. 28, 06). | 3266 |
| . do do | M. J. Casserly. | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 24 | 4 | 11 | from | 1633 |
| Tıinity and Jerseyville Railway Station | (x. W. Bish | 6 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 18500 |
| Trout Creak and ivailway Station. | M. Corkey. | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 18 | 12 | " |  | 10680 |
| Turbine and Mail Catching Post. . | The Luronian Co., Ltd.... | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ |  | 100 |
| Uhthoff and Railway Station | J. Lynes | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 12 | 12 | 11 |  | 9703 |
| Unionville and Railway Station. | T. Bennett |  | 24 | 12 | " |  | 12000 |
| Uphall and Victoria Road. | A. Gilmour | 12\& $13 \frac{1}{3}$ | $6 \& 3$ | 12 | " |  | 54000 |
| Uptergrove and Railway Station | J. Kenny |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 4800 |
| Utica and Uxbridge. . | G. Minty. | $6{ }^{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 20000 |
| ITtopia and Railway Station | A. Comnor |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 876 |
| Uxbridge and Railway Station. | F. W. Heard |  | 24 | 12 | " |  | 8000 |
| Uxbridge and Victoria Corners... | J. H. Wagg. | 7. | 3 | 12 | 11 |  | 10684 |
| Varney and Railway Station | C. Gald. | $\frac{1}{8}$ | 24 | 12 | " |  | 6416 |
| Verner and Railway Station. | C. (i) Guenette. |  | 24 | 12 | " |  | 25000 |
| Victoria Harbour and Railway Stn. | M. Vasey | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 24 | 12 | " |  | 12880 |
| Victoria Mincs and Mail Catching Post | (i. (x, Elliott. |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 14400 |
| Vine and Mail Catching Post. | V. I. Kelcey |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 5634 |
| Vinemount and Railway Station | J. M. Patterson. | 1 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 2500 |
| Vivian and Railway Station.... | $\begin{aligned} & \text { G. W. McCor- } \\ & \text { mick. . . } \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{1}{8}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 8000 |
| Wahnapitate and Railway Station. | J. Fortin. |  | 12 | 12 | 11 |  | 18000 |
| Waldemar and Railway Station... | E. (r)osskurth |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 10016 |
| Walford Station and Railway Stn. | A. (1. Walford.. |  | 12 | 12 | 11 | . .. | 10955 |
| Warren and Railway Station | C. L. Keeling. . | 100 yds . | 12 | 12 | " |  | 18700 |
| Washago and Railway Station. | d. 11. Carson |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 5008 |
| Waterdown and Railway Station | G. F. Creen | $3{ }^{1}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 31875 |
| Waubamick and Parly Sound Road | H. Harris | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 12 | " |  | 30 1200 |
| Wanbanshene and Railway Station | W. H. F. Russcll |  | 24 | 12 | " |  | 12000 30300 |
| Waverly and Railway Station. .. | W. Drinkill ... | $\stackrel{9}{150}$ | 15 3 | 12 |  |  | 30300 050 |
| Wavland and Mail Catching Post. | S. E. Upiton | 150 yds . 300 yds . | 12 | 6 12 |  | (from Jan, 1, '06) | 050 9448 |
| Weir and Mail Catching Post.. | A. Pepper | 200 yd . | 6 |  |  | and 29 d . (from <br> Jan. 3, 1906.) | 3\% 09 |

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## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Toronto Postal Division, de.-Concluded.


## APPENDIX B－Continued．

## LONDON POSTAL DIVISION．

Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in London Postal Division made within the year ended，June 30， 1906.

| Name of Route． | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Courtractor. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | Period． | Amount． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \＄cts． |
| Aberarder and Railway Station．． do <br> do | J．Gralam． E．Hanniford． |  | 6 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \text { months } \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { hs (to Dec. 31, '05) } \\ & \text { from } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2512 \\ & 2496 \end{aligned}$ |
| A berdour and Railway Station． | （x．Christie．．． |  | 6 |  |  |  | 7010 |
| Adelaide and Strathroy | C．McCarthy ． | $83_{1}^{3} \& 88{ }^{3}$ | 6 |  |  |  | 23993 |
| Ailsa Craig and Nairn． | D．A．McIntyre | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | ${ }^{6}$ |  | 2 |  | 28000 |
| Ailsa Craig and Railway Station． | J．Morgan |  | 12 |  |  |  | 8000 |
| Alburar and Blytheswood．．．．．．． do do | F．Courtney <br> I．J．Courtney | $2{ }^{2}$ |  |  | 3＂ | （to Sept．30，＇05） from |  |
| do do do | N．J．Courcney <br> J．Sholt\％ |  |  |  | 9＂ 11 |  | 4.00 16000 |
| Alford Jmetion and Railway Sta tion． | J．R．Summer－ hays | $150 \mathrm{yds} .$ | 6 |  | $5 \quad 1$ | （from F＇eb．1， 06 ） | 1449 |
| Allenford and French Bay ．．．．．． | H．Shannon．．． | 8 | 2 | 12 | 2 |  | 10900 |
| Allenford and Railway Station | C．Cartwright． |  | 12 |  |  |  | 9390 |
| Allenford and Southampton． |  | $10 \frac{1}{4}$ | 6 |  | 2 |  | 24900 |
| Alma and Railway Station． | A．Roos ．．． |  | 24 |  | 9＂ | （to Mar．31， fiom \％ | 8925 +368 |
| Ahma and Winfield．．． |  | 8 | $\stackrel{24}{6}$ | 12 | ＂ 11. |  |  |
| Alvinston and Railway Station | s．G．Willians． |  | 12 | 12 | 2 |  |  |
| Amherstburg and Railway Station | J．R．Tomlinson | $\underbrace{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 12 | 12 | 2 |  | 8387 |
| Ainherstburg and Vereker．．．．．．．．． | T．A．Thornton． | $6^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 6 |  | 7 ＂ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \text { days (from } \\ & \text { Nov. } 13,05 \text { ). } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Amhersthurg and Win | A．Fo | 17⿺辶⿳亠丷厂犬 | 6 \＆ 8 | 12 | 2 |  | 45000 |
| Anviens and Strathroy． | W．Ireland． |  |  | 12 | 2 |  | 11287 |
| Anulree and Stratford | J．D．Fisher | 11 | 6 | 12 | 2 |  | 29400 |
| Appin and Mayfair． | J．E．Camplell | $5 \frac{1}{4}$ | $1 ;$ | 12 | 2 |  | 18525 |
| Appin and Osman． | H．Divvis | $8{ }^{1}$ | 3 | 12 | 2 |  | 12000 |
| Appled re and Railway Station | W．Higgs． | $2{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 2 | 12 | 2 |  | 5720 |
| Arkona and Keyser．．．．．．．．． | H．E．Wilson． | $5{ }_{5} 5$ | 6 | 12 | ， |  | 16500 |
| Arkona and Thedford | IV．H．Sitlington | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | （i） | 12 | 2 |  | 1012.5 |
| Arkona and Watford | T．J．Wilson | $131811_{4}^{1}$ |  | 12 | 2 |  | 29900 |
| Armow and Kincardin | U．McKenzie． | $11{ }^{\text {1 }}$ | 3 | 12 | 2 |  | 14625 |
| Arner and Railway Station | G．C．Greaves． |  | 12 | 12 | 2 |  | 5400 |
| Arthur and Fergis． | W．E．Draper．． | 12 | 6 | 12 | 2 |  | 13500 |
| Arthur and Railway Station． | E．A．1riscoll |  | 24 | 12 | 2 |  | 15024 |
| Atkin and $\ln w$ ood． | H．Atkin | $4{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 2 | 12 | 2 |  | 7500 |
| Atwood and Mitchell | J．Abbrott． | 17 | 6 |  | 2 |  |  |
| Atwood and Railway Station．．．．． | D．Exordon |  | 6 |  | 2 |  |  |
| Auburn，Blythe Railway Station and St ．Augustine． | M．A．Moore． | $6{ }^{\frac{3}{4} \text { \＆} 6 \frac{1}{4}}$ | 6 |  | $]^{11}$（ | （to Dec．31，＇05） | 22500 |
| Auburn，Blythe Railway Station and St．Angustin | J．McKnight． | 63 \＆ 6 | 6 |  | $1{ }^{\prime}$ | from | 22500 |
| Aughrim and Tancred ：．．．．．． | J．Fieids． |  | 2 |  |  |  | 1000 |
| Auld and Railway Station． | A．Mayville |  |  |  | 3 ＂ | （from Apr．1，＇06） | $106$ |
| Avon，Putnams and Railway Station | G．Fralick | 6 \％$\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 \＆ 12 |  |  |  | 22500 |
| Avonbank and St．Paul＇s Railway Station | J．Gibson． | $14 . \frac{9}{16}$ | 6 |  | 2 |  | 39500 |
| Avminy and Wilkesport | E．Blacklock． | $2{ }^{212}$ | 2 |  | 2 |  | 4500 |
| Aylmer and Dunboyne． | C．Pajst． | 32 | 6 |  | 9 ＂ | （to Mar． 31 ，${ }^{3} 06$ ） | 35550 |
| do do ．．．．．． | C．Ryckman ． | 32 | 6 |  | 3 ＂f | from＂．．． | 11850 |

APPENDIX B-Continued.
Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in London Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.


APPENDIX B-Continued.

# Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in London Postal Division, \&c.-Continued. 

| Name of Route. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contractor. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 cts. |
| Blenheim and Morpeth | T. K. Mo | 11 | 6 |  |  | hs | 51013 |
| Blenheim and Railway Station |  | 2 | 18 | 12 |  |  | 15352 |
| Bienheim and Rondeau .... .. | J. D. Mann | $5^{2}$ | 6 | 12 |  |  | 15000 |
| Blenhein and Wheatley | W. F. Dean | $32{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 6 6 |  | (to Dec. 31, '05). | $42775$ |
| Blue Lake and Railway Station | J. D. MeDonald |  | 12 | 12 |  |  | 469 6260 60 |
| Bluevale and Railway Station | J. (xardner ... |  | 12 | 12 |  |  | 10955 |
| Blyth and Railway Station.. | W. Bell |  | 24 | 12 |  |  | 17528 |
| Blytheswood and Croldsmith. | D. Reid, Jr | $4 \frac{1}{8}$ | 3 | 12 |  |  | 90.00 |
| Blytheswrod and Railway Station | A. J. Scratch | 14 | 6 | 12 |  |  | 12358 |
| Bornholm and Brodhagen ... ... | V. Hillebrecht | 4 | ${ }^{6}$ | 12 |  |  | 14700 |
| Bothwell and Clachan. | . T. T. Patterson. | 6 \& 65 | 6 | 12 |  |  | 25898 |
| Bothwell and Florence | C. McDonald. |  | ( | 12 | " |  | 30000 |
| Bothwell and Moravian Town | W. (coolding | 4 | , | 12 |  |  | 5600 |
| Bothwell and Mosside. | J. McConbray | 1 f | 6 | 12 | " |  | 34500 |
| Bowood and Ivan | J. S. Han ${ }^{\text {cis }}$ | 5 | 6 | 12 |  |  | 14142 |
| Boxall and Fingal | I. Else | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | 12 | " |  | 10000 |
| Bradshaw and Brigden | W. A. Dawson. | 5 |  | 12 | " |  | 9900 |
| Brandy Creek and Railway Station | J. Burke | $\frac{3}{8}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 4500 |
| Brantford and Burtch | S. McIntyre | 68 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 17000 |
| Brantford and Grand Vie | Hunt \& Colt | 1 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 20 00 |
| Brantford and Langford | D. Dowling | 8 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 20000 |
| Brantford and Railway Stations. | J. M. Dyckman \& Co.. | $\frac{1}{4}$ \& $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24,24, \\ 66 \end{gathered}$ | 12 |  |  | 60363 |
| Brantford and Street Letter Boxes. | $J$ Moffat. | $20 \frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 6 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \text { dys. to Jan. } \\ & \text { t, (06) } \end{aligned}$ | 32250 |
| ". " | E. Cutmore | 198 | 18 | 5 |  | 27 dys. (from <br> Jan. 4, '06).. |  |
| Breslau and Weissenburg | J. Rider | ? | 6 | 12 | " |  | 20000 |
| Brewster and Park Hill | J. Raville. | $15 \frac{3}{4}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 30000 |
| Brigden and Railway Station | J. Armstrong |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 9390 |
| Brigden and Wheeler . | C. Napper.. | 6 |  | 12 | " |  | 10400 |
| Bright and Casspl... | W. Armstrong. . |  |  | 12 | " |  | $3+300$ |
| Bright, Washington and Ry. Statn | E. Yatzka.... | 6148 | 6 \& 12 | 12 |  |  |  |
| Bright and Railway Station | W. B. Wilson |  | 6 | 4 |  | $21,06) .$ |  |
| Brinkman's Corners and Tobermory | J. H. Hopkins. | $17^{\frac{3}{3}}$ | 2 | 3 | " | (to Sept. 30, 05). | 6750 |
| " " | IV. H. Hopkins. | $17{ }^{\frac{3}{7}}$ | 2 | 9 |  | from "' | 14550 |
| Pritton and Railway Station | A. G. Alexander |  | 6 | 6 |  | (to Dec. 31, '05.) | 3400 |
|  | M. Dobson |  | 6 | 6 |  | fronı | 3400 |
| Brucefield and Railway Station | C. Wilson. | $\ddagger$ | 24 | 12 | " |  | 6886 |
| Brumner and Railway Station | W. P'eters. |  | 6 | 12 | " |  | 6260 |
| Brussels and Cranbrook.. | C. Huether. | 5 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 11700 |
| Brussels and Railway Station. | G. R. Muldoon | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 24 | 12 | " |  | 12018 |
| Brussels and Spaforth . . | E. G. Lowry | $15^{2}$ | ${ }_{6}$ | 12 | " |  | 17500 |
| Brussels and Wroxeter |  | 10 | 6 | 12 |  |  | 22500 |
| Bryanston and Devizes | d. Grant | 4 | 3 | 12 | ' |  | 7200 |
| Buriord and Catheart. | R. W. Cavin | 51 | ${ }_{6}$ | 12 | " |  | 13900 |
| Burford and Fairfield Plain | J. Cavin | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 14000 |
| Burgessville and Newark | J. Mitchell.. | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ \& $9 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " | ............ | 23000 |
| Burgessville and Railway Station. | F. Perdue. |  | 18 | 12 | " | . | 5060 |
| Buxton and Railway Station ... | B. G. Burk | 1 | 12 | 12 | " | , | 12520 |
| Byrnn and London............ | J. Charles. | $\frac{5}{8}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 17333 |
| Calder and Railway Station | H. fr. Jones. | $2{ }_{4}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 5100 |
| Caledonia and Conboyvillo . | J. McMillan. | 6 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 9375 |
| Caledonia and Railway Station |  | $\frac{1}{1}$ | 24 | 12 | " |  | 14500 |
| Caledonia and Six nations. | P. J. Atkins. | $5 \frac{1}{1}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 4950 |
| Canfield and Railway Station | T. Brown | $\frac{1}{16}$ | 18 | 12 | " |  | 7800 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24
APPENDIX B-Continued.
Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in London Postal Division,
\&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | Name of Contractor |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| Cape Croker and Colpoy's Bay | I. Descheneaux. | 15 | 2 |  |  | ths | 9500 |
| Cargill and Railway Station .. | C. W. Keeling. . |  | 18 | 12 |  |  | 13519 |
| Carholme and Simcoe. | R. Hodges . . | $17 \frac{}{}$ | 6 | 12 |  |  | 48000 |
| Carlsruhe and Railway Station | X. Lobsinger. . | 1.1 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 10983 |
| Cayuga and Deans | G. Shipway .... |  | 3 | 12 | " |  | 7644 |
| Cayuga ond Railway Station (G.T.) do do (M.C.) | E. Wigg. . .... | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 5947 4695 |
| Cayuga and Gypsum Mines........ | F. Walton | 4 | 6 | 12 |  |  | 14545 |
| Cayuga and Kohler | L. Mine | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 |  |  | 12125 |
| Cayuga and Pailway Station | G. Lishman | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 12 |  |  | 14860 |
| Cayuga and Upper | J. Pridmore | 12 | 3 | 12 |  |  | 15000 |
| Centralia and Saintsb | W. J. Smyth | 4 | 2 | 12 |  |  | 5200 |
| Charing Cross and Doyle's | M. Doyle | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 7500 |
| Charing Cross and Railway Station | A. Hunter |  | 24 | 12 | " |  | 10016 |
| Charlemont and Tupperville | A. Walker | 4 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 2 | 12 |  |  | 6100 |
| Chatham and Mitchell's Bay | J. McLaren | $15 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 24714 |
| Chatham and Pere Marquette Railway Station | W. Lethbridge |  | 30 | 12 | " |  | 26500 |
| Chatham and Street Letter Boxes.. | H. J. Maggs | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 18 | 12 |  |  | 40169 |
| Chatham \& Wallaceburg \& Crossing | Chatham, Wal- <br> laceburg \& Lake <br> Erie Ry. Co. |  |  | 12 | " | 27 days (from Мау 5, '06). | 2349 |
| Cheapside, Jarvis and Ry. Station. | R. Mattice | 15 \& $\frac{3}{8}$ | 6 \& 12 |  | " |  | 45000 |
| Cheapside and Sandusk | W. R. Jenni | 4 |  | 12 | " |  | 16500 |
| Chelsea D. Green and London | C. F. Coates | 2 | 6 | 6 |  | (from Jan. 1, 06 ) | 3750 |
| Chepstowe and Railway Station | J. Schurter. | $2{ }^{1}$ | 6 | 3 | " | (to Sept. 30, '05). | 2925 |
| do do. | C. Mullin | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 9 |  | from " | 8025 |
| Chesley and Railway Station | J. Lindsay, |  | 18 | 12 | " |  | 18000 |
| Chistina and 3 . 0 ount Brydges | J. Bond | 17 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 11700 |
| Clanbrassil and Railway Station. | J. Cossar.. |  | 6 | 12 | " |  | 600 |
| Clandeooye and West McGillvray do do | J. W. Hardy <br> J. McCaffrey |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ |  | (to Mar. 31) from | 12675 3521 |
| Clifford and Huntingfield......... | J. Renwick. | $7^{2}$ | ${ }_{2}^{6}$ | 12 | " |  |  |
| Clifford and Lakelet | J. Horton | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 12000 |
| Clifford and Railway Station | J. Bolton. |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 6007 |
| Clinton and Railway Station | J. W. Elho |  | 48 | 12 | " |  | 17528 |
| Clintor and Summerhill... | I. Brownlee | $4 \frac{1}{4}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 11775 |
| Coatsworth Station and Railway Station | J. E. Liddle. | 15 rods. | 12 | 12 | " |  | 4382 |
| Coldstream and Fernhil | S. P. Zavitz | 6 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 10700 |
| Culinville and Sarnia.. | J. McKellar | 333 | 3 | 12 | " | and arrears | 25808 |
| Colpor's Bay and Wiarto | L. Hyatt. | 3 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 9000 |
| Comber and Railway Station. | W. Burnar |  | 24 | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | " | (to Dec. 31, '05). | 6573 |
| do do | A. Wallace |  | 24 | 6 | " | from | 65.73 |
| Comet and Harrow | J. B. Beaudoin.. | 4 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 14300 |
| Conroy and St. Paul's S | J. Robl? | 3 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 6000 |
| Copleston and Petrolea | W. White | $3{ }^{\frac{3}{67}}$ | 6 | 12 | " | ... | 16000 |
| Corinth and Railway Station | A. McKenzie | 25 rods. | 12 | 12 | " |  | 5900 |
| Cornell and Railway Station. | I. Sommers. | 䂭 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 8500 |
| Coruma and Railway Station | C. E. Proctor. . | $\overbrace{}^{\frac{1}{3}}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 6864 |
| Cotswold and Palmerston. | (i. Williams. | 7 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 25000 |
| Cottam and Essex. | A. Lonsberg | $5 \frac{1}{4}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 16000 |
| Courtland, Port Rowan and Railway Station | W. T. Minard | 20 \& $\frac{1}{4}$ | 6 \& 12 |  | " |  | 64900 |
| Courtland and Rosama | W. J. Heron | 4 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 4800 |
| Courtwright and Ladysmith. | J. Coyle, Sr. | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 9500 |
| Courtwright and Railway Station (II.C.) | W. A. Catheart. | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 7825 |
| Courtwright and Père Marquette Railway Station. | do | $\frac{1}{3}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 7600 |

2 + - 9

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in London Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contractor. } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 券 } \\ & =0 \\ & 0 \\ & y \\ & z \end{aligned}$ |  | Period. | 1 <br> Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - |  |  |  |  |  | S cts. |
| Cowall and Iona Station | W. Fletcher. | 6 |  | 12 m |  | 9000 |
| Cranston and Railway Station. | H. B. Webber.. | $\frac{4}{2}$ | 6 | 12 |  | 18200 |
| Crediton and Railway Station | C. Wolf. . . . . . | 5 | 12 | 12 |  | 39000 |
| Crinan and Dutton. ....... . | N. Currie. | 10 |  | 12 |  | 19000 |
| Croton and Thamesvill | W. H. Smith | 11 |  | 12 |  | 30000 |
| Cultus and Erie View. | E. Overbaugh. | 8 |  | 12 |  | 20000 |
| Curries Crossing and Railway Stn.. | W. D. Smith. . | 寺 |  | 12 |  | 7512 |
| Cuthbert and Edy's Mills.......... | J. Marshall . | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 |  | 5200 |
| Darrell and Railway Station | S. Duncan | 50 ft . | 6 | $1 \quad 1$ | (tı, July 31, '05). | 30 |
| do do do | J. McIsaac. | 50 ft . |  | 11 " | from " . | $1+35$ |
| Dashwood and Exeter Railway Stn. | P. Mcisaac. | $8 \frac{1}{4}$ |  | 12 " |  | 22000 |
| Dashwnod and Park Hill. | do | $16 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | 12 " |  | 33400 |
| Dawn Mills and Dresden. | J. Watson | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 |  | 21666 |
| Deccwsville and Railway Station. | E. Barnett.. | 300 yds |  | 12 " |  | 5400 |
| Deemerton and Mildmay. | A. Kueneman. <br> J. Kastor. | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | 9 3 3 | (to Mar. 31, 06 ). from | $\begin{array}{r} 10800 \\ 3 \pm 75 \end{array}$ |
| Delaware and London... | F. Ireland ... | 12 | 6 | 12 " |  | 21483 |
| Delhi and Railway Station | J. M. Crysle |  |  | ${ }^{9}$ | (to Mar. 31, '06). |  |
| dolhi and Rhineland... | F. McMonag | 4 |  | 12 ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |
| Delhi, Wyecombe and Railway Stn | A. L. Wilson. | $8 \frac{1}{2} \& \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 \& 12 | 12 |  | 22500 |
| Delmer and Railway Station. | E. Hicks. |  | 6 | 12 |  | 5000 |
| Denfield and Duncrief. | N. Stewart. | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 |  | 20000 |
| Denfield and Railway Station.. | do | 6 rods | 24 | 12 |  | 4400 |
| Dereham Centre and Main Post Road, and Mitchell's Corners. | W. Short. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dereham Centre and Railway Stn. | A. Chandler | $2{ }_{4}^{3}$ | 6 | $3 \quad 1$ | from | 3500 |
| Derrymane and Kenilworth. | J. Purtell. . | 5 |  | 12 " |  | 5000 |
| Dexter and Union.... do do | M. Parker. <br> D. Weir. | 5 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}9 & \prime \prime \\ 3 & \prime \prime\end{array}$ | (to Mar. 31, '06). from | $\begin{aligned} & 900 \\ & 350 \\ & 350 \end{aligned}$ |
| Dobbinton and Mount Hope | J. King. | 193 | 3 | 12 |  | 19344 |
| Dobbinton and Railway Station. | W. J. Thompson | ${ }^{1} 16$ | 12 | 12 |  | 8764 |
| Dobbinton and Williscroft. | H. D. Woods... | $2{ }^{1}$ | 3 | 12 |  | 7800 |
| Donegal and Railway Station | J. J. Hymers... | $4 \frac{5}{5}$ | 6 | 12 |  | 13459 |
| Doon and Railway Station. . | J. H. Thompson | ${ }^{\frac{1}{16}}$ |  | 12 " |  | 3989 |
| Drayton and Hollen do do | J. A. Saigeon. <br> F. Close. | 5 | 6 | 8 4 4 |  | $11 \pm 25$ |
| Drayton and Railway Station | R. Henderson... | 5 | 24 | 12 |  | 15900 |
| Drayton and Riverbank. | N. Ruston. | $6{ }^{3}$ | 6 | 12 |  | 24750 |
| Dresden and Railway Statio | J. Watson. |  | 24 | 12 |  | 20032 |
| Drew and Railway Station. | 5. Bishop | 21 | 6 | 12 |  | 11362 |
| Drew Station and Railway Station. | J. H. Dickson. | 200 yds . | 6 | 12 |  | 2000 |
| Drumbo and Railway Stations and Mail Transfers. | R. Alexander . |  | as req. | 12 |  | 16811 |
| Drysdale and Kippen. | J. Howard. | 10 |  | 12 |  | 29000 |
| Duart, Palmyra and Railway Stn do do | L. Eberle. W. Jones. | 88 | $\begin{gathered} 6 \& 12 \\ 6,12 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (to Mar. } 31 \text {, } 06 \text { ). } \\ & \text { from } \end{aligned}$ | 26250 110 00 |
| Dublin and Farquhar.. | J. Riley. | 83 | 6 | 12 " |  | 29500 |
| Dublin and Railway Station | M. Wallace. |  | $24$ | 3  <br> 9 $\prime \prime$ | (to Sept. 30, '05). | $3834$ |
| Dumblane and Paisley.... | I. McNeil..... | $5 \frac{7}{2}$ | 2 | 9 <br> 6 <br>  | (to Deec. 31, '05). | 11503 5050 |
| do do | A. G. Fenwick. | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 6 | from "1. | 5400 |
| Dunkeld and Railway Station.. | F. Schuler. |  | ${ }_{6}$ | 12 |  | 7900 |
| Dunnville and Selkirk | W. Swartz | 18 | 6 | 12 |  | 361100 |
| I utton and Railway Station. | A. J. Leitch | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 12 |  | 12520 |
| Dyer's Bay and Lions Head.. | R. Curric. . | $16^{2}$ |  | 12 |  | 173 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24
APPENDIX B-Continued.
Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in London Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.


## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in London Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in London Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | Name Contractor. |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | R. H. Ward. | $\frac{1}{1} \& \frac{1}{2}$ | $36 \& 12$ |  |  | s. | 17528 |
| Harriston Transfer (C. P. \& G. T.) Railway Stations. |  |  |  | 12 |  |  |  |
| Harrow and Railway Station | T. H. Ferris | $\frac{1}{3}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 5500 |
| Ha-tford and Waterford. | L. S. Dean. | 12 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 41000 |
| Harwich and Railway Station | L. (ralbraith | 5 |  | 12 | " |  | 19719 |
| Hatchley Station and Railway St'n | B. Powell. | $\frac{1}{10}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 3002 |
| Hawtrey and Railway Station (G.T) do (II.C) | S. A. Innis do | $\frac{1}{15}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 37 90 90 |
| Haysville and New Hamburg. | J. Anderson | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | ${ }^{1}$ | 12 | " |  | 13900 |
| Henfryn and Railway Station | R. Rowland | \% | ${ }_{6}$ | 12 | " |  | (\%0 06 |
| Hensall and Hurondale..... | T. Murdock | 14 | 6R.T. | 12 | " |  | 23000 |
| Hensall Letter Box, Hensall P.O. and Railway P. O. | J. Sutherland | 220 yds . | 36 | 12 | " |  | 1000 |
| Heusall and Railway Station | do |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 10016 |
| Hepworth and Railway Station | J. A. Crichton. | 860 yds . | 18 | 12 | " |  | 16525 |
| Hessun and Newton. | F. J. Knoblancl. | 27 | 6 R.T. | 12 | " |  | 32500 |
| Hickson and Railway Station | T. J. Loveys. | ${ }_{1}^{1 / 5}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 4000 |
| Highgate and Railsway Station | R. İ. Teetzel. | - ${ }^{1}$ | 24 | 12 | " |  | 25040 |
| Hillmin and Leamington | R. Manery. | 6 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 500 |
| Holmesville and Porter's Hill | W. Pickard. | 4 | 4 | 12 | " |  | 9733 |
| Holmesville and Railway Station | J. L. Courtice | $\frac{1}{1}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 5000 |
| Lowlett and Lambeth. | J. Howlett. | 4 | , | 12 | " |  | 6000 |
| Hubrey and Railway Station | A. B. Murray. | 3 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 7000 |
| Hutchinson, McInnis and Park Hill | T. McInnes. | 2184 | 3\&6 | 12 | " |  | 15000 |
| Hyde Park Station and Komoka Railway Station | J. P. Fisher | $19 \frac{1}{2}$ | ${ }_{6} 6$ | 12 | " |  | 65000 |
| Ilderton and Railway Station | J. H. McRae. . | $\frac{1}{113}$ | 24 | 12 | " |  | 10016 |
| Ilderton and Yanneck...... In $_{\text {d }}$ | A. V. Fraser. | 13 | 3 R.T. | 12 | , |  | 8866 |
| Ingersoll and Rail way Station(C. P). do do | T. J. Sherlock. |  | 18 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ito Mar. } 31,06) \\ & \text { from } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5263 \\ & 26 \quad 20 \end{aligned}$ |
| Ingersoll and Railway Station(G.T) |  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 4 | " | 3 dys. (from Feb. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 26, 1906).. ..... | 1537 |
| Ingersoll and Street Letter Boxes | do |  |  | 12 | " |  | 24000 |
| Ingersoll and Tilsonburg.. do | R. J. Petch \& J. <br> Smith (Surties) <br> J. Demaray |  |  | 6 |  | (to Sept. 30, '05). | 12125 300 |
| Innerkip and Railway Stati | D. Blackmore .. |  | 12 | ${ }_{12}^{6}$ | " | (to Mar. 31, 06). |  |
| Inverhuron and Tiverton. | A. McDonald. | 3 |  | 12 | " |  | 6500 |
| Inverınay and Railway Station | W. C. Croome. |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 9390 |
| Inwood and Railway Station. | J. M. Courtright | 50 rods | 12 | 12 | " |  | 6000 |
| lona and Railway Station...... | W. Fletcher.... | , | 12 | 12 | " |  | $125 \quad 20$ |
| Jaffa and Orwell | J. Elgie | 3 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 5000 |
| Jarris and Railway Station | H. A. Smithson |  | $2+$ | 12 | " |  | 12400 |
| Jeannette's Creek and Railway St'n | F. C. Peck.. | 150 yds | 6 | 12 | " |  | 4000 |
| .Tura and Railway Station.......... | C. W .McCordic. | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 6000 |
| Kenilworth and Olivet | A. E. Tremain. | $4{ }^{3}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 7800 |
| Kenilworth and Petherton. | H. Fraser... | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 12500 |
| Kenilworth and Railway Station. | G. Cushing. |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 10000 |
| Kertch and Wanstead. | N. K. Nesbitt. | 23 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 11500 |
| Khiva and Shipka.. | F. Heitzman | $2{ }^{1}$ | 4 | 12 | " |  | 7500 |
| Kilworth Bridge and Komoka | H. Kilbout | 3 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 6500 |
| Kincardine and Port Elgin. | W. Goar. | 24 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 40900 |
| Kincardine and Railway Station. | G. D. Morrison. | $\frac{3}{8}$ | 30 | 12 | " |  | 39125 |

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in London Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.



## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in London Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | Name of Contractor. |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\cdots 12$ |  | months |  | \$ cts. |
| London-Special delivery of parcels at Christmas. | C. H. Anderson. |  |  |  |  |
| London Junction and Railway Stn. | D. F. Buchanan. |  |  |  | 5008 |
| Louisville and Railway Station.... | J. Scott . . . . | - $6 \frac{\text { \% }}{\frac{1}{2}}$ | ${ }^{6}$ | 12 |  |  | 2 months |  | 22536 |
| Lucan, Clandeboye and Railway Stn. | J. Ward.. | $14 \frac{1}{2}, 21$ | 13 |  |  |  | 2 |  | 20000 |
| Lucknow, Lanes and Mafeking. . | A. McLeod. |  |  |  | 2 |  | 32500 |
| Lucknow and Railway Station. | IV. Connell |  | 24 |  | 2 |  | 17328 |
| Lurgan, Main Post Koad and Amberley... | D. Ray | $2 \frac{1}{8}$ \& 5 | $6 \& 31$ | 12 .\| . .... |  |  | 9328 |
| Lym Valley and Railway Station. | E. Edmond | $2{ }^{8}$ | 12 | 12 |  |  | 3190 |
| Lymuville and Railway Station ... | W. Axford |  |  | 12 | " |  | 12121 |
| Lyons and Railway Station.. | C. W. Appleford | ${ }_{2}^{2 \frac{1}{2}}$ | 6 | 12 |  |  | 13690 |
| McCready and Newbury | D. Ross | 6 | 2 | 12 |  |  | 5400 |
| McGregor and Railway Station | J. A. Aubin | ${ }_{8}^{8}$ | 12 | 12 |  |  | 9000 |
| McWilliams and Railway Station.. | W. Judge. . . . . | $\frac{3}{16}$ |  | 1 month, 18 days (from |  |  | 262 |
| Macton and Yatton.. | J. Housing | 3 | 3 |  |  |  | 7100 |
| Maguire and Railway | A. Tod | $2 \frac{1}{4}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 10000 |
| N'ahaffy and Munro. | J. O. Coles. |  | 3 | 12 | " |  | 7500 |
| Maidstone and Railway Station. | J. Robinson |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 11894 |
| Maple Lodge and Railway Station. | A. W. Sinith . | 110 yds . | 6 | 12 | " |  | 5000 |
| 3 Tar and Red Bay, | C. McFarlano. | 7 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 7700 |
| Marburg and Railway Station | J. Awford. | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 10000 |
| Marshfield and Railway Stati | o. R. Pollard |  | 6 | 12 | " |  | 7512 |
| Melbourne and Middlemiss | T. Hearns | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 12950 |
| Melbourte and Railway Station | G. IV. Sponen burg. |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 5008 |
| Metgund and Railway Station. | J. J. Bracken. | 2 | , | 12 | " |  | 6594 |
| Merlin and Railway Station.. | J. K Brethour. |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 59) 00 |
| Merlin and Tilbury | F. Scarff. | 15 | 6 | 5 |  | (to Nov. 30, '05). | 26200 |
|  | D. Doyle. | 15 | 6 | 2 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { and } 19 \text { days to } \\ & \text { Feb. } 19,06)^{\prime} . \end{aligned}$ | 10335 |
| do do | C. Palm | 15 | 6 | 4 | " | and 9 days (from |  |
| Mildınay and Railway Station | G. Herring | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 12 | 12 | " | Feb. 19, 06 ). | 17066 9638 |
| Millbank and Railway Station. | T. J. Hawthorne | 3 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 10016 |
| Miller Lake and Stokes Bay.. | S. C. Weatherhead. | 6 | 2 | 12 | " |  |  |
| Milverton and Railway Station | J. H. Schmidt | 1 | 24 | 12 | " |  | 15024 |
| Mitchell and Railway Station | J. Coppin | $\frac{3}{1}$ | 24 | 12 | " |  | 12520 |
| Mohawk and Railway Station. | J. W. Mcharen. | ${ }^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 5008 |
| Moltke and Neustadt.. | A. Dunentan | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 7800 |
| Moncrieff and Monkton. | A. Campbell | 7 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 12120 |
| Moorefield and Railway | P. Johnson. | ${ }^{4}$ | 24 | 12 | " |  | 10000 |
| 11 ur refield and Rothsay. | R. J. Lawless. | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 17500 |
| Mcorefield and Trecastle | J. Christie.. | 3 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 10000 |
| Mowretown and Railway Station. | J. Morrison. | 900 ft . | 12 | 12 | " |  | 5000 |
| Mooresville and Railway Station | J. Blommtield, sr. |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 9874 |
| Morpeth and Thamesville.. . | S. J. Poutin .... | $15 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 51700 |
| Mossley and Kailway Station. | E. R. McMurray |  | 6 | 12 | " |  | 5025 |
| Munnt Elgin and Railway Station.. | F. Gray.... |  | 12 | 3 | " | (from Apl. 1, '06) | 2496 |
| Mount Forest and Railway Station. | D. S. Allan. |  | 36 | 12 | " |  | 23005 |
| Mount Healy and Railway Station. | D. Taggart. | $4 \frac{3}{8}$ |  | 12 | " |  | 15600 |
| Mount Vernon and Railway Station | J. Cavin. | $\stackrel{2}{1}$ | 12\& 24 | 12 | " |  | 23795 |
| Muir and Vandecar.. .. . . . <br> do do | R. Thompso H. Virtue | ${ }_{2}^{21}$ | 3 | 3 9 | " | (to Sept. 30, '05). | $1000$ |
| Miul and Pinchurst.. | I. T. O'Kee | 3 | 2 | ${ }_{12}^{9}$ | " |  |  |
| Mull and Railway Station | J. H. Saddington |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 8000 |
| Muncey and Railway Station | J. A. 11 c Gregor. | 30 rods. | 12 | 12 | " |  | 1005 |

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in London Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | Name of Contractor. |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \& cts. |
| Napier and Rokeby | M. Canpb | 4 | 2 |  | mo | ths. | 5000 |
| Napier and Strathroy | R. Tompkins. | 12 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 24900 |
| New Canaan and Railway Station. | E. Neal.. | $\frac{1}{16}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 37 16 |
| New Dundee and Petersburg.... | A. Kuehler. | 10 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 28700 |
| Nithburg and Stratford ........ | W. E. Thompson | 132 | 6 | 12 |  |  | 41200 |
| Nixon and Railway Statio | C. E. Kingsbury. | 300 yds . | 12 | 12 |  |  | 6260 |
| Nober and Railway Station. do <br> do | M. Donnelly J. W. Fryer | 100 yds 100 yds | 12 | 6 |  | (to Dec. 31, '05). from | $2512$ |
| Normandale and Vittoria. | D. S. Smith | ${ }^{1}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 2490 70 |
| North Bruce and Queen Hill. | W. H. Sumpton. | $2 \frac{3}{4}$ | 3 | 12 | " |  | 7000 |
| North Buxton and Railway Station. | G. B. Shreve.... |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 4005 |
| Norwich and Railway Stn. (B.T.) do do (G.B. \&L.E.) | J. M. Wilson. do | 告 | 12 | 12 | 1 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 9526 \\ 12000 \end{array}$ |
| Oakland and Railway Station. | J. S. Crumback. | $2 \frac{7}{8}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 25000 |
| Ohsweken and Railway Station | D. Davis.. | 5 | 6 | 12 |  |  | 18845 |
| Ohsweken and Sixty-nine Corners.. | G. Nash. | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 1 | " | (from'June 1, '0f) | 321 |
| Oil City and Railway Station | G. W. Bent |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 7825 |
| Oil Springs and Railway Station | D. P. Sisk | 300 yds . | 24 | 12 | " |  | 6674 |
| Oldcastle and Railway S | M. McCarthy | 100 yds . | 6 | 12 | " |  | 2504 |
| Olinda and Ruthven | T. H. Wigle. | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 12500 |
| Oliver and Thorndale. | J, G. McLeod | 6 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 10000 |
| Oneida and Railway Station | W. Reid. | $1 \frac{1}{4}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 10000 |
| Onondago and Railway Station. | S. G. Simpson.. | 1 | 6 | 12 |  |  | 6762 |
| Ostrander and Railway Station. | W. J. S. Burns.. |  | 12 | 3 |  | (from Apl. 1, '06) | 1475 |
| Otterville and Railway Station | M. J. Lavigne.. |  | 18 | 12 |  |  | 15000 |
| Oxley and Railway Station... | T. A. Elliott ... | $6{ }^{3}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 22000 |
| Paisley and Railway Station | ग. Trelford.. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 6942 |
| Paisley and Vesta..... | A. Rose.... | $17^{2}$ | 6 R.T. | 9 |  | (to Mar. 31, '06) | 22425 |
| do do :.............. | G. Morrison. | 17 | 6 | 3 |  | from |  |
| Palnerston and Railway Station | W. Nowre |  | 48 | 12 | " |  | 12350 |
| Paquette Station and Railway Stn.. | F. Harshaw. | 33 rods. | 6 | 12 | " |  | 4069 |
| Paris and Railway Station. | M. C. Gray . | 1 | 42, 48 | 12 | " |  | 59050 |
| Paris and Street Letter Boxes | do |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 7350 |
| Park Head and Railway Station. | J. Pattison. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 7825 |
| Park Hill and Railway Station. | S. Tudor. |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 8.5 11 |
| Park Hill and Strathroy | R. McPhe | 18 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 24010 |
| Peebles and Woodstock. | O. P. Brown | $11 \frac{1}{2}$ | ${ }^{6}$ | 12 | " |  | 28500 |
| Pelee Island and Mainland. | J. E. Quick. | $26 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 \& 2 | 12 | " |  | 81538 |
| Perch St'n. and Railway Station | P. Bright. . | 5 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 5000 |
| Petrolea and Railway Station (G.T) | Grand Trunk Railway Co. . | 275 ft . | 6 | 12 | " |  | 2200 |
| do do (M.C.) | R. E. Germain. |  | 24 | 12 | " |  | 8500 |
| Petrolea and Street Letter Box ... | J. Shaw... | 120 yds . | 12 | 12 | " |  | 100 |
| Petrolea and Wilsoncroft. | E. Clemen | 63 | 2 | 12 |  |  | 10000 |
| Pike Creek and Railway Station.. | A. Parent M. Suzor. |  | 6 | 9 3 |  | $\text { (to Mar. } 31,06 \text { ) }$ <br> from | $\begin{array}{ll} 30 & 00 \\ 15 & 00 \end{array}$ |
| Pilett's Corners and Walkerville. | O. Samson |  | 3 | 2 |  | (from May 1, '06) | 670 |
|  | J. A. Menzies | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 8 |  | 14 dys. (to Mar. $14, ~ ' 06$ ). | 8030 |
| do do | J. Keyes., ..... | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 3 |  | 17 dys. (from |  |
| Plattsville and Railway Station... | E. Gatzka | $4{ }_{10}^{10}$ | 6 | 6 |  | 21 dys. (from Dec. 11, '05). | 3394 4715 |
| Point Edward and Sarnia | W. W. Mills. | 2 | 24 | 12 | " |  | 31300 |
| Pond Mills and Wilton Grove. | A. B. Murray... | 12, | 3 R.T | 12 | " |  | 9700 |
| Port Burwell and Port Rowan. | O. Barrett. | 221 |  | 12 | " |  | 48000 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24
APPENDIX B-Continued.
Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in London Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Nanie of Route. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contractor. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| Port Dover and Railway Station. . | I. Johnson. . . . |  | 30 |  |  |  |  |
| Port Figin and Railway Station... | A. C. Gilbert . | $5^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 18 | 12 | " |  | $10395$ |
|  | J. E. Graut. . . . |  | 6 | 12 | , |  |  |
| Port Franks and Thedfor | G. Burley | 6 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 7500 |
| Port Lambton and Railway Statiou | J. S. McDonald. | $\frac{1}{8}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 6000 |
| Port Rowan and Railway Station.. | F. E. Foster.. |  | 12 | 12 | 11 |  | 10009 |
| Port Ryerse and Vittoria. ....... | D. S. Sinith | $3 \frac{1}{4}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 10.50 |
| Port Stanley and Railway Station.. | P. L. Glover | + | 24 | 12 | " |  | 7000 |
| Preston and Canadian Pacific Railway Station at Galt .. .... .... | Galt Preston and Hespeler Str Rly. Co. | $3{ }_{2}^{2}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 10500 |
| Puce and Railway Station. |  |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 4506 |
| Rathu and Railway Station. | G. Steedsinan. |  | 6 | 12 | " |  | 5200 |
| Rayside and Railway Station | F. Day. | 880 yds | 6 | 12 | " |  | 5008 |
| Renton and Railway Station. | M. Chrysler . . |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 7500 |
| Renwick and Railway Station. | W. N. Thompson | 50 yds . | 12 | 12 | " |  | 4506 |
| Richwood and Rasilway Station | W. Taylor...... | ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 7825 |
| Ridgetown and Railway Stn (M.C.) do (L. | M. H. Dougherty | 2 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 12207 11894 |
| Ripley and Railway Station. .... | J. McIumis . |  | 24 | 12 | " |  | 17528 |
| Rockford and Railway Station | W. Richards... | 3 |  | 12 | " |  | 16000 |
| Rodney and Railway Station | J. S. MeGugan.. | 40 rods. | 24 | 12 | " . |  | 12520 |
| Round Plains and Waterford. | T. Kitclien.. . . . | + | 3 | 12 | " |  | 5919 |
| Ruscom Station and Railway Stn. | W. H. Kıister. | 50 yds . | 12 | 12 | " |  | 5000 |
| Ruthven and Railway Station.... | T. H. Wigle. |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 7680 |
| St. George and Railway Station | G. W. Howell | 1 | 24 | 12 | " |  | 31300 |
| St. Jacobs and Railway Station... | J. Menger | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 18 | 12 | " |  | 7512 |
| St. Joachin, River Ruscom and Railway Station | O. Janniss | 3 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 14000 |
| St. Joseph and Zurich | D. Spencer: | 4 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 11500 |
| St. Mary's and Wildwood | J. Bolton | 5 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 10000 |
| St. Paul's Station and Railway Stn. | A. Thorn. | 1 ${ }^{1+1}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 621.0 |
| St. Thomas Railway Station and Street Letter Boxes | H. Fearnley | 1 \& 14 | 84\&18 | 12 | " |  | 83170 |
| St. Thomas and Sparta | W. Butterwick. | 11 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 13450 |
| St. Thomas and Talbotville Royal. | G. Fearnley | 4 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 14500 |
| St. Williams and Railway Station. | J. Cope.. | ${ }^{3}$ | 12 | 12 | , |  | 5947 |
| Sable and Main Post Road | A. McLeish. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 11 | (to Oct. 31, 05 ) | 25.28 |
| do do | 1. (ialbraith | 2 | 3 | . | $1127$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \text { day (to Jan. } \\ & 27 \text {, } 0 \text {. } i \text {. ........ } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Salford and Railway Station. | J. R. Turne | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 3 | " (f) | (from Apl. 1, 06 ) | 1950 |
| Sandwich and Wiudsor... | Sandwich Windsor \& Amherstburg Ry. Co. | 2 | 6 |  | months | S. | 12500 |
| Sarnia and Railway Station (L.E \& D.R). | D. McCrae. |  |  | 12 | ". |  | 21000 |
| Sarnia and Port Huron. | J. McKelvey | 1 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 11.950 |
| Sarnia and Street Letter Boxes | J. Lucas. | $4 \frac{1}{6}$ | - 12 | 12 | " |  | 13070 |
| Sauble Falls and Wiarton.: | S. Hyatt. | 12 | 2 | 12 | , |  | 12500 |
| Seaforth and Railway Station | W. Somerville. |  | 36 | 3 | " (to | (to Sept. 30, '05) | 6000 |
| do do | S. Lamb | 4 | 36 | 6 3 | " ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | (to Mar. 31, '06) | 120 600 000 |
|  | T. I. Simpson.. |  | 36 | 3 |  | from ${ }^{\text {a }}$, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{6} 000$ |
| Sebringvi!le and Railway Station do do | 1I. Kaercher.... do | - | $\begin{gathered} 12 \\ 12,24 \end{gathered}$ | 3 3 |  | (to Sept. 30, '05) | 25 CO 3057 |

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in London Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.



## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in London Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.



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## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in London Postal Division, de.-Concluded.


## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## MANITOBA POSTAL DIVISION.

Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Manitoba Postal Division, made within the year ended June 30, 1906.

| Name of Route. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contractor. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | Perind. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| A berdeen and Railway Station | H. Schroder. . | 170 yds. | ${ }^{6}$ |  |  | nd 30 days (from | 4368 |
| Abernethy and Blackwood | Brooks \& Brown. | 15 | 2 | 3 |  | and 15 days (to | 4368 |
| Abernethy and Chickney (Kound |  |  |  |  |  | Oct. 15, 05 )... | 7269 |
| Route) | D. Switzer. | 21 | 1 | 12 |  |  | 24000 |
| Abernethy and Katepwe.... .... | do ..... | 12 | 2 | 12 |  |  | 23000 |
| Abernethy and Railway Station.. | J. P. Gillespie. | 50 rods. | ${ }^{6}$ | 12 |  |  | 15648 |
| Alameda and Curt Hill.. | M. Hedge... | 27 | 1 | 12 |  |  | 26000 |
| Alameda and Railway Station | R. L. Gibson.... | ${ }^{\frac{1}{8}}$ | 12 | 12 |  |  | 12480 |
| Alcester and Minto. do do | T. Armstrong. <br> M. C. Mitchell | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{array}$ | 5 7 |  | (to Nov. 30, '05). from | 4766 6673 |
|  | W. W. Donglass. | 13. | 1 | 9 |  | (tom Mch. ${ }^{\text {fr }}$ ", ${ }^{\prime} 06$ ). | ${ }^{63} 75$ |
|  | H. W. Lundy | $13 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | 3 |  | from " | 3125 |
| Alexander and Railway | J. F. Walker.. |  | 12 \& 24 | 12 | " |  | 30905 |
| Alexander and Glenella.. | S. Alexander |  | 1 | 12 | " |  | 10265 |
| Almasippi and Graysville | Mrs. S. J. Huntley. | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 15600 |
| Alpha and Fillmor | IV. H. Smelker.. | 23 | 1 | 8 | " | (from Nov. 1, 05) | 6000 |
| Altamont and Railway Statio | H. Mussell | 112 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 12480 |
| Altona and Railway Station | L. P. Yoerger |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 7500 |
| Alvena and Rosthern | A. Hryzal. | 18 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 18200 |
| Ammaheim and Muenster | R. Litkenhau | 12 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 14300 |
| Antler and Bellegarde. | F. Sylvestre | 5 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 4700 |
| Antler and Frys | J. H. Fry | 6 | 1 | 12. | " |  | 5000 |
| Antler and Railway Station. | E. Haight. | ${ }_{17}^{17}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 12000 |
| Arbakka and Stuartburn. | J. Gillies | 17 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 14000 |
| Arcola and Ossa. | J. Greatri | 39 | , | 12 |  |  | 41000 |
|  | C. Reid | 8 | 1 | 8 |  | and 3 days (to Mar. 3, '06)... | 5243 |
| do do | R. J. Morrison.. | 8 | 1 | 3 | " | and 23 dys. (from Mar. 9, '06) |  |
| Arcola and Rail way Station | T. C. Yeoward. |  | 18 | 12 |  |  | 53246 |
| Arden and Station. | M. E. Boughton. | $13^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 12 | 12 |  |  |  |
| Areyle and Woodlands | A. Smith. (x. Josling | 13 13 | 2 | 9 3 |  | (to Mar 31, '06). frou | 11250 39 00 |
| Arnaud and Carlowrie | R. Summer | 1 | 1 | . 2 | " |  | 6500 |
| Arnaud and Railway Station | E. Smith | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 15662 |
| Arnaud and Ste. Elizabeth.. | H. Fontaine. | 9 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 10400 |
| Aırow River and Orrwold. | W. Tennant | $20 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 |  |  | 2236 |
| Arrow River and Railway Siding. | do | 1 | 6 | 12 | " |  | 78.31 |
| Arthurvale and Kniee Hill Valley.. | L. Stephenson.. | 16 | 1 | 3 |  | (to Sept. 30, 05). | 1291 |
| Assissippi and Russell... .... . | J. T. Adams.. | 15 | 2 | 12 |  |  | 240 |
| d:hville and Railway Station. do do | T. A. Young | 5050 yds. | 6 | 9 3 3 |  | (to Mar. 31, '06). froin | 47 1750 150 |
| Atikokan and Railway Station | F. J. Schieder .. | 300 yds . | 6 | 12 | " |  | 4693 |
| - ubigny and Silver Plain | H. Monsseau... | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | 12 |  |  | 5900 |
| Auburnton and Oxbo | d. J. Watson.. | 14 |  | 12 | " |  | 10000 |
| Audrey and Carievale | T. J. Puffer | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 12 | " |  | 8150 |
| Austin and Railway Station | J. Willott. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Manitoba Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.



APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Manitoba Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.



## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Manitoba Postal Division, dre.-Continued.

| Nanie of Route. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contractor. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \approx \\ & \approx \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{0}{3} \\ & E= \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| Broadview and Crystal Springs | J. McDougall. | 29 | 1 | 12 mon |  | 180 0n |
| Broadview and Graytown | R. Gray. | 40 | 1 |  | and 14 days (from Feb. 15, '06) | 12843 |
| Broadview and Hillsden | E. Howarth | 12 | 1 |  | (to Dec. 31, '05). | 4940 |
| do do | G. Ross.... | 12 | 1 |  | and 14 days (to Feb. 14, '06) | 1500 |
| Broadview and Railway Station | A. L, Bro | ${ }^{8}$ | 26 | 12 |  | 30404 |
| Broken Shell and Yellow Grass | M. Garritty | 12 | 1 | 10 | (from Sept. 1, 05 ) | 9583 |
| Brookdale and Railway Station | J. W. Miller | 560 ft . | 6 | 12 |  | 7824 |
| Broombill and Melita | W. Kilkenny | 12 | 1 |  |  | 9100 |
| Brown and Morden | A. Stapel. | 13 | 1 |  |  | 7250 |
| Bru and Cypress River | A. Oliver. | $11 \frac{1}{2}$ | " |  |  | 14000 |
| Brunkild and Railway Station do do | W. M. Poersch. do | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 |  | (to Dec. $31,{ }^{\text {'05 }}$ ) from | $\begin{aligned} & 3900 \\ & 1170 \end{aligned}$ |
| Brıno and Railway Statıon. . | F. (i. Folly | 60 yds . | 6 |  | (from June 1, '06) | 391 |
| Bruxelles and Holland | G. Hutlet . | 10 | 2 | 6 | (to Dec. 31, '05). | 5500 |
| do do | H. Heignen. | 10 | 2 |  | from | 5500 |
| Buffalo Plains and Hazelwood | C. V. Shaver | 12 |  |  |  | 13000 |
| Bulyea and Railway Station | W. C. Ostrom | 500 yds . |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { and } 15 \text { days (to } \\ \text { Feb. 28, } 06 \text { ). } \end{gathered}$ | 2941 |
|  | J. W. Barlow | 500 yds . | 6 |  | from Feb. 28, 06 | 2608 |
| Bunclody and Fairfax | D. A. Rose | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 |  | (from Sept. 1, '05) | 6666 |
| Bunsville and Mulock | J. Thomas.. | 12 | 1 | 12 |  | 10000 |
| Burnbank and Elkhorn | J. JI. Cavanagh. | 8 | 2 |  |  | 15600 |
| Burnbank and Two Creeks | G. Allison.. | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 |  |  | 6430 |
| Burnside and Fox. | S. Hadley. | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 |  |  | 39 ti0 |
| Burnside and Railway Station. | J. R. Fox | $8^{\frac{1}{24}}$ | 12 |  |  | 5024 |
| Butterton and Earl Grey . | A. C. Foster |  | 1 | $5 \quad 1$ | (from Feb. 1, '06) | 3125 |
| Cameron and Railway Station | W. D. Hamilton | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 6 | 12 |  | 4500 |
| Camperville and Winnipegosis.... | J. B. Napakisit. | 35 | fth'ly. |  |  | 14.5 00 |
| Cannington Manor and Moosomin | H. King. | $43 \ddagger$ |  | 12 |  | 25000 |
| Canora and Devil's Lake. | R. R. Smith | 17 | 1 |  | and 26 days (from Aug. 6, '05)... | 9757 |
| Canora and Ebenezer | E. Barchell | $19 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 12 |  | 18200 |
| Canora and Railway Station. | J. Leitch. | 400 yds . | 12 | 12 |  | 20292 |
| Cantal and Wauchope. .. $\dot{\text { a }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | N. Menard | 12 | 1 | 12 |  | 10000 |
| Carberry and Montrose (Round Route).. | S. Shamı | 36 | 2 |  |  | 25000 |
| Carberry and Petrel. | do | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 12 |  | 10000 |
| Carberry and Railway Stations |  |  | 6 | 12 |  | 125 20 |
| do do | J. Whitelaw |  | 20 | 12 |  | $37491$ |
| Carbon and Sunnyslope. | P. P. Giesbrecht | 27 | 1 | 1 | (to July 31, 05). . | 2166 |
| Carievale and Railway Station. | E. Passino ... |  | 12 | 12 |  | 9500 |
| Carlyle and Railway Station. | E. H. Hayward. | 150 yds . | 12 | 12 | . | 15648 |
| Carman and Railway Stations. | R. Squires. .... | $\frac{1}{4}$ \& ${ }^{3}$ | 12\& 6 | 12 |  | $47 \pm 25$ |
| Carman and St. Daniels. | J. M. Aymont.. | 11 | 1 | 12 |  | 5000 |
| Carnduff and Oakley. | W. G. Lee | 11 | 1 | 12 |  | 10000 |
| Caruduff and Railway Station. | J. P. Carnduff. . | $\frac{1}{8}$ | 12 | 12 |  | 16000 |
| Carnegie and Railway Station. | W. A. Pierson. . |  | 6 |  |  | 6240 |
| Carnoustie and Wapella...... | E. Pierce. | 22 | 1 |  | ```and 8 days (to Mar. 8, '06).``` | 13036 |
| do do | W. H. Birdsell | 22 | 1 | 3 | and 23 days (from |  |
| Caron and Keelerville | W. F. Fowle | 21 | 1 |  | and 30 days (to May 30, '06) | 18296 |
| Carroll and Railway Station | J. W. Grahain. . |  | 12 | 12 |  | 24960 |
| Cartwright and Railway Station. | M. Watts |  | 12 | 12 |  | 14885 |
| Castelavery and Roblin........ .. | H. Fox..... ... | 13 | i | 2 " | (from May 1, '06) | 1733 |

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## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Manitoba Postal Division, d.c.-Continued.



## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detarl of all payments for Mail Transportation in Manitoba Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contractor. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 cts. |
| Creelman and Railway Stat | S. R. Carrothers. | 100 yds . | 6 | 12 mol |  | 8078 |
| Crescent Lake and Saltcoats | H. Y. Abra. | 33 | 1 |  |  | 20800 |
| Cressman and Humboldt | G. F. Friesen. | 32 | 1 | 4 " | (from Mar. 1, '06) | 12132 |
| Crystal City and Railway Sta | G. R. Taylor |  | 12 | 12 |  | 26292 |
| Culross and Railway Station. | P . Anderson. | $\frac{1}{5}$ | 12 | 12 |  | 6260 |
| Cupar and Dalrymple. | W. H. Fynn |  |  | 1 speci | trip. | 200 |
| Cupar and Loon Creek |  | 1 | 1 | ${ }^{3} \mathrm{mos}$ | (from April 1, 06 ) | 2600 |
| Cupar and McDonald's Hills. | J. McDonnell... | 14 | 1 |  |  |  |
| Cupar and Railway Station. | J A.McLaughlin | $\frac{1}{8}$ | 6 |  | and 16 days from Oct. 16, "05)... |  |
| arzon and Dinndu | J. Zach | 20 | 1 |  | ( to Ang. 31, '05. | 2567 |
| do do $\because$............ | P. A. Edquist | 20 | 1 |  |  | 12833 |
| Cypress River and Railway Station. | S. F. Pearce | 1 | 12 |  |  | 10016 |
| Dacotah and Railway Station | C. Wins | 250 ft . | 6 | 12 |  | 4000 |
| 1aly and Virden | W. McKenz | 10 | 1 | 12 |  | 6800 |
| Dana and Jeofeld | F. Rocheleau. | 12 | 2 | $1 \quad 1$ | (from June 1, '06) | 1666 |
| Dana and Railway Station | L. Normande. | 200 yds . | ${ }^{6}$ | $5 \quad 1$ | (from Feb. 1, '06) | 3250 |
| Danvers and Scandinavia |  | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 |  | and 13 days (to April 13, '06). . | 2050 |
| do do | J. T. Lee | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 2 | and 17 days (from |  |
| arlingford and Railway Station. |  |  |  |  |  | 867 9400 |
| do do | J. F. Crosby |  | 12 | $3 \quad$. | from " . | 3130 |
| Darlingford and Shadeland | W. Hood... | $8{ }^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | 2 | 12 |  | 15600 |
| Dauphin and Melton | H. L. Short | 12 | 1 | 12 |  | 10000 |
| Dauphin and Railway Stat | T. Jordan | ${ }^{8}$ | 28 | 12 |  | 31657 |
| Dauphin and Spruce Creek | J. A. Fishe | 9 | 1 | 12 |  | 10499 |
| Davidson and Kailway Stat | H. Barton. | $70 \mathrm{yds}$. | 12 | 12 |  | 6000 |
| Davidson and Riverview .. | C. R. Thurb | 34 |  | 3 " | (from April i, 06) | 8450 |
| Davin and McJean | X. Grad. | 10 | 1 |  |  | 11000 |
| Dead Moose Lake and Lenora Lake | H. Wessling | 12 | 1 | $5 \quad 1$ | (from Feb. 1, 06 ) |  |
| De Clare and Ruther Glen. | C. H. Lewis | 5 | 1 | 7 " | (to Jan. 31, '06). | 7150 |
| De Clare and McAuley | do | 5 | 2 |  | from | 6500 |
| Deerwood and Railway Station | A. M. Orwell. | 1 | 3 | 12 |  | 3900 |
| Deleau and Railway Statiors.. | J. B. Abraham |  | 12 | 12 |  | 6000 |
| Deloraine and Railway Station | J. (xleeson. |  | 12 | 12 |  | 15662 |
| Dempsey and Souris .......... | J. Dempsey | $10^{\circ}$ |  | 12 |  | 9000 |
| Dennington and Manor | G. Brack. | 6 | 1 | 12 |  | 6060 |
| Dermid and Devlin. | S. Shine | 6 | 2 | 12 " |  | 13000 |
| Devil's Lake and Gorlitz | R. R. Sm | 14 | 1 | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { and } 5 \text { days (to } \\ & \text { Aug. } 5,{ }^{\prime} 05 \text { ). } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Devlin and Kailway Station. | D. McRitchie. | 400 yds . | 12 | 12 |  | 78 |
| Didsbury and Sunnyslope. | P..P. Gierbrecht. | 33 | 12 | 1 | (to July 21, '05). | 2475 |
| Dinorwic and Railway Station | S. H. King. | 280 yds | 12 | 12 |  | 17500 |
| Disley and Railway Station | G. Gilmour | 140 yds | ${ }^{6}$ | 12 |  | 3000 |
| Dominion City and Railway Station | R. Taylor. |  | 12 | 12 |  | 15648 |
| Dominion City and Stuartburn | G. H. Ball \& H <br> E. Lang. | 49 | 2 | 9 | (to Mar. 31, 06 ). | 31200 |
| do do | L. Moldowan. | 49 | 2 | 3 | from | 10400 |
| Domremy and Spring Grove | G. H. Scott. | 6 | 1 | 12 |  | 52 |
| Douglas Station and Creeford (Round Route). |  | 407 | 2 | 12 |  | 23400 |
| Douglas Station and Railway Stn.. | do | ${ }^{\frac{1}{8}}$ | 12 | 12 |  | 11400 |
| Douglas Station and Woodlea..... | J. Mitchell | $9 \frac{1}{4}$ | 1 | 12 |  | 6500 |
| Drinkwater and Catching Post. | W. H. Duff. | 40 yds . | 12 | 12 |  | 780 |
| Drumague and File Hills | A. Longmore. |  | 1 | 4 " | (from Mar 1, '06) | 25 |
| Dryden and Railway Station | Mrs. I. Smith. | $\frac{1}{8}$ | 12 | 12 |  | 28170 |
| Dry River and Mariapolis. | W. Craik. | 4 | 2 | 12 |  | 65 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24
APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Manitoba Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contract.or. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dubue and Railway Station | R. Drysdale | 80 yds . | 6 |  |  | nt | $8 \mathrm{cts}$ |
| Duck Lake and Mistawasis. | M. Lepine | 66. | 2 | 12 |  |  | 83200 |
| Duck Lake and Railway Station | C. Boyer.. |  | 12 |  |  |  | 25040 |
| Duck Lake and St. Louis... | C. Racette. | 34 | 1 |  |  | (to Dec. 31, '03). | 17486 |
| usiudo do | d. Ferguso | 34 | 2 | ( |  |  | 25000 |
| Dufresne and Railway Stat | B. Laurin | 2 | 3 | 12 |  |  | 7800 |
| Dufresne and Rosewood. | J. Hourie. | 4 | 3 | 12 |  |  | 14140 |
| Dunara and Woodfield. | F. Philpott | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 |  |  | (from Dec. 1, '05) | 4375 |
| Dundurn and Railway Station | R. McCordick | 200 yds . | 12 | 12 |  |  | 1 ¢ั 00 |
| Dunrea and Langvale.. | (1. Lang | $15^{5 \frac{1}{2}}$ | 2 | 12 |  |  | 97.50 |
| Dunrea and Railway Station | A. Junlop | 165 yds . | 12 | 12 | " |  | $125 \quad 20$ |
| Iunrea and St. Felix. | A. Parent |  | 2 | 12 |  |  | 6555 |
| Dupuis and Estevan. | P. Dupuis | 27 | 1 | 5 |  | (from Feb. 1, ${ }^{\text {06 }}$ ) | (2) 50 |
| Dyment and Railway Station. | J. Olberg | 1-22 | 7 | 12 | " |  | 6024 |
| Eagle River and Railway Station | 1. Gardin |  | $\stackrel{1}{6}$ | 12 | " |  | 7500 |
| Eagleton and Sinclair Station.. | A. La Pointe | 13 | 1 | 12 |  |  | 12532 |
| Earl Grey and Railway station. | R. J. Wells. | 70 yds . | 6 | 8 | , | and 16 days(from Oct. 16, '05). . | 5319 |
| East Bay and Makinak.. | W. Coutts | 20 | 1 | 12 |  |  | 19700 |
| East Selkirk and Kreiger | J. Kreiger | 15 | 1 | 4 | " | $\begin{gathered} \text { and } 17 \text { days (to } \\ \text { Nov. } 17,(0.5) . \end{gathered}$ | 951 |
| East Selkirk and Kruger. | L. Schalme |  |  | 2 |  | $13 \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{Jan} .31,{ }^{\text {, }} 6$. | 1494 |
| East Selkirk and Libaut | L. Schalme |  |  | 5 |  | from Feb. 1, $0^{\prime} 6$. | 4999 |
| Last Selkirk and Melrose | IV. S. Eades | 6 | 1 | 10 |  | (to April 30, '06). | 4333 |
| do do | IV. O. Harris. | 6 | 1 | 2 |  | from | 867 |
| Fidelane and Pengarth. | Mrs. McKillop.. | ${ }_{5}^{9}$ | 1 | 8 |  | (from Nov. 1, '05) | 7006 |
| Eden and Clenholm..... | J. Buttertield. | 5 | 1 | 12 |  |  | 5200 |
| Eden and Railway Station. do do | T B. Willaus. | 150 yds . | 6 | ${ }_{6}$ | " | (to Dec. 31, '05) | 3900 |
|  | M. M. Scott. . | $150 \mathrm{yds}$. | 6 | (i |  | from | 3900 |
| Edraus and Railway Station | M. Watson. | 140 yds . | 6 | 12 | " |  | 6656 |
| Edraus and Rutherford | Mrs. D. ' ) ouble day | 6 | 1 | 12 | " |  |  |
| Flgin and Railway Station | O. Johnston | $\frac{1}{8}$ | 12 | 12 | " | and | 15108 |
| Filie and Railway Station | J. Bernardin | $\frac{1}{3}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 12500 |
| Elip and St. Eustache. | H. Beaudin | $6^{3}$ | , | 8 | " | (to Feb. 28, '06). | 7333 |
| do | F. Letourneau.. | 6 | 3 | 4 | " | fro | 3666 |
| Elkhorn and Heron. | J. H. Cavanagh. | 25 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 22196 |
| Flkhorn and Maryfield | T. McIndoe .. | $16 \frac{1}{2}$ | , | 12 | " |  | 14125 |
| Elkhorn and Railway Station | W. M. Cushing. | 705 yds | $14 \& 26$ | 12 |  |  | 40350 |
| Ellisboro and Wolseley.. | A. Verry | 9 | 2 | 4 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { and } 10 \text { dys (to } \\ & \text { Nov. } 10, \text { ' } 05 \text { ). } \end{aligned}$ | 5649 |
| do do | J. T. Mutrie | 9 | 2 | 7 | " | and 20 dys (fiom <br> Nov. 10, '05). |  |
| Elm Creek and New Sydenham | C. Dann | 12 | 1 | 6 |  | (fromJ an. 1, 06 ). | 150 |
| Fim Creek and Railway Station.. | T. Kemnedy . | $7^{\frac{1}{8}}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 15670 |
| Elm Valley and Reston. | A. Bonmiman. | 17 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 14000 |
| Elphinstone and Strathclair Station | J. Craig...... | 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 16172 |
| Elva and Railway Station. | C. W.McLeman |  | 2 | 12 | " |  | 15650 |
| Emerson and Halbstadt. | ${ }^{\text {J }}$. Heinrichs.. | 8 | 1 | 11 | " | (to May 31, 06 ). | 4719 |
| do do $\because \because$ | H. Loewen. | 8 | 1 | 1 | " | from ". | 625 |
|  | J. H. Vanwhort | 1 | 14 | 12 | " |  | 7300 |
| do Emo and Railway Station.......... |  |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 12520 |
| Emo and Railway Station. <br> Frwood and Railway Station | C. R. Langstaff. | 300 yds | 12 | 12 | " |  | 30000 |
| Erwood and Railway Station Esterhazy and Ohlen | I. Clyde.. | 300 yds | 2 | 12 | " |  | 9340 |
|  | J. Brunyansky. . |  |  | 10 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { and } 10 \text { dys (to } \\ & \text { May } 19,06 \text { ). } \end{aligned}$ | 13280 |
| do do | S. Kreck | 14슬 | 1 | 1 | " | and 6 dys (from |  |
| Fsterhazy and Railway Station.... | V. Flook. | 250 yds | 6 | 12 | " | May 26, 06).. | 1582 7824 |
| Fsterhazy and Sumner.:...... .. | G. Kubik. ...... | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 12 | " |  | 5040 |
| $24-\mathrm{Bl} 10 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Manitoba Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | Name <br> of Contractor. |  |  |  | Period. | Amomit. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 cts. |
| Estevan and Hill Hall | I. II. Lacke | 20 |  | 10 mos . | (from Sept. 1, 05 ) |  |
| Estevan and Railway Statio | R. S. Hoblbs | 8 |  |  |  | 27180 |
| Ethelbert and Railway Stat | (8. C. Bear | $\frac{1}{2}$ |  | 12 |  | 1504 |
| Ethelton and St. Brieux. | J. Morrow | $19^{2-3}$ | 1 | 12 |  | 14900 |
| Fairmede and IIigh View | J. A. Dorran | $22 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 12 |  |  |
| Fairfax and Railway Station | J. L. Hettle... |  | 12 | 12 |  | 22750 |
| Fannystelle and Kailway Station | J. F., (iullbault. |  |  | 12 " |  | 15662 |
| Ferndale and Welwyn Station. | J. Bvers.. - | 6 |  | 10 | (to April 30, ${ }^{\circ} 06$ ). | 6000 |
| File Mills and Lyston. | F. Brinkworth.. | 22 | 1 | $1 "$ | (to July 31, 05) | 6250 |
| Fillmore and Huronville | F. Wiggins | 13 |  | 7 | (from Dec. 1, '05). | 1250 |
| Fillmore and Mutrie | C. Carm | 17 | 1 | 4 | (to Oct. 31, 05). | 7280 |
| Fillmore and Railway Statio | H.J. McDi | 1 | 6 | 12 |  | 2600 |
| Findlay and Grand Clairiere | J. W Mackay | 6 | 2 | 12 |  | 16156 |
| Findlay and Railway Station. |  | $5{ }^{\frac{1}{16}}$ |  | 12 |  | 10000 |
| Fisher River and Icelandic River. | J. Sinclai | $50^{\circ}$ | f'thl'y |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { and } 3 \text { dys (to } \mathrm{Ap} 1 \\ 3, \\ , 06), . \end{array}$ | 74 41 |
| do do | E. Sincla | 50 | $f^{\prime} \text { thl'y }$ | 2 | and 27 dys (from April, '06) | 11448 |
| Fishing Lake and Sheh | I. F. Ode | 32 | - 1 | 12 |  | 315 50 |
| Fishing Lake and Sleipne | M. F Allchin | 20 |  | 11 | (from Aug. 1,'05) | 45500 |
| Flee Island and Migh Bluff | H. W. Coxsmith | , | 1 | 12 " |  | 11000 |
| Fleming and Railway $\begin{gathered}\text { Station } \\ \text { do }\end{gathered}$ | H. Elliot do | 770 yds | 14 $1+826$ | 3 9 9 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (to Sept. } 30,05 \text { ). } \\ & \text { from } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8000 \\ & 3915 \end{aligned}$ |
| Fletwode and Hazelwood.. | M. MeMillan | d |  | 12 |  | 27346 |
| Fletwode and Whitewood | J. A. Warner | $35 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | 12 |  | 10500 |
| Florenta and Plumas | T. McKenzie... | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | 12 |  | 54000 |
| Foam Lake and Ladstock. | A. E. (iarnham. | 15 |  | 8 | (from Nov. 1, ${ }^{05}$ ) | 5200 |
| Foam Lake and Malby. | G. Crossen. | 6 | 1 | 5 | (and Thys to Dec. 7, '05). | 9333 |
| Foley and Winnipeg Beac | J. L. Thoma | 13 | 1 | 12 |  | 12.95 |
| Forest Farm and Grove P | J. Johanson |  | 1 | 12 |  | 7500 |
| Forget and Gap View | R. J. Baxter | 9 | 1 | 12 |  | 5200 |
| Forget and Railway Station. | M. Agarent. | 85 yds | ${ }^{6}$ | 12 |  | 10800 |
| Fork River and Oakbrae | F. B. Lacey | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | 7 | (from Dec. 1, '05) | 16157 |
| Fork River and Railway Station | N. Little. |  | 4 | 12 |  | ta 50 |
| Forrest Station and Rail way Station | C. Watkins. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fort a la Corire and l'rince Albert | d. Sutherland.. | 58 |  | 12 |  | 9390 |
| Fort a la Corue and The Pas. | Hudson Bay Co. | 245 | m't'ly | $\begin{array}{rr} 12 \\ 1 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 47500 \\ & 440 \end{aligned}$ |
| Fort Alexander and St. George | L. Schanus | 6 | 1 |  | Aug. 10, 05 ) | 579 |
| Fort Alexander and Peguis.... | H. R. Halfin. | 53 |  | 3 trips |  | 3750 |
| do do | J. Cummin | 53 |  | $3{ }^{\prime \prime}$ |  | 2700 |
| Fort Francis and Isherwood. | J. Watson | 9 | 1 | 12 mont |  |  |
| Fort Trancis and Railway Station. | R. J. Marsh | ${ }^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 18 | 12. |  | 22485 |
| Fort Pelly and Plateau........ . | M. McDonald.. | 18 |  | 12 |  | 27673 |
| Fort William and Railway Station. <br> do <br> do | IV. F. Hogarth. <br> G. L. Allen. |  | 28\&14 | $\begin{array}{ll} 9 & 11 \\ 3 & " 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { (to M'ch } & 31, \\ \text { from } & 06) . \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39700 \\ & 17567 \end{aligned}$ |
| Fort William West and Railuay station. | I. S. McLea |  | 12 | 12 |  | 25000 |
| Fox Warren and Railway station. | A. Laycock. |  | 12 | 12 |  | 8000 |
| Fox Warren and St. Lazare. . | G. Hudon. | 12 | 2 | 12 |  | 15636 |
| Frames and Geysir | (x. Magnusson. | 13 |  | 12 |  | 8000 |
| Francis and Ratilway Station | 1). Mitchell. . | 400 yds |  | 10 | (to April 30, 06). | 9100 |
| do do | C. Thompson | 400 yds | ${ }_{2}$ | 2 | from 9 " | 2220 |
| ranklin and Glendiale. | W. F. Sirett | 10 | 2 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { and } 9 \text { dys (from } \\ \text { Aug. } 23,{ }^{\prime} 0 \overline{5} \text { ). } \end{gathered}$ | 13353 |
| Franklin and Mnrchison Round Route | W. Morris | 332 |  | 6 " | (from Jan. 1, 06) | 6500 |
| Franklin and Railway Station. | A. M. Anderson |  | 12 | 12 |  | 10032 |

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APPENDIX B-Continued.
Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Manitoba Postal Division, \&e.-Continued.


## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Manitoba Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.



## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Manitoba Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Nause of Route. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contractor. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| Hazcl Cliffe and Railway Station.. | Rawson \& Mc Langhlin | 300 ft . | 6 |  |  |  | 7824 |
| Hazel Ridge and Sapton | A. J. Peterson.. |  | 1 | 12 | " |  | 6450 |
| Headingly and RailwayS | I. M. Compton. |  | 12 |  | " | (to Wec. 31, 05). | 4710 |
| do do | J. L. Francis... |  | 12 |  | " fro | from "1 | 4 (i) 87 |
| Headlands and McDonald Hi | R. Luchhead. |  | 1 | 9 | " | (to Mar. 31, '06) | 10500 |
| Hecla and Icelandic River | H. Aslijurneson. | 24 | 1 | 12 | , |  | 13000 |
| Heward and Hudmore | 1. Kirk. | 8 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 6000 |
| Heward and Railway Station | N. P. Crich | 300 yds . | 6 | 12 | " |  | 10875 |
| High Bluff and Railway Station. | II. W. Coxsmith. | ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 13 | 12 | " |  | 9032 |
| Highclerc and Strassburg Station. | A. J. Burrows. | 28 | 1 | 12 | , |  | 6083 |
| Hillburn and Moosomin. | W. B. S. Green. | 20 | 2 | 12 |  |  | 28944 |
| Hill End aud Inmisfail | E. Songhurst ... | 12 | 1 | 1 | " a | and 5 day: (to Aug. 5, 1905). | 25 |
| Hill Farm and Lemberg | 'T. Clarke | 8 | 2 | 12 | " . |  | 15000 |
| Hilton and Railway Station | Mrs. J.E. Davies |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 9545 |
| Hirsch and Railway Station. | M. Berner |  | 4 | 12 | " |  | 100 O! |
| Hir\%el and Pheasant Forks | S. Good | 20 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 15000 |
| Hitchcock and Catching Post | N. Dupuis, | 125 yds . | 7 | 12 | " |  | 2624 |
| Holland and Railway station | J. J. Pearson. |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 20004 |
| Itolnfield and Railway Station | F. J. Messner |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 11745 |
| Homewood and Railway Station. | IV. Brown | 126 yds. | 6 | 12 | " |  | 6240 |
| Hoodoo and Leufeld. | J. Hanacek | 12 | 1 |  | ${ }^{\prime}$ (t | (to Aug. 31, '05) | 2417 |
| do do | B. Olitier | 12 | 1 | 10 |  | from " | 8333 |
| Howell and Railway Station | L. A. Lapreniere |  | 6 | 5 | " (f | (from Feb. 1, '06) | 2600 |
| Humboldt and Railway Station. |  | 100 yds . | 4 \& 6 | 4 |  | and 17 dys. (to Nov. 17, '05) | 2218 |
| do do | I. W. Lowes. | 400 yds . | 6 \& 12 | 7 | a | and 13 dys. (from |  |
| Hunn's Valley and Minnedos | L. Kovacs | 22 | 1 |  | ( | (to Dec. 31, 05 ) | 5500 |
| Hyde Park and Roseisle. | E. Gritfith | ; | 1 | 12 | " . |  | 4680 |
| Hyder and Ninga. | Moore \& Edwards: | 8 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 13000 |
| Hymers and O'Connor | R. A. Winslow. | 5 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 12000 |
| Hymers and Railway Station | G. E. Hymers | $50 \mathrm{yds}$. | 4 | 12 | " |  | 5000 |
| Hymers and South Gillies. | M. Couch. | 5 | 1 |  | " (f | (from April 1, (05) | 1000 |
| Icelandic River and Norway House. | D. C. McTavish. | 300 | ft'nly. |  | rips |  | 10000 |
| Icelandic Riverand Winnipeg Beach | B. Anderson. | 51 | 2 |  | nonths |  | 1,019 23 |
| Ideal and Radway | A. C. Jeffrey ... | 8 | 1 |  | 11 (f | (from Nor. 1, 05) | 29) 33 |
| Ignace and Railway station | .J. Davies. |  | 12 | 12 | " . |  | 8022 |
| Indian Head and Railway Station.. | A. Leach . . . . . |  | 21 | 12 | " |  | 46136 |
| Indian Ford and Rathwell. | Mrs. A. Sturton. | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 |  | " |  | 12500 |
| Indian Syrings and Railway Station. | J. C. Toutant... | 25 yds. | 6 |  | " |  | 3600 |
| Ingleside and Willow Range | W. .J. William.. |  | 1 |  | " |  | 5200 |
| Ingolf and Catching Post | R. M. McDonald |  | 12 | 12 |  |  | 6000 |
| Innisfail and Knee Hill Valley | G. R. McLaren. | 15 | 2 |  | rip |  | 300 |
| do do | N. W. Stiles | 15 | 2 |  |  |  | 300 |
| do do | G. R. McLaren. | 15 | , |  | rips |  | 3000 |
| Imuisfail and Mayton. | M. Irwin. | 21 | 2 |  | mos. (t | (to sept. 30, 05) | 58.50 |
| Insinger and Railway Station. | J. Prouse. | $1{ }_{2}^{1}$ |  | 12 | " |  | 5200 |
| Invermay and Railway Station. | H. Turner | 100 yds . | 1 |  | 11 | (to Aug. 31, '95) | 450 |
| do do | O. Turner | 100 yds. | 4 | 10 |  | from " | 8799 |
| Invermay and Sheho. | F. Tulloch | $18^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 1 |  | 11 (t | (to July 31, '05) | 1458 |
| Invermay and Sluggett....... | C. Sluggett | 25 | 1 |  | " (f | (from Apr. 1, '06) | 7500 |
| Kakabeka and Catching Post. | W. R. Buttars.. | $\frac{1}{8}$ | 6 |  | $\text { " } \quad \text { a }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { and } 11 \text { dys. (to } \\ & \text { May 11, } 06 \text { ). } \end{aligned}$ | 3019 |

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Manitoba Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.



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## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Manitoba Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.


## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Manitoba Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

## APPENDIX B-C'ontinued.

## Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Manitoba Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.



## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Manitoba Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Manitoba Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contractor. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \Xi \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & =0 \\ & =0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{2}{3} \\ & =2 \\ & =2 \\ & \vdots \\ & y \end{aligned}$ |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | s cts. |
| Paswegin and Kailway station. | W. Cillanders. | 160 ft . | $4 \& 6$ | 8 mos . | (from Nov. 1, '05) | 19 T2 |
| Peguis and St. (xeorge | (x. Cummings | 59 | 1 | $6 \quad 1$ | (to Jan. 31, ©03) | 24539 |
| Peguis and Selkirk. | W. Robinson. |  | 2 |  |  | 9223 |
| Pendemis and Railway Station | C. Fox | $200 \mathrm{yds}$. | 6 | 12 |  | 7800 |
| Pengarth and Strasburg ... | H. Schwandt | 15 | 1 | 4 | (to Oct. 31, '05) | 7200 |
| Pense and Kailway Station | S. G, Marling. |  | 26 | 12 |  | 1304 |
| Pense and Stony Beach. | do | 17 | 2 | 12 |  | 24.548 |
| Percival and Catching Post | D. McKenzie. | 5. yds. | 6 | 12 |  | 7521 |
| P'ettapiece and Kailway Statio | F. W. Giles..... | 200 ft . | 12 | 12 |  | 10000 |
| Pierson and Railway Station | (i. A. Bremner. . |  | 12 | 12 |  | 10971 |
| Pigeon Lake and Railway Station. | F. Pattenaude | $9!$ | 3 | 12 |  | $15 \% 00$ |
| Pilot Butte and Railway Station. . | B. Holden | 100 yds . | (i) | 12 |  | 61 \% 4 |
| Pilot Mound and Railway Station.. | J. B. Baird |  | 12 | 12 |  | 20000 |
| Pine River Station and Ky. Station | M. McLean. | 100 yds . | 2 | 12 |  | 10 (0) |
| Pine Valley and Vassar. | P. Palmason |  | 2 | 12 |  | 9360 |
| Pinewood and Railway Station | C. J. O'Neill | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 12 | 12 |  | 15650 |
| Pinto and Railway Station.. | F. H. I agg \& R. Robertson . | 50 yds . | 14 | $2 \quad 1$ | (from May 1, '16) | 6 |
| l'ipestone and Railway Station | Stewart Brothers |  | 12 | 12 |  | 15650 |
| P'ipestone and Shilson | do | 10 | 1 | 12 |  | 84 06) |
| Plain View and Willowbrook | D. E. Strevell | 12 | 2 | 12 |  | 13.500 |
| Plateau and White Hawk | L. Simair. | 14 | 1 | 12 |  | 11.) 0.5 |
| Plunas and Railway Station | W. D. Lamb | $\frac{1}{8}$ | 12 | 12 |  | 9787 |
| Plum Coulte and Railway Station | J. A. Mactav |  | 12 | 12 |  | 15000 |
| Pomeroy and Roland. | F. Sutton | 5 | 1 | 12 |  | 5500 |
| Poplar Point and Railway Station | M. H. Ritchie |  | 12 | 12 |  | 18500 |
| Poplar l'oint and St. Ambroise. | R. Flamand | $17 \frac{1}{1}$ |  | 4 | (to Oct. 31, ©5.) | 2600 |
| Portage la Prairie and Railway Station (C.N) | R. Ferguson | 172 | 12 | 12 |  |  |
| Portage la Prairie and Railway Station (C. P.). | do | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 | 12 |  | 40521 |
| Portage la Prairie and Street Letter Boxes | F. Ridler | 4 | 20 | 12 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 12 | 12 |  |  |
| do do (C.P | C. A. Herron |  | $14 \& 29$ | 12 |  |  |
| Prairie Grove and Railway Station | R. Dunlop. | $4 \frac{7}{2}$ |  | 12 |  | 15600 |
| Prairie Rose and Watson .. ...... | I. J. White | 26 | 1 | 2 | (from llay 1,06.) | 4916 |
| P'rince Albert and Railway Station. |  | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 12 | 10 | and 13 days (to May 13, 06). | 54171 |
| do do | S. Hellier | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 1 " | and 18 days (from |  |
| Prince Albert and Shell Brook. |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}7120 \\ 50 & 00\end{array}$ |
|  | G. W. McComas | $30$ | 2 | $15 \mathrm{dys}$ | $\text { (to Oct. } 15,05)$ | 2038 |
|  | J. Cadieu |  | 2 | 8 mo | hs and 16 d. (from |  |
| Prince Albert and Star City. | W. McDonald. | 115 | 2 | 2 | Oct. 15, 05.). and 15 dys. (to | 35462 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Sept. 15, '05).. | 36636 |
| Purvis and Railway Station | A. Hyslop. | 200 ft . | 1\&6 | 12 " |  | $\begin{array}{r} 10400 \\ 32 \end{array}$ |
| Qu'Appelle and South Qu'Appelle. | Creamer Bros. | 18 | 6 | . 12 |  | 44000 |
| (2u'Appelle and Wishart. | W. A. Heubach. | $71 \frac{1}{6}$ | 1 | 3 | (to Sept. 30, 05.) | 14000 |
| do do | H. \& J. Shannon | $76 \frac{1}{4}$ |  | $9 \quad 1$ | from | 39000 |
| Quarrel and Skafse Wheen's Valley and Winnipeg | A. H. Shervin | 26 | 1 | 2 | ( to Ang. 31, 05.) | 2816 |
| (Yneen's Valley and Winnipeg. | W.H. Hemmings | ${ }^{3!59}$ |  |  | (from Dec. 1, 05.) | 37758 |
| Rainy River and Railway Station | A. K. Thom. . . | 160 yds . | 1 \& 6 | 12 |  | 14. 85 |
| Rainy River and Rapid River. . . | A. J. Hunter | 8 | 12 | 12 |  | 312 130 000 |

## APPENDIX B--Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Manitoba Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | Name of Contractor: |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| Ranchvale and Solsgirtlt, | (f. Beirnes | 23 | 2 |  | mont | 31200 |
| Rapid City and Railway Station. | J. B. M. Dunoon | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 18 | 12 | " | 23400 |
| Rathwell and Railway Station. | T. C. Forbes. |  | 12 | 12 | " | 15072 |
| Reaburn and Railway Station | G. Main. |  | 12 | 12 | " | 15600 |
| Red Jacket and Railway Station. | . J C. Buck |  | 6 | 12 | " | 8204 |
| Redpath and Tantallon. . . . . . . . | A. McMillan | 13 | 1 | 12 | " | 14300 |
| Rediers and Railway Station | R. Fergison. | 100 yds . | 12 | 12 | " | 10608 |
| Redvers and Rose Plain. | E. Dymond. | 16 |  | 12 | " | 14500 |
| Redvers and St. Antoine | M. Bertrand | 10 | 1 | 12 |  | 10400 |
| Regina and Fairy Hill (R.R | G. Mollard | 62, ${ }^{1}$ | 1 | 12 | " | 40500 |
| Regina and Railway Station. | W. Kussell |  | 46844 |  | " | 1,041 10 |
| Regina and Street Letter Boxes. |  | $4 \frac{1}{4}$ \& $2 \frac{1}{4}$ | G |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { " \& } 26 \text { days (fron } \\ \text { Oct. } 6,05 \text { ).... } \end{gathered}$ | 7250 |
| do do | S. Walton | $4 \frac{1}{4}$ | 1 |  |  | 1500 |
| do do | G. E. Simond | $4 \frac{1}{4}$ | 1 | 13 |  | 75 |
| Regina and Wascana | W. Howland | 12 |  |  | months | 10300 |
| Rennie and Catching l'ost | L. W. Hart. | 300 yds . | 12 | 12 | " .. | 1212 |
| Reston and Railway Station. . . | W.H. Mc Dougall |  | 12 | 12 | " | 10032 |
| Richer and Ste. Anne des Chenes | J. Hupé. |  |  | 12 |  | 8000 |
|  |  | 28 | 1 |  | " and 11 days (to June 11, 06 ).. | 18954 |
|  | A. J. Currie | 28 | 1 |  | dys. from | 1800 |
| Ridgeway and Railway Station | J. Duntield | 2 | 2 |  | dontrs. | 10400 |
| Riding Mountain and Railway Sta. | A. H. Scouten | , | 6 | 12 | " | 7800 |
| Riding Mountain and Roskeen. | A. Dunlop.. | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 12 | " . | 5200 |
| Richot and St. Boniface. | S. J. St. Germain | 7 |  | 12 | " | 15000 |
| Roblin and Railway Station | A. W. Forfar. | 150 yds . | 46812 | 12 | , | 9092 |
| Roblin and Tumbell. | H. Fox | 8 | 1 | 10 | " (to Apl. 30, 06.) | 6666 |
| Roblin and Zorra | J. Hunter ..... | 10 | 1 | 10 | " (fromisept. 1, '05) | 6666 |
| Rocanville and Railway Station. | A. H. R. Bastien | $400 \mathrm{yds}$. | 6 | 12 | " ....... ........ | 7824 |
| Roche Percee and Railway Station. | M. T. Knight. | 200 yds . | 14 | 12 | " | 10000 |
| Rokeby Station and Railway Sta | A. H. Walker | 140 yds. | 12 | 12 | " | 15648 |
| Roland and Railway Station .. | W. H. Lowe |  | 12 | 12 | " | 11268 |
| Rosebank and Railway Station | A. H. Baker |  | 12 | 12 |  | 8600 |
| Rosehill Station and Railway Sta. | s. Rands | $80 \mathrm{yds}$. |  | 3 | 11 (to Oct. 31, $0 \mathbf{0}$. | 1170 |
| Roseisle and Railway Sitation do do | E. Griffith W. C. Galbraith | 150 yds . 150 yds . | 12 | 10 2 | " (to April 30, '06. <br> " from | $\begin{aligned} & 4333 \\ & 1565 \end{aligned}$ |
| Rosenfeld and Railway Station | S. B. Acheson . |  | 24 | 12 | " ........... | 13544 |
| Rosenort and Railway Station. | I. Harms | $4 \frac{3}{3}$ | 2 | 12 | " ....... ......... | 9000 |
| Rossendale and Railway Station. | .J. Cook | 340 yds . | 6 | 3 | 11 and 28 dys. (trom March 4, 06). . |  |
| Rosser and Railway Station | H. .J. Beache |  | 12 | 12 | " ............ .... | 7010 |
| Rosthern and Railway Station. | W. Rempel. |  | 12 | 12 | " | 31008 |
| Rosthern and Tiefengrund..... | J. J. Dyck. | $15 \frac{1}{1}$ | 1 | 12 | " | 6500 |
| do do . | P. Regier. | $15 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 12 | " . | 7000 |
| Rosthern and Waldheim | D. Nenfeld .... | 16 | 2 | 12 | " | 162.92 |
| Roulean and Railway Station - | S. R. Johnston. | $\frac{1}{1}$ | 14 | 12 | " . | 9100 |
| Rountliwaite and Railway Station. | J. Martin...... |  | 6 \& 12 | 12 | " | 14914 |
| Routledge and Railway Station. | L. Lambourn. |  | 3 | 12 | " | 3120 |
| Royal and Railway Station... |  | 5 | ${ }^{2}$ | 12 | (to Sert | 10000 |
| Russell and Railway Station. | B. Phillips. |  | 12 | 3 | " (to Sept. 30, '05.) | 7825 |
| do do | G. Wishart. |  | 12 |  | " from | $23+75$ |
| Russell and Shellmouth | W. H. Allbright | $14 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " ............ | 32000 |
| Russell and Snake Creek | A. Newton. | $15 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 12 | , | 11480 |
| Ruther Glen and Railway Station. . | R. A. Miller | 100 yds . | 6 |  | " (to Jan. 31, '06.) | 4935 |
| St. Adolphe, Glenlea and Roy al. | Woods \& Lewis. |  |  |  | Special trip | 600 |
| St. Adolphe and Railway Station. | U. Delorme | 2 | 2 |  | months. | 6500 |
| Ste. Agathe and Railway Station. | P. Beaudoin. | 1 | 12 |  | (to Aug. 31, '05.) | 2124 |

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Manitoba Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contractor. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | Period. | dmount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ste. Agathe and Railway Station | A. Dorg | 1 | 12 | 10 mos . | from Aug. 31, '05 | $8 \text { cts. }$ |
| Ste. Anne des Chenes and Ry. Sta. | F. Hebert | 1 | 12 |  |  | 201; 58 |
| Ste. Anne des Chenes and St. Raymond. | W. Smith. | $4 \frac{1}{3}$ |  |  | from Oct. 1, ${ }^{\circ} 05$. | 3000 |
| St. Bonitace and Railway Station. do do | J. T. Leveque |  |  | $14 \text { days }$ | (to July 14. 05.). | 296 |
|  |  | ${ }^{+}$ |  |  | July 14, '05.).. | 7504 |
| St. Boniface and Winnipeg | do | 1 | 18 | 12 |  | 438 |
| St. Charles and Wimnipeg, | Alloway \& Champion. | 8 | 31 | 12 |  | 31200 |
| St. Claude and Kailway Station | E. I. Fayollat. . | $\frac{1}{10}$ | 12 | 12 |  | 93.90 |
| St. Jean Baptiste and Railway Stn. | E. Coneanlt.. |  | 12 |  |  | 9000 |
| St. Lanrent and Railway Station.. | A. G. Hepworth | $\frac{1}{3}$ | 4 | $4$ | and 19 dys . (from Sept. 12, '05). | (8) 26 |
| St. Leon and Somerset | P. Payett | 7 | 2 | 12 |  | 9800 |
| St. Malo and Railway Station. | J. Gladı. | $6 \frac{1}{3}$ | 6 | 12 |  | 21666 |
| St. Norbert and Bailway Station. | P. M. Mori |  | 12 | 10 | (to April 30, '06) | 5000 |
| do do .. | O. Pirson. |  | 12 | 2 |  | 10.0 |
| St. Ouens and Catching Post | H. A. Gibson |  | 14 | 12 |  | 9933 |
| St. Vital and Winnipeg | IJ, Nisbet. | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | 12 |  | (60) |
| Saltcoats and Railway Station | E. Bolton |  | 12 | 12 |  | 27086 |
| Saltcoats and Stornoway | $V$. Dures | 19 | 1 | 12 |  | 12700 |
| Sandilands and Railway Station | I'. W. Keimer | 160 yds . | 6 | 12 |  | 30.00 |
| Sapton and Tyndall. | A. J. Peterson | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | 11 | 12 |  | 5200 |
| Saskatoon and Railway Station | A. Bowerman |  | 12 | 12 |  | 31325 |
| Savanne and Railway Station.. | F. J. Beddome |  |  | 9 | (to Mar. 31, '06 | 11750 |
|  | G. Mcdlpine... |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { and } 24 \text { days (to } \\ & \text { May } 24,06)^{2} \text {. } \end{aligned}$ | 2314 |
| do do | W. J. Mitchell. | 4 | 12 | 1 | and $\overline{7}$ days (to June 30, wis) |  |
| Seamo and Veestfold | A. M. Freeman | T |  | 12 |  | 4600 |
| Siedley and Railway Station | R. Irwin | $300 \mathrm{yds}$. | ${ }^{6}$ | 8 | (to Feb. 28, 065) | 7280 |
| do do | C. Becker | 300 yds . | 6 |  | (to May 31, '01). | 3000 |
| Selkirk and East Selkirk Railway |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Station .. ........... do do | G. S. Dickinson. Lillidge Bros. | $\begin{aligned} & 2^{3} \\ & 2_{4}^{3} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 28 \\ 28 \& 141 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 10 \end{array}$ | (to Aug. 31, '05). from | 7950 |
| Selkirk and Railway Station. |  |  |  | 12 |  | +824 |
| Selkirk and Winnipeg.... | G. S. Dichinson | 25. | 61 | 12 |  | 1,907 99 |
| Sewell and Railway station | I. McLean.. . . . |  | 12 | 12 |  | 6000 |
| Shanawan and Railway Station | W. Ramsden. | 100 yds. | 12 | 12 |  | 1500 |
| Sheho and Railway Sitation | J. T. Enright. | 275 yds. | 4 | 12 |  | 5200 |
| Shenston andStratton Statio | J. Potter. | 73 | 2 | 12 |  | 10100 |
| Shiperlay and starbuck | A. Lesperance | 7 | 1 | 12 |  | 7000 |
| Shoal Lake and Railway Station. | C. S. Castell | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 12 | 12 |  | 17215 |
| Siduey and Railway Station. | T. Babb | $\frac{1}{12}$ | 12 | 12 |  | 9076 |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 1$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { and } 14 \text { days (to } \\ & \text { May } 14,06 \text { ).. } \end{aligned}$ | 3265 |
| do do | Jones \& Wood | $1^{17}$ | ${ }_{6}$ | $1 \quad$ | and 17 dys. firom Mity 14, 0(i). |  |
| Silver Momntain and Railway Stn. | IV. W. Wrilson. | 200 yds . |  | 12 | and arrears.. . . | 19.96 |
| Silver l'lains and Railway Station | W. Elliott | $1{ }^{1 / 3}$ | 6 | 12 |  | 3000 |
| Simclair Station and Railway Stn | J. Milton. |  | 12 | 12 |  | 15062 |
| Sinclair Station and Sproule. | W. D. Wilson.. | 13 | 1 | 12 |  | 11000 |
| Sintaluta and Railway Station. | D. J. Dutton... | \% | 21 | 12 |  | $3+20$ |
| Slaafse and Viking. | L. H. Kenepp | 74 | 1 | 16 days | (to July 16, '05). | 2152 |
| Slate River Valley and Ry. Stu | A. W. Trewin.. |  | 2 | 12 mont |  | 13100 |
| Sleeman and Railway Station | G. Sleeman. | 50 yds . | 12 | $1{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | (from . Tune 1,'06) | 521 |
| Snow Hake and Railway Station | 16. Shilson. | (2i) yds. | $4 \& 6$ | 12 | and arrears.... | 5481 |
| Solsgirth and Ralway Station. | J. C. Anderson.. |  | 12 | 12 |  | 120 |
| Somerset and Eiailway Station Souris and Railway Station... | R. W. McMorras | $\frac{1}{8}$ | 12 \&24 | 12 | and arrears..... | 10172 |

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Manitoba Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Manitoba Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.



APPENDIX B-Continued.
Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Manitoba Postal Division, dc.-Concluderl.


## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## CALGARY POSTAL DIVISION.

Detall of all Payments for Mail Transportation in Calgary Postal Division, made within the Year ended June 30, 1906.


## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Derail of all payments for Mail Transportation in. Calgary Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contractor. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| Battleford and Saska | T. Dewar. . | 89 | 4, 1 | $6 \text { mos. and } 22 \text { dys. (to }$ | 2,840 43 |
|  |  | 89 | 1 |  |  |
| Battleford and Swallmore | do | 41 | 1 | 1 mos. (from June 1, '0G) | 4000 |
| Battleford and Wardensvill | W. A. Murphy.. | 50, 64, 69 | 1 | 12 " (to May 31, '06) | 66631 |
| Battle River and Lewisville | F. M. Walk | 9 | 2 | $3 \quad$ (fromApril 1, ${ }^{0} 06$ ) | 4625 |
| Bayard and Railway Station. | F. P. Davis. | 100 yds | 3 | 9 " (to Mar. 31, '06) | 3750 |
| Baynes Lake and Railway Station.. | E. Dilse. | 1 | 3 | 12 " ... .. .... .... | 7800 |
|  | E. Bonin. | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 " $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 13900 |
| Beaver and Railway Station... | R. H. McI | $0^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 6 | 3 " (to Sept. 30, '05) | $2409$ |
| Beaver Hills and Fort Saskatchewan | (\%. Doze |  | 2 | 12 " $12 . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 14300 |
| Beaver Lake to Fort Saskatchewan and Fort Saskatchewan to Logan. | S. Hanson | 44, 45 | 1, ? | 10 days (to June 10, '06).. | 2672 |
| Beaver Lake and Kolomea | P. Svarich | 10 | f't'l'y. | 12 months. | 5000 |
| Beaver Lake and Krakow. | $1{ }^{1}$ Olstew: | 13 |  | 12 | 10400 |
| Belvedere and Riviere Qui Barre... | R. Telfer. | 35 | 1 | 10 " and 7dys.(toMay 7). | 21291 |
| do do | R. | 35 | 1 | 1 " and 24 dys. (from May 7). | 3709 |
| Bismark and Fairy |  | 8 | 1 | $4 \quad \text { " and } 23 \text { dys. (to }$ | 2380 |
| mark and Ferry | C. R | S | 1 | 7 " and 7 dys. (from | 3620 |
| Bitten Lake and New Sarep | M. Thompso | 15 | 1 | 12 " ….... | 10400 |
| Bittern Lake and Rosenroll. | E. C. Roper | 6 | 2 | ${ }^{9} 11$ (to Mar. 31, 06) | 9375 |
| Bittern Lake Railway Station | do - | ${ }^{6}$ | 2 | 3 " from | 3172 |
| Blackfalds and Railuay Station. | IV. Waghorn | 275 yds . | 12 | 12 " | 15650 |
| Blackfoot Hills and Rail way Station | G. Truscott... . |  | 12 | 3 " (from Apl. 1, '06) | 7800 |
| B'airmore and Railway Station.... | 1. F. Lyon. | 100 ft . | 14 |  | 10999 |
| Blumenan and Dora.... . | W. A Klamroth | 18 | 1 | 8 " (to Feb. 28, 06 | 6666 |
| Bon Accord and Namao | T. A. Mulligan.. | 12 |  | 12 | 15000 |
| Bonnie Glen and Millet. | R. Sheplard. ... | 26 | 1 | 11 " (from Aug. 1,'05) | 16041 |
| Borden and Halcyonia | 1. Macpherson.. | 12 | 1 | $1{ }^{1} \quad$ (from June 1, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ) | 866 |
| Borden and Lovell. |  | 4 | 1 | $\begin{gathered} 2 \text { " and } 24 \text { dys (to } \\ \text { May } 31, \text { '06). } \end{gathered}$ | 2122 |
| Borden and Railway Station. | B. Cl |  | 6 | 3 " and $2 \dot{\gamma}$ dys (from Mar. 5, ${ }^{\circ} 06$ ). |  |
| Bowden and Mountain | J. A | 19 | 1 | Mar. 5, '06)... 6 " and 17 dys. (from | 4875 |
| d |  |  |  | (1) Dec. 15, '(5).. | 5680 |
| Bowden and Railway | H. E. Shen | 100 yds | 12 | " and 10 dys. (to Apl. 10, '06). . | 9720 |
| do do | F. A | 100 yds | 12 | " and 20 dys . (from |  |
| Bowell and Catching Post. | F. C. Woollson. | 300 yds . | 7 | Apl. 10, '0fi) . . <br> 7 " and 16 dys. (from Nov. 15, '05). | 3203 <br> 57 <br> 7 |
| Bow Island and Catchi | J. W. H |  | 7 | 12 " ….. | 9124 |
| Brant and Hickshurg | ( ${ }_{\text {c }}$ Hicks. | 8 | 1 | 5 " (from Fel. 1, 06 ) | 3125 |
| Brant and High River. | W. B Parker.. | 20 | 2 | 12 " .... in ...... | 23200 |
|  |  | 42 | 1 | $6 \text { " and } 11 \text { dys. (tu }$ | 26209 |
| do do | F. .J. Palin | 42 | 1 | 11 and 20 dys. (to Feb. 28, 06 |  |
| Bresaylor and Lailway Station | J. Taylor | 6 | , | 1 " (to Apl. 30, ', (i) | 50 (10) |
| do do | P. Tay | ${ }_{6}$ | 6 | $1{ }^{\prime \prime}$ (to Mlay 31, '06) | 9450 |
| do do | do | 6 | 1 | 21 days (to June 21, '06) | 1050 |
| do do | A. Taylor | \% | 1 | 9 days from "1 | 100 |
| Briercrest and Drinkwater. . | B. T. Jacques. | 10 | 1 | 12 " | 7500 |
| Brook and Point on Lacombe and Lamerton Trail. | J. B. Bellhonsp.. |  |  | 9 " (to Mar. 31, '06) | 066 |
| Brook's Station and Railway Stn | E. M. Crooker | 300 yd | 14 | 12 | 5000 |

APPENDIX B-Continued.
I Etail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Calgary Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.


## APPENDIX B-Continucd.

Detarl of all payments for Mail Transportation in Calgary Postal Division,
\&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contractor. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| Chipman and Railway Station. | J. Kirkpatrick | 185 yds . | 6 |  |  | (from May 1, '06) | $79^{5}$ |
| Claresholm and Elinor . .. . | I). Wendeltoe. | 15 | 1 | 12 |  |  | 13000 |
| Claresholmı and Lyndon | W. A. Lyndon. | 15 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 25000 |
| Claresholm and Mleadow | J. J. Duck. . | 12 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 31200 |
| Claresholm and New Oxley | F. Elliott \& Co | 5 | 2 | 12 |  |  | 16900 |
| Claresholm and Railway Station | W. Moffat...... | 133 yds . | 12 |  |  | (to Mar. 31, ©06) | 11700 |
| do do | G. Simpson. | 133 yds. | 12 |  |  |  | 3900 |
| Coal Banks and Trenville. | J. C. Trenaman. | 13 | 1 | 6 |  | (to Apl. 30, 06 ).. | $649^{9}$ |
| Coal Creek and Fernie | H. J. Johnson . | 5 | 6 | 12 | " |  | $3100^{0}$ |
| Cochrane and Dog Pound | A. Dalgleish \& A. R. McKay. | 22 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 22300 |
| Corchrane and Lochend | A. Dalgleish.... | 15 | 1 | 12 | , |  | 15600 |
| Cochrane and Railway Station | C. WV. Fisher | - ${ }^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 14 | 12 | " |  | 25000 |
| Coleman and Railway Station | H. Cameron | 250 yds . | 14 | 12 | " |  | 36000 |
| Coleridge and Catching Post. | R. Mclewen |  | 3 | 12 | " |  | 6500 |
| Conjuring Creek and Leduc. | E. Walton. | 22 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 34500 |
| Cooking Lake and Strathcona | D. Morehouse. | 22 | 1 | 11 | " | (from Aug. 1, 05 ) | 9533 |
| Coutts and Railway Station. | H. Tennant. |  | 6 | 12 |  |  | 3763 |
| Cowley and Livingston.. | H. R. Parker. | 18 | 2 | 12 | , |  | 31200 |
| Cowley and Railway Station. | J. E. Divison. | 100 yds . | 14 | 12 | " |  | 18262 |
| Craig and Markerville | J. O. Johnson | 8 | 1 | 11 |  | (from Aug. 1, ${ }^{\prime} 05$ ) | 4484 |
| Craig and West Bridgeford | A. Bryan.... | 34 | 1 | 5 |  | (from Feb. 1, '06) | 6250 |
| Cranbrook and Golden . | R. Kimpton | 175 | 1 | 12 | 1 |  | 3,000 00 |
| Cranbrook and Railway Station (C.N.P.) | G. C. Beatt | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 14 | 12 | " |  | 35000 |
| Cranbrook and Railway Station (N.S.) | R. E. Beat |  | 6, 12 | 12 |  |  | 8150 |
| Crane Lake and Kailway Station. . . | S. W. Dean. | 10 yds . | 14 | 6 | " | (to Dec. 31, '05)' | 1250 |
| do | M. J. Merrihew. | 10 yds. | 14 | 6 | " | from "̈r |  |
| Creston and Railway Statio | F. G. Little | 200 ft . | 12 | 1 | " | (to July 31, '05) | 1304 |
| d) do | W.H. Crawford. | 200 ft . | 12 | 11 | " | from | 14350 |
| Crossfield and Railway Station | J.A. Sutherland. | 150 yds. | 12 | 12 | " |  | 11520 |
| Crowfoot and Catching Post. . | W. H. Palmer. | 200 ft . | - | 9 | " | (to Mar. 31, '06).' | 5250 |
| Crows Nest and Catching Post. . | A. Good... | 235 yds. | 7 | 12 | " |  |  |
| Cut Bank and Leavings...... . | F. (xarrow | 5 | 1 | 12 | " |  |  |
| Delisle and Gladys. | C. Plester | 18 | 2 | 2 | " | (from May 1, 06 ) | 6715 |
| Delnorte and Railway Station | J. J. Norris | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 1 |  | and 11 days (from May 21, '06) . |  |
| Delisle and Viking | L. H. Ken | 22 | 1 | 1 | " | (from June 1, 06 ) | 1291 |
| Denholnı and Railway Station. | C. Fausett. | 186 ft . | 6 | 3 | " | (from Apl. 1, '06) | 1950 |
| De Winton and Gladys.... | H. McNeill | 17 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 31200 |
| De Winton and Railway Station. | do |  | 2 | 12 | " |  | 16040 |
| Didsbury and Carbon.... | C. A. Robertson. | $114{ }^{\text {d }}$ | 1 | 5 | " | (from Feb. 1, '06) | 21527 |
| Didsbury and Kansas.. | S. Hohnquist . | 11 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 15500 |
| Didsbury and Neapolis | H. Metcalfe | 15 | 1 | 5 | " | (to Mar. 31, '06). | 4899 |
| Didsbury and Railway Station. | D. S. Shantz. |  | 12, 24 | 12 |  |  | 18050 |
| Dinton and Gladys. | I. Laycroft. | 9 | , | 7 | " | (to Jan. 31, '06). | 4958 |
| Dinwoodie and Gilpin | R. Dinwoodie. | 18 | 1 | 11 | , | (to May 31, '06). | 18333 |
| Dinwoodie and Mannville | J. F. Kerr. . . | 33 | 1 | 10 |  | $\text { and } 20 \text { days (to }$ | 22628 |
| Dinwoodie and Vegreville. | R. Dinwoodie. | 14 | 1 | 11 |  | (to May 31, '06) | 12425 |
| Dinwoodie and Poulin. | do . | 14 | 1 | 1 | " | from " | 2816 |
| Dinwoodie and Railway Station. | G. Walz. | $\begin{gathered} 3 \mathrm{~m} ., 150 \\ \text { yds. } \end{gathered}$ | 6 | 1 | " | (from June 1,'06) | 1025 |
| Dora and Stettler.. | W.A. Klamioth. | 21 | 1 | 1 | 11 | (to Mar. 31, '06) | 1334 |
| Dorenlee and Edberg | (i. Brandt. | 19 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 18000 |
| Duhamel and Wetaskiwin | J. D. Cowan . | 38 | 2 | 9 | " | (to Mar. 31, '06). | 85500 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24
APPENDIX B-Continued.


#### Abstract

Derail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Calgary Postal Division, de.-Continued.


| Name of Route. | Name of Contractor. |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| Eagle Butte and Medicine | H. C. | 43 | 1 | 12 m |  | 35000 |
| Eagle Creek and Saskatoon. | . . Mckee | 37 | 1 |  | and 21 days (from <br> Felb, 8, 06) | 21000 |
| Eagle Creek and Wheatfields | A. A. Ashle | 20 | 1 | 12 |  | 35250 |
| Earling and Scona | O. Felstrom . . | 10 | 1 | 10 | (from Sept. 1,05) | 6500 |
| Earlville and Ponoka | E. A. Heath | 15 | 2 | 12 |  | 15000 |
| East End and Maple Creek | Mutrie \& Newbury.. | 59 | 1 | 6 | (to Dec. 31, 0.5) | 25000 |
| do do | W. Mutrie... | 59 | 1 |  | from " | 25000 |
| ast End and South For | J. W. E. Axton. | 12 | 1 | 12 |  | 20000 |
| East View and Pasqua | J. Johnson | $9 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 12 |  | 8000 |
| Eckville and Evarts. | 1. R. Koski | $11{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 1 | 7 | (from Dec. 1, 05) | 5396 |
| Edberg and Lewisville. | A. W. Erickson. | $17^{2}$ | 2 |  |  | 27300 |
| Edensville and Meeting | H. Ellefan. | 6 | 1 | 6 | (to De ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 31, 05) | 2500 |
| do do | H. M. Korst | 6 | 1 |  | from | 4000 |
| Edison and Pembina | F. Beancham | 12 | 1 | 1 | (from .June 1, '06) | 816 |
| Edison and Wangli's Settlement | J. A. Knox. | 22, 31 | 1 | 12 |  | 20453 |
| Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan. | C. F. Stewart. . | 19 | 6 | 12 |  | 52500 |
| Edmonton and Lac la Biche.. | Hudson's Bay Co | 176 | 2 | 2 trips. |  | 9000 |
| Edmonton and New Lumnon. | J. Oliver | $23 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 mon |  | 36750 |
| Edmonton and Railway Stations. | E. Acton. | 3, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 12, 24 | 12 |  | 1,112 15 |
| Edmonton and St. Alluert | L. Levasse | 10 | 3 | 12 |  | 31200 |
| Edmonton and Stony Plain | F. Fisher. | 25 | 2 | 12 |  | 27500 |
| Edward and Pakan | E. Anderson | 16 | fthly. | 12 |  | 11100 |
| Elkmouth and Ranlway | H. H. Ross. | 100 yds . | 6 | '12 |  | 5200 |
| Elk and Railway Station | E. 13. Holbrook. | 750 yds . | 6 | 12 " |  | 14999 |
| Elk Prairie and Michel | J. Connor | 13 | 1 | 6 " | (to Dec. 31, '05) | 7800 |
| do do | F. Harme | 13 | 1 | 6 " | tronı " . | 7800 |
| Elkwater and Irvine. | W. 3. Har | 23 | 1 | 12 |  | 24568 |
| Elkwater and Strathmarti | C. Mudie. | 8 | 1 | ${ }^{6}$ " | (fromı Jan. 1, 06) | 5200 |
| Ellerslie and Railway Station | MrsD.V.Walker | $\frac{1}{10}$ | 4 | 12 |  | 5225 |
| Emmaville and Onion Lake. | L. G. Lovell.... | 42 | f.n. | 12 " |  | 18200 |
| Evarts and Red D | O.M.Forham | $22 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | ${ }^{2}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | (to Aug. 31, 05) | 7800 |
|  | J. H. Robinson | $22 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 10 | from | 33333 |
| Ewelme and Stand Off | J. J. Radford | 10 | 1 | 12 |  | 10000 |
| Ewing and Stewartwyn. | L. M. Haney | 10 | 1 | 10 | (to April 30, '06).. | 6741 |
| Eyebrow Hill and Mortlach. | J. Bell. | 16 | 1 |  | and 12 d . (to April 12, '06). | 13310 |
| do do | E. B. Sheldin | 16 | 1 | $2$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { and } 18 \text { days (from } \\ & \text { Apl. 12, } 06 \text { ). } \end{aligned}$ | 2800 |
| F'alun and Wetaskiwin do do | O. Frykberg <br> G. G. Forssell. | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | $1$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 9 & 11 \\ 3 & \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { (to March } & 31,06 \text { ) } \\ \text { from } & 1 " \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6750 \\ & 3750 \end{aligned}$ |
| Fernie and Railway Station (C.P. do <br> do <br> (G.N | H. J. Johnson. do | , | 14 6 | 12 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}233 & 24 \\ 225 & 00\end{array}$ |
| Field and Railway Station (G.N.) | C. Wyekoff | 200 yds . | 14, 28 | 12 " |  |  |
| Fielding and Railway Station. | P. E. Keefer | 200 yds. | 1, 28 | 3 " | 27 d. ifrom Mar. |  |
| oreman and Red Willow. | E. R. Forenian.. | 12 | 1 |  | (to Nov, 30, '(5). | 4062 3126 |
| Forres and Catching Post | P. Watson. | ${ }^{\frac{1}{8}}$ | 7 | ${ }_{6}{ }^{\prime}$ | (to Dec. 31, '05). | 2500 |
| do do | W. Watson. |  | 7 | 6 " | from ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 2500 |
| Fort Saskatchewan \& L'Amoureux. | AWM.Campbell | 5 | 1 | 1 " | (from Jume 1, '06) | 25 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { do } \\ \text { do } \\ \text { and Vegreville... }\end{array}\right\}$ | S. Hanson | 45 \& 60 | $1 \&]$ |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 18 \text { d. (to Mch. } 31, \\ 06) . . . . \end{array}\right.$ | 81778 |
| do Logan and Poulin. | S. Hanson | 45 \& 60 | 1 \& 1 | 2 | (to May 31, '06)... | 19129 |
| do and Partridge Hill | P. Rye | 8 | 1 | 12 " |  | 5200 |
| do and Railway St'n. | AWM.Campbell | ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 12 | $3{ }^{3}$ | (fronl April 1, '06) | 11700 |
| do and Saddle Lake.; | C. F. Stewart | 7 | 1 | 12 |  | 90000 |
| Fort Steele and Fort'Steele Junct'n | A. Doyle |  | 14 | 12 |  | 60000 |

APPENDIX B-Continued.
Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Calgary Postal Division,
\&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | Name of Contiactor. |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 cts. |
| Fort Vermilion and Peace River Crossing | C. Colbrook | 300 | 4 w .fis. | 9 mos . | from Oct. 1, '05) | 1,200 00 |
| Frank and Lille ............... | W. Can.Col. Lid. | 5 | 6 | 5 " | (from Feb. 1, 06 ). | , 8333 |
| Frank and Railway Station.. | A. V. Lang | 4 | 12,14 | 12 |  | 15322 |
| Friesen and Herbert ....... | J. Harms. | 14 | , | $11 \text {, a }$ | and 14 d . (to June 14, '06) | 7170 |
| Gataway B.C. \& (iateway, M | J. D. Go | $\frac{1}{3}$ | 3 | 12 " |  | 7850 |
| Crataway B.C. and Railway Station | do | 100 yds . | 6 | 12 |  | 3900 |
| Gladys and Mossleigh............. | D.Doncva | $16 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 5 " | (from Feb. 1, '06). | 8016 |
| Gleichen and Railway Station | D. B. McNeill. |  | 28 | $6_{6} \quad 1$ | (to Dec. 31, '05). | 12500 |
| do do |  |  | 14 |  |  |  |
| Gleichen and Rosebud Creek . | J). C. Wishart.. | 35 | f. n . | 12 " |  | 1996 |
| Golden aud Railway Station. | C A. Warren. | 400 yds . | 21, 14 | 10 " | $\begin{aligned} & \text { and } 28 \text { d. (from } \\ & \text { Ang. } 4, \text {, } 05 \text { )...... } \end{aligned}$ | 26858 |
| Graburn and Walsh | C. B | 21 | 1 | 12 |  | 15000 |
| Grassy Lake aud Railway Station. | A. Galger | 50 ft . | ${ }^{6}$ | 12 |  | 4500 |
| Gull Lake and Ralway Station... | S. A. Pennoc | , | 14 | 12 |  | 5000 |
| Gully and Stringer | W. Stringer | $4{ }^{8}$ | 1. | 12 |  | 5000 |
| Gwymne and Railway Station | E. Yoemar | 3 |  | 1 " | (from Tune 1, 06. ) | 1274 |
| Harmattan and Mound | L. W. Fifield | 16 | 1 | 12 |  | 9500 |
| Harmattan and Olds |  | 1112 | 2 | 12 |  | 19195 |
| Harmattan and Westward Ho |  | 8 | 1 | 12 |  | 5000 |
| Hastings Coulee and Spring Lake. | B. K. (rove | 16 | 1 | 12 |  | 14000 |
| Heather lirae and Wetaskiwin | J. D. Cowan | 52 | 2 | ${ }^{9}$ | (to Mar. 31, '06). | 25875 |
| Heather Brae and Youngtown | E. S. Rees. | 60 | 1 | 12 |  | 43400 |
| Herbert and Catching Post | H. M. Klassen. | 375 yds. | 14 |  |  | 10000 |
| Herbert and Lobethal.. | d. Harms. | $17 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 16 days | (froin June15, 06) | 440 |
| Herbert and Log Valley | C. Church | 30 | 1 | 12 mos |  | 23916 |
| High River and Pekisko. | Gr. Lane. | 25 | 1 | 12 |  | 17500 |
| High River and Railway Station. | J. Limoges.. . |  | 12 | 12 |  | 12042 |
| High River and Tongue Creek. | W. M. McIntosh. | 181 $\frac{1}{2}, 1: 3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 12 |  | 13094 |
| Hillsdown and Red Deer. do do | W. O'Comor A. T. Rowell | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | 1 | $\begin{array}{cc} 11 & \prime \prime \\ 1 & \prime \prime \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (to May 31, } 06 \text { ). } \\ & \text { from } \end{aligned}$ | 6875 783 |
| Holmstown and Youngstown .... | C. H. Leidhoh. | 21 | . | 2 " | (from May 1, 06 ). | 2383 |
| Horse Hills and Railway Station. | H. G. Forster. |  | 6 | 1 " | (from June 1, ${ }^{0} 06$ ). | 1300 |
| Hurry and Vegreville....... | A. G. Harlan... | $30 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 " | (from June 1, '06). | 1583 |
| Independence and Rivierequi Barre | J. Shoveller | 14 | 1 | 12 |  | 8399 |
| Inga and Stony Plain.. | F. Sich . | ${ }^{61}$ | 2 | 12 |  | 6000 |
| Ingleton and Stettler. | J. Young | 41 | 1 | $3{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | (from A pril 1, '06) | -8450 |
| Innisfail and Markerville. | B. Stephenson. | 16 | 2 | 12 " |  | 19940 |
| Innisfail and Milnerton... | A. B. Lee | 42 | 2 |  | and 21d. (to Mar. <br> 31, '06) | 25543 |
|  | H. A. Malcolm. | 42 | 2 | 3 | from | 10000 |
| Innisfail and Railway Station | N. W. Stiles . | $8^{\frac{1}{8}}$ | 12, 24 | 12 |  | 32588 |
| Iowalta and Morningside | T. C. King | 8 | 1 | 12 |  | 6í 00 |
| Irvine and Catching Post. | W. J. Harris.. | 334 yds . | 12 | 12 |  | 14084 |
| Irvineand Marwayne | F. Marfleet. | 10 |  | ${ }^{6}$ | (from Jan. 1, '06). | 5000 |
| Island Lake and Railway Station. | E. Elliott. | 150 yds . | 3 | $1 \quad 1$ | (from June 1, '06). | 650 |
| Island Lake and Vernillion.. | H. Bowtell. | 10 | 1 |  | $\left.\begin{array}{c} \text { and } 17 \mathrm{~d} \text {. (to May } \\ 31, ~ \\ \hline \end{array}\right) . . . . . .$ | 8400 |
| Jaffray and Railway Station. ... | G. A. Leitel.... | 350 yds . | 14 | 12 | .. . ..... | 7000 |
| Kananaskis and Catching Post . | J. Walker | 100 yds . | 7 | 12 |  | 4500 |

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## $\mathrm{J}_{\mathrm{k} \text { tall }}$ of all payments for Mail Transportation in Calgary Postal Division, \&e.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contractor. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| Keclerville and Mortlach | W. F. Fuw | 49 | 1 | 1 mos. and 1d. (from May <br> 31, '06) | 4080 |
| Kimherley and Railway Station | W. Clayto | 335 yds . | 6 |  | 8150 |
| Kingsville and Catching Post . . | M. B. King | 100 d ds . | 14 | 16 days (from June 15, 06 ) |  |
| Kitchener and Railway Station.. | J. Marshall. | 200 yds . | 12 | 12 months .. .... . .... | 6000 |
| Lac la Biche and Fort McPherson. | H. B. Company | 1855 | r. t. | 1 special trip | 80000 |
| Lac la Biche and Saddle Lake. | T. Huppé..... | 80 \& 90 | f. 11. | 12 months | 368 50 |
| Lacombe and Lamerton. | Tice and Fortune | 33 | 2 | 10 " (to A pril 30, '06).. | 62300 |
| Lacombe and Railway Station | M1. J. Burris.... |  | 12, 30 | 12 " | 26009 |
| Lacombe and Red Willow. do do | J. Young. . . . Stonehouse and | $77^{10}$ | , | $7 \text { "and } 18 \text { d. (to Feb. }$ | 56232 |
|  | Mount | 77 | 1 | 1 is and 10 days (to Mar. 31, ${ }^{\circ} 06$ ).... |  |
| do do | A. Murphy | 77 | 1 | 1 " (to April 30, 06).. | 9400 |
| Lacombe and Rembey | A. R. Coverdale | 36 | 2 | 12 | 50000 |
| Lac Site. Anne and Onoway | P. Larocque | 12 | 1 | 12 | 10000 |
| Lac Ste. Anne and Stony Plain | H. H. Akins. | 36, 41 | 1 | 12 | 45089 |
| Laggan and Railway Station. | Mrs. E. Evans. | 300 yds . | 28, 14 | 12 | 10820 |
| Lake Park and Osler. | J. F. Reimer . . | 14 | 1 | 1 " and 11 d. (to Aug. 11, '05).. | 1780 |
| do do | C. C. Janzen. | 14 | 1 | 1 " 20 " from | 2119 |
| Lamerton and Whitebrush | W. R. Williams | 20 | 1 | 12 months and arrears | 30552 |
| Lamont and Paynton | J. Rea | 35 | 1 | 1 " (from June 1, 06 ). | 3333 |
| Lamoureux and Sturgeonville | H. E. Rudd | 9 | 1 | 12 | 100100 |
| Langdon and Railway Station. | R. Cowan |  | 4, 12 | 12 | 25374 |
| Langevin and Railway station. <br> do <br> do | A. McNab. <br> L. Enright. | 2 yds 2yds. | 3 3 |  | 7 280 280 |
| Langhan and Park. | L. Enright. <br> F. J. Penne | ${ }_{12} \mathrm{yy}$ ( | 2 | 4 " " and 14d. (to Jan. |  |
|  |  |  |  | 14, '06. | 11611 |
| lw |  | y | 6, 12 | 5 " and 17 days (from Jan. 1t, '06).... | 3993 |
| Lashburn and Railway | A. B. Klombin. | 150 yds . | 6 | 1 " and 17 d. (from |  |
| Lauraville and Catching Post | T. Legge | 500 yd ds. | 6 | 10 " and 19 d . (to May |  |
| Leavings and Railway Station. | J. F. McDougall | $100 y d s$. | 6 |  | 6256 |
| Leavings and Rocky Coulee | A. Russell .... | 14 | 1 | 16 days (from J une 15,'06) | 505 |
| Leavings and Round Up. | R. Baind. | 13 | 2 | 12 months ........ ... | 20800 |
| Leluc and Railway Stat | R. T. Telford | $\frac{1}{8}$ | 12 | 12 ' | 15650 |
| Legal and Morinville | J. Houle. | 12 | 1 | 12 | 10000 |
| Lethbridge and Railway Stations | T. V.M1. Stewart | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 20,6 | 12 " | 49400 |
| Lewrisville and Wetaskiwin | J. H. Meade. | 17 | 2 | $3 \quad 3 \quad($ from Apl. 1, '06) | 7500 |
| Lineham and Okotoks. | H. Bescoby. | 23 | 1 | 12 " ${ }^{12}$.............. | 16300 |
| Llovdminster and Onion Lake. | L. G. Lovell ... | 35 | 1 | 12 | 29500 |
| Lloydminster and Railway Station. | N. C. Lyster... | 150 yds | 12 | 2 | 100 |
| do do | W. J. Brigham. | 150 yds . | 12 | $2{ }^{2} \quad 10 . . . . . .$. | 10200 |
|  | W.R.Thoinpson. | 150 yds . | 12 | 1 " ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ (from June 1, ${ }^{\prime}(6)$ | 1916 |
| Lloydininster and Sayers | G. W. Miller. <br> F Havilton | 42 | 2 | 4 trips | 8100 13500 |
| Lloydminster and Ver | E. Hamilton | 42 | 2 |  | 1350 90 00 |
| Loganton and Saskatoon | E. J. J. Ratingsell. | $\stackrel{46}{35}$ | 1 | 12 months | 9000 42000 |
| Lundbreek and Railway Station.. | H. H. Rogers. | $\frac{1}{8}$ | 14 | 3 " (from Apl. 1, '06) | 4550 |
| Maclend and Railway Station. | W. J. Davis |  | 26 | 12 |  |
| Macleod and Spring Point | J. M. Bratton. | $27 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 12 " (Less fines) | 26500 |
| Macleod and Stand Off | G. Pearson.. | 18 | 1 | 12 " | 20000 |
| Magrath and Railway Station.. | A. Mercier... | 1 | 6 | 12 | 15650 |

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Calgary Postal. Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | Name of Contractor |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| Mannville and Railway Station | E. Willians | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | $4 \mathrm{mos}$. (f | (fromı Mar. 1, '06) | 5850 |
| Mannville and Saltaux..... | J. Young. | 15 | 1 | 4 " f1 | from " | 3333 |
| Maple Creek and Railway Station |  | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $28,14,$ | 9 " (t | (to March 31, '06) | 19337 |
| do do | W. A. Douglas |  | 26, 28, | 3 " fr | from ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 7100 |
| Markerville and Raven | S. G. Blakklob. | 16 | 1 | 12 |  | 10289 |
| Marlborough and Moose | J. G. Beesley | 14 | 1 | 12 |  | 10400 |
| Martins and Vegreville. | P. P. Kjosness. | 10 | 1 | 11 " (t | (to May 31, 06).. | 6416 |
| Mary'sville and Railway Station | F. J. Clayton | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3, 12, | 12 |  | 10906 |
| Maymount and New Ottawa. | H. Joinston. | $19^{-2}$ | 1 | $3 \quad \text { " an }$ | and 24 dys (from Mar. 8, '06).... | 7600 |
| Maymount and Railway | R. MuLaren | 200 yds . | 6 | 3 n an | and $27^{-}$dys. (from <br> Mar. 5, '06). | 1950 |
| Mayook and Catch | R. Benedick | 2 | 7 | 12 |  | 2500 |
| Mayton and Olds. | G. S. Herdman. | $17 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | $9 \quad 1$ | (from Oct. 1, '05) | 11250 |
| Medicine Hat and Railway Stn. | F. F. Fatt |  | $42,28,$ |  |  | 56320 |
| Medicine Hat and Steerford | F. Kennedy | 80 | mint'y | 12 |  | 20000 |
| Michel and Railway Station | A. Ganmage. | 300 yds . | 14 | 12 |  | 8748 |
| Midnapore and Railway Station. . <br> do <br> do | S. W. Slow do | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 12 \end{array}$ | 6 dys. (to <br> 8 months | to July 6, '05). hand 25 dys. (to Mar. 31, '06) | 339 15260 |
| do do | do | 100 yds . | 12 | 3 " (f | (from ", ). | 1565 |
| Millet and Railway Station | W. F. Blates. | 282 ft . | 12 | 12 |  | 11295 |
| Millward and Morley | J. McDongall. | 3 | 2 | 12 |  | 10100 |
| Moose Jaw and Point Eln | C. E. Rigden.. | 15 | , | 12 |  | 9500 |
| Moose Jaw and Railway Statio | J. H. (rayson | 8 | 35 \& 33 | 12 |  | 4475 |
| Moose Jaw and Wrestriew | E. J. Cudinore.. | $18 \frac{1}{2}$ | , | $12 \quad$ |  | 13749 |
| Moose Jaw and Wood Mountai | 1). Hanson. | 134 | $\mathrm{f}^{\prime}$ ' h'ly | 4 " ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ (to | (to Oct. 31, '05). | 18333 |
| do do | Mct. Rapelje | 134 | f'th'ly | $8 \quad 118$ | from | 38333 |
| Morinville and St. Albert. | J. Langevin | $43_{2}^{1} \& 12$ | 2 | 12 |  | 36900 |
| Mlorley and Railway Station. | F. Kıdd ... ... | 100 yds | 14 | 12 |  | 18000 |
| Morningside and Railway Station. do <br> do | E. H. Mathais. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 72 yds . 220 yds . | 12 | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ " 11 (to | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (to Dec. 31, 05).. } \\ & \text { from } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Morrissey and Railway Station. | J. A. Gillıs. <br> J. Illingsworth. |  | 14 | ${ }_{3}^{3}$ " 11 (to | (to Sept. 30, '05). from | 4375 13125 |
| Mortlach and Mail Catcling Post. | E. B. Telford. |  | $6 \& 12$ | 12 " |  | 9875 |
| Mourtain Mill and Pincher Crcek | A. Scolie. | 10 | 1 | 12 |  | 10400 |
| Moyie and Railway Station.. | W. J. Atchison. | 430 yds | 14 | 12 |  | 30324 |
| Murray Valley and Olds . | F. M. Strong. | 92 | 1 |  | and 17 dys (from) Dec. 15, '05)... | 426 |
| Nanton and Railway St | R. McLaren | 72 ychs . | 12 | 12 |  | 12000 |
| Nanton and Willows | D. S. McIntosh | 22 | 1 | 12 |  | 30000 |
| New Hillsdale and Wheatfield | A. Smith. | 7 | 1 | 2 " (f) | (from May 1, '06) | 1083 |
| New Ottawa and Park.... | R. J. Scott. | 67 | 1 |  | and 3 dys. (ti) Mar. 3, 06 and extra trips). | 55909 |
| New Norway and Bittern Lake Stn. | W. Ruttle | 14 | 2 | 3 " (f | (from April 1, 06 ) | 7800 |
| North Battleford and Railway Stn. |  |  |  | $1 \quad \text { " an }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { and } 4 \text { dys. (from } \\ & \text { Nov. } 27, \\ & \hline 05 \text { ). } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| North Battleford and Roecliff | Leask \& Sons. . WE. Waterhouse | 300 yds |  |  | (from Jan. 1, '06) (from. June 16, 06 ) | 17605 413 |
| North Battleford and Roecliff...... | WE. Waterhouse. |  |  |  | (fromJune 16, 06) |  |
| Willow. | M. Ferroux. | 17 | 1 | 7 months | (from Dec 1, '05) | 11433 |
| Oil City and Pincher Creek ....... | W. R. Dobbin.. | 45 | 1 | 12 |  | 45153 |

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Calgary Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contractor. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| Okotoks and Railway Sta | J. Paterson.... | ${ }^{16}$ | 12 |  |  | hs. | 24960 |
| Olds and Railway Station | J. W . Silverthorn |  | 12, 24 |  | " |  | 18050 |
| Olds and Red Lodge..... | J. Phillip....... | 16 |  |  |  | and 14 dys (to Dec. 14, '05) | 5900 |
| Palliser and Railway Station do do | G. P. Wills . <br> M. McAl |  | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ |  | (to Dec. 31, (05).. from | $\begin{aligned} & 4000 \\ & 40000 \end{aligned}$ |
| l'arkbeg and Railway Station | J. McFadyen |  | 7 | 12 | " |  | 2500 |
| Pasqua and Railway station. | J. Slemmou. | 150 yds. |  |  | " |  | 10512 |
| Paynton and Railway Station. | A. M. Black | 300 yds. | 12 |  |  | (from April 1, 06) | 9100 |
| Peace River Crossing and Spirit River | W. Fnglish | 75 | m't'ly |  |  | (from Oct. 1,'05). | 36000 |
| Penhold and Pine Lake. | D. Logan. | 1.) | 2 | 12 | " |  | 28000 |
| Penlrold and Railway Station.. | (4. Fleming | $\frac{1}{3}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 31300 |
| l'incher Creek and Railway Station | W. R. Dobbin. | $2{ }_{4}^{1}$ | 14 | 12 | " |  | 50960 |
| Pincher Creek and simmmerview.. | F. Haire. | 10 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 9500 |
| Pincher Creek and Yarrow | T. F. Upton | 24 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 20000 |
| Ponoka and Railway Station. | F. F. Algar. | .$^{1}{ }^{1} 5$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 21660 |
| lonoka and Usona . . | A. Osterlund | $16^{2}$ | 1 | 12 | " |  | 10000 |
| Radisson and Railway Station | M. Kimpton | 500 ft . | ${ }_{6}$ |  |  | and 4 dys (to Apl . 30, '06).. | 4910 |
| do do | J. B Stevenson. | 500 ft . | 12 |  |  | (from Apr. 30, ${ }^{\prime}$ '66) | 2650 |
| Raymond and Railway Station | C. McCarty. | + | 6 | 12 | " |  | 12000 |
| Raynond and Stirling. | W. Hobb. | 7 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 31200 |
| Red Deer and Railway Station | H. H. Gactz | $\frac{1}{8}$ | 12, 24 |  | " |  | 27097 |
| Red Willow and Wessington | B. W. Overill. | $!$ | 1 |  |  | (from Uce. 1, 05) | 630 66 |
| Reid Hill and Stavely | R. W. Bartlett. | 40 | 1 | 16 d | ys (f) | from. . ${ }^{\text {ane 15, }}$, 06) | 1978 |
| Kimbey and Siringdale. | E. B. Sixty | 14 | 1 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { and } 17 \text { dys. from } \\ J \text { Jan. } 15,, 06 \text { ). } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Rivière qui Barre and St. Albert. | D. L. Poirier | 21 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 20000 |
| Rogers' Pass and Railway Station. . | C. D. Morris | 400 yds . | 14 | 12 | " |  | 5500 |
| R(osenthal and Stony Plain. | 11. Schlitt |  | 1 | 4 |  | (from Mch. ${ }^{\text {'05 }}$ ) | 1666 |
| Ruddell and Railway Station. | R. E. Lowrey... | (6) yds. | 6 | 5 |  | and 17 days (from <br> Jin. 15, '06) |  |
| Reedy and Zeelandia | L. Fisher | 31 | 1 | 3 |  | (from Apr. 1, ${ }^{066 \text { ) }}$ | 9375 |
| Rush Lake and Railway Station | F. C. Dorway. | $50 \mathrm{yds}$. | 14 | 3 |  | (to Sept. 30, 96 ). | $\bigcirc 50$ |
| do <br> do | R. C. Thomas. | 50 yds. | 14 |  |  | (to Mar. 31, '06). | 1500 |
| do do | C. R. Todd | 50 yds . | 14 |  |  | (from Mar.31,'05) | 750 |
| Ryan and Catching Post | A. Moffat | 150 yds . | 14 | 12 | " |  | 100 |
| Saddle Lake and St. Paul de Métis. | J. A. Therien. | 20 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 15600 |
| Saron and Catching Post. | H. Falkenburg. | 300 yds. | 6 | 12 | " |  | 3748 |
| Saskatchewan Landing and Swift Current | L. L'Laroque . | 30 | 1 |  | " | (to Sept. 30, '05). | 4166 |
| Saskatchewan Landing and Swift Current | J. LiFagnant. | 30 | 1 |  |  | (fromSep, .30, 05 ) | 20000 |
| Sayers and Railway Station. | W. Small. | 49 yds . | 6 |  |  | and 17 days (from |  |
| Seven Persons and Catching Post. | G. H. Lusk. | 110 yds. | 7 | 12 | " | May 15, '06). . | 15 50 500 |
| Shandro and Whitford | A. Shandro |  | 1 | 12 | " |  | 10000 |
| Shepard and Catching Poit. | P. Rochon | 150 yds . | 7 | 12 | " |  | 14638 |
| Sirdar and Railway Station. | A. Skojeski | 125 yds. | 14 |  |  | $\text { and } 12 \text { days (to }$ | 10923 |
| do do | T. J. Crawford. | 125 yds. | 14 | 2 |  | and 18 days (from Apr. 12, '06) |  |
| Skafske and Wavy Lake | A. H. Shervin. . | 40 | 1 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { and } 24 \text { days (to } \\ & \text { Oct. } 24, \text {, } 05 \text { )!... } \end{aligned}$ | 39 95 |

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Calgary Postal Division, de.-Concluded.



## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## VANCOUVER POSTAL DIVISION.

Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Vancouver Postal Division, made within the Year ended June 30, 1906.


## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Vancouver Postal Division. \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | Name Contractor. |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | S cts. |
| Camp McKinney and Sidley | R. G. Sidley . . | 10 | 2 |  | months |  | 17800 |
| Carmi and Rock Creek .. | 1. O. McKay. . | 41 | 1 |  |  |  | 39000 |
| Carson and Marcus and Republic.. | E. A. McAuley. | $\frac{3}{4}$ | 14 | 12 | " |  | 18250 |
| Cascade and Railway Station. . ... | J. A. Bertois... |  | 12 | 12 |  |  | 23900 |
| Castlegar and Railway station. | W. J. Farmer. |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 8000. |
| Cedar Conve and Mail Catching Post | W. Stidelman | $150 \mathrm{yds}$. | 12 | 12 | " |  | 4000 |
| Central Park and Railway Station. | C. (t. L. Reid. | 500 yds. | 12 | 12 | " |  | 11800 |
| Chilliwack and Munro ............ | A. Martin... | 11 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 20000 |
| Chilliwack and Railway Station... | Harrison \& Men- | 6 | 7 | 12 | " |  | 82946 |
| Chilliwack and Sumas. | J. A. McLeod. | 50) | 6 | 12 |  |  | 22724 |
| China Creek and Railway Station. | R. Stewart | 50 yds . | 7 | 3 | " | (from A p. 1,05 ) | 2500 |
| Clayton and Railway Station. | H. H. Cooper. . |  | 4 | 12 | " |  | 11960 |
| Cloverdale and Clover Valley | J. Armstrong. | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 8000 |
| Cloverdale and Eigin ... | IV. A. Wilson... |  | 2 | 12 | " |  | 11640 |
| Cloverdale and Railway Station... | W. G. Williams. | 500 yds . | 6 | 12 | " |  | 7512 |
| Coquitham and Railway Station... | J. Rowland. | $50 \mathrm{yds}$. | 14 \& 6 | 12 | " |  | 5500 |
| Coutlee and Mamettc Lake. | L. Quenville | 23 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 33300 |
| Coutlee and Voght Valley. | C. M. Newkirk. | 32 |  | 12 | " |  | 26000 |
| Crawford Bay and Steaner Landing | J. E. Houghton. | 4 | 2 | 8 |  | and 4 days (to Mar. 4, 1906). | 7605 |
| Crawford Bay and Grays Creekdo.. | do | 5 | 2 | 3 | " | $\begin{gathered} \text { and } 27 \text { days } \\ \text { (from Mar. } 4, \\ 1906 \text { ). . . } \end{gathered}$ | 1950 |
| Creighton Valley and Lumby | A. J. Barbe. | 10 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 5000 |
| Curnon and Spence's Bridge..... | H. L. Roberts. | 2 | 6 | 5 | " | (to Mar. 31, '06) | 42 |
| Dcadwood and Greenwood | J. H. McNeil. | 3 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 15000 |
| Deer Park and Wharf. | W. Burgh .... |  | 3 | 12 | " |  | 2817 |
| Delta and Ladner | G. Dennis | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 12500 |
| Deroche and Mail Catching Post. | C. J. Cooper | 50 yds . | 6 | 12 | " |  | 4800 |
| Deroche and Nicomin. |  | 4 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 13260 |
| Dewdney and Hatzic Prairie ... . | G. Rouleau | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 12000 |
| Dewdney and Mail Catching Post. | J. Barker. | 扂 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 156 |
| Dog Creek and Gang Ranch.. | H. P. Bayliff.. | 12 | 1 | 6 | " | (to Dec. 31, '05) | 6000 |
| do dorglas Lake and Quilchena. | J. D. Prentice <br> J. B. Greaves. | 12 | 1 | ${ }_{12}^{6}$ | " | from |  |
| East Burnaby and New Westminster | G. H. Leaf. | 2 | 6 | 11 | " | (fromAug. 1,'05) | 9167 |
| Edgewood and Steamer Wharf. | W. Williams... | 2 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 6000 |
| Eholt and Railway Station.. | D. R. Mc Elmon. | 300 yds . | 12 | 12 | " |  | 14250 |
| Enderby and Railway Station.... | H. W. Harvey . | 75 yds. | as req. | 12 | " |  | (6000 |
| Epworth and Railway Station. | R. Frost...... | 50 yds . | 6 | 12 | " |  | 4000 |
| Erie and Railway Station. | J. R. Hunnex . | 100 yds . | 12 | 12 | " |  | 5200 |
| Fairview and Penticton. | McDougall \& Co. | 32 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 1,045 00 |
| Falkland and Grande Prairie | W. Bell | 15 | 1 | 9 | " | (to Mar. 31, 06) | 3750 |
| Ferguson and Trout Lake | J.C. Kirkpatrick | 4 | as req. |  | rt of sea | eason 1905 $1906 . . .$. | 2600 1765 |
| Fife and Railway Stacion. | D. Dunbar.. | 100 yds . | ${ }^{\text {as reat. }}$ |  | months |  | 50 |
| Fire Valley and Mail Steamer.. | R. Shiell.. |  | 2 | 12 | " |  | 7500 |
| Fort St. James and Quesnel. | J. Thomison. | 280 | 4 | 12 | " | ... ... .. .. | 18000 |
| Glen Valley and Langley |  | 4 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 10000 |
| Glenwood and Langley Prairie. | J. P. Smith. |  | 1 | 12 | " |  | 6200 |
| Goldhill and Railway Station | C. R. Hawthorne | 75 yds. | 3 | 12 | " |  | 3667 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detall of all payments for Mail Transportation in Vancouver Postal Division,


## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Vancouver Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | Nane of Contractor. |  |  |  |  | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
|  | A. De R. Taylor | 250 yds . | as req. |  |  | hs. | 8750 |
| Langley and Langley Prairie | A. F. McCrimmom. | 63 | 3 | 12 |  |  |  |
| Langley and Railway Statio | J. Tayl | 31 | ${ }_{6}$ | 12 |  |  | 43820 |
| Lardo and Railway Station | C. McDon | 200 yds . | 6 | 12 |  |  | 6260 |
| Lardo and Steamer Wharf. |  | 200 yds. | 6 | 12 |  |  | 6260 |
| Lillooet and Lytton. | P. Rebagliate. | 47 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 59952 |
| Lillooet and Pemberton Meadows. . | H. Westberg.. | 75 | f'tuly. and m'thly | 12 | " |  | 30000 |
| Lindell and Sardis. | S. Edstrom. | 12 |  | 3 | " | and 26 days (from <br> Mar. 6, '06) |  |
| Lulu Island and | J. P. Buwditch. | 1 | 6 | 12 | " |  | (\%0 00 |
| Limmby and Mabel L | W. G. Proctor. . | 16 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 13000 |
| Lumby and Vernon | J. Genier. | 16 | 3 | 12 | " |  | 25000 |
| Lytton and Railway Station. | B. Brophy .... | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 14 | 12 | " |  | 18000 |
| Majuba Hill and Sardis. | W. Chadsey.... | ${ }^{8 \frac{1}{2}}$ | - 2 | 12 | " |  | 14400 |
| Malakwa and Mail Catch Po | 1. R. B. Baynes. | 140 yds . |  | 9 |  | (to Mar. 31, '06) from | 4050 1350 |
| do Rara and Railway do itation. | I. W. Hall..... |  |  | 12 |  |  |  |
| Marsqui and Mail Catch Post. | C. R. Crist...... | 85 yds . | 12 | 10 |  | (to 4 pr. 30,06 | 3333 |
| do do | A. O. Hongen | 85 yds . | 12 | 2 |  | from " .. | 667 |
| Midway and Railway Station. | C. M. Crouse. | $\frac{3}{4}$ | 12 | 12 | " |  | 20500 |
| Midway and Sidley.. | E. M. Cudworth | 27 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 83000 |
| Millside and Railway Station | A. H. Joseph... | - $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 4 |  | and 26 days (from Feb. 6, 06 ). | 42 |
| Mission City and Mount Lehman. . | N. Craig. | 4 |  | 12 |  |  | 23000 |
| Mission City and Railway Station. | J. Plumridge | 100 yds . | 28 | 3 |  | and 28 days (to (1)ct. $\left.28,{ }^{3} 05\right)$. . | 7826 |
| do do | do | 100 yds . | 14 | 8 |  | and 3 dys. (fron: Oct 28, '05).. | 9933 |
| Monte Creek and Railway Station. | W. Plunm. | 135 yds . | 14 | 12 | 11 |  | 20000 |
| Naas Marbour and Steward. | G. Jenn | 80 | f'tnly. |  |  |  | 9000 |
| Nakusp, Railway Station and Steamer Wharf.. | F. W. Jordan. | 100 \& |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | yds. | 7 \& 14 |  | Ont | hs | 15000 |
| Nelson and Railway Station | $\|$Nelson Freight- <br> ing and Trans- <br> fer Co. ..... | $\frac{3}{4}, 1 \& \frac{3}{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 66 | 12 | 11 |  | 1,666 40 |
| Nelson and Wharf. ... | Nelson Freight- ing and Trans- fer Co ...... |  | $\begin{gathered} 26 \\ 24 \end{gathered}$ | 12 | " |  | $19850$ |
| New Denver and Wharf. |  |  | $24 \& 12$ |  |  |  | 16650 |
| New Westminster and Kailway Station.......................... | W. A. Johnston. | 18 全 | as req. | 9 | 1 | (to Mar. 31, '06) | 31893 |
| New Westminster and Railway | F. E. Cameron | 1 \& $\frac{1}{4}$ | as req. |  |  | from | 222 44 |
| New Westminster and Street Letter Boxes | A. Rae |  | 6 | 12 |  |  |  |
| New Westminster and Timberland. | A. Buck. | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 3 | 11 | (from Apr., 06 ) | 1875 |
| Nicola Lake and Princeton. | J. Clark | 72 | 1 | 12 | 11 |  | 85060 |
| Nicola and Spences Brielge. | M. P. Stewart. | 48 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 60000 |
| Nicomekl Railway Station. | M. J. Pickard. | 65 | 12 | 12 | " |  | 60 00 |
| North Bend and Railway Station | W. Arnott | 200 yds | 14 | 12 | " |  | 4000 |
| Notch Hill and Railway Station | C. Castle. | 100 yds . |  | \|12 |  |  | 5000 |

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APPENDIX B-Continued.
Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Vancouver Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.


## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Vancouver Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Vancouver Postal Division, de.-Concluded.


## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## VICTORIA POSTAL DIVISION.

Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Victoria Postal Division, made within the year ended June 30, 1905.


SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Victoria Postal Division, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | Name of Contractor. |  |  |  |  | Period. | Anount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| French Creek and Parksville | A. B. Gurney . | $4{ }^{3}$ | 4 |  | mont |  | 14844 |
| Ganges and Wharf. | J. Malcolm | 100 yds | 6 | 6 | " | (from Jany 1, '06) | 1250 |
| Goldstream and Railway Station. | J. Phair. | $6^{6 \frac{1}{2}}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 8000 |
| Gordon Head and Victoria. | N. D. Shaw. | $6{ }^{6}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 22700 |
| Grantham and Sandwich.. | .J. Blackburn | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 12 | " |  | 10000 |
| Hagan and Railway Station.. | F. Young... | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | 12 | " |  | 14000 |
| Happy Valley and Main Post Road | I. G. Walker: | 23 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 5000 |
| Hartley Bay and Kitamatat...... | G. Read | 300 yds . | as req. | 12 | " |  | 7300 |
| Hazelton and Manson Creek. | N. S. Sargent... |  |  | 3 | " | (from A pril 1,'06) | 7500 |
| Heal and Railway Station.. | C. Heal........ | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | 12 | " |  | 6760 |
| Heriot Bay and Wharf. . | H. A. Bull.. .. | 20 yds . | 4 | ${ }^{6}$ | " | (from Jan. 1, '06) | 800 |
| Hornby Island and Steamer | T. E. Ford. . | 300 yds . | 2 | 12 |  |  | 2600 |
| Howe Island and Wharf. .. | N. Patterson. | $400 \mathrm{yds}$. |  |  | " | (from Mch. 1, 06 ) | 833 |
| Irvines Landing and Wharf.. | T. Dames. | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 4 | 8 | 11 | (from Nov. 1, ${ }^{\prime} 05$ ) | 3433 |
| Keating and Railway Station | F. Young. | 300 yds . | 6 | 12 | " |  | 6000 |
| Kolrsilah and Railway Station | J. Boal. | 200 yds . | 6 | 12 | " |  | 4000 |
| Ladysmith and Railway Station.... | T. Cowan. | 400 yds . | 12 | 12 | " |  | 20000 |
| Maple Bay and Somenos. . . . . | G. MacNeal | 4 | 3 | 12 | " | .. | 13600 |
| Millstream and Railway Station. | E. Pike. |  | 1 | 12 | " |  | 30) 00 |
| Milne's Landing and Victoria | H. T. Fisher | 23 | 1 | 9 | " | (to March 31, ${ }^{\prime} 06$ ) | 5625 |
| do do | E. Milne... | 23 | 1 | 3 | , | from " | 2500 |
| Nanaino and Comox Steamer Wharf | Thompson \& Scoville. |  | 4 | 12 | " |  | 5200 |
| Nanaimı and Railway Station. | do do. |  | 12 | 12 | " |  | 210000 |
| Nanaimo and Stovely | H. R. Bassett... | 5 | c | 12 | 1. |  | 10000 |
| Nanaimo and Street Letter Boxes. | Thompson \& |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nanaino and Vancouver Steamer Wharf. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Scoville. } \\ & \text { do do } \end{aligned}$ | 300 | 6 | 12 | " |  | $\begin{aligned} & 29500 \\ & 159 \end{aligned}$ |
| Nanoose Bay and Main Post Road. | W. Roberts..... | 2 | 2 | 12 | " |  | 7500 |
| Northfield and Railway Station. | I. Wilson. |  | 6 | 12 | " |  | 19000 |
| North Sannch and Railway Station | C. G. Bown. | 3 | C | 12 | " |  | 12000 |
| Otter Point and Shirley.. | E. Clark. | 6 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 6501 |
| Otter Point and Victoria | H. Clark.. | 30 | 1 | 12 | " |  | 19500 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 700 |
| Port Neville and Wharf. | H. Hansen...... | 50 yds. | 2 |  |  | (from Nov. 1, 05 ) | 1000 |
| Port Simpson and Steamer. | J. Sharpe..... |  |  |  |  |  | 300 |
| Retreat Cove and Mail Steamer. . . | J. Shaw ..... |  | 1 |  |  | his.. | 2400 |
| Roberts Creek and steamer Wharf. | J. F. Roberts. | $5^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 2 | 8 |  | (from Nov. 1, ${ }^{0}$ ) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1667 |
| Rocky Point and Victoria........ | T. Parker. | 25 | 2 | 12 | , |  | 12250 |
| Royal Oak and Railway Station.. | IV. E. Heal. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 12 | " |  | 10000 |

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

## Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in Victoria Postal Division, sc.-Concluderl.



| Name of Route. | Name of Contractor. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Distance } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { Miles. } \end{aligned}$ | No. of Trips per Week. | Perior. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 5 cts. |
| Ahmic Harbour and Burk's Falls.. | Muskoka Lakes Navigation and Hotel Co.. | 40 | 6 | Part of seasons 1905 and $1906 \ldots$. | $89000$ |
| Aleat Bay and Kingeombe Inlet. . .... | Alert Bay Sawmill Co ........... ... ... | 50 | Monthly. | 12 months . ${ }^{\text {m }}$. . . . . . . . . . | 5000 |
| Bala, Gravenlurst, P't. Cocklourn and Russeau | Muskoka Lakes Navigation and Hotel Co. . | 25, 48 \& 50 | 12 | Part of seasons 1905 and 1906 | 3,880 00 |
| Bella Coola and Nimu. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | R. Draney . | 60 | Fortnightly. | 9 months to M1ar. 31, 1906. | 75000 |
| Bell Ewart and Ruach's Point. | T. Ellis.. | 2 | 6 | Part of seasons 1905 and 1906 | 5250 |
| Beren's River and helkirk. . | Wm. Robinson.. | 180 | As required. | 4 months during season of 1905. | 5250 |
| Bobcaygeon, Lindsay and Sturgeon Point.-. | Trent Valley Navigation Co..... . . . . . . . | 12 \& 24 | 12 | Part of seasons 1905 and 1906. | 15750 |
| British Colmmba, sundry services as follows Arrowhead and Nakusp. | Canadian Pacific Railway Co. | 36 | 7 | " $\quad$ " $\ldots$... | 68040 |
| Arrowhead and Robsom. | do do . | 122 | 6 | " " | 2,147 20 |
| Deer Park and Nakusp. . . . . . . . . . . . | do do | 73 | 2 | " 11 | 37960 |
| Gerrard and 'Tront Lake. . . . | do do | 170 | 3 | 1 | 15912 |
| Kaslo and Lando..... | do do | 180 | 3 | 12 months | 16848 |
|  | do do | 2 | 2 | Part of seasons 1905 and $1906 \ldots$. | 880 |
| Kontenay Landing and frrey's Creek... | do do | 5 | 2 | 3 months and 28 days to June 30 , 1905. |  |
| Kootenay Janding and Ityochville | do do | 20 | 2 | 3 months to Sept. 30, 1905 . . . . . . . | $1 \%$ 5 5 |
| Kootenay Landing and Nelson..... . | do do | 52 | 7 | Part of seasons 1905 and 1!06.... | 91520 |
| Kootenay Landing and Proctor . . . . . . . | do do | 30 | 7 | " | 56700 |
| Namaimo and Comox.. . . . . . . . . . . . . | do do | 60 | 5 | 12 months | 1,248 00 |
| Nelson and Kaslo | do do | 45 | 6 | Part of seasons 1905 and 1906 | 67550 |
| New Westminster and Steveston. | do do | 20 | 6 | 12 months | 62600 |
| Okanagan landing and I enticion. | do do | 60 | 6 | ' | \$39 00 |
| Proctor and Kaslo ... | do do | 23 | 12 | Part of seasons 1905 and 1906 | 372 60 |
| Roseberry and Silucan. . . | do do | 25 | 12 | " | 1,16\% 50 |
| Vancouver and Nanaimo. . | do do | 40 | 6 | 12 months | 2,504 00 |
| Yancouver and Victoria. . . . | do do | 80 | (1) 7 | ir ${ }^{\text {r }}$.............. | 8,50000 |
| Victoria and Stattle............... | Cop do do | 80 | 6 \& 1 | " less fine.... ..... | 1,192 66 |
| Burleigh Falls, Lakefield and Young's Point | Captain P. P. Young.. ... .......... . . | 40 | 6 | Part of scasons 1905 and $1900 ;$ | 13500 |
| Byng Inlet and Parry Sound.. . . . . . . . . . | H. Cleland.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 60 | 1 | " " | 20010 |
| Carillon and Sachine. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Ottawa River Navigation Co.... . . . . . . . . . | 48 | 6 |  | 33300 |

IPPENDIX B-Continued.
Devall of all payments for Mail Transportation in the Dominion of Canada made within the year ended June 30 , 1906-Continued. CONVEYANCF; OF MAILS BY STEAMBOAT AND SAILING VESSELS.

| Name of Route. | Name of Contractor. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Distance } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Miles. } \end{gathered}$ | No. of Trips per Week. | Period. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| Cobourg, Port Hope and summerville, N.Y. | Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte Stemboat\| Co. | 60 | 6 | Part of seasons 1905 and '06 less trips | 96300 |
| Collingwood, Killarney and Owen Sound. | Northern Navigation Co. of Ontario...... | 196 | Tri-w+ekly. | Part of seasons 1905 and 1906 | 20001 |
| Cutler, Gore Bay and Kagawong. . . . . . . | Purvis Brothers | 30 \& 52 | $4 \& 6$ | " " | $1,80000$ |
| Cutler and Manitowaning. ........ | Sims Brothers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 55 |  | " " | 1,500 00 |
| Deseronto and Picton. | Deseronto Navigation Co | 14 | 6 | 12 months. | 93900 |
| Fredericton and St. John. ..... ............ | Star Line Steannship Co . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 84 | $6$ | Part of seasons 1905 and $1906 \ldots$ | 1,365 18 |
| French River, Midland, Parry Sound and Penetanguishene. | Northern Navigation Co. of Ontario.... . | 66 \& 140 | 6 and semiweekly. | " " * less 1 | 82143 |
| Gananoque and Clayton, N.Y ..... ....... | Thousand Islands Railway Co | 12 | 6 | Part of seasons 1905 and 1906 | 20000 |
| Gananoque, Stave Island and Thousand Islands | G. Fummell . . . . . . . . | 8 | ${ }_{2}^{6}$ | " ${ }^{\text {" }}$ " | 16000 |
| Gaspé and North Shore River St. Lawrence. | F. Veit. | 356 | 2 per month. | Part of season $1905 \ldots \ldots$ | 90357 |
| Georgeville, Newport and Knowlton Landing | Boston and Maine Railway | 40 | $\stackrel{f}{6}$ | Part of seasons 1905 and 1906 | 11840 |
| Glen Tsland and Picton........ . . . . . . . . . . . | J. Collier | 5 | 6 | Part of season 1906........ | 3400 |
| Golden and Windermere | Upper Colunbia Transportation Co. | 100 | 1 | Part of seasons 1905 and 1906 | 21500 |
| Gold Rock and Wabigoon | Wabigoon and Manitou Steamboat Co. | 30 | - $3^{3}$ |  | 31000 |
| Gore Bay and Thessalon. | Purvis Erothers. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 60 | Semi-weekly | " 11 | 50000 |
| Grand Rapids and Selkirk | IV. Robinson. | 280 | 1 | " $\quad 1$ | 3500 |
| Halifax and Boston. | Canida Atlantic and Plant Steanshıp Co.. | 389 | 1 | " ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 3652 |
| Halifax and St. Johns, Newfoundland | Harvey Brothers, agents Red Cross Line... |  |  | Special service.. . . $\quad \ldots$ | 9200 |
| Hartley Bay and Kitamaat.. | Captain E. McCoskrie . . . . . . . . . . . . | 45 | Monthly. | 9 months to June 30, 1906 | 28000 |
| Hazelton and Port Essington . . . . . | J. Thomson . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 180 | do | 12 months. . . . . . . $\quad \cdots \cdots$ | 1,135 00 |
| Huntsville, Brown's Brae and Dorset........ | Huntsville, Lake of Bays and Lake Simcoe Navigation Co. | $33 \cdot$ | 6 \& 12 | Part of seasons 1905 and 1906 . .. | 25394 |
| Kingsport and Parrsboro | Donminion Atlantic Railway...... . . . | 14 | 6 | " " | 1,000 00 |
| Kingston and Cape Vincent | M. H. Folger. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 18 | 12 | 12 months. | 1,200 00 |
| Kingston and Thousand Island Park. |  | 25 |  | Part of season 1906............. | 20000 |
| Kokane and Nelson . .... .. ... | Kooten:2y River and Navigation Co....... | 14 | 2 | Part of seasons 1905 and 1906.... | 9800 |

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| Larlner and Steventon | F. Kueling | (; | ${ }^{6}$ | Part of season I90t | 3180 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Levis and (Quebee. . .. | Qutbec and Lavis Ferry Co. | 1 | 18,75.\& 81 | 12 months. | 1,062 50 |
| Leoulres du Blanc, Sablon and Natachiquan | 1. H-b/yert ............. | 271 | 4 per seasom. | Part of seasons 1905 and 1906 | 10000 |
| Mirrie. <br> Michipicoten, Michip, Mission and Sault Ste. | Algoma Central and Hudson's Bay Railway | 6 \& 138 |  | Part of season 1905. | 9330 |
| Michipicoten, and Sanlt Ste. Marie...... . | United States and Doninion Transportation Co. | 38 | 1 | Part of seasons 190.5 and 1906 | 85750 |
| Midland and Honey Harbom | F. S. Cirise. | 12 | Tri-weekly. | Part of season 1906. | 2000 |
| Montreal, Chicoutimi and Quebeec | Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co | 414 \& 180 | 4 \& 6 | Part of seasons 1905 and 1906 | <,500 00 |
| Nanaimo, (iulf Islands and Sydney | E. V. Bodwell, | 62 \& 60 | 284 | 12 months | 4,600 00 |
| New Liskeard and Tomstown | White River Mail Lime Co | 31 |  | Part of season 1906 | (6) 50 |
| North Sydney and Port au Basque | Reid Newfoundland Co | 96 | Tri-weekly. | 12 months, less side service, \$157. | 21,827 22 |
| Norway Honse, Selkirk and Warren's Landing | Wm. Rohnson. | 20 |  | Part of seasons 1905 and 1906... | 11500 |
|  | D. C. Mc'Tavish | 20 | 2 | " " | 5800 |
| Ottawa and L'Orignar. | Ottawat River Navigation Co | 59 | 6 | Part of seaxons 1905 and 1906. | 44400 |
| Ottawa and Thurso .. |  | 30 | 6 | " 1 . . | 162411 |
| P'embroke and Rapides des Joachims. | Pembroke Narigation Co | 50 | 6 | Part of season 1905.. | 10000 |
| P'ort Simpson and Stewart........ | Captain D. A. Rohertson | 120 | Fortnightly. | " 1906 |  |
| Rimouski Wharf and Steamers. | Captain J. H. Dorion |  | As required. | Part of seasons 1!05 and 1906 | 4,698 00) |
| Sturgeon Falls and Monteville | Niphissing Transportation and Trading Co | 40 | 3 | Part of season 1906 | 7200 |
| Toronto and Niagara | Niagara Navigation Co.. | 36 | 12 | Part of seasons 1905 and 1906 | 1,008 00 |
| Vancouver and North Vancouver | H. M. Ramsay | 3 | 12 | 12 months | 30000 |
| Vancouver and Purt Harseyand Rock Bay, \&c. | Union Steamship Co | 5, 8\&173 | $1 \& 2$ | " and 2 mos. arrears from <br> May 1, 1905. | 3,939 3? |
| $V$ Vancouver and Seattle | Pacific Coast Steanıship Co. |  |  | 9 months and 3 days to Mar. 3, 1906. | 135. 36 |
| Vancouver and Sechelt | H. Whitaker | 32 | 3 | 11 months and 12 days from July 20, 190\%. | 9484 |
| Yancouver and Squannish | Terminal Steamship Co | 35 | 1 | 12 months... | 30000 |
| Victoria and Port Townstnd | Alaska Steamship Co | 40 | ${ }^{6}$ | 12 | 2,900 00 |
| Yarmouth and Boston. | Dominion Atlantic Railway Co. | 250 | $1 ;$ | 12 | 2,829 70 |
|  |  |  |  | Total | 97,773 26 |

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in the ${ }^{\circ}$ Dominion of Canada, made within the year ended June 30, 1906.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS BY RAILWAYS.


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## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detail of all payments for Mail Transportation in the Dominion of Canada, made within the year ended June 30, 1906-Concluded.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS BY RAILIVAYS-Concludecl.


W. J. JOHNSTONE, Accountant.

R. M. COULTER, Deputy Postmaster General.

## APPENDIX B-Continued.

Detall of all payments for making and repairing Mail Bags, Mail Locks, \&c., during the year ended June 30, 1906.

| To Whom Paid. | Particulars of Disbursements. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. |
| H. Carson | Supplying and repairing mail bags. | 15,065 14 |
| E. (.. Shepherd | Clamplocks, ferrules. :.. . ....... | 7,64200 |
| S. S. Stratton. | Supplying and repairing mail bags. | 4,643 88 |
| W. Willis \& Son. |  | 3,361 83 |
| Kidd Rutherford. | Mail bagging | 2,903 36 |
| Mrs. P. O'Donaghue C H Hall | Repairing mail bags. | 1,570 <br> 1,487 <br> 15 |
| C. H. Hall. <br> M. Scarrow | " | 1,487 715 |
| G. Lugsdin \& Co. | " | 1,366 86 |
| M. J. Wilson \& Sons.. | " | 96118 |
| C. Wamer.. | " | 82688 |
| T. Fardy. | dis | 74325 |
| Pritchard-Andrews Co. | Presses, dies, seals for mail bags.. | 57940 |
| J. Christie. | Repairing mail bags. | 49803 |
| Desmarais \& Choquette |  | 40313 |
| R. H. Everest . ..... . |  | 30000 |
| Smith-Egge Manufacturing Co. | International registered mail locks. | 28200 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway.... | Krecting and moving mail cranes, freight on co | 25962 |
| H. W. Wellington | Cotton cord for mail bag | 18090 |
| J. McKay. | Letter parcel hampers. | 14900 |
| W. L. McNabb. | Parcel post hampers and wicker baskets | 13125 |
| Thornton \& Truman | Repairing International registered mail locks | 10415 |
| Keep Bros. | Brass gromets and rings. ... ... | 10291 |
| W. Winter.. | Cartage of mail bags .... | 6850 |
| R. B. Forman. | Repairing parcel post hampers. | 5823 |
| Sinith Railway Mail service. | Mail crane. | 3600 |
| Grand Trunk Railway. | Moving mail catcher. | 31.87 |
| Trunk \& Leather Goods Co. | Leather bags. . . . . . . . | 2700 |
| Capital Scale, Brass and Foundry Co.. | Removing rivets | 1210 |
| Intercolonial Railway..... | Frecting mail catch posts | 840 |
| Canadian Express Co | Express charges on mail crane, catch post, \& | 565 |
| Ottawa \& New York Railway. | Freight charges on International mail locks. | 174 |
| F. P. Bent... .. | " ${ }^{\text {/ }}$ mail crane. |  |
| Dominion Express Co. | Express charges on bagging |  |
| F. Julien. .. | Repairing mail catch post.. ............. | 075 |
|  | Total. . | 45,647 06 |

IV. J. JOHNSTONE,<br>Accountant.

R. M. COULTER,<br>Deputy Postmaster General.

## APPENDIX C

## ACCOUNTING POST OFFLCES

MONEY ORDER AND OTHER TRANSACTIONS

APPENDIX C.

## MONEY ORDER TRANSACTIONS.

The number of Money Order Offices in operation on the 30 th June, 1906, was 2,676 , an increase of 182 over the previous year.

The total number of Orders issued during the year was $2,178,549$, showing an increase over the previous year of 254,419 . The aggregate value was $\$ 37,355,673.37$, an increase over the previous year of $\$ 5,006,197.69$.

Of the Orilers issued during the year $1,425,148$ with a value of $\$ 26,133,565.05$ were payable in the Dominion. Compared with the previous year there was an increase in number of 146,735 , and in value of $\$ 2,723,079.51$.

753,401 Orders with a value of $\$ 11,222,108.32$ were payable abroad. Compared with the previons year there was an increase of 107,684 in number, and an increase of $\$ 2,283,045.08$ in amount.

The number of Orders issued abroad and payable in Canada was 436,954 with an aggregate value of $\$ 6,533,200.88$, being an increase of 51,270 in number and $\$ 930,791.81$ in amount.

The number of Orders issued in Canada on the United States was 407,013 , and the value $\$ 5,333,513.83$, an increase of 37,322 in number and of $\$ 832,629.60$ in amount.

The following statement will show the very large increase in the Postal Note payments in the United States:-

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number. } \\ 1905 . \end{gathered}$ | Amount. $1905 .$ | Number. 1906. | Amount. $1906 .$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Money Orders. | 369,691 | \$4,500,812 13 | 407,013 | \$5, 333,513 83 |
| Postal Notes. | 193,822 | 324,863 89 | 317,406 | 554,531 36 |
| Totals. | 563,513 | \$4,825,676 02 | 724,41.9 | \$5,888,045 19 |

The number of Orders issued in the United States on Canada was $366, \stackrel{1}{2} 09$, and the value $\$ 5,126,144.44$, an increase of 44,989 in number and $\$ 724,945.58$ in amount.

The rates for the conversion of Canadian money into that of France and into that of Germany were fixed at $5 \cdot 10$ francs and $4 \cdot 16$ marks to the dollar, respectively, when business was established in 1883.

Experience showed that the rates of exchange would permit the Department paying larger sums in those countries for each dollar deposited in Canada and the rates were raised on the 1st July, 1905, to $5 \cdot 15$ francs in the cases of France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and other countries using the franc and to $t \cdot 18$ marks in the cases of Germany and the German post offices abroad.

Direct exchange with Orange River Colony and Turks Island went into operation on the 1st October, 1905 ; with Western Australia on the 1st February, 1906, and with Denmark, Iceland and the Faroe Islands on the 1st April, 1906.

Exchange with the Malay L'eninsula (Federated States) through the British Office commenced on 1st September, 1905.

In the interest of remitters it was deemed advisable to change the mode of service for Bosnia, Herzegovina and Montenegro from Great Britain to Austria on the 1st November, 1905. . The charges made by the British Offices for the intermediary service are now saved to remitters.

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## APPENDIX C-Continued.

Advices for British Bechuanaland and Basutoland have been forwarded via Cape Colony since 1st December, 1905, and remitters save the charges previously made by British Office.

Arrangements are being made for direct exchanges with the Bahamas, Mexico, Panama Canal Zone and Holland and negotiations are also under way to improve the service with Jamaica, Turks Island and the United Kingdom.

The average value of Money Orders issued during the year was $\$ 17.11$, and the average commission received from the public was 10.459 c .

The total receipts from all sources amounted to $\$ 253,444.22$, and the total expenditure, including the salaries of the inside service at Ottawa, to $\$ 215,720.83$ leaving an excess of receipts over expenditure of $\$ 37,723.39$.

The average value of money orders issued in Canada, including both the local and foreign classes, and the average commission received thereon are shown in the following statement embracing the past eleven years :-

|  | Average value of Orders issued | $\underset{\text { corrmission }}{\text { Avera }}$ | received. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1896 | \$ 1156 | 9-42 | cents. |
| 1897 | 1117 | $9 \cdot 063$ | " |
| 1898. | 1246 | 9•371 | " |
| 1899. | 1363 | $10 \cdot 095$ | " |
| 1900. | 1508 | $10 \cdot 908$ | " |
| 1901. | 1551 | $10 \cdot 6.51$ | " |
| 1902 | 1628 | 9.20t | " |
| 1903 | 1610 | 9•285 | " |
| 1904 | 1586 | $9 \cdot 417$ | " |
| 1905 | 1681 | $10 \cdot 054$ | " |
| 1906 | 1711 | $10 \cdot 459$ | " |

## APPENDIX C-Continued.

The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure for the year:--

## Receipts.

Commission from public ..... \$ 227,845 77
Profit in exchange with other countries. ..... 21,848 65
Void money orders issued between 1st July, 1904 and 31st March, 1905. ..... 3,749 80
; 253,444 22

## Expenditure.

| Salaries at head office, Ottawa :- |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Permanent clerks | \$43,696 97 |
| Temporary clerks. | 8,853 80 |

Temporary clerks ..... 8,853 80
Approximate cost of clerical force employed at money order duties in city offices ..... 39,000 00
Commission paid to postmasters at country offices ..... 98,210 05
Balance of commission paid other countries ..... 18,040 72
Printing and stationery for head otfice ..... \$1,301 85
One typewriter and cabinet ..... 12500
Financial papers and journals ..... 16001,426 85
Printing, stationery, date stamps, etc., outs de service ..... 6,476 44
Excess of receipts over expenditure ..... 37,723 39

## APPENDIX C-Continued.

## MONPY ORDER TRANSACTIONS.

Analysis of the Money Order Business of the Dominion of Canada for the Year ended June 30th, 1906

| - | Number of Orders. | Amount. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - |  | \& cts. | \$ cts. |
| Total number and amount of Money Orders issued in- |  |  |  |
| Ontario. | 877,607 | 13,675,198 33 |  |
| Quebec. | 381,112 | 6,738,405 53 |  |
| Nova Scotia | 227,983 | 3,338,281 51 |  |
| New Brunswick | 94,370 | 1,555,23143 |  |
| Prince Edward Island. | 15,225 | 259,657 07 |  |
| Manitoba. | 204,082 | 4,033,928 30 |  |
| Saskatchewan | 103,116 | 2,061,006 87 |  |
| Alberta. . | 83,857 | 1,395,301 72 |  |
| British Colunbia. | 175,943 | 3,605,314 24 |  |
| Yukon. | 15,254 | 693,34837 |  |
| 'Total number and amount of Money Orders issued. | 2,178,549 | ....... . | 37,355,673 37 |
| Total number and amount of Money Orders paid in- |  |  |  |
| Ontario. | 900,043 | 13,800,006 31 |  |
| Quebec | 38 3,147 | 6,717,276 98 |  |
| Nova Scotia... | 149,525. | 2,664,087 65 |  |
| New Brunswick | 83,786 | 1,526,937 74 |  |
| Prince Edward Island | 16,078 | 314,176 49 |  |
| Manitoba. | 183,239 | 3,891,949 66 |  |
| Saskatchewan.. | 40,163 | 1,083,098 87 |  |
| Alberta | 31,037 | 819,256 74 |  |
| British Columbia | 79,043 | 1,910,386 04 |  |
| Yukon.. | 1,86 1 | 82,696 26 |  |
| Total number and amount of Money Orders paid. | 1,869,925 | .............. | 32,809,872 74 |
| Total amount of Money Orders issued and paid. |  |  | $70,165,54611$ |

## APPENDIX C-Continued.

## MONEY ORDERS.

The number of offices situated in each of the several provinces of the Dominion on the 30 th June, of each year for the past seven years was as follows :-

|  | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | 1906. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ontario. | 830 | 843 | 885 | 898 | 917 | 991 | 1,046 |
| Queluec. | 386 | 399 | 485 | 509 | 543 | 629 | 663 |
| Nova Scotia.. | 209 | 211 | 221 | 229 | 253 | 264 | 272 |
| New Brunswick. | 134 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 139 | 151 | 158 |
| Prince Ldward Island. | 19 | 21 | 23 | 24 | 26 | 33 | 33 |
| Manitoba | 106 | 112 | 126 | 130 | 126 | 162 | 180 |
| Northwest Territories... | 59 | 63 | 70 | 75 | 82 | 110. |  |
| Saskatchewan.. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 108 |
| Alberta.. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 56 |
| British Columbia | 103 | 115 | 115 | 118 | 129 | 145 | 1 000 |
| Yıkon | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 10 |
| Total. . | 1,847 | 1,904 | 2,066 | 2,125 | 2.214 | 2,494 | 2,676 |

The number of money orders issued in each of the provinces during the past six years is shown in the following statement :-

|  | 1900-1901 | 1 | 1902-1903 | 1903-1904 | 904-1905 | 06 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ontario. | 546,860 | (i55, 471 | 735, 481 | 798,448 | 806.308 | 877,607 |
| Quebec | 157,766 | 210.652 | 253, 492 | 297,202 | 329,033 | 381,112 |
| Nova Scotia | 139,573 | 170,091 | 193,843 | 214,236 | 204,723 | 227,983 |
| New Brunswick | 61,019 | 72,559 | 80,101 | 87,543 | 88,388 | 91,370 |
| Prince Edward Island.. | 9,179 | 11,724 | 13,040 | 14,320 | 13,761 | 15,225 |
| Manitoba | 64,821 | 104,766 | 136,261 | 160,981 | 173,194 | 204,082 |
| Northwest Terri | 30,920 | 59,112 | 86,651 | 113,180 | 131,681. |  |
| Saskatchewan. |  |  |  |  |  | 103,116 |
| Alberta |  |  |  |  |  | 83,457 |
| British Columbia | 112,351 | 134,499 | 145, 29.5 | 163.016 | 159,883 | 175,913 |
| Yukon | 19,535 | 27,255 | 24,541 | 20,307 | 17,159 | 15,20ั4 |
| Total | 1,151,024 | 1,446,129 | 1,668,705 | 1,869,233 | 1,924.130 | 2,178,549 |

The total sums received in each province for money orders issued during the same years were as follows (cents omitted) :-

1900-1901. 1901-1902. 1902-1903. 1903-1904. 1904-1905. 1905-1906.

| Ontario | \$7,705,065 | \$9,347, 038 \$ $10,575,103 \$ 11,495,293 \$ 12,315,191 \$ 13,675,198$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Quebec. | 2,528,416 | 3,460,116 | 4,248,119 | 4,997,871 | 5,762,802 | 6,738,405 |
| Nova Scotia. | 2,002,531 | 2,455,330 | 2,795,685 | 3:050,530 | 2,958,799 | 3,338,281 |
| New Brunswick. | 926,226 | 1,100,059 | 1,221,593 | 1,347,418 | 1,410,827 | 1,555,231 |
| Prince Edward Island | 136,020 | 176,287 | 202,687 | 232,855 | 237,220 | 259,657 |
| Manitoba | 1,025,190 | 1,949,597 | 2,603,237 | 2,903,959 | 3,456,425 | 4,033,928 |
| Northwest 'Territories | 647,192 | 1,049,556 | 1,476,920 | 1,822,408 | 2,439,394 |  |
| Saskatchewan |  |  |  |  |  | 2,061,007 |
| Alberta. |  |  |  |  |  | 1,395,302 |
| British Columbi | 1,951,289 | 2,383,669 | 2,518,225 | 2,925,188 | 3,029,673 | 3,605,314 |
| Yukon | 1,034,328 | 1,627,750 | 1,226,633 | 87\%,289 | 799,144 | 693,348 |
| Total. | \$17,956,257 | $3,549,4$ | ,868,20 | 9,652,81 | 2,349,47 | 7,355,673 |

APPENDIX C-Continued.
Table showing the amount of Money Order transactions between the Dominion of Canada and other Countries, year by year, from July


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$\dagger$ From April 1, $1906 . \quad \ddagger$ Eight months'





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6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907
Table showing the amount of Money Order transactions between the Dominion of Canada and other Countries, year by year, from July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1906.




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Table showing the amount of Money Order transactions between the Dominion of Canada and other British Possessions.


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APPENDIX C-Continued.
Table showing the amount of Money Order transactions between the Dominion of Canada and other British Possessions.

Year ended
June 30.
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* Three months' business only, from April 1, 1892. + From 1 st Out. 190 ij.
APPENDIX C-Continued.
Table showing the amount of Money Order transactions between the Dominion of Canada and other British Possessions-Concluded


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APPENDIX C－Continued．
Table showing the General Operations of the Money Order System in the Dominion of Canada，year by year，from July $\mathbf{1}$ ， 1867 ，to

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|  |  <br>  क． <br> 名 <br>  <br>  <br>  |
| pans <br>  јо типоши［飞zo $\mathbf{L}$ |  <br>  <br>  かたが |
| ＇pans <br> －sI s．ap．a Souold jo xaquin ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{zq} \mathrm{L} \mathrm{L}$ |  <br>  |
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| 49 | 69 | 56338 | 76555 | 245 | 284 | 7,632 60 | 8,791 39 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3 |  | 3571 |  | 1 |  | 593 |
| 190,158 | 245,574 | 2,180,446 17 | 2,745,586 71 | 48,171 | 52,774 | 863,951 53 | 994,425 33 |
| 369,691 | 407,013 | 4,500,884 23 | 5,333,513 83 | 321,620 | 366,609 | 4,401,198 86 | 5,126,144 44 |
| 255 | 284 | 4,091 50 | 5,457 60 | 232 | 210 | 3,190 65 | 3,501 64 |
| … - . | 13 |  | 14163 | ..... .. | 23 |  | 35471 |
| 645,717 | 753,401 | 8,939,063 24 | 11,222,108 32 | 385,684 | 436,954 | 5,602,409 07 | 6,533,200 88 |

months er 1, 1905. $\ddagger$ Nine not a ebruary 1, 1906 River Colony from Octobe Australia from $F$

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907
APPENDIX C.
Statement showing the Accounting Offices in operation, the Gross Postal Revenue, the number and amount of Money Orders issued and paid and the amount of Commission thereon ; the value of Postal Notes paid ; and the Compensation, Salary and Allowances paid to the Postmaster at each office respectively, during the Year ended June 30, 1906.

| Name of Office. | Gross Postal Revenue. | Number of Money Orders issued. | Total Amount of MoneyOrders issued. | Total Commission received from Public. | Number of Money Orders paid. | Total Amount of Money Orders paid. . | Total Amount of Postal Notes Paid. | Compensation. paid to Postmasters on M. O. business. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on $\mathrm{S} . \mathrm{B}$. business. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on P. N. business. | Salary. | Forward Allowance. | Allow. ance towards Rent, Fuel and Light. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ cts. |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts |
| Aberfeldy | 12481 | 127 | 3,663 51 | 1562 | ${ }^{69}$ | 61393 | 10604 | 1025 |  | 175 | 8500 |  | 00 |
| Aberfoyle | 16602 | 172 | 2,426 87. | 1271 | 77 | 73532 | 29331 | 685 |  | 144 | 8000 |  | 500 |
| cAbingdon. | 11616 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | +4200 |  |  |
| Actinolite | $\begin{array}{r}189 \\ 2,899 \\ 33 \\ \hline 5\end{array}$ | 335 1,448 | $\begin{array}{r}3,004 \\ 19,166 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 2019 14041 | 63 669 | 1,055 8,630 86 | 17215 877 12 | 866 5715 | 462 817 | 16 78 | 115 <br> 855 <br> 800 <br> 00 | 900 1100 | 1000 120 00 |
| Addison | 22519 | 201 | 5,135 64 | 2309 | 50 | 69128 | 18394 | 1451 |  | 259 | 10200 |  | 1000 |
| Adolphustow | 16110 | 258 | 4,25476 | 2205 | 47 | 65528 | 24071 | 1240 | 14 | 200 | 6600 | 1000 | 500 |
| Agincourt. | 32655 | 107 | 1.69463 | 1041 | 67 | 81110 | 6111 | 471 |  | 74 | 15000 |  | 1500 |
| A hmic Harbo | 45760 | 355 | 9,686 61 | 4297 | 30 | 1,388 35 | 18010 | 2688 |  | 279 | 20000 |  | 2000 |
| Ailsa Craig. | 1,243 14 | 857. | 9,618 53 | 5854 | 318 | 4,019 18 | 73121 | 2933 | 260 | 1229 | 46000 | 2000 | 4000 |
| Alexandria | 3,885 16 | 764 | 14,505 85 | 7065 | 1,694 | 42,938 64 | 2,859 78 | 5067 | 3332 | 2105 | a1,191 62 | 7600 |  |
| Alfred. | 70141 | 357 | 12,432 25 | 4956 | 215 | 3,024 14 | 51604 | 3611 | 136 | 649 | 30600 |  | 3000 |
| Alfred Station | 8754 | 26 | 91893 | 363 | 5 | 16900 | 500 | 291 |  | 12 | 4200 |  |  |
| Algoma Mills. | 28270 | 205 | 5,577 84 | 3845 | 47 | 64091 | 14809 | 1562 | 1102 | 408 | 12500 |  | 1000 |
| Algonquin | 17673 | 147 | 3,941 86 | 1705 | 46 | 47173 | 10385 | 1100 |  | 497 | 9000 | 300 | 1000 |
| Allandale. | 1,675 97 | 1,947 | 27,058 46 | 16.492 | 344 | -4,394 88 | 83549 | 7747 | 3026 | 445 | 56600 | 1800 | 6000 |
| Allenford. | 46470 | 640 | 13,224 39 | 6122 | 95 | 1,913 45 | 29698 | 3660 |  | 440 | 19000 | 3000 | 2000 |
| Allensville | 13592 | 140 | 2,197 71 | 1218 | 35 | 36256 | 1674 | 613 |  | 133 | 5500 |  | 500 |
| Alliston. | 3,240 73 | 1,643 | 20,332 19 | 11696 | 873 | 9,851 25 | 2,573 59 | 5889 | 5145 | 1432 | 94000 | 900 | 12000 |
| Alma. | 37176 | 363 | 6,074 93 | 3026 | 74 | 82309 | 18894 | 1681 |  | 442 | 19000 | 1200 | 2000 |
| Almonte. | 5,515 36 | 2,335 | 22,787 65 | 14606 | 1,236 | 17,248 68 | 2,414 11 | 7247 | 3967 | 802 | a1,677 22 | 4000 |  |
| Alton | 68332 | 373 | 5,986 04 | 2959 | 153 | 2,824 73 | 52006 | 1820 | 509 | 1084 | 28800 |  | 3000 |
| Alvinston | 1,770 44 | 1,362 | 15,961 13 | 9534 | 691 | 12,79484 | 1,175 75 | 5239 | 1077 | 1306 | 570 or |  | 6000 |
| Aıneliasburg | 22484 | 305 | 5,361 53 | 2665 | 30 | 38444 | 24465 | 1547 |  | 183 | 10800 |  | 1000 |
| Amberstburg | 3,073 48 | 835 | 14,228 42 | 7648 | 1,085 | 22,176 69 | 1,251 23 | 8174 | 3104 | 1237 | a999 05 | 760 |  |
| Amigari | 31406 | 159 | 2,225 32 | 1196 | 35 | 1,546 69 | 2356 | 974 |  | 192 | 15000 |  | 1500 |
| Ancaster. | 72627 | 861 | 9,531 60 | 5607 | 182 | 3,013 80 | 40503 | 2836 | 1318 | 187 | 29000 |  | 3000 |
| Angus. | 50551 | 3521 | 5,985 85 | 2813 | 155 | 1,879 98, | 52756 | 1748 | 1471 | 438 | 20000 | 500 | 2000 |

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| Name of Office. | Gross Postal Revenue. | Number of Money Orders issued. | Total <br> Amount of Money Orders issued. | Total Commission received from Public. | Number of Money Orders paid. | Total Amount of Money Orders paid. | Total Amount of Postal Notes paid. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on M. O. business. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on S. B. business. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on P. N. business. | Salary. | Forward Allowance. | Allowance towards Rent, Fuel and Light. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ cts. |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Bedford Park | 18370 | 74 | 91498 | 832 | 34 | 60875 | 4550 | 354 |  | 129 | 7200 |  | 500 |
| Beechwood | $86 \quad 09$ | 45 | 1,163 22 | 503 | 11 | 11968 | 4885 | 345 |  | 063 | 4400 | ..... . . |  |
| Beeton | 2,668 72 | 1,034 | 11,914 83 | 7134 | 388 | 6,24865 | 87544 | 3432 |  | 757 | 87200 |  | 12000 |
| Belfountain | 18927 | 249 | 3,604 97 | 1902 | 71 | 1,332 15 | 30911 | 1058 | 1267 | 235 | 9600 |  | 500 |
| Belgrave | 55683 | 259 | 5,245 02 | 2423 | 141 | 1,384 95 | 25444 | 1511 |  | 672 | 28000 | 800 | 2500 |
| Belhaven | 20599 | 622 | 42,418 88 | 13576 | 67 | 1,343 65 | 8629 | 11720 | 041 | 488 | 12000 |  | 1000 |
| Belle River | 34647 | 748 | 15,245 30 | 7034 | 102 | 1,185 12 | 21687 | 4307 | 2288 | 155 | 17750 | 300 | 1750 |
| Belleville. | 18,324 99 | 3,483 | 46,629 60 | 28181 | 5,203 | 86,876 25 | 14,204 74 |  |  |  | $b 4,61644$ |  |  |
| Belleville Statio | 95760 | 576 | 8,163 45 | 4421 | 57 | 97063 | 7045 | 2265 | 257 | 244 | 33269 |  | 3666 |
| Bell's Corners | 13367 | 75 | 1,579 95 | 912 | 78 | 1,207 36 | 3261 | 449 |  | 141 | 5600 |  | 500 |
| Belmont. | 71242 | 248 | 4,214 67 | 2158 | 150 | 205925 | 23942 | 1275 |  | 585 | 27600 |  | 3000 |
| Helwood. | 47771 | 444 | - 8,878 12 | 4192 | 166 | 2,492 84 | 33468 | - 2494 | 437 | 364 | 22000 | 1100 | 2000 |
| Benmiller | 13546 | 215 | 4,139 56 | 2046 | 62 | 50471 | 12893 | 1157 |  | 184 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| Berkeley | 25794 | 60 | 1,406 39 | 625 | 55 | 72133 | 21507 | 389 |  | 490 | 12000 | $28 \quad 00$ | 1000 |
| Berlin. | 23,008 11 | 4,756 | 43,140 22 | 32310 | 5,410 | 67,629 96 | 9,240 94 |  |  |  | 4,15343 |  |  |
| Bervie | 24481 | 260 | 3.87210 | 1969 | 73 | 1,400 91 | 16240 | 1077 |  | 285 | 10500 |  | 1000 |
| Berwick | 24934 | 240 | 3,151 67 | 1713 | 50 | 48135 | 11874 | 893 |  | 163 | 12000 | 400 | 1000 |
| Bethany | 42263 | 2.7 | 3,371 02 | 1911 | 85 | 2,021 37 | 26181 | 961 | 658 | 278 | 20000 |  | 2000 |
| dBillings' Bridge | 45296 | 83 | 1,463 70 | 790 | 9 | 6159 | 7060 | 402 |  | 068 | 15200 |  | 1500 |
| Biscotasing | 56711 | 102 | 2,349 89 | 1129 | 32 | 87192 | 6914 | 645 |  | 196 | 20900 |  | 2250 |
| Bishop's Mills | 25983 | 246 | 7,178 01 | 3005 | 114 | 2,719 69 | 14566 | 2337 | 2100 | 568 | 10350 |  | 1000 |
| Bismark. | 29575 | 212 | 7,262 96 | 2613 | 13 | 12451 | 7156 | 1997 |  | 291 | 12500 |  | 1000 |
| Blackstock | 35752 | 472 | 7,926 07 | 3989 | 120 | 1,674 96 | 15651 | 2197 | 152 | 300 | 18200 | 500 | 2000 |
| Blair | 26523 | 37 | 81503 | 339 | 7 | 13325 | 7635 | 222 |  | 178 | 13000 |  | 1000 |
| Blenheim | 2,920 05 | 1,793 | 15,63519 | 105 (66 | 739 | 8,673 64 | 1,653 86 | 5167 | 072 | 701 | 87000 | $80 \quad 00$ | 12000 |
| Blezard Valley | 24384 | 276 | 5,105 81 | 2525 | 22 | 86761 | 10375 | 1295 |  | 210 | 10400 | c15 60 | 1000 |
| Blind River. | 2,888 79 | 2,635 | 41,308 86 | 23646 | 360 | 6,563 79 | 48582 | 11545 | 2608 | 1553 | 79000 |  | 10000 |
| Bloomfield | 90437 | 622 | 7,532 41 | 4620 | 214 | 1,600 35 | 42198 | 2206 | 504 | 951 | 36000 | 1600 | 4000 |
| Bluevale | 33848 | 392 | 6,240 06 | 3130 | 133 | 2,237 99 | 28326 | 1744 |  | 198 | 11400 |  | 1500 |
| Blyth | 1,687 71 | 896 | 13,675 46 | 7429 | 408 | 7,934 42 | 73899 | 3967 | 999 | 1094 | 56000 | 1400 | 6000 |
| Blytheswood | 18700 | 385 | 3,829 27 | 2369 | 59 | 1,062 98 | 8090 | 1127 |  | 0 32 11 | $\begin{array}{r}92 \\ 500 \\ \hline 05\end{array}$ | 500 1200 | 1000 |
| Bo beaygeon. | 1,736 78 | 1,142 | 17,864 23 | 9706 | 394 | 9,620 11 | 67786 | 5305 | 3309 | 1122 | 59500 | 1200 | 8000 |

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Statement showing the Accounting Offices in operation: de., in Ontario-Continued

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6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907
APPENDIX C-Continued.
Statement showing the Accounting Offices in operation, de., in Ontario-Continued.

| Name of Office. | Gross Postal Revenue. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Money } \\ & \text { Orders } \\ & \text { issued. } \end{aligned}$ | $\qquad$ | Total Commission received from Public. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Money } \\ \text { Orders } \\ \text { paid. } \end{gathered}$ | Total Amount of MoneyOrders paid. | Total Amount of Postal Notes paid. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on M. O. business. | Compen sation paid to Postmasters on S. B. business. | Compensation paid to Post masters on P. N. business. | Salary. | Forward Allowance. | Allowance towards Rent, Fuel and Light. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ cts. |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Guelph | 34,654 13 | 7,744 | 107,375 76 | 84846 | 8,318 | 145,57587 | 17,785 21 |  |  |  | 4,860 26 |  |  |
| Hagersville | 1,943 67 | 1,184 | 20,310 10 | $103 \div 9$ | 515 | 7,545 94 | 1,121 83 | 5952 | 3836 | 1262 | 60800 | 6200 | 8000 |
| Haileybury... | 3,218 91 | 2,175 | 40,487 63 | 21390 | 298 | 7,103 91 | 66053 | 11536 | 891 | 1994 | 45337 |  | 4972 |
| Haley Station Haliburton.. | 26206 | 57 | 1,305 55 | 637 | 38 | 64371 | 5127 | 357 | 265 | 194 10 | 7800 | 700 300 | 500 |
| Hamilton- | * 150,96603 | 57 | 8,812 50 | 4868 | 174 | 4,681 07 | 40442 | $2{ }^{2}$ |  |  | st0 0 |  |  |
| *(1)ivided as follows) Head Otfice... | 139,426 03 | 13,239 | 225,204 56 | 2,001 51 | 31,914 | 571,346 70 | 65,729 44 |  |  | c104 88 |  |  |  |
| Crown Point. | 10100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 353 |  |  |
| Sub-otfice No. | 1,200 00 | 396 | 4,355 05 | 4218 | 1 | 175 | 2300 | 1198 | 108 | 409 | 6000 |  |  |
| $f \quad "$ | 91700 | 31 | 43758 | 259 |  |  |  | 120 |  | 35 | 6000 |  |  |
| " | 54500 | 488 | 4,776 45 | 5027 |  |  | 4150 | 1313 | 84 | 87 | 6000 |  |  |
| " 4 | 5,115 00 | 2,478 | 27,628 91 | 26641 | 21 | 20658 | 20772 | 7604 | 1717 | 370 | 10000 |  |  |
| " 5 | 3,520 00 | 1,126 | 10,700 28 | 9099 | 18 | . 23354 | 18771 | 2992 | 937 | 700 | 7500 |  |  |
| Hammond | 14200 220 |  |  |  | 28 |  |  | 805 |  | 428 | 60 95 90 |  | 1000 |
| Hampton. | 37640 | 258 | 3,724 14 | 2021 | 82 | 89879 | 32005 | 1068 | 11 | 197 | 16000 | 2900 | 1500 |
| Hanover. | 3,921 25 | 448 | 9,489 24 | 4424 | 1,004 | 17,992 72 | 1,836 91 | 3161 | 536 | 2234 | 1,145 00 | 3000 | 16000 |
| Harrietsville | 24256 | 208 | 3,962 53 | 2054 | 36 | 48358 | 18424 | 1108 |  | 255 | 10600 |  | 1000 |
| Harrington W | 35376 | 193 | 3,541 55 | 1732 | 14 | 30436 | 90 50 | 977 |  | 195 | 18500 |  | 2000 |
| Harrisburg | 26039 | 103 | 1,402 19 | 937 | 30 | 18087 | 4805 | 396 |  | 38 | 12500 | 3300 | 1000 |
| Harriston. | 3,583 70 | 555 | 9,917 70 | 5555 | 1,158 | 16,673 98 | 2,617 81 | 3330 | 2551 | 2915 | 1,120 00 | 6000 | 16000 |
| Harrow | 1,208 63 | -884 | 12,288 29 | 6687 | 354 | 5,647 69 | 71948 | 4201 | 433 | 1604 | 44000 | 500 | 4000 |
| Harrowsmith | 58634 | 283 | 6,744 76 | 3246 | 159 | 2,771 72 | 25272 | 2036 | 900 | 677 | 23500 |  | 2500 |
| Hastings | 1,894 06 | 1,395 | 13,427 76 | 8763 | 293 | 5,50114 | 74747 | 3831 | 1554 | 695 | 63500 | 2200 | 8000 |
| Havelock | 1,952 76 | 1,104 | 14,390 11 | 8442 | 254 | 3,978 84 | 70093 | 4061 | 1635 | 1260 | 63500 | 7500 | 8000 |
| Hawkesbury | 3,155 64 | 2,349 | 32,121 99 | 18217 | 638 | 12,424 19 | 946.94 | 9413 | 1609 | 723 | 94500 | 400 | 12000 |
| Hawkestone | 31965 | 121 | 2,128 23 | 1046 | 127 | 1,49151 | 33574 | 662 |  | 307 | 13200 |  | 1500 |
| Hawkesville | 32135 | 270 | 4,550 56 | 2319 | 58 | 1,146 58 | 13799 | 1302 |  | 564 | 15500 |  | 1000 |
| Hawtrey | 23357 | 93 | 1,086 44 | 606 | 47 | 40836 | 8650 | 313 |  | 329 | 9800 | 2000 | 1000 |
| Haysville | 33290 | 86 | 60292 | 463 | 28 | 26222 | 12005 | 196 |  | 168 | 13000 |  | 1500 |
| $g$ Heaslip. | 49511 | 93 | 1,816 33 | 1395 | 9 | 28026 | 10854 | 4.99 |  | 104 | 23500 | 867 | 2.) 00 |
| Heathcote | 31841 | $56 \%$ | 7,418 79 | 3992 | 186 | 2,868 79 | 32712 | 2093 |  | 467 | 13000 |  | 1500 |

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| Name of Office. | Gross Postal Revenne. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Money } \\ \text { Orders } \\ \text { issued. } \end{gathered}$ | Total <br> Amount of MoneyOrders issued. | Total Commission received from Public. | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Money } \\ \text { Orders } \\ \text { paid. } \end{array}$ | Total <br> Arnount of Money Orders paid. | Total Ainount ot Postal Notes paid. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on M. O. business. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on S. B. business. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on P. N. business. | Salary. | Forward Allow. ance. | Allowance towards Rent, Fuel and Light. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\$$ cts. |  | \$ cts. | S cts. |  | \$ cts. | \$ ets. | \$ cts. | $8 \mathrm{cts}$. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Neustadt | 68016 | 633 | 7,542 39 | 4343 | 142 | 1,632 74 | 37853 | 2212 | 29 93 | 252 | 29000 | 700 | 3000 |
| Newboro. | 86954 | 590 | 17,764 16 | 6951 | 169 | 2,309 80 | 47626 | $50 \quad 47$ | 1564 | $\begin{array}{lll}5 & 34\end{array}$ | 34000 | 3000 | 4000 |
| Newburgh | 90682 | 582 | 6,863 72 | 38 ) | 383 | 6,147 47 | 1,201 16 | 2033 | 1150 | 759 | 3.700 | 1800 | 4000 |
| Newbury | 59219 | 364 | 4.48906 | $26 \quad 21$ | 225 | 2,944 68 | 41083 | 13 94 | 139 | 265 | 26250 | 600 | 2750 |
| Newcastle | 1,058 61 | 984 | 8,226 23 | 5698 | 307 | 4,855 | 66259 | 2534 | 260 | 682 | 47850 | 13600 | 4000 |
| New IMundee.. | 49562 | 577 | 4,815 63 | 3169 | 102 | 2,051 55 | $2: 3386$ | 1347 | 456 | 276 | 21800 |  | 2000 |
| New Durham. | $195: 77$ | 291 | 5,025 64 | 2486 | 43 | 50621 | 15220 | 1391 |  | $28{ }_{5}^{2}$ | 9009 |  | 1000 |
| New Germany | 12989 | 232 | 4,373 46 | 2036 | 57 | 71354 | 12916 | 1274 |  | 103 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| New Hamburg | 2,488 04 | 1,063, | 14,995 38 | 8060 | 512 | 10,710 48 | 87242 | 4599 | 1663 | 1927 | 77500 | 3400 | 10000 |
| Newington | $50^{\circ} 224$ | 475 | (1,865 35 | 4519 | 201 | 2,535 32 | 23831 | 2856 |  | 907 | 21200 |  | 2000 |
| New Liskeard | 5,847 72 | 4,161 | 153,092 20 | 1,2158 24 | 785 | 19,61427 | 2,17364 | 429 C8 | $32 \quad 29$ | 3675 | 1,25700 | 20000 | 17000 |
| New Lowell | 48114 | 395 | 6,384 45 | 3238 | 212 | 2,036 97 | 37633 | 1817 |  | 338 | 20000 |  | 2000 |
| Newmarket | 4,59017 | 1,146 | 15,013 23 | $96 \quad 27$ | 1,426 | 48,514 84 | 3,037 46 | 5336 | 2945 | 2108 | 1,300 00 | 6600 | 18000 |
| Newton | 37801 | 415 | 11,103 17 | 4656 | 61 | 1,488 57 | 15765 | 3114 | 524 | 504 | 16500 | 4000 | 1500 |
| eNewton Brook | 39506 | 103 | 1,413 06 | 970 | 14 | 16197 | 7229 | 392 |  | 207 | 14600 |  | 1500 |
| $e$ Newton Robinso | 32433 | 3 | 6400 | 026 | 5 | 10900 | 16566 | 015 |  | 303 | 15200 |  | 1500 |
| $e$ New Toronto. | 50219 | 124 | 1,079 68 | 950 | 8 | 14135 | 4879 | $29 ?$ |  | 047 | 15500 |  | 1500 |
| Niagara Falls. | 11,86\% 37 | 2,989 | 39, 20289 | 27536 | 1,814 | 22,63189 | 3,43539 | 13670 | 11855 | 3124 | a3,161 04 | 36000 |  |
| Niagara Falls, Centre.. | 2,438 96 | 852 | 8,579 17 | 6841 | 151 | 2,162 90 | 25991 | 2646 |  | 246 | 67500 |  | 8000 |
| Niagara Falls, South . | 3,15380 | 1,435 | 28,534 10 | 16415 | 486 | 9,153 18 | 77340 | $85 \quad 57$ | 7298 | 1787 | 1,030 00 |  | 14000 |
| Niagara on the Lake.... | 2,765 82 | 1,310 | 14,780 22 | 9725 | 676 | 8,468 21 | 69250 | 5336 | 2783 | 671 | 82900 | 700 | 10000 |
| Nipissing. . . . . . . . . . | 21372 | 90 | 83176 | 655 | 14 | 34297 | 40134 | 272 |  | 145 | 9800 | 700 | 500 |
| Nobleton. | 48613 | 3.11 | 8,928 51 | 3873 | 48 | 1,264 97 | 14460 | 24183 | 1917 | 104 | 22000 |  | 2500 |
| Norland | 23596 | 239 | 5,345 27 | 2451 | 51 | 1,389 23 | 21627 | 1472 |  | 333 | 11500 |  | 1000 |
| Norman | 33128 | 609 | 6,5:8 03 | 4574 | 32 | 58687 | 8116 | 1887 |  |  | 17800 |  | 1750 |
| North Augusta | 64076 | 807 | 15,035 92 | 6956 | 233 | 3,775 67 | 35961 | 4528 | 1604 | 444 | 23600 |  | 2500 |
| North Bay | 11,667 07 | 4,572 | 111,931 29 | 83451 | 1,864 | 34,905 04 | 4,890 60 | 31323 | 84 20 | 5024 | 2,680 00 | 28540 | 38000 |
| North wower.. | 75397 | 437 | 4,465 57 | 2830 | 124 | 2,725 85 | 45198 | 1369 | 846 | 600 | 30500 | 2000 | 3000 |
| North Lancaster | 361 64 | 554 | 16,026 50 | 6612 | 62 | 1,460 55 | 15921 | 4501 |  | 548 | 17200 |  | 1750 |
| North Williamsburg. | 51175 | 470 | 7,401 95 | 3660 | 85 | 1,491 4 | 24233 | 2086 |  | 584 | 17800 |  | 2000 |
| Norval | 50919 | 440 | 5,552 92 | 33.53 | 166 | 3,014 69 | 26152 | 1589 |  | 359 | 18800 |  | 2000 |
| Norwich | 3,022 90 | 1,696 | 19,365 87 | 11864 | 851 | 10,874 47 | 2,089 89 | 6105 | 1016 | 1702 | 91000 |  | 12000 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24





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$c$ Commission to non-accounting offices, \&c.

| Name of Office. | Gross Postal Revenue. | Nunber of Money Orders issued. | Total Amount of MoneyOrders issued. | Total Commission received from Public. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Money } \\ \text { Orders } \\ \text { paid. } \end{gathered}$ | Total Amount of Money Orders paid. | Total Amount of Postal Notes paid. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on M. O. business. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on S. B. business. | Conipen sation paid to Postmasters on P. N. lusiness. | Salary. | Forward Allowance. | Allowance towards Rent, Fuel and Light. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ cts. |  | \$ cts. | \& cts. |  | S cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | S cts |
| Paris Station | 1,543 05 | 447 | 5,036 (67 | 3080 | 90 | 81762 | 28076 | 1436 | 394 | 310 | 55000 | 2400 | 6000 |
| Parkersville Park Hill. | 80 860 87 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 44 } \\ \hline 2,158 \\ \hline 1.58\end{array}$ | 225 34 | 249 | 19 | 24480 | 25 1 1 | ${ }^{0} 60$ | 0 1 | 058 | 3200 |  |  |
| Parry Harbour | 2,844 06 | 1,062 | $23,970{ }^{27}$ | $130{ }_{1} 1$ | 906 | 13,29908 | 1,597 97 | 7164 | 371 | 119 | 89000 | 1600 | 2000 |
| Parry Sound. | 6,033 04 | 5,243 | 144,30720 | 1,012 22 | 1,278 | 20,520 03 | 3.56268 | 4028 |  | 3597 |  |  |  |
| Pelee Island | 22681 | 958 | 19,057 84 | -89 79 | 136 | - 4,222 82 | 194 50 | +5493 | - 100 | ${ }^{1} 13$ | 10150 | 500 | 20000 1000 |
| Pcmbroke | 11,993 44 | 2,551 | 35,705 66 | 20115 | 5,011 | 85,572 37 | 20,035 66 | 10918 | 12545 | 3867 | a3,245 94 | 17000 |  |
| Pendleton | 29044 | 317 | 6,074 46 | 2893 | ${ }^{96}$ | 1,562 43 | 9337 | 1806 | 5382 | 4 ถ8 | 14200 | c875 | 1500 |
| Penetanguish | 3,499 27 | 2,387 | 33,856 18 | 19274 | 865 | 17,345 19 | 2,238 27 | 9930 | 5238 | 2178 | 1,040 00 | 3000 | 14000 |
| Perth. | 8,516 71 | 2,997 | 29, $9+605$ | 19157 | 2,580 | 32,062 44 | 5,208 27 | 9798 | 3789 | 2177 | 1,780 00 | 40000 | 25000 |
| Peterboro | 30,747 34 | 3,525 | 61,77019 | 41057 | 6,285 | 130,245 72 | 14,943 94 |  |  |  | 5,971 46 |  |  |
| Petrolea | 8,211 70 | 2,462 | 39,611 07 | 20969 | 1,808 | 26,722 63 | 3,345 38 | 13286 | 7154 | 4654 | a2,432 99 | 4400 |  |
| 1 Phelpston | 31721 | 235 | 5,384 01 | 2443 | 60 | 1,117 43 | 15437 | 1523 | 213 | 36 | 14000 | 3300 | 1500 |
| Phillipsville | 2877 | 214 | 2,923 24 | 1550 | 57 | 88043 | 10651 | 864 |  | 095 | 12800 |  | 1250 |
| Pickering | 1,098 84 | 1,306 | 17,690 76 | 4579 | 449 | 7,926 54 | 84619 | 5333 | 884 | 440 | 43000 |  | 4000 |
| Picton.. | 7,970 78 | 2,143 | 25,269 98 | 15199 | 1,755 | 23,593 54 | 3,787 54 |  |  |  | 2,533 00 |  |  |
| Pinkerton | 37904 | 76 | 3,595 29 | 1403 | 65 | 1,275 71 | ${ }^{90} 98$ | 1078 |  | 290 | 17600 | 1200 | 1750 |
| Plantagentt | 83456 | 702 | 14,112 45 | 6563 | 301 | 7,954 35 | 65479 | 4724 | 4281 | 659 | 35300 | 360 | 3750 |
| Plattsvill | 1,24581 | 1,036 | 12,837 30 | 7463 | 241 | 4,996 98 | 63180 | 3700 | 1109 | 1176 | 47000 |  | 6000 |
| Plevna, | 21874 | 306 | 5,87743 | 2743 | 38 | 1,068 72 | 10177 | 1771 | ${ }^{9} 16$ | 187 | 9700 | 2000 | 1000 |
| Point Edward <br> Pontypool. | 68631 | 634 | 6,479 48 | 4174 | 229 | 2,602 74 | 28575 | 20.32 |  | 157 | - 36400 |  | 35 00 |
| Port Arthiur | 59341 | 379 | 5,813 06 | 3038 | 159 | 1,655 29 | $34: 14$ | 1706 |  | 134 | 27500 | 5000 | 3000 |
| Port Burwell | 15,47118 703 | 6,531 | 133,34138 | 99201 | 1,467 | 27,670 14 | 2,717 \%7 | 39263 | 9389 | 4004 | $\square 3,71895$ | 8800 |  |
| Port Carling | 1,232 27 | 685 | 11,79209 | 10413 6213 | 232 | 2,717 4,417 46 |  | 68 3609 09 | 25 118 88 | 118 11 18 | 34000 410 | 5200 5400 | 4000 |
| Port Colborn | 3,00712 | 1,466 | 21,248 36 | 12300 | 601 | 9,078 10 | 68593 | 6943 | 4928 | 1570 | a929 83 | 2000 |  |
| Port Coldwell | 17998 | 129 | 1,632 63 | 1321 | 6 | 4275 | 1120 | 449 |  |  | 10400 |  | 1000 |
| Port Uredit. | 72918 | 462 | 12,005 31 | 8688 | 129 | 2,391 37 | 30602 | 3467 | 1859 | 626 | 26500 |  | 3000 |
| Port Dalhousit | 1,219 24 | 491 | 4,554 76 | 3010 | 303 | 5,292 96 | 33820 | 1850 | 933 | 109 | 46500 |  | 6000 |
| Port Dover.. | 1,579 42 | 1,185 | 12,624 58 | 7744 | 486 | 7,961 66 | 1,161 44 | 4430 | 1869 | 14.73 | 61500 | 1100 | 8000 |
| Port Elgin. | 2,367 85 | 1,425 | 15,721 54 | 9231 | 737 | 11,132 77 | 1,596 55 | 5003 | 1141 | 1391 | 79800 | 1009 | 10000 |
| Port Hope | 9,680 94 | 1,245 | 18,696 02 | 11521 | 1,931 | 34,838 38 | 5,268 63 | 6987 | $53!8$ | 4790 | a2,786 82 | 25000 |  |

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24













6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907
Statement showing the Accounting Offices in operation, de., in Ontario-Continued

| Name of Othce. | Gross Posta! Revenue. | Number of Money Orders issued. | Total Amount of MoneyOrders issued. | Total Commission received from Public. | Number of Money Orders paid. | Total Amount of Money Orders paid. | Total Amount of Postal Notes paid. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on M. 0. business. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on S. B. business. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on P. N. business. | Salary. | Forward Allowance. | Allowance towards Rent, Fuel and Light. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ cts. |  | S cts. | \$ cts. |  | S cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ ets. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | S cts. | S cts. |
| Rosseau | 1,095 09 | 683 | 12,551 98 | 6507 | 186 | 4,720 26 | 46729 | $38+0$ | 2005 | 1080 | 39000 | 4300 |  |
| dRossport | 3836 | 11 | 8300 | 100 | 61 | 9000 | 68 | ${ }^{0} 23$ |  | - 014 |  |  | 1500 |
| Rothsay | 27705 | 255 | 7,58130 | 3106 | 61 | 62400 | 17040 | 2103 | 192 | +481 0 08 | 13000 |  | 1000 |
| Ruscom Station | 23478 | 409 | 5,879 51, | 3061 | 64. | 1,025 30 | -9610 | ${ }_{50} 1.91$ |  | 088 | 95 +00 +00 |  | +1000 |
| Russell | 1,008 02 | 847 | 17,55305 | 8178 | 27. | 4,943 96 | 74417 | 5085 | 1036 | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 27 \\ 0 & 65\end{array}$ | 40500 6600 | 300 | 10 +00 500 |
| eRussellton | 152 <br> 10 <br> 8 | 96 306 | 2,079 8,299 84 | 9 95 35 38 | 4 58 | 111109 | 4692 20406 | 5 2381 281 |  | 065 767 | 6600 10000 |  | 500 10 |
| Rutherfor | 21068 <br> 33298 <br> 18 | 306 462 | 8,299 7,24291 | 3538 3860 | 58 138 | 1,097 1,28185 1, | 20406 27664 | 23 2111 11 |  | 768 5 5 | (1500 | 1400 | 1000 |
| Ruthven, | 33298 | 462 | 7,24291 | 38 1671 | 138 | 1,281 815 | 27664 $1+366$ | 21132 | 756 | ¢ 62 | ${ }_{66} 00$ | 7200 | 1500 500 |
| St. Amm's..... | 16467 | 138 | 3,707 55 553 0.53 | 1671 39361 | 64 5,431 | 68,415 | 11,025 24 | 211 !0 | 13197 | 91.22 | a5,304 37 | 2800 |  |
| St. Catharines | 23,076 13 | 4,358 | 5553373 | 39361 | 5,431 | 68,715 1,879 | 11,025 24 | 219 | 1319 |  |  |  | 1000 |
| St. Clements. | 29348 | 329 | 6,571 74 | 2987 | 103 | 1,87934 59 85 | 11639 1876 | 1921 506 |  | 273 032 | 12000 |  |  |
| St. Columb | 16668 | 109 | 1,836 64 | 917 | 3 | 5985 | 1876 | 506 |  | 032 | 41000 |  |  |
| St. Davids. | 48929 | 259 | 2,364 29 | 1523 | 79 | 89130 | 18285 | 614 |  | 199 | 21000 |  | 2000 |
| St. Eugène. | 55251 | 864 | 16,362 04 | 7675 | 163 | $\pm, 99837$ | 31010 | 5133 |  | 338 | 24000 |  | 2500 |
| St. George, Brant. | 1,689 96 | 1,088 | 12,592 62 | 8041 | 548 | 7.43414 | 1,643 28 | 3589 | 419 | ${ }_{6} 39$ | 55000 |  | 6000 |
| St. Isidore de Prescott | 50986 | 79. | 2,285 91 | , 90 | 81 | 3,384 73 | 9570 | 633 1607 |  | ${ }_{2} 85$ | 245 |  |  |
| St. Jacobs........ | 59958 | 678 | 5,711 41 | 3790 | 82 | 1,461 02 | 16663 | 1607. | 658 | 285 | 24500 | 2200 | 2500 |
| St. Joachim, River Ruscom. | 10938 | 467 | 12,226 34 | 5125 | 43 | 51143 | 11405 | 3417 |  | 166 |  |  | 500 |
| St. Joseph | 10297 | 45 | 57641 | 355 | 30 | 43245 | 2755 | 240 |  | ${ }_{0} 63$ | 5750 |  | 250 |
| St. Mary's. | 7,187 23 | 1,765 | 16,943 22 | 11955 | 1,710 | 26,178 10 | 3,943 87 | 5829 | 1468 | 1218 | 2,135 00 | 7500 | 30000 |
| St. Thomas | 23,084 01 | 5,975 | 60,77617 | 41976 | 6,614 | 91,25283 | 12,888 48 |  |  |  | 5,556 23 |  |  |
| St. Williams. | 53271 | 379 | 7,062 21 | 3380 | 118 | 1,362 45 | 25566 | 2047 |  | ${ }^{6} 72$ | 22000 |  |  |
| Sandhill. | 23256 | 46 | 1,233 19 | 576 | 15 | 13864 | 8658 | 345 |  | 1 2 | 11750 |  | 1000 |
| Sand Point | 33081 | 244 | 3,881 83 | 2031 | 38 | 70311 | 9995 | 1093 |  | 2 3 3 | 170 395 00 |  | 1500 4000 |
| Sandwich | 98226 | 536 | 6,654 60 | 4392 | 616 | 5,093 66 | 46108 | 2704 | 365 | 308 | 39500 |  |  |
| Sarnia | 18,040 74 | 2,812 | 41,079 58 | 25424 | 4,939 | 94,252 89 | 8,821 88 | 17309 | 9737 | 7130 | $a \pm, 31150$ | 30000 |  |
| Sault Ste. Marie | 15,622 76 | 4,769 | 116,120 68 | 92102 | 3,877 | 67,516 75 | 6,385 00 | 35836 | 14522 | 3489 | $a 4,33930$ | 9000 | +64 98 |
| Sault Ste. Marie West | 1,557 61 | 1,530 | 22,568 36 | 13298 | 154 | 2,495 09 | 35807 | 6040 |  | 433 | 63400 |  | 8000 |
| Scarboro. | 12836 | 103 | 1,978 55 | 1133 | 43 | 1,217 62 | 2796 | 630 | 070 | 105 | 5600 |  | 500 |
| Schomberg | 97251 | 351 | 8,888 78 | 4360 | 142 | 3,026 05 | 29084 | 25 507 50 | 1293 | 1575 | 35500 |  | 4000 |
| Schreiber | 89988 | 1,1+8 | 19,714 0 - | 10923 | 149 | 2,734 94 | 179 06 | 5536 | 3342 | 445 | 37500 |  | 40 |
| Scotland................ | 54302 | 404 | 7,617 99) | 3615 | 136 | 1,562 28 | 31442 | 2226 | 202 | 380 | 21000 |  | 200 |

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## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24




| Name of Office. | Gross Postal Revenue. | Number of Money Orders issued. | Total Amount of MoneyOrders issucd. | Total Commission received from Public. | ```Number of Money Orders paid.``` | Total Amount of Money Orders paid. | Total Amount of Postal Notes paid. | Compensation paid to Post. masters on M.O. business. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Compen- } \\ & \text { sation } \\ & \text { paid to } \\ & \text { Post- } \\ & \text { masters } \\ & \text { on S.B. } \\ & \text { business. } \end{aligned}$ | Compensation paid to Postmasters on P.N. business. | Salary. | Forward Allowance. | Allowance towards Rent. Fuel and Light. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ cts. |  | \$ cts. | \$ ets. |  | \$ ets. | \$ ctr. | \$ cts. | \$ ets. | \$ ets. | \$ ets. | S cts. | \$ cts. |
| Tory Hill. | 13920 | 118 | 2,752 20 | 1237 | 15 | 40754 | $\therefore 231$ | 757 |  | 226 | 5800 | 900 | 500 |
| Tottenham | 1,598 66 | 1,147 | 19,038 88 | 9631 | 323 | 4,784 79 | 83899 | 5352 | 2091 | 1013 | 49000 | 7700 | 6000 |
| Trenton | 6,096680 | 876 | 19,477 92 | 9886 | 1,729 | 19,932 31 | 4,262 82 | 6875 | $65 \quad 35$ | 3015 | $a 1,85425$ | 16000 |  |
| Trout Creek | 65283 | 377 | 5,879 78 | 30 (i2 | 113 | 1,828 12 | 21186 | 1635 | 1515 | 421 | 30500 | 6000 | 3250 |
| Trowbridge | 18129 | 231 | 3,078 92 | 1703 | 52 | 85040 | 12730 | 859 |  | 104 | 8000 |  | 500 |
| Tullamore | $75 \quad 54$ | 3 | 10966 | 085 | 12 | 20497 | 715 | 030 |  | 103 | 3400 |  |  |
| Tunnel. | 82243 | 383 | 3,810 88 | 2500 | 54 | 1.09933 | 15126 | 1161 |  | 311 | 37500 |  | 4000 |
| Tuppervi | $\begin{array}{r}348 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 443 | 5,847 31 | 3283 | 57 | 1,089 59 | $45 \div 23$ | 1621 |  | 285 | 16000 |  | 1500 |
| Tweed. . . | 2,868 23 | 699 | 10,55766 | 5797 | 912 | 15,145 56 | 1,681 64 | 3352 | 349 | 962 | 85500 | 1600 | 10000 |
| Uffington. | $\begin{array}{ll}137 & 20 \\ 418 & 61\end{array}$ | 111 | 2,40365 | 1122 | 50 | 6.721 | 13788 | 6 71 |  | 382 | 7000 | 1600 | 500 |
| Underwood | 41861 | 737 | 13,937 88 | 6.599 | 121 | 1,303 02 | 22934 | 3934 |  | 514 | 19500 |  | 2000 |
| Union. | 29157 | 174 | 2,917 54 | 1390 | 76 | 1,497 36 | 12863 | 873 |  | 12 | 11800 |  | 1000 |
| Unionvill | 62350 | 215 | 3.54739 | 1874 | 180 | 2,052 00 | 40027 | 1088 | 084 | 374 | 25500 | 7000 | 2500 |
| Uphill... | 168 24 | 260 | 5,40453 | 2476 | 31 | 51158 | 13017 | 1502 |  | 140 | 8000 |  | 500 |
| Utterson | 40577 | 146 | 2,806 17 | 1454 | 44 | 74547 | 30667 | 771 |  | 587 | 19000 | 5\%) 00 | 2000 |
| Uxbridge. ${ }^{\text {Vid }}$ | 3,47404 | 1,183 | 18,361 91 | 10167 | 966 | 15,285 94 | 2,493 52 | 5757 | 204 | 3303 | 1,045 00 | +100 | 14000 |
| Vankleek Hill | 2,981 81 | 1,255 | 17,389 55 | 10048 | 826 | 18,953 65 | 1,697 57 | 5308 | 3415 | 2142 | 90000 | 300 | 12000 |
| Varna | 348 <br> 59 <br> 59 <br> 6 | 148 | 3,06083 | 14.3 | 96 | 1,376 34 | 10973 | 956 |  | 346 | 15400 |  | 1500 |
| Ventioi | 591 25118 | 388 | 10,629 89 | 4639 | 102 | 2,326 02 | 26360 | 3006 |  | 522 | 23200 | 1600 | 2250 |
| Verner. | 73990 | 391 | 4,444 <br> 8,942 <br> 159 | 4194 | 30 151 | 1,055 <br> 4,156 <br> 67 | 10107 <br> 318 <br> 18 | 12 67 |  | 263 785 | 11400 30300 |  | 1000 |
| Vernon | 31737 | 139 | 4,10934 | 1754 | -35 | 70829 | 10167 | 1147 | 088 | 597 | 13800 |  | 30 1500 1500 |
| Verona. | 36069 | 384 | 6,32439 | 3227 | 80 | 1,172 23 | 19510 | 1839 |  | 358 | 16200 |  | 1560 |
| Victoria Harbour | 1,10139 | 1,245 | 15,735 69 | 9169 | 195 | 3,650 36 | 35624 | $4+19$ | 1798 | 711 | 89000 |  | 4000 |
| Victoria Mines. | 88981 | 367 | 11,71131 | 9762 | 44 | 92964 | 10308 | 3224 | 1253 | 724 | 24800 |  | 2500 |
| Victoria Road | 61892 | 600 | 11,270 80 | 5587 | 96 | 1,416 90 | 24947 | 3116 |  | 737 | 27000 | 2200 | 2750 |
| Vienna... | 44155 | 874 | 16,836 32 | 8145 | 150 | 2,319 76 | 41588 | 48.29 | 2377 | 741 | 22000 |  | 2000 |
| dVineland | 22836 | 174 | 2,351 49 | $13: 30$ | 15 | 16003 | 30410 | 652 |  | $\because 39$ | 11000 |  | 1000 |
| Virginia | 24661 | 64 378 | 1,851 96 | $\begin{array}{r}7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 44 | 70916 2 | 8677 | 507 |  | 207 | 12200 | 300 | 1000 |
| Vittoria | 553 65 | 378 | 3,953 00 | 2423 | 159 | 2,107 82 | 37622 | 1216 | 071 | 446 | 22000 | 1600 | 2500 |
| Wabigoon . | 48742 151565 | 384 1 | $\begin{array}{r}8,168 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}7103 \\ \hline 151\end{array}$ | 57 | 1,06389 | 17267 | 2313 | 2 (14 | 480 | 32400 | 4400 | 3250 |
| Wahnapitae | 1,515 65 | 1,276 | 37,38197 | 21531 | 73 | 1,385 65 | 11880 | $103: 32$ |  | 251 | 60500 |  | 8000 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

















| Name of Office. | Gross Postal Revenuc. | Number <br> of <br> Money Orders issued. | Tơtal Amount of MoneyOrders issued. | Total Commission received from Public. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Money } \\ \text { Orders } \\ \text { paid. } \end{gathered}$ | Total A mount of Money Orders paid. | Total Amount of Postal Notes paid. | Compensation paid to Postnasters on M.O. business. | Compensation paid to P'ost. masters on S.B. business | Compen sation paid to Postmasters on P.N. business. | Salary. | Forward Allow. ance. | Allowance towards Rent, Fuel and Light. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 cts. |  | S | \$ cts. |  | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | S cts | \$ ct | S cts | \$ cts | \$ cts. |
| Windham Centr | 22885 | 218 | 7,154 49 | 2805 | 45 | 69901 | 12873 | 1972 |  | 457 | 11000 |  | 1000 |
| Windsor.. | 30,220 90 | 2,162, | 32,839 02 | 22569 | 8,999 | 140,664 73 | 16,595 09 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wingham | 5,400 54 | 2,185 | 22,566 98 | 13971 | 1,347 | 18,916 51 | 2,798 93 | 70.08 | 1557 | 1) 62 | 1,500 00 | 6000 | 20000 |
| Winona | 2,780 25 | 279 | 2,458 72 | 1817 | 751 | 10,329 14 | 1,578 53 | 793 | 072 | 298 | 83500 | 5800 | 12000 |
| Wolfe Island | 56826 | 278 | 5,137 89 | 2534 | 193 | 2,977 27 | 1695 ? | 1913 |  | 255 | 22000 | 625 | 2000 |
| Woodbridge | 98589 | 414 | 6,127 57 | 3456 | 175 | 2,976 46 | 38436 | 1808 | 671 | 358 | 36000 | 1100 | 4000 |
| $c$ Woodford | 32278 | 24 | 46530 | 227 |  | 3622 | 11571 | 128 |  | 135 | 9800 | 3600 | 1000 |
| Woodhan | 18989 | 164 | 4,856 41 | 2046 | 23 | 26538 | 78.56 | 1338 |  | 133 | 10000 |  | 1000 |
| Woodslee | 12184 | 153 | 2,858 66 | 1386 | 25 | 25491 | 3375 | 801 | 242 | 080 | 5600 |  | 500 |
| Woodstock | 21,558 82 | 4,004 | 50,571 02 | $3: 347$ | 5,098 | 74,77036 | 12,144 52 | 18493 | 7060 | 62 21 | (t5,329 79 | 25400 |  |
| Woodville | 1,257 86 | 981 | 19,752 32 | 9526 | 347 | 7,783 79 | 822 63 | 5485 | 1164 | 1750 | 46800 |  | 6000 |
| Wooler. | 50556 | 692 | 13,62 ${ }^{\text {¢ }} 63$ | 6257 | 124 | 2,268 13 | 44523 | 3876 | 164 | 386 | 20500 |  | 2000 |
| Worthington | 14656 | 60 | $83 \pm 19$ | 468 | 21 | 31333 | 2225 | 234 | 173 | 146 | 5000 |  |  |
| Wroxeter | 85356 | 760 | 9,889 01 | 5605 | 912 | 6,53413 | 2,451 67 | 2810 | - 1123 | . 738 | 35400 | 1800 | 4000 |
| $d$ Wychwood I | 48542 | 49 | 36448 | 409 |  |  | 3909 | 100 |  | 03 ? | 10800 |  | 1000 |
| Wyebridge | 19441 | 169 | 2,:66 80 | - 1335 | 58 | 91641 | 15948 | 761 |  | 340 | 9000 |  | 500 |
| Wyevale. | 26447 | 93 | 1,265 67 | 731 | 44 | 69509 | 13010 | 353 |  | 351 | 12000 |  | 1000 |
| Wyouning | 1,450 32 | 1,222 | 13,953 94 | 8420 | 379 | 5,559 39 | 1,413 17 | 4249 | 1636 | 1244 | 50000 |  | 6000 |
| Yarker. | 6if 17 | 553 | 7,421 71 | 4098 | 408 | 7,706 98 | 1,157 96 | 2110 | 583 | 1062 | 26250 | 2500 | 2750 |
| Yonge's | 8055 | 29 | 31727 | 227 | 2 | 5500 | 1565 | 092 |  | 112 | 13050 |  | 1250 |
| York | 26618 | 252 | 7,476 20 | 3171 | 90 | 81552 | 21442 | 20.5 | 1258 | 346 | 13000 |  | 1000 |
| Young's Poin | 26629 | 99 | 2,265 10 | 994 | 28 | (665 49 | 15794 | 688 |  | 245 | 12750 |  | 1250 |
| Zepliyr. | 31956 | 146 | 3,559 01 | 1670 | 140 | 2,85036 | 13471 | $10 \geq 2$ |  | ${ }_{6} 44$ | 14800 |  | 1500 |
| Zurich. | 82172 | 384 | 6,00245 | 3190 | 200 | 3,475 67 | 27417 | 2076 | 329 | 751 | 33000 | 1400 | 3500 |
| Non-accounting Post Otfices.... .. | 191,521 04 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 99,041 81 | 1,586 02 | 4,086 87 |
| Less-Value of Postage Stamps affixed to Postal Notes. | $\begin{array}{r} 3,469,52971 \\ 4,038 \quad 11 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals. | $3,465,49160$ | 877,607 | 13,675,198 33 | 85,809 93 | 900,043 | 13,800,006 31 | 2,128,655 15 | 35,618 72 | 11,159 00 | 9,388 34 | 580,337 47 | 22,585 33 | 41,712 73 |

$a$ Including commission on box rents. bSalary \&c. entercd in Auditor General's Report. eAccounting from January 1, 1906. dAccounting from April 1, 1906.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24
Statement showing the Accounting Offices in operation, the Gross Postal Revenue, the number and amount of Money Orders issued and paid and the amount of Commission thereon; the value of Postal Notes paid; and the Compensation, Salary and Allowances paid to the Postmaster at each Office respectively, during the Year ended June 30, 1906.

Salary. \begin{tabular}{c|c}
Forward <br>
Allow- <br>

ance. \& | Allow- |
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| ance- |
| towards |
| Kent, |
| Fuel and |
| Light. | <br>

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\end{tabular}

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APPENDIX C-Continued. <br> \title{
APPENDIX C-Continued.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. <br> <br> APPENDIX C Coninaed.
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| Number | Total | Total |
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| Commis- |  |  |

 $b$ Accounting from March 1, 1906.
Statement showing the Accounting Offices in operation, \&c., in Quebec-Continued.

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## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24
























6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907
APPENDIX C-Continued.
Statement showing the Accounting Offices in operation, dc., in Quebec-Continued.

| Name of Office. | Gross Postal Revenue. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nuniber } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Money } \\ \text { Orders } \\ \text { issued. } \end{gathered}$ | Total Amount of Money Orders issued. | Total Commis sion received from Public. | Number of Money Orders paid. | Total Amount of Money Ozders paid | 'lotal Amount of Postal Notes paid. | Compensation paid to Postinasters on M. O . business. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on S. B. business. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on P. N. business. | Salary. | Forward Allowance. | Allowance towards Rent, Fuel and Light. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | S cts. |  | S cts. | \$ cts. |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts |
| Deschambault | 46664 | 671 | 12,110 43 | 5921 | 215 | 5,845 93 | 43951 | 3504 | 7953 | 436 | 21000 |  | 2000 |
| D'Tsraeli | 1,083 29 | 221 | 6,252 75 | 2649 | 227 | 5,074 91 | 77380 | 1977 |  | 2045 | 42500 | 2700 | 4000 |
| Dixville | 27768 | 255 | 3,171 59 | 1845 | 101 | 1,248 13 | 13660 | 939 |  | 341 | 11500 |  | 1000 |
| Douglastown | 20531 | 38 | 1,558 19 | 554 | 33 | 1,0¢3 08 | 9378 | 532 |  | 441 | 12400 | 700 | 10 \%0 |
| Drummondville East | 1,743 22 | 1,562 | 18,761 21 | 10385 | 863 | 14,122 04 | 2,181 80 | 6333 | 2308 | 815 018 | $a 56375$ 16200 | 5600 |  |
| Dundee | 28074 | 57 | 32764 | 292 | 30 | 46448 | 6525 | 102 |  | (1818 $\begin{aligned} & 018 \\ & 5\end{aligned}$ | 16200 36000 |  | 1500 4000 |
| Dunham | 87468 | 657 | 7,297 00 | 4362 | 286 | 6,469 11 | 29538 | 2563 | 506 | 519 871 | 36000 46000 | 400 300 | 4000 4000 |
| East Angus | 1,092 06 | 1,076 | 17,410 94 | 9057 | 305 | 3,511 <br> 1,012 <br> 90 | $\begin{array}{r}58385 \\ 74 \\ \hline 83\end{array}$ | 5166 | 831 | 871 6 6 | 46000 10800 | 300 | 4000 1000 |
| East Broughton | 23978 | 210 | 6,444 39 | 2693 | 46 | 1,012 90 | 7423 630 | 1814 |  | 6104 251 251 | 10800 11600 |  | 1000 10 |
| Fast Farnham | 20969 62410 | 72 461 | 843 -544 -.50 | 485 3808 7 | 48 121 | 725 1,747 45 | 6350 26522 | 2 2 22 04 | 638 | 241 5 5 | 11600 29200 | 500 | 1000 30 |
| East Templeton | 26883 | 61 | 1,370 56 | ${ }^{7} 37$ | 39 | 70298 | 13680 | + 31 |  | 395 | 14600 |  | 1250 |
| $c$ Etang du Nord. | 6170 | 64 | 2,766 27 | 1056 |  |  |  | 760 |  | nil | 3000 |  |  |
| Farnham | 3,506 49 | 2,299 | 27,177 69 | 16815 | 1,207 | 17,517 26 | 1,195 77 | 9901 | 7952 | 1528 | a1,012 46 | 900 |  |
| Farrellton | 22585 | 100 | 1,748 51 | 950 | 9 | 31958 | 3790 | 519 |  | 133 | 11000 | 500 | 1000 |
| Father Point | 33801 | 134 | 1,892 90 | 1099 | 15 | 24428 | 7662 | 524 |  | 072 | 13000 |  | 1000 |
| Fitch Bay. | 32162 | 511 | 3,640 50 | 2611 | 115 | 1,869 82 | 10845 | 1286 |  | 248 | 15000 |  | 1500 |
| Fort Coulonge | 1,121 40 | 353 | 8,173 99 | 3730 | 107 | 3,413 65 | 28399 | 2247 |  | 644 | 41200 | 3200 | 4000 |
| Foxter | 27190 | 224 | 2,456 51 | 1506 | 23 | 37570 | 12052 | 745 |  | 126 | 11950 | 1600 | 1000 |
| Fox River | 21934 | 244 | 5,011 79 | 2459 | 23 | 19373 | 6442 | 1396 |  | 167 | 10350 | 4200 | 750 |
| Frampton | 30113 | 207 | 5,730 52 | 2412 | 51 | 95630 | 10524 | 1695 |  | 507 | 13800 | 700 | 1500 |
| Franklin Centre | 26860 | 366 | 6,328 68 | 2995 | 110 | 2,147 75 | 20656 | 2019 | 2425 | 122 | 12000 | 700 | 1000 |
| Frelighsburg | 76141 | 662 | 5,984 73 | 4147 | 136 | 1,932 56 | 17716 | 1897 | 1591 | 514 | 33100 | 1600 | 3000 |
| Garthby Station | 56140 | 161 | 4,832 52 | 1942 | 104 | 1,879 50 | 45962 | 1526 |  | 1033 | 29500 | 500 | 3000 |
| Gaspé | 1,261 08 | 403 | 10,552 52 | 5340 | 269 | 5,460 72 | 65215 | 3176 | 934 | 1879 | 55200 | 13400 | (6000 |
| Gentilly | 68539 | 451 | 14,446 01 | 5737 | 211 | 6,558 43 | 19588 | 4842 |  | 437 | 29500 |  | 3000 |
| Georgeville | 60823 | 338 | 3,633 71 | 2320 | 121 | 1,423 84 | 20297 | 1130 |  | 279 | 30800 | 400 | 2750 |
| Gracefield | 53077 | 1,009 | 22,452 33 | 9927 | 8 2 | 1,540 36 | 27032 | 6192 | 012 | 205 | 22600 | 1800 | 2250 |
| Granby. | 5,312 46 | 2,557 | 31,633 26 | 17917 | 1,644 | 23,176 32 | 2,519 15 | 11143 | 1045 | 1684 | a1,500 75 | 4000 |  |
| Grand Cascape | 28267 | 184 | 3,991 33 | 1884 | 39 | 1,241 89 | 6968 | 1192 |  | 351 | 12500 |  | 1000 |
| Grande Baie | 22067 | 578 | 20,406 78 | 8021 | 53 | 2,054 60 | 10555 | 5780 |  | 1157 | 14000 | 900 | 500 |
| Grande Grève. | 23083 | 167) | 2,050 05 | 1260 | 21 | 15319 | 2048 | 574 |  | 160 | 12550 |  | 1250 |

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24


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6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907
APPENDIX C--Continued
Statement showing the Accounting Offices in operation, de., in Quebec-Contmued.

| Name of Office. | Gross Postal Revenue. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Money } \\ \text { Orders } \\ \text { issued. } \end{gathered}$ | Total Amount of MoneyOrders issued. | Total Commission received from Public. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Money } \\ & \text { Orders } \\ & \text { paid. } \end{aligned}$ | Total Amount of MoneyOrders paid. | Total Amount of Postal Notes paid. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on M. O. business. | Compen sation paid to Postmasters on S. B business. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on P. N business. | Salary. | Forward Allowance. | Allow- , ance toward Rent, Fuel and Light. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \& cts. |  | \$ ets. | \$ cts. |  | \$ cts. | S cts. | \$ cts. | 8 | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | $\$ \mathrm{cts}$. |
| Lachute Mills | 82382 | 484 | 3,744 16 | 2657 | 68 | 786171 | 10230 | 1071 |  | 499 | 32500 |  | 3500 |
| Lac Masson | 21788 | 392 | 8,69999 | 4005 | 19 | 52394 | 39865 | 2391 |  | 254 | 12000 | 700 | 10 60 |
| Lacolle. | 67805 | 759 | 8,681 02 | 4851 | 210 | 3,135 29 | 213819 | 2970 | 5415 | 053 | 32500 | 1800 | 4000 |
| La Conception | 7559 | 271 | 9,110 72 | 3616 | 49 | 1,369 $7+$ | 5375 | 2511 |  | 174 | 4000 |  |  |
| Ladysmith. | 23376 | 311 | 4,515 66 | 2403 | 21 | 35999 | 7026 | 1245 |  | 083 | 11800 | 300 | 1000 |
| ${ }_{\text {gLake E Edward }}$ | 39035 | 3 | 12000 | 040 |  |  |  | 033 |  | 011 | 16200 |  | 1500 |
| Lake Etchemin | 19864 | 57 | 1,058 32 | 543 | 12 | 33677 | 8109 | 290 |  | 535 | 10500 | 2800 | 1000 |
| Lake Megantic. | 2,254 32 | 538 | 11,891 30 | 5744 | 646 | 11,166 28 | 1,893 77 | 3911 |  | 2078 | 66000 |  | 8000 |
| Lamartine | 23082 | 304 | 6,885 05 | 3089 | 40 | 1,182 46 | 6883 | 1S 69 |  | 214 | 9200 | 500 | 1000 |
| Lambton.. | 62714 | 291 | 10,192 11 | 4118 | 132 | 3,446 37 | 85868 | 2843 |  | 880 | 26500 |  | 3000 |
| L'Amnonciation | 77596 | 1,360 | 27,748 68 | 13222 | 306 | 8,299 77 | 59021 | 75.50 |  | 416 | 38500 | 1800 | 4000 |
| Lanoraie | 26861 | 487 | 12.02515 | 4745 | 136 | 1,981 51 | 10180 | 3117 |  | 050 | 12200 |  | 1000 |
| La Patrie | 45225 | 1,132 | 25,331 25 | 11553 | 139 | 2,452 43 | 1689 | 7167 | 1144 | 687 | 18600 | 4600 | 2000 |
| Laprairie. | 92812 | $8 \times 7$ | 13,236 90 | 7474 | 446 | 9,602 40 | 40991 | 4182 | 855 | 283 | 4355 24 |  |  |
| L'Assomption. | 1,24159 | 1,001 | 9,819 14 | 6222 | 553 | 10,694 38 | $46800^{\text {a }}$ | 3996 |  | 107 | a456 75 | 600 |  |
| La Trappe | 21066 | 204 | 3,05049 | 2193 | 138 | 2,425 91 | 46050 | 931 | 401 | 351 | 11540 |  | 1000 |
| La Tuque Junction | 55208 | 747 | 25,89+25 | 10432 | 24 | 1,253 29 |  | 71 19 |  | 096 | 5600 |  | 500 |
| Laurentides. | 1,349 49 | 642 | 12,528 74 | 5815 | 213 | 4,795 31\| | 55088 | 3546 | 226 | 174 | 44.500 |  | 4000 |
| Laurierville | 50172 | 104 | 1,395 46 | 789 | 80 | 2,170 85 | 40491 | 468 |  | 824 | 27500 |  | 2750 |
| Lanzon. | 75179 | 309 | 8,042 82 | 3901 | 260 | 5,324 47 | 67618 | 2843 |  | 608 | 29500 | 1100 | 30 ¢0 |
| Lavaltrie | 18455 | 185 | 4,987 75 | 2114 | 19 | 53457 | 8097 | 1364 |  | 1.92 | 105) 00 |  | 10 0) |
| L'Avenir. | 37235 | 949 | 28,043 78 | 11197 | 135 | 3,154 70 | 22661 | 7971 |  | 353 | 18000 |  | 1500 |
| Lawrenceville | 41488 | 94 | 1,873 78 | 925 | 77 | 1,280 30 | 34575 | 5) 54 |  | 402 | 18500 | 800 | 2000 |
| Leeds Village. | 43295 | 514 | 14,433 37 | 6075 | 140 | 3,110 41 | 29968 | 1235 | 4714 | 802 | 18000 | 1800 | 2000 |
| Lennoxville | 2,306 37 | 1,224 | 14,615 10 | 9198 | 661 | 10,643 16 | 1,618 56 | $\bigcirc 182$ | 1065 | 1341 | 74000 | 2000 | 8000 |
| L'Epiphanie | 66124 | 442 | 6,191 00 | 3360 | 196 | 3,034 29 | 22079 | 179 | 568 | 325 | 26400 | 11000 | 27.50 |
| Les Eboulements | 44243 | 411 | 8,089 15 | 3907 | 287 | 8,815 94 | 21615 | 3373 |  | 219 | 2 S 500 | 4000 | 2000 |
| Les Escurevils. | 13675 | 79 | 1,398 47 | 682 | 51 | 2,169 71 | 5508 | 383 |  | 229 | 5800 |  | 500 |
| Les Escoumains | 20.41 | 124 | 3,582 92 | 1502 | 18 | 50256 | !3 25 | 976 |  | 509 | 15600 |  | 1500 |
| Lévis | 3,406 15 | 1,462 | 24,206 08 | 12827 | 2,331 | 44,030 33 | $4,840 \quad 59$ | 8061 | 1470 | 7 94 | 94500 | 33000 | 12000 |
| Lime Ridge | 16130 | 127 | 1,655 94 | 930 | 20 | 2 26is 08 | 59) 20 | 479 |  | 111 | 9600 |  | 1000 |
| clLimoilou | 39871 | 53 | 1,331 23 | 565 | 31 | 38097 | 12040 | 373 |  | 157 | 12000 |  | 1000 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No． 24







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| Name of Office. | Gross Postal Revenue. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Money } \\ \text { Orders } \\ \text { issued. } \end{gathered}$ | $\qquad$ | Total Commis sion received from Public. | Number of Money Orders paid. | Total <br> Amount of Money Orders paid. | Total Amount of Postal Notes paid. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on M. O . business. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on S. B . business. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on P.N. business. | Salary. | Forward Allowance. | Allowance toward Rent, Fuel and Light. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ cts. |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| ${ }_{\text {g Drysdale }}$ | 8,33000 | 2,209 | 22,226 57 | 23376 | 29 | 27095 | 65655 | 6115 | 1895 | 643 | 8241 |  |  |
| Fullum Street | 2,455 00 | 2,531 | 44,89408 | 34835 | 28 | 47815 | 49937 | 12389 | 3134 | 629 3 | 10000 |  |  |
| Hochelaga. . | 4,50958 | 3,385 | 45,22498 | 35128 | 383 | 7,399 98 | 96583 | 13037 | 6658 | 399 | a691 75 |  |  |
| Montreal Station B.. | 15,835 88 | 4,465 | 51,026 91 | 52307 | 147 | 2,381 47 | 2,321 00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mount Royal Ave. | 1,460 00 | 533 | 4,509 04 | 3349 | 57 | 41573 | 3865 | 1345 |  | 97 | 7500 |  |  |
| $f$ Notre Dame St. W. | 89301 | 118 | 1,856 63 | 1239 | , | 1100 | 1855 | 510 |  | 16 | 3294 |  |  |
| Ontario St., Centre.. | 4,520 00 | 620 | 6,561 94 | 4384 | 11 | 26201 | 36180 | 1843 |  | 511 | 10000 |  |  |
| Ontario St., East... | 4,075 00 | 1,074 | 11,425 42 | 7334 | 14 | 11411 | 18225 | 3164 |  | 134 | 7500 |  |  |
| Parc Lafontaine... | 58809 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6000 |  |  |
| Park Avenue.. | 2,645 00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6000 |  |  |
| $\epsilon$ Peel Street. | 32000 | 58 | 38281 | 488 |  |  | 075 | 104 | 064 | 11 | 833 |  |  |
| Point St. Charles. | 4,395 54 | 4,026 | 46,651 03 | 52925 | 507 | 6,42t 53 | 72496 | 13624 | 7756 | 395 | 90000 |  | 14000 |
| Prince Arthur St. . | 3,425 00 | 1,150 | 11,345 25 | 11710 | 50 | 1,358 97 | 21260 | 3369 | 376 | 219 | 10000 |  |  |
| Rachel Street | 2,293 02 | 1,000 | 8,749 09 | 6369 | 39 | 23970 | 21210 | 2411 |  | 77 | 6000 |  |  |
| Roy Street. . . . . . . | 4,69000 | 1,275 | 14,609 57 | - 9884 | 58 | 88068 | 69921 | 40.92 |  | 253 | 10000 |  |  |
| St. Catherine Street, Centre. | 29,321 55 | $\simeq 7,905$ | 78,468 77 | 73467 | 375 | 7,467 70 | 4.61865 | 21779 | 5622 | 3480 | 80000 |  |  |
| St. Catherine Street, West |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. Cunegonde | 8,320 53 | 1,902 | 23,523 52 | 187 | 211 | 57410 2,84014 | 31375 | 6660 | 1 | 195 | 70000 |  |  |
| St. Denis Street. | 2,555 00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2635 |  |  |
| St. Gabriel de Montreal | 2,853 36 | 597 | 8,348 47 | 5453 | 43 | 49405 | 5060 | 2338 |  | 370 | 41200 |  | 4000 |
| St. Henri de Montreal. | 7,192 | 2,513 | 26,715 06 | 19901 | 691 | 9,633 82 | 1,296 49 | 8155 | 2360 | 241 | a620 18 |  |  |
| St. Jean Baptiste de Montreal. | 3,661 11 | 2,518 906 | 11,191 81 | 7770 | 87 | 1,462 93 | 51139 | 3343 |  | 455 | 60000 |  | 8000 |
| St. Jean de la Croix. | 35000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6000 |  |  |
| St. Lawrence Street, Centre | 10,394 00 | 3,663 | 47,54355 | 47479 | 75 | 1,130 13 | 54245 | 13139 | 2416 | 1626 | 10000 |  |  |
| St. Loui Squ | 2,220 00 | 344 | 3,737 36 | 2528 | 9 | 137 43 | 100 | 1041 |  | 010 | 10000 |  |  |
| Villeneuve. | 35550 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13200 |  | 1500 |
| Villeray........ | 8825 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3200 |  |  |

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

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dAccounting from January 1, 1906.

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| Nante of Office. | (iross Postal Revenue. | Number of Money Orders issued. | Total <br> Amount of MoneyOrders issued. | Total Commission received from Public. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Money } \\ \text { Orders } \\ \text { paid. } \end{gathered}$ | Total Amount of Money Orders paid. | Total Amount of Postal Notes paid. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on M.O. business. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on S.B. business. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on P.N. business. | Salary. | Forward Allow. ance. | Allow. ance towards Rent, Fuel and Light. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \& ets. |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | 8 cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Pointe aux Trembles, Portneuf $\ldots . . . . . . . . . .$. | 31244 | 249 | 6,157 13 | 2684 | 86 | 1,974 95 | 22703 | 1694 |  | 355 | 11600 | 1600 | 1000 |
| Pointe Claire | 42972 | 363 | 4,267 85 | 2644 | 84 | 1,775 27 | 7731 | 1378 |  | 048 | 16000 |  | 1500 |
| Pointe Gatineal | 45694 | 238 | 3,904 75 | 1924 | 90 | 1,532 06 | 26315 | 1137 |  | 106 | 19000 | 300 | 2000 |
| Point Fortune | 40484 | 303 | 4,857 47 | 2362 | 99 | 2,178 20 | 6340 | 1528 |  | 164 | 15000 |  | 1000 |
| Point St. Peter | 15037 | 10 | 5033 | 040 | 3 | 8665 | 3680 |  |  | 223 | 10700 |  | 1009 |
| Pont de Maxkinonge | 54688 | 483 | 8,652 96 | 4131 | 159 | 4,068 12 | 26674 | 2733 | 757 | 455 | 20800 | 800 | 2000 |
| Pont Etchemin. | 50380 | 400 | 6,47760 | 3373 | 70 | 1,535 11 | 19802 | 1789 |  | 192 | 19800 |  | 2000 |
| Pont Ronge | 55857 | 532 | 13,525 00 | 5829 | 240 | 6,516 29 | $468 \quad 26$ | 3873 |  | 496 | 22000 |  | 2500 |
| Portage dil Fort | 54173 | 520 | 7,515 32 | 3797 | 169 | 2,877 71 | 25126 | 2088 | 1515 | 284 | 24000 | 300 | 2500 |
| Port Daniel East | 18065 | 141 | 4,580 43 | 1940 | 71 | 1,715 60 | 10009 | 1524 | 518 | 388 | 8800 |  | 500 |
| Portneuf | 47291 | 947 | 14,303 97 | 7316 | 250 | 6,648 13 | 36847 | 4034 |  | 349 | 21900 |  | 2250 |
| Portneu: Statio | 26379 | 302 | 3,738 75 | 2106 | 37 | 63561 | 6598 | 1050 |  | 250 | 12800 | 1600 | 1000 |
| Price | 34400 | 339 | 4,386 29 | $2316+$ | + 35 | 65255 | 22069 | 1212 |  | 437 | 16200 |  | 1500 |
| Proulxville | 20472 | 324 | 7,073 99 | 3322 | 36 | 1,473 35 | 3788 | I9 45 |  | 348 | 10400 |  | 1000 |
| Quai des Eboulements. | 12753 | 47 | 1,040 31 | 468 | 36 | 1,226 86 | 5040 | 319 |  | 126 | 12500 | 800 | 1000 |
| Quebec. | *106,899 03 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *(Divided as follows)- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Head Office.... ..... | 85,565 08 | 9,311 | 124,445 02 | 88485 | 37,942 | 848,291 39 | 99,529 93 |  |  | c415 48 |  |  |  |
| St. John Suburb. | $4,73 \pm 40$ | 1,911 | 20,710 29 | 14164 | 39 | 59740 | 1,157 81 | 5714 | 106 | 1018 | 80000 |  | 40000 |
| St. Roch de Quebec.. | 11,775 43 | 3,749 | 59,049 25 | 34220 | 858 | 13,848 05 | 8,254 06 | 16832 | 2962 | 2683 | 60000 |  | 70000 |
| St. Sauveur de Que | 4,824 12 | 953 | 18,002 13 | 9550 | 484 | 6,99026 | 1,235 68 | 5296 | 754 | 1054 | 62000 |  | 30000 |
| Quyon. | 1,049 53 | 1,162 | 27,646 56 | 12433 | 355 | 6,115 48 | 1,117 51 | 7842 | 3779 | 733 | 42500 | 700 | 4000 |
| Rapide de L'Orignal. | 26290 | 347 | 7,473 65 | 3455 | 108 | 3,762 38 | 18137 | 2172 |  | 451 | 10500 | $1 \pm 00$ | 1000 |
| $f$ Rapides des Joachims. | 40361 | 41 | 54303 | 283 | 1 | 3190 | 3110 | 150 |  | $\bigcirc 97$ | 13200 | 3000 | 1000 |
| $g$ Rawdon.. | 49796 | 11 | 22431 | 093 | 5 | 8380 | 2400 | 26 |  | ${ }_{0} 42$ | 17200 | 1800 | 1500 |
| Rectory Hill | 25097 | 62 | i,134 13 | 542 | 81 | 19282 | 25471 | 334 |  | 184 | 11500 |  | 1000 |
| $h$ Richardville. | 10629 | 39 | 89966 | 442 | 1 | 095 | 2213 | 248 |  | 161 | 6200 |  | 500 |
| Richmond East | 3,747 89 | 2,103 | 23,827 82 | 14394 | 1,027 | 16,22767 | 1,952 93 | 8148 | 3690 | 1218 | a1,192 11 | 27600 |  |
| Rigaud | 94037 | 1,084 | 19,31+62 | 9420 | 451 | 9,430 28 | 82245 | 5582 | 5769 | 242 | 36000 | 1600 | 4000 |
| Rimouski | 3,70¢ 72 | 2,308 | 52,219 19 | 24492 | 3,003 | 38,450 98 | 14,083 76 | 1525 | 3029 | 2988 | a1,040 25 | 3400 |  |
| Ripon. | 32885 | 108 | 3,21+ 31 | 1311 | 60 | 1,937 99 | 22780 | 1027 |  | 302 | 19800 | 900 | 2000 |
| River Beaudette. | 40912 | 181 | 4,061 95 | 1890 | 80 | 1,806 58 | 9073 | 1277 |  | 415 | 17100 |  | 1750 |

## SESSIONAL PAPER No． 24

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| Name of Office. | Gross Postal Revenue. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Money } \\ \text { Orders } \\ \text { issued. } \end{gathered}$ | Total Amount of Monty ()rders issued. | Total Commission received from Public. | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Money } \\ \text { Orders } \\ \text { paid. } \end{array}$ | Total A mount of Money Orders paid. | Total Amount of Postal Notes paid. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on M. O. business. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on $\mathrm{S} . \mathrm{B}$. business. | Compen- sation paid to Post- masters on $\mathrm{P} . \mathrm{N}$. business. | Salary. | Forward Allow. ance. | Allowance towards Rent, Fuel and Light. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ cts. |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |  | S cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| St. Barnabé (St.Maurice) | 52638 | 418 | 9,933 76 | 4370 | 128 | 4,309 72 | 40951 | 2931 |  | 146 | 15000 | 800 | 1500 |
| St. Barthélemi. | 70154 | 1,004 | 16,699 40 | 8151 | 272 | 10,084 30 | 31049 | 4923 | 2831 | 125 | 27500 | 300 | 3000 |
| St. Bazile de Portneuf. | 38181 | 428 | 9,012 35 | 4144 | 207 | 4,748 35 | 39486 | 2477 |  | 262 | 14000 |  | 1500 |
| St. Benoit | 34725 | 305 | 7,633 30 | 3340 | 103 | 2,333 04 | 8785 | 2111 |  | 105 | 12000 |  | 1000 |
| St. Benoit Labre | 17036 | 152 | 3,260 00 | 1457 | 17 | 60090 | 3630 | 925 |  | 334 | 7500 |  | 500 |
| St. Bernard de Dorchester | 27187 | 121 | 5,166 66 | 1906 | 87 | 3,719 95 | 13208 | 1837 |  | 1 499 | 13500 |  | 1500 |
| St. Bonaventure | 28369 | 31 | 1,230 55 | 467 | 42 | 1,233 49 | 6782 | 551 |  | 272 | 13000 |  | 1250 |
| St. Brigitte des Saults... | 14171 | 280 | 9,887 28. | 3918 | 58 | 1,042 50 | 8206 | 2854 |  | 402 | 8750 |  | 750 |
| St. Bruno. Lac St. Jean. | 16871 | 75 | 1,323 88 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 89\end{array}$ | 24 | 97858 | 3705 | 408 |  | 216 | 7000 |  | 500 |
| St. Canille....... .... | 46441 | 235 | 7,880 23 | 3204 | 74 | 2.505 65 | 12241 | 2671 |  | 432 | 17500 |  | 1500 |
| St. Casimir | 1,061 09 | 357 | 10,304 70 | 4304 | 565 | 15,80633 | 1,669 14 | 3344 | 1434 | 1135 | 42000 | 5000 | 4000 |
| Ste. Catherine | 8858 | 52 | 1,212 96 | 555 | 13 | 15032 | 13884 | 334 |  | 0 94 | 4000 |  |  |
| St. Célestin. | 33717 | 580 | 16,403 26 | 6848 | 124 | 4,931 75 | 15418 | 5289 |  | 672 | 14500 |  | 1500 |
| St. Césaire | 1,030 17 | 1,162 | 12,837 11 | 7515 | 734 | 9,781 31 | 77652 | 5024 | 462 | 226 | 41000 | 500 | 4000 |
| St. Charles de Bellechasse | 52105 | 327 | 9,24258 | 3890 | 248 | $5,4908!$ | 5651 | 2842 |  | 482 | 20400 |  | 2000 1000 |
| St. Charles de Caplin. ... | 27660 | 243 | 4,46139 | 2094 | 27 | 75555 | 17595 | 1281 |  | 608 | 13000 |  | 1000 |
| St. Charles River Richelieu | 93340 | 212 | 4,830 85 | 2125 | 52 | 1,214 49 | 2669 | 1418 | 2733 | 048 | $43!500$ | 3000 | $4{ }^{4} 00$ |
| St. Chrysostome | $5819 \%$ | 698 | 18,839 78 | 7983 | 219 | 5,722 80 | 23055 | 5890 | 10.503 | 603 | 23000 | 1200 | 3000 |
| St. Claire... | 32243 | 234 | 6,656 91 | 2762 | 68 | 2,338 48 | 22562 | 1936 |  | 504 | 15000 | 500 | 1500 |
| St. Clement. | 15514 | 120 | 3,169 66 | 1424 | 9 | 24168 | 2158 | 878 |  | 134 | 7850 | 1100 | 500 |
| St. Clet. | 26809 | 286 | 7,218 18 | 3153 | 79 | 1,972 30 | 5680 | 1987 |  | 152 | 12060 | 3300 | 1000 |
| St. Clothilde | 23988 | 210 | $6, .7160$ | 2767 | 81 | 3,208 30 | 11975 | 1810 |  | 680 | 11000 |  | 1000 |
| St. Constant | 31367 $50 \sim$ | 202 | 7,497 46 | 2991 | 65 | 1,955 43 | 8085 | 2111 |  | 485 | 12000 |  | 1000 |
| Ste. Croix | 50782 | 236 | 6,557 31 | 27 42 | 216 | 5,16824 | 40776 | 2238 |  | 615 | 18800 |  | 1500 |
| St. Cuthbert. | 29857 | 459 | 12,383 96 | 5210 | 191 | 5,97401 | 31605 | 4171 | $28 \quad 57$ | 400 478 | 13000 | 300 | 1000 |
| St. Cyrille de L'Islet.... | 25800 | 172 | 3,772 25 | 1742 | 72 | 2,196 58 | 5954 | 1307 |  | 478 | 12400 |  | 1000 |
| St. Cyrille de Wendover. | 65878 | 513 | 19,151 62 | 74.02 | 214 | 6,15064 | 33000 | 6115 |  | 787 161 | 36000 | 9 00 | 4000 |
| St. Damase de Rimouski. | 10637 | 87 | 1,389 76 | 674 | 10 | 36075 | 5105 | 395 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 64 \\ 2 & 90\end{array}$ | 6600 |  | 500 |
| St. Damien de Buckland. | 21774 | 136 | 3,567 83 | 1675 | 82 | 2,492 91 | 27795 | 1230 |  | 2 2 190 | 9600 17600 |  | 1001 |
| St. David de Yamaska.. | 48271 | 504 | 12,455 59 | 5180 | 179 | 4,307 98' | 15755 | 40 16 |  | 119 | 17600 |  | 1500 |

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

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6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

| Name of Office. | Gross Postal Revenue. | Number of Money Orders issued. | Total Amount of MoneyOr:lers issued. | Total Commission received - from Public. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Money } \\ \text { Orders } \\ \text { paid. } \end{gathered}$ | Total Amount of MoneyOrders paid. | Total Amount of Postal Notes paid. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on M.O. business. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on S.B. business. | Compensation paid to Pustmasters on P.N. business. | Salary. | Forward <br> Allowance. | Allowance towards Rent, Fuel and Light. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ cts. |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | - s cts. | 8 cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts | \$ cts. |
| Ste. Hélène de Kamouraska. | 25789 | 184 | 5,294 10 | 2207 | 70 | 1,855 60 | 8800 | 1586 |  | 370 | 13250 |  |  |
| Ste. Henedine | 31066 | 102 | 1,744 38 | 859 | 111 | 2,409 40 | 34028 | 598 |  | 332 | 132 |  | 10 ¢0 |
| St. Henri de Lévis | 44639 | 548 | 13,246 55 | 5645 | 248 | 7,664 46 | 69313 | 4185 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 39\end{array}$ | 16000 | 3000 | 1500 |
| St. Henri Station. | 73300 | 132 | 1,418 75 | 787 | 1,195 | 10,840 62 | 6,752 86 | 422 |  | 827 | 24200 | 500 | 2500 |
| St. Hermas | $20+27$ | 211 | 5,067 54 | 2284 | 53 | 98937 | 1640 | 1392 |  | 217 | 11250 | -500 | 1000 |
| St. Hilaire Station | 44831 | 452 | 8,152 29 | 4036 | 124 | 2,614 59 | 16458 | 2302 |  | 128 | 19000 | 16000 | 2000 |
| St. Hilarion | 9109 | 135 | 2,650 16 | 1254 | 76 | 2,434 22 | 55.7 | 848 |  | 102 | 4800 |  | ¢ 00 |
| St. Honoré | 27957 | 81 | 2,200 63 | 940 | 65 | 1,454 20 | 14120 | 667 |  | 329 | 13250 |  | 1250 |
| St. Hubert. | 16162 | 12 | 28933 | 134 | 13 | 67792 | 3925 | 082 |  | 043 | 8000 |  | 500 |
| St. Hughes... | ${ }^{412} 55$ | 167 1891 | 4,907 73 | 1961 | 171 | 4,720 81 | 10060 | 2051 |  | 401 | 18400 |  | 2000 |
| St. Hyacinthe | 10,799 91 | 1,891 | 25,883 30 | 169945 | 5,244 | 87,02705 | 7,038 40 | 12411 | 3182 | 2778 | a2,976 11 | 33000 |  |
| St. Irénée St. Isidore Dorchester | 21199 | 243 | +,137 71 | 2024 | 112 | 2,886 97 | 15310 | 1432 |  | 112 | 8000 | 800 | 500 |
| St. Isidore Dorchester. | 23679 | 257 | 8,61+ 93 | $3+61$ | 136 | 2,037 02 | 11661 | 257 |  | 490 | 1:000 |  | 1000 |
| St. Isidore Laprairje | 24342 | 33 | 62895 | 301 | 48 | 1,452 77 | 11845 | 185 |  | 122 | 8000 |  | 500 |
| St. Jacques. St. Jean.... | [ 60167 | +27 2,640 | 13,425 $3+429$ 16 | 59 <br> 23 <br> 288 | 299 1,923 | 7,777 22 | 42967 3 | 38 97 | 4846 | 545 | 208 00 |  | 2000 |
| St. Jean de Matha. | 9,597 228 05 05 | 2,640 | $3+, 42916$ 6,618 86 | 23358 2842 | 1,923 77 | $\begin{array}{r}25,85196 \\ 2,707 \\ \hline 02\end{array}$ | 3,417 93 93 05 | $\begin{array}{r}11358 \\ 24 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 13725 | 1110 17 | $\begin{array}{rrr}42,524 & 17 \\ 116 & 00\end{array}$ | 10 50 50 |  |
| St. Jean d'Orleans | 15628 | 152 | 3,240 94 | 1519 | 21 | 2,44182 | 10230 | 891 |  | 114 | $\begin{array}{r}11650 \\ 95 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 750 |
| St. Jean l'Evangéliste. | 14533 | 245 | 6,417 67 | 2817 | 16 | 19831 | 3499 | 1787 |  | 249 | 9050 | 6875 | 750 |
| St. Jean Port-Joli | 73165 | 402 | 9,498 40 | 4265 | 374 | 8,206 28 | 60727 | 3438 |  | 833 | 32000 |  | 3500 |
| St. Jérome............. | 3,612 67 | 1,420 | 18,960 23 | 10430 | 2,820 | 59,868 54 | 3,580 45 | 5829 | 7457 | 1018 | a1,08t 18 | 3800 |  |
| St. Joachim de Mont morency | 11470 | 64 | 2,6:37 69 | 1021 | 27 | 1,250 28 | 1705 | 726 |  | 024 | 6000 |  |  |
| St. Joseph d'Alma. | 38301 | 14 | 52454 | 214 | 48 | 2,165 31 | 24008 | 233 |  | 584 | 16800 | 3000 | 1500 |
| St. Joseph de Beauce.... | 1,535 65 | 801 | 8,559 09 | 5189 | 616 | 13,993 83 | 2,380 60 | 2548 | 002 | 805 | 52000 | 200 | 6000 |
| aSt. Joseph de St. Hyaeinthe. | 34680 | 14 | 76430 | 278 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14200 |  | 1500 |
| St. Jovite. | 64929 | 845 | 23,331 20 | 10067 | 248 | 5,306 39 | 29170 | 6459 |  | 853 | 30000 |  | 3000 |
| St. Jude. | 37242 | 397 | $9,675 \quad 12$ | 4129 | 44 | 1,086 93 | 9780 | 2847 |  | 179 | 10000 |  | 1000 |
| Ste. Julienne. | 26137 | 446 | 11,808 01 | 4995 | 225 | 3,676 39 | 28127 | 3320 |  | 372 | 9400 |  | 1000 |
| St. Justin | 26323 | 167 | 6,295 29 | 2403 | 200 | 2,549 57\| | 41288 | 1931 | 4771 | 420 | 19000 |  | 1000 |

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6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

| Name of Office. | Gross Postal Revenue. | Number of Money Orders issued. | Total Amount of MoneyOrders issued. | Total Commission received from Public. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Money } \\ \text { Orders } \\ \text { paid. } \end{gathered}$ | Total <br> Amount of Money Orders paid. | Total Amount of Postal Notes paid. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on M. O. business. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on S. B. business. | Compen sation paid to Postmasters on P. N. business. | Salary. | Forward Allowance. | Allowance towards Rent. <br> Fuel and Light. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | S cts. |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| St. Pie. | 52924 | 815 | 16,091 80 | 7320 | 260 | 5,187 55 | 3138 | 4959 | 16520 | $4{ }^{4} 4$ | 18700 | 1600 | 2000 |
| St. Pierre Baptiste | 16502 | 114 | 2,449 09 | 1146 | 28 | 89965 | 8140 | 748 |  | 225 | 8000 |  | 500 |
| St. Pierre les Becquets | 59175 | 359 | 9,367 00 | 3903 | 109 | 3,093 73 | 31290 | 3035 |  | 378 | 30200 | 13800 | 2500 |
| St. Pierre Montmagny | 33652 | 280 | 6,974 47 | 2867 | 127 | 3,124 31 | 13440 | 2192 |  | 138 | 12400 | 2800 | 1000 |
| St. Placide | 20539 | 27 | 78762 | 331 | 46 | 1,106 90 | 45615 | 224 |  | 108 | 9500 |  | 1000 |
| St. Polycarpe | 36681 | 952 | 20,307 96 | 9124 | 178 | 2,278 40 | 25749 | 5614 |  | 168 | 16000 |  | 1500 |
| St. Prime. | 20245 | 363 | 10,527 98 | 4603 | 62 | 3,029 30 | 13716 | 3026 |  | 494 | 10400 |  | 500 |
| St. Prosper. .......... | 26889 | 597 | 10,642 71 | 4991 | 87 | 3,191 30 | 12209 | 2953 |  | 191 | 15000 |  | 1250 |
| St. Prosper de Dorchester. | 15270 | 79 | 2,339 07 | 1034 | 8 | 16600 | 2830 | 672 |  | 298 | 8000 |  | 500 |
| St. Raphael East. | 33436 | 400 | 12,922 60 | 5266 | 218 | 5,210 48 | 47363 | 4138 |  | 585 | 14000 | 8000 | 1000 |
| St. Rayurond. | 1,020 54 | 1,263 | 21,505 51 | 10698 | 240 | 5,080 00 | 34422 | 6066 | 1845 | 1120 | 41600 | 500 | 4000 |
| St. Rémi | 1,054 80 | 1,091 | 20,964 06 | 9975 | 439 | 8,569 80 | 99992 | 6463 | 4518 | 327 | 38000 | 2000 | 4000 |
| St. Rémi d'Amherst. | 25226 | 438 | 11,510 07 | 4913 | 164 | 6,465 40 | 3233 | 3216 |  | 179 | 10800 | 2200 | 1000 |
| ,/St. Rémi de Tingwiek. | 18542 | 46 | 2,279 69 | 794 | 3 | 8905 | 2305 | 636 |  | 130 | 7500 |  | 500 |
| St. Roch des Aulnaies. | 21837 | 160 | 3,289 83 | 1497 | 116 | 2,331 6: | 25700 | 1083 |  | 366 | 9200 |  | 1000 |
| St. Roch l'Achigan.. | 23099 | 320 | 6,097 69 | 2917 | 90 | 1,450 36 | 24584 | 1680 |  | 181 | 11000 |  | 1000 |
| St. Romuald d'Etchemin | 83742 | 893 | 12,670 17 | 6713 | 307 | 6,227 95 | 51752 | 3790 |  | 393 | 33000 | 2800 | 3500 |
| St. Rosaire | 16272 | 238 | 5,790 28 | 2564 | 48 | 1,100 00 | 10150 | 1769 |  | 307 | 7000 |  | 500 |
| Ste. Rose. | 64593 | 440 | 7,338 77 | 3771 | 107 | 2,050 64 | 16000 | 2022 |  | 105 | c334 00 | 700 | c25 00 |
| Ste. Rose du Dégélé. | 47022 | 231 | 4,910 97 | 2235 | 44 | 1,358 05 | 8980 | 1350 |  | 266 | 18500 |  | 2000 |
| St. Sanuel de Gayhurst. | 26307 | 229 | 8,030 55 | 3211 | 42 | 97502 | 25289 | 2272 |  | 1199 | 16400 | 400 | 1500 |
| St. Sauveur des Montagnes | 24882 | 216 | 5,431 34 | 2358 | 98 | 2,372 06 | 12741 | 1628 |  | 089 | 10500 |  | 1000 |
| St. Scholastique. | 97795 | 744 | 10,68811 | 5525 | 424 | 8,094 40 | 72195 | 3041 | 4649 | 263 | 36600 | 8800 | 4000 |
| St. Sébastien de Beauce. | 29051 | 85 | 2,058 16 | 948 | 48 | 1,332 56 | 26746 | 658 |  | 830 | 14000 |  | 1500 |
| St. Simon de Rimouski.. | 19462 | 231 | 2,996 03 | 1581 | 95 | 2,930 43 | 10677 | 1051 |  | 233 | 10500 |  | 750 |
| St. Simon de Yanaska. . | 23906 | 269 | 9,747 76 | 3632 | 48 | 92876 | 7960 | 2830 |  | ${ }_{2}^{253}$ | 10500 |  | 1000 |
| Ste. Sophie de Levrard.. | 3456 | 157 | 5,070 57 | 2042 | 50 | 1,302 49 | 8558 | 1627 |  | 228 | 17900 |  | 1500 |
| St. Stanisias de Champlain |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $23000$ |  | 2500 |
| St. Stanislas de Kustka. . | 63621 | 163 | 4,178 99. | 1841 | 51 | 72417 | 4590 | 1211 | 029 | 207 | 27500 | 800 | 3000 |

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6－7 EDWARD VII．，A． 1907
APPENDIX C－Continued．
Stamement showing the Accounting Offices in operation，the Gross Postal Revenue，the number and amount of Money Orders issued and paid and the amount of Commission thereon ；the value of Postal Notes paid；and the Compensation，Salary and Allowances paid to the Postmaster at each Office respectively during the Year ended June 30， 1906

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## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24


























Statement showing the Accounting Offices in operation, \&c., in Nova Scotia-Continued.


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IPPENDIX C-Continued.
Statement showing the Accounting Offices in operation, \&c., in Nova Scotia-Concluded.

| Name of Oftice. | (iross Postal Revenue. | Nimber of Money Orders issued. | Total <br> Amount of MoneyOrders issued. | Total Commission received from Public. | Number of Money Orders paid. | Total Amount of Money Orders paid. | Total Amount of Postal Notes paid. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on M.O. business. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on S.B business | Compensation paid to Postmasters on P.N. business. | Salary. | Forward Allowance. | Allowance towards Rent, Fuel and Light. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 cts. |  | 8 cts. | \$ cts. |  | 8 cts. | S cts. | 8 cts. | S cts. | S ets. | 8 cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Syduey Mine | 2,601 90 | 4,548 | 57,320 15 | 46117 | 315 | 5,54199 | 15748 | 16618 | 2513 | 386 | 80800 | 300 | 10000 |
| 'Tangier. | 38251 | 232 | 3,741 90 | 1867 | 56 | 1,0.50 48 | 6045 | 1069 |  | 044 | 18200 | 5400 | 1500 |
| Tatamagouche | 94157 | 1,249 | 20,175 68 | 10441 | 041 | 18,453 44 | 66686 | 7310 | 112 | 692 | 40400 | 6800 | 4000 |
| 'Thomuson's Stit | 24632 | 243 | 4,104 67 | 2030 | 91 | 98.) 13 | 13833 | 1171 |  | 183 | 11200 | 3200 | 1000 |
| Therburn. | 42344 | 380 | 4,493 88 | 2606 | 93 | 1,61488 | 10570 | 15.20 | 005 | 100 | 18250 |  | 1750 |
| Tidnish. | 11979 | 203 | 3,686 57 | 18.90 | 47 | 90301 | 75 88 | 1081 |  | 193 | 5500 |  | 250 |
| Tiverton | 25145 | 524 | 11.61056 | $53+2$ | 57 | 69971 | 3078 | 3214 |  | 407 | 9000 |  | 1000 |
| Tracadie | 15338 | 96 | 1,065 89 | 6 lH | 62 | 92919 | 86.22 | 310 |  | 020 | 5000 | 500 | 500 |
| Trenton | 1,314 15 | 912 | 8,699 37 | 5838 | 167 | 2,39519 | 15456 | 2601 |  | 113 | 49000 |  | 6000 |
| Truro | 16,580 88 | 5,416 | 60,569 62 | 37653 | 7,305 | 112,541 58 | 8,922 64 | 21832 | 7882 | 2084 | $a 3,98655$ | 8000 |  |
| Tusket. | 42535 | 760 | 12,772 56 | 6372 | 682 | 16,947 25 | 1336 | 7966 |  | 122 | 17200 | 3600 | 1500 |
| Tusket Wedge | 22620 | 226 | 4,752 91 | 2472 | 117 | 3,51101 | 1300 | 2096 |  | 056 | 9600 |  | 750 |
| Upper Musquodoboit | 25388 | 504 | 7,998 59 | 3974 | 141 | 3,487 63 | 22178 | 24.25 |  | 146 | 13750 | 2800 | 1250 |
| Upper Stewiacke.. . | 58497 | 431 | 9,364 54 | $42+8$ | 273 | (6,332 79 | ] 6000 | 3549 | 489 | 225 | 35250 | 4010 | 3000 |
| Wallace | 93993 | 1,434 | 27,928 22 | 12902 | 421 | 9,95318 | 42496 | 8933 | 1039 | 436 | 42000 | 900 | 4000 |
| Walton | 37718 | 286 | 4,372 18 | 2361 | 97 | 2,513 159 | (63 50 | 1585 |  | 272 | 16400 | 2600 | 1500 |
| Watervil | 69023 | 926 | 8,252 83 | 5380 | 300 | 4,318 54 | 25286 | 2845 | 180 | 095 | 34100 | 2400 | 3750 |
| Waverly | 22974 | 185 | 1,838 50 | 1102 | 67 | 1,82 41 | $\bigcirc 855$ | 6 +1i |  | 054 | 13600 |  | 1250 |
| $c$ Wentworth Cen | 14281 | 74 | 77660 | 461 | 24 | 38455 | 4) 32 | 239 |  | 068 | 7500 |  | 500 |
| $d$ West Arichat | 33242 | 47 | 63260 | 325 | 10 | 13653 | 30 (6) | 174 |  | 079 | 14600 | 600 | 1500 |
| West Bay | 21982 | 253 | 4,338 11 | 2105 | 86 | 1,453 43 | $10+23$ | 1330 |  | 287 | 14000 | 1800 | 1250 |
| Weschester Station | 37544 | 707 | 8,621 86 | 49) 48 | 121 | 2,303 01 | 1503.5 | 2446 |  | 114 | 16000 | 900 | 1500 |
| West Gore | 23521 | 380 | 6,841 89 | 3311 | 6.5 | 69979 | 7950 | 1932 |  | 199 | 8950 |  | 750 |
| Westport | 61001 | 756 | 14,566 98 | 6936 | 120 | 2,138 46 | 15333 | 4178 | 751 | $\pm 01$ | 28400 |  | 2500 |
| $\varepsilon$ West Pubnico.......... | 30924 | 14 | 23827 | 129 | 4 | 8155 | 2380 | 065 |  | 067 | 11400 |  | 1000 |
| West River Sheet Harbour. | 52284 | 551 | 11,936 83 | 5544 | 151 | 4,873 08 | 25723 | 3s 95 | 10 ? | 908 | 29000 | 16500 | 2250 |
| West River Station. | 19559 |  |  |  | 17 | 18971 | 9) 90 | () 10 |  | 021 | 8400 | 4000 | 500 |
| Westrille | 2,829 (66 | 2,941 | 28,839 34 | 20540 | 795 | 14,301 76 | 69251 | (9) 80 | 1799 | 146 | $87 \smile 00$ | 2000 | 12000 |
| Weymouth. | 37739 | 336 | 4,556 60 | 23.93 | 266 | 4,696 23 | 3600 | 2100 |  | 097 | 15710 | 500 | 1000 |
| Weymouth Bridge | 1,670 76 | 1,150 | 23,865 615 |  | 554 | 14,197 10 | 1,603 23 | 7951 | 549 | (6) 16 | 56400 | 4400 | 80 00 |
| Whitehead. . . . . . . | 12334 | 351 | 7,093 35 | 3255 | 45 | 59981 | 2940 | 2007 |  | 333 | 6000 | 2600 | - 500 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

 Accounting from May 1, 1906.

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| Total |
| :---: |
| Amount of |
| MoneyOrders |
| issued． |

Number

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venue．
\＄cts．
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ Bayfield．
$d$ Beaver Harbour． Benton．
Blackville Bloomfield Station Boiestown Buctouche． Butternut Ridge． Camplellton． Canterbury Station Caraquet ．

SESSIONAL PAPER No． 24
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Kilburn ．

| Name of Office. | Gross Postal Revenue. | Number of Money Orders issued. | Total <br> Amount of MoneyOrders issued. | Total Commission received from Public | Number of Money Orders paid. | Total Amount of Money Orders paid. | Total Amount of Postal Notes paid. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on M. O. business. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on S. B. business. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on P. N. business. | Salary. | Forward <br> Allow. ance. | Allowance towards, Rent, Fuel and Light. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ cts. |  | \$ cts. | S cts. |  | \$ ots. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | S cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts |
| Lameque | 20098 | 170 | 4,371 44 | 1945 | 9 | 29064 | 4768 | 1203 |  | 294 | 9600 | 2200 | 1000 |
| Lepreaux. | 20344 | 251 | 3,119 73 | 1719 | 39 | 65657 | 27 co | 868 |  | 037 | 9800 | 2500 | 1000 |
| Loggieville | 80990 | 401 | 5,461 86 | 2828 | 87 | 1,133 20 | 9741 | 1589 |  | 325 | 36000 |  | 4000 |
| Lord's Cove | 18189 | 774 | 16,294 13 | 7369 | 19 | 24204 | 5429 | 4507 |  | 122 | 8000 |  | 500 |
| $d$ Lower Caraquet. | 1612 | , | 12507 | 070 |  |  |  | 034 |  |  | 4600 |  | 500 |
| McAdam Junction | 1,135 36 | 707 | 9,327 01 | 5272 | 168 | 1,818 29 | 23988 | 2750 | 3070 | 355 | 41400 | 1100 | 4000 |
| Marysville | 1,500 20 | 562 | 5,427 78 | 3467 | 129 | 1,608 22 | 21327 | 1758 |  | 103 | a588 57 |  |  |
| Meductic. | 18254 | 232 | 2,334 04 | 1420 | 51 | 85480 | 17144 | 710 |  | 151 | 8000 |  | 5 |
| Memrancook | 46187 | 488 | 6,954 63 | 3617 | 341 | 5,416 82 | 23253 | 2375 |  | 115 | 19800 | 2400 | 2000 |
| Middle Sackv | 82203 430 | 204 | 4,30757 | 2005 | 70 | 64934 | 6469 | 1227 |  | 783 | 35800 |  | 4000 |
| Milltown. | 1,236 63 | 1,073 | $\begin{array}{r}3,14274 \\ 12,001 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1724 | 98 | 1,526 09 | 19364 | 1036 |  | 421 | 18200 | 300 | 2000 |
| Millville | 38865 | 406 | 5,988 66 | 3296 | 112 | 2,256 33 | 3285 | 1928 |  | 327 | 17000 | 1000 | 406 |
| Minto | 17730 | 124 | 2,805 80 | 1457 | 43 | 2,686 70 | 2020 | 815 |  | 219 | 5400 | 500 | 15 |
| Moncton. | 22,061 26 | 3,898 | 54,17354 | 32212 | 6,194 | 105,010 52 | 9,394 04 | 19122 | 14720 | 3648 | c4,992 24 | 12300 |  |
| Mount Carmel | 10920 | 221 | 5,575 55 | 2450 | 44 | 1,159 38 | 1045 | 1705 |  | 109 | 4800 | 30 | …jö |
| Narrows | 8368 | 245 | 5,092 05 | 2359 | 94 | 1,882 41 | 8206 | 1656 |  | 034 | 4532 | 1000 |  |
| eNauwigew | 24009 | 46 | 84236 | 403 |  |  | 380 | 231 |  | 053 | 7000 |  | 500 |
| Newcastle | 4,780 22 | 1,983 | 30,666 35 | 17062 | 1,355 | 30,49198 | 2,431 66 | 10148 | $0 \div 1$ | 1241 | 九1,339 87 | 14200 |  |
| New Mills | $40 \pm 25$ | 142 | 1,885 65 | 1010 | 31 | 55865 | 12750 | 532 |  | 165 | 185 | 300 | 2000 |
| North Head | 61310 | 532 | 9,565 92 | 4772 | 145 | 2,264 63 | 15868 | 2907 | 197 | 399 | 21400 | 8000 | 2000 |
| Norton | 85417 | 653 | - 10,389 63 | 5451 | 253 | 5,189 82 | 45511 | 2515 |  | 243 | 30800 | 29000 | 3000 |
| Oak Poin | 10719 | 81 | 1,23149 | 672 | 33 | 835 72 | 5270 | 394 | 763 | 118 | 5400 |  | 500 |
| Oromocto | 39218 | 275 | $\begin{array}{r}3,678 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 2103 | 154 | 2,401 62 | 8528 | 1214 |  | 158 | 21400 | 4000 | 2000 |
| Ossekeag | 1,104 84 | 665 351 | 12,011 8,235 87 | 6073 3650 32 | 191 | 3 <br> 6 <br> 6,650 <br> 150 | 251 <br> 609 <br> 0 | 3506 |  | 406 | 43600 | 10000 | 4000 |
| Perth | 1,140 62 | 313 | 6,883 27 | 3206 | 153 | 6,050 <br> 2,650 <br> 9 | 6076 508 58 |  |  | 248 13 188 | 20506 | 1200 | c25 00 |
| Petitcodiac | 1,143 88 | 1,122 | 19,646 21 | 9485 | 468 | 6,669 38 | 56447 | 6184 | 134 | 15 22 | 44400 | 15000 | 4000 |
| Petit Roch | 21867 | 475 | 7,857 07 | 4042 | 125 | 2,282 90 | 14977 | 23.99 |  | 350 | 11000 |  |  |
| Pierston | 1724 | -19 | 28698 | 152 | 4 | 29939 |  | 098 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 43\end{array}$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Plaster Rock. | 61569 | 383 | 10,733 96 | 4516 | 44 | 63100 | 10884 | 3006 |  | 333 | 18000 | 3600 |  |
| Pointe de Bute | 21373 | 183 | 3,580 07 | 1826 | 37 | 79864 | 10215 | 1113 |  | 295 | 11000 |  | 100 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No． 24





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6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907
APPENDIX C-Continued.
Statemen'r showing the Accounting Offices in operation, de., in New brunswick-Conchuded.


SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

## PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Statement showing the Accounting Offices in operation, the Gross Postal Revenue, the number and amount of Money Orders issued he value of Postal Notes paid; and during the Year ended June 30, 1906

Salary. \begin{tabular}{c|c|c}
Forward <br>
Allow- <br>
ance.

 


| Allow- |
| :---: |
| ance |
| towards. |
| Rent, |
| Fuel and |
| Light. | <br>

\hline$\$$ cts.
\end{tabular}



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Statement showing the Accounting Offices in operation, \&c., in Prince Edward Island-Concluded.


SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

# PROVINCE OF MANITOBA 

the number and amount of Money Orders issued $30,1906$.


SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24
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6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907
Statement showing the Accounting Offices in operation, \&c., in Manitoba-Continued.

| Name of Office. | Gross Postal Revenue. | Number of Money Orders issued. | Total Amount of MoneyOrders issued. | Total Commis sion received from Public. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Money } \\ \text { Orders. } \\ \text { paid. } \end{gathered}$ | Total Amount of MoneyOrders paid. | Total Amount of Postal Notes paid. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on M. O. business. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on S. B. business | 'Compensation paid to Postmasters on P. N. basiness | Salary. | Forward Allowance. | Allowance towards Rent, Fuel and Light. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | S cts. |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | 8 cts. | \$ cts. | 8 cts. | \$ cts. |
| Oak River | 98648 | 557 | 10,033 50 | 5789 | 160 | 3,010 24 | 23920 | 2930 |  | 53 | 38800 | 500 |  |
| Oberon | 19228 | 306 | 6,375 3,465 95 | 2981 19 | $\stackrel{24}{52}$ | 16285 1,323 74 | 5820 33492 | 17 9 89 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}2 & 19 \\ 2 & 89\end{array}$ | 81250 212 |  | 500 2000 |
| Ochre River | 53155 | 184 | 3,465 12,600 76 | 19 69 69 14 | 115 | 1,323 3,939 93 | 33492 22162 | 989 3648 |  | 289 425 | 21200 308 |  |  |
| Pierson | 65954 | 853 | 12,600 76 | 6914 | 115 | 3,939 93 | 22162 | 3648 | 271 | 425 | 30800 |  | 3250 |
| Pilot Mound. | 2,275 06 | 1,636 | 21,595 51 | 13624 | 458 | 10,698 76 | 1,0+1 31 | 6251 | 101 | 1972 | 68400 | 1200 | 15000 |
| Pipestone | 93698 | 1,111 | 20,895 44 | 11115 | 119 | 4,031 88 | 34340 | 6017 |  | 963 | $35+00$ | 500 | 7500 |
| Plumas. | 96308 | 839 | 31,398 48 | 13562 | 155 | 4,283 42 | 38637 | 8935 | 102 | 1883 | 39200 | 800 | 7500 |
| Plum Coulee | 93850 | 1,311 | 33,359 80 | 14513 | 105 | 2,321 02 | 35031 | 9227 | 510 | 1021 | 38200 |  | 7500 |
| Poplar Point | 32229 | 41 | 83761 | +39 | 17 | 54953 | 12952 | 232 |  | ${ }^{3} 15$ | 15 5 00 | 500 | 1250 |
| Portage la Prairie. | 13,773 42 | 3,256 | $55,478 \quad 57$ | 36895 | 4,605 | 61,633 53 | 12,186 12 | 17278 | 2304 |  | a3,598 14 | 700 |  |
| Rapid City. | 1,976 56 | 2,592 | 41,041 42 | 22897 | 356 | 7,115 68 | 65417 | 11903 | 527 | 1219 | 64600 | 400 | 12500 |
| Rathwell | 92521 | 1,343 | 21,663 85 | 12102 | 149 | 4,529 81 | 21686 | 6323 | 071 | 747 | 37000 | 3300 | 7500 |
| Reaburn | 28077 | 43 | 63099 | 538 | 17 | 27620 | 4975 | 188 |  | 090 | 17000 | 2100 | 1500 |
| Reston | 1,693 53 | 633 | 16,906 54 | 10503 | 363 | 12,202 25 | 51154 | 5048 |  | 2252 | 49800 | 1400 | 10000 |
| Roblin | 76985 | 733 | 22,068 17 | 9506 | 13.3 | 3,959 51 | 46601 | 6309 |  | 971 | c24722 | 800 | 2000 |
| Roland | 1,659 56 | 1,807 | 33,98022 | 17259 | 325 | 6,929 90 | 70596 | 95 92 | 366 | 1382 | 58000 | 400 | 12500 |
| Rosebank | 35747 | 473 | 13,378 70 | 5979 | 36 | 84605 | 7560 | 3727 |  | 354 | 14500 |  | 1500 |
| Rosenfeld | 379 +3 | 209 | 7,524 75 | 2915 | 29 | 40231 | 23246 | 2075 |  | 752 | 18200 |  | 1750 |
| $e$ Rossbur | 54874 | 123 | 4,718 89 | 1912 | 10 | 20742 | 16235 | 1297 |  | 334 | 17800 |  | 2000 |
| Rosser | 47865 | 73 | 1,188 56 | 877 | 59 | 1,943 11 | 13500 | 382 |  | 273 | 22000 |  | 2500 |
| Rounthw | $39+55$ | 468 | 9,536; 93 | 4750 | 72 | 1,641 14 | 12600 | 2727 | 190 | +08 | 17400 |  | 1500 |
| Russell | 2,017 19 | 1,313 | 30,354 57 | 15043 | 451 | 10,044 33 | 95235 | 9141 |  | 1955 | 64000 | 6400 | 12500 |
| St. Alphonse | 6505 | 144 | 2,911 33 | 2127 | 18 | 88396 | 1140 | 1025 |  | 066 | 4600 |  |  |
| $f$ Ste. Anne des Chên | 35720 |  | 34389 | 155 | 4 | 14978 | 6415 | 099 |  | 203 | 14800 | 400 | 1500 |
| St. Buniface. | 2,595 69 | 1,314 | 27,497 80 | 25403 | 884 | 17,153 98 | 2,059 01 | 9153 |  | 725 | 71500 | 600 | 15000 |
| St. Claude | 45496 | 288 | 6,909 56 | 3901 | 72 | 2,734 78 | 8575 | 2426 |  | 495 | 20000 |  | 2000 |
| St. Jean Bapti | 48988 | 547 | 12,298 06 | 5679 | 103 | 2,378 90 | 35089 | 3661 |  | 620 | 23800 |  | 2500 |
| St. Laurent... | 27127 | 247 | 4,49114 | 2412 | 77 | 1,718 59 | 16740 | 1497 |  | 249 | 12000 |  | 1000 |
| St. Norbert | 27985 | 193 | 2,994 19 | 2159 | 115 | 1,874 42 | 18180 | 1039 |  | 204 | 10400 |  | 1000 |
| St. Pierre | 35856 | 44 | 9,231 62 | 4526 | 123 | 4,33049 | 13370 | 2573 |  | 129 | 15600 |  | 1500 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No． 24







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$f$ St．Rose Iu Lac． Sゃlkirk．．．．
Silıal Lake． Sidney
Sifton． Sinclair Station． Snow risth．． Somerse no
にお Starbuck．． Steinbach ．．．．．．．．．．
Stockton Station ．
Stonewiall ．．．．．．．．． Stockton
Stonewall． Stony Mountain．．．
Strathelair Station Stuartburn Swan River Thornhill Treesbank． Treherne． Virden．．． Vawanesa． Welthourne Wheatland．． $c$ Whitemouth．

Winkler．
（1）ivided as follows）－
Head Office．．．．．．．． Wort Rouge．

Inkster－．．．． Louise Bridge．

Main St．North Main St．North St．South | Portage Ave．Centre |
| :--- |
| Sub－Office No． $5 \ldots$ |
| ＂ | Winnipegosis a Including comulission on box rents from February 1， 1906.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907
APPENDIX C-Continued.
Statement showing the Accounting Offices in operation, \&c., in Manitoba-Concluded.

| Name of Office. | Gross Postal Revenue. | Number of Money Orders issued. | Total Amount of MoneyOrders issued. | Total Commission received from Public. | Number of Money Orders paid. | Total <br> Amount of MoneyOrders paid. | Total Amount of Postal Notes paid. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on M. O. business. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on S. B. business. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on P. N. business. | Salary. | Forward Allowance. | Allowance towards Rent, Fuel and Light. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { \& cts. } \\ 27,70359 \end{array}$ |  | 8 cts. | \$ cts. |  | \$ cts. | \& cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | $\begin{gathered} \$ \text { cts. } \\ 15,55865 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \text { cts. } \\ 1,300 \quad 25 \end{gathered}$ | \$ cts. 55375 |
| Less-Value of Postage Stamps affixed to Postal Nates | $682,427 \quad 15$ <br> 79566 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals | 681,631 49 | 204,082 | 4,033,928 30 | 25,122 80 | 183,239 | 3,891,949 66 | 550,37922 | 9,569 45 | 34125 | 2,583 36 | 91,658 32 | 5,206 09 | 11,403 75 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

Total \begin{tabular}{c|c|c|c|c|}

| Compen- |
| :---: |
| sation | \& | Compen- |
| :---: |
| sation | \& | Compen- |
| :---: |
| sation | \& Allow-

\end{tabular}

'Total
Amount of
Money
rders paid.
$\$$ cts.


(b) Accomnting from February 1, 1906. Miy 1, 1906. 9974 ncluding

Name of Office.

| Total |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Number | Number |
| sion | of |
| eceived | Money |
| from | Orders |
| Public. | paid. |
| \$ cts. |  |





Gross Postal
Revenue.

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 Now ond
Total

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| :--- |
| eyvorders |
| sued. |


| \$ cts. |
| :--- | :--- |


| Number |
| :--- |
| of |
| Money |
| Orders |
| issued. |

$\$$

## (e) Including

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907
Statement showing the Accounting Offices in operation, dc., in Saskatchewan-Continued.

Salary. \begin{tabular}{c|c|c}
Forward <br>
Allow- <br>

ance. \& | Allow- |
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| towards |
| Rent, |
| Fuel and |
| Light. | <br>

$\$ 8 \mathrm{cts}$. \& $\$ \mathrm{cts}$ \& $\$ \mathrm{cts}$. <br>
30000 \& 300 \& 3000
\end{tabular}







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 Total
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Money
Orders paid.

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| Esterhazy ... |
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| Fillmore |
| Fleming |
| $a$ Forget |
| aFrancis. |
| Frobisher. |
| Gainsborough |
| UGirvin |
| Glen Ewen. |
| bGrand Coulee |
| $e$ Grayson. |
| Grenfell |
| $d$ Hague |
| Hanley |
| dHerbert. |
| Heward |
| $c$ Humboldt |
| Indian Head |
| bKamsack |
| eKenaston |
| $b$ Kinistino |
| bLang |
| Langenberg. |
| $b$ Lebret. . |
| $e$ Lemberg |
| Lipton.. |
| Lloydnminster. |
| Lumsden... |
| McLean |
| Macoun |

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24





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APPENDIX C-Continued.
Statement showing the Accounting Offices in operation, de.; in Saskatchewan-Concluded.

| Name of Office. | Gross Postal Revenue. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Money } \\ \text { Orders } \\ \text { issued. } \end{gathered}$ | Total Amount of MoneyOrders issued. | Total Commission received from Public. | Number of Money Orders paid. | Total Amount of Money Orders paid. | Total Amount of Postal .Notes paid. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on M.O. business. | Compen sation paid to Postmasters on S. B. business. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on P. N. business. | Salary. | Forward Allowance. | Allowance toward Rent, Fuel and Light. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 cts. |  | \$ cts. | S cts. |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |  | \$ cts. |
| Welwyn Station. | + $\begin{array}{r}374 \\ 4.159 \\ \hline 181\end{array}$ | - ${ }_{2} 20$ | 8,384 525 50 | 37 236 236 | 24 751 | 45135 29 | 31463 2947 1 | 23 172 80 |  | 569 59 59 | 138500 96500 | 18 3 3 | 1500 20000 |
| Whitewood. | 2,189 69 | , 696 | 24,722 75 | 12719 | 459 | 15,423 08 | 1,46:5 74 | 8264 | 540 | 4367 | 72500 | 6000 | 15000 |
| Wolseley. | 3,682 22 | 2,607 | 49,737 26 | 28997 | 665 | 19,21:5 50 | 2,009 65 | 15084 | 600 | 2663 | 1,041 00 | 7668 | 20000 |
| Yellow Grass. | 1,822 42 | 1,380 | 26,5 4261 | 135 61 | 368 | 8,832 90 | 92999 | 8278 | 011 | 1345 | 47000 | 250 | 10000 |
| Yorkton.... ..... . | 5,233 78 | 3,394 | 67,235 20 | 37211 | 1,526 | 41,618 48 | 4,622 94 | 22279 | 586 | 2282 | 1,604 00 | 14000 | 30000 |
| Non-accounting Post Offices.................... | 29,373 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13,213 83 |  | 36891 |
|  | 235,383 05 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals | 235,108 88 | 103,116 | 2,061,006 87 | 11,004 46 | 40,163 | 1,083,098 87 | 121.68533 | 6,378 68 | 14546 | 1,317 37 | 66,989 28 | 3,128 13 | 8,281 18 |

## PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

 Statement showing the Accounting Offices in operation, the Gross Postal Revenue, the number and amount of Money Orders issued and to the Postmaster at each office respectively,| Name of Othice. | Gross Postal Revenue. |  | Total Amount of Money Orders issued. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Commis- } \\ \text { sion } \\ \text { received } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { Public. } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Amount of } \\ \text { Money } \\ \text { Orders paid. } \end{gathered}$ | Total Amount of Postal Notes paid. | Compen paid to Poston M. O. business. | Compenpaid to Postmasters business | Compensation Paid to masters on P. N. business | Salary. | Forward Allowance | Allowance towards Rent, Fuel and Light. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ cts. |  | \$ ets. | \$ cts |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts | \$ cts. | \$ cts | \$ ets. | \$ cts. | \$ ct | S cts. |
| Airdrie | 54621 | 202 | 4,091 87 | 19 (66 | ${ }_{67}$ | 2,481 45 | 21035 |  |  | 3271 |  |  |  |
| nff | 3,430 28 | 2,263 | 31,831 12 | 21509 | 294 | 6,959 19 | 1,158 69 | 9290 | 2417 | 1353 | 86800 | 62425 | 17500 |
| Bankhead | 1,262 74 | 2,628 | 65,680 67 | 44449 | 163 | 3,659 35 | 34631 | 18278 | 8100 | 1075 | 50400 |  | 10000 |
| Bentley | 26310 | 153 | 2,564 21 | 1384 | 90 | 2,698 10 | 13990 | 1189 |  | 549 | 7600 |  | 500 |
| Blackfalds | 59798 | 421 | 5,53480 | 3240 | 93 | 1,44754 | 437.92 | 1693 |  | 866 | 27000 |  | 30 |
| Bowden | 76750 | 812 | 10,385 39 | 5968 | 299 | 5,684 13 | 45385 | 3692 |  | 783 | 29000 | 436 | 3000 |
| Calgary | 53,408 73 | 15,055 | 233.50589 | 1,637 74 | 9,038 | 186,817 21 | 35,709 29 | 23894 | 256 | 26258 | 11,829 25 | 29332 |  |
| $d$ Camrose | 1,230 02 | 587 | 7,184 64 | 4331 | 73 | 2,199 91 | $4+2{ }^{29}$ | 2302 |  | 764 | 47084 | 2982 | 66 >3 |
| Canmore | 1,109 90 | 1,949 | 59,481 30 | 41405 | ${ }^{107}$ | 2,628 50 | 2416 | 16520 | 5779 | 996 | 38967 |  | 3500 |
| Cardston | 1,817 70 | 2,778 | 33,603 45 | 19767 | 289 | 6.48922 | 44765 | 9909 |  | 414 | 59500 | 5000 | 1250 |
| Carstairs | 1,721 24 | 539 | 8,782 16 | 5002 | 278 | 7,817 14 | 71398 | 2442 |  | 2322 | 4700 | 2638 |  |
| $d$ Cayley | 387 T2 | 191 | 2,378 32 | 1296 | 23 | 31322 | 13140 | 655 |  | 261 | 14800 |  | 1500 |
| Claresholm | 2,523 48 | 1,848 | 15,204 57 | 10611 | 491 | 15,213 20 | 47646 | 7053 |  | 897 | 57950 | 3200 | 11250 |
| Cochrane | 98. 32 | 422 | 8,636 24 | 6078 | 209 | -,938 57 | 26138 | 3180 |  | 1278 | 36000 | 800 | 7500 |
| ${ }^{\text {Content }}$ | 35402 | 133 | 1,705 14 | 989 | 12 | 38100 | 4443 | 479 |  | $12 \%$ | 10600 |  | 1000 |
| Cowley .. | 96075 | 994 | 14,400 87 | 10642 | 158 | 4,523 26 | 23561 | 4214 |  | 539 | 40500 | 2000 | 7500 |
| Crossfield | 87651 | 531 | 7,117 28 | 3993 | 155 | 3,442 78 | 38183 |  |  | 753 | 30400 |  | 3000 |
| Didsbury | 2,351 17 | 1,576 | 25,043 09 | 13359 | 626 | 20,129 93 | 1,003 49 | 9367 |  |  | 62400 | 2807 | 12500 |
| Duhamel. | 7589 | 168 | 4,164 15 | 1849 | 85 | 4,675 07 | 6710 | 2293 |  | 135 | 9500 |  | 750 |
| Eidmonton | 25,494 03 | 6,299 | 96,461 66 | 65096 | 5,666 | 121,609 48 | 18,940 76 | 30071 | 1002 | 7219 | 4,655 75 | 41416 | 73.89 |
| Fort Saskatchevan. | 2,6\%7 22 | 1,446 | 31,465 85 | 1626 | 376 | 11,5:172 | 1,320 81 | 98.1 |  | 2262 | 67400 | 21000 | 12500 |
| Frank | 2,840 30 | 2,630 | 62,884 17 | 51487 | 310 | 8,091 25 | 72130 | 18032 | 120 | 495 | 62300 | 125 | 12500 |
| Cleichen | 1,099 83 | 3.1 | 8,670 18 | 5758 | 131 | 2,677 78 | 21905 | 2655 |  | 1145 | 36800 | 500 | 7500 |
| High River | 3,89864 | 2,815 | 38,652 45 | 22259 | 681 | 19,155 44 | 9985 | 13614 |  | 2666 | 79800 | 1200 | 15000 |

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907
Statement showing the Accounting Offices in operation, de., in Alberta-Concluded.

| Name of Office. | Gross Postal Revenue. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Money } \\ \text { Orders } \\ \text { issued. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Amount of } \\ \text { MoneyOrders } \\ \text { issued. } \end{gathered}$ | Total Commission received from Public. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Money } \\ & \text { Orders } \\ & \text { paid. } \end{aligned}$ | Total Amount of Money Orders paid. | Total Amount of Postal Notes paid. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on M. O. business. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on S. B. business. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on P. N. business. | Salary. | Forward Allowance. | Allow. ance towards - Rent, Fuel and Light. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ cts. |  | \$ cts. | S cts. |  | \$ cts. | S cts. | ts. | \$ ets. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | S cts. | 8 cts. |
| Innisfail | 2,965 39 | 668 | 12,646 11 | 7138 | 735 | 19,875 90 | i,290 63 | 5890 |  | 4700 | 84500 | 5000 | 17500 |
| Irvine | 51117 | 86 | 3,035 35 | 1455 | 96 | 3,516 02 | 22113 | 1477 |  | 1478 | 22600 | 2400 | 2500 |
| Lacombe. | 4,846 99 | 2,440 | 51,¢13 12 | 26951 | 1,216 | 34,443 60 | 2,945 27 | 19812 | 825 | 5893 | 1,200 00 | 20000 | 22500 |
| Lamerton | 45955 | 334 | 5,336 29 | 2801 | 111 | 3,467 28 | 19715 | 2145 |  | 998 | 17500 | $x 825$ | 1500 |
| ${ }^{\text {b Leavings }}$ | 59225 | 82 | 78331 | 519 | 7 | 11765 | 5090 | 228 |  | 102 | 13500 | 800 | 1500 |
| Leduc | 1,522 17 | 894 | 10,265 61 | 6587 | 505 | 9,962 29 | 86126 | 3698 |  | 1210 | 51200 | 1800 | 10000 |
| Lethbridg | 9,042 80 | 4,268 | 86.02603 | 68601 | 2.107 | 48,593 88 | 4,28139 | 27485 | 7499 | 5285 | 2,354 00 | 55000 | 42500 |
| Macleod | 4,12080 | 1,909 | 30,933 96 | 19469 | 774 | 15,212 18 | 1,777 80 | 9844 | 384 | 3186 | 1,240 00 | 24000 | 22500 |
| Magrath. | 79916 | 1,400 | 19,407 53 | 11223 | 170 | 3,992 26 | 13295 | 6076 |  | 392 | 31200 |  | 3500 |
| Medicine Hat. | 7:476 84 | 3,079 | 61,418 48 | 38181 | 961 | 21,472 10 | 2,930 91 | 18161 | 3716 | 6395 | 1,966 00 | 1609 | 37500 |
| cMidnapore. | 34883 | 2 | 10315 | 040 |  |  | 500 | 029 |  | 061 | 8800 |  | 5) 00 |
| Millarville | 66468 | 41 | 83811 | 641 | 35 | 62811 | 2260 | 383 |  | 167 | 27700 |  | 2750 |
| Millet | 46581 | 828 | 8,520 52 | 5145 | 126 | 1,802 87 | 30370 | 2628 |  | 350 | 16500 | 483 | 1500 |
| $\alpha$ Morningside | 29097 | 229 | 3,048 56 | 1677 | 44 | $80 \pm 37$ | 33079 | 866 |  | 438 | 10800 | 300 | 1000 |
| Nanton. | 2,418 41 | 1,206 | 17,423 39 | 9673 | 478 | 12,497 68 | 822.54 | 6585 |  | 2612 | 59600 | 1000 | 125. 00 |
| $e$ New Norway | 11071 | 238 | 2,284 98 | 1392 | 9 | 19925 | 4518 | 645 |  | 105 | 4600 |  | 500 |
| Okotoks | 2,055 5 | 1,18t | 19,451 48 | 10856 | $\pm 82$ | 7,698 01 | 76545 | 5930 |  | 214 | $5: 800$ | (; 00 | 12500 |
| Olds | 2,716 13 | 3,178 | 32,651 32 | 20430 | 1556 | 19,596 40 | 1,431 81 | 12163 |  | 1569 | 75200 | 3300 | 15000 |
| Penhold | 46490 | 189 | 2,876 76 | 1484 | 48 | 94831 | 13700 | 939 |  | 462 | 21000 | 2200 | 2000 |
| Pincher Creek | 3,119 82 | 2,902 | 46,019 32 | 27635 | 520 | 12,775 51 | 93753 | 13735 |  | 4122 | 90100 | 2000 | 17500 |
| Ponoka | 1,880 63 | 2,864 | 26,688 88 | 16796 | 532 | 11,808 05 | 1,17500 | 9111 |  | 1297 | 6500 | 1800 | 12500 |
| Rarmond | 1,6\%761 | 2,559 | 27,93751 | 17836 | 436 | 8,149 01 | 29032 | 8013 |  | 225 | 59000 |  | 12500 |
| Red Deer | 5,747 68 | 2,932 | 44,459 17 | 26202 | 1,723 | 50,948 43 | 3,851 03 | 17785 | 367 | 4516 | 1,415 00 | 2000 | 27.) 00 |
| $f$ Red Willo | 51591 | 234 | 3,079 03 | 164 | 58 | , 1,690 97 | 25330 | 942 |  | 346 | 16000 | 541 | 1500 |
| Rosentoll. | 13314 | 101 | 1,737 36 | 902 | 15 | 32674 | 7751 | 546 |  | 137 | 8400 | 1200 | 500 |
| St. Albprt | 45499 | 476 | 9,899 42 | 4899 | 108 | 3,216 . 94 | 30960 | 2879 |  | 330 | 17200 | 4000 | 1500 |
| Staveley | 1,007 02 | 533 | 4,812 16 | 3031 | 123 | 5,645 60 | 46625 | 2423 |  | 520 | 28600 |  | 3000 |
| oStirling | 12061 | 131 | 1,751 48 | 1144 | 8 | 11305 | 2880 | 500 |  | 338 | 14200 | 2400 | 1500 |
| Stratheona. | 5,005 70 | 1,804 | 35,425 91 | 20671 | 839 | 19,931 00 | 1,908 92 | 11875 | 222 | 4005 | 1,220 00 | 1800 | 22500 |
| $\checkmark$ Vegreville. | 32201 01 | 220 | 2,762 93 | 1694 | 25 | 57998 | 27010 | 829 |  | 299 |  |  |  |
| bVermilion. | 90878 | 126 | 2,301 46 | 1356 | 32 | 1,206 90 | 7610 | 807 |  | 304 | 12250 | ... .... | 1250 |


|  | (:341 14 25,16553 | 1,41: | 44, 133 S | $1: 1158$ | 1,545 | 41, 19096 | $3,761 \times 1$ | 1738 | 3160 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,73350 \\ 10,232(62 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 190 & 00 \\ 494 & 48 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32500 \\ & 44090 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Less--Value of Postage Stamps atfled to Post al Nutes | 205,92416 23917 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals | 205,684 99 | 83,857 | 1,3:55,301 72 | 9,001 83 | 34,037 | 819,256 74 | 97,063 96 | 4,060 70 | 3336 | 1,180 76 | 55,119 63 | 3,193 58 | 6,22: 62 |
| u. Including 2.5. arrea August 1, 1905. $f$ Acco | b Acco from | ting fr cember | $\begin{aligned} & m \text { Aprill } 1,19 \\ & 1,1905 . \end{aligned}$ | c A counting | punting | om May 1, $\text { ary } 1,1906 \text {. }$ | $1906 .$ | $d$ Accounting from Noveniber 1, 1905. |  |  |  | c Accounting from |  | paid to the Postmaster at each Office respectively, during the year ended June 30, 1906.


| Name of Office. | Gross Postal Revenue. | Number of Money Orders issued. | Total Amount of MoneyOrders issued. | Total Commission received from Public. | Number of Money Orders paid. | Total Amount of Money Orders paid. | Total A mount of Postal Notes paid. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on M. O. business. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on S. B. business. | Compensation paid to Postmasters on P. N. business. | Salary. | Forward Allo:sance. | Allowance towards Rent, Fuel and Light. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ ets. |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |  | \$ cts. | 8 cts. | \$ ets. | \$ ets. | \$ cts. | \$ ets. | \$ cts. | \& cts. |
| Abbotsfo | 45375 | 341 | 10,280 68 | 4567 | 210 | 3,276 02 | 19190 | 3338 | 220 | 603 | 18000 | 60 | 2000 |
| Agassiz. | 86406 | 746 | 9,023 57 | 5876 | 127 | 2,77708 | 43615 | 2707 | 509 | 349 | 32000 |  | 7500 |
| Ainsworth | 25585 | 250 | 4,553 12 | 3334 | 28 | 66120 | 17005 | 1252 |  | 271 | 11000 |  | 750 |
| Alberni. | 44621 | 416 | 5,62406 | 3836 | 234 | 4,675 50 | 57655 | 1909 | 295 | 1141 | $c 24000$ | 300 | 2000 |
| Aldergrove | 10999 | 110 | 1,093 91 | 830 | 21 | 1,065 78 | 5020 | 328 |  | 170 | 4600 |  | 500 |
| Alert Bay | 18666 | 60 | 1,460 48 | 699 | 17 | 59465 | $9+65$ | 430 |  | 091 | 9800 | 600 | 750 |
| Anaconda | 20605 | 123 | 3,517 40 | 1946 | 18 | 30842 | 18315 | 965 |  | 466 | 7000 |  | 500 |
| Armistrong. | 1,906 65 | 1,13i; | 18,791 15 | 107 '1 | 228 | 4,63020 | 76094 | 5588 | 152 | 1551 | 59000 | 1260 | 12500 |
| Arrowhead | 1,544 74 | 1,651 | 29,09855 | 18893 | 148 | 3,616 68 | 53687 | 8144 | 717 | 725 | 48000 |  | 10000 |
| Asheroft. | 2,058 41, | 1,035 | 17,108 73 | 10997 | 517 | 16,932 14 | 1,426 06 | 5251 | 1829 | 2758 | 75000 | 46000 | 15000 |
| Atlin. | 1,090 22 | 2,167 | 90,640 89 | 35756 | 213 | 8,377 69 | 18552 |  |  |  | $a$ |  |  |
| Bamfield | 38009 | 107 | 2,853 95 | 1974 | 2 | 1300 | 2100 | 784 |  | $3 \mathrm{S3}$ | $13) 00$ |  | 1000 |
| Barkerville | 46421 | 382 | 14,185 18 | 6627 | 52 | 1,345 54 | 35061 | 3971 | 425 | 673 | 23800 |  | 2500 |
| Barnet | 42061 | 684 | 17,421 52 | 15218 | 15 | , 38448 | 2060 | 4842 |  | 108 | 16500 |  | 1500 |
| $d$ Beaton | 219 59 | - 11 | 22370 | 143 |  |  | 150 | 061 |  | 019 | 24 t0 | 750 | 250 |
| Beaumont | 61269 | 610 | 6,598 53 | 6947 | 71 | 2,224 50 | 7180 | 2286 |  | 309 | 28000 |  | 3000 |
| Bella Bella | 16887 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9209 |  | 1000 |
| Bella Coola | 11240 | 224 | 5,076 65 | 2261 | 15 | 39468 | 2250 | 1462 |  | 099 | 5200 |  | 500 |
| Boundary Falls | 24488 | 279 | 5,886 25 | 3021 | 26 | 57190 | 10398 | 1689 |  | 250 | 11000 |  | 1000 |
| Bullion. | 10765 | 118 | 4,669 62 | 3306 | 4 | 5225 | 2560 | 1284 |  | 162 | 7250 |  | 500 |
| Camborne | 45664 | 536 | 15,397 24 | 7167 | 77 | 1,417 42 | 316 '25' | 4382 | 353 | 12 94 | 26000 |  | 2500 |
| ¢Carbonado | 40647 | 818 | 24,97541 | 19168 | 42 | 75414 | 9700 | 6928 |  | 528 | 30601 |  | 4640 |
| Cascade | 31893 | 573 | 8,760 64 | 5864 | 56 | 1,409 84 | $88 \quad 34$ | 2638 |  | 302 | 13000 |  | 1000 |
| Central Park | 24048 | 55 | 52685 | 411 | 39 | 62172 | 11750 | 219 |  | 233 | 8500 |  | 500 |
| Chemainus. | 1,31104 | 2,028 | 35,315 41 | 21393 | 259 | 4,847 39 | 22105 | $99 \quad 10$ | 1127 | 219 | 45500 | 1400 | 7500 |
| Chilliwack | 2,751 39 | 1,231 | 29,061 55 | 14285 | 600 | 17,424 70 | 1,390 95 | 8835 | 14.96 | 2417 | 76000 | 5800 | 15000 |
| Clayoquot | 27176 | 376 | 5,536 99 | 31.99 | 39 | 1,075 81 | 11240 | 1599 | . | 224 | 8000 | 5 | 500 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24



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APPENDIX C-Continued.

| Name of Office. | Gross Postal Revenue. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Money } \\ & \text { Orders } \\ & \text { issued. } \end{aligned}$ | Total Amount of 1oneyOrders issued. | Total Columission received. from Public. | Number of Vloney Orders paid. | Total Amount of Money Orders paid. | Tutal Ainount of Postal Notes paid. | Compensation paid to Postmastern on M. O lusiness. | Compensation paid to 1'ostmasters on $\mathrm{S} . \mathrm{B}$. business. | Compen sation paid to Postmasters on P.N. business. | Salary. | Forward Allowance. | Allowance towards Rent, Fuel and Light. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ cts. |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |  | \& cts. | \$ cts. | 8 cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts |
| Lower Nicola | 22435 | 81 | 2,826 65 | 1448 | 24 | 38990 | 3364 | 809 |  | $5!16$ | 7000 |  | 500 |
| Lytton | 55728 | 742 | 11,771 35 | 7247 | 78 | 1,350 76 | 25565 | 3353 | 750 | 557 | 23950 | 2000 | 2.500 |
| $k$ Malakwa | 10205 | 126 | 2,022 33 | 1208 | 8 | 4552 | 15715 | 561 |  | 247 | 5809 |  | 500 |
| Marysvill | 69481 | 1,112 | 30,510 45 | 21752 | 71 | 1,280 06 | 18900 | 8463 | 2907 | 861 | 22500 |  | 2500 |
| Matsqui | 3142.3 | 488 | 6,416 97 | 4076 | 43 | 1,189 35 | 2845 | 1909 |  | 184 | 8500 |  | 500 |
| Mayne | 23874 | 236 | 2,951 13 | 1953 | 101 | 2,556 44 | $95 \quad 20$ | 926 |  | 412 | 11000 |  | e1500 |
| Michel | 1,562 07 | 3,216 | 93,022 79 | 69276 | 244 | 6,926 77 | 4386 | $26+06$ | 14812 | 1005 | 39750 | 300 | 11250 |
| Midway | 1,751 84 | 2,435 | 82,48140 | 49472 | 230 | 5,540 69 | 35049 | 23355 | 1079 | 905 | 32000 | 9000 | 57.01 |
| Mission City | 970 54 | 848 | 12,279 26 | 7762 | 258 | 5,444 13 | 81854 | 3807 | 681 | 1129 | 38500 | 2000 | 7500 |
| $f$ Alorrissey | 12935 | 18 | 37590 | 205 | 6 | 8054 | 2675 | 111 |  | 045 | 13900 |  | 1250 |
| MMorrissey M | 5477 | 105 | 3,431 311 | 1572 | 9 | 30159 | 2475 | 969 |  | 096 | 5157 |  | 3.96 |
| Mount Sicker | 38231 | 803 | $19,13+17$ | 9068 | 59 | 910 54 | 17580 | 5298 |  | 373 | 26054 |  | 25110 |
| Moyie.. | 1,518 79 | 3,262 | 65,69742 | 34057 | 214 | 4,127 93 | 45109 | 18463 | 185 | 11 ! 12 | 52500 |  | 10000 |
| Nakusp. | 88597 | 406 | 11,750 17 | 6882 | 80 | 2,146 30 | 30059 | 3274 |  | 1557 | 31500 | 1733 | 3500 |
| Nanaimo | 7,408 65 | 6,056 | 77,8:99 40 | 54384 | 2,778 | (63,339) 38 | 2,680 37 | 24884 | 11914 | 1109 | a2,568 62 | 68000 |  |
| Nelson | 18,123 84 | 2,912 | 69,903 53 | 56802 | 4,254 | 86,652 42 | 10,499 55 | 22803 | 4515 | 5188 | $a 4,907$ it | 50000 |  |
| New Denver | 91782 | 848 | 12,050 70 | 8415 | 174 | 3,816 17 | 439 35 | 3118 | 1860 | 1270 | 41400 |  | 7500 |
| New Westmin | 14,148 14 | 4,465 | 87,506 50 | 64853 | 3,672 | 77,947 57 | 9,560 57 | 28144 | 4274 | 5316 | a3,712 54 | 20000 |  |
| Nicola | 59569 | 512 | 8,572 72 | 4823 | 77 | 2,177 30 | 51243 | 2503 | $\bigcirc 89$ | 1100 | $18 \pm 00$ | 3400 | 2000 |
| North Bend. | 39055 | 115 | 2,970 80 | 2118 | 35 | 75712 | 10960 | 851 | 495 | 560 | 14200 |  | 1500 |
| North Vancouver.. | 75953 | 220 | 3,049 61 | 2137 | 74 | 1,74480 | 13405 | 1032 |  | 292 | 14000 |  | 1500 |
| $k$ Notch Hill | 283 93 | 47 | 2,215 14 | 1047 | 1 | 1325 | 950 | 609 |  | 049 | 9000 |  | 1000 |
| h150 Mile House | 43188 | 148 | 3,3699 90 | 1763 | 16 | 39738 | 7954 | 9) 53 |  | 151 | 25200 | 90 | 2500 |
| Palliser | 39456 | 68 | 1,928 14 | 1470 | 19 | 46.29 | 4157 | 569 |  | 358 | 12500 |  | 1000 |
| Peachland | 64193 | 163 | 3,630 03 | 1727 | 126 | 3,875 78 | 64460 | 1211 |  | 1953 | 23500 | 300 | 25.510 |
| $l$ Penticton. | 1,184 02 | 266 | 4,686 31 | 2495 | 57 | 2,033 66 | 60180 | 1317 |  | 552 | 36000 | 24000 | 5000 |
| Pbeenix. | 2,536 20 | 3,750 | 68,316 80 | 46570 | 508 | ¢,078 87 | 93928 | 19877 | 3765 | 1096 | 8200 | 1226 | 15000 |
| mPilot Bay | 9266 | 33 | 73411 | 474 | 2 | 475 | 2375 | 202 |  | 053 | 2750 |  |  |
| Port Essiugton | 68009 | 945 | 28,702 86 | 14402 | 106 | 5,483 21 | 11343 | 8365 | 012 | 409 | 30500 | 3000 | 3000 |
| Port Hammond | 98457 | 690 | 7.37324 | 5177 | 226 | 4,663 44 | 72055 | 2320 | 555 | 561 | 38000 |  | 7500 |
| Port Haney | 33326 | 68 | 1,554 08 | 804 | 103 | 2,211 49 | $26^{7} 65$ | ${ }_{6} 01$ |  | 532 | 14000 | 500 | 1500 |
| Port Moouly | 777 69 | 513 | 15,219 70 | 11471 | $1: 5$ | 1,883 19 | 12053 | 4229 |  | 35 s | 2.800 |  | 2750 |

## SESSIONAL PAPER No． 24



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APPENDIX C-Contivued.
Statement showing the Accounting Offices in operation, \&c., in British Columbia-Concluded.


SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24
$\mathrm{C}_{\text {Statement show }}$ show the Accounting Offices in operation, the Gross Postal Revenue, the number and amount of Money Orders issued and paid and the amount of Commission thereon; the value of Postal Notes paid; and the Compensation, Salary and Allowances paid to the Postmaster at each office respectively, during the Year ended June 30, 1906.


## APPENDIX D

## REVENUE, SALARIES AND ALLOW ANCES

IN CONNECTION WITH

## NON-ACCOUNTING POST OFFICES

## APPENDIX D.

## NON-ACCOUNTING POST OFFICES.

Revenue Collected by, and Salaries and Allowances paid to Postmasters of NonAccounting Post Offices in the Dominion of Canada during the Year ended June 30, 1906.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary <br> (based on revenue of previous year.) | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | $\$$ cts. | 8 cts. |
| AbBo'TT's Corners | Missisquoi.. . . . . . . . . . Q | 8742 | 3600 |  |  |
| A benakis. | Dorchester . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 5519 | 2500 |  |  |
| Abenakis Springs. |  | 27050 | 7800 |  | 500 |
| Aberarder... | Lambton, W. R...... 0 | 6768 | 3000 |  |  |
| A bercrombie | Pictou.............N. | 1900 | 2500 |  |  |
| A berdeen | Grey, S. R...... . . 0 | 4000 | 2750 |  |  |
| A berdeen | Inverness ....... . . N. S | 1625 | a31 00 |  |  |
| Aberdeen. | Humboldt.... ....Sask | 27756 | 65081 |  |  |
| A berdour | Bruce, N. K........... O | 5095 | 4000 |  |  |
| A bigail | Souris................ M | 1153 | 2500 |  |  |
| Abram River | Yarmouth.... . . . N.S | 2300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Abrams Village. | Prince . . . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 5900 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Acacia | Norfolk. . . . . . . . . . . . O | 3170 | 2500 |  |  |
| Acaciaville | Digby . . . . . . . . . . . N. . | 12366 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| Acardie | Kent. . . . . . . . . . . . N. B | 5992 | 3000 | 500 |  |
| Acadie Siding | Kent . . . . . . . . . . . N. P | 6470 | 3300 | 1200 |  |
| Achill | Simeoe, S.R.......... 0 | 2930 | 2500 |  |  |
| Achosmach | Inverness ...........N.S | 2420 | 2500 |  |  |
| Acton, | York. .i............N. B | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Acton's Cornels | Grenville. . . . . . . . . . O | 4300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Adair | Qu'Appelle..........Sask | 8365 | 3800 |  |  |
| Adansville. | Bruce, N.R.... ....... O | 2793 | 2500 |  |  |
| Adamsville. | Brome . . . . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 17162 | 7500 |  | 500 |
| Adamsville | Kent . . . . . . . . . . . . . N. B | 9290 | 4000 |  |  |
| Adderley |  | 1802 | 2500 |  |  |
| Addingham | Portage la Prairie .... M | 2650 | 3000 |  |  |
| Aildington Forks | Antigonishe.........N.S | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Aldelaide | Middlesex, N. R O | 16115 | 7600 |  | 500 |
| Adelaide | City of Vancouver ... B.C | 47085 | 5650 |  | 500 |
| Adelphi.. <br> Admaston | Yale \& Caribuo .... B.C Renfrew, S. R | 13413 | 5400 |  | 500 |
| Admaston.... Admiral Rock | Renfrew, S. R.......... ${ }_{\text {O }}^{\text {O }}$ | 8683 1.500 | 4400 2500 |  |  |
| A etna | Alta.. . .. . .....Alta | 3500 | 2850 |  |  |
| Afton. | Antigonishe . . . . . . . N. S $^{\text {a }}$ | 12282 | 6400 | 1400 | 500 |
| Afton Road | Queeris............P.E.I | 300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Afton Station | Antigonishe . . . . . . . N.S | 2000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Agricola. | Edmonton . . . . . . . Alta | 5097 | 3600 |  |  |
| + tguanish | Chicoutimi \& Sag ...... ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 500 | 2500 |  |  |
| thmic Lake | Parry Sd . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 3618 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ahuntsic. | Laval............ ....Q | 14818 | 4400 | (f) 00 |  |
| dikenside . Amslie filen | Brandon..... ....... 1 | 6497 | 2800 |  |  |
| Anslie cilen | Inverness. .......N.S\| | 3400 | 2500 |  |  |

+ Winter office. a Including \$6. night allowance. $\quad$ Including \$10.81 night allowance. 24-D $1 \frac{1}{2}$


## APPENDIX , D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | ¿Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allow. ance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 8 cts. | 8 cts. | \& sts. | \$ ets. |
| Aird. | Missisquoi............. Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 2498 | 2500 |  |  |
| Airlie | Dufferin ........ | 3850 | 2500 |  |  |
| Air Line Junction | Wellpnd........ ..... 0 | 15200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Aitkin's Ferry . | King's........ .P.E.I | 12470 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| Akerly.. | Sunbury \& Queeu's. .N.B | 1250 | 2500 |  |  |
| Alain. | Bonaventure...........Q | 1250 | 2500 |  |  |
| Alaindale | Lotbiniere . . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 2211 | 2500 |  |  |
| Alba. | Inverness ...........N.S | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Alba | Renfrew. N . R ........ 0 | 2752 | 2500 |  |  |
| Albanel. | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay Q | 10793 | 4500 |  |  |
| Albany.... | Prince.... .........P.E. I. | 16805 | 7000 | 1000 | 500 |
| Albany Cross. | Annapolis...........N.S | 2900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Alberry Plains | Queen's............P.E.I. | 1977 | 2500 |  |  |
| Albert........ | Hastings, E.R. ....... O | 2598 | 2500 |  |  |
| Albert Bridge. | South Cape Breton N.S. | 4093 | 2500 |  |  |
| Albert Canyon. | Kootenay .... . .B.C. | 8845 | 3500 |  |  |
| Albertine. |  | 6750 | 3000 |  |  |
| Albert Mines. | King's \& Albert. . . . . N. B | 16038 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| Albert Mines | Sherbrooke........... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 17500 | 6800 |  | 500 |
| Alberton. | Wentworth . . . . . . . . . 0 | 24075 | 9000 |  | 1000 |
| Albion.. | King's........ . .P.E.I. | 2559 | 2500 |  |  |
| Albuna | Essex, S.R............ 0 | 2586 | 2500 |  |  |
| Albury | Prince Edward. . . . . . . 0 | 1423 | 2500 |  |  |
| Alcester. | Souris........ ...... ${ }^{\text {W }}$ | 1969 | 2500 |  |  |
| Aldboro' | Elgin, W.R. .... . . . 0 | 7069 | 3200 |  |  |
| Alder. | York, N.R. . . . . . . . . . 0 | 1236 | 2500 |  |  |
| Alderdale | Nipissing. . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 4141 | 2500 |  |  |
| Aldermere | Comox-Atlin.... ${ }^{\text {B.C. }}$ | 2504 | 2500 |  |  |
| Alder Point | N. Cape Breton\& Vic. N. S | 4814 | 2500 |  |  |
| Alder River | Guysborough. . . . . . . N.S | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Aldershot. | Wentworth. . . . . . . . 0 | 21713 | 8400 |  | 500 |
| Aldersville. | Lunenburg. . . . . . . . N.S | 3715 | c31 00 |  |  |
| Alderville. | Northumberland, W.R.O | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Aldina | Saskatchewan. . . . . . Sask | 2041 | 2500 |  |  |
| Aldouane | Kent..... ......... N. B | 1523 | 2500 |  |  |
| Alexander. | Inverness . . . ....N.S | 2701 | 2800 | 800 |  |
| Alexandra. | Queen's.......... P. P.E.I. | 3970 | 2500 |  |  |
| Alexandria | Yale \& Cariboo .... . ${ }^{\text {. }}$ C. | 8645 | 4700 | 675 | 250 |
| Alexandrina. | Kent. . . . . . . . . . N. P. | 1100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Alexis Creek | Yale \& Cariboo. . . . . B. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 8886 | 48 (t) |  | $\bigcirc 00$ |
| $b$ Alford Junction. | Prant.... . . . . . . . . . 0 | 3000 | 1041 |  |  |
| Alfred Centre. | Prescott . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 6194 | 2500 |  |  |
| Algonquin Park. | Nipissing .... . .... 0 | 3780 | 2500 |  |  |
| Alice... | Renfrew, N.R......... | 5670 | 2500 |  |  |
| a Alice Siding | Kootenay-..........B.C. |  | 416 |  |  |
| Alison. | Westmoreland .. . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ |  | 2500 |  |  |
| Alix | Stratheona . . . . . . . . Alta | 43270 | 2500 |  |  |
| Alkali Lake | Yale \& Cariboo.... . B.C. | 2600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Allanburg. | Welland .............. 0 | 20734 | 10000 |  | 1000 |
| Allandale. | York ...... .......N.I. | 1500 | 25 u10 |  |  |
| Allanlea | Dauphin.... ..... . . . . M |  | 2500 |  |  |
| Allan Park | Grey, S. R ............ 0 | 9202 | 50 00 | 700 | 500 |
| Allan's Corners | Chateauguay ......... . Q | 16850 | 7000 |  | 500 |
| Allan's Mills. | Lanark, S. R . ....... 0 | 7000 | 4000 |  |  |
| Allard. | Bonaventure........... Q | 34 94 | 2500 |  |  |
| Allen. | Frontenac. . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 1652 | 25 M0 |  |  |

$a$ Closed 1-9-05. $b$ Opened 1-2.06. $c$ Including \$6. night allowance.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.


[^3]
## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 8 ets. | S cts. | \$ cts. | \& cts |
| Antrim | Halifax..............N. $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ | 2000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Antrim | Carleton.... . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 17500 | 6700 |  | 500 |
| Anvil Island | Comox Atlin........B.C | 1250 | 2500 |  |  |
| Appin. | Antigenishe . . . . . . . N.S | 1900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Appin Road | Queen's.......... . P.E.I | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Appleby.... | Halton.................. 0 | 1465 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| Appleby Corner. | Nipissing............... 0 | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Appledore..... | Kent, E.R............ 0 | 2059 | 2500 |  |  |
| Apple Grove. | Stanstead ........ . . . . . | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Apple River. | Cumberland...... ..N.S | 1189 | c 7600 | 1500 | 500 |
| Appleton . | Lanark, N.R. .... . . . . | 25462 | 11600 |  | 1000 |
| Apto. . . | Simcoe, N.R........... O | 3117 | 2500 |  |  |
| Arat. | Assa West. . . . . . . . . .ask | 700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Arbakka | Provencher.... . .. Man | 2625 | 2500 |  |  |
| Arcadia | Yarmouth ...........N.S | 30352 | 10750 | 900 | 1000 |
| Archer. | Dundas $0$ | 2025 | 2500 |  |  |
| Archibald | Colchester. ..........N.S | 3673 | 2500 |  |  |
| Archibald Settlement. | Restigouche ........N.E | 2300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ardal | Selkirk......... . . . . M | 4725 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ardness | Pictou............. N. | 2492 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ardoch | Frontenac...... . . . . . 0 | 11899 | 5600 |  | 500 |
| Ardtrea | Simcoe, E.R . . . . . 0 | 4975 | 2500 |  |  |
| Argyle.. | Victoria \& Haliburton. 0 | 14301 | 6400 |  | 500 |
| Argyle. | Carleton............ N. $B$ | 3571 | 2500 |  |  |
| Argyle.. | Yarmouth ..........N.S | 4738 | 2500 | 1100 |  |
| Argyle. | Macdonald. . . . . . . . . . M | 5656 | 3400 |  |  |
| Argyle Head. | Yarmouth............N.S | 6080 | 3800 |  |  |
| Argyle Shore. | Queen's . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Argyle Sound | Yarmouth.... ......N. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ S | 7200 | 3000 |  |  |
| Ariel | Parry Sound...... . . 0 | 2000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Arisaig. | Antigonishe. | 200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Arkell . | Wellington, S. R. ...... O | 8000 | 4200 |  |  |
| A Arklan | Lanark, N.R.......... O | 1108 | 1458 |  |  |
| Arlington. | Simcoe, S.R............ O | 2750 | 2500 |  |  |
| Arlington. | King's....... . ......N.S | 1743 | 2500 |  |  |
| Arlington. ${ }_{\text {Arlington }}$ | Prince. .... ... .. P.E.I | 1800 5340 |  |  |  |
| Arlington Beach. Armadale. | Humboldt.......... Sask | 5340 4719 | 2500 2500 |  |  |
| Armadale. | King's.... . . . . . . . P. E. $.1^{\text {I }}$ | 33 00 | 2500 2500 | 400 |  |
| Armagh. | Bellechasse.. ...... .... Q | 18057 | 8800 | 300 | 500 |
| Armand | Témiscouata ..... . . . . Q | 10599 | 6200 |  | 500 |
| Armitage. | York, N.R. .... . . . O | 3702 | 2500 |  |  |
| Armond. | Carleton......... ...N.B | 2300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Armstrong. | King's \& Albert .....N. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 1600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Armstrong... | Beauce ................. ${ }_{\text {Q }}$ | 1800 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Armstrong's Brook | Restigouche . . . . . . N. B | 5121 | 2750 |  |  |
| Armstrong's Corner. | Sunbury \& Queen's. .N.B | 4705 | 3500 |  |  |
| Armstrong's Mills. | Wellington, S.R. . . . . O | 2336 | 2500 |  |  |
| Arner | Essex, S.R............ 0 | 13301 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| Arnes | Selkirk............... . M | 4110 | 3000 |  |  |
| Arnott. | Grey, E.R. ........... 0 | 10017 | 4000 |  |  |
| Arnstein. | Parry Sound. . . . . . . . . 0 | 10537 | 3600 |  |  |
| A roostook Junction. | Victoria ....... ....N.B | 22695 | 9550 | 800 | 750 |
| a Arrandale. . | Comox Atlin....... B. C | 8702 | 4200 |  |  |
| Arrow River. | Marquette.. . . . . . . . . . 1 | 26460 | d10200 | 1000 | 500 |
| Arrowton | Marquette ...... . . . . . . M | 1100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Arthurette........ | Victoria............N. B | 5071 | 2750 |  |  |

$a$ Late Port Nelson. b Opened 1-12.05. c Including $\$ 24$ night allowance. a Including $\$ 16$ night allowance.

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## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allow. ance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | 8 cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Arthurvale | Calgary . . . . . . . . . . Alta | 4784 | 2500 |  |  |
| Arthurville.. | Bellechasse............ . Q | 3601 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ascot Corner | Sherbrooke...... . . . . . Q | 21204 | 11200 | 600 | 1000 |
| Asessippi. | ${ }_{\text {Marquette . . . . . . . . . . . }}^{\text {M }}$ | 13373 | 7000 |  | 500 |
| Ashdad | Renfrew, S. $\mathrm{R}^{\text {R . . . . . . . . . }} \mathrm{O}$ | 5681 4081 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ashdale | Antigonishe...........N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ \| | 700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ashfield | Inverness.......... ....N.s.s | 3325 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ashgrove | Halton . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 7220 | 3800 |  |  |
| Ashiand. | Carleton. . . . . . . . . . N. B | 1225 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ashley. | Grey, N.R........... 0 | 2494 | 2500 |  |  |
| d Ashuapmouchouen.. | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay, $Q$ | 1125 | 208 |  |  |
| Ashville. | Dauphin ....... ... Man | 13219 | *65 74 |  | 500 |
| Asker. | Strathcona ......... Alta | 6425 | 3000 |  |  |
| Askilton | Inverness. . . . . . . .N.S | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Aspdin. | Muskoka............... O | 12855 | 6800 |  | $500^{\circ}$ |
| Aspen. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | Guysborough........N.S | 7600 | c52 00 |  |  |
| Aspen Grove | Yale \& Cariboo. . . . B.C | 7956 | 3000 |  |  |
| Aspotogan | Lunenburg. ...... . $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ | 1350 | 2500 |  |  |
| Assametquaghan. | Bonaventure........... Q | 2850 | 2500 |  |  |
| Asselstine. . | Lennox \& Addington. © | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Astley ville. | Edmonton......... Alta | 4925 | 2500 |  |  |
| Aston Junction | Nicolet .... ......... Q | 7116 | 3500 |  |  |
| Aston Station. | Nicolet........... . . . . Q | 78.50 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| Astorville | Nipissing . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 6784 | 2500 |  |  |
| Atha.. | Ontario, S. R. . . . . . . . . 0 | 2486 | 2.500 |  |  |
| Athabasca Landing | Edmonton......... Alta | 27454 | 8800 | †51 66 | 1000 |
| Athalmer. | Kootenay. . . . . . . . . B. C | 13814 | 4400 |  |  |
| Athelstan | Huntingdon. . . . . . . . . Q | 30100 | 11400 |  | 1000 |
| Atherton |  | 7426 | 2500 |  |  |
| Athol | Slengarry. . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 15650 | 6600 |  | 500 |
| Atikokan | Tlunder Bay and Kainy | 7658 | 3600 |  |  |
| Atkin. | River.... ${ }_{\text {Lambton, }{ }^{\text {E. . . . . . . . }} \mathrm{O}}$ | 14668 3532 | 299 25 29 00 |  | 500 |
| Atkinson | Frontenac...... . . . . . . 0 | 2560 | 2500 |  |  |
| Atlantil. | King's. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ | 2175 | 2500 |  |  |
| Attercliffe | Lincoln. .... .......... 0 | 20625 | 7750 |  |  |
| Attercliffe Station | Haldiniand............. . 0 | 13638 | 7200 | 900 | 500 |
| Atwell | Macdonald................ M | -55 58 | 3000 | 90 |  |
| Atwood's Brook. | Shelburne \& Qneen's.N.S | 4251 | 2500 |  |  |
| Aubert Gallion | Beauce......... ...... Q | 7880 | 1200 |  | $125^{\circ}$ |
| Aubigny | Provencher.......... M | 2599 | 2500 |  |  |
| Aubrey | Chateauguay ......... Q | 14124 | 7200 |  | 500 |
| Auburn | Queen's. . . . . . . . . .P.E. I | 1000 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Auburndale | Lunenburg.. ... ...N.S | 2200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Auburnton | Assa. - East . . . . . . . . Sask | 1977 | 2500 |  |  |
| Audley | Beauce. .............. | 5584 | 2500 |  |  |
| Audrey. | Ontario, S.R. . . . . . . . . O | 6060 1954 | 2800 2500 |  |  |
| Aughrim. | Lambton, E. R . . . . . . . . 0 | 1954 | 2500 |  |  |
| Augsburg. | Renfrew, N.R. . . . . . . . . 0 | 3715 | 2850 |  |  |
| Augnstine Cove | Prince . . ...........E.E. 1 | 4400 | 3000 |  |  |
| a Auld.. | Essex, S. ${ }^{\text {R }}$....... . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 900 | 416 |  |  |
| Anld's. Cave | Guysborough.........N.S | 1907 | 2500 |  |  |
| a Opened 1-5-06. <br> \$16. (h) night allowance. <br> \$ 41.66 special forward allowa | ng $\$ 17.22$ night allowance ing $\$ 10.74$ night allowance d Opened 1.6.06. | including of which | $\$ 2.22$ arr 74 c . is arre | ars. ars. | ncluding cluding |

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allomances-Continued.

| Nanıe of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | S cts. | \& cts. | \& cts. | \$ cts. |
| Aurigny. | Gaspé, . ......... . .... Q | 3000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Auvergne... | Portneuf................ | 9847 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| Avery's Portage | York.......... . . . N.B | 3221 | 2500 |  |  |
| Avoca. . ${ }^{\text {a }}$..... | Argenteuil .... . . . . . . . Q | 15700 | 8200 |  | 500 |
| Avon. | Elgin, E. R. . . . . . . . . . 0 | 20339 | 9400 |  | 1000 |
| Avon. | Mégantic . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 3187 | 2.500 |  |  |
| Avonbank. | Perth, S.R............ $\mathrm{O}^{\mathrm{O}}$ | 5438 | 3000 |  |  |
| Avondale. | Pictou. .............. $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ | 3200 | 2800 |  |  |
| Avondale | Carleton.......... N. N | 7766 | 3200 |  |  |
| Avondale | Queen's. . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 1800 | 2.00 |  |  |
| Avondale Station | Pictou................ . . S | 4250 | 2500 | 800 |  |
| A vonhurst. | Qu'A ppelle ... ..... . Sask | 7015 | 2500 |  |  |
| Avonmore | King's \& Albert. ... .N. B | 3740 | 2500 |  |  |
| Avonport | King's . . . . ..........N.S | 4020 | 3000 |  |  |
| A vonry. | Lambton, W.R. ....... 0 | 400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Avonton. | Perth, S.R........... 0 | 14325 | 7600 | 3300 | 500 |
| Aweme | Portage la Prairie. .... M | 3086 | 2500 |  |  |
| Axe-Lake | Parry Sound.. ..... ... 0 | 3381 | 2500 |  |  |
| b Aylesbury | Assa. W ........... Sask | 18156 | 1875 |  |  |
| Aylsworth.. | Thunder Bay \& Kainy River .. ............ 0 | 3060 | 3000 |  |  |
| Azilda. | Algoma, E. R ............ O | 1729 | 11600 |  | 1000 |
| $\mathrm{B}_{\text {accaro. }}$ | Shelburne \& Queen's. ${ }^{+} . S$ | 11372 | 6000 |  |  |
| Back Bay | Charlotte ..........N.B | 14120 | 5500 |  | 500 |
| Back Lands | Antigonishe..........N. . S | 700 | 25 00 |  |  |
| Back Meadows | Pictou . . . . . . . . . . . . N. S | 1725 | 2500 |  |  |
| Back Shore | Pictou . . . .... N.S | 800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Baddeck Bay | North Cape Breton and Victoria..........N.S | 2951 | 2500 | 500 |  |
| Baddeck Bridge. | North Cape Breton and Victoria .... ....N.S | 1900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Baddeck River, North Bran | North Cape Breton and Victoria.......... N.S | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Baddow | Vıctoria \& Haliburton. O | 4020 | 2500 |  |  |
| Badger. | Provencher ... ....... M | 5646 | 3600 |  |  |
| Badgerdale | Mackenzie . . . . . . . Sask | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Badjeros... | Grey, E.R . . . . . . . . . 0 | 14148 | 9290 |  | 1000 |
| Bagley | Humboldt. . . . . . . Sask | 1230 | 2500 |  |  |
| Baie de la-Trinite | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay, Q | 2521 | 2500 |  |  |
| Baie des Bacons | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay, Q | 1959 | 2500 |  |  |
| Baie des Rocher | Charlevoix ........ ... Q | 1720 | c 4500 |  |  |
| *Baie d'Urfe.. | Jacques Cartier. ...... | 1600 | 2800 |  |  |
| a Baie St. Paul. | Macdonald .............. M |  | $\pm 16$ |  |  |
| Baie Verte Road | Westmoreland .......N.B | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Baillie . | Charlotte............ N. B | 3469 2520 | 2500 2500 | 300 400 |  |
| Bairdsville. | Victoria ..... ...... N. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | $25 \quad 20$ 11035 | 2500 6800 | 400 |  |
| Baker..... | Kootenay. . . . . . . . . . N.C |  | 6800 3800 |  | 500 |
| Baker Seitlement. | Lunenburg .......... . . N. S | 4115 | 2500 |  |  |
| Balaclava. | Grey, N.R............ 0 | 7000 | 3200 |  |  |
| Balderson | Lanark, S.R.......... 0 | 20786 | 7400 | 500 | 500 |
| Baldoon. | Kent, W.R............ 0 | 2221 | 2500 |  |  |
| Baldwin... | York, N.R . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 13541 | 5800 |  | 500 |

[^4]$\varepsilon$ Including $\$ 20$ night allowance.

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APPENDIX D-Continued.
Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allow. ance. | Fent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \& cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \& cts. |
| Baldwin's Mills | Stanstead. ............ $Q^{\prime}$ | 22761 | 10600 |  | 1000 |
| Baldwin's Road | King's.... .........P.E.I | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Baleine. | South Cape Breton. ..N.S | 200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Balfour | Prince Edward. ... . . . . 0 | 1509 | 2500 |  |  |
| Balfour | Kootenay . . . . . . . . . B.C | 33.20 | 2500 |  |  |
| Balfron | King's.............. . . . 3 | 2194 | 2500 |  |  |
| Baljennie | Saskatchewan ...... Sask | 5320 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ballantrae | York, N.R............ 0 | 16692 | 8800 |  | 500 |
| Ballantyne's Cove. | Antigonishe.... ....N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 5497 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ballantyne's Station | Frontenac . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 1125 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ballinafad | Wellington, S.R......O | 20.50 | 10200 |  | 750 |
| Ballyduff. | Durham, ... ......... 0 | 6298 | 3200 |  |  |
| Ballymote | Middlesex. E.R ....... 0 | 8590 | 3800 |  |  |
| Bahmoral., | Haldimand............ 0 | 10783 | 4600 |  | 500 |
| Balmoral. | Restigonche ........ N. N B | 3979 | 2500 |  |  |
| Balmoral Mill | Colchester . . . . . . . . $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ | 49.97 | 3000 |  |  |
| Balmy Beach | York, S.R ............. 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Balsam. | Ontario, S.R........... ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 16193 | 7000 |  | 500 |
| Balsam Bay | Selkirk............. M | 1600 | 2590 |  |  |
| Balsam Grove | Victoria \& Haliburton. 0 | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Balsam Hill. | Renfrew, S.R........ O | 1900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Balsam Lake | Victoria \& Haliburton.0 0 | 19 2i | 2500 |  |  |
| Baltic. | Prince. .. . . . . . P.E.I | 2910 | - 2500 |  |  |
| Balvenie | Renfrew, S.R.........O | 1425 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bamberg. | Waterlon, N.R....... 0 | 8400 | 4200 |  |  |
| Banbury | Parry Sound........ 0 | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Banda.. | Simecee, N.R. . . . . . . 0 | 4361 | 4000 |  |  |
| Bangor | King's....... .... P.E.I | 2817 | 2500 |  |  |
| Banks. | Grey, E.R. . . . . . . . . 0 | 60) 88 | 2500 |  |  |
| Banks of Broad Cove | Inverness..........N.S | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Banner. | Oxford, S.R. .......... 0 | 4530 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bannon | Carleton... . . . . . . . . N. B | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Barachois. | Westmoreland ......N.B | 3100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Barachois Harbour | North Cape Breton and Victoria............N.S | 3000 | 2750 |  |  |
| Barb. | Prescott...... ........ 0 | 4913 | 4600 |  | 500 |
| a Barclay | Simcoe, S.R.......... 0 | 2193 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bardal | Brandon.. ........... M | 1744 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bardo | Strathcona, ........ Alta | 14668 | 6200 |  | 500 |
| Bardolph | I ennox \& Addington. 0 | 1800 | 2) 00 |  |  |
| Bardsville | Muskoka.............. 0 | 2516 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bark Lake | Renfrew, S.R........0 | 1450 | 2500 |  |  |
| Barkway. | Muskoka.............. 0 | 3859 | 2500 |  |  |
| Barnaby River | Northumberland ...N.B | 22163 | 9400 | 300 | 1000 |
| Barnardo. | Marquette . . . . . . . M | 8146 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| 1 barnesdale | Parry Somd.......... 0 | 17881 | 6000 | 300 | 500 |
| Barnesvillc. ............ | King's \& Albert .... | 8500 | 3000 |  |  |
| Bamey River Station | Pictou. . . . . . . . . . . . N. . S | 4500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Barney's Brook... | Hants.. ............... | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Barney's River Barnhart | Prctou ..................S | 12675. | $800 \%$ | 700 | 500 |
| Barnhart. | Thunder Bay and Rainy River. | to 00 |  |  |  |
| Bamsley: | Macdonald.. ... . .... M | 3852 | 2800 |  |  |
| Barra Glen | North Cape Breton and Victoria. ... ......N.. | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Barra Head | Richmond . . . . . . . . . | 45.93 | 2500 |  |  |
| Barrett. | Lennox \& Addington. 0 | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Barrettsholme | King's Albert......N. $\mathrm{B}^{\text {a }}$ | 3043 | 2500 |  |  |
| $\ddagger$ For Revenue, etc. See new office not yet opened. | adix C. under Toronto, sub | -offices, et | $a$ Late | nnisfil. | Credit for |

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Contirued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Barretville | Essex, S.R.. ......... 0 | 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Barrie Island. | Algoma, E.R......... . O | 1548 | 2500 |  |  |
| Barrington | Huntingdon $\ldots . . . . .{ }_{\text {a }}$ | $12 \pm 13$ | 6200 |  | 500 |
| Barrington West | Shelburne \& Queen's. N.S | 2481 | 2500 |  |  |
| Barrio's Beach. | Antigonishe.........N.S | 2992 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bar Rivel. | Algoma, W.R......... 0 | 6813 | 2800 |  |  |
| Barrows. | Mackenzie.... ....Sask | 34349 | 10600 |  | 1000 |
| Barr Settlement | Hants......... . . . . .N.S | 1100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Barry's Comer. | Lunenburg........ . .N.S | 500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Barry ${ }^{\text {ale..... }}$ | Renfrew, S.R ........ 0 | 7200 | 3250 |  |  |
| Barryville | Northumberland. . ... N. B | 2100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bartholomew | Northumberland ....N. B | 800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bartibog. | Northumberland ....N. N | 1100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bartibog Bridge | Northumberland.....N.B | 7500 | 3800 |  |  |
| Bartibogue Station | Northumberland.....N.B | 2547 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bartlett Mills. . | Charlotte.... . . . . . N.B | 4325 | 2500 |  |  |
| Barton | Digby . . . . . . . . . . . . N. S | 19480 | $8 \pm 00$ |  | 500 |
| Bas de la Baie | Charlevoix.... . . . . . Q | 1871 | *37 00 |  |  |
| Bas de l'Anse | Charlevoix . . . . . . . . . . Q | - 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bas de Ste-Rose | Laval....... ..........Q | 1600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bas du Sault. | Laval................ \% $^{\text {a }}$ | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bassin of River Inlabitants. | Richmond . . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 2412 | 25 00 |  |  |
| Basingstoke | Lincoln . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 6965 | 3600 |  |  |
| Bassano.. | Calgary . . . . . . . . Alla | 26514 | + +9500 | - | 500 |
| Bassin. | Chicoutimi...... .... 8 | 2725 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bassin du Lièvre | Labelle. . . . . . . . . . . - $_{\text {Q }}$ | 5426 | 3800 |  |  |
| Basswood Ridge | Charlotte. . . . . . . . . N. N . | 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| a Baskatong .... | Wright. . . . . . . . . . . Q | 7905 | 1555 |  |  |
| Bates ...... | Macdonald. .......... II | 5900 | 3600 |  |  |
| Bateston | South Cape Breton. N.S | 2600 | +3100 |  |  |
| Bathgate | Strathcona ..... . . Alta | 4125 | 1250 |  |  |
| Batiscan Station | Champlain.......... Q | 25145 | 11200 |  | 1000 |
| Batoche | Humboldt. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . . . . Sask | 3194 | 2500 | d5 33 |  |
| Batteau | Simioe, N.R......... O | 9527 | 4800 |  |  |
| Battersea. | Frontenac .... . . . 0 | 21435 | 9000 | 300 | 1000 |
| Battle Creek | Assa. Wesi......... Sask | 7597 | 4000 |  |  |
| Battle River | Stratheona......... Alta | 3783 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bavelaw | Assa. Fast.... . ...Sask | 2059 | 2500 |  |  |
| Baxter. | Simeoe, S.R. . . . . . . . O | 3900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Baxter's Harb | King's. . . . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 2925 | 2503 |  |  |
| Bay du Vin. | Northumberland....N.B | 16800 | 8500 | 300 | 500 |
| Baje du Vin Mills. | Northumberland ....N.B | 2725 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bayer Settlement | Halifax ........ ${ }_{\text {P }}^{\text {N.S }}$ | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bay field | King's. . . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 2275 | ${ }_{2} 500$ |  |  |
| Bay Fortu | King's...............P.E.I | 3721 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bayham. | Elgin, E.R.......... O | $\begin{aligned} & 12670 \\ & 1320 \end{aligned}$ | e68 00 4100 |  | 500 250 |
| Bayonne. | Joliette | 13200 | 4100 |  | 250 |
| Bay Road Valley. | North Cape Breton and Victoria. . . .........N.S | 1550 | **28 34 |  |  |
| Baynes Lake | Kootenay. . . . . . . . . . B. C | 4910 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bayside..... | Halifax.... $\quad$.......N.S | 1622 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bayside. | Hastings, W.R........O | 7760 | 3000 |  |  |
| Bayside | Northumberland. ...N. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 3575 | 2500 | $\pm 00$ |  |
| Bayside... | Charlotte..........N.B | 2900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bay St. Lawrence | North Cape Breten \& \& Victoria.........N.S | 6807 | e33 34 | 500 |  |

$a$ Opened 17-11-05. $b$ Opened 1-1-06. $c$ Iucluding $\$ 20$ night allowance. *Including $\$ 12$ night allowance. $\dagger$ Including $\$ 6$ night allowance. ** Including $\$ 3.34$ night allowance. $\dagger \dagger$ Including $\$ 15$ night allowance. $d$ Including 33c. arrears forward allowance. $c$ Including $\$ 3.34$ night allowance.

EESSIONAL PAPER No. 24
APPENDIX D-Continued.
Non-Accountina Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous ycar). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allow- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Bayswater | King's \& Albert. . . . N. B | 2200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bayswater | Lunenburg . . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 2559 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bay View | Digby ............... N. N. | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bay Yiew | St. John............ N.R | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bayriew .. | Queen's. . . . . . . . . .P.E.I 1 | 7800 | 3500 |  |  |
| Bayview | Grey, N.R......... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 6534 | 3000 |  |  |
| Beach Meadu | Shelburne \& Queens. N.S | 5300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Beach Point | King's.... ......P.E.I | 8096 $1+95$ | 4000 |  |  |
| Beacou Hill <br> Beaconsfield | Colchester...... ... N.S | 1495 | 2500 |  |  |
| Beaconsfield Beaconsfield | Macdonald. . . . . . . . . M | 4615 <br> 75 <br> 10 | 2500 30 00 |  |  |
| Beaconsfield | Jacques Cartier....... | 337 | 2500 |  |  |
| Beaconsfield | Victoria ........ . . .N.B | 1600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dear Brook | Russell . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 14270 | 7000 |  | 500 |
| Bear Cave. | Muskoka..... ....... 0 | 6166 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bear Covc, Cheticamp. | Digby. ..... . .......N.S | 3000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bear Cove | Halifax.... ... ...N.s | 300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bear Island | York. . . . . . . . . . .N. N . | 3168 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bear Line | Kent, W.R........ . O | 5549 | 3000 |  |  |
| Bear Point. | Shelburne \& Queen's. N.S | 6784 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bear River | King's. . . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 8600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Beaton's Mills | Queen's....... ....P.E.I | 1869 | 2500 |  |  |
| Beatrice .. | Muskoka ... ......... 0 | 3500 | 2800 |  |  |
| Beauce Junction | Beauce . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 26095 | 11600 | 1400 | 1000 |
| Beauchene. | Pontiac ... .......... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 38831 | 18200 |  |  |
| + + Beaudet Beaudoin. | Portneuf. . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 2043 | 2291 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {B Beaudoin St. Sub-Office }}$ | City of Montreal ..... ${ }^{\text {M }}$ | 20.5 | 20 |  |  |
| Beaufort.. | Carleton ..... . . ..N. B | 3400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Beaulac. | Montcalm ..... . . . Q | 2165 | 2500 |  |  |
| Beaulieu | Montmorency .. .... \& | 13309 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| Beauly.. | Antigonishe...... . . N.s | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Beaumout | Bellechasse ..... .... | 8100 | 64200 |  |  |
| Beaumont. | Westmoreland .. ..N.B | 2300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Beammont | Stratheona.......... Alta | $\bigcirc 529$ | 3500 |  |  |
| Beauport East | Québec. ........... . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 3500 | 2800 |  |  |
| +B+aurepaive | Jacques Cartier.. ..... Q | 4600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Beausejour . | Rimouski ............. Q | 12407 | 4500 |  | 500 |
| Beauvoir | Vaudreuil ...... . . . . . Q | 2949 | 2500 |  |  |
| Beaver | Huntingdon $\because . . .$. , | 3175 | 2500 |  |  |
| Beaver | Portage la Prairie..... M | 26156 | 10200 |  | 1000 |
| Beaver | Yale-Cariboo . . . . . B.C | 5927 | 9250 |  | 750 |
| Beaver Bank. | Halifax........ ....N.S | 5370 | 4800 | 500 | 500 |
| Beaver Brook | King's \& Albert....N. B | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Beaver Brook Bader Cove. | Colchester. . . . . . . N.S | 5160 | 2750 |  |  |
| Baver Cove. | North Cape Breton <br> Victoria........N. <br>  | 3918 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Beaver Creek. | Comex-Atlin . ....... H.C | 1823 | 2500 |  |  |
| Beaverdale. | Grey, E.K ........... O | 4210 | 2500 |  |  |
| Beaver Dale | Mackenzie.. .......Sask | 4103 | 2500 |  |  |
| Beaver Dam | York . . . . . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 2900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Beaverdell | Kootenay ... ....... B.C | 6555 | 2500 |  |  |
| Beaver Harbu | Halifax... . . . . . . . . .N.'s | 5086 | 3000 |  |  |
| $b$ Beaver Hills | Edmonton. . . . . . . . Alta | 6515 | 2800 |  |  |
| c Beaver İake | Yale \& Cariboo..... B.C | 2466 | 833 |  |  |
| Beaver Lake. | Strathcona. . . . . . . Alta | 11300 | 6800 | 1950 | 500 |
| a Opened 19-12-05. <br> under Montreal Sub-Offices, | uding $\$ 12$ night allowance. Summer office. $\quad \dagger+\mathrm{Cl}$ | $\stackrel{\text { \% For }}{\text { osed }} 1 \cdot 6-06$ | Revenue, e | tc., see Ap ed 1-3.06. | $\text { endix } C$ |

## APPENDLX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowanes-Continue 1.


SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24
APPENDIX D-Continued.
Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allow. ance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \& cte. | \$ cts. |
| Belmeade. | Russell...... \%. $^{\text {a }}$. . . O | 4295 | 2500 |  |  |
| Belmina.. | Richmond \& Wolfe $\ldots$. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ Q | 3897 | 250 |  |  |
| Belmont. | Prince. . . . . . . . P.E. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 1348 | 2500 |  |  |
| Belmont. | Colchester...........N.S | 20620 | 10000 |  | 1000 |
| Belmore. | Bruce, S.R. . . . . . . . . 0 | 22374 | 9600 |  | 1000 |
| Belton. | Middlesex, E. R . . . . . . 0 | 8240 | 4400 |  |  |
| Belvedere | Edmonton. . . . . . . Alta | 2844 | 2500 |  |  |
| Belyea's Cove | Sunbury \& Queen's. N. B | 2900 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Benacadie.... | North Cape Breton \& Victoria ............ N.S | 1900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Benacadie Pond. | North Cape Breton \&Victoria... . .........N.S | 1225 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ben Allen | Grey, N.R........... 0 | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Benbecula | Assa. East.......... Sask | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| c Benchon | Humboldt...... .. Sask | 4820 | 1250 |  |  |
| Bendale. | York, C. R............ 0 | 4392 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ben Eoin | South Cape Breton..N.S | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Benito.. | Dauphin........... Man. | 5664 | 2500 |  |  |
| Benjamin's Mills | Hants. . . . . . . . . . . . N.S | 8744 | 5600 |  | 500 |
| Ben Lomond.. | sit. John . . . . . . . N. B | 4000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bennett | Megantic ............Q | 2912 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bennington | Oxford, N.R......... 0 | 5500 | 2800 |  |  |
| Bensfort. | Peterborough, W.R. .. O | 11981 | 4000 |  |  |
| a Benson | Qu'Appelle. ...... Sask | 3830 | 2083 |  |  |
| Bentpath | Lambton, W. R........ O | 30.95 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bent Rive | Muskoka... .. ........ 0 | 6431 | 3000 |  |  |
| Beranger.. | Missisquoi . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Berens Rive | Selkirk................ $\mathrm{MI}^{\text {a }}$ | 1746 | 2500 |  |  |
| Beresford | Brandon.. . .......... M | 34865 | 11500 |  | 1000 |
| Beresford. | Gloucester.. . . . . . . . N. B | 7392 | 3.500 |  | ...... |
| Béresina | Assa. East .........Sask | 1025 | 2500 |  | . .... |
| Bernadett | Lévis........ . .... Q | 1074 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bernier | Mégantic ............. Q | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Berriedale. | Parry Sound.......... ${ }^{\text {O}}$ | 10780 | 3800 |  |  |
| Berry Hill. | Colchester......... N. N | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Berry Mill Station | Westmoreland ......N.B | 10260 | 3800 |  |  |
| Berryton.. | King's \& Albert. ... . N. B | 1100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Berryton.. | Leeds … ............ 0 | 3575 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bersimis. $d$ Bertdale | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay. $Q$ | 7226 | *80 00 | 18500 |  |
| Berthaville. | Mackenzie ..... ... Sask | $\begin{array}{ll}17 & 57 \\ 3100\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}6 \\ 2600 \\ \hline 00\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Berthier Junction | Berthier ……....... $Q$ | 3925 | 2500 | 1000 |  |
| Bethune. | Assa. West...... . .Sask | 15654 | 2500 |  |  |
| Berton. | Portage la Prairie ..... M | 12000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bertrand...... | Gloucester...........N.B | 3396 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Derwick West | King's............... . . . | 2900 | 2500 |  |  |
| ${ }^{d}$ Bessemer | Hasting, E.R.... .... O | 1600 | 625 |  |  |
| Bethany. | Shefford ............... ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 6342 | 2500 |  |  |
| $b$ Bethany | Marquette............ M | 4682 | 2183 |  |  |
| Bethel. | Shefford .... . . . . . . . . . | 6198 | 4000 |  |  |
| Bethel. | Prince Edward ... ..... 0 | 6320 | 3600 |  |  |
| Bethei Grover | Northumberland, W.R.O | 2710 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bethesda | York, N.R............ 0 | 11158 | 4400 |  |  |
| Beulah | King's. . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {W.N.B }}$ | 2600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bewdley. Bexley . | Northumberland, W.R.O Virtoria \& Haliburton. 0 | $10068$ $20977$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4800 \\ & 8400 \end{aligned}$ | 00 |  |

a Opened 1-9-05. $\quad b$ Opened 15-8-05. c Opened 1-1-06 salary. $\dagger$ Including 875 forwar for winter of 1905-06.

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (bascd on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allow. ance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \& cts. |
| Bickford | Lambton, W.R... . . . ${ }^{1}$ | 10903 | 4200 |  |  |
| Bienfait | Assa. East.. ......Sask | 10414 | 3600 |  |  |
| Big Bank | North Cape Breton \& Vic-- toria.. . . ........N.S | 3325 | 2500 |  |  |
| Big. Bar Creek | Yale \& Cariboo ..... B. C | 3545 | 2500 |  |  |
| a Big Beach. | North Cape Breton \&Victoria.................N.S | 1882 | 2357 |  |  |
| Big Bras d'Or. | North Cape Breton \& Victoria.............. N.S | 14064 | c 7700 | 1400 | 25.1 |
| Big Brork | Inverness . . . . . . . . N.S | 700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Big Cove | Sunbury \& Queen's. .N.B | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Big Fork | Thunder Bay \& Rainy River.......... . 0 | 9668 | 5600 |  | 500 |
| Biggar Ridge | Carleton............. N. B | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Big Glen | South Cape Breton..N.S | 2168 | 2500 |  |  |
| Big Harbour | North Cape Breton \& Victoria.................N.S | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Big Harbour Island. | Inverness . ..........N.S | -1250 | 2500 |  |  |
| Big Hill............. | North Cape Breton \& Victoria. . . . . . . . . . . . . N.S | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Big Intervale (North Cape) | North Cape Breton \& Vic toria.................N.S | 2229 | 2500 |  |  |
| Big Intervale (Margaree) | Inverness............N.S | 605 | 2500 |  |  |
| Big Island. | Pictou. . . . . . . . . . . N.S | 2586 | 2500 |  |  |
| Big Island. | Prince Edward.... . . . . 0 | 2025 | 2500 |  |  |
| Big Lake. | Algoma, F. R.... . . . . O | 4708 | 2600 |  |  |
| Big Loraine | South Cape Breton. N. S | 2498 | 2500 |  |  |
| Big Marsh. | Antigonishe. . . . . . . N.S | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Big Point. | Kent, W.R............ O | 7125 | 2500 |  |  |
| Big Pond. | South Cape Breton. ${ }^{\text {N.S }}$ S | 3973 | 2500 | 700 |  |
| Big Port L'Hébert. | Shelburne \& Queen's. N.S | 1325 | 2500 |  |  |
| Big Ridge........ | South Cape Breton..N.S | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Big Ridge Sout | Soutl Cape Breton. N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 1876 | 2500 |  |  |
| Big Tracadie. | Antigonishe. ........N.S | 15682 | 7000 | 1000 | 500 |
| Binbrock | Wentworth............ 0 | 27421 | 13200 |  | 1000 |
| Bingham Road. | Haldimand.. | 3288 | 2500 |  |  |
| Binkham.. | Wellington, S.R...... O | 1102 | 2500 |  |  |
| Birch Brook | Pictou...............N.S | 3835 | 2500 |  |  |
| Birch Grove | South Cape Breton. N.S | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Birch Hills. | Humboldt ... . . . . Sask | 11845 | 2800 | 300 |  |
| Birch Ridge | Victoria... . ...., N.B | 2086 | 2500 |  |  |
| Birchtown. | Shelburne \& Queen's. N.S | 8750 | 43100 | 3100 |  |
| Birchwood. | Cumberland.. .. ...N.S | 1825 | 2500 |  |  |
| Birdell | Grey, E.R W $^{\text {a }}$. . . O | 12147 | 4200 |  |  |
| Bird's Creek | Hastings, W.R........ O | 15112 | 47600 | 1800 | 500 |
| Bird's Hill. | Selkirk . . . . . . . . . . . M | 19306 | 8200 |  | 500 |
| Firdsalls. | Peterborough, E.R....O | 15311 | 4200 |  |  |
| Pirdton. | York..... .... ....N.B | 1398 | 2500 |  |  |
| Pirkendale | Muskoka....... ..... O | 20802 | 8000 |  | 500 |
| Birnam. | Lambton, E.R ....... O | 83.35 | 4400 |  |  |
| Birnie. | Dauphin ....... . . . . . M | - 24899 | 9800 | 400 | 1000 |
| Birr. | Middlesex, E.R... . . . . O | 12840 | 5400 | 300 | 500 |
| Birson | Humboldt . . . . . . . Sask | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bishop Mountain | King's. . . . . . . . . . N.S | 625 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bishopville | King's...............N.S | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bismark | Stratheona . . . . . . . . Alta | 3617 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bissett Creek. | Nipissing. . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 6771 | 4100 |  | 250 |
| Bisson..... | Beauce. . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 1250 | 2500 |  |  |

a Opened 22-7-06. $\quad 6$ Including $\$ 6$ night duty. $c$ Iucluding $\$ 20$ night allowance.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24
APPENDIX D-Continued.
Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allow. ance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ ets. |
| Bissonnette. | Montcalm. ........ Q | 5625 | 3200 |  |  |
| Bittern Lake | Strathcona. . . . . . . . Alta | 14600 | 5200 | c 508 | 250 |
| Black Avon | Antigonishe.. . . . . . . .N.S | 2150 | 2500 |  |  |
| Black Bank. | Dufferin....... . . . . . . 0 | 17684 | 6400 |  | 500 |
| Plack Brook | North Cape Breton and Victoria ....... .N.S | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Plackburn. | Russell................ 0 | 1150 | 2500 |  |  |
| Plack Creek | Welland...... . . . . . . . 0 | 13905 | 5600 |  | 500 |
| Black Donald. | Renfrew, S.R. . . . . . . O | 1100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Black Hawk | Thunder Bay and Rainy River. $\qquad$ | 5580 | 2500 |  |  |
| Black Heath | Wentworth . . . . O | 23540 | 10800 |  | 1000 |
| Plackett's Lak | South Cape Breton. . N.S | 1248 | 2500 |  |  |
| Blackfoot Hills. | Strathcona.... ..... Alta | 4000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Black Land. | Restigouche. . . . . . . . N. B | 5110 | 2500 |  |  |
| Black Pines. | Yale \& Cariboo . . . . B.C | 5600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Plack Point. | Restigouche. . ......N. B | 8912 | 5000 |  |  |
| Plack Point. | Halifax . . . . . . . . . . . N. ${ }_{\text {S }}$ | 10076 | 5200 |  | 500 |
| Black Point. | Shelburne \& पueern's.N.S | 2400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Black River. | Northumberland....N.B | 2432 | 2500 |  |  |
| Black River. | St. John. . . .....N. B | 7445 | 3800 |  |  |
| Black River Bridge. | Prince-Edward........ 0 | 4565 | 2500 |  |  |
| Black River Bridge. | Northumberland.....N. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 5500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Black River Depot | Puntiac.............. Q | 7000 | 4000 |  |  |
| Black Rock | Cumberland. . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Black Rock | Gloucester............N.B | 400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Black Rock | North Cape Breton and Victoria | 1270 | 2500 |  |  |
| Black's Corners | Dufferin ..... ....... 0 | 4350 | 2500 |  |  |
| Black's Harbuur | Charlotte..........N. B | 21896 | 8000 |  | 500 |
| Blackstone |  | 1905 | 2500 |  |  |
| Blackwater | Ontario, N.R.......... O | 15581 | 7200 | 2200 | 500 |
| Blackwell Station | Lambton, W.R ........ O | 1053 | 2500 |  |  |
| Blackwood | Qu'Appelle........ . . Sask | 5165 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bladworth | Humboldt. . . . . . . . . . Sask | 37754 | 4400 |  | 500 |
| Blair... | Sunbury \& Queen's. N. B | 7300 | 3250 |  |  |
| Blair A thol. | Restigouche ${ }^{\text {V }}$.... . N. B | 2600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Blairhampton | Victoria \& Haliburton.. O | 960 | 2500 |  |  |
| Blairmore | Alta ...... .......Alta | 86255 | * 46600 |  | 7500 |
| Blairton | Peterborough, E.R.... 0 | 5625 | 2800 |  |  |
| Blais. | Beauce................. $\mathrm{Q}^{\text {a }}$ | 2095 | 2500 |  |  |
| Blake | Huron, S.R..... . . . ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 12857 | 5200 |  | 500 |
| Blakely. | Sunbury \& Queen's. .N. B | 600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Blakeney. | Lanark, N.R......... 0 | 14341 | 6800 |  | 500 |
| Blanchard Road | Pictou.... ......... N.S | 1421 | 2500 |  |  |
| Blanchard Settleme | Gloucester . . . . . . . . . N. B | 2545 | 2500 |  |  |
| Blanche. | Labelle ..............? | 15807 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| Blanche.. | Shelburne \& Queen's.N.S | 1170 | 2540 |  |  |
| Blanchet. Blandfour | Lévis | 64 28 | 3000 |  |  |
| Blandford. ${ }^{\text {Blandford Station }}$ | Drum'nd \& Arthabaska.Q Oxford, N.R.........) | 11103 5200 | 3600 2800 | 300 |  |
| Blantyre. ....... | Grey, E.R.... . . . . . . . . 0 | 7610 | 5600 |  | 503 |
| Blayney. | Norfolk.... ......... 0 | 5692 | 2500 |  |  |
| Blayney Ridge. | York...............N. . B | 3000 | 2500 |  |  |
| 1, Bleakmore. | Humboldt . . . . . . . Sask | 2200 | 416 |  |  |
| Blessington | Hastings, E.R. ......... 0 | 6300 | 3200 |  |  |
| a Bleury Street (sub-office) | St. Lawrence. ....... . Q |  |  |  |  |
| a Closed temporarily $15-8$ ward allowance. * Includin treal, Sub-Offices, etc. | Re-npened 7-10-05. $b$ Op night allowance. $\\|$ For R | ened $1.5{ }^{\circ} 0$ evenut, et | $c$ Incl <br> , see appe | ding 8c. dix $C$ un | ars for-Mon- |

## APPENDIX D—Continued.

Nox-Accounting Post Office:--Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary rbased on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cst. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ ets. |
| Blissfield. | Northumberland....N.B | 9296 | 4000 |  |  |
| Blissville. | Sumbury \& Queen's ..N.B | 2167 | 2500 |  |  |
| Block Hous | Lunenburg. . . . . . . N.S | 9699 | 4800 | 300 | 500 |
| Blomidon | King's. . . . . . . . . . . N.S | 2200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bloomfield | Prince . . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 2196 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bloomfield | Digby . . . . . . . . . . . . . N.S | 1975 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bloomfield Ridg | York:... ...........B | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bloomingdale | Waterloo, N.R....... ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 10900 | 6500 |  | 500 |
| Blooning Poin | Queen's . . . . . . . . P. E.I | 1370 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bloomington. | Annapolis.. ........N.S | 2795 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bloomington | York, N. R. . . . . . . . . . 0 | 12450 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| Bloomsburg. | Norfolk . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 9875 | 3600 |  |  |
| Blount.... | Dufferin .. . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 1865 | 2500 |  |  |
| Blouin. | Lévis.................Q | 625 | 2500 |  |  |
| Blucher Hal | Yale \& Cariboo. . . . . . B.C | 1100 | 25 m |  |  |
| Blue Bell. | Victoria. ...... . . . N. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 2865 | 2500 |  |  |
| Blue Cove............ | Gloncester....,.......N.B | 1950 600 | 2500 104 |  |  |
| Blue Lake. . ....... | Brant ..... ........... 0 | - 25669 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| Blue Mountain | Pietou . . . . . . . . . . . . . S | 9200 | 3800 | 300 |  |
| Blue Mountain Bend |  | 1743 | 2500 |  |  |
| Blue Rock | Lunenburg. . . . . . . . N. S $^{\text {S }}$ | 3400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Blue Sea-Corner. | Cumberland. ..... N. N | 2552 | 2500 |  |  |
| Blue Sea-Lak | Wright ..... . . ... Q | 6208 | 2500 |  |  |
| Blue's Mill | Inverness . . . . . . . . . . N. S | 2438 | 2500 |  |  |
| Blythfield | Macdonald . . . . . . . Mi | 3839 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bocabec | Charlotte. . . . . . . . . N. B | 7901 | 3500 |  |  |
| Bocabec Cove | Charlotte..... ... .N.B | 6445 | 2850 |  |  |
| Bogart. | Hastings, E.R. ....... O | 6798 | 2750 | 300 |  |
| Boharm. | Assa. West ... . ... Sask | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Boileau . . | Labelle...., .......... 9 | 5680 | 3700 | 500 |  |
| Bois Blanc Boisdale. | Maskinonge . ${ }^{\text {North Cape Breton) }}$ | 7436 4782 | 2500 3000 |  |  |
| Boisdale Barachois | $\left\{_{1}^{\text {North }}\right.$ \& Victoria. . . . . . N. N.S | ${ }_{21} 20$ | 3500 | 300 |  |
| Bois de Filion | Terrebonne ........... Q | 1100 | 2500 |  |  |
| a Bois Franc. | Wright ....... .... Q | 1885 | 2500 |  |  |
| Boissonneault | Mégantic . . . . . . . . . . | 2892 | 3400 |  |  |
| Boivin. | Beauce . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 1050 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bolduc's Siding | Compton . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. 2 | 3830 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bolingbroke | Lanark, S.R ......... O | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bolsover... | Victoria \& Haliburton. 0 | 16212 | 6400 |  | 500 |
| Bolton Forest. | Brome . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 21.5 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bolton Glen | Brome | 3500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bolton Spring | Brome |  | 080 |  |  |
| Bomanton. | Northumberlanc, W.R.O | 1600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bon Accord. Bon Accord. | Victoria. ...........N. B Edmonton... ...... Alta | 4973 4200 | 2750 25 30 |  |  |
| Bonaventure Fist. | Bonaventure . . . . . . . . . $Q$ | 12384 | 3000 |  |  |
| Bonaventure, Il | Gaspé...... ........ (2 | 30 (0) | 2500 |  |  |
| Bon Conseil. | Drum'nd \& Arthabaska Q | 15466 | 6800 |  |  |
| Bon Désir . | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay Q | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {d }}$ Bon Echo | Frontenac. ... . ...... 0 | 3000 | 2500 |  |  |
| ${ }_{4}$ Bondville Boninville | Brome ... . . . . . . . . ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | 17746 | 8200 <br> 18 <br> 5 |  | 500 |
| Bonne Madone | Algoma, E.R. . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 3626 4455 | 1875 |  |  |
| Bongard's Corners | Prince Edward........ 0 | 6465 | 3000 |  |  |
| Bonheur......... | Thunder Bay and Rainy River.......... 0 | 11350 | c90 00 |  | 500 |
| $\lambda$ Summer office. $e$ Opened 15-6 06. | St. Boniface. $\quad$ Open | d 1-10-'05. | $c$ Inc | udiug \$10 | ght duty |

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## APPENDIX D-Continued.

## Non-Accounting Post Office--Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary <br> (based on revenue of previous yef(r). | Forward Allow. ance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Bonnechère | Renfrew, S. R . ........ Of | 600 | 2590 |  |  |
| Bonne Esperance | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay.Q | 3045 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bonney River Station. | Charlotte..... ......N. B | 14327 | 9400 | 500 | 750 |
| Bonnie Doon.. | Macdonald ........... ${ }^{\text {II }}$ | 3550 | 2500 |  |  |
| a Bonnie (ilen | Strathcona.... ... Alta Kent........... . . . . B | 7217 2618 | 2291 2500 |  |  |
| Bonshaw... | Queen's............ . P.E.I | 10571 | 4600 | 300 | 230 |
| Bonville. | Stormont ..... ..... O | 5521 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bonwell | Queen's . . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bookton | Norfolk. ............... O | 15346 | 7500 |  | 500 |
| Boom Road | Northumberland....N. B | 5575 | 2500 |  |  |
| Booth. | Pontiac.............. $Q$ | 8789 | 2500 |  |  |
| Boothvill | Grey, S.R. . . .......O | 7503 | 3200 |  |  |
| Bord à Plouff | Laval. .... ...........Q | 4925 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Bordeaux. | Laval................ Q | 17350 | 5600 |  | 500 |
| Bord à Plouffe West. | Laval...... ........... Q | 1294 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bord de l'Eau.. | Portneut.............. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1814 | 2500 |  |  |
| $b$ Borden | Sask ..............Sask | 14955 | 1458 | 100 |  |
| Borromée | Russell.... . .. ...... O | 600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Boscobel. | Shefford .... ........ ? | 10700 | $3+00$ |  |  |
| Boscurvis | Assa. East .........Sask | 2236 | 2850 |  |  |
| Boskung. | Victoria \& Haliburton. O | 28 | 2500 |  |  |
| Boston. | Norfolk . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 19819 | 7500 |  | 500 |
| Boston Mills | Peel........ $\ldots$........ 0 | 4819 | 2800 |  |  |
| Busworth | Wellington, N.R.....O | 3120 | 3000 |  |  |
| Bothwell | King's. . . . . . . . . P. E.I | 2406 | 2500 |  |  |
| c Bothwell Corners | Grey, N.R..... .. O | 2520 | 1582 |  |  |
| Butreaux | Chateauguay . . . . . | 700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Botsford Portage | Westmoreland ......N.B | 1730 | 2500 |  |  |
| Boucherville.. | Thunder Bay \& Rainy River................ O | 2000 | 3250 |  | , |
| Bouchette Station. | Wright................. . Q | 12000 | 3400 |  |  |
| Bouck's Hill. | Dundas................ $\mathrm{O}^{\text {O}}$ | 15708 | 1800 | 800 | 1000 |
| Boudreau. | Westmoreland..... . $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{B}$ | 1848 | 2500 |  |  |
| Boudrean Corne | Compton ........... Q | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Boudreau Villag | Westmoreland ......N.B | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bougainville.... | Gaspé. . . . . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {Q }}$ | 2781 | 2500 |  |  |
| Boughton Island. | King's. .......... P.E.I | 1100 | 25) 00 |  |  |
| Boulardarie | North Cape Breton \& Vic- toria ............... N.S | 3700 | 2.) 00 | 400 |  |
| Boulardarie Centre. | North Cape Breton \& Vic- toria............... N.S | 2520 | 2500 |  |  |
| Boulardarie East. | North Cape Breton \& Victoria... ...........N.S | 3161 | 25 00 |  |  |
| Boulardarie West. | North Cape Breton \& Victoria................N S | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Boulevard St. Paul | Jacques Cartier........ Q | 9150 | 2500 |  |  |
| Boulogne | Drum'ond \& Arthabaskad | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Boulter. | Hastings, E.. R....... O | 6898 | 2500 |  |  |
| Boundary Creek. | Westmoreland ......N. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ B | 9950 | 3800 | 800 |  |
| Boundary, Presqu'Ile | Carleton ...... .....N.B | 700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bourdeau. | Parry Sound......... 0 | 1700 25 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bourgeois. . Bourg Louis | Kent...............N. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 2500 12300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bourg Louis | Portneuf............. ${ }_{\text {Thre }}$ | 12300 | 10000 |  | 1000 |
| Bournival | Three Kivers \& St. Mau- rice ....... . ....? | 3000 | 2.500 |  |  |
| Bout de l'tle. | Laval.............. Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| « Boutilier Point. | Halifax..............N.S | 48.45 | 22 91 |  |  |
| Bowell. | Leeds, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 1800 | 25.10 |  |  |

a Opened 1-8-05. b Opened 1-12-05. c Opened 15-12-05.

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowancs-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary <br> (basedon revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allow. ance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | S cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | 8 cts . |
| $\dagger$ Bowell | Assa. W. .. .....Alta | 3200 | 1458 |  |  |
| Bowen Island | Comox Atlin. . . . . . B.C | 4159 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bowesville. | Russell ............... O | 9700 | 4000 |  |  |
| Bow Island. | Alta. : . . . . . . . . Alta | 6166 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bowling Green. | Dufferin . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 10336 | 5150 |  | 250 |
| Bown. . |  | 6572 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bowood | Middlesex, N.R... 0 | 28100 | 2500 |  |  |
| $b$ Bowser Statio | Halifax........... N N.S | 2400 | 2291 |  |  |
| Bowsman | Hauphin ......... Man. | 27683 | **123 00 |  | 100 |
| Box Alder. | Thunder Bay and Rainy. <br> River <br> ................ 0 | 3873 | 2500 |  |  |
| Boxall | Elgin, W.R..... ..... 0 | 3892 | 2500 |  |  |
| Box Grove | York, C.R......... O | 6912 | 4000 |  |  |
| Boyd. | Renfrew, N.R. ...... 0 | 6000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Boyd's. | Antigonishe... . . . . . . S | 2075 | 2500 |  |  |
| Boyer . | Bellechasse . ..........? | 3125 | 2500 |  |  |
| Boyle. | Lincoln............... . 0 | 4620 | 2500 |  |  |
| Boyne. | Halton. . ${ }^{\text {a }}$, | -4302 | 2500 |  |  |
| Boyne. | Sumbury \& Queen's. .N.B | 900 -278 | 2500 2083 |  |  |
| Boynton. | Stanstead............. Q | 14693 | 5500 | 600 | 500 |
| d Bracke | Megantic...... . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2100 | 1875 |  |  |
| Brackenrig. | Muskoka.............. ${ }^{0}$ | 3167 | 2500 |  |  |
| Brackley Beach | Queen's. . . . . . . . . P. P. F.I | 3330 | 2500 |  |  |
| Brackley Point. | (2ueen's. . . . . . . . . . P.F.I | 1625 | 2500 |  |  |
| Brackley Point Road | 12ueen's. . . . . . . I'.E.I | 12.5 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bradford | Prince.............P.E.I | 26.75 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bradley. | Bruce, S.R.... . .... 0 | (f)25 | 2500 |  |  |
| e Bradley Creek. | Prescott..... .. 0 | 2408 | 1358 |  |  |
| Bradshaw. | Lambton, W.R....... O | 10088 | 5600 |  | 500 |
| Brae | Prince....... . . . . P.E.I | 6310 | 2500 |  |  |
| Brae Lake | Parry Sound .... . . . . 0 | 825 | 2500 |  |  |
| Braemar. | Oxford N.R........... 0 | $14!100$ | 4200 |  |  |
| Braenut | Carleton..... .. ..N. B | 700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Branch La Have | Lumenburg. . . . . . . N. | 2800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Brancepeth. | Humboldt : ${ }_{\text {co.....Sask }}$ | 6749 | $f 5500$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| Branchton | Waterloo, S.R......... O | 1764 | 7550 |  | 500 |
| Brandon Hills | Brandon... ........ M | 3396 | 25100 |  |  |
| Brandy Creek | Norfolk.... . . . . . . O | 3620 | 2.7 00 |  |  |
| Bransfield. | Northumberland....N.B | 3584 | 2500 |  |  |
| Brant. | Calgary............ Alta | 21275 | 2500 | 125 |  |
| $a$ Brant ville | Nurthmberland..., N.B | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| ${ }_{*}$ Brass Hill | Shelburne \& Queen's.N.S | 11018 | 5500 |  | 250 |
| *Bratt Lake | 12u'Appelle..... ..Sask | 700 | $\pm 16$ |  |  |
| Bray's Crossing. | Russell................ O | 2210 | 2500 |  |  |
| Braziil Lake. | Yarmouth.... ......N.S | $8 \pm 76$ | 4000 | 300 |  |
| Breadalbane. | Glengarry ............ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Breault Mill. | Nicolet ...... ........ ${ }^{\text {? }}$ | 2850 | 2500 |  |  |
| Breau Village. | Kent.............. $\mathrm{N}^{\text {B }}$ | 3125 | 2500 |  |  |
| Brèche à Manon.. | Gaspé....... ......... ${ }_{\text {Q }}$ | 5075 | 2500 |  |  |
| Brechin............ | Nanaimo....... .B.C | 3484 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bredenbury. | Assa. Fast. ........ Sask | 5039 | 2.500 |  |  |
| Brentha. | Nipissing ......... ${ }^{\text {Varmouth }}$ | 34 20 20 | 2500 <br> 2500 <br> 25 |  |  |
| Brentwon.. | Simeoe, N. F . . . . . . . . . 0 | 11125 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| Brentwood | Colchester . . . . . . . . . N. S | 4521 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bresaylor | Sask............. . . Sask | 8225 | 3800 |  |  |
| Brewer's Mills. | ,Frontenac. ............ $\mathrm{O}^{\text {\| }}$ | 13779 | 4500 |  | 500 |
| $a$ Opened 28-6-05. io *Opened 1-5.06. ${ }^{* *}$ Includin | 1-8-05. $c$ Opened 1-9.05. ight allowance. $f$ Includin | $d \text { Ope }$ <br> g $\$ 20$ nig | ned 1-10.f5. hit allowanc | $e \text { Open }$ <br> + Opene | $\begin{aligned} & 115.12 .05 \\ & 1.12 .05 . \end{aligned}$ |

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## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revemne. | Salary <br> (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allow. ance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | 8 cts . | \& tcs. |
| l3rewer's | York....... .......N.B | 1775 | 2500 |  |  |
| Brewster | Huron, S.R...........) | 2700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Brice Hill | Grey, E.K..........O | 2025 | 25 00 |  |  |
| Brickley | Northumberland. E.R. O | 7573 | 2850 |  |  |
| Brickton. | Annapolis..........N.S | 9300 | 4300 |  | 250 |
| Bridge Creel | Portage la Prairie .... M | 2000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bridgedale | King's and Albert . .N. B | $3+60$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Bridge Em: | Glengarry ............ 0 | 9483 | 3600 |  |  |
| Bridgenorth | Peterborough, W.R.... O | 20699 | 10400 |  | 1000 |
| Brulgeport. | Waterloo, N.R........ 0 | 23025 | 8800 |  | 500 |
| Bridgeville |  | 4146 | 2500 |  |  |
| Brierscrest. | Assa. West ... .... Sask | 4311 | 2500 |  |  |
| Brierwood. . | Brandon............... ${ }_{\text {I }}$ | 355 | 2600 |  |  |
| Brigg's Corne'l Briglam..... | Sunbury \& Queen's.... ${ }^{\text {Bra }}$ Brome......... .... | 37 2924 48 | 25 125 120 | 1100 |  |
| Brighton. | Digby . .........N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 16020 | 9800 |  | 10 7 50 |
| Brightside | Lanark, N.R.... ..... 0 | 16164 | 2500 |  |  |
| Briley's Brook | Antigonishe ............. | $2 \pm 88$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Brinkman's Corr | Bruce, N.R............ 0 | 4729 | 2500 |  |  |
| Brinsley | Middlesex, N.R...... . 0 | 17955 | 9000 |  | 1000 |
| Brisbane | Wellington, S.R.... O | 3078 | 2500 | 500 |  |
| Brisco | Kootenay ..... .... . B.C | 6413 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bristol | King's . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 11466 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| Bristul Mines. | Pontiac............... Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 7066 | 3200 |  |  |
| Bristol Ridge. | Pontiac.............. Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 8096 | 3600 |  |  |
| Britainville | Algonia, E.R......... 0 | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Britamia. | Pee] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 7670 | 3600 |  |  |
| 13ritannia Bay | Carleton.... . . . . . . . . . 0 | 15322 | 6000 |  |  |
| Britamia Mill | Bagot ........... ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 4025 | 2500 |  |  |
| Briton Cove. | North Cape Breton \&Vic- toria .................... | 1018 | 2500 |  |  |
| Britouville | Terrebomne.......... $\mathrm{Q}^{\text {a }}$ | 2500 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Britton. | Perth, N.R........ 0 | 13783 | 6150 |  | 500 |
| Broadbent. | Parry Sound..... .. 0 | 77 | 4000 |  | . . |
| 13ruad Cove (Lurenburg) | Lunenburg. . . . . . . . N.S | 7688 | 2800 |  |  |
| Broad Cove Chapel... | Inverness..... ..... | 2998 | 2500 | 200 |  |
| Rruad Cove Marsh | Inveruess. ..........N.s. | 1100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rruarllands | Bonaventure.......... $Q^{\text {a }}$ | 3116 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Bromlway | Picton............... . S $^{\text {a }}$ | 1825 | 2500 |  |  |
| Brock Road | Ontario, S.R.......... O | 4225 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rrocksden. | Perth, N.R.. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . . . 0 | 2958 | 2500 |  |  |
| Brockton | Prince . . . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 1125 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bruckway. | York ...............N.B | 4975 | 2500 |  |  |
| 13 rodenr . | Rouville .:. ... .......Q | 3375 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bruiliagel | Perth, S.R............. 0 | 14005 | 5200 |  | 500 |
| Browlie. | Glengarry . . . . . . . . . 0 | 6630 | 3800 |  |  |
| Brokenhead. | Selkrk.......... .... ${ }^{\text {M }}$ | 3058 | 2500 |  |  |
| a Broken Shell Brome Centre | Qu'Appelle....... Sask | 4955 | 2083 |  |  |
| Brome Centre. | Brome . . . . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 7720 | 3200 |  |  |
| Bromley | Renfrew, N.R........ 0 | 3191 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bromley Line. | Renfrew, N.R..... . . 0 | 6400 | 3000 |  |  |
| l3rompton | Richmond \& Wolfe.... | 2875 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rronson... Broukbury | Hastings, E. R . . . . . . . 0 | 3500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Browkbury Bruokdale | Compton.. ${ }_{\text {Cumberland.............. }{ }^{\text {a }} \text {. }}$ | 1875 | 2500 |  |  |
| Brwokdale. | Labelle. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 10433 104 | 2900 |  |  |
| Browke. | Lanark. S.P....... . . . $\mathrm{O}^{\text {d }}$ | 6426 | 2800 |  |  |
| Brookfield | Queen's ........... P.E.I | 7710 | 2500 |  |  |
| Brookfield Station. | Welland .............. . 0 | 21652 | 12000 |  | 1000 |

[^5]
## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Nox-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | 3 cits. | \$ cts | \$ cts. |
| Brookholm | Grey, N.R . . . . . . . . . 0 | 31675 | 8800 | 500 | 500 |
| Brookland | Pictou...............N.S | 2350 | 2500 |  |  |
| Brooklet. | Huntingdon . . . . . . . . Q | 7547 | 2500 |  |  |
| Brooklyn | King's. . . . . . . . . . P. E. I | 3086 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Brooklyn. | Yarmouth.. .........N.S | 2600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Brooklyn Corner. | King's . . . . . . . . . . . N. | 9007 | 5200 |  | 500 |
| Brooklyn Road... | Westmoreland ......N.B | 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Brookside <br> *Brookside | Northumberland, W.R.O Halifax.............. | $\begin{array}{r}37 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ \hline 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2500 \\ & 1875 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Brookside. | Assa. East.. .........Sask | 2725 | 2500 |  |  |
| Brooks Station | Calgary ........... . Alta | 17797 | 5166 |  | 291 |
| Brookton. | King's \& Albert......N. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 1100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Brookvale | Sunbury \& Queen's...N.B | 2590 | 2500 |  |  |
| Brookvale | Halifax. . . . . . . . . . . . . S | 3025 | 2500 |  |  |
| Brook Village. | Inverness. . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 15723 | §6400 | 1100 | 500 |
| Brookville. | Cumberland. . . . . . . . . S | 1875 | 2500 |  |  |
| Brookville | Pictou.... . . . . . . . . N. | 1315 | 2500 |  |  |
| Brookville | Carleton. . . . . . . . . . N.B | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Brook ville Station | St. Johnı. . . . . . . . . .N. B | 30400 | 12000 |  | 1000 |
| Broomhill | Souris................ M | St 42 | 3000 |  |  |
| Brophy's | Antigonishe......... N.S | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Brosseau. | Edmonton. . . . . . . . Alta | 2420 | 2500 |  |  |
| Brosseau Station | Laprairie \& Napierville.Q | 3570 | 2600 |  |  |
| Brotherston. | Perth, N.R........ . . 0 | 1495 | 2500 |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {c B Broughda }}$ | Middlesex, E.R...... O | 3300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Brouseville | Grenville . . . . . . . O | 12200 | $3 \pm 00$ |  |  |
| Brown. | Lisgar . . . . . . . . . . . M | 1720 | 2500 |  |  |
| Brown Hill | York, N.R........... . 0 | 15774 | 6250 | 300 | 500 |
| ¢ Brown Hill | Stanstead . .......... Q | 1800 | 833 |  |  |
| Brownleigh Place | Drummond \& Artha'ka, Q | $3+00$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Brown's Brae. | Muskoka... ........ ${ }^{\text {O}}$ | 9200 | 3200 |  |  |
| Brown's Brook | Cumberland..........N.S | 1895 | 2500 |  |  |
| Brown's Corners | York, C.R............ O | 5133 | 2500 |  |  |
| Brown's Flats. | King's \& Albert. . . N. B | 9601 | 3800 |  |  |
| Brown's Moun | Antigonishe. . .. . .N.S | 400 | 2500 |  |  |
| brownsville | Picton. ..............N.S | 3200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Brownsville | King's \& Albert. ....N.B | 1900 | 2500 | 1000 |  |
| Bru. | Sourıs............... M | 29079 | 12000 |  | 1000 |
| Brudenell. | Renfrew, S.R........ O | 19540 | 8400 | 150 | 500 |
| Brudenell. | King's.... . . . . P.E.I | 3275 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bruederhei | Edmonton......... . Alta | 5385 | 3900 |  | 250 |
| Bralé. | Colchester.... . . . . . N. S | 3000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bralé Shore | Colchester........ . $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ | 3727 | 2500 |  |  |
| Brunner | Perth, N.R............ 0 | 89.56 | 4400 |  | 500 |
| + Bruno | Humboldt. . . . . . . . Sask | 2000 | 208 |  |  |
| Brunswick | Durham.............. 0 | 2914 | 2500 |  |  |
| Brunkild. | Macdonald. .......... M | 9183 | 3200 |  |  |
| Bruxelles | Macdonald. ...... . . . M | 7270 | 3000 |  |  |
| Bryanston. | Middlesex, E. R.. . ..... O | 12650 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| Bryenton. | Northumberland.....N. N | 10016 | 4000 |  |  |
| Brymer. | Victoria...... .... .N.B | 1275 | 2500 |  |  |
| + Bryon Island | Giaspé .... ..... ... ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 600 |  |  |  |
| Brysonville.. | Chateauguay, . .. ... | 8645 | 4000 |  |  |
| Buchanan | Renfrew, N.R........ O | 300 | 2500 |  |  |
| a Buchanan | Mackenzie.........Sask | 60.25 | 1041 |  |  |
| Buckfield | Shelburne \& Queen's.N.S | 700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Buck Lake | Frontenac....... .... 0 | 6650 | 3600 |  |  |
| Buckland. | Bellechasse. . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 10689 | (60 00 |  | ธ 00 |
| a Opened 1-2-06. $\quad 6$ Op <br> allowance. $\dagger$ Opened 1-6-06. | -3-06. $c$ Late Brough. umner Office. | * Closed | 1-4-06. | Including | \$6 night |

SESSIONAL PAPER No． 24

## APPENDLX D－Continued．

Non－Accolnting Post Offices－Revenue，Salaries and Allowancis－Continued．

| Name of Post Office． | Electoral District． | Revenue． | Salary （based on revenue of previous уен．．） | Forward Allow－ ance． | Rent Allow－ ance． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | S ets． | \＄cts． | \＄cts． | 8 crs. |
| Bucklaw． | North Cape Breton \＆ Victoria．．．．．．．．．．．N． | $\bigcirc 00$ | §3100 |  |  |
| d Buctouche Paie． |  | 500 | 208 |  |  |
| Budd Mills ．．． | Renfrew，N．R．．．．．． O | 4925 | 2500 |  |  |
| Buffalo | Assa．West．．．．．．．．．Sask | +700 2665 |  |  |  |
| Buffalo Plai | Assa．Fast．．．．．．．．Sask | 2665 <br> 24 <br> 15 | 2500 |  |  |
| Buford | Strathcona $\ldots$ ．．．．．．Alta | 2950 760 | 3600 |  |  |
| Bulger Buller | Renfrew，N．R Victoria et Halibirton． O | 7600 985 | 3600 250 |  |  |
| Bull Moose Hill． | King＇s \＆Albert．．．．．N． $\mathrm{B}^{\text {a }}$ | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bullockville．．．． | Strathcona．．．．．．．．．．ilta | 7888 | 4000 | 800 |  |
| Bull＇s Creek | Carleton ．．．．．．．．．N． B | 26 139 139 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bulstrode Station． | Drum＇d \＆Arthabaska．${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 139 154 154 | 5400 5000 |  | 50 |
| Bulwer． | Compton．．．．．．．．．．．．．．（？ | 15456 17838 | $\begin{array}{r}5000 \\ +2773 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |
| d Bulyea．． <br> a Bunclody | Assaris est．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．${ }^{\text {S }}$ M | 2056 | 2083 |  |  |
| Bunessan． | Grey，S．R．．．．．．．．．．．．． 0 | 7512 | 3000 |  |  |
| Bunesville | Mackenzie．．．．．．．．．Sask | 2295 | 2509 |  |  |
| Bungay．．．． |  | 2850 675 | 25 34 34 00 |  |  |
| Bunyan Burdern． | Lambton，W．R．．．．．．．${ }_{\text {O }}^{\text {O }}$ | 6756 4270 | 3400 2500 |  |  |
| Bureau du Moulin | Bellechasse．．．．．．．．．．．． | 4300 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Burgess Mines． | Hastings，E．R．．．．．．．．． 0 | 3394 | 2500 |  |  |
| Burgoyne． | Bruce，N．R．．．．．．．．． 0 | 14050 | 7600 |  | 500 |
| Burke． | Inverness，．．．．．．．．N． | 600 2995 | 2500 2500 |  |  |
| Burk＇s Co | Labelle ．．．${ }^{\text {Peterborough，} \mathrm{E} . \mathrm{R} . . . . . \mathrm{Q}}$ | 26.91 | 2500 |  |  |
| Burleigh．${ }^{\text {Buleigh }}$ Falls | Peterboough，E．R．．．O | 8520 | 3600 |  |  |
| Burlington．．． | Prince．．．．．．．．．P．F．I | 4773 | 2500 |  |  |
| Burlington | King＇s ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．N．S | 5783 | 2500 | 500 |  |
| Burnaby | New Westminster．．．．B．C | 20820 | 70 9800 080 |  | 500 |
| Burnaby | Welland．．．．．．．．．．${ }^{0}$ | $\begin{array}{r}14647 \\ 9+02 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ |  |  | 1000 500 |
| Burnbank Burnbrae． | Marquette．．．．．．．．．．．${ }^{\text {Northumberland，}}$ | 9402 2820 | 6600 2500 | 300 300 |  |
| Burnhamthorpe | Peel．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 0 | 11431 | 5400 |  | 500 |
| Burnhouse．． | Grey，N．R．．．．．． 0 | 2150 | 2500 |  |  |
| Burnley | Northumberland，W．R．O | 8539 | 3800 |  |  |
| Burns： | Perth，N．R．．．．．．．．．．．${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 4600 | 2800 |  |  |
| Burnside | Portage la Prairie．．．．．． | 28711 | 12200 | 300 | 1000 |
| Burnside Burnside | Pictou．．．．．．．．．．．．．．N．S | $2 \pm 73$ |  |  |  |
| Burnside ． | Sinncue，E．R．．．．．． 0 | 1500 |  |  |  |
| Burnstown． | Renfrew，S．R．．．．．．．．．．O | 11700 | 5200 | 700 |  |
| Burnsville | Gloucester．．．．．．．．．N．B | 14260 | 7900 |  |  |
| Burntchure Burntcoat． | Northumberland．．．．．．．${ }^{\text {S }}$ S | 147 28 20 14 | 2500 |  |  |
| Burnt Lake． | Strathcona．．．．．．．．Alta | 4347 | 3200 |  |  |
| Burnt Land Brook | Victoria．．．．．．．．．．．．．N． N B | 3956 | 2500 |  |  |
| c Burr． | Humboldt．．．．．．．．．．．．．ask | 2208 | 833 | ．．． |  |
| Burridge | Frontenac．．．．．．．．．．．．． 0 | 9486 | 4200 |  |  |
| Burrills Siding | Three R．\＆St．Manrice．（ | 27.0 | 4700 | ．．．．．． |  |
| Burriss． | Thunder Bay \＆Rainy River．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 0 | 6213 | 2500 |  |  |
| Burtch | Brantford ．．．．．．．．． 0 | 9565 | 4800 |  | 5 00 |
| Burton． | Durham ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 0 | 2892 | 2500 |  |  |
| Burton． | Sumbury \＆Queen＇s P $^{\text {N B }}$ | 2507 | 2500 |  |  |
| Burton． | Prince ．．．．．．．．P．E．1 C | 10874 | 3200 |  |  |
| Burwell Road． | $\mid$ Middlesex．WV．R．．．．．．O｜ | 64 25 | 3050 |  |  |
| a Opened 1－9 05． <br> + Credit for new office not | d 16－10－05．$\quad c$ Opened 1 <br> ed． <br> d Opened 1－6．06． | $1-3-06 .$ | ＊Includir | \＄10 nigh | allowance． |

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Office:-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary <br> (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \& cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | S ets. |
| Bury's Green | Victoria \& Haliburton. O | 1028 | 25 nm |  |  |
| Bush Glen | Stormont.............. 0 | 2600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Bute . | Megantic. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$, | 1170 | 2500 |  |  |
| Butler | Sunbury \& Queen's..N.B | ${ }^{7} 00$ | 2500 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {c }}$ Butterton | Assa. West ... . ... Sask | $\begin{array}{r}1200 \\ 163 \\ \hline 64\end{array}$ | 10 50 00 |  |  |
| Buxton... | Kent, W.R............... 0 | 16987 | 7200 |  | 50 |
| Byng | Haldimand. . . . . . . . . . 0 | 3884 | 3000 |  |  |
| Byng Inlet North | Parry Sound.......... 0 | 22100 | 8600 |  | 500 |
| Byrnedale. | Essex, N.R........... O | 1900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Byrne's Road | King's . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 1375 | 2500 |  |  |
| Byron.... | Middlesex, E.R........ 0 | 22850 | 9800 |  | 1000 |
| $S_{A B A N E} \text { Ronde. }$ | L'Assomption. ........ Q | 4720 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cable Head. | King's......... ... P. E. İ | 300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cable Head West | King's. ...........P.E.I | $1+00$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Cache Creek. | Yale \& Cariboo ....B.C | 9700 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| [/ Cacouna South | Témiscouata . . . . . . . . Q | 3000 | 2500 |  |  |
| aCaderette. | Nipissing .......... 0 | 1285 | 1060 |  |  |
| Cadmus | Durham.............. 0 | 14205 | 10000 |  | 1000 |
| Cadot. | Montcalm ............ Q | 4071 | 2800 |  |  |
| Cxsarea | Durham ............. 0 | 7050 | 3000 |  |  |
| Cahilty.. | Yale \& Cariboo..... B.C | 300 | 25 00 |  |  |
| Cahore | Stormont. . . ..... . 0 | 3245 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cailmount. | Assa. East. . . . . . . Sask | 5275 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cain's Mountain. | North Cape Breton and Victoria... ......N.S | 1875 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cain's River | Northumberland ....N. N | 2723 | 2500 | 275 |  |
| Cainsville. . | Brant. ................ 0 | 22438 | 9800 |  | 1000 |
| Caintown. | Brockville............. 0 | 19494 | 8200 | 300 | 500 |
| Cairngorm | Middlesex, W.R....... O | 7510 | 3800 |  |  |
| Cairnside | Châteauguay . . . . . . . . . Q | 8114 | 3600 |  |  |
| Caistor Centre | Lincoln. ... . . . . . . . 0 | 9505 | 4100 |  |  |
| Calder.. | Middlesex, W.R....... 0 | 3123 | 2500 |  |  |
| Calderwood | Grey, S.R. . . . . . . . . . 0 | 8.500 | 5600 |  | 500 |
| Caldwell. | Peel............. . . . . . . 0 | 2780 | 2500 |  |  |
| Caldwell | Pontiac . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 10815 | 3650 |  |  |
| Caldwell | Alta. . . . . . . . . . . . Alta | 7390 | 3000 |  |  |
| Caldwell's Mills. | Lanark,N.R.......... O | 19203 | 9400 |  | 1000 |
| Caledonia. | Guysborough. . . . . . N.S | 7900 | 65400 | 300 |  |
| Caledonia. | Queen's. . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 7194 | 4000 | 500 |  |
| Caledonia Mills. | Antigonishe........ N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Caledonia Settlement | King's \& Albert.... N. B | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Calhoun.. | Westmoreland ......N.B | 11005 | 5300 |  | 250 |
| California | Victoria..... . . . . . N. B | 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Calmar. | Strathcona...... . . . Alta | 11045 | 5200 | 600 | 500 |
| Calman. | Megantic...... . . . . . Q | 7015 | 2500 |  |  |
| Calton.. | Elgin, E.R.......... 0 | 11868 | 4400 |  |  |
| Calvert . | Middlesex, W.R....... O | 2255 | 2500 |  |  |
| Calvin. | Nipissing. . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {w }}$. 0 | 3125 | 2500 |  |  |
| Camborne. | Northumberland, IV.R.O. | 6925 | 2800 |  |  |
| Cambria.. | Argenteuil... ...... .Q | 7460 | 3600 |  |  |
| Cambridge | Russell .... ........ . 0 | 3085 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cambridge | Sunbury \& Queen's..N.B | 13798 | 5800 | 2200 | 500 |
| Cambridge | Hants................N.S | 4597 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cambridge Road | King's...... . . . . P.F.I | 3770 | 2500 |  |  |
| Camel Chute . | Renfrew, S.R..... . .O | 7875 | 2500 |  |  |

c Opened 1-2-06. II Summer office. $a$ Opened 27-1-06. $b$ Including $\$ 12$ night allowance.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

## APPENDLX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances -Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous yeer). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allow. ance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \& cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Camden. | Colchester ${ }^{\text {a }}$.......N.S | 36:75 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cameron; | Victoria \& Haliburtols. O | 14653 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| Cameron's Mills. | Kent.. ............N.B | $2 \pm 00$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Cameron Settlement | Guysborough........N.s | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Camilla. | Dufferin. . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 14439 | 6700 | 900 | 500 |
| Campania | Dufferin.......... . . . 0 | 1394 | 2500 |  |  |
| Campbell | Inverness. . . . . . . . . N.S | 6280 | 3000 |  |  |
| Campbell Creek. | Yale \& Cariboo...... B.C | 3383 | 2500 |  |  |
| Campbell Mountain. | Inverness . . . . . . . . . . . . .S | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Campbell's Corner. | Megantic. . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {Q }}$ | 58 ¢2 | 3000 |  |  |
| Campbell's Cove. | Kıng's . . . . . . . . .P.E.I | 3300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Campbell's Cross | Peel.. . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{0}$ | 10273 | 4200 |  |  |
| Campbell Settlenient | York........... . .N. N | 1863 | 25. 00 |  |  |
| Campbellton. | Elgin, W.R... ....... ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 2492 | 2850 |  |  |
| Campden ... | Lincoln | 24611 | 412800 |  | 1000 |
| Camperdown. | Grey, E. R.......... ${ }^{0}$ | 11508 | $5 \pm 00$ |  | 500 |
| Caniperdown. | Lunenburg. . . . . . . . .N. S $^{\text {S }}$ | \% ${ }^{\text {c }} 00$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Camperville. | Marquette............ M | 13250 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| Camp McKinney | Yale Cariboo. . . . . . . B. $\mathrm{C}^{\text {d }}$ | 2331 | 7750 |  | 500 |
| Canaan. | Yarmouth ........N.S | 800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Canaan | King's . . . . . . . . . . N. . | 5094 | 2800 |  |  |
| Canaan | Russell. . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 6872 | 4000 |  |  |
| Canaan Station. | Westmoreland. ......N.B | 6390 | 2539 | 2000 |  |
| Canada Creek. | King's.......... . . .N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 2875 | 2500 |  |  |
| Canard. | King's............N.S | 13401 | 6700 |  | 500 |
| Canard River | Essex, N.R. . . . . . . . . . 0 | 6679 | 3300 |  |  |
| Canboro'. | Haldiniand .... .... 0 | 239 87 | 10800 |  | 1000 |
| Canuamo | Stormont. . . . . . . . . . 0 | 13852 | 6200 |  | 500 |
| Cammes. | Richmond...........N.S | 11270 | 4200 |  |  |
| Cannifton | Hastings, E.R......... O | 18365 | 9400 |  | 1000 |
| Canning | Oxford, N.R.......... ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 4. 98 | 3050 |  |  |
| Canobie. | Gloucester . . . . . . . . N. B | 1225 | 2500 |  |  |
| Canoe Cove | Queen's . . . . . . . .P.E.J | 3364 | 2500 |  |  |
| Canoe Lak | South Cape Breton. N.S | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Canous. | Charlotte . . . . . . . . N .-B | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cantal. | Assa. East............ask | 3350 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cante. | Témiscouata ..........Q | 10057 | 5000 |  | ¢ 00 |
| Canterbury | Compton............. Q | 3300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cantin | Lévis...... ..... .... Q | 2491 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cantley. | Wright... . . . . . . . . . . . | 10918 | 5000 | 1200 | 500 |
| Canton. | Durhanı. .... ....... 0 | 11705 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| Canton T | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 3205 | 2500 |  | ... .... |
| Canuta. | Two Monntains. . . (? | 2200 | 25. 00 |  |  |
| Canyon | Strathcona... . . . . Alta | 4727 | 3600 |  |  |
| Car à la Baleine. | Rimouski.......... . . . $Q$ | 2125 | c37 00 |  |  |
| Cap à l'Aigle | Charlevoix . . . . . . . . . . . 8 | 21920 | $\ddagger+11700$ | +3 50 | 1000 |
| Cap aux Corbeaux | Charlevois. ........... Q | 2000 | *31 00 |  |  |
| Cap au Kenard. | Gaspé. . . . . . . . . . . . . . ( | ( 00 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cap aux os | Gaspé .... ............ ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 3789 | 2500 |  |  |
| aCap d'Espoir | Gaspé....... .. . .... ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 17743 | 7200 |  | 500 |
| Cap des Rosiers. | Gaspé..... . ... ... ? | 4422 | 3200 |  |  |
| Cave Augnet. | Richmond. . . . . . N. N | 2350 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cape Chin.. | Bruce, N.R. . . . . . . . . . 0 | 2678 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cape Croker. | Bruce, N.R......... ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cape Dauphin. | N. Cape Breton- \& Victoria....................s | 2000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cape de Moiselle Creek. | King's \& Albert.....N. B | 4629 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cape d'Or.......... | Cumberland. . ......N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 28000 | 3200 |  |  |
| $a$ Late Cape Despair. | ng \$24 night duty. $c$ I | uding | night | wance. | Including |

50c. arrears forward. $\ddagger$ Including $\$ 25$ special salary. * Including $\$ 6$ night allowance.

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Naine of Post Office. \& Electoral District. \& Revenue. \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Salary \\
(based on revenue of previous year).
\end{tabular} \& Forward Allowance. \& Rent Allowance. \\
\hline \& \& 8 cts. \& \$ cts. \& S ets. \& \$ ets. \\
\hline Cape Egmont \& Prince . . . . . . . . P.E.I \& 3111 \& 2500 \& \& \\
\hline Cape Enrage \& King's \& Albert. ....N. B \& 2073 \& 2500 \& \& \\
\hline SCape Fourchi. \& Yarmouth............s \& 1100
18.73 \& 2500 \& \& \\
\hline Cape (reorge . ........ \& Antigonishe.... . . . N. S \& 18
14
14
00 \& 25
2500

35 \& \& <br>
\hline Cape (reorge Harbour
Cape Negro ........ \&  \& 1409
7898 \& 2500
3500 \& \& <br>
\hline Cape Negro ...... \& Shelburne \& Queen' N.S \& 7898
2602 \& 3500
2500 \& 400 \& <br>
\hline Cape Rich ........ \& Grey, N.R........... $0^{\text {O }}$ \& 1400 \& 2500 \& \& <br>
\hline Cape Sable Island \& Sheiburne \& Queen's N.S \& 6429 \& 3200 \& \& <br>
\hline Cape Sable Island, is side \& Shelburne \& Queen's N.S \& 17336 \& 5600 \& \& 500 <br>
\hline Cape Scott. \& Comox-Atlin... . . . . B. C \& 3330 \& 2500 \& \& <br>
\hline Cape Spear.. \& Westmoreland. ......N.B \& 20100 \& 2500 \& \& <br>
\hline Cape Station \& King's \& Albert. . . . N. B \& 5475 \& 3250 \& \& <br>
\hline Cape Tormentine \& Westmoreland..... $\mathrm{N} .-\mathrm{B}$ \& 11300 \& 4500 \& 400 \& 500 <br>
\hline Cape Wolfe. \& Prince - ......P.E.I \& 5496 \& 2500 \& \& <br>
\hline Cap La Rond \& Richmond. . . . . . . . N.S \& 1100 \& 2500 \& \& <br>
\hline Cap Rouge \& Inverness. . . . . . . . .N.'. \& 1100 \& 2500 \& \& <br>
\hline Cap St Ignace Station. \& Montmagny ........... $\mathrm{Q}^{\text {a }}$ \& 20606 \& 7000 \& \& 500 <br>
\hline Cap St Martin. \& Laval.......... $\mathrm{Q}^{\text {a }}$ \& 25 73 \& 2500 \& 1200 \& <br>
\hline Capstick \& Nth. Cape Breton \& Vic-
toria..............N.S \& 9) 00 \& 2500 \& \& <br>
\hline Capucins \& Rimouski. ............ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& 4002 \& a36 00 \& \& <br>
\hline Carbon. \& Calgary . . . . . . . . . Alta \& 26138 \& 4200 \& \& <br>
\hline Carden. \& Victoria \& Haliburton. O \& 1000 \& 2500 \& \& <br>
\hline Cardross. \& King's............ P. E.I \& 1925 \& 2500 \& \& <br>
\hline Carholme \& Norfolk . . . . . . . . . . . 0 \& 5.352 \& 2800 \& \& <br>
\hline Cariboo Grold Mines. \& Halifax ........... \& 135500 \& 8800 \& \& 1000 <br>
\hline Cariboo Island \& Pictou. .... . .......N.S \& 1400 \& 2500 \& \& <br>
\hline Cariboo Islands \& Chicontimi \& Saguenay Q \& 2450 \& 2500 \& \& <br>
\hline Cariboo Marsh \& South Cape Breton . .N.S \& 1240 \& 2500 \& \& <br>
\hline Cariboo River. \& Pictou. ................ \& 1900 \& 2500 \& \& <br>
\hline Carillon \& Argentenil ............ Q \& 24950 \& 120500 \& 3000 \& 1000 <br>
\hline Carleton \& Prince . . . . . . . . . . $\mathrm{P} . \mathrm{E} . \mathrm{I}$ \& 57.98 \& 2800 \& \& <br>
\hline Carleton. \& Yarmonth ..........N.S \& 17500 \& 6200 \& 300 \& 500 <br>
\hline Carleton Centr \& Bonaventure..... Q \& 12013 \& 5200 \& \& 500 <br>
\hline Carleton Village \& Shelburne \& Quern's N. S \& 4823. \& 2500 \& \& <br>
\hline Carlin Corners. \& Argenteuil .........Q \& (1) 00 \& 2500 \& \& <br>
\hline Carling \& Parry Sound .......... 0 \& 2000 \& 2500 \& \& <br>
\hline Carlingfo \& Victoria ...........N. 8 \& 1125 \& 2500 \& \& <br>
\hline Carlisle \& Wentworth... . . . . . . . 0 \& 18833 \& 7600 \& \& 500 <br>
\hline Carlisle \& Carleton...........N. 13 \& 2250 \& 2500 \& \& <br>
\hline Carlow: \& Huron, W.R......... O \& 14700 \& 5700 \& \& 500 <br>
\hline Carlow. \& Carleton ...........N.B \& 1875 \& 2500 \& \& <br>
\hline Carlowri \& Provencher. .......... M \& 1460 \& 2500 \& \& <br>
\hline Carlton. \& Sask................ . . .ask \& 18.5 \& 2500 \& \& <br>
\hline Carluke. \& Wentworth . . . . . . . . 0 \& 10675 \& 5000 \& \& <br>
\hline Carlyon \& Simeoe, E. R . . . . . . . O 0 \& 15.54 \& 2500 \& \& <br>
\hline Carnanville \& Lemnox \& Addington . 0 \& 1000 \& 2500 \& \& <br>
\hline Carmel. \& Northumberland, W.R.O \& 1500 \& 2500 \& \& <br>
\hline Carmel \& Drum'nd \& Arthabaska Q \& 2419 \& 10000 \& 1350 \& 1000 <br>
\hline Carmi. \& Yale \& Cariboo ... . . B. C \& 1465 \& 2500 \& \& <br>
\hline Carmunnock \& Perth, S.R. . . . . . . . . 0 \& 2437 \& 2500 \& \& <br>
\hline Carnegie. \& Brandon ...... . . M \& 19354 \& 7200 \& \& 500 <br>
\hline Camarvon \& Victoria \& Haliburton. 0 \& 15314 \& 6200 \& \& 500 <br>
\hline Carnsustie. \& Assa. East. ...... . Sask \& 2465 \& 2500 \& \& <br>
\hline Caron Brook \& Victoria. . ......... N. B \& 10170 \& 4290 \& 300 \& <br>
\hline Carpenter \& Sunbury \& 'queen's. . N. B \& 2375 \& $\because 500$ \& \& <br>
\hline Carr \& Parry Sound ..........) \& 2420 \& 2500 \& \& <br>
\hline § Summer oftice. a Inc allowance. \& \& 6 night allowance. $b$ I \& ncluding \$ \& 25 special \& salary and \& \$60 night <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24
APPEN゙DIX D-C'ontinued.
Non-Accocnting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenur | Salary <br> (based on retenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allow. ance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 8 cts. | 8 cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| a Carroll .. . ...... 1 | Pontiac . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 1516 | 2500 |  |  |
| Carroll's Comers | Halifax............. | 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Carrol's Crossing. | Northumberland....N.B | 4365 | 2500 |  |  |
| Carr's Brook | Colchexter......... N. | 5598 | c 4000 |  |  |
| Carrville | York, W. R............. O | 7120 | 3000 |  |  |
| Carson | I ale \& Cariboo . . . . B. C | 16620 | 4000 |  |  |
| Carsomby | Carleton ............. 0 | 8196 | 3600 |  |  |
| Carronville | King's \& Albert ... .N. B | 1127 | 2500 |  |  |
| Carswell | Renfrew, S.K..........O | 5700 | $22^{*} 00$ |  |  |
| Carthage | Pertl, N.R. .......... O | 10875 | 5400 |  | 5 0 or |
| Carter>P Pomi | King's \& Albert. . . . N. $\mathrm{B}^{\text {a }}$ | 3196 | 2500 |  |  |
| Carterton | Algoma, W.R........ . O | $41 \mathrm{S2}$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Cartier. | Beauhamois .......... Q | 2000 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Cartierville. | Iacques C'arties ........ ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 10043 | 3000 |  |  |
| Carvell | Carleton............N.B | 1621 | 2500 |  |  |
| Casault | Montmagny ...... .... Q | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cascades | Wright. .............. Q | 13269 | tii 10 |  | 500 |
| Cascades Point | Soulanges...... . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 159 ! 6 | 5500 |  | ¢ 00 |
| Cashet | York, C.R. . . . . . . . . . 0 | 7304 | 3300 |  |  |
| Cashion's Glen | Glengarry . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 2400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cashnere | Middlesex, W.R ...... O | 2852 | 2600 |  |  |
| Cashtown. | Simene. N.R . . . . . . . . 0 | 5* 00 | 2800 |  |  |
| Cass Bridge. | Dundas . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 9593 | 3600 |  |  |
| Cassburn | Prescott .............. 0 | 47.97 | 2800 |  |  |
| Cassel. . | Oxford, N.R .......... 0 | 12387 | 5600 |  | 500 |
| Cassilis. | Northumberland....N.ß | 28.4 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cassville | Stanstead. . . . . . . . . . Q $^{2}$ | 2500 | 25) 00 |  |  |
| Castalia | Charlotte. . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {' }}$ | 10588 | 4000 |  |  |
| Castaway. | Simbury \& queen's. .N.B | 849 | 2.) 00 |  |  |
| Castile . | Renfrew, N.R........ 0 | 1600 | 2.500 |  |  |
| $\iota_{\text {Castleare }}$ | Marquette........... M | 1200 | 416 |  |  |
| Castlebar. | Drum'nd \& Arthabska, ( | 1048 | $\because 080$ |  | 125 |
| Castlederg | Peel. . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 9600 | 4000 |  |  |
| Castleford | Renfrew, s.R. ....... 0 | 6237 | 3.00 |  |  |
| Castleford Station. | Renfrew, S.R. ....... O | 71 25) | 4000 | 1200 |  |
| Cistlegar | Kootenay . . . . . . . . . B.C | 13800 | 6400 |  | 500 |
| Castlemore | Peel .... ... ........ 0 | 6278 | 2800 |  |  |
| Castlereagh | Colchester .......... | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| C'atalone. | South Cape Breton. N.. | 2200 | 2500 | 800 |  |
| Catalone Gut | South Cape Breton. . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 2200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Catalone Road | South Cape Bretoni. .N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cataract | P'eel............... 0 | 12557 | (60 00 |  | 501 |
| Catchacon | Peterborough, IV.R... 0 | ธ3 70 | 2800 |  |  |
| Cateville | Assa. East . . . . . . . Sask | 2350 | 2500 | 175 |  |
| Catheart | Brant. .............. 0 | 2118 | $9+00$ |  | 1000 |
| Caughnawaga | Laprairie\& Napierville.Q | 33543 | 13200 |  | 1000 |
| Caran. | Durham . ... ....... 0 | 18055 | 9600 |  | 1000 |
| Caveulish | Queen's ..... .... P.E.J | (6) 00 | 3200 |  |  |
| Cavignac | Bagot ........ ....... Q | 3845 | 2650 |  |  |
| Cawood | Pontiac . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 2300 | 25) 00 |  |  |
| Caxton. | Three R. \& St. Haurice.Q | 1150 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cazaville | Huntingdon .......... Q $^{\text {d }}$ | 26.515 | 10000 |  | 1000 |
| Cecebe | Parry sound ... ..... O | 2490 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cecil. | Humboldt . . . . S Sask | 3873 | 25. 00 | 400 |  |
| Cedar . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | Nanaimo............ $\mathrm{B.C}$ | 2399 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cedar Bridge. | Leeds. . . . ........... O | 400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cedar Camp | King's \& Albert. ....N. $B$ | 600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cedar Grove | Tork, C.R........... 0 | 11452 | 5200 |  | 500 |
| Cedar Hill | Lanark. N.R........... 0 | 4896 | 2.500 |  |  |
| a Late Waltham. \& R | d 1.5.06. c Including \$10 | . 10 nigh | llowance. |  |  |

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

## Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Cedar Lake | Digby. . . . . . . . . . .N.S | 3500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cedar Lake | Mackenzie. ........ Sask. | 1150 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cedar Mills | Peel . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cedars Station | Soulanges............. ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 2700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cedarville | Grey, E.R ........... 0 | 17073 | 6200 |  | 500 |
| Cedoux | Qu'Appelle. . . . . . . . Sask | 1476 | 2500 |  |  |
| Centennial. | Inverness .. .......N.N. | 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| ${ }_{6}$ Central | Frontenac. .. ...... 0 | 600 | 1041 |  |  |
| Central Arg | Yarmouth. ..........N.N | 13465 | 5800 |  | 500 |
| Central Bedeque | Prince . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 16310 | 6000 | 400 | 500 |
| Central Blissville. | Sunbury \& Queen's. .N.B | 13167 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| Central Cambridgt | Sunbury \& Queen's .N.B | 2118 | 2500 |  |  |
| Central Chebogue. | Yarmouth...........N.S | 3500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Central Clarence | Annapolis, . . . . . . . . . | 8780 | 2800 |  |  |
| Central Grove...... |  | 43 115 50 | c 3100 4800 | 500 | 500 |
| Central Haynesville | York .................. B | 2088 | 2500 |  |  |
| Central Keswick Ridge | York . . . . . . . . . . . N B | 1550 | 2500 |  |  |
| Central Kingselear. | York...............N. N | 4230 | 2500 |  |  |
| Central New Annan. | Colchester. . . . . . . . . N. S $^{\text {a }}$ | 4568 | 2500 |  |  |
| Central North River | Colchester. . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 1000 | 25.00 |  |  |
| Central Norton | King's et Albert . . . N. B | 1150 | 2500 |  |  |
| Central Onslow. | Colchester . . . . . . . . N. N . | 7097 | 3600 |  |  |
| Central Waterville | York ..............N.B | 1873 | 2500 |  |  |
| Central Wood Harbour. | Shelbume \& Queen's.N.S | 3144 | 2500 |  |  |
| Centre Acadie | Kent ................N.B | 3600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Centre Augusta | Grenville............. ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Centredale | Pictou.............. ${ }^{\text {N. }}$ S | 1125 | 2500 |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Centre Dumme | Peterboro, E.R...... O | 2600 | 1875 |  |  |
| Centre Hampton. | King's \& Albert. ...N. B | 18 ¢0 | 2500 |  |  |
| Centre Musquodoboit | Halifax............. $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ | 26552 | 3000 |  |  |
| Centreton. . . . . . . . . . | Northumberland, W.R.O | 18100 | 8100 | ... | 500 |
| Centreton. | King's \& Albert ...N.B | 450 | 2500 |  |  |
| Centre Village | Westmoreland ......N.B | 1225 | 2500 |  |  |
| Centreville. | Digby . . . . . . . . . . . . . N.S | 27475 | 10600 |  | 1000 |
| Centreville East. | Inverness . . . . . . . . . . <br> Maskinongè. . . . . . . | 9886 <br> 28 <br> 85 | 27 25 25 0 |  |  |
| Chaffey's Locks | Leeds ............ . . 0 | 36145 | 13200 |  | 1500 |
| Chamberlain. | Assa. West .. .....Sask | 16508 | 4400 |  | 500 |
| Chambers. | Lennox \& Addington. O | 3120 | 2500 |  |  |
| Chambers Sttlement. | King's \& Albert . . . . N. B | 400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Chambord. | Victoria. . . . . . . . . . N.B | 4000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Chambord Junction | Chicoutimi\& Saguenay. $Q$ | 16085 | 6600 |  | 500 |
| Champigny. | Quebec. . . . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {d }}$ | 6498 | 4000 |  |  |
| Chance Harbour | St. John ...........N. B | 4698 | 2500 |  |  |
| Chance Harbour | Pictou. . . . . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 1100 | 25 00 |  |  |
| Chandonnet. | Megantic.............. ? | 1033 | 2500 |  |  |
| Chandos. | Peterborough, E.R. ... 0 | 1273 | 2500 |  |  |
| Channell | Brome . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 4175 | 2500 |  |  |
| Chantelle | Montcalm . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Chantler. | Welland . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 10405 | 4900 |  | 250 |
| Chantry | Leeds................. 0 | 18292 | 8500 |  | 500 |
| Chaplin.. | Halifax...........N.S | 1450 | 2500 |  |  |
| Chapman | Hastings, E.R........O | - 6186 | 3600 |  |  |
| Chapman | Westmoreland ......N. B | 4296 | 2500 |  |  |
| Chapman Settlement | Cumberland. . . . . . . N. | 2690 | 2500 |  |  |
| Chard | Prescott . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 2367 | 2500 |  |  |
| Chapple. | Thunder Bay \& Rainy- River. ................ 0 | 1425 | 2500 |  |  |

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## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary <br> (based on revenue of previous yeur.) | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Charlecote | Durham ............. 0 | 2600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Charlemont | Lambton, W.R........O | 6550 | 2500 |  |  |
| Charlesbourg West | Quebec................ Q $^{\text {d }}$ | 3445 | 2500 |  |  |
| Charleston... | Brockville .. .... ...e ${ }^{0}$ | 12000 | 4400 |  | 500 |
| Charleston | Carleton . . . . . . . . . N. B | 1248 | 2500 |  |  |
| Charleston | Shelburne \& (Queen's. N.S | 4925 | 2500 |  |  |
| Charleville | Grenville............. . 0 | 2725 | 2500 |  |  |
| Charlos Cov | Guysborough. . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | 6525 | 2500 |  |  |
| Charlo Station | Restigouche......... N. B | 23765 | 9600 | 500 | 1000 |
| Charnwood. | King's............ P.E.I | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Charrington | Compton ... . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 925 | 2500 |  |  |
| Charteris., | Pontiac. . . . . . . . . . . . Q $_{\text {Q }}$ | 5693 | 3000 | 800 |  |
| Chartersville | Westmoreland... . . . N. B | 500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Chartrand | Russell .............. 0 | 3295 | 2500 |  |  |
| Chase Corne | Peterboro, E.R. ...... 0 | 9500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Chaswood. | Halifax . . . . . . . . . . . N.S. | 10914 | 5600 |  | 500 |
| Chatboro' | Argenteuil . . . . . . . . . . Q | 1875 | 2500 |  |  |
| Chater | Brandon. . . . . . . . . . . 1 | 18948 | 8200 |  | 500 |
| Chatfield | Dauphin...... ...... M | 4622 | 2500 |  |  |
| Chatillon.. | Yamaska ............ Q | 5864 | 2500 |  |  |
| Chatterton | Hastings, W.R........ O | 4133 | 2500 |  |  |
| Chaudiere Basin. | Lévis .... ............ Q | 5815 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| Chaudiere Curve | Lévis . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 21085 | 10000 |  | 1000 |
| Chaudiere Mills | Lévis . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 18976 | 6400 |  | う 00 |
| Chaudiere Station. | Lévis................ Q | 5125 | 2650 |  |  |
| Chaumont. | Lotbinière . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 2095 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cheadle | Calgary . . . . . . . . . . Alta | 10085 | 6200 |  | 500 |
| Cheam. | New Westminster ...B.C | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Chebogue Point. | Yarmouth .........N.S | 4100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cheddar | Victoria \& Heliburton. O | 2420 | 2500 |  |  |
| Chedoke | Wentworth.......... O | 4600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Chegogrin | Yarmouth . . . . . . . . N.S | 4800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Chellwood | Sask. . . . ......Sask | 6460 | 3200 |  |  |
| Chelmsfor | Northumberland ....N.B | 4665 | 2800 |  |  |
| Chelsea. | Lunenburg .............S | 3163 | 2500 |  |  |
| a. Chelsea Green | Middlesex, E.R. . $\mathrm{P}^{\text {P }} \mathrm{O}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Chelton | Prince............P.E.I | 1475 | 2500 |  |  |
| Chemical Road. | King's \& Albert ....N. B | 500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Chemin Taché | Témiscouata ......... | $12+51$ | 7800 |  | 500 |
| Cheney Settlement | King's \& Albert.. ...N゙. B | 625 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cheney Station. | Russell.......... . . . . 0 | 7309 | 3200 |  |  |
| Chenier | Wright................ Q | 2525 | 2500 |  |  |
| Chepstow | King's.... .......P.E.I | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Chepstow | Bruce, S.R. ...... ... O | 24191 | 9200 |  | 1000 |
| Chering | Qu'Appelle . . . . . . . Sask | 4660 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cherry field. | Lunenburg. . . . . . . N.S | 425 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Cherry field. | Westmoreland .......N. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 925 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cherry Grove | King's. . . . . . . . P.E.I | 955 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cherry Grove | Middlesex, E.R........ O | 2825 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cherry Hill | Lunenburg..........N.S | 4000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cherry Hill. | King's. ... ......P.E.I | 500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cherry River | Sherbrooke .......... Q | 5525 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cherry Vale.. | Sunbury \& Queen's...N. 13 | 2800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cherry Valley | Prince Edward. . . ..... O | 19900 | 9200 |  | 1000 |
| Cherry Valley Cherry Valley South | Queen's . . . . . . . . . P.E.E.I |  | 28 28 25 | 700 |  |
| Cherrywood ...... | Ontario, S.R. ........ 0 | 10000 | 4600 |  | 500 |
| Chester | Carleton ............N. B | 1125 | 2500 |  |  |
| Chesterfield | Oxford, N.R.......... O | 29082 | 11200 |  | 1000 |

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## APPENDIX D-Continued.

## Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous ! (car). | Forward Allow. ance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 8 cts. | S cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Chester Grant. | Lunenburg . . . . . . . N . S | 2075 | 2500 |  |  |
| Chester North | Drumind \& Arthabaska Q | 2000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Chesterwold. | Strathcona. . . . . . . . Alta | 6718 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cheticamp. | Inverness .... ......Ñ.S | 1600 | 2500 |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {d }}$ Chezacut. | Yale \& Cariboo ... . . B.C | 1500 | 208 |  |  |
| Chichester | Pontiac. . . . . . . . . . . 1 ? | 11436 | 4800 | 200 | 500 |
| Chickney. | Qu'Appelle. . . . . . . Sask | 2191 | 10200 |  | 1000 |
| Chicot. | Berthier...... ........ ? | 16221 | 7800 |  | 500 |
| ¢Chigwell | Strathcona......... Alta | 3170 | 416 |  |  |
| Chilcoten | Yale \& Cariboo. . . . . B. C | 16429 | 6300 |  | 500 |
| Chimney Comer | Inverness. . . . . . . . . N. $^{\text {S }}$ | (1) 05 | 2500 |  |  |
| a China Crek | Kootenay. . . . . . . . . B.C | 4200 | 625 |  |  |
| China Point | Queen's . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 2050 | 2500 |  |  |
| ¢Chipnan | Elmonton . . . . . . . . Alta | 5080 | 416 |  |  |
| Chipman's Brook | King's.... . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 959 | 2500 |  |  |
| Chipman's Corner. | King's. ............ . .N.S | 3.) 25 | 2.) 00 |  |  |
| Chippawa Hill. | Bruce, N.R.... . . . . . 0 | 71) 48 | 4400 |  |  |
| Chiselhurst. | Huron, S.R .......... 0 | 8198 | 3000 |  |  |
| Chisholm. | Prince Edward. . . . . . . 0 | 9450 | 3200 |  |  |
| Chiswick | Nipissing . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Clilorydormes | (Yaspé. . . . . . . . . . . - - | 7336 | c45 33 |  |  |
| Chocolate Cove | Charlotte.... ..... N. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 3500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Chortitz.. | Provencher. . . . . . . . . . M | 6860 | 3600 |  |  |
| Christian Island | Muskoka ............) | 6014 | 2500 |  |  |
| Christies | York ...............N. 1 3 | 1425 | 2500 |  |  |
| Christievill | Argenteuil .1........ ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 7480 | 2500 |  |  |
| Christina. | Middlesex, W. R........O | ${ }_{6} 240$ | 2800 |  |  |
| Christy s Lake | Lanark, S.R. . . . O | 2784 | 2500 |  |  |
| dChrysotile | Richmond \& Wolfe.... | 1000 | 208 |  |  |
| Church Hill | King's \& Albert.....N) ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 2000 | 2.) 00 |  |  |
| Churchill. | Prince...... . . . P. P. E.I | 1900 | 2500 | 5) 00 |  |
| Church Over | Shelburne \& Queen's. ${ }^{\text {N.S }}$ | 6264 | 2500 |  |  |
| Church Street. | 'King's.............. . Ň.S | 14603 | (i3 00 |  | 500 |
| Churchville | Peel... . . . . . . . . . . . . O $^{0}$ | 7594 | 3500 |  |  |
| Churchville | Pictou........... . .N.S | 2900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Chute aux Bletuets | Labelle.. : $\quad$ :. ...... ? | 5542 | 2500 |  |  |
| Chutes Peribonka. | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay ( | 27.20 | 2500 |  |  |
| Chute Ste, Ursule. | Maskinongé...... Q | 3550 | 2500 |  |  |
| City View | Carleton..............) | 12447 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| Clachan | Kent, E.R........ . . 0 | 22520 | 7000 |  | 510 |
| ${ }_{\text {a }}$ Clair | Humboldt. . . . . . . . . .ask | 2500 | 625 |  |  |
| Clairsaux de Bagot | Bagot. . . . . . . . . . . . . Q $^{2}$ | 6925 | 4200 |  |  |
| Clarvanx de Charlevoix. | Charlevoix......... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ? | 1903 | 2500 |  |  |
| Clairville... | Kent.......... ....N.13 | 2759 | 2500 |  |  |
| Clam Bay. | Halifax..... ... N.S | 2037 | 2500 |  |  |
| Clam Harbo | Halifax.... | 114.25 | 4200 |  |  |
| Clam Point. | Shelburne \& Queen's.N.S | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Clanbrassil. | Haldimand. . . . . . . . . . 0 | 14000 | 6800 |  | 5 00 |
| Clandeboye | Selkirk.............. M | 8345 | 3200 | 810 |  |
| Clanricarde | Peterborough, E.R.... 0 | 2827 | 2500 |  |  |
| Clapham | Megantic.............? | 2420 | 2500 | 500 |  |
| Clappison's Corners. | Wentworth.......... | 2350 | 2500 |  |  |
| clare.... | Wellington, N.R.....O | 600 |  |  |  |
| Claremont. | Cumberland.........N.S | 1988 | 2500 |  |  |
| Clarendon Station. | Frontenac ... | 15604 | 7000 |  | 510 |
| Clarendon Station. | Sunbury \& Queen's..N. P | 9700 | 3600 |  |  |
| Clareview. | Lemox \& Addington... O | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Clarina. | Peterborongh, E.R....U | 4873 | 2500 |  |  |

$d$ Opened 1-6-06.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24
APPENDIX D-Continued.
Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on recenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\$$ cts. | \$ cts. | $\$$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Clarkleigh | Dauphin.............. ${ }^{\text {M }}$ | 4145 | 2800 | 2250 |  |
| Clark's Corn | Sunbury \& Queen's. N. B | 1465 | 2500 |  |  |
| Clark's Crossing | Sask ............Sask | 5530 | 2500 |  |  |
| Clark's Road.... | South Cape Breton. . N.S | 1100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Clarksville. | Hants, ..............N.S | 7990 | 2800 |  |  |
| Clarktown. | Queen's. . . . . . . . . P.E. 1 | 2165 | 2500 |  |  |
| Clarkstown | Russell .. .... ........0 | 1325 | 2800 |  |  |
| Clarkville | York. .... . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {Pel }}$ | 1425 | 2500 |  |  |
|  | Prverness .............. | 1020 | 2500 |  |  |
| Clavering | Grey, NR........ . 0 | 12982 | 6600 |  | 500 |
| Clayton. ${ }^{\text {Clank }}$ | Comox-Atlin........ B.C | 7600 | 4900 |  | 250 |
| Clay Bank | Renfrew, S.R........ O | 5139 | 2500 |  |  |
| Clayton Cl -ar Lake | New Westminster... B.C | 12885 | 5100 |  | 250 |
| Clear Lake | Muskoka .... ....... 0 | 9606 | 3400 |  |  |
| $a$ Clear land | Lunenburg-. . . . . N. N | 1000 | 2083 |  |  |
| Clear Springs | King's. . . . . . . . . . P.E. I | 1275 | 2500 |  |  |
| Clear Springs | Provencher . . . . . . . . M | 1338 | 3800 |  |  |
| Clear View.. |  | 3960 | 2800 |  |  |
| Clearville. | Kent, E.R ......... O | 7370 | 3000 |  |  |
| Cleland Corne | Yarmouth.. .......N.S | 1325 3118 | 2500 2500 |  |  |
| Clermont | Prince.... ........ P.E.İ | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Clevelands | King's \& Albert. . . . . N. B | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Clifton | Gloucester.. ...... N. B | 7657 | 4400 | 300 | 500 |
| Clifton | Colchester......... . N. | 2785 | 2500 |  |  |
| Clinch's Mills | St. Johrı. . . . . . . . . . . . . B | 7521 | 3300 |  | 590 |
| Clinton | Queen's... ......P.E I | 4490 | 2500 |  |  |
| Clones | Sunbury \& Queen's . .N. B | 2875 | 2500 |  |  |
| Clontarf | Renfrew, S.R.......... 0 | 3300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cloudslee | Algoma, E.R. . . . . . . . O | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Clover Bar | Edmonton. . . . . . . . . Alta | 12920 | 5500 |  | 500 |
| Cloverdale | Colchester. . . . . . . . . N. N. | 200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cloverdale East. | Carleton.... . ... . . $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{B}$ | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cloverdale | Carleton . . . . . . . . N. B | 3225 | 2500 |  |  |
| Clover Hill | King's \& Albert. . ...N. B | 4525 | 2500 |  |  |
| Clover \alley | Bruce, S.R. . ...... O | 1100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Clover Yalley | New Westminster. . P.C | 4264 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cloverville | Antigonishe. . . . . . . .N. | 200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Club Landing | Kootenay ........... B.C | +1000 |  |  |  |
| Clumber. | Assa. East...........Sask | 3094 | 2500 |  |  |
| Clyde | Wentworth.. ..... ... 0 | 750 | 3800 |  |  |
| Clyde River | Queen's. . . . . . . . . . P.E. I | 4000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Clydes Corners | Huntingdon ........ 8 | 3321 | $2 \bar{j} 00$ |  |  |
| Clydesdale. | Peterborough, E.R... 0 | 7674 | 3000 |  |  |
| Clyde Statio | Queen's $\ldots . . .$. P.E.I | 700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Clydesvale. | Colchester....... | 976 | 2500 |  |  |
| Coady Settlement | Inverness. . . . . . . . . .N.S | 225 | 2500 |  |  |
| Coal Ranks. | Strathcona..... ... Alta | 2131 | 2500 | 200 |  |
| Coal Branch-Station | Kent. . . . . . . . . . . . . Ј. B | 11768 | 6500 | ¢ 522 | 500 |
| Coalburn | Pictou. . . . . . . . . . . . . S | ¢5 0 | 4600 |  | 500 |
| Coal Creek | Sunbury \& Queen's. N. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 7973 | 3500 | 500 |  |
| Coal Mines | Sunbury \& Queen's . N . B | 800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Coates' Mills | Kent................. $\mathbf{B}$ | 3495 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Cobble Hill | Middlesex, E.R. ....... 0 | 2100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Coburn | York. ..... . . . . . . N. B | $!1915$ | 5000 |  | 510 |
| Cucagne Cape | Kent..... . ........Nさ. $B$ | $\because 696$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Cochran's Lake ...... | South Cape Breton. N.S | 500 | 2500 |  |  |

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Si lary (ba, ed an rever ue of preicious year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allow ance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \& ets. | \$ cts. | \$ cts | \$ cts. |
| Coddle : Harbour | Guysborough .......N.S | 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Coffey's Corners | Huntingdon ....... in | 1450 | 2500 | $+00$ |  |
| Coffinscroft | Shelburne \& Queen's. ${ }^{\text {N }}$. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 2200 | 2.50 |  |  |
| Cognnagun River. |  | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Colbeck | Dufferin .... ........ 0 | 778 | 4500 |  |  |
| Colbert | Portnerif ..... ....... Q | 1769 | 2500 |  |  |
| Colchester | Essex, S.R...... . . . . 0 | 13659 | $4{ }^{2} 00$ |  | 250 |
| Cold Spring. | Dauphin.............. 1 I | 3416 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cold Springs | Northumberland, W.R.O | 17674 | 9000 |  | 1000 |
| Coldstream.. | Colchester- . . . . . . . N. | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Coldstream East | Carleton . ..........N.-B | 2498 | 2500 |  |  |
| Colebrook | Lennox \& Addington . O | 30939 | 9400 |  | 1000 |
| Cole Harbour | Guysborough. . . ...N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 7100 | 3600 |  |  |
| Cole Harbour Road. | Halifax ...... . . . . N.S | 200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cole Lake | Frontenac...... . . . 0 | 4900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Coleman Comer | King's \& Albert.....N. B | + 00 | 2500 |  |  |
| Coleman. | Alberta. . . . . . . . . Alta | 1, (6386 | ८406900 |  | 7500 |
| Colensu | Grey, N.R............ 0 | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Coleraine. | Peel .... ...... ....... 0 | 7005 | 2800 |  |  |
| Coleraine Station | Megantic ..... ...... $\mathrm{Q}^{\text {a }}$ | 119 9\% | 4069 | 175 | 250 |
| Coleridge. | Assa. West . ...... Alta | 6246 | 3200 |  |  |
| Cole's Island | Sunbury \& (queen's. N.B | 9488 | 6000 | 500 | 500 |
| Colgan.. |  | 7670 | 3500 |  |  |
| Colinville | Lambton, W.R....... O | $66^{58}$ | 3300 |  |  |
| College Bridge | Westmoreland ......N.B | 15759 | 8000 |  | 500 |
| College Grant. | Antigonishe. . . . . . . N.S | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Collegerille... | Antigonishe. . .......N.S | 2050 | 2500 |  |  |
| Collette | Northumberland. ...N.B | 1900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Collfielel | Pontiac.............. ( | 2700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Collin's Inle | Algoma, E.R. ........ 0 | 3045 | 13100 |  | 1250 |
| Colpitts... | King's \& Albert.....N.B | 3578 | 2500 |  |  |
| Colquhoun | Dundar. . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 4968 | 2500 |  |  |
| Colquitz | Vancouver.... . . ..B.C | 11568 | 5400 |  | 500 |
| Colwell. | Simeor, S.R. ......... 0 | 3505 | 2500 |  |  |
| Colwood. | Nanamı . . . . . . . . . . B.C | 3000 | 25) 00 |  |  |
| Comean's Hill | Yarmouth . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 2350 | 2500 |  |  |
| Comeauri | Digby ..... .........N.S | 95 | 4200 |  |  |
| Comet. | Essex. S.R............ 0 | 3200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Comin's. Mill | Compton . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 3000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Commanda.. | Parry Sound ......... 0 | 10489 | 7000 | 1100 | 500 |
| Commercial Cross | King's . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 4400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Como. | Vaudreuil . . . . . . . . . . ? | 21236 | 9200 |  | 1000 |
| Compton Station | Compton . . . . . . . . . . . ? | 14225 | 4700 |  |  |
| Conboyville. | Brant..... .... . .... 0 | 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Concession. | Digby . . . . . . . . . . . . N. S | 11120 | 3800 |  |  |
| Concord | Pictou............... N. S | 700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Concord | York, C.R............ 0 | 15391 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| Condie. | Assa. West......... Sask | 33996 | 12000 |  | 1000 |
| Condon Settlement. | King's . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 700 | 25 00 |  |  |
| Coningsly . | Wellington, S.R...... O | 3365 | 2500 |  |  |
| Conjuring Creek. | Stratheona...... .. Alta | 6128 | 3400 |  |  |
| Connaught. | Dundas . . . . . . . . . . . 9 O | 2525 | 2500 |  |  |
| Connell. | Carleton $\ldots$.........n. B | 5779 | 2950 |  |  |
| Comnor. | Simimeoe, S.R........... O | 14914 | 6600 |  | 500 |
| Connor. | Victoria ..... .....N.B | 17728 | 8000 |  | 500 |
| Comn's Mills | Cumberland. ........N.S | 15964 | 3000 |  |  |
| Conover | Dufferin ............. 0 | 30.96 | 2500 |  |  |
| Conquerall Banks. | Luneuhurg. . . . . . . . . N.S | 4100 | 2500 |  |  | $b$ Including $\$ 16$ night allowance.

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## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accocating Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continuel.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenne. | Salary flased on revenue of pretious yeur). | Forward Allow. ance. | R + nt Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | S cts. | S cts. | \$ cts. | \& cts. |
| Conquerall Mills. | Lunenburg .... . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | $3 \pm 23$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Conroy ... | Perth, S.K......... 0 | T00 | 2500 |  |  |
| Conway | Lemnox \& Addington . 0 | $1+200$ | 7200 60 |  | 500 509 |
| Conway Station | Prince . $\quad .$. . . . . . . . P. E. I | $66^{9} 42$ | 4700 |  | 250 |
| Concoocache |  | ${ }^{1} 00$ | 2500 |  |  |
| $a$ Cooking Lake. | Strathcona. . . . . . . Alta | 4319 | 2291 |  |  |
| Cook's Brook. | Halifax . . ...... .N. . | 54.24 | 2800 |  |  |
| Cook's Core | truysborough .......N.S | 3292 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cook's Creek | Selkirk . . . . . . . . . . . . M | 7765 | 4000 |  |  |
| Cookville | Westmoreland. ......̃.B | 1995 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cooper'.: | Hastings, E.R. . . . . . O | 11. 40 | 4000 | 400 |  |
| Cooper ${ }^{\circ}$ F Fall | Ontario, N.R......... ${ }^{\circ}$ | 4691 | 4800 |  |  |
| Copenthagen | Elgin, E. K. . . . . . . . 0 | 79 | 3600 |  |  |
| Cope's Falls. | Victoria \& Haliburton 0 | 1325 | 2500 |  |  |
| Copley | Souris.... ${ }_{\text {a }}$......... M | 3000 | 3000 |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Copp }}$ | Renfrew, S.R......... O | 828 | 726 |  |  |
| Copper field | Megantic ........... I? | 300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Copper Lake | Antigonishe........ N. N | 35.23 | 2500 |  |  |
| Coquitlan | New Westminster . ${ }^{\text {a B.C }}$ | 1798 | 11200 |  | 1000 |
| Coral. ${ }^{\text {C Corbeil }}$ | Northumberland, W.R.O | $2: 30$ | 2500 |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {* Corbeil }}$ Corlertit | Nipissing. . . . . . . . . . . . $\mathrm{N}_{\text {O }}^{\text {Digby }}$ | 10 <br> 500 <br> 50 <br> 10 | 2500 250 |  |  |
| Corle tt | Hurn, E.ß. | 6910 | 3600 |  |  |
| Corbin | Huntingdon ........ 12 | 5250 | 2500 | 500 |  |
| Corbyvill | Hastings, E.R........ . ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | $213{ }^{25}$ | 8000 |  | 500 |
| Cordora | Marquette ...... . . M | 2352 | 2500 |  |  |
| Corey. | Sunbury \& Queen's ..N.B | 1100 | 1365 | - |  |
| +Corkery | Carleton............. ${ }^{\mathbf{O}}$ | 2865 | 2500 |  | . .... |
| Cork Station | York. . . . . . . . . . . . . B | 3807 | 2500 |  |  |
| Corliss. | Stanstead . . . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 2300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cormac | Renfrew, S. R . . . . . . 0 | 3000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cormier's Co | Westmoreland. .....N.B | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cormier Yillage. | Westmoreland ....N. | 2365 | 2500 |  |  |
| Commierville... | Kent. ................. $\mathbf{B}$ | 3000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Comell. | Oxford, S.R.......... O | 15500 | 7600 |  | 500 |
| Corner of the Beach | Gaspé. $Q$ | 13670 | **7400 |  | 500 |
| Corn-SIIll | King's \& Albert ....N. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 6375 | 2500 |  |  |
| Curnwall. | ? ${ }^{\text {ceen's.. . . . . . . . P.E.I }}$ | 8021 | 4200 |  |  |
| Cornwall Centre | Stormont. . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 4600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cormation | Victoria... ......N. B | $1+00$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Corravill | King's........... P.E.I | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Corris | Richmond \& Wolfe... Q | 3725 | 2750 |  |  |
| Corson's siding | Victoria \& Haliburton.0 | 10510 | 9400 | 833 | 1000 |
| Corwhin.. ${ }_{\text {Cortiz Island. }}$ | Wellington, S. R .....) | 9925 <br> 24 <br> 20 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| Coxtigan | Victoria ....... . . . . . B | 42 625 | 25 00 |  |  |
| Coste.. | Mackenzie... .... Sask | 3900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Coteau Station | Soulanges............. 1 I | 31899 | 15600 |  | 1500 |
| Cote des Corbeil.. | Two Mountains ......Q | 2175 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cute des N Neiges. | Jacques Cartier . . . . . . ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | 37520 | 14800 |  | 1500 |
| Cote des Neiges West | Jacques Cartier. ...... ? | 10425 | 2500 |  |  |
| Coute desaPerron. | Laval..... ........ () | 1550 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cite Double. | Two Mountains . . . . . Q | 2550 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cote des Peres Coite's Mlill | Quebec . ${ }^{\text {Pra }}$. .. ? | 19992 | 6800 |  | 500 |
| Corte s Mills Cote Rouge | Richmond \& Wolfe.... | 1845 | 2500 |  |  |
| a Opened 1-8.05. b Cl +Late West Huntley. | 10-05. c Opened 15-12-05. | ${ }^{\text {* Late }} \mathbf{G}$ | it. **Incl | ding \$20 n | ht duty |

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (lased on reienue ot precious y(ar). | Forward Allow. ance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. |  | s cts. | \$ |
| Côte St. Emmanuel | Soulanges............. Q | 7118 | 2500 |  |  |
| Côte St. Joseph. | Richmond \& Wolfe.... | 2450 | 2500 |  |  |
| Côte St. Léonard | Laval................ | 300 | 2500 | .. |  |
| Côte St. Louis | Maisonneuve.......... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | § |  |  |  |
| Côte St. Michel. | Laval.................. Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 3173 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cote St. Pierre.. |  | 8606 | 3600 |  |  |
| Côte St. Thėrèse. | Laprairie\& Napierville. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 3000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Côte St. Vincent. Côte Visitation. | Two Mountains ....... Q Maisonneuve......... . | 1360 8064 | 2500 2800 |  |  |
| Cotham ....... | Assa. East.......... . . ${ }_{\text {ask }}$ | 2570 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cotswold | Wellington, N.R....... 0 | 5644 | 3000 |  |  |
| Cottesloe. | Peterborough, E.R....O | 3702 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cottonwoorl | Assa. West..........Sask | 4213 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cottonwood. | Yale \& Cariboo ... . B.C | 9659 | 2500 |  |  |
| Coughlan | Northumberland.... N . B | 4442 | 2500 |  |  |
| Coulee | Assa. West......... Sask | 7085 | 3400 | 400 |  |
| Coulomb | Dorchester . . . . . . . . . . Q | 5292 | 3600 |  |  |
| Coulson | Sinncoe, N.R.......... $\mathrm{O}^{\text {a }}$ | 12097 | 3000 |  |  |
| Coulter. | Souris ............ .Man | 12819 | c52 90 | 1000 |  |
| Coultervale | Souris........ ........ M | 3623 | 2600 |  |  |
| Country Harbour | Guysborough. . . . . . .N. | 8046 | 64100 |  |  |
| Courtice. | Durham............... 0 | 8800 | 4400 |  |  |
| Cousineau | Wright................ ${ }^{\text {U }}$ | 2895 | 2500 |  |  |
| Coutts. | Alta.. . . . . . . . . . . . Alta | 11591 | 5800 |  | 250 |
| Couttsville | Nipissing . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 28.50 | 2500 |  |  |
| a Couturval | Rimouski ..............) | 4625 | 1875 |  |  |
| Covehead R | Queen's..... ...... P.E.I | 850 | 2500 |  |  |
| Coventry. | Peel... ........... $\mathbf{U}$ | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Coverdale | King's \& Albert. ....N.B | 2300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cove Rcad | Colchester ....... . .N.s | 8600 | ¢4100 |  |  |
| Covey Hill | Huntingdon ..... . . . . $Q$ | 6820 | 3200 |  |  |
| Cowal. | Elgin, W. R. . . . . . . . . O | 8215 | 4100 |  | 250 |
| Cowan Cr | Gloncester. . .. .....N. B | 2750 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cowan's. | Huntingdon . . . . . . . . Q $_{\text {Q }}$ | 2420 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cow Bay | Halifax.............N.S | 2000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cowichan Lake | Nanaimo ............ B.C | 4965 | 3000 |  |  |
| Cowichan Station | Nanaimo.... ... .B.C | 27178 | 9400 |  | 1000 |
| Coxby | H umboldt.......... . Sask | 2200 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Coxhearh | South Cape Breton. N.S | 3850 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cox's Point | Sunbury \& Queen's.. N. B | 2421 | 2500 |  |  |
| c Crabtree Mills. | Joliette $\ldots$....... $\quad$ B | 1200 | 208 |  |  |
| Cracroft | Comux-Atlin... ....B.C | 12234 | 2500 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Craigie }}$ Craig | Strathcona. ........ . Alta | 1400 | 2291 3400 |  |  |
| Craigleith | Grey, E.R . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 79 78 | 3200 |  |  |
| Craigmore. | Inverness . . . . $\quad$. . . N. $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ | 750 | 2500 |  |  |
| Craigsholme | Wellington, N.R ......O | 2496 | 2500 |  |  |
| Craig's Road Station | Lévis . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 3600 | 3600 | 1800 |  |
| Craigvale | Simcoe, S. R. . . . . . . . . O | 21338 | 10200 |  | 1000 |
| Crampton | Middlesex, N. R. . . . . . . 0 | 11845 | 5800 |  | 500 |
| Cranberry | Megantic..... .... .. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2482 | 2.50 |  |  |
| Cranbourne | Dorchester............8 | 2017 | 2500 |  |  |
| Crandall Road. | Inverness. . . . . . . . N. | 1500 | 2500 | ...... |  |
| Crane Lake | Assa. West. . . . . . . . Sask | 17795 | 7500 | . . . . | 500 |
| Cranston ...... | Haldimand .... .....O | 5276 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cranton Section. | Inverness..............S | 3182 | 2500 |  |  |

§ For Revenue, etc., see Appendix C unrler Montreal Sub-offices, etc. a Opened 1-10-05. b Includin $\$ f i$ night allowance. $\quad c$ Including $\$ 12.90$ night allowance of which $9 n c$. is arrears. c Opened $16-0 \|$ d Opened 1-8-05.

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## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

$a$ Late Sinclair. $\quad$ Opened 20-9-05. + Opened 1-3-06. $d$ Including 13 cts . arrears forward ${ }^{\prime}$ * Including s 44 night allowance. SCredit for new office not yet opened. b Opened 10-10-05. it Closed 31-3-06. ${ }^{* * *}$ For Revenue, etc., see A ppendix C, under Hamilton subotfices. $\ddagger$ Including \$6 night allowance. 24-D3

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accouxting Post Office:-Revenue, Salaries and Allowanc.s-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue | Salary rbased on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\delta$ cts. | \$ cts. | S cts. | \$ cts. |
| Crow's Nest | Kootenay. . . . . . . . B.C | 16:00 | 4550 |  | 250 |
| Croydon | Addington \& Lennox . 0 | 10060 | 3800 |  |  |
| Cruickshan | Grey, N.R........... 0 | 2300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Crumlin. | Middlesex, E.F ...... O | 9036 | 3800 |  |  |
| §Crystal Beach | Welland.... ......... . 0 | 25805 | 3600 |  |  |
| Crystal Falls.. | Argenteuil .............Q | 5200 | 3000 |  |  |
| Crystal Spring. | Assa. East. . . . . . . . . Sask | 5426 3780 | 2500 27 50 |  |  |
| Culloden | Oxford, S.R.......... 0 | 18383 | 7000 |  | 500 |
| Culloden | Digby ... ........N.S. | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cullton. | Renfrew, S. R . . . . . . . . 0 | 3500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Culross. | Macdonald.. . . . . . . . . . M | 11500 | 5400 |  | 500 |
| Cultus. | Norfolk................ 0 | 11850 | 5500 |  | 500 |
| Cumberland Bay | Sunbury \& Queen's. .N.B | 14906 | $6+00$ | 1000 | 500 |
| $\dagger$ Cumberland. | Queen's .......... P. P.E.I | 740 | 833 |  |  |
| Cumberland House | Mackenzie . . . . . . . . Sask | 4538 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cumberland Mills | Peauce............... ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 3840 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cumberland Point. | Sunbury \& Queen's. .N.B | 1298 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cummings' Cove. | Charlotte..........N. $\mathrm{B}^{\text {P }}$ | 2350 | 2.500 |  |  |
| Cumming's Mountain | Pictou... ${ }^{\text {S }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ N. S | 1100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cumniock. | Wellington, S.R....... ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 5000 3800 | 2500 2500 |  |  |
| a Cupar | Assa. West........ . Sask | 71815 | +9800 |  | 500 |
| 6 Curnow. | Yale \& Cariboo ..... B.C | 4900 | 1042 |  |  |
| Currieburg. | York....... .. N.B | 3071 | 2500 |  |  |
| Currie's Crossing | Oxford, S.R........... 0 | 10341 | 4400 |  | 500 |
| Curry Hill. | Glengarry V.......... $_{\text {O }}^{0}$ | 1650 | 2500 |  |  |
| Curryville. | King's \& Albert. ....N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 4675 | 2500 |  |  |
| Curt Hill | Assa. East .......Sask Peterborough, W. | 500 1250 | 2500 2500 |  |  |
| Curve Lal Curzon | Peterborough, W. R.... O Humboldt. ........Sask | 1250 <br> 57 <br> 15 | 25 2500 2500 |  |  |
| Cushendall | Frontenac. ........... 0 | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cushing.. | Argenteuil. . .......... ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 21769 | 8100 | 3600 | 500 |
| Cut Bank | Alta............... Alta | 31.38 | 2850 |  |  |
| Cuthbert | Lambton, W.R........O | 2389 | 2500 |  |  |
| c Cut Knif | Sask ........ . Sask | 6275 | 1667 |  |  |
| Cymbria. | Queen's.... . . . P.E.I | 2225 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cypress............. . . ... | Assa. West..........Sask | 1920 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dacre. | Renfrew, S.K......... 0 | 19155 | 8800 | 2800 | 500 |
| Dacotah.. | Macdonald............. M | 4935 | 2300 |  |  |
| Daigle. | Victoria........... $N^{\text {V }} \mathrm{B}$ | 1867 | 2500 |  |  |
| $e$ Dale. | Durham . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 2875 | 1458 |  |  |
| Dale | King's...... . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 2226 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dalesboro' | Assa East. . . . . . . . Sask | 1200 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Dalesville. | Argenteuil.. .......... ${ }^{\text {? }}$ | 14075 | 6000 | 1100 | 500 |
| Dalhousie East | King's . . . . . . . . . . . . N. | 11073 | 4800 | 1200 | 500 |
| Dalhousie Junction | Restigouche.........N.B | 8488 | 4400 | 300 |  |
| Dalhousie Lake. ... | Lanark, N.R...... ....O | 6013 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dalhousie Mills. | Glengarry . . . . . . . . . 0 | 7230 | 4200 |  |  |
| Dalhousie Road. | Lumenburg. . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {S. }}$ S | 8599 | 2800 | 300 |  |
| Dalhousie Settlement. | Picton................N.S | 3715 | *31 00 |  |  |
| Dalhonsie Station.. | Soulanges. . . . . . . . . Q $_{\text {Q }}$ | 32430 | 12000 |  | 1000 |
| Dalhousie West. | Amnapolis...........N.S | 3579 | +2500 |  |  |
| Dalibaire. .... . | Rimouski.. . . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 11087 | **64 00 |  | 500 |

$b$ Opened 1-11-05, closed 1-4-06
S Summer office. ${ }^{*}$ Including $\$ 6$
Including $\$ 12$ night allowance.
c Opened 1-11. 05 .
d Late Dalrymple. e Re-opened 1-12-05.

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## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Nox-Accourting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowanes-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (bassd on rегепие of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \& cts. | \$ cts. | s cts. | \$ cts. |
| Dalkeith. | Glengarry: . . . . . . . . . 0 | 18655 | 9500 |  | 1000 |
| Dalling | Shefford.... ..... ... Q | 1875 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dalmeny | Russell. . ${ }^{\text {C.i....... } 0}$ | 11870 | 4400 |  |  |
| Dalrymple | Victoria \& Haliburton. 0 | 7859 | 3000 | 300 |  |
| Dalston... | Simicoe, N.R.......... 0 | 14453 | 6600 |  | 500 |
| Daly. | Brandon .............. M | 1109 | 2500 |  |  |
| Damascus | Wellington, N.R...... O | 89.95 | 4400 |  |  |
| Damascus |  | 550 6250 | 2500 3600 | 1400 |  |
| a Dam Creek. | Algoma, W.R......... 0 | 10190 | 2083 | 1400 |  |
| cDana...... | Humboldt. . . . . . . . . Sask | 8410 | 1041 |  |  |
| Danesville. | Shelburne \& (queen's. ${ }^{\text {N }}$.S | 600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Danford La | Pontiac. ............. $Q$ | $11 \pm 70$ | 4200 | 300 |  |
| Danforth. | York, C.R............. 0 | 2785 | 2500 |  |  |
| Daniel. | Sunbury \& Queen's..N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 3400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Daniston | Russell................. 0 | 3623 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dante. | Kent, E.R ... ...... 0 | 8296 | 4400 |  |  |
| Danvers | Digby . . ..... ..N.S | 2694 | 2500 |  |  |
| Danvers | Marquette.... . . . . . . M | 3525 | 2500 |  |  |
| D'Aanville | Carleton. ...... . . . . B | 700 900 | 833 250 |  |  |
| Darcyville | Lanark, S. R............ 0 | 500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Darling Lake | Tammouth.......... N. S | 3200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Darling Road | Haldimand ........... 0 | 19970 | 8800 |  | 500 |
| Darlington | Durhain ........... 0 | 8969 | 6600 |  | 500 |
| Darlington.. | Queen's . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 4895 | 2500 | 800 |  |
| Darnley | Prince . $\because$. ${ }^{\text {. }}$. . . . . P.E.I | 7168 | 3500 |  |  |
| Darrell. | Kent, E.R........... 0 | 2251 | 2500 |  |  |
| D'Artagna | Lévis.................. Q | 1885 | 2850 | 300 |  |
| Dartford.. | Northumberland, E. R.O | 7835 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| Dartmoor. | Tictoria \& Haliburton. O | 2557 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dartville. | Colchester.......... ${ }^{\text {N.S }}$ | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Daryeau. | Lévis.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 4120 | 2500 |  |  |
| Davidson. | Pontiac................. $Q$ | 19461 | 4200 |  |  |
| bDavidson Hill | Shefford .... ........ Q | 3833 | 1458 |  |  |
| Davin | Qu'Appelle ........ . Sask | 1145 | 2500 |  |  |
| Davis | King's \& Albert.... N. B | 2200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Davisburg | Calgary .......... Alta | 1047 | 5500 |  | 500 |
| Davis Mill | Renfrew, N.R......... 0 | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Davison Stree | King's ............ N.S | 600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dawn Mills. | Kent, E.R.......... 0 | 11113 | 5200 |  | 500 |
| Dawn Valley | Lambton, W.R. . . . . 0 | 3421 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dawson | Russell. . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 2525 | 3400 |  |  |
| Dawson Settlement. | King's \& Albert. . . . . . . B | 2613 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dawsonville | Restigouche.... ..N.B | 1125 | 2500 |  |  |
| Day Mills . . | Algoma, E.R.........O | 10718 | 5800 |  | 500 |
| Day's Corner | King's \& Albert. ....N.B | 400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dayspring... | Lunenburg .... ......... | 7500 | 3000 |  |  |
| Dayton.... | Yarmouth.... ......N.S | 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| 1ayton | Algoma, E.R ......... O | $3 \pm 10$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Deacon. | Renfrew, N.R......... 0 | 1225 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dead Creek. | Frontenac ............ 0 | 4200 | 3000 |  |  |
| Dead Moose Lake | Humboldt ......... Sask | 11980 | 6400 | 425 | 500 |
| Deadwood ..... | Yale \& Cariboo. . . . . B.C | 1500 | 2750 |  | 5 |
| Dean. | Halifax...............N.S | 6950 | 3000 | 300 |  |
| Deans | Haldimand. . . . . . . . . O | 1950 | 2500 |  |  |
| Debay Cove | Halifax............... ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 3198 | 2500 |  |  |
| Deblois Station | Prince . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 2496 | 2500 |  |  |
| DeCewsville | Haldimand ........... 0 | 16500 | 7000 |  | 500 |
| $a$ Opened 1-9-05. $\quad$ ¢ Opened 1-12-05. $\quad$ c Opened 1-2-06. + Opened 1-3-06. |  |  |  |  |  |

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Flectoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allow. ance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| De Clare. | Marquette .. . . . . . . . . . M | 4902 | 2500 |  |  |
| Deemerton | Bruce, S.R. . . . . . . . . O | 9350 | 4600 |  | 500 |
| Leep Brook | Annapolis..........N.S. | 23627 | 9200 | 300 | 1000 |
| Deep Cove | South Cape Breton. .N.S | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Deepdale. | Inverness. ... ......N.S | 700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Deerbrook. | Essex, N.R..... ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 2275 | 2500 |  |  |
| Deerfield <br> Deerhurst |  | 5526 8227 | 28 3600 00 |  |  |
| Deer Lake | Victoria \& Haliburton. O | 1616 | 2500 |  |  |
| Deer Lodge | Humboldt . . . . . . . . Sask | 2440 | 2500 |  |  |
| Deer Park. | Kootenay . . . . . . . . . . B.C | 5170 | 2500 |  |  |
| Deerville. | Carleton ....... . . N. B | 1545 | 2500 |  |  |
| Deerwood | Macdonald.. .. .... M | 3500 | 3000 |  |  |
| Dee Side. | Bonaventure . . . . . . . . Q | 800 | 2500 |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {b DeGrassi Point }}$ | Simeor, S.R.......... 0 | 10700 | 3600 |  |  |
| De Gros Marsh. | King's. . . . . . . . . . . P. E. I | 1950 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Delagrave. | Montmagny . . . . . . . . Q | 8588 | 4400 |  |  |
| $b$ Delamarre | Megantic. . . . . . ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 1000 | 625 |  |  |
| Delap's Cove. | Annapolis. . . . . . . . . N.S | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dellaten | King's. . . . . . . . . . . N.S | 3850 | 2850 |  |  |
| Dell... | Assa. West... ... Sask | ${ }^{50} 00$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Dell's Corners.. | Annapolis. . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 5226 | 2750 |  |  |
| Delmas. | Sask...... .. .. .Sask | $\dagger 1200$ |  |  |  |
| Delmer. | Oxford, S.R.... . . . . O | 8930 | 3600 |  |  |
| Delnorte | Strathcona... ...... Alta | 19457 | 2500 |  |  |
| Deloro. | Hastings, W.R........O | 11732 | 7750 |  | 500 |
| Delta. | New Westminster ...B.C | 4953 | 2500 |  |  |
| Demeules | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay Q | 8763 | 4000 |  |  |
| Demorestvil | Prince Edward ....... 0 | 20000 | 7700 | 1400 | 500 |
| Dempsey. | Brandon..... ........ M | 600 | 2500. |  |  |
| $b$ Denholin | Sask. .... .....Sask | 3600 | 625 |  |  |
| Denison's Mills. | Richmond \& Wolfe....Q | 6100 | 3700 |  |  |
| Denman Island | Comox Atlin . . . . . . B. C | 11334 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| Dennington | Assa. East.. . . . . . . Sask | 750 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dennistown. | Inverness . . . . . . . . N.S | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Densmore's Mill | Hants .............. $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ | 1630 | 2500 |  |  |
| Denver. | Guysborough .......N.S | 3100 | *31 00 |  |  |
| Dequen | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay ( | 14265 | c54 00 |  | 500 |
| De Ramsey | Joliette . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 4000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Derby | Northumberland ... N. B | 9268 | 3000 |  |  |
| Derby Mills | Grey, N.R. . . . . . . . . 0 | 625 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dereham Centre | Oxford, S.R........ 0 | 6296 | 2800 |  |  |
| Dermid. | Th'nder Bay\& Rainy R.O | 2285 | 2500 |  |  |
| Deroche.. | New Westminister. . B.C | 16968 | 4000 | 900 |  |
| Derrynane | Wellngton, N.R.... 0 | 1750 | 2500 |  |  |
| Derryville. | Ontario, N.R.......... O | 4800 | 2800 |  |  |
| $d$ Derry West | Peel . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 1258 | 833 |  |  |
| Derwent | Middlesex, E.R....... O | 9250 | 4000 |  |  |
| De Sable | Queen's............P.E.I | 5492 | 2500 |  |  |
| Desaulniers | Nipissing. . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 1251 | 2500 |  |  |
| Deschambault Station | Portneuf. . . . . . . . . . Q | 3429 | 2500 |  |  |
| Deschênes Mills. | Wright.. ............. Q | 8554 | 3200 |  |  |
| Desert Lake | Frontenac ............ 0 | 3307 | 2510 |  |  |
| $a$ Deshaies | Nicolet . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 4959 | 2083 |  |  |
| Desjorlais. | Edmonton . ....Alta | 3545 | 2500 |  |  |
| Desmond. | Lennox \& Addington. 0 | 2375 | 2500 |  |  |
| Detlor ......... | Hastings, E.R . . . . . . O\| | 18039 | 6400 |  | 500 |
| a Re-opened 1-3-06. b O ance. $\dagger$ Credit for new office | -4-06. $\quad c$ Including $\$ 2$ nig t opened. $\quad d$ Opened 1-9-0 | t allowan | ce. *nclu | ding $\$ 6 n$ | t allow- |

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## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | ${ }_{1}$ Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward <br> Allow ance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Devils Lake. | Mackenzie...... ...Sask | 3633 | 3000 |  |  |
| Devizes. | Middlesex, E.R.. . . . . O | 4950 | 3200 |  |  |
| Devon. | Halifax.......... . . . N.S | 2248 | 2500 |  |  |
| DeWinton | Calgary............ . Alta | 18031 | 5500 | 2800 | 250 |
| Dewittville | Huntingdon . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | $2 \pm 47$ | 12000 | 700 | 1000 |
| De Wolfe. | Charlotte ..........N.B | 5508 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dexter | Elgin, E.R. . . . . . . . . . $\mathrm{O}^{\text {a }}$ | 4135 | 3000 |  |  |
| Diamond. | Carleton . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 3025 | 2500 |  |  |
| Diamond | Pictou . . . . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 2763 | 2500 |  |  |
| c Dickson | Strathcona. ........ Alta | 12.6 | 1041 |  |  |
| Dieppe | St. John's \& Iberville... Q | 2073 | 2500 |  |  |
| Diligent River | Cúmberland. . . . . . .N.S | 16000 | 6800 |  | 500 |
| Dillon Prrt. <br> Dillonton | Parry Sound $\qquad$ | 17.23 | 2500 |  |  |
| d Dillonton Dingwall.. | Nrome Cape Breton and | 543 | 416 |  |  |
|  | Victoria.......... M .S | 4135 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dingwell's Mills | King's.... .... . . . P. P. I | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dinorwic....... | Thunder Bay \& Rainy River. .............. 0 | 253 4o | ††183 00 |  | 1500 |
| Dinton | Calgary ............ Alta | 5744 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dinwondie | Strathcona.. . . . . . . Alta | 13551 | 3500 | §8 84 |  |
| Dipper Harbour. | St. John.............N. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 1525 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dipper Harbour, West | St. John.......... ..N. B | 1575 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dirleton. | Carleton............... . 0 | 5902 | 4000 |  |  |
| Dixie | Peel . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . O | 15501 | 7200 |  | 500 |
| Dixon | Stormont..... ; ..... O | 13118 | 5000 |  |  |
| Dixon. | Sunbury \& Queen's..N.B | 6092 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dixon's Corners | Dundas . . . . . . . . . . . O | 13326 | 7150 | 1200 | 500 |
| Dobson's Corner | Westmoreland......N.B | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Doctor's Brook | Antigonishe........N.S.S | 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Doe Lake. | Parry Sound . . . . . . . . 0 | 4070 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dog Creek | Yale \& Cariboo . . . . B.C | 6718 | 5000 | 800 | 500 |
| Dog Creek | Dauphin ........ M | 925 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dogherty. | Sumbury \& Queen's..N.B | 1585 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dog Pound | Calgary:........ . Alta | 15780 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| Dolbeau. | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 6205 | 2800 |  |  |
| Dollar..... | York, C.R.......... 0 | 3300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dominion No. 4. | South Cape Breton. . $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ | 29795 | 14500 |  | 1500 |
| $b$ Dominion No. 6 Dominionville | South Cape Breton..N.S | 202 2.5 | $\begin{array}{r}50 \\ -900 \\ \hline 00\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Dominionville Doinremr | Glengarry ............. O | $\begin{array}{r}13518 \\ 80 \\ \hline 80\end{array}$ | 7900 +400 |  | 750 |
| + Doınville | Grenville.... . .......... 0 | 880 880 |  |  |  |
| Don. | York, S.R............. . 0 | 9820 | 2800 |  |  |
| Donaldson | Frontenac . . . . . . . . 0 | 3902 | 2500 |  |  |
| Donaldston | Queen's.............P.E. ${ }^{\text {P. }}$ | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Uoncaster | Conipton.. ............Q | 80 16 | 2500 |  |  |
| Donegal | Perth, N.R. .. . .... 0 | 12700 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| Donegal | King's \& Albert. . . . N. B | 200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dongola | Victoria \& Haliburton. O | 2123 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dongola | Assa. East. . . . . . . . Sask | 18.5 | 2500 |  |  |
| Donnybrook | Pictou ... .........N.S | 1248 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dora. | Strathcona......... . Alta | 6350 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dorchester Crossing | Westmoreland ...... .N.B | 2650 | 2500 | 500 |  |
| Dorenlee | Strathcona.........Alta | 2990 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dorking | Wellington, N.R .... O | 4816 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dorland. | Lennox \& Addingten. O | 13857 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| Dorn Ridge | York. --. . . . . . . . . .N. B | 1946 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dorval.. | Jacques Cartier . . . . . . Q | 22545 | $8+00$ |  | 500 |

$d$ Closed 1-9-05. : $b$ Opened 1-1-06. $c$ Opened 1-2-06. e Including 10c. arrearsforward. + Closed 15-2-0ts ; re-opened 1-4-06. $+\dagger$ Including $\$ 18$ night duty. § Including 8tc.arrears forward allowance.

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allow. ance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Dorval Station | \|Jacques Cartier ....... Q | 11113 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| Doucettville | Vigby ... . . . . . . . . . N. | 4592 | 2500 |  |  |
| Douglas | York : .................N.B | 3650 | 2500 |  |  |
| Douglasburg | Laprairie \& Napierville. Q | 2400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Douglasfield .... Douglas Harbour | Northumberland ....N.B <br> Sunbury \& Queen's .N.B | 650 4123 | 2500 27 27 |  |  |
| Douglas Harbou <br> Douglas Lake | Sunbury \& Queen's ....B | 4123 629 | 24 3400 |  |  |
| Douglaston | Assa. East.... ..... Sask | 2340 | 2500 |  |  |
| Douglas West. | Gaspé................ Q | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Douro | Peterborough, E.R...O | 10951 | 5200 |  | 500 |
| Dover | Westmoreland.. .... N.B | 3000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dover Centre | Kent, W.R... . . . O | 6570 | 3600 |  |  |
| Dover Hill. | Victoria . . . . . . N. B | 1900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dover South | Kent, W.R.......... O | 13850 | 5500 |  | 500 |
| Dover West. | Halifax . | 2725 | 2500 |  |  |
| Downeyville | Victoria \& Haliburton.. 0 | $86{ }^{6} 2$ | 4000 |  |  |
| Downeyville | King's \& Albert.....N.B | 2950 | 2500 | 800 |  |
|  | York. S.R... . . . . . O | 11300 | 440 |  |  |
| Dow Settlement | York.... . . . . . . . . . N. B | 2151 | 2500 |  |  |
| Doyle | Pontiac.... ......... Q | 6923 | 3200 |  |  |
| Doyles. | Kent, W.R.. . . . . ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 3500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Doyles Brook | Northumberland ...N. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Doyle Settlement | Laprairie \& Napierville.Q | 600 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Dozois. |  | 1200 | 2291 |  |  |
| Dracon | Wellington, N.R..... 0 | 4444 | 2500 |  |  |
| Drew ....... | Wellington, N.R.....O | 39 <br> 98 <br> 67 | 2500 <br> 50 <br> 0 |  |  |
| Drew Staticn. Dromore. | Wellington, N.R...... ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | $\begin{array}{r}98 \\ \mathrm{~S} \\ \mathrm{~S} \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 50 2500 2500 | ... | 500 |
| $b$ Drumagne | 'lu'Appelle..........Sask | 1400 | 833 |  |  |
| Drumhead. | Guyshorn . . . . . . . . . . N.S | 10350 | 2600 |  |  |
| Dromore West | Queen's., ..... ... P.E.I | 1100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Drummond. | Lanark, S.R......... 0 | 5700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Druminond. | Victoria ......... ..N.B | 6185 | 2800 |  |  |
| Drumquin | Halton.... ........... 0 | 4300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dry Fork. | Alta.. ...... ...... Alta | 2475 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dry River |  | 8439 |  |  |  |
| Drysdale. | Huron, S.R..... . . . . 0 | 7503 | 5400 |  | 500 |
| Duagh. | Edmonton ........ Alta | 39.94 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dublin Shore | Lunenburg..........N.S | 7450 | 3000 |  |  |
| Dabuque | Kent, W.R. . . . . . . . . U | 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Duclos. | Wright................. Q | 9441 | 5400 | 300 | 500 |
| Dudley | Muskoka. ........... . 0 | 8794 | 3000 |  |  |
| Dudswell C | Richmond \& Wolfe.... Q | 2420 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dufferin.. | Frontenac. | 3250 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dufferin....... | Sunbury \& Queen's. N. B | 700 | 2500 |  |  |
| $e$ Dufferin Bridge. | Parry Sound ......... 0 | 1270 | 1333 |  |  |
| Dufferin Mines.. | Halifax..... . : ...N.S | 2175 | +2500 |  |  |
| Dufour. . | Charlevoix.. .... ... | 2525 3100 | * 4300 |  |  |
| Dufresne | Prorencher........... II | $\begin{array}{r}31 \\ 135 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 2500 +200 | 600 |  |
| Dugald... | Selkirk .... . . . . . . . . . . | 135 $2+04$ $2+00$ | +200 2500 |  |  |
| Duhamel........... | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Labelle...... } \\ & \text { Charlotte } . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ \end{aligned}$ | 24 33 35 | 25 00 |  |  |
| dDumblane........ | Bruce, N.R.............. 0 | 3611 | 2405 |  |  |
| Dumfries | York.................N. N | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dumoine. | Pontiac... . . ${ }^{\text {d...... }}$ | 3995 | 2750 | 1200 |  |
| Dunallen. | Souris.... . . . . . . . . . . II | 3228 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dunany | Argenteuil. ........... ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 2175 | 2.500 |  |  |
| Dunara. . | Selkirk............... . | 4304 | 2500 | 175 |  |

$a$ Opened 1-8-05. $\quad b$ Opened 1-3-06. $\quad c$ Closed 12-1-06.

* Including $\$ 18$ night allowance.

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## APPENDIX I-Continued.

## Non-Accounting Post Office--Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Filectoral District. | Revenue. | Salary <br> clased on revenuc of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | S cts. | 8 cts. | S cts. | \$ cts. |
| Dunbar. | Dundas............. . 0 | 20491 | 9600 | 2800 | 1000 |
| Dunboro' | Missisquoi........... . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2486 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dunboyne | Elgin, E.R............ 9 | 3800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Duncar. | Grey, E.R . . . . 0 | 8635 | 4200 |  |  |
| Duncan. | Lunenburg. . .. .N.S | 4115 | 3550 |  | 250 |
| Duncan Cove | Halifax.............N. | $9: 7$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Duncan statiou. | Drum'd \& Arthabaska.. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 10382 | 5000 |  |  |
| Duncrief..... | Middlesex, N.R..... O | 10000 | 4700 |  | 250 |
| Dundas. | Kent...............N. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | 1600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dundas. | King's . . . . . . . . P..E.I | 22586 | 7900 |  | 500 |
| Uundee. | Reatigonche. . . . . . . . . . B | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dundee. | Selkirk................ M | 3450 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dundee. | Richmond . . . . . . . . . . . S | 600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dundee Centre. | Huntingdon. ...... .. $Q$ | 8407 | 4600 |  | 500 |
| Dundela. | Dundas . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 14591 | 5200 |  | 500 |
| Dundonald . | Northumberland, E.R.O | 12101 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| Dunedin. | Simcoe, N.R... ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 16295 | 6200 |  | 500 |
| Dunedin | Queen's ... ......P.E.I | 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Uungiven | Westmoreland ......N.B | 1125 | 2500 |  |  |
| I) unkeld. | Bruce, S.R............ 0 | 3940 | 2500 |  |  |
| I)unkerron | Simme, S.R. . . . . . . . . 0 | 5490 | 3000 |  |  |
| Uunkin. | Brome . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 10096 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| Dunleath | Mackenzie. .... . Sask | 1500 | 25 00 |  |  |
| Dunlop. | Huron, W.R. . . . . . 0 | 10000 | 4300 |  | 250 |
| Dunlop. | Gloucester. . . . . . . N. B | 1480 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dunnagla | Antigonixhe. ........N.S | 1700 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Dimmore. | Antigomishe.........N.S | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dummor | Renfrew, N.R. . . . . . . 0 | 64 <br> 30 <br> 30 <br> 10 | 25 2500 |  |  |
| Dunn's Valley | Algoma, E.R . . . . . . . . . 0 | 1865 | 2500 |  |  |
| I)unraven. | Pontiac. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $C_{8}$ | 9741 | 4200 |  |  |
| Dunrobin | Carleton.. ............ . 0 | 15549 | 6400 |  | 500 |
| Dunsford. | Victoria \& Haliburton.. 0 | 18290 | 7800 | 300 | 500 |
| a Dun-taffnage. | Queen's.... . . . . P.E.I | 1206 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dunvegan.... | Inverness........... N.S | 7605 | * 4600 | 800 |  |
| Dupeys Corner.. | Wextmoreland...... N. N | 3800 | 2500 |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {b }}$ Dupuis. | Qu'Appelle ... ...Sask | 5450 | 1041 |  |  |
| Durlan | Dauphin ....... ${ }^{11}$ | 3978 | 2500 |  |  |
| Iurell. | King's.... . . . . . . P. P.E.I | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Inurham Bridge. | Tork ..............N. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 8850 | 4200 | 300 |  |
| Iurham Centre. | Restigouche ......N.B | 12590 | 6500 |  | 500 |
| Tutch Brook. | South Cape Breton.N.S | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Iutch Settlement | Halifax . . . . . . . . .N.S.S | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| $\dagger$ Inthill. | Lambton, W.R . . . O | 600 | 208 |  |  |
| Duvar Road | Prince . . . . . . . . . . . P. E. I | 2363 | 2500 |  |  |
| 1)wight. | Muskoka.............. 0 | 17008 | 7200 |  | 500 |
| 1)wyer Hill | Carleton.............. 0 | 12480 | 5200 |  | 500 |
| Dyer. | Stormont ............ . 0 | 2400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Dyer's Bay. | Bruce, N.R. ......... 0 | 11620 | 4600 |  | 500 |
| Iyment... | Thunder Bay and Rainy River..... .... .... 0 | 2867 | d35 00 |  |  |
| Dynevor | Selkirk............. . 11 | 350 | 2500 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{H}_{A D Y}$ | Sincue, E.R.......... O | - 10353 | 4400 |  |  |
| Eagle Butte. | Assa. Viest ...... Alta | 8310 | 2800 |  |  |
| Eagle Creek. | Sask. .... .......Sask | 13230 | 4400 | 450 |  |

a Late Lot. 35. $\quad 2$ Opened 1-2-06. d Including $\$ 10$ night duty. * Including $\$ 16$ night allowance.
† Opened 1.6-06.

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenuc of previous year.) | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | , | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Eagle Head | Shelburne \& Queen's. N. S | 3990 | 2500 |  |  |
| Eagle Hill. | Calgary........... Alta | 111612 | 3600 |  |  |
| Eagle Lake | Parry Sound .. ..... O | 1583 | 2500 |  |  |
| Eagle River | Thunder Bay and Rainy River. ............... 0 | 22816 | c11100 |  | 1000 |
| Eagleton | Souris............... M $^{\text {I }}$ | 2559 | 2500 |  |  |
| Eakindale | Assa. East.... .... Sask | 1733 | 2500 |  |  |
| Eamer's Cor | Stormont . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 1025 | 2500 |  |  |
| Eardley. | Wright ............... Q | 19805 | 6800 |  | 500 |
| ¢ Earl Grey | Asja. Went........ . Sask | 46574 | d27 73 | 125 |  |
| Earling . | Stratheona......... . Alta | 5670 | 2500 | 250 |  |
| Earlswood | Assa. East......... . Sask | 1912 | 2500 |  |  |
| Earlton | Nipissing . . . . . . . . . . . $O_{0}$ | 18158 | 3000 |  |  |
| Earnscliffe | Dufferin ............. 0 | 1540 | 2500 |  |  |
| Earnscliffe | Queen's . . . . . . . . . P. . 1.1 | 478 | 2.500 |  |  |
| Earlville. | Strathcona. ........ Alta | 11411 | 4000 |  |  |
| East Advocate | Cumber!and ...... .N.'S | 6857 | 3000 |  |  |
| tiast Aldfield | Pontiac............... $Q$ | - 3497 | 2500 |  |  |
| East Amherst | Cumberland ... . . . . N N | - 5360 | 2600 |  |  |
| East Baltic. | King's............. P.E.I | 2200 | 2500 |  |  |
| East Bay | Dauphin. . . . . . . . . . M | 4146 | 2500 |  |  |
| East Bay, North Side | North Cape Breton and Victoria..... ...... N.S | 1950 | 2500 |  |  |
| East Bolton | Brome .............. ? | 13312 | 5600 | 600 | 500 |
| East Brookrille | Cumberland. .......N.s | 3625 | 2500 |  |  |
| East Broughton Station | Beance. . . . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 24085 | 9600 |  | 1000 |
| a East Burnaby. | New Westminster . . B.C | 7955 | 2291 |  |  |
| East Chebogue. | Yarmouth . . . . . . . . N. S | 3500 | 2500 |  |  |
| East Chezzetcook | Halifax.............N.S | 6717 | 3500 | 400 |  |
| East Clifton | Соmpton . . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 11222 | 4800 | 300 | 500 |
| East Clover Bar | Edmonton. . . . . . . Alta | 5680 | 2500 |  |  |
| East Dover. | Helifax............N.S | 1988 | 2500 |  |  |
| East Dudswell | Richmond \& Wolfe . . Q | 1227 | *2609 |  |  |
| East Dunham. | Missisquoi ........... ? | 4899 | 25) 00 |  |  |
| East Earltown | Colchester. . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 7548 | 3400 |  |  |
| East End. | Assa. West .. ... Sask | 8915 | 4600 | 300 | 250 |
| East Ferry | Dighy . . . . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 1066 | 2500 |  |  |
| East Folly Mountain | Colchester . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | 6352 | 2500 |  |  |
| East Glassville ...... | Carleton . .........N. B | 2400 | 2500 |  |  |
| East Hall's Harbour Roa | King's................N.s | 3125 | 2500 |  |  |
| East Hereford.. | Compton. | 10895 | $4 \pm 00$ |  | 500 |
| East Hungerford | Hastings, E.R... .0 | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| East Inglisville. | Annaprolis.... ......N. ${ }^{\text {H }}$ | 1584 | 2500 |  |  |
| East Jeddore... | Halifax........... | 4620 2100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Eastlake | Inverness . . . . . . . . . . . S | 2100 | 2500 |  |  |
| East Leicester | Cumberland. ....... N . S | 10-99 | 4200 |  | 250 |
| East Linden. | Cumberland.. ....... .N.S | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| East Linton. | Grey, N.R...... ...... 0 | 1600 | 2500 |  |  |
| East Magdala. | Mégantic. . . . . . . . . . . ? | 400 | 2500 |  |  |
| East Mapleton. | Cumberlanui..........N.S | 2638 | 2500 |  |  |
| East Margaree. | Inverness . . . . . . . . . N. | 5340 | 2500 |  |  |
| East Margaretsville | Annapolis. . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 4869 | 2500 |  |  |
| East Mines Station. | Colchester...... . . .N.S | 10348 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| East Mountain. | Colchester. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . . . N.S | 2000 | 2500 |  |  |
| East New Annan. | Colchester..... ${ }^{\text {a }}$. N. N. | 2479 | 2500 |  |  |
| East Newbridge | Carleton ...... N.B | 600 | 2500 |  |  |
| East Oro | Simeoe, N.R......... 0 | 4821 | 3000 |  |  |
| East Pinnacle. | .Missisquoi ... .. ... Q | 700 | 2500 |  |  |
| $a$ Opened 1-8-05. $\quad b$ O <br> $\$ 1.09$ arrears salary. d Inc | 16-10-05. $\quad c$ Including $\$ 10$ night duty. | 15 arrears | night duty, | 1904. | Including |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24
APPENDIX D-Continued.
Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous ycar.) | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| East Point | King's............ P.E.E.I | \% 00 | 2500 |  |  |
| East Port-Medway | Shelburne \& Queen's.N.S | 5641 | 2600 |  |  |
| East River. | Lunenburg .........N.S | 3897 | 4350 |  | 250 |
| East River, St. Mary's. | Pictou . . . . . . . . . . . N.S | 6410 | c39 00 | 1100 |  |
| East River, Sheet Harbour. | Halifax........... N.'. | 11934 | 4900 |  | 250 |
| East Rogerville.... | Northumberland. ...N.B Guysborough.......N.S | 1250 34 43 | 2500 2500 |  |  |
| East Royalty..... | Queen's . . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 500 | 2500 |  |  |
| East Sable River | Shelburne \& Queen's. N.S | 2804 | 2500 |  |  |
| East Scotch Settlement | King's \& Albert . . . . N. B | 1246 | 2500 |  |  |
| East Side Port L'Hébert | Shelburne\& Queen's..N.S | 3814 | 2500 |  |  |
| East Side of Ragged Island | Shelburne \& Queen's. N.S | 3850 | 2500 |  |  |
| East Sooke. ........ ...... | Nanaimo... . . . . . . B.C | 1900 | 2500 |  |  |
| East Southampton | Cumberland. ........ N.S | 6400 | 2500 | 1000 |  |
| Eastview. | Assa. West... .... Sask | 3000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Eastville. | Colchester.... . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . . N.S | 10104 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| East Wallace | Cumberland....... . . $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ | $2+00$ | 2500 |  |  |
| East Walton | Hants . . . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 3845 | 2500 |  |  |
| East Watervill | York . . . . . . . . . . . . . N.B | 1250 | 2500 |  |  |
| East Wellington | Nanaino . . . . . . . . . B.C | 1855 | 2500 |  |  |
| East Wentworth | Cumberland . . . . . . N.S | 11004 | 5700 |  | 500 |
| East Williamsburg | Dundas............... 0 | 100 C | 2500 |  |  |
| Eastwood | Oxford, S.R.... . . O | 18100 | 9600 |  | 1000 |
| Eaton. | Compton.. . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 12545 | 7000 |  | 500 |
| Eatonville | Cumberland........ N.S | 4295 | 2750 |  |  |
| Eauclaire | Dist. of Nipissing. ... O | 22475 | 8500 | 500 | 500 |
| Ebbstleet. | Prince. . . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 2953 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ebenezer. | Queen's. . . . . . . P. E.I | 2648 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ebenezer. | Mackenzie . . . . . . . . Sask | 2225 | 2500 |  |  |
| Eberts. | Kert, E.R . . . . . . . . 0 | 7197 | 3600 |  |  |
| Ebor | Brandon . . . . . . . . . . . M | 3976 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ebordale | Grey, S.R. .... . . . . . O | 6152 | 2500 |  |  |
| Echo Place | Brant. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 11100 | 5000 |  |  |
| Echo Vale | Compton. . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 6219 | 3150 | 1100 |  |
| a Eckville | Strathcona..... ...Alta | 5798 | 1458 |  |  |
| Economy Point | Colchester .... .... . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 7248 | C4200 |  |  |
| Ecum Secum. | Guysborough . ......N.S | 9191 | 5500 |  | 500 |
| Ecum Secum Bridge | Halifax.... . . . . . . . N. S | 9772 | 5400 |  | 500 |
| Fidberg. | Strathcona ........ Alta | 14790 | 5200 | 500 | 500 |
| Edelane. | Assa. West.......Sask | 1750 | 2500 |  |  |
| Eddystone | Northumberland, W.R.O | 5125 | 2800 |  |  |
| Eden | Dauphin . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {M }}$ | 19761 289 | $\begin{array}{r}696 \\ 620 \\ \hline 00\end{array}$ | 300 | 500 500 |
| Eden Grove. | Bruce, S.R ......... 0 | 15120 | 7000 |  | 500 |
| Eden Lake. | Pictou. . . . . . . . . . . $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ | 2407 | c31. 00 |  |  |
| Eden Mills | Wellington, S.R ..... O | 22254 | 9000 |  | 1000 |
| Edensville | Strathcona....... Alta | 3136 | 2500 | *3 25 |  |
| Edenwo | Assa. West..... . . . Sask | 2467 | 2500 |  |  |
| Edgar | Simcoe, N.R..... ... 0 | 17750 | 6600 |  | 500 |
| Edgar Mills | Essex, S.R........... 0 | 5985 | 2800 |  |  |
| Edge Hill | Grey, S.R... . . . . . . . 0 | 5000 | 3000 |  |  |
| Edgeley | Qu'Appelle . ..... Sask | 6840 | 3700 |  |  |
| Edgett's Landing | King's \& Albert. . . . N. B | 7692 | 3500 |  |  |
| Edgewood. | Kootenay .. . . . . . . . B.C | 3955 | 2800 |  |  |
| Edina.. | Argenteuil ........... Q | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Edison....... | Edmonton........ Alta | 4414 | 2500 |  |  |
| Edmondville | Lotbinière........ ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 5167 | 2500 |  |  |
|  | rthumberland, E.R..O | 7157 | 3600 |  |  |

## APPENDLX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting: Post Offices-Revenue, Salarics and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (lased on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allow. ance. | Rent Allow. ance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Edwand. | Edinonton. . . . . . . . Alta | 1045 | 2500 |  |  |
| Edwards | Russell ......... . 0 | 11300 | 4200 |  |  |
| Edwardsvill | South Cape Breton. N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 2200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Edwell. | Strathcona......... . Alta | 7326 | 3000 |  |  |
| Edy's Mills | Lambton, W.R........ | 13150 | 7000 | 300 | 500 |
| Eti Brook. | Yarmouth . .........N.S | 11036 | 4800 | 300 | 500 |
| Eel Cove. | North Cape Breton and Victoria ... .. N.S | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Eel Creek. | Cumberland.........N.S | 2100 | 2500 |  |  |
| ${ }_{0}$ Eel River Bridge | Northumberland....N.B | 700 | 416 |  |  |
| Eel River Lake... | York ...............N. $\mathbf{N}$. B | 3044 | 2500 |  |  |
| Effingham... | Welland .............. 0 | 7014 | 3000 |  |  |
| Egan Creek | Hastings, E.R. ........ 0 | 3978 | 2500 |  |  |
| Egbert | Sinncoe, S. R......... O | 8971 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| Egerton | Wellington, N.R..... O | 7108 | 3000 |  |  |
| Egg Island | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay.Q | 2420 | 2500 |  |  |
| Egg Lake | Edmonton... . . . . . . Alta | 600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Egmondville | Huron, S.R ........... 0 | - 36000 | 12400 |  | 1000 |
| Egmont Bay | Prince . . . . . . . . . . . P.E. 1 | 2600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Egypte | Shefford .............. Q | 4384 | 2500 |  |  |
| Eight Island Lake | Guysborough..... .N.S | 2146 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ekfrid. ...... . . | Middlesex, W.R.... O | 13632 | 3800 |  |  |
| Elba | Dufferin .............. 0 | 625 | 2500 |  |  |
| a Elbow River | Calgary ............ Alta | 1568 | 1667 |  |  |
| Elcho | Lincoln .... . . . . . . . . . 0 | 11000 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| Elder. | Dufferin ............... 0 | 1370 | 2500 |  |  |
| Elder's Mills | York, C.R ............ 0 | 6150 | 3400 |  |  |
| Eldon Station. | Victoria \& Haliburton. 0 | 11038 | 3600 |  |  |
| Eldorado.. | Hastings, E.R......... 0 | 23848 | 8000 | 400 | 500 |
| d Electric | Kent, W.R. ...... . . . 0 | 600 | 625 |  |  |
| Elford. | Essex, S.R............ 0 | 3478 | 2500 |  |  |
| Elfrida | Wentworth. . . . . . . . . 0 | 5400 | 2800 |  |  |
| Elgin | I'ictou................... N.S | 1825 | 2500 |  |  |
| Elgin. | New-Westminster . . B.C | 5455 | 2500 |  |  |
| Elginburg | Frontenac. .......... O 0 | 13542 | 5500 |  | 500 |
| Elginfield | Middlesex, E.R....... O | 4300 | 2500 |  |  |
| *Elgin House | Muskoka............. . . 0 | 14600 | 4000 |  |  |
| Elgin Mills | York, C.R. . . . . . . . . . 0 | 14165 | 5200 |  | 500 |
| Elgin Road | LTslet................. | 4385 | 2500 | ..... ... |  |
| Elia....... | York, S.R........... id | 5251 | 2500 |  |  |
| Elie | Macdonald... . . . . . . . . I | 25968 | 8800 | 1500 | 1000 |
| Elinor. | Alta. . . . . . . . . . . . Alta | 7030 | 2500 |  |  |
| Elizabethville. | Durham...... ........ 0 | 14918 | $9+00$ |  | 1000 |
| Elizabeth Bay | Algoma, F. R.. . . . 0 | 1170 | 2500 |  |  |
| Elkmouth | Kootenay .. .. . .B.C | 18644 | 4200 |  |  |
| Elko | Kootenay. . ... . . B.C | 47428 | 14000 |  | 1500 |
| Elk Prairie | Kootenay..... .... B.C | 1295 | 2500 |  |  |
| Elkwater | Assa. West......... Alta | 7474 | 4400 | 150 |  |
| Ellengowan | Bruce, S.R... ............. 0 | 2000 | 25 00 |  |  |
| Ellen's Town | Northumberland.... $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{B}$ | 1600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ellerslie..... | Strathcona...... ... Alta | 5530 | 2500 | 1000 |  |
| Ellesmere | York, C.R............ 0 | 10008 | 3800 |  |  |
| Elliott. | Lanark, S.R......... . 0 | 3488 | 2800 |  |  |
| Elliott's Comer | Simimes, E. R.... ...... 0 | 2642 | 2500 |  |  |
| Elliott ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Mills | Queen's . . . . ... .P.E.I | 16. 10 | 2500 |  |  |
| Elliott Vale. | King's. . . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 1312 | 2500 |  |  |
| bEllis Bay. | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| a Opened 1-11-05. opened 1-5-06. | 1-4-06. $\quad$ Opened 1-5.0 |  | ammer office | $b$ Su | er oftice. |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salarie: and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allow. ance. | Rent Allow. ance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \& cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Ellisboro' | Qu'Appelle. . . . . . S Sask | 194 | 8600 |  | 510 |
| Ellis River | Prince. . . . . . . . .. P. E. I | 1050 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ellisville | Leeds ..... . . . . . . . . . 0 | 6346 | 2500 |  |  |
| a Ellwood | Russell. . ........... 0 | 1100 | 625 |  |  |
| Elin | Carleton . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 3745 | 2500 |  |  |
| Elma | Ihundas . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 15860 | 6000 |  | ¢ 00 |
| Elmbank | Preel................ 0 | 7033 | 3000 |  |  |
| Elin Brook | Prince Edward. . .... 0 | 35.5 | 2500 |  |  |
| Elmeroft | Charlotte..........入入. B | 1250 | 2500 |  |  |
| Elmfield. | Pictun .... . . . . . . . . . S | 1025 | 2500 |  |  |
| Elingrove | Simcoe, S.R.......... . 0 | 4950 | 3500 |  |  |
| Elinhedge | Grey, N. R ..... ..... 0 | 3132 | 2500 |  |  |
| Elmhurst. | King's \& Albert. .......B | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Elmira | King's............ P E.I | 28.94 | 2500 |  |  |
| Elinore | dssa. East .........Sask | 7755 | 3000 |  |  |
| Elmsdale | Prince . . . . . . . . P.E.E.I | 17121 | 7600 |  | 500 |
| Elmside .... | Pontiac. . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {Q }}$ | 11710 | 5800 | 700 | 500 |
| Elin Springs | Asia. West ....... Sask | 3118 | 2500 |  |  |
| Elinstead. | Essex, N.R........... 0 | 8000 | 3200 |  |  |
| Elmsvale | Halifax . . . . . . . . . .N. S | 9521 | 5250 |  | 250 |
| Elmsville. | Charlotte . . . . . . . . . N. N | 75 92 | 4000 |  |  |
| Elm Tree | Frontenac. . . . . . . . . . 0 | 1150 | 2500 |  |  |
| Elin Valley | Brandon. . . . . . . . . . . M | 720 | 3200 |  |  |
| Elin Valley | King's \& Albert. ....N. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Elmwocrel. | King's \& Albert. .... N. B | 1123 | 2500 |  |  |
| Elmwood. | 2ueen's . . . . . . . P.E.I | 600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Elphin | Lanark, \.R......... O | 15185 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| Elsie. | Victoria \& Haliburton.O | 2150 | 2500 |  |  |
| Elsinore | Bruce, N.R............ 0 | 9920 | 6250 |  | 500 |
| Elton. | Brandon. . . . . . . . . . . M | 24.7 | 2500 |  |  |
| Einard. | Peauharnois. ........ ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Emberson | Munkoka.......... . . 0 | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Emerald. | Lemnox \& Addington...O | 18275 | 5200 |  | 500 |
| Emerald | Inverness . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 1123 | 2500 |  |  |
| Emerson |  | 10650. 2100 | 6000 2500 | 1600 | 500 |
| Emery | York, S.R. . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 64 96 | 4000 |  |  |
| Emileville | Bagot........ .... ...Q | 11198 | 4700 |  | 250 |
| Emmavill | Sask. ... ... ..Sask |  | 2500 |  |  |
| Emmett | Renfrew, S.R.... . . 0 | 2694 | 2500 |  |  |
| Empey. | Hastings, E.R . . . . . . . 0 | 3883 | 2500 |  |  |
| Empire | Haldimand . . . . . . . . . O | 3446 | 2800 |  |  |
| Emyral | Queen's . . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 3717 | 2500 |  |  |
| Eufield | Durhann...... . . . . . 0 | 20000 | 9500 |  | 1000 |
| English Corner | Halifax . . . . . . . . . . N. S | 5370 | 3000 |  |  |
| Enmore | Prince. . . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 5321 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ennis | Simicoe, S.R. .......... 0 | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ennishore | Victoria. ........... N. B | 2125 | 2.500 |  |  |
| Enniskillen Station | Sunbury \& Queen's..N. B | 8592 | 3800 | 200 |  |
| Ennisinge | Peterborough, W.R.. . 0 | 29.50 | 9000 | 1400 | 1000 |
| Ennotville | Wellington, S.R...... O | 327 | $36 \times 0$ |  |  |
|  | Sonth Cape Bretin. .N.S | 825 | 2500 |  |  |
| Entry Island | Casue | ${ }^{6} 00$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Evoin. | Orey, E.R. ${ }^{\text {Ontarin. S. . . . . . . . . . }}$ O | 1500 | 3000 | 2200 | ...... |
| Epworth. | City of Vancouver... B. C | 11000 | 3000 |  |  |
| Eramo: | Weillington, S.R.... 0 | 9900 | 4000 |  |  |
| Erb | King's \& Albert......N.B | 320 | 2500 |  |  |
| Erbsville | Waterloo, N.R........ 0 | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |

a Opened 1-4-06.

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year.) | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ |
| Eric | Frontenac. . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 6000 | 3600 |  |  |
| Erie | Haldimand....... . . . . . 0 | 2835 | 2500 |  |  |
| ${ }^{+}$Eriealy. | Kent, W.R. .......... 0 | 2800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Erie View | Norfolk...... . . . . . . . 0 | 22427 | 9500 | 2700 | 750 |
| Erinsville | Lennox \& Addington. . 0 | 14180 | 6100 | 500 | 500 |
| Erinview. | Macdonald............ M | 47.98 | 2500 |  |  |
| Erinville | Guysborough .......N.S | 3600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Erle. | Richmond \& Wolfc. ... Q | 3401 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ernestown Station | Lennox \& Addington. U | 7900 | 3700 | 2400 |  |
| Errington. | Comox-Atlin....... B.C | 4174 | 2500 |  |  |
| Erwood. | Mackenzie......... Sask | 9600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Escott. | Brockville............. 0 | 22716 | 6200 |  | 500 |
| Escuminac | Bonaventure . . . . . . . . Q | 12405 | 4500 | 50 | 500 |
| Escuminac Est | Bonaventure.......... Q | 1875 | 2500 |  |  |
| Escuminac. | Northumberland....N. B | 37110 | 2500 |  |  |
| Escuminac Flats. Esdraelon. | $\xrightarrow[\text { Bonaventure . . . . . . . } \mathrm{N} . \mathrm{B}]{\text { Carleton }}$ | 1735 2263 | 2500 2500 |  |  |
| Eskasoni. | North Cape Breton \& Victoria...........N.S | 31 <br> 109 | 2500 |  |  |
| Eskdale | Bruce, N.R........... 0 | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Esmonde. | Renfrew, S.R. . . . . . . 0 | 1275 | 2500 |  |  |
| Esquesing | Halton. . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 18418 | 7500 |  | 500 |
| Esquimaux, Pointe | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay.Q | 11400 | a70 00 | 5500 | 500 |
| Essex. | Inverness ........... $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Essonvill | Victoria \& Haliburton.O | 3573 | 2500 |  |  |
| Estmere | North Cape Bretou \& \& Victoria ............ | 6573 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ethelton | Hunbboldt......... . Sask. | 3150 | 2500 |  |  |
| Etna. | King's ..............N.S | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Etobicoke | York, C.R......... . . . 0 | 5265 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ettrick | Middlesex, E.R........ 0 | 625 | 2500 |  |  |
| Etty yille | Russell ... .... ..... 0 | 2420 | 2500 |  |  |
| Eustis | Sherbrooke . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 22637 | 9000 |  | 500 |
| Evandale | King's \& Albert. .... N. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Evans | Sunbury \& Queen's. . N. B | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Evanston. | Richmond.........N.S | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Evansville | Algoma, E.R......... 0 | 2901 | 2500 |  |  |
| Evarts. | Strathoona... ....... Alta | 25576 | 7200 | 175 | 500 |
| Evelyn.. | Middlesex, E. R....... O | 9243 | 4400 |  |  |
| Everett | Victoria..........N.B | 6263 | 2750 |  |  |
| Eversley | York, N.R. . . | 7565 | 3800 |  |  |
| Ewan. | Peterborough, W.R... 0 | 1965 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ewelme | Alta................. Alta | 19 \% | 2500 |  |  |
| Excelsior | Edinonton..........Alta | 1052 | 2500 |  |  |
| Excelsior | Algoma, E.R.........) | 5781 | 25 ¢0 |  |  |
| Ewing .. | Strathcona.......... Alta | 5393 | 5800 | 275 | 500 |
| Exmoor. | Northumberland....N. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | 1250 | 2500 |  |  |
| Extension ${ }^{\text {Eib }}$ | Nanaimo.... . ......B.C | 11900 | 6750 | ... .... | 500 |
| Eye-Brow-Hill | Assa. West ........Sask | 5530 | 2500 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{ABRE}}$ |  | 6875 |  | 225 |  |
| Factory Dale | King's. ................ | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fairbairn | Victoria \& Haliburton. 0 | 2516 | 2500 |  |  |
| Eairbank | York, S.R . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 5825 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fairfax. | Stanstead.............. Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 9253 | 2500 |  |  |
| ${ }^{6}$ Fairfield | King's. . . . . . . . . . . P. E.I | 1500 | 1250 |  |  |
| Fairfield... | St. Johnı...........N.ß | 4673 | 2500 |  |  |

a Including \$12 night allowance.
$\ddagger$ Summer office.
; Re-opened 1-1-06.

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## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allow. ance. | Rent Allow. ance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Fairfield East. | Brockville............ . 0 | 4221 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fairfield Plain | Brant ... . .......... 0 | 7344 | 3400 |  |  |
| Fairford | Dauphin... . . . . . . . . . M | 3320 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fair (Iround | Norfolk . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 11400 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| Fairhall. | Souris..... . . . . . . . . M | 2426 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fairhaven. | Charlotte .........N.B | 7923 | 3400 | 500 |  |
| Fairholm | Parry Sound........ O | 3400 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Fairley | Northumberland.... . N. B | 3892 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fairlight | Assa. East.... .... . Sask | 3505 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fairnede. | Assa. East......... . . Sask | 8110 | 4800 | 1200 | 500 |
| Fairmont. | Antigonishe . . . . . . . N. S | 1450 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fairmont Springs | Kooteray . . . . . . . B.C | 1795 | 2500 |  |  |
|  | Grey, E.R....... . . . . 0 | 3012 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fair Play... | Essex, N.R............ 0 | 2700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fair Valley | Simcoe, E.R. . . . . . . . O | 1121 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fairview . | Perth, S.R.......... 0 | 3700 | 2750 |  |  |
| Fairview | Westmoreland. ......N. B | 100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fairview | Queen's. . . . . . . . . . P. . .I | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fairview Station | Halifax...........N.S | 20500 | 7400 |  | 500 |
| Fairville | Assa. West ....... . . Sask | 3449 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fairy Hill | Assa. West ......... Sask | 7185 | 2800 |  |  |
| Falconbridge | Middlesex, W.R.......O | 3907 | 2500 |  |  |
| Falkenburg Station.. | Muskoka............. 0 | 28193 | 11200 | 9200 | 1000 |
| Falkirk. | Middlesex, N. R . . . . . O | 8824 | 4500 |  | 500 |
| Falkland | Brantford . . . . . . . . . O $^{0}$ | 7554 | 3400 |  |  |
| Falkland | Hahfax . . . . . . . . N. | 1030 | 2500 |  |  |
| Falkland | Yale \& Cariboo......B.C | 4338 | 2500 |  |  |
| Falkland Ridge | Annapolis ......... N.S | 11723 | 4000 |  |  |
| Fallbrook...... | Lanark, S.R........... O | 14000 | 7000 |  | 500 |
| Fallowfield | Carleton. . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 1695 | 8300 |  | 750 |
| Fallowmead | Qu'Appelle . . . . . . Sask | 1749 | 2500 |  |  |
| Frimouth. | Hants.. . . . . . . . . . . N.S | 5740 | 2800 |  |  |
| Falun.. | Strathcona.......... Alta | 2902 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fanning Brook | King's. ..... . . . P.E.I | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fanshawe . |  | 3174 | 2500 |  |  |
| Faraday | Hastings, W.R. ....... 0 | 1748 | 2500 |  |  |
| Farewell | Wellington, N.R...... 0 | 6414 | 4000 | $\pm 00$ |  |
| Fargo | Kent, W.R........... O | 5616 | 3000 | 300 |  |
| Farmerston | Carleton...........N. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 2700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Farmington. | King's. . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Farmington. | Cumberland.........N.S | 1875 | 2500 |  |  |
| Farnam's Corners | Missisquor.... ........ Q | 5273 | 3200 |  |  |
| a Faruboro'. | Brome... . . . . . . . . . . . Q |  | 625 |  |  |
| Farndon Farnham Centre | Missisquoi <br> Brome | 59 97 97 40 | 2500 4000 | 500 |  |
| + F'assett... . . | Brome . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Q $_{\text {Q }}$ | 9740 1500 | 4000 |  |  |
| Fassifern.. | Glengarry ...... . . . . . 0 | 5238 | 3000 |  |  |
| Fauvel. | Bonaventure. . .... . Q | 4640 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fauxbourg | Lunenburg. . . . . . . . N.S | 450 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fawcett ilill | Westmoreland .... .N. B | 1650 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fawkham | Ontario, N.R...... O | 4742 | 2500 |  |  |
| Feener's Corner | Lunenburg. .... N.S | 1571 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fellows. | Lennox \& Addington. 0 | 3000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Felton.. | Russell............. . O | 3525 | 2500 |  |  |
| Feltz, Sud | Lunenburg. . . . . . . N. | 1900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fenaghvale | Prescott ............ 0 | 2113 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fenella, | Northumberland, W.R. O | 14150 | 7000 |  | 500 |
| Fennell's | Simcoe, S. R.......... $0 \mid$ | 6664 | 3000 |  |  |
| Fenwick | King's \& Albert. . . . . N. $\mathrm{B}^{\text {b }}$ | 1448 | 2500 |  |  |

aClosed 1-10-05. $\quad$ †Opened22-6-06.

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accolsting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowanc:

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary <br> (based on revenue of previous gear). | Forward Allow. ance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | 8 cts. | \& cts. | \$ cts. |
| Fenwick. | Cumberland.........N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 2200 |  |  |  |
| Ferguslea | Renfrew, S.R........ O | 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ferguson | Middlesex. E.R....... O | 7746 | 3800 |  |  |
| Ferguson's Falls | Lanark, S.R.......... 0 | 2300 | 2500 |  |  |
| F'rguson's Lake | Richmond . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | 1940 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ferguson's Point |  | 10200 | 3400 |  |  |
| Fergusonvale.... | Simioe, N.R. . . . . . . . 0 | 8060 | 4200 |  |  |
| Ferme Neuve. | Labelle. . . . . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 17183 | 6800 |  | 500 |
| Fermoy. | Frontenac. . . . . . . . . . 0 | 5201 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fernbank | Perth, N.R..... . . . . 0 | 1875 | 2500 |  |  |
| $\pm$ Ferndale | Assa. East. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . . . . Sask |  | 2083 |  |  |
| Ferndale. <br> *Ferndale House | King's \& Albert. ....... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Muskoka, . . . . . . . . 0 | 400 4000 | 25 30 0 00 |  |  |
| Fernetville...... | Berthier... . . . . . . . . . . . $Q$ | 6052 | 3000 |  |  |
| Fertr Slen | Parry Sound . . . ... 0 | 2700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fernhill | Middlesex, N.R....... 0 | 8708 | 4000 |  |  |
| Fernler | Algoma, E..R. ..... . . O | 7237 | 3200 |  |  |
| Fernleigh | Frontenac........... 0 | 2650 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fernwood | Prince Edward.....P.E.I | 3623 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ferris. | Sumbury \& Queen's. .N.B | 1275 | 2500 |  |  |
| a Ferrybank | Strathcona. . .......Alta | 5185 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Ferry Landing. | North Cape Breton and Victoria...........N.S | 6717 | 4400 | 400 |  |
| Ferry Poin | Strathcona. . . . . . . . Alta | 17790 | 6200 |  | 500 |
| Ferryville | Carleton . . . . . . . . . N. B | 100 | 1250 |  |  |
| Fetherston | Parry Sound.......... . 0 | 6100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Field | Nipissing . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 7306 | 2500 |  |  |
| b) Fielding | Sask.............. . Sask | 16576 | 1458 |  |  |
| Fielding | Carleton...........N. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ B | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| d Fieldholme | Calgary . . . . . . . . . . Alta | 1000 | 416 |  |  |
| Fieldville. | Wright ............. Q $^{\text {Q }}$ | 2402 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fife | Yale \& Caribon......B.C | +396 | 3000 |  |  |
| Fifteen Mile Streamı. | Halifax . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 300 | 1250 |  |  |
| File Hills. | (zu'Appelle........ . Sask | 18120 | 6500 | 100 | 500 |
| Findlay... | Erandon.......... M | 18940 | 6600 | 1200 | 500 |
| Finger Board | Victoria \& Haliburton. O | 4093 | 2500 |  |  |
| Finlayson.... | North Cape Breton and <br> Victoria........... N.S | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fintona | Simeoe, S.R.......... $\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ | 17.5 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fire Valley | Kıotenay . . . . . . . . B. C | 7425 | 3200 |  |  |
| Fir Grove | King's \& Albert. . . .N.B | 200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fir Grove | Dorchester. ...... ...? | 2418 | 2500 |  |  |
| First South | Lumenburg . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 3675 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fishburn | Alta ............... Alta | 8710 | 4000 |  |  |
| Fish Creek, ${ }^{\text {co...... }}$ | Humboldt. . . . . . . . Sask | **5 00 |  |  |  |
| Fisherman's Harbour | Guysborough........N.S | 3419 | 2500. |  |  |
| Fisher Mill... | Silio.... .. ....N.S | **6 00 |  |  |  |
| Fisher River. | Selkirk ..... ........ M | 1775 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fisherville | Haldimand. . . . . . . ...O. ${ }_{\text {Humboldt }}^{\text {He. }}$ | 344 69 45 | 11300 |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { Fishing Lak }}{\text { Fish Lake }}$ | Humboldt. . . . . . . . Sask | 69 <br> 30 <br> 30 <br> 24 | 108 2500 2500 | 275 | 1000 |
| Fitzgerald Station | Prince......... .P.E.I | 13525 | 5800 | 1800 | 500 |
| Fitzmaurice. | Assa. East. . . . . . . Sask | 1855 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fitzpatrick. | Northumberland.... N.B | 1855 | 2500 |  |  |
| Five Mile River. | Hants . . . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 6832 | 2500 |  |  |
| Flamboro', Centre | Wentworth . . . . . . . . . 0 | 4700 | 2750 |  |  |
| Flanders. | Compton . . . . . .e.er | 1750 | 2500 |  |  |
| Flatlands. | Restigouche........ N. ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 10300 | 4900 |  | c10 00 |

6Opened 1-12-05. a Late Fairy Bank. dOpenerl 1-5-06. $\ddagger$ Closed 1-5-06. *Summer office. ** Credit for new office not yet opened. $c$ Including $\$$ arrears rent allowance.

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## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accolnting Post Offices-Revenue. Salaries and Allowances-Continuex.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary <br> (based ont revenue of preitious ycur). | Forward Allowance. | Kent Allow. ance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 8 cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Flat River | Queen's.... . . . . P.E.I | 7575 | 3000 | 500 |  |
| Flee Island | Portage la Prairie .... M | 9642 | 4200 |  |  |
| Flett's Springs | Humboldt......... Sash | 10445 | 6400 | +5 16 | 500 |
| Fletwode. | Assa. East.... ....Sask | 11723 | 6400 | 600 | 500 |
| Fleurant. bFleury | Bonaventure . . . . . . . . . Q | 800 47 47 | 25 16 6 |  |  |
| Flint Hill | King's \& Albert ... . N. B | $\begin{array}{r}7 \\ \hline 100\end{array}$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Flodden | Richmond \& Wolfe....Q | 5118 | 2850 |  |  |
| Floral | Humboldt . . . . . . . . Sask | 2000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Florenta | Dauphin............. M | 625 | 2500 |  |  |
| Flowers' Cov | Sunbury \& Queen's. .N.B | 1575 | 2500 |  |  |
| Flower Station | Lanark, N.R.. ......... O | 11315 | 6200 |  | 500 |
| Flume Ridge | Charlotte... . . . . . . .N. B | 19 71 | 2500 |  |  |
| Foam Lake. | Mackenzie........ . Sask | 3100 | 3400 | 433 |  |
| Folden's Corners. | Oxford, S. R . . . . . . . . 0 | 7675 | 4) 00 |  |  |
| Foley. | Ontario, S.R..........O | 2700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Foley | Selkirk............... $\mathrm{MI}^{\text {a }}$ | 7817 | 2500 |  |  |
| Foley Brook | V'ictoria . $\quad . .$. .....N.B | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Folger Station | Lanark, N.R.... ....O | 18008 | 7600 |  | 500 |
| Folkins. | King's........ .....N. B | 2000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fully Lake | Colchester . . . . . . . . . . | 5083 | 2750 |  |  |
| Folly Mountain | Colchester . . . . . . . . . . S | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fonderie | Gaspé. ............. . $Q$ | 1925 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fontenelle | Gaspé. . . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 5100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fontenoy | Richmond. . . . . . . . . . ? | 920 | 2500 |  |  |
| Foote | Assa. West....... . . Sask | 3516 | 2500 |  |  |
| Forbes | Colchester...........N.S | 10 :0 | 2500 |  |  |
| Furbes Point | Shelbme \& Queen's.N.S | 5784 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ford's Mills | Kent..............N.B | 7815 | 3000 | 700 |  |
| Fordyce | Huron, E. R............ O | 4320 | 2500 |  |  |
| oForeman | Strathcona... ..... Alta | 5570 | 2083 |  |  |
| Forest Farm | Assa. East .........Sask | 1700 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Forest Glade | Annapolis .. . .....N.S | 3219 | 2500 |  |  |
| Forest Glen. |  | 700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Forest Hill | King's \& Albert. . . . P. ${ }^{\text {N.E.B }}$ - | 2275 13 50 | 2500 2500 |  |  |
| Forest Home | Kings . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S | 1666 | 2500 |  |  |
| Forest Mills | Lemnox \& Addington. . 0 | 9689 | 3200 |  |  |
| 1 Forest Nook | Yarry Sound . ... . . . 0 | 4300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Foreston. | Carleton ...........N.B | 8137 | 4400 |  |  |
| Forestvill | Norfolk.... .......... 0 | 17471 | 7000 |  | 500 |
| Forfar | Leeds.................. 0 | 1659 | 7200 |  | 500 |
| Fork Ri | Dauphin....... . ... M | 26794 | *119 48 | $1 \%$ | 1000 |
| Furget | Russell. ......... . . 0 | 2671 | 2500 |  |  |
|  | Sunbury \& Queen's..N. B | 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Forks, Baddeck | North Cape Breton and Victoria...... . N. S | 2498 | 2500 |  |  |
| Furres. | Assia. West ........ Sask | 5227 | 2500 |  |  |
| Forrest Statio | Brandon. . . . . . . . . . . 1 M | 24335 | 9800 |  | 1000 |
| Forshee .... | Strathcona......... Alta | $346 \bar{\square}$ | 2.) 40 |  |  |
| Fort a la Corne. | Hemboldt......... . . Sask | 3720 | - 2500 | 1200 |  |
| Fort Alexander | Selkirk............... ${ }^{\text {M }}$ | 3000 | 2500 | . 75 |  |
| Fort Ellice. . | Mueens..... . . . . . P.E.I | 3883 800 | 25 2500 |  |  |
| Fortescue. | Peterboro, W.R. . . . 0 | $24 \%$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Fort George | Yale \& Cariboo. . . . . B.C | **50 00 |  |  |  |
| Forties Settlement | Lunemburg ........ . N. | 4700 |  |  |  |
| Fort Lawrence. | Cumberland. ........N.S | 4950 | 2750 | 500 |  |

a Opened 1-9.05. . $\ell$ Opened 1-11-05. * Including $\$ 21.48$ nigh allowance, of which $\$ 1.48$ is arrears.

+ Including 16c. arrears forward. ॥Summar office. **Credit for new office not yet opened.


## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Nanie of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allow. ance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Fort Louisburg. | Souzh Cape Breton. N.S | 1150 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fort Pelly.... | Mackenzie . . . . . . . . Sask | 11900 | 5200 | 1000 | 500 |
| Fort Point | Digby ...... . .... N.S | 3510 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fort St. James | Yale \& Cariboo..... B.C | 3000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fortune Bridge | King's. . . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 6000 | 2800 |  |  |
| Fortune Cove | Prince. ... ........P.E.I | 4155 | 2500 |  |  |
| hFort Vermilion | Athabaska | 2000 | 1458 |  |  |
| Fort William. | Pontiac. ............ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 9480 | 3400 |  |  |
| Fort William West | Th'nder Bay \& RainyR.O | 33550 | +7400 |  | 500 |
| Forty Mile. | Yukon Territory.. | 1100 |  |  |  |
| Foster's Croft | King's \& Albert. . . .N.B | 500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fosterville | York ... . . . . . . . . N. B | 10211 | 4400 |  | 500 |
| Found's Mills. | Queen's. . . . . . . . . .P.E.I | 2620 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fourchu. | Richmond . . . . . . . . N.S | 10544 | 5000 | 300 | 500 |
| Four Falls | Victoria...... . . . . N. B | 7725 | 3200 | 400 |  |
| Four Mile-Brook | Pictou. . . . . . . . . . . N. N . | 2389 | 2500 |  |  |
| Four Roads. | Cluucester. . . . . . . . . N. B | 2496 | 2500 |  |  |
| $a$ Four teen Mile House | Halifax.... ${ }^{\text {P }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ N.S | 1645 | 1667 |  |  |
| Fowler's Corners... | Peterborough, W.R.... 0 | 6719 | 3000 |  |  |
| Fox | Portage la Prairie .... M | 2958 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fox Bay. | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay.Q | (i) 22 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fox Creek | Westmoreland . . . . . N.B | 13040 | 4550 |  | 250 |
| Fox Harbour | Cumberland . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 4800 | 2504 |  |  |
| Fox Island Main | Guysborough. . . . . . . N.S | 1800 | * 3500 |  |  |
| Foxleigh | Assa. West......... . Sask | 3375 | 2500 |  |  |
| Foxmead | Simcoe, E. R.......... 0 | 10950 | 4600 |  | 500 |
| Fox Point | Lunenburg. . . . . . . N.S | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fox Rive1 | Cumberland. . . . . . . . N. S | 19850 | 8600 |  | 500 |
| Foxton. | Selkirk............ M | 2992 | 3000 |  |  |
| Foymount | Renfrew, S.R. ....... O | 3295 | 2500 | d4 00 |  |
| Framboise. | Prichnond.......... N.S | 7240 | 3600 | 400 |  |
| Framboise Intervale | Richmond . . . . . . . . N.S | 2670 | 2500 |  |  |
| Framnes | Selkirk . . . . . . . M | 3671 | 2500 |  |  |
| Franconia | Haldimand............ O | 7072 | 4200 |  |  |
| Frankburg | Calgary. ......... Alta | 3265 | 2500 |  |  |
| Frank Hill | Victoria \& Haliburton. O | 600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Franklin | Durham. . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 12186 | 4850 | 2200 |  |
| Franklin Corners | Prescott . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 5021 | 2750 |  |  |
| cFranks Bay | Parry Sound.......... O |  | 1141 |  |  |
| Frankville.. | Antigonishe . . . . . . . . N. S | 8901 | 3500 |  |  |
| Fraserburg | Muskuka............. O | 3924 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fraser's U'rant | Antigonishe.. . . . . . N. N | 200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fraser's Mills | Antigonishe . . . . . . . N. S $^{\text {S }}$ | 2900 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Fraserville | Durham . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 10765 | 4600 |  | 500 |
| Fraxville.. | Lunenburg. . . . . . . . N.S | 600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fréchette | Lévis................. Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 4245 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fredericton Road. | Westmoreland. .... N.B | 2373 | 2500 |  |  |
| Fredericton Station | Queen. ... ............P.E.J | 10547 | 4200 |  |  |
| Freeborn | Perth, N.R....... ..... 0 | 6396 | 2800 |  |  |
| Freeland | Leeds...................... . 0 | 2100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Freeland | Prince.... . . . . . . P. E.I | 11180 | 3500 |  |  |
| Freeport | Waterloo, S.R....... O | 2989 | 3000 |  |  |
| French. | Humboldt. . . . . . . . Sask | 16785 | 3500 | 150 |  |
| French Bay. | Bruce, N.R.. . . . . . . . O | 1250 | 2500 |  |  |
| French Creek | Comox-Atlin.. ...... B.C | 7423 | 3400 |  |  |
| French Lake. | Sunbury \& Queen's. .N.B | 2021 | 2500 |  |  |
| French River | Pictou. . . . . . . . . . . . N.S | 3450 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| a Opened 1-11-05. bOpen ing $\$ 1$ arrears forward. Report. | 2-05. e Closed 1E-12-05. ng $\$ 10$ night allowance. | Inclùding $\ddagger$ Salary, | \$16 night \&c., entered | allowance. in Audito | $l$ Includ. General's. |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.


## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continuel.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward <br> Allowance. | Rent Allow ance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Garland | King's . . . . . . . . . . . . N. . S $^{\text {a }}$ | 2750 | 2500 |  |  |
| Garland | Dauphin.......... . . . M | 8324 | +10100 |  | 750 |
| Garneau | L'Isslet................. . Q | 13597 | 6400 |  | 500 |
| Garneau Junction | Champlain............ Q | 5658 | 2500 |  |  |
| Garnet. | Haldimand............ 0 | 11531 | 4400 |  |  |
| Garnet. | St. John.... ....... N. B | 1050 | 2500 |  |  |
| a Garnock | Humboldt .......... . Sask | 3625 | 1250 |  |  |
| Garonue. . | Humboldt. . . . . . . . . . . ask | 1317 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Garretton | Grenville . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 45 c0 | 2500 |  |  |
| Garryowen | Grey, N.R...........O | 2425 | 2500 |  |  |
| Garthby West. | Richmond \& Wolfe.... Q | 1395. | 2500 |  |  |
| Gascons . | Bonaventure .......... Q | 20972 | 69800 |  | 500 |
| Gas Line | Welland.............. ${ }^{0}$ | 9252 | 3700 |  |  |
| Gasparine. | Châteauguay..........Q | 2800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gaspereau. ....... | Sunbury \& Queen's. .N. ${ }^{\text {G }}$ | 4400 4700 | 2500 2800 | 700 300 |  |
| Gaspé Bay, South. | Gaspé ............. ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1700 \\ 140 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2800 | 300 |  |
| Gaspereau Station | Sumbury \& Queen's. N.B | 14048 6927 | 5500 3800 | 500 | 500 |
| Gaspereaux | King's . . . . . . . . . P.E.I. ${ }_{\text {Koctenay }}$ | 6927 6936 | 3800 4000 |  |  |
| Gaudette | Pontiac. . . . . . . . . . Q | 11948 | 4200 |  |  |
| (iavelton. | Yarmouth ..........N.S | 2200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gawas. | Algoma, W.R........ O | 6450 | 3000 |  |  |
| Gaythorne | Northumberland....N.B | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Geary | Sunb.rry \& Queerr's. N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 1915 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gegoggin |  | 1150 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gelert.. | Victoria \& Haliburtun. 0 | $2+415$ | 9400 |  | 750 |
| Gellatly | New-Westminster. . B.C | 6410 | 2500 |  |  |
| Geneva. | Argenteuil. ..........Q | 2801 | 2500 |  |  |
| Genoa. | Argenteuil.. .......... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2800 | 2500 |  |  |
| George's River | North Cape Breton and Victoria .........N.S | 3605 | 2500 | 600 |  |
| George's River Station. | North Cape Breton and Victoria .........N.S | 2400 | 2500 | 600 |  |
| Georgeville. | Antigonishe . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 4505 | c 3100 | 600 |  |
| Georgina Island. | York, N.R............ 0 | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Geraldine. . . . . | Huntingdon .... .......Q | 2498 | 2500 |  |  |
| Germania. | Muskoka............... 0 | 5863 | 3400 |  |  |
| Germanicus. | Renfrew, N.R.... ....O | 2900 | 2500 |  |  |
| German Mills | Waterloo, S.R........ O | 1795 | 2500 |  |  |
| Germantown | King's \& Albert ....N.B | 1000 | 25 04) |  |  |
| Gerrard Island | Halifax . $\mathrm{P}^{\text {c... ... N.S }}$ | 3983 | *45 00 |  |  |
| Gertrude Mine | Algoma, E R . . . . . . . O | 19100 | 11900 |  |  |
| Gesto...... | Essex, S.R \& . ........U | 12042 500 | 60 2500 25 |  | 500 |
| Gethsemani | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay ${ }^{( }$ | 500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Geyser. | Selkirk. ............ M | 4725 | - 3040 |  |  |
| Giant's Lake | Guyshorough .......N. | 3025 | 2500 |  |  |
| Giblon. | King's \& Albert.....N. B | 2100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gibraltar | Grey, E.R | 6182 | 2800 |  |  |
| Gibson. | Simcoe, E.R.......... $\mathrm{O}^{\text {O}}$ | 3100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gilbert Cove | Digby . ....N.S | 14451 | 5800 |  | 500 |
| Gilbert des Caps | Charlevoix........... Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 660 | 080 |  |  |
| Gilbert Mountain. | Cumberland . .......N.S | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gilbert's Mills | Prince Edward ........ 0 | 1874 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gilchrist. | Simcoe, N.R.......... . ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 3000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gilead. | Hastings, F.R ........ U | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gilford. | Simcoe, S. R ....... U | 17766 | it 00 | $1+00$ | 500 |
| Gilks:. | Northumberland. ....N.B | 6148 | 2500 | 1200 |  |

a Opened 1-1-06. $b$ Including \$18 night allowance. $c$ Including \$fi night allowance. * Includirg $\$ 20$ night allowance. †Including $\$ 12$ night allowance.

## APPENDLX D-Continued.

## Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electorial listrict. | Revenue. | Salary cbased on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Reut Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Gillander's Mountain. | North Cape Breton and Victoria ............N.S | 1625 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gillespie. | Victoria . . . . . . . . . . N. B | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gillies | Sask. ........... .Sask | 7292 | 2800 |  |  |
| a Crillies Uepot | Nipissing . .. ... . . O | 17487 | 1458 |  |  |
| Gillies Hill.. | Bruce, S. R............ 0 | 4050 | 3000 |  |  |
| Gillies Lake | North Cape Breton and Victoria..... ....N.S | 200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gillies Point. | North Cape Breton and Victoria..... ... N.S | 600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gillie's Point, East. | North Cape Breton and Victoria ............N.S | 800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gillingham | Alta. .............. Alta | 14791 | 5400 |  | 500 |
| Gillis Cove | Inverness...... . . . . . N.S | 3700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gilman. | Brome.............. Q | 3875 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gilmour | Hastings, E.R ....... $\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ | 19697 | 10000 |  | 500 |
| C Gilolo. | Selkirk...... .. ....M | 4975 | 2500 | 1200 |  |
| Gilpen | Strathcona.......... Alta | 8603 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gingras | Lotbiniere 0 ......... $Q^{2}$ | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Girald. Giroux | St. John \& Iberville... . ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | 3895 13982 | 25 6400 00 |  | 500 |
| Giroux Lake | Nipissing. . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 21700 | 1041 |  | 500 |
| Glacier | Kootenay . . . . . . . . . . B.C | 58769 | 14800 |  | 1500 |
| Gladstone | Middlesex, E.R....... 0 | 7125 | 4000 |  |  |
| Ciladstone | Victoria . . . . . . . . . . N. B | 2800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gladwy | Victoria . . . . . . . . . . N. B | 1600 | 2500 |  |  |
| (rladys. | Calgary . . . . . . . . . . Alta | 15205 | 600 | 383 | 500 |
| Glamorgan | Durham . ........... $O^{\text {a }}$ | 200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glandine. | Victoria \& Haliburton. 0 | 2355 | 2500 |  |  |
| Tlauford Station | Wentworth. .......... ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 4165 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glanmire | Hastings, E.R........ 0 | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glanwort | Middlesex, E. R....... 0 | 18518 | 7800 |  | 500 |
| Ilascott | Grey, S. R............. 0 | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glasgow | Ontario, N.R. ........ 0 | 4016 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glasgow. | North Cape Breton and Victoria.......... N.S | 1350 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glasgow Station. | Renfrew, S.R.......... O | 15313 | 7000 |  | 500 |
| Glassiburn | Antigonishe.........N.S | 1425 | 2500 |  |  |
| Cilaudt | Westmoreland .......N.B | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Yileasors Road. | Charlotte.... \& . . . . N. B | 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gle be Road. | Antigonishe...... .N.S | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| (ilen Adelaide | Assa. Hast.. . . . . . . Sask | 12859 | 5250 |  | 500 |
| Cilen Alda | Peterborough, E.R.... O | 1850 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gien Almond (ilen Alpine. | Labelle.i... .......... ${ }_{\text {L }}$ | 53 20 | 3300 |  |  |
| (ilen Andrew | Prescott................. . O | 20800 68 | 2500 2500 |  |  |
| lili is Auglin. | Gloucester............N. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 3098 | 2500 |  |  |
| Clemaman. | Huron, E.R.......... O | 6400 | 3000 |  |  |
| (ilenarm. | Victoria \& Haliburton. O | 20343 | 9400 | 300 |  |
| Cilen Bean. | Wright............... Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 7150 | 3300 |  | 10 2 |
| Cilen Becker | Dundas......... . . . $\mathrm{O}^{\mathrm{O}}$ | 3000 | 2500 |  |  |
| (il)-nbervie. | Colchester . . . . . . . . . N. S | 3222 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glenburnie. |  | 57.22 | 2800 |  |  |
| Giencairn. | Sincoe, S.R........... 0 | 26947 | 11500 |  | 1000 |
| filmene . | Dauphin. .............II | 3950 | 3000 |  |  |
| (ilencoe | Restigouche.............. ${ }^{\text {R }}$ | 700 1500 | 25 00 | 300 |  |
| Glencoe Mills | Inverness...........N.S | 1166 | 2500 |  |  |
| (ilen Culin | Elgin, E. R. . . . . . . . O | 4200 | 2500 |  |  |

[^7]
## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous yeer). | Forward Allow. ance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | S cts. | S cts. | S cts. |
| Glencorradale | King's . . . . . . . . . . P. E.J | 1623 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glencove | Guysborough... .....N.S | 300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glencross | Lisgar .. . . . . . . . . . . . . . I | 300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glen Cross | Dufferin.... . . . . . . 0 | 1170 | 2500 |  |  |
| $a$ Gléndale | Middlesex, E.R ..... O | 1531 | 1005 |  |  |
| Glendale. | Inverness $\ldots$.........N.S | 6935 | 2850 |  |  |
| Glendale | Portage la Prairie..... M | 4100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glendinning | Souris... . . . . . . . . . . . M | 2648 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Glen Donala | Tlengarry... . . . . . . . . 0 | 1100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glendower. | Frontenac. . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 1375 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glendyer. | Inverness...... .. .N.S | 12784 | 5200 | 500 |  |
| Gleneden. | Grey, S.R ........... 0 | 3483 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glen Elbe | County of Brock ville. . O | 7450 | 3200 |  |  |
| Glenelg | Guysborough. .......N.S | 5442 | c41 00 | 500 |  |
| Cilenemma | Yale \& Cariboo.....B.C | 3025 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glenfanning | King's............. P.E.I | 28 60 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glen Farrow | Huron, E.R........... O | 4500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glenfield.. | Lemnox \& Addington. O | 1522 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glentinnan | Queen's..... .. . P.E.I | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glenforsa. | Marquette....... . .... M | 2200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glengarry | Inverness........ ...N.S | - 600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glengarry | Prince ... ........P.E.I | 2025 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glengarry Station | Pictou..............N.S | 11482 | 5600 | 1100 | 500 |
| Glengarry Valley. | South Cape Breton..N.S | 1200 | 250 |  |  |
| Glenholm ....... | Dauphin............. M | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glen Huron. | Sincoe, N.R. ......... O | 19321 | 8600 |  | 500 |
| $b$ Glenhurst | Assa. W............Sask | 1700 | 625 |  |  |
| $G$ Glenila | Parıy Sound.......... 0 | 800 | 2500 |  |  |
| +Glen Islan | Lemnox \& Addington.. . O | 178 ¢0 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glen Iver | Sherbrooke . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 5635 | 3700 |  |  |
| Glenlea | Provencher.......... . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 3472 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glenlivet | Wright................. Q | 2420 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glenlivet | Restigouche. ........N. B | 2869 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glen Lloyd | Mégantic . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 2267 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glenlyon.. | Dauphin........ . . . . II | 625 | 2500 |  | ... |
| Glen Major. | Ontario, N.R.......... 0 | 3400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glen Margaret | Halifax. . . . . . . . . . . N.S | 6600 | 3800 | 2600 |  |
| Glen Martin. | King's........... . P. P.E.I | 1475 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glen Mary | Humboldt. . . . . . . . Sask | 4702 | 2500 | 500 |  |
| Glen Meyer | Norfolk... . . . . . . . . 0 | 15676 | 6600 | 300 | 500 |
| Glen Millar. | Hastings, W.R....... . 0 | 6466 | 3600 |  |  |
| Glemmore | Grenville, S.R........ 0 | 1825 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gleninore | Halifax............N.S | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glen Morrison | South Cape Breton. .N.S | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glen Murray | Mégantic ............. . Q | 2718 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Glennevis | Glengarry . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 8449 | 4200 |  |  |
| Glen Norman | Glengarry . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 8690 | 3600 |  |  |
| Glen Oak. | Middlesex, W.R...... O | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| $d$ Glenora | Inverness............N.S | 300 | 788 |  |  |
| Glenora | Souris. . . . . . . . . . . . . . M | 7948 | 3000 |  |  |
| Glenora Falls | Inverness...... . . . . .N.S | 1875 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glen Orchar | Muskoka.............. 0 | 4566 | 2800 |  |  |
| Glenorchy. | Halton. . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 3317 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glenpayne | Stormont . . . . . . . . O | 3565 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glen Porter | Northumberland....N. B | 600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glen Rae. | Lambton, E.R....... O | 12360 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| Glen Road | Antigonishe.............S | 600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glen Ross | Hastings, W.R........ O | 4400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glenroy. | Glengarry . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 13598 | 6000 | 600 | 500 |
| Glen Sandfield. | Glengarry .... ........ . O , | 13556 | 5000 |  | 500 |

$a$ Closed 1.8-05, re-opened 1-5.06. $\quad b$ Opened 1-4-06.
$\dagger$ Summer Otfice. $\quad d$ Closed 24-10-04.

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## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary <br> (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 8 ets. | \$ cts. |
| Glenshee | Norfolk. . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 3282 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glen Smail | Grenville. . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 2967 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glensmith. | Dauphin................ M | 7197 | 7100 | $+00$ | 500 |
| Glen Stewart | Dundas....... . . . . . 0 | 7268 | 4000 |  |  |
| Glen Sutton | Brome. $Q$ | 26315 | 10200 |  | 1000 |
| Glen Titus. | King's \& Albert . . . . I B | 37.94 | - 2500 |  |  |
| Glen Uig (Pleasant Valley) | Antigonishe. . . . . . . . .N.S | 1710 | $2500$ | .... . ... . |  |
| Glenvale ............ | Frontenac.... ......... . 0 | 5573 | $2500$ | $\cdots \quad . .$ |  |
| Glenvale | Westmoreland . . . . . . N. N | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glen Valley. | Assa. West. . . . . . . Sask | 4079 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glen Valley | New Westminster . . . B. C | 4900 | 2500 |  |  |
| a Glen View | Lanark, S.R . . . . . . . . O | $2625$ | 2500 |  |  |
| c Glenvilla. | Stanstead................ . Q | $13500$ | 3300 |  |  |
| Glenville. | York, N.R.. ........... . 0 | 2345 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glenville | Inverness..............N.S | 4000 | *38 00 |  | . . . . |
| Glen Walte | Glengarry . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 4585 | 2800 |  |  |
| G Glenwell | Qu'Appelle . . . . . . . Sask | 39 89 | 1667 |  |  |
| Glen William | King's . . . . . . P.E.I | 2061 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glen Willow. | Middlesex, W. R. . . . . O | 2168 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glenwood. | New Westminster. B.C | 4993 | 3000 |  |  |
| Glenwood. | King's \& Albert . . . N. B | 2600 | 25 00 |  |  |
| Glenwood, Lot 8. | Prince. . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 5840 | 2500 |  |  |
| Glen wood Station | Kent, W.R........... 0 | 9000 | 5200 |  | 500 |
| Gobeil ....... . | Charlevoix ........... 2 | 2425 | 2500 |  |  |
| Guble's | Oxford, N.R ......... O | 24749 | 8000 |  | 500 |
| Godbout | Chicoutimi\& Saguenay.Q | 3363 | 2500 |  |  |
| Godfrey | Frontenac. . . . . . . 0 | 16012 | 6800 | 400 | 500 |
| Godolphin | Northumberland, E.R.O | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Goff's | Halifax. ................N.S | 4025 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| cGo Home | Simcoe, E.R .......... O | 15000 | 6400 |  | 500 |
| +Golburn Valley | Humboldt. . . . . ....Sask | 1500 | 1250 |  |  |
| Goldenburgh. | Algona, E. R . . . . . . . . O | 3407 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gold Hill | Kootenay. . . . . . . . . . . B.C | 984 | 2291 |  |  |
| Golden Grove .... . | St. John. . . . . . . . N. B | 1000 | 2500 |  | . . .... |
| Golden Grove Mills. | St. John . . . . . . . . . N. B | 9) 00 | 2500 |  |  |
| Golden Plain..... | Assa. East . . . . . . . . Sask | 9241 | 3000 |  |  |
| Golden Stream | Portage la Prairie. .... M | 3297 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gulden Valley | Parry Sound. . . . . . . . . 0 | S418 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| Froldfield.. | Stormont. . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {O}}$ | 1625 | 2500 |  |  |
| Frold River. | Lunenburg. . . . . . . . . Nr.S | 126, 60 | 5200 |  | 500 |
| Gold Rock. | Thunder Bay and Rainy River. <br> O | 25200 | 13000 |  | 1250 |
| Goldsmith | Essex, S.R............ | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Guldstone Statio | Wellington, N.R...... O | 6983 | 3800 |  |  |
| Goldstream. | Nanainno..............B.C | 58.90 | 2434 |  |  |
| Gold win. | Pontiac ............... $Q$ | 2750 | 2500 |  |  |
| Golspie. Gondola Poin | Oxford, N.R......... 0 | 26550 | 11700 |  | 1000 |
| Gondola Point Gunor. | King's \& Albert. ....N.S | $\begin{array}{ll}45 & 25 \\ 77 & 84\end{array}$ | 2750 3000 |  |  |
| Grod Corner | Carleton . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\mathrm{N}^{\mathbf{N}}$. B | 77 2698 | 3000 2500 |  |  |
| $\pm$ Gooduin Mill. | Gloucester . . . . . . . . . N.B | 1800 | 1250 |  |  |
| Goodwood. . | Ontario, N.R. . . . . . . . 0 | 30072 | 12500 |  | 1000 |
| Guosmberry Cove. | St. John..... . . . . . N. B | 1596 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gronse Cruek... | St- John.............. . N. B | 1250 | 2500 |  |  |
| $d$ Goose Lake.. froose River | Qu'A ppelle...........Sask | 25.50 | 1458 |  |  |
| froose River. <br> fordon | King's. . . . . . . . . . . P. E. I | $\begin{array}{r} 400 \\ 1100 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2500 \\ & 2500 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | Assa. East. . .. . . . . . . . . . . O | $168{ }_{11}{ }^{4} 5$ |  |  | 500 |
| a Late Mud Creek. $c$ Summer office. $d$ Opened | $\text { d 1-11-06. } \ddagger \text { Opened }$ | $1-06 .$ | * Including | \&10 nigh | llowancè. |

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Acoounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenuc of previous years). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | S cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Gordon Bay | Parry Sound..... . .. $\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ | 11050 | 11000 |  | 1000 |
| Gordon Head | Nanaimo . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . . B.C | 4543 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gordon Lake | Algoma, W.R......... ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 11686 | 6400 | 300 | 500 |
| Gordonsville | Carleton. . . . . . . . . N.B | 5825 | 2800 |  |  |
| Gordonville. | Wellington, N.R..... ${ }^{\text {O}}$ | 6613 | 2800 |  |  |
| Gore | Hants ............ | 10364 | 4000 | 500 |  |
| Gore | Richmond \& Wolfe.... | 6960 | 3000 |  |  |
| Gorlitz | Grey, E.R . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( | 4625 600 | 2500 2850 | 200 |  |
| Gorman. | Renfrew, S. R. . . . . . . . . . 0 | 2000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gormley | York, C.R............ 0 | 12554 | 7200 |  | 500 |
| Goshen. | King's \& Albert. . . . N. B | 1400 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Goshen | Kuysborough........N.S | 7218 | 3600 |  |  |
| Goshen Road. | Richmond \& Wolfe.... | 2475 | 2500 |  |  |
| Goschen. | Assa. East. . . . . . . . Sask | 2571 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gosford. | Portneuf.............. Q | - 600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gosport | Lennox \& Addington. 0 | 2908 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gosselin's Mills | Compton.. | 2525 | 2500 |  |  |
| Goulais Bay | Algona, W.R..........O | 5040 | 2500 |  |  |
| Goulais Rive | Algoma, W.R......... O | 3181 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gould. <br> Gould S | Compton . . . . . . . . . . . Com $^{\text {a }}$ | 21855 -700 | 10500 3800 | 1100 | 1000 |
| Goupil. | Drum'nd\& Arthabaska.Q | 300 | 350 25 |  |  |
| Gourock | Wellington, S.R. . . . . . 0 | 15350 | 11200 |  | 1000 |
| c Govan | Humboldt. . . . . . . . Sask | 600 | 208 |  |  |
| Gowan Brae | King's . . . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 3800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gowanstown. | Perth, N.R.... . . . . . 0 | 17980 | 7000 | 2800 | 500 |
| Gowland Lake | Mackenzie ........ Sask | 2069 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gowland Mountain | King's \& Albert . . . . N. B | 1425 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gowrie. | Perth, S. R. . . . . . . . . . 0 | 3900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Graburn | Assit. West..........Sask | 3999 | 3200 |  |  |
| Grafton | Carleton . . . . . . . . . .N. B | 6940 | 3200 |  |  |
| Grafton | King's . . . . . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 17600 | 7600 |  | 500 |
| Graham | Vaudreuil.... .... . . . . Q | 9475 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| Graham | Brockville...... . . . . . 0 | 1225 | 2500 |  |  |
| Graham's Roa | Queen's . . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 1602 | 2500 |  |  |
| Grahamsville | Peel... . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 5328 | 2750 |  |  |
| Grainfield | Northumberland....N.B | 1419 | 2500 |  |  |
| Granboro' | Shefford . . . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 1600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Grande Anse | Richmond .......... N.S | 3900 | 2750 |  |  |
| Grande Bay | King's \& 4lbert. . .N. B | 12320 | 5800 |  | 500 |
| Grand Bend | Huron, S.R......... O | 28933 | 10800 |  | 1000 |
| Grand Chicot | Two Mountains....... Q | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Grande Clairiere | Souris. . . . . . . . . . . $\mathrm{II}^{\text {I }}$ | 7998 | 4000 |  |  |
| Grand Desert. | Halifax . . . . . . . . . . N.S | 5042 | 2600 |  |  |
| Grande Entrée. | Gaspé........ . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 11153 | 6000 | 500 | 500 |
| Grande Frenière | Two Mountains ....... ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 10270 | 4200 |  |  |
| Grande Montagne. | Beauce.............. | 3587 | 3200 |  |  |
| Grande Pointe. | Provencher ........... M | 13335 | 3400 | 300 |  |
| Grande Prairie. | Yale \& Cariboo..... B. C | 9264 | 5000 | 300 |  |
| Grandes Coudées. | Beauce................. | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Grand Falls Portage | Victoria............ $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{B}$ | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Grands Fonds. . | Charlevoix...... ......Q | 300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Grandigue. | Kent ...............N.B | 3200 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Grandique Ferry | Richmond ${ }^{\text {South Cape Breton . N.S }}$ | 1100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Grand Lake........ | South Cape Breton. N.S | $\begin{array}{r}200 \\ 15 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 2500 2500 |  |  |
| Grand Mira, North.. | . South Cape Breton. N.S | 600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Grand Mira, South. | South Cape Breton . .N.S | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |

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## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | S cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Grand Narrows. | North Cape Breton Victoria............ N. | 15806 | 8000 |  | 500 |
| Grand Pabos | Gaspé . . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 14244 | a96 00 |  | 500 |
| Grand Pré. | Maskinongé. . . . . . . . . . 2 | 3150 | 2500 |  |  |
| Grand Kang | Dorchester . . . . . . . . . . Q | 3896 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Grands Rapides | Mackenzie......... Sask | 3035 | 2500 |  |  |
| Grand River Falls | Richmond..... . . . . N. S | 2150 | 2500 |  |  |
| Grand Saint Esprit | Nicolet . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 7320 | 3200 |  |  |
| Cirand Saint Louis | Nicolet .............. Q | 2100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Grande Tracadie. | Queen's. . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 5900 | 2800 |  |  |
| Grande Vallée. . | Gaspe .................. Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 21194 | 8000 |  | 500 |
| Girandview. | York. .... . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ B | 8378 | 4200 |  |  |
| Grandview | Queen's...........P.E.I | 7548 | 2800 | 700 |  |
| Grange | Macdonald.. . . . . . . . . M | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Granger | Dufferin. . ........... 0 | 2375 | 2500 |  |  |
| Granite Creek | Yale \& Cariboo. ... B.C | 10760 | 3800 |  |  |
| Granite Hill | Parry Sound .. ........ 0 | $2766$ | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Granite Hill | York.............. . . N. B | 3813 | 2500 |  |  |
| Granite Village | Shelburne \& Queen's. N.S | 5995 | 3000 |  |  |
| Graniteville. | Stinstead .......... . . Q | 12175 | 4000 |  |  |
| Girant . | Russell. . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 2250 | 2500 |  |  |
| Grant | Westuroreland.......N.B | 4492 | 2500 |  |  |
| Grantham | Conox-Atlin …B. C | 2000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Granthurst | Oxford, N. R. . . . . . . . . C | 7600 | 2600 |  |  |
| Grantley. | Dundas................ 0 | 16138 | 7600 |  | 500 |
| Granton | Pictou.............. N. $^{\text {S }}$ | 2769 | 2500 |  |  |
| Grant's Cor | Glengarry .... . . . . . 0 | 1570 | 2500 |  |  |
| Granville. | rquen's. .........P.E.I | 4925 | 2500 |  |  |
| Grassmer | Muskoka. | 400 | **27 00 |  |  |
| (irass River | Dauphin. | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Grassy Lake | Alta.................. Alta | 14540 | 69200 |  | 500 |
| Grassie | Lincolin....... . . . . . O | 13039 | 6800 | 600 | 500 |
| Grattan | Northumberland.....N.B | $2+90$ | 2500 |  |  |
| (irattan | Renfrew, S.R......... 0 | 9580 | 3400 |  |  |
| Gratton Corner | Prescott..... . ..... . . 0 | 3215 | 2500 |  |  |
| (iravel Hill.. | Stormont. ............ 0 | 3170 | 2500 |  |  |
| c Gray. | Qu'Appelle........ Sask | 4750 | 1458 |  |  |
| Traystock. | Peterboro', E.R........ 0 | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Craysville. | Macdonald............ M | 16173 | 5800 | 500 | 500 |
| Graytown | Qu'Appelle . . . . . . . Sask | 10756 | 2800 |  |  |
| (ireat Desert | Nipissing.............. 0 | 2093 |  |  |  |
| (ireece's Poi | Argenteuil ............ $Q$ | 12655 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| (ireeley. | Russell 0 | 6308 | 2500 |  |  |
| (iracnbank | Ontario, S.R......... . 0 | 23070 | 11600 |  | 1000 |
| (ireen Bay | Alyoma, E. R. ... ..... 0 | $\begin{array}{r}45 \\ 160 \\ \hline 00\end{array}$ | 2600 |  |  |
| Cireenbush <br> Greenbush | Brockville................. O | 16070 1200 | 72 2500 |  | 500 |
| Creenbush. | York.................. B <br>  <br> Victoria............. | 1200 1170 | 2500 2500 |  |  |
| (ireendale | Antigonish........... . . S | 600 | 2500 |  |  |
| (ireenfield.. | Carleton...........N. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | ${ }_{6} 25$ | 2500 |  |  |
| (ireenfield. | Shelburne \& Queen's. N.S | 13262 | 5200 | 300 | 500 |
| (ireenfield. | Colchester.. . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 2175 | 2500 |  |  |
| (ireenfield. | King's. . . . . . . . . . . P.E.E.I | 1525 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gireen Harbour. | Shelburne \& Queen's.N.S | to 11 |  |  |  |
| (ireen Hill. | Cumberland .......N.S. |  | 2500 |  |  |
| Green Hill | Pictou. . . . . . . . . . . . N. S | 4100 | 2500 |  |  |
| (ireen Hill. | York . . . . . . . . . . . . . N. B | 3600 | 2500 |  |  |
| ** Including $\$ 2$ special sal c Opened 1-12-00. tCredit | a Including $\$ 18$ night allo $v$ office not yet reopened. | wance. | $b$ Including | \$30 night | lowance. |

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowaness-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (bascd on revenue of previous ycar). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allow. ance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Green Lake. | Sask. . . . . . . . . . .Sask | 8028 | 2500 |  |  |
| Green Lake. | York . . . . . . . . . . . . N. B | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| $c$ Greenland | Annapolis........ . . N. S | 600 | 416 |  |  |
| Greenland | Provencher. . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . . . . M | 44915 | 2500 |  |  |
| Greenlay | Richmond \& Wolfe P $^{\text {Q }}$ | 12535 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| Greenmount | Prince.... . . . . . . P.E.E. 1 | 2265 | 2500 |  |  |
| Green Mountain | Yale \& Caribno. . . . . B.C | 3750 | 2500 |  |  |
| Greenock. . | Bruce, S.R. . . . . . . . . . 0 | 6253 | 4800 |  |  |
| Green Point Green Point | Prince Edward... . . . . O | 2000 13338 | 2500 4500 |  |  |
| Green Ridge | Provencher. . . . . . . . . . . . M | 6930 | 3200 |  |  |
| Green River | Témiscouata ..........Q | 3814 | 2500 |  |  |
| Green River | Ontario, S.R........... O | 14556 | 7400 |  | 500 |
| hGreen River Station | Victoria.... . . . . . . N B | 12205 | 2500 |  |  |
| Green Road. | Carleton . . . . . . . . . N . B | 2625 | 2500 |  |  |
| Green's Brook | Pictou . . . . . . . . . . . . N. S | 2000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Green's Creek | Colchester . . . . . . . . . N.S | 3365 | 2500 |  |  |
| Greenvale. | Pictou . . . . . . . . . . . . N.S | 250 | 2500 |  |  |
| Greenvale | King's.... . . . . . . . . P. E.I | 2100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Green Valley | Glengarry $\ldots$ \% . . . . . . . 0 | 12878 | 5800 | 4000 | 500 |
| Greenview. | Hastings, E.K.... . ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 3518 | 2500 |  |  |
| Greenville Station | Cumberland.........N.S | 5441 | 4000 | 700 |  |
| Greenway | Huron, S.R............ O | 16855 | 7600 |  | 500 |
| Greenway | Souris . . . . . . . . . . . M | 25406 | 10400 |  | 10 on |
| Greenwich | King's. . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 1100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Greenwich H | King's \& Albert. . . . N. B | 4450 | 2500 |  |  |
| Greenwood | Selkirk................ M | 1914 | 2500 |  |  |
| Greenwood | King's. . . . . . . . . . . . . N.S | 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Greer | St John. . . . . . . . . . .N.B | 2880 | 2500 |  |  |
| Greer Mou | Pontiac.............. Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 5135 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gregory | Muskoka..... . . . . . . . 0 | 12682 | 5500 | 800 | 500 |
| Grenadier Island | Brockville ... ........ 0 | 9250 | *27 08 |  |  |
| Grenfel. | Simcoe, NR.. .... . . . . 0 | 1150 | 2500 |  |  |
| Grenier | Beauce $_{\text {¢ }}$. . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {Q }}$ | 2420 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gresham | Bruce, N.R. . $7 . . . . . . . .0$ | 4830 | 2750 |  |  |
| Gretna | Lennox \& Addington.. O | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Grey's Mills | King's \& Albert. ....N. B | 2461 | 2500 |  |  |
| Greywood | Annapolis . $\quad$.......N.S | 3098 | 2500 |  |  |
| Griersford | Renfrew, N.R........ O | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Grierson.. | Calgary ......Alta | 2164 | 2500 |  |  |
| Griersville | Grey, N.R........... 0 | 4710 | 2500 |  |  |
| Griftin | Stanstead............. . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 2455 | 2500 |  |  |
| Griffin Cove. | Gaspué. ............... . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 16091 | c 7400 |  | 500 |
| Griffin's Corners | Elgin, E.R............ 0 | 3510 | 3300 |  |  |
| Griffith | Renfrew, S.R. ......... 0 | 13545 | 5200 | 1600 | 500 |
| Grimsby Centre | Lincoln.. . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 2200 | 2500 |  |  |
| aGrimsby Park. | Lincoln............. . 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Grinisthorpe . | Algoma, E.R......... ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 4765 | 2500 |  |  |
| Grimston. | Grey, S.R............. 0 | 1750 | 2500 |  |  |
| Grondines Est. | Portneuf...............Q | 10000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Grondines Station. | Portneuf............... Q | 3940 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gros Morne. | Gaspé. ...... .... ... Q $^{\text {Q }}$ | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Grosses Coques | Digby ......... .... . N.S | 9993 | 3000 |  |  |
| Grosses Roches | Rimouski.............. | 6050 | c 4200 |  |  |
| Grosvenor | Guysborough. .......N.S | 700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Grove Park | Assa. East.......... . Sask | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Grovesend. | Elgin, E. R. . . . . . . . . 0 | 5442 | 2500 |  |  |
| $b$ Late Bellefleur. eope $\$ 12$ night allowance. | 66. * Including $\$ 2.08$ arr | ears saiary | $a$ Summ | r office. | Including |

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## APPENDLX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on rerenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Groves Point | North Cape Breton and <br> Victoria............N.S | 1327 | 2500 |  |  |
| Groveton | Grenville.............. 0 | 3360 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gruber. | Dauphin.... . . . . . . . M | 5379 | +45 18 |  |  |
| Grund | Souris . . . . . . . . . . . . 11 | 2200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Grunthal | Provencher, . . . . . . . . M | 5971 | 4000 |  |  |
| Gueguen. | Kent................ ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 3242 | 2500 |  |  |
| Guerin.. | Peterborongh, E. R ...O | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Guilds. | Kent, W. R. . . . . . . . Kent. | 14300 1250 | 6500 2500 |  | 500 |
| Gulf Shore | Cumberland............N.S | 2421 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gull Cove | South Cape Breton. N.S | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gull Creek | Lennox \& Addington. . 0 | 3716 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gull Lake | Assa. West....... Sask | 16061 | 5500 |  | 500 |
| Gully . | Strathcona......... .Sask | 6175 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gunning Core | Shelburne \& Queen's.N.S | 13400 | 4400 | 300 |  |
| Gunter | Hastings, E.R........ 0 | 23041 | 7800 |  | 50 |
| $d$ Gunton | Selkirk. ............. M | 4021 | 2291 |  |  |
| Gutelius. | Kootenay . . . . . . . . B. C | 4674 | 2500 |  |  |
| Guthrie | Einue, N.R.......... 0 | 5650 | 3400 |  |  |
| Guthrie.. | Missisquoi. . . . . . . . . . . Q | 2961 | 2500 |  |  |
| Guysborough | Norfolk .. ........... 0 | 8649 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| Guysborough Intervale | Tuysborough........N.S | 5025 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| [cGwyne | Strathcona. . . . . . . . Alta | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gypsum Mines | Haldimand. . . . . . . . . . 0 | 3453 | 2500 |  |  |
| Gypsumville ..... ........ | Dauphin.............. M | 3678 | 2500 |  |  |
| Haberaehl | Grey, S.R............. 0 | 3303 |  |  |  |
| Harkett's Cove. | Halifax ...............s | 6206 | 3000 |  |  |
| Haddo | Dundas ............... 0 | 5600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hadlington. | Peterlorough, E.R.... O | 3500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hadlow Cove | Lévis.................. Q | 16500 | 7500 | 1100 | 500 |
| Hagan. | Nanaimo..........B.C | 26 65 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hagensborg. | Comax-Atlin... ....B.C | 6951 | 3200 |  |  |
| Hagerman's Corners | York, C.R............ O | 7100 | 2500 |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Hams }}$ Halbrite | Dundas ............... 0 | 10346 | 4000 |  |  |
| Halbrite Halbstadt | Qu'Appelle......... Sask | 1,074 73 | 32000 |  | 3500 |
| Halcomb. | ${ }_{\text {Lorthumberland }}^{\text {Lisgar.......... }}$ M | 12 50 | 3350 | - .. . | . .... |
| Halcro | Humblodt. ........ . . Sask | 1900 | 2500 |  |  |
| a Halcyonia | Sask. . . . . . . . . . . Sask | 1000 | 208 |  |  |
| Haldane Hil | Parry Sound ........... 0 | 7056 | 3200 |  |  |
| lialdimand | Gaspé ..... .......... Q | 5025 | b40 00 |  |  |
| Half Island | Guysborough ..........N. | 8150 | *55 09 |  |  |
| Halfway ... | Nipissing. . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 14662 | 6500 |  | 500 |
| Halfway Brook | Colchester . . . . . . . . . N. S $^{\text {S }}$ | 3000 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Halfway Cove | Guysborough. ....... N.S | 2675 | $\ddagger 3500$ |  |  |
| Halfway Riter Station | Cumberland. . . . . . . N.S | 5000 | 2800 | 900 |  |
| Halihurton. | Prince . . . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 5506 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hallerton | Huntingdon. .......... . 8 | 8971 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| Halloway.... | Hastings, E.R....... 0 | 9206 | 4400 |  |  |
| Hall's Bridge | Peterborough, W.R... O | 19645 | 9400 | 1000 | 1000 |
| Hall's Glen.... | Peterborough, E.R...O | 4119 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hall's Lake. . . | Vings... \& Haliburton.. O | 5500 2000 | 25 2500 |  |  |
| Hall: Mills. | Lanark, N.R.......... 0 | 4842 | 2500 |  |  |

$d$ Late Gun View. $\quad c$ Late Diana. $\quad$ Including $\$ 17.18$ night allowance, of which $\$ 1.18$ is arrears 6 Iucluding $\$ 12$ night duty. *Incluaing $\$ 15$ night allowance. $\ddagger$ Including $\$ 10$ night allowance-

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year.) | Forward Allowance. | Rent Alllowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \& cts. | \$ cts. |
| Hall's Prairie | New Westminster.. .B.C | 8210 | 3400 |  |  |
| Hall's Stream | Compton . . . . . . . . . . Q | 3477 | 2500 | 500 |  |
| Hallville | Dundas. . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 23184 | 10750 |  | 1000 |
| Halpenny | Lanark, N.R.......... 0 | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Halstead. | Dauphin............. . M | 400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Halston | Hasting*, E. R. . . . . . . . 0 | 2108 | 2500 |  |  |
| Halversen | Pontiac............... Q | 3400 | 2500 |  |  |
| d Hamar <br> Hamelin | Qu'A ppelle... . . . . . Sask | 4187 <br> 98 <br> 1 | 1458 3200 |  |  |
| Hamill's Point | Muskoka.............. . . . 0 | 12175 | 6500 |  | 500 |
| Hamilton. | Prince.. . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 4200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hamilton Beach | Wentworth. . . . . . . . 0 | 10050 | 4800 |  |  |
| Hamilton Cove. | Chicoutimi\& Saguenay. $Q$ | 16047 | e65 00 | 600 | 500 |
| Hamilton Mountain | Sunbury \& Queen's. N .1 B | 1600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hamilton, sub-office No. 7 | City of Hamilton. . . . . 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Hamlet. . | Sinncoe, E.R . . . . . . . . . 0 | 22071 | 6800 |  | 500 |
| Hammond's Plains | Halifax . . . . . . . . . N.S | - 4004 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hammondvale | King's \& Albert. . . . .N. B | 4295 | 4000 | 500 |  |
| Hamona. | Assa. East. . . . . . . . . Sask | 2957 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hanmer | Nipissing.. . . . . . . . . . 0 | 14423 | 3200 |  |  |
| Hampden. | Grey, S.R............. ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 4443 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hampshire | Queen's............ P.E.I | 2450 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hampshire Mills | Simcoe, E.R..... . . . . 0 | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hampstead. | Perth, N.R..... ....O | 21001 | 8200 |  | 500 |
| Hampton. . | Queen's ... ......P.E.I | 16378 | 7400 | 500 | 500 |
| Hampton. | Annapolis........... N.S | 15998 | 7500 | 500 | 500 |
| Hamtown | York . . . . . . . . . . . . . N. B | $2^{0} 61$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Hanbury | Nipissing. . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{0}$ | 6008 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hanceville. | Yale \& Caribuo. . . . . B. C | 10450 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| Hanford Brook | St. John. . . . . . . . . . .N. B | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hanlan....... | Peel .................. 0 | 1250 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hanlan. | Macdonald. . . . . . . . . . 1 I | 2668 | 2500 | 1118 |  |
| Hannon | Wentworth. . . . . . . . . . 0 | 8169 | 3400 |  |  |
| Hansford. | Cumberland......... N.S | 8646 | 3800 |  |  |
| a Hanson | Qu'Appelle. . . . . . . Sask | 1300 | 1458 |  |  |
| Hanwell. | York. . . . . . . . . . . . N. B | 2400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Happy Valley | Nanaimo..... . . B.C | 2957 | 2500 |  |  |
| Harcourt..... | Victoria \& Haliburton. O | 16700 | 6000 | 400 | 500 |
| Harbledown | Comax -Atlin..... . . B.C | 2330 | 2500 |  |  |
| Harbord... | Carleton...... ....... 0 | 5680 | 3400 |  |  |
| Harbour Road | Antigonishe. . . . . . . . . . S | 2420 | 2500 |  |  |
| Harbourville. | King's...............N.S | 12008 | 6200 |  | 500 |
| Hardwicke. | Northumberland ....N.B | 11975 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| Hardwood Flat. | Compton . . . . . . . . . . Q | 1525 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hardwood Lake. | Renfrew, S.R......... 0 | 3923 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hardwood Lands | Hants........... . . N. N | 1725 | 2500 |  |  |
| Harewood | Westmoreland. .....N.B | 923 | 2500 |  |  |
| Harkaway | Grey, E.R ........... 0 | 8967 | 4800 |  | 250 |
| Harlem.. . | Leeds. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 5146 | 3400 |  |  |
| Harley.. | Brant ... | 14400 | 6000 | 4000 | 500 |
| Harley Road | Sunbury \& Queen's..N. 3 | 825 | 2500 |  |  |
| Harlington | Dauphin............ M | 5183 | 2500 |  |  |
| Harlock... | Huron, W.R. ......... 0 | 4408 | 2500 |  |  |
| Harlowe. | Frontenac. ..... ..... O | 6388 | 3300 |  |  |
| Harmattan | Calgary. . ......... Alta | 8135 | 4200 | 1400 |  |
| ${ }_{6} \mathrm{H}^{\text {Harmony }}$ | Algoma, W.R......... O | 5450 | 2500 |  |  |
| Harmony. | King's. . . . . . . . . . . N.'s | 2704 | 2500 |  |  |
| Harmony Mills. | Shelburne \& Queen's.N.S | 5673 | c31 00 |  |  |

a Opened 1-12-05.c Including $\$ 20$ special salaty. For Revenue. etc., see Appendix C, Hamilton sub
offices, etc. $b$ Late Kentvale. dIncluding $\$ 6$ night allowance.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24
APPENDIX D-Continued.
Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | 8 cts |
| Harold.. | Hastings, W. R., ...... O | 7279 | 4000 |  |  |
| Harper, | Lanark, S. R............ O | 12924 | 4800 |  |  |
| Harper's Cainp. | Yale \& Cariboo. ..... B.C | 8646 | 5200 |  | 250 |
| Harper's Corners | Wentworth. .... .. . O | 3900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Harperville. . | Macdonald. .... ..... M | 1900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Harpley.. | Huron, W.R.... .... O | 4694 | 2800 |  |  |
| Harrigan Co | Halifax.............N.S | 12455 | 5600 |  | 500 |
| Harrington. ${ }^{\text {He}}$ | Queen's.............P.E.I | 1070 | 2500 |  |  |
| Harrington East.... | Argenteuil ........... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 16623 | 6200 | 800 | 500 |
| Harrington Harbour | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay.Q | 1045 | 2500 |  |  |
| Harrison's Corners.. Harrison Road. | Stormont.............. ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 6300 | 5400 |  | 500 |
| Harrison Road. | Cumberland. . . . . . . N.S | 2773 | 2500 |  |  |
| Harrison Settlement. | Cumberland........ . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Harrisville | Westmoreland ......N.B | 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Harrowby Hartfell | Marquette . . . . . . . . . . ${ }_{\text {M }}$ | 19347 | 7400 |  | 500 |
| Hartfield. | York. ...... . . . . . . . . N . B | 2496 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hartford. | Norfolk . . . . . . . . 0 | 16152 | 6500 |  | 500 |
| Hartford | Cumberland. ....... N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 14455 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| Hartford | Carleton...... . . . . . N. B | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hartington | Frontenac. .... . . . 0 | 11716 | 5500 | 500 | 500 |
| Hartley | Vistoria \& Haliburton. 0 | 12815 | 4400 |  |  |
| Hartley Bay. | Comox-Atlin. . .. .. B.C | 9653 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hartsmere. . | Lennox \& Addington O | 2940 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hartsville | Queen's. . . . . . . . . . P. P.I | 2123 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hartville | Hants. . . . . . . . . . . . N. S | 6500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Harvard Lakes. | Inverness. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$..... N.S | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Harvey Bank | King's \& Albert.. . . . N. B | 12700 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| Harwich. | Kent, E.R. . . . . . . . . . 0 | 28160 | 6500 |  | 500 |
| Harwood. | Northumberland, W.R O | 24672 | 9600 |  | 1000 |
| Harwood Plain | Carleton. ............. . 0 | 2340 | 2500 |  |  |
| Haseville. | Missisquoi.............. Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hassett. | Digby.............. N. $^{\text {S }}$ | 3396 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hastings | Cumberland. . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 1100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hastings | King's \& Albert. . . . . N. B | 22.73 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hastings Coule | Strathcona.. ........ Alta | 4052 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hatchet Lake. | Halifax..... ........N.S |  | 2500 |  |  |
| Hatchley Station | Brant.......... ... 0 | 7001 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hatfield Point. | King's \& Albert . . . N. B | 18293 | 8800 | 900 | 500 |
| Hatherton | Grey, E.R............. 0 | 2073 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hatton. | Huntingdon........... Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hatzic Prairi | New Westminster... B C | 5216 | 2500 |  |  |
| Haultain. | Peterborough, E.R.... 0 | 3305 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hauteur | Rimouski............Q | 2525 | 2500 |  |  |
| Havelock | Digby...................... . | 5214 | 2500 |  |  |
| Havendale Havergal. | Guysboro'...........N.S | $2+00$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Havergal. Hawk Lake. | Hastings, E.R.......... O <br> Thunder Bay and Rainy | 4470 | 2500 |  |  |
|  | River . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 10875 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hawley . | Lennox \& Addington. 0 | 5040 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hawtliorne. | Russell. . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 4798 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hawthorne | Inverness..... . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 625 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hawth | Prince. . . . . . . . . P. P.E.I | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hay ... | Huron, S. K ........... O | 11935 | 7700 |  | 500 |
| Hay Bay | Lennox \& Addington. . 0 | 2373 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hayburn.. | Lennox \& Addington. . O | 4571 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hay Core Haydon. | Richmond...........N.S | 2300 | 2500 | 1400 |  |
| Hayesland. | Wentworthi . ............ 0 | 84 24 | 2500 |  |  |

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous ycar). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Hayesville | York . . . . . . . . . . . N. . B | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hayfield. | Brandon......... . . . . M | 4700 | 3000 |  |  |
| Haynes. | Strathcona.... .....Alta | 3987 | 3000 |  |  |
| Hay's River | Inverness........... $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ | 1550 | 2500 |  | 300 |
| Hazel Cliffe. | Assa. East . . . . . . . . Sask | 21556 | 8800 |  | 500 |
| Hazeldean. | Carleton . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 14281 | 6200 |  | 500 |
| Hazel Grove | Queen's . . . . . . . . . 1 I.E.I | 1938 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hazel Land. | Argenteuil............. Q | 1125 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hazelmere. | New Westminster. . . B. C | 92.0 | 3400 |  |  |
| Hazel Ridge | Selkirk.... ....... . M | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hazelton. | Comox-d tlin........ . B.C | 24334 | 15600 | 300 | 1500 |
| Hazelwood | Assit. East . . . . . . . . Sask | 5090 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Hazzard's Co | Hastings, E.R . . . . . 0 | 9959 | 7200 |  | 500 |
| Headford. | York, C.R............ 0 | 3965 | 2500 |  |  |
| Head Lake. | Victoria Haliburton. . 0 | 21.93 | 2500 |  |  |
| Headlands. | Qu'Appelle. . . . . . . Sask | 7922 | 3000 | 900 |  |
| Head of Amherst | Cumberland ......... N.S | -7294 | 3200 |  |  |
| Head of Cardigan. | King's. . . . . . . . . . . P.E. . I | 400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Head of Chezzetcook. | Halifax ........... ${ }^{\text {N }}$ N. | 8442 | 4600 | 1600 | 250 |
| Head of Hillsborough | King's................ P.E. 1 | 1150 | 2500 |  |  |
| Head of Jeddore. | Halifax.............N.S | 7540 | 3200 | 1100 |  |
| Head of Jordan Rive | Shelburne \& Queen's N.S | 23864 | 11600 |  | 1000 |
| Head of Millstream. | King's \& Albert... N. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | 6400 | 2800 |  |  |
| Head of River Hebert. | Cumberland.........N.S | 14323 | 7400 |  | 500 |
| Head of Tatamagouche Bay . | Colchester . . . . . . . . N. N | 6400 | 2800 | 666 |  |
| Head of Tide ............... | Restigouche . . . . . . N. B | 3500 | 2500 | 1200 |  |
| Head of Wallace Bay | Cumberland.........N.S | 10314 | 4400 |  |  |
| Heal................. | Nanairco............ B.C | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Heathbell | Pictou . . . . . . . . . . . . N. N | 1259 | 2500 |  |  |
| Heather Brae | Stratheona... ..... Alta | 25472 | 12590 | 5000 | 1000 |
| Heatherdale | King's . . . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 2130 | 2500 |  |  |
| Heathton. | Stanstead. . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 44.96 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hebbs Cross | Lunenburg. . . . . . . . . . N.S | 3570 | 2500 | * 817 |  |
| Helert | Mégantic............... $Q$ | 1908 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hebert | Kent............ . .N.B | 1550 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hebron | King's \& Albert. ... N.B | 1200 | 25.0 |  |  |
| Hecla Heckston | Selkirk.................. M Grenville............. | 3420 16922 | 2500 6300 |  |  |
| Hectanooga | Digby ................... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | 10969 | 4200 | 238 | 000 |
| Hedgeville | Pictou................ | 3319 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hednesford | Assid. West........ . Sask | 2625 | 2500 |  |  |
| Heffley Creek. | Yale \& Cariboo. ..... B.C | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Heidelburg... | Waterloo, N.R........ 0 | 20000 | 9000 |  | 500 |
| Hekkla.... | Muskoka............. . 0 | 2700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Helena | Huntingdon .... ..... $Q$ | 5500 | 3000 |  |  |
| Hemford | Lunenburg. . . . . . . . . N. S | 11712 | 5100 | 300 | 250 |
| Hemison | Dorchester .. ...... . Q | 2301 | 2800 |  |  |
| Hemlock | Norfolk. .............. 0 | 4240 | 2500 |  |  |
| Henderson Settlement. | Sumbury \& Queeris..N. 13 | 27.71 | 2500 |  |  |
| Henderson Settlement | Cumberland.........N.S | 4063 | 2500 |  |  |
| Henderson's Grove ... | Mégantic....... . . . . . Q | 2058 | 2500 |  |  |
| Henderson Vale. | Mégantic. ............ Q | 1100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Henfryn |  | 8856 | 3400 |  |  |
| Hennigar | Hants.............. N. $^{\text {S }}$ | 2996 | 2500 |  |  |
| Henry | Prescott . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 2075 | 2500 |  |  |
| Henrysburg | St. John's \& Iberville. . 2 | 9374 | 4200 |  |  |
| Henry's Corners. | Lambton, W.R........ 0 | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Herbert Corners. | Russell. ... ..... . . . O | 4477 | 2500 |  |  |
| Herdman..... | Huntingdon. . . . . . . . . . Q | 10375 | 4800 |  | 500 |

* Including 17 c arrears forward.

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## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Nos-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Oftice. | Electoral District. | Rerenue. | Salary (based on revenue of pretious year). | Forward Allow. ance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | S cts. |
| Hereford | Compton . ............ Q | 2370 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hereward | 1)ufferin.... . ........ 0 | 4830 | 2750 |  |  |
| Hermanvil | King's. . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 1900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hermon | Hastiug*, E. R ........ O | 13525 | 5400 | 1400 | 500 |
| Heron..... | Assa. East. . $\ldots$. . Sask | 4430 | 2500 |  |  |
| Heron Bay | Thunder Bay \& Rainy River.... | 14202 | 5700 |  | 500 |
| Heron Island | Restigouche.........N.B | 1600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Herring Co | Halifax. ...... .....N.S | 3718 | 2500 |  |  |
| Herouville |  | 14421 | 6200 |  | 500 |
| Herron's M | Lanark, N.R.......... 0 | 1875 | 2500 60 |  |  |
| Hewitt | Welland.................. 0 | 121500 | 60 280 |  | 500 |
| a Hewitt Landing | Edmonton.. .... . . Sask | 1300 | 1458 |  |  |
| Hexham | Northumberland. ....N.B | 1925 | 2500 |  |  |
| Heyworth | Wright................. Q | 5310 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hiawatha | Peterborough, E.R... O | 543 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hibernia | Sunbury \& Queen's..N.B | 36.4 | 25) 00 |  |  |
| bHicksburg | Calgary... . ....... Alta | 2000 | 1041 |  |  |
| Hicksvale | Assa. West. . . . . . . Sask | 600 | 25.60 |  |  |
| Hicksville | Westmoreland ...... N. B | 625 | 2500 |  |  |
| Higgin's Road | Prince . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 5197 | 2500 |  |  |
| High Bank | King's . . . . . . . . . P. E.I | 3392 | 2500 |  |  |
| Highbury. | King's....... . . . . . . N.S | 1725 | 2500 |  |  |
| cHighclere | Humboldt. . . . . . . . Sask | 2100 | 416 |  |  |
| High Falls | Labelle............... . Q | 5544 | 3000 |  |  |
| Hightield. | York, C.R. . . . . . . . . 0 | 4380 | 2500 |  |  |
| Highfield | Hants ..............N.S | 2600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Highfield. | Sunbury \& Queen's..N.B | 5400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Highland |  | 1525 | 2500 |  |  |
| Highland Grove | Victoria \& Haliburton. O | 16636 | 7500 | 475 | 500 |
| Highland Park. | Stratheona. : ........Alta | 7226 | 2500 |  |  |
| Highland Village: | Colchester.......... N. N\| | 4198 | 2500 |  |  |
| Highlauds . . . . . . | Carleton . . . . . . . . . . . . B | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| High View | Assa. East . . . . . . . Sask | 5457 | 3000 |  |  |
| aHilcrest. | Assa. East . . . . . . . . Sask | 1687 | 1458 |  |  |
| Hildebrand | Assa.East . . . . . . . . Sask | 1617 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hildegard. | Westmoreland.......... B | 500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hildeu | Colchester...........N.S | 4512 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hillandale | Victoria . . . . . . . . . . N. B | 1120 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hillaton. | King's...............N.S | 8672 | 3000 | ... |  |
| Hillburn.. | Assa. East.........Sask | 4505 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hill Crest | Mégantic..............Q | 1100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hill End. | Stratheona ...... .. Alta | 4919 | 3000 |  |  |
| Hillesden | Assa. East......... .Sask | 5609 | 2800 | 375 |  |
| Hill Farm | Assa. East ..... .Sask | 3092 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| Iill Grove | Dighy. ..... . . . . . . . N.S | 4473 | 2750 |  |  |
| Hill Grove | Westmoreland ... ..N.B | 1120 | 2500 |  |  |
| $d$ Hill Hall | Qu'A ppelle........ . Sask | 5582 | 2083 |  |  |
| Hill Head. | Argenteuil.. . . . . . . . . . Q | 2430 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hillhurst | Compton . . . . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 17500 | 9000 |  | 1000 |
| Hilliardto | Nipissing....... .... 0 | 6749 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hillier. . | Prince Edward .. . . . . . 0 | 17680 | 8400 | 1000 | 500 |
| Hillman.. | Essex, S.R............. 0 | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hillsborough | Inverness. .......... N.S | 3420 | *3100 |  |  |
| Hillsburn | Annapolis.. . . . . . . . N.S | 3792 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hillsdale.. | Inverness . $\mathrm{I}^{\text {. }}$. . . . .N. $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ | 13.00 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hillsdale | King's \& Albert. ....N. B | 7996 | 4400 |  |  |
| "Opened 1-12-05. $\quad, 0$ <br> *Including $\$ 6$ night allowanc | 1-2-06. $c$ Opened 1-5 06 | d Op | ned 1-9-05. |  |  |

## APPENDIX D—Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allow. ance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | S cts. | S cts. |
| Hillsdown | Strathcona. ..., ..... Alta | 1950 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hill's Green | Huron, S.R............ O | 12926 | 4000 |  |  |
| Hillside. | Muskoka........ .... 0 | 5427 | 2800 |  |  |
| Hillside | Missisquoi . . . . . . . . . Q | 2391 | 2.) 00 |  |  |
| Hillside, Boularderie | North Cape Breton and Victoria.... ..... N.S | 1225 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hillside | South Cape Breton. N.S | 975 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hillside. | King's \& Albert. ....N. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hillsvale. | Hants...............N.S | 2450 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hilltop. | Marquette . . . . . . . . . . M | 2250 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hillview | Nipissing. . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 5672 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hillview. | Yarmouth...... . . . . N.S | 1225 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hillview | Brandon.............. . M | 7524 | 3800 |  |  |
| Hilly Gro | Algoma, E.R.... ......O | 1890 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hilton | Yale \& Cariboo. . . . B. C | 1645 | 2500 |  |  |
| Himsworth | Parry Sound........... 0 | 1600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hinch. | Lennox \& Addington. . 0 | 500 | 2500 |  |  |
| $e$ Hinton H | Victoria \& Haliburton. 0 | 1285 | 1060 |  |  |
| Hiram | King's \& Albert ....N. B | 2025 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hirsch. | Assa. East . . . . . . . . Sask | ${ }^{7} 7225$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Hirzel. | Qu'Appelle. . . . . . . . Sask | 8748 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hitcheock | Qu'Appelle . . . . . . Sask | 14441 | 3200 |  |  |
| Hnausa | Selkirk. . . . . . . . . . . . . M | 12086 | 4000 |  |  |
| Hoard's Station | Northumberland, E.R..O | 13401 | 5200 |  | 500 |
| Hoasic ........ | Dundas............... 0 | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hoath Head | (rrey, N.R.. .......... 0 | 5300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hobart. | Simimee, E.R .......... 0 | 4585 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hochstadt | Provencher..... . . . . . . M | 3297 | 2800 |  |  |
| Hockley | Dufferin .............. 0 | 10546 | 5500 |  | 500 |
| Hocquart | Téniscouatá......... .Q | 8052 | 3400 |  |  |
| Hodgins | Pontiac. . . . . . .. ....) ${ }_{\text {Q }}$ | 2861 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hodson. | Pictou........... N. S | 3088 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hogan | Hastings, E.R.... . . . O | 12544 | 4000 |  |  |
| Hogg . | Grey, N. R .... ..... 0 | 3814 | 2500 |  |  |
| Holbrook | Oxford, S.R............. O | 8100 | 4200 |  |  |
| Holdervill | King's \& Albert. . . . . N. B | 2839 | 2500 |  |  |
| Holiday........ | Oxford, N.R........... O | 3473 7312 | 2500 40 |  |  |
| Holland's Mills | Labelle. ................. Q | 7312 <br> 29 <br> 9 | 40 2500 25 |  |  |
| Holleford. <br> Holly | Frontenac............. ${ }_{\text {S }}$ | 29100 4926 | - $\quad 2500$ |  |  |
| Holly Park | York, N.R. ........... 0 | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Holmesville | Carleton. . . . . . . . . N.E | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Holmesville | Huron, W. R. . . . . . . O | 17955 | 8000 | 1200 | 500 |
| * Holmstown | Strathcona. . . . . . . . Alta | 1200 | 416 |  |  |
| Holt ........ | York, N.R....... . . . 0 | 7253 | 2500 |  |  |
| Holton.. | Châteauguay . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 7157 | 3400 | 900 |  |
| Holyrood | Bruce, S.R. . . . . . . . . 0 | 11005 | 5400 |  |  |
| Homer | Lincoln .............. ${ }^{\text {O}}$ | 13000 | S6400 |  | 500 |
| Homeville | South Cape Breton. N. N. | $1362$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Homewood | Macdonald. II | $9195$ | 2500 | $\pm 316$ | ....... |
| Honfleur. | Bellechasse.............. $Q_{0}^{2}$ | $8272$ | 34 34 3400 000 |  |  |
| Honora H - ${ }^{\text {Henorévile }}$ | Algoma, E.K. ....... O | 688 2650 728 | 34 25 250 | 400 |  |
| Honoreville | St. John's \& Iberville. . Mumboldt. . . . . Sask | 2650 7218 | 25 2500 |  |  |
| Hope Bay | Bruce, N.R ........... 0 | 4225 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hopefield | Renfrew, S.R.......... 0 | 625 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hopefield | King's. . . . . . . . . . . P. E. I | 2671 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hope River | Qucen's ........... P. E.I | 2300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hope Station. | New Westminster...B.C | 9505 | 4200 | $1+00$ |  |
| $e$ Opened 27-1-06. * Opened | 6. § Including \$6 night al | lowance. | $\ddagger$ Including。 | 6c. arrear | orward. |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24
APPENDIX D-Continued.
Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allow. ance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | 8 cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Hopretown | Bonaventure ..........Q | 5490 | +38 50 |  |  |
| Hopetown | Lanark, N.R .. . . . . . . . 0 | 8300 | 4000 | 500 |  |
| Hopeville | Grey, E.R ........... 0 | 22105 | 10200 |  | 1000 |
| Hopewell | King's \& Albert... . . N. B | 3750 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hopper. | King's \& Albert. ....N. B | 925 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hornby | Halton . . . . . . . . . . . . . B O | 13370 | 7000 |  | 500 |
| Hornby Island | Vancouver. . ...... B.C | 10884 | 4000 |  |  |
| Horncastle... | Victoria \& Haliburton. O | 3160 | 2500 |  |  |
| Horn's Road | South Cape Breton .N.S | 1525 | 2500 |  |  |
| Horsefy | Yale \& Cariboo ..... B.C | 2670 | 2500 |  |  |
| Horse Hills | Edmonton... . . . . . . Alta | 2200 | 2500 |  |  |
| a Horse Lake | Mackenzie .......... Sask | 3500 | 1458 |  |  |
| Hotham | Parry Sound. . ........ 0 | 3000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hotspur. | Victoria \& Haliburton. 0 | 3100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Houghton | Norfolk............... 0 | 8677 | 3000 |  |  |
| Housey's Rapids | Muskoka....... . . . . . 0 | 9041 | 3600 |  |  |
| Howard. | Renfrew, S.R. ........ 0 | 2248 | 2500 |  |  |
| Howard Valley | Argenteuil.............. . $Q$ | 74 \%6 | 3400 |  |  |
| Howe Island | Frontenac. . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 2800 | 2500 |  |  |
| b Howell | Humboldt .... . . . . . Sask | 7651 | 1041 |  |  |
| c Howe Sound | Comox-Atlin. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. B.C | 2700 | 833 |  |  |
| Howlett. | Middlesex, W.R. ......O | 6344 | 2500 |  |  |
| Howser | Kootenay . .... . . . . B.C | 3870 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hubrey. | Middlesex, E.R....... O | 6303 | 3600 |  |  |
| Hudmore. | Qu'Appelle........ Sask | 5136 | 2500 |  |  |
| Huestis Landing | Sunbury \& Queen's..N. B | 200 | 2.) 00 |  |  |
| Hulbert | Dundas...............O | 13345 | 7200 |  | 5,00 |
| Hullcar | Yale \& Cariboo. . . . . B. C | 2045 | 2500 |  | ,00 |
| Humber | York, C.R. ..... ..... O | 11174 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| Hunka | Edmonton.......... Alta | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hun's Valley. | Dauphin .... ....... M | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hunter's Home..... | Sunbury \& Queen's. . N. 13 | 2498 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hunter's Mountain. | North Cape Breton Victoria. ........N.S | 2512 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hunter's Point. | Pontiac. . . . . . . . . . . . 4 | 3700 | 5150 |  | 250 |
| Hunterstown | Maskinongé : . . . . . . . Q | 10120 | 4600 |  |  |
| Huntingdon. | New Westminster...B.C | 19985 | 7000 |  | 500 |
| Huntingfield. | Huron, E.R.......... O | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Huntington. | South Cape Breton..N.S | 600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Huntingville | Sherbrooke. . . . . . . . . . Q | 4925 | 2500 |  |  |
| Huntley.... | Carleton............. 0 | 13080 | 6200 |  | 500 |
| Hunt's Point ..... | Shelburne \& Queen's. N. S | 6560 | 2500 |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {d }}$ Hurdman Lodge | Sask ..............Sask | $2+35$ | 1875 |  |  |
| Hurdman's Bridge | Russell...... . . . . . . . . 0 | 2292 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hurdville, ....... | Parry Sound . . . . . . . . . 0 | 4871 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hurondale | Huron, S.R........... ${ }^{\prime}$ | 2000 | 2500 |  |  |
| a Huronville | Qu'Appelle . . . . . Sask | 5797 | 1458 |  |  |
| "Hurry | Strathcona. ........ Alta | 8887 | 1458 |  |  |
| Husavick. | Selkirk.............. M | 2101 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hustlers. | Assa. West. ...... Sask | 4202 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hutchinson. | Middlesex, N.R...... 0 | 600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hutton House | Muskoka...... ....... 0 | 4686 | 3400 |  |  |
| Huttonsville | Peel. | 16887 | 8400 |  | 500 |
| Hybla. | Hastings, N.R........O | 2396 | 2500 |  |  |
| Hyde <br> Hode Pa | Qu'Appelle........ Sask | 1602 | 3000 |  |  |
| Hyde Park. ${ }_{\text {Hyde..... }}$ | Macdonald. M .......... ${ }_{\text {M }}$ | 2325 21125 | 25 00 |  |  |
| Hyder ........ . | Souris................. M | 2250 | 15 250 |  | ). 00 |

$a$ Opened 1-12-05. $\quad b$ Opened 1-2-06. $\quad c$ Reopened 1-3-06.
( Opened 1-10-05. . e Opencd 1-12-05.
$\dagger$ Including $\$ 12$ night allowance.

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (bused on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \& cts. | s cts. | 8 cts. | 5 cts. |
| Hymers | Thunder Bay \& Rainy | 31205 | 10200 | 800 | 1000 |
| Hyudford | Renfrew, S.R.... . . . . . O | 12260 | 6600 |  | 500 |
| Hyndman | (irenville . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 2100 | 2500 |  |  |
| ICE LAKE. | Algoma, E. R. . . . . . . . O | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Icelandic River | Selkirk................ ${ }^{\text {M }}$ | 17386 | 8200 | $+1075$ | 500 |
| Ida. | Durharn............. O | 956 | 4000 |  |  |
| Ida. | Sunbury \& Queen's..N.B | 1900 | 2500 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {¢ Id }}$ Idal. | Macdonald. .......... Mt | 1489 | 166 |  |  |
| Ignace. | Thunder Bay \& Rainy | 64685 | *35] 00 |  | + +3 ล 00 |
| Ile aux Noix | St. John's \& Iberville. .Q | 17151 | 6950 |  | 500 |
| Ilfracombe | Muskoka.. .... . ..... O | 500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Imlah... | King's \& Albert. . . . N. B | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Inchby. | Sunbury \& Queen's. .N.B | 3180 | 2500 |  |  |
| Independence. | Edmonton........Alta | . 5507 | 2500 |  |  |
| Indian Brook. | North Cape Breton $\&=$ Victoria....... N.S | 1906 | 2500 |  |  |
| Indian Ford | Macdonald... . . . . . . . $\mathrm{MI}^{\text {I }}$ | 6044 | 2500 |  |  |
| Indian Harbour | Halifax.............N.S | 7380 | 4000 |  |  |
| Indian Harbour Lake. | Guysborough....... N.S | 4450 | 2500 |  |  |
| Indian Island........ | Charlotte.......... N. . B | 3798 | 2500 |  |  |
| Indian Mountain | Westmoreland. .....N.B | 600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Indian Point. | Lunenburg. .........N.S | 4500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Indian River | Prince East. . . . . . P.E.I | 7005 | 2800 |  |  |
| Indian Road. | Hants ..............N.S. | 2665 | 2500 |  |  |
| Indian Springs | Macdonald. . . . . . . . Man | 4070 | 3000 | ... |  |
| Inga. .... | Edmonton......... . Alta | 6000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ingle | Lennox \& Addington... O | 1425 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ingleside. | Macdonald. . . . . . . . . . M | 2362 | 2500 |  |  |
| d Ingleton | Strathcona.......... Alta | 5700 | 625 |  |  |
| Inglis Fall | Grey, N.R............ ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 4000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Inglisville | Annapolis..........N.S | 2697 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ingoldsby | Victoria \& Haliburton. O | 3530 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ingolf . . . | Thunder Bay and Rainy <br> River. ................ . 0 | 5076 | 4200 |  |  |
| Ingomar: | Shelburne \& Queen's.N.S | 10438 | 3800 |  |  |
| Ingonish Centre. | North Cape Breton and <br> Victoria. . ......... N.S | 1600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ingonish Ferry | North Cape Breton and Victoria...... .... N.S | 2992 | **35 00 |  |  |
| a Ingram River. | Halifax ..............N.S |  | 458 |  | 042 |
| Inholmes.. | Parry Sound .... . . . . . . 0 | 2623 | 2500 |  |  |
| Inkster | Selkirk.............. . M |  | § |  |  |
| Inlet. | Labelle.............. Q | 2900 | ¢31 00 |  |  |
| Inlet Baddeck | North Cape Breton and Victoria. . . . . . . . . N.S | 1601 | 2500 |  |  |
| Innisville. | Lanark, S.R.......... O | 8500 | 4400 |  | 500 |
| Insinger.. | Mackenzie.... .....Sask | 6562 | 3650 |  | 250 |
| Intervale. | Westmoreland ......N.B | 1875 | 2500 |  |  |
| Inverhaugh | Wellington, S.R .... .O | 1900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Inverhuron | Bruce, N.R ........... O | ${ }^{90} 02$ | 5000 +58 |  |  |
| Invermay. | Mackenzie . . ......Sask | 30780 | +58 95 |  | 500 |

$\zeta$ Opened 1-11-05. * Including \$15 night allowance and \$96 arrears salary. † Including 75c. arrears forward. HtIncluding $\$ 10$ arrears $\&$ For Revenue, etc., sce Appendix C, under Winnipeg sub-offices, etc. $a$ Closed 1-8-05. dOpened1-4-06. ${ }^{* *}$ Including $\$ 10$ special night allowance. cIncluding $\$ 6$ night allowance. $\ddagger$ Including $\$ 10.95$ night allowance.

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## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allow. ance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Inverness | \|Prince..............P.E.I | | 1250 | 2500 |  |  |
| Inverness Asylum. | Inverness . . . . . . . N.S | 2715 | 2500 |  |  |
| Iona .. .......... | Queen's . . . . .... .P.E.I | 5875 | 2750 |  |  |
| Iowalta | Strathcona .. . . . . . . Alta | 5150 | 2506 |  |  |
| Irena | Dundas . . . . . . . . . . . O | 14748 | 5500 | 400 | 500 |
| Ireton. | Yarmouth. .........N.S | 1901 | 2500 |  |  |
|  | Queen's . . . . . . . . P. P.I | 2900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Irish Cove | South Cape Breton..N.S | 9505 | 3800 | d28 00 |  |
| Irish Lake | Grey, S. R. . . . . . . . . O | 26.96 | 2500 |  |  |
| Irishtown | Westmoreland ......N. B | 1500 | 2500 | 1600 |  |
| Irish Vale | South Cape Breton. N.S | 300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Iron Bound Cove | Sunbury \& Queen's. .N.B | 1625 | 2500 |  |  |
| lron Bridge. | Algoma, E. R.......... . O | 17045 | 8000 | 900 | 750 |
| Iron Hill... | Brome. . . . . . . . . . . . ? | 10999 | 5200 |  | 500 |
| Iron Mines | Inverness. . . . . . . . . . . . S | 2425 | 2500 |  |  |
| Iron Ore | Pictou . . . . . . . . . . . . N.S | 2150 | 2500 |  |  |
| Iron Rock | Pictou. . . . . . . . ..N.S | 4123 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ironside | Wright................. Q | 11685 | 4000 |  |  |
| Irvine, | Mégantic............. ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Irvine's Landing. | Comox-Atlin . . . . . . B. C | 1923 | 2500 |  |  |
| Irving Settlement.. | King's \& Albert.....N.B | 2798 | 2500 |  |  |
| Isaacs Harbour North | Guysborough........N.S | 4846 | +4750 |  |  |
| Isbester. | Algoma, W.R........O | $3+93$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Isherwood | Thunder Bay and Rainy River. ................ 0 | 1325 | 2500 |  |  |
| Island Prook. | Compton . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 17439 | 7600 | 300 | 500 |
| Island East River. | Pictou . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2275 | 2500 |  |  |
| Island Lake. | Strathcona... ...... Alta | 7381 | 2500 | 150 |  |
| Island River | Gloucester . . . . . . . . . N. B | 4029 | 2500 |  |  |
| Islay .. | Victoria \& Haliburton. 0 | 5050 | 2500 |  |  |
| Isle aux Coudres. | Charlevoix....... Q | 4420 | 2500 | 500 |  |
| Isle aux Grues | Montmagny .......... Q | 9296 | 4400 |  |  |
| Isle Bizard. | Jacques Cartier. ...... 8 | 9177 | 3800 |  |  |
| Isle des Chênes. | Provencher . . . . . . . . . . M | 2625 | 2500 |  |  |
| Isle Dupas. | Berthier .............. Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 4600 | 2800 |  |  |
| Isle of skye | Huntingdon. . .... ... Q | 5000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Isle Perrot.. | Vaudreuil ............ Q | 7875 | 3200 |  |  |
| Isle Perrot, North | Vaudreuil ............ Q | 3200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Islington ....... | York, C.R..... . . . ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 25200 | 9200 |  | 1000 |
| Italy Cross | Lunenburg. . . . . . N.S | 8796 | 3800 | 300 |  |
| Ivan ...... | Middlesex, N.R....... 0 | 8930 | 5200 |  | 500 |
| Ivera. | North Cape Breton and Victoria ..........N.S |  | 2500 |  |  |
|  | Richnond \& Wolfe.... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2928 | 2500 |  |  |
| Irry | Témiscouata.... ...... Q | 9594 | 5000 |  |  |
|  | Simcoe, S.R............. 0 | 18244 | 10200 |  | 1000 |
| Iry Lea | Leeds.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 16100 | 6800 |  | 500 |
| JACKFISH LAKE. | Sask ..............Sask | 1795 | 2500 |  |  |
| Jack's Lake. ......... |  | 3600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Jackson | Cumberland. . . . . . .N.N.S | 4173 | 2750 |  |  |
| Jackson..... | Grey, N.R............. 0 | 11845 | 5900 |  | 500 |
| Jacksontown | Carleton . . . . . . . . . N. B | 1575 | 2500 |  |  |
| Jackson ville . | North Cape Breton and Victoria.........N.S | 4000 | 2500 |  |  |

$d$ Including $\$ 25$ special forward allowance. $\dagger$ Including $\$ 15$ night allowance.

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Otfice. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allow. ance. | Rent <br> Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| a Jackville | Calgary ............ Alta | 2766 | 2083 |  |  |
| Jaffa | Flgin, E.R............. ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 2438 | 2500 |  |  |
| Jaffray | Kootenay . . . . . . . . . . B.C | 27413 | 11000 |  | 1000 |
| James Bay Junction. | Parry Sound.......... 0 | 20691 | 6200 |  | 500 |
| James River. | Antigonishe. ........N.S | 1248 | 2500 |  |  |
| James River Station | Antigonishe ........N.S | 10015 | 4400 | 3600 |  |
| Jamesville. | North Cape Breton and Victoria............N.S | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Jamieson | Lanark, N.R .......... 0 | 800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Jamieson | Megantic.............. . Q | 1250 | 2500 |  |  |
| Janetville | Durham . ............ 0 | 22309 | 9200 |  | 1000 |
| Janeville | Gloucester . . . . . . . . . N. B | 6210 | 2800 |  |  |
| Jardineville | Kent .. ..... ....N.B | 11986 | 5.500 |  | 500 |
| Jarlsherg | Parry Sound . . . .... 0 | 16498 | 7000 |  | 500 |
| Jarnac | Labelle............... Q | 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Jauvrin's Harbour | Richmond $\ldots$......N.S | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Jeanette's Creek | Kent, W.R........... 0 | 16332 | 6200 |  | 500 |
| Jeanne d'Arc. | Wright...............) | 3600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Jeddore Oyster Ponds | Halifax.............N. . S | 12844 | 6600 | 500 | 500 |
| Jefferson | York, C.R . . . . . . . . . O | 6612 | 3000 |  |  |
| Jeffry | King's \& Albert. .... N. B | 2420 | 2500 |  |  |
| b.Jeffrey | Edmonton. .. .....Alta | 500 | 416 |  |  |
| Jellyby | Brockville ............ O | 3600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Jemseg. | Sunbury \& Queen's . . N. B | 12540 | 4800 | 600 | 500 |
| Jenkins | Sunbury \& Queen's. . N. B | 2671 | 2500 |  |  |
| Jericho | Lambton, E R ......... O | 4148 | 2500 |  |  |
| Jermyn | Peterborough, E.R.... O | 3742 | 2500 |  |  |
| Jersey Cove. | North Cape Breton Victoria............N.S \& | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Jersey Cove | Gaspé. ................. Q | 2403 | 2500 |  |  |
| Jersey Mills | Beance . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }_{\text {Q }}$ | 10071 | *6400 | 300 |  |
| Jessop Falls | Prescott . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 4.300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Jessopville | Dufferin............... . 0 | 7686 | 3600 |  |  |
| Jewellvilile | Nenfrew, ${ }_{\text {N }}$ | 2925 | 2500 |  |  |
| Jewett's Milis | York ............... ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | 8684 3094 | 2500 |  | 500 |
| Jocely | Algoma, W.R......... 0 | 3525 | 2500 |  |  |
| Jock Vale | Carleton . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 5460 | 2500 |  |  |
| Jocko River | Nipissing... . . . . . . . . . 0 | 17200 | 6200 |  | 500 |
| Joggin Bridge | Dighy . . . . . . . . . . . N. . | 7420 | 2800 |  |  |
| Johnson, ... | Grey, N.R ........... O | 3400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Johnson's Croft | King's \& Albert . . . . N. B | 300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Johnson's Mills | Westmoreland .....N. B | 3350 | 2500 |  |  |
| Johniston, | Sunbury \& (queen's. .N.B | 9 CO | 2500 |  |  |
| Johnston's Comers | Russell ................ 0 | 29.93 | 2500 |  |  |
| Johnston's River | Queen's . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Johnstown | Richmond. . . . . . . . N.S | 3250 | 2500 |  |  |
| Johnville | Compton. . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 15878 | 8400 |  | 500 |
| Johnville | Carleton . . . . . . . . . . N. B | 4500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Jolicure | Westmoreland . . . . . N. B | 12715 | 5350 |  | 500 |
| Jones Corner | King's \& Albert. . . N. N | 625 | 2500 |  |  |
| Jones Falls. | Leeds. . . . . . . . 0 | 10331 | 4400 |  | 5 (60 |
| Jordan Bay | Shellourne \& Queen's.N.S | $26 \bigcirc$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Jordan Bay, Fast Side. | Shelburne \& Queen's.N.S | 7900 | 5800 |  | 500 |
| Jordan 13ranch | Shelburne \& Cueen's. N. S | 1125 | 2500 |  |  |
| $J$ ordan Ferry. | Shellburne \& Queen's.N.S | 3430 | 2500 |  |  |
| Jordan Harbour | Lincoln ..... ........ 0 | 4400 | 6400 |  | 500 |

a Re-opened 1-9-05. $\quad$ Opened 1-5-06. * Including $\$ 20$ night allowance.

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## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Ottice. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revinue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | S cts. | \$ ets. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Joseph Farm | Wright ............ Q | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Joseplisburg . | Waterloo, S.R ........ O | 2620 | 2500 |  |  |
| Josephsburg | Assa. West .........Alta | 15573 | 5800 |  | 500 |
| Joyceville. | Frontenac. . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 4600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Joynt... | Wright............. Q | 8500 | 3200 |  |  |
| Jubilee | North Cape Breton \& | 1875 | 2500 |  |  |
| Jubilee | King's \& Albert.... N. B | 5000 | 3050 |  |  |
| Juddhaven | Muskoka. . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 22340 | 8600 |  | 500 |
| Judge. | Nipissing .............0 | 9130 | 3400 |  |  |
| Judique | Inverness . . . . . . . . . . $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ | 11476 | 3800 | 800 |  |
| a Jules.. | Wright......... ...... Q | 2681 | 2139 |  |  |
| Julien | Portneuf.... ......... Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 3489 | 2500 |  |  |
| Juuping Pond | Calgary... ........Alta | 5937 | 2500 |  |  |
| Junetown | Brochville. . . . . . . . . . 0 | 7892 | 3600 |  |  |
| $J$ uniper Mount | South Cape Breton..N.S | 1795 | 2500 |  |  |
| $\pm$ Juniper Island. | Peterborough, E.R... . O | 15300 | 66 00 |  | 500 |
| Jura....... | Lambton, E.R. . . . . . . O | 1fi 82 | 2500 |  |  |
| Jurenile Settlement | Sunbury \& Queen's .N.B | 2818 | 2500 |  |  |
| \AKABEKA | Thunder Bay \& Rainy R.O | 13158 | c31 00 |  |  |
| ${ }^{\prime}$ Kakabeka Fall | Thunder Bay\&Rainy R.O | 36520 | 16100 |  |  |
| Kaladar Station | Lennox \& Addington.. 0 | 9677 | 5000 |  |  |
| Kaleida. | Lisgar............... 1 | 3039 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kananaskis | Calgary . . . . . . . . . Alta | 13585 | 2750 |  |  |
| Kanes.. | Gloucester ........ N. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kansas. | Calgary .......... Alta | 8900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kaposvar | Assa, East . . . . . . . Sask | 5) 00 | 2750 |  |  |
| Karsdale | Annapolis.. ... ... N.S | 10375 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| Katepwe | Qu'Appelle ... . . . . S Sask | 3853 | 2800 |  |  |
| Katevale | Stanstead. ..... . . . . . Q | 13005 | 7000 |  | 500 |
| Katrine. | Parry Sound. . ... .... 0 | 8470 | 4000 |  |  |
| Katrine Station | Parry Sound...... . . . 0 | 14840 | 6200 |  | 500 |
| Katrinthal. | Assa. West. .......Sask | 2792 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kay Settlement | Westmoreland .......N.B | 400 | 2500 | $\ldots$ |  |
| Keating | District of Vancouver.B.C | 7456 | 3800 |  |  |
| Keats. | Westmoreland . . . . . N. B | 2000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kedron. | King's \& Albert ....N. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Keefers. | Yale \& Cariboo. . . . . B.C | 9722 | 3200 |  |  |
| Keelerville | Frontenac. .... . 0 | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Keelerville | Assa. West ........ .Sask | 9160 | 3200 |  |  |
| Keenansvill | Simcoe, S.R.......... 0 | 6701 | 4700 |  | 250 |
| Kegaska | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay.Q | $\bigcirc 00$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Kersteadvil | King's \& Albert .... $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{B}$ | 2900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Keith. | Compton .. . . . . . . . $Q$ | 2623 | 2500 |  |  |
| Keith. | King's \& Albert. ....N. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | 500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Keithley Creek | Yale \& Cariboo...... B. C | 3919 | 2500 |  |  |
| Keldon. | Dufferin .............. 0 | 775 | 3400 |  |  |
| Kelloe | Marquette .......... M | 29678 | 11800 |  | 1000 |
| Kills., | Nipissing . . . . . . . . . 0 | 4825 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kelly's Cross | Queen's.......... . P.E.I | (i.5) 82 | 3000 |  |  |
| Kelly's Cove | lamouth............N. | 2619 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kelso. | Huntingdon .......... Q | 12175 | 5600 |  | 500 |
| Kelso. | Halton . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 9136 | 4200 |  |  |
| Kelvin | Brant................. . 0 | 15900 | ivi 00 |  | 500 |
| a Opened 24-8-05. Stony Lake. $24-\mathrm{D} 5 \frac{1}{2}$ | 15-1.06. $\quad c$ Including $\$ 6$ | night allow | vance. | + Summer | ce ; late |

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary rased on revenuc of previous year). | Forward Allow. ance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Kelvin | Macdonald. . . . . . . . . M | 3195 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kelvin Grove | Prince . . . . . . . . . . P. E. I | 2675 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kelvin Grove | Huntingdon ..... . . . . ${ }_{\text {Q }}$ | 3775 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kemble. | Grey, N.R. . . . . . . . . . 0 | 25800 | 11000 | 400 | 1000 |
| Kemnay | Brandon............ ${ }_{\text {S }}$ | 22252 1914 | 9700 7200 |  | [ 500 |
| Kempt Road. | Richmond.......... N.S | 1875 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kempt Road Hill | Bonaventure . . . . . . . . Q | 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kempt Station . | Rimonski...... . ... Q | 6223 | 2800 |  |  |
| Kempt Shore., | Hants . . . . . . . . . N. S | 10312 | 5300 |  | 500 |
| Kempt Town. | Colchester. . . . . . . . . N.S | 4425 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kendal. | Durham.... . ....... 0 | 19260 | 10600 |  | 1000 |
| Kenlis. | Qu'Appelle........ Sask | 21240 | 12500 |  | 1000 |
| Kenlock | Inverness. | 6800 | 2500 | 1600 |  |
| Kemmaway | Victoria \& Haliburton. O | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kennebecasis Island. | King's \& Albert . . . .N.B | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kennedy | Assa. Hast........ Sask | 3578 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kennell. | Assa. West. . . . . . . . Sask | 33 <br> 8 <br> 23 <br> 97 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kenneth..... | Hants .............. | 13150 | 7000 |  | 500 |
| Kennicott ... | Perth, S.R. . ....... 0 | 3700 | 2850 |  |  |
| Kennington Cove | South Cape Breton..N.S | 1600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kénogami. | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay.Q | 1100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kensington | Huntingdon..... ....a | 12670 | 5500 |  | 500 |
| Kensington Prairie. | New Westminster...B.C | a 1000 |  |  |  |
| Kent Centre. | Kent, W.R.... . . . . O | 5953 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kent Junction | Kent. . . . . . . . . . . $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{B}$ | 3760 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kent Lake. | Kent. . .......N. B | 3000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Keohan. | King's \& Albert. ....N. B | 1275 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kepler | Frontenac ........... 0 | 6113 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kerfoot. | Portage la Prairie..... M | 58.55 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kerrowgar | Pictou...... ${ }^{\text {N.S }}$ | 6445 | $2{ }^{2} 00$ |  |  |
| Kerry. . | King's \& Albert. . . . N. B | 1550 | 25) 00 |  |  |
| Kersley. | Yale \& Cariboo. ... B. C | 61.25 | 5200 |  | 250 |
| Kertch.. | Lambton, W.R....... O | 11100 | 4800 |  |  |
| Keswick Ridge. | York . . . . . . . . . . . .N. $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{B}$ | 7655 | 3000 | $2 \pm 00$ |  |
| Ketch Harbour | Halifax........... N.S | 1986 | 2500 |  |  |
| Keward.. | Grey, S.R.... ........O | 2420 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kewstoke. | Inverness . . . . . . . .n. | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Keyser | Middlesex, N.R....... 0 | 6100 | 3400 |  |  |
| Khiva. | Huron, S.R...... . . . 0 | 3900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kilbain. | Huntingdon. .......... Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 3500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kilbride | Halton . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 17125 | T800 |  | 500 |
| Kildare. | Prince. . . . . . . . . . P. P. F. | 3900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kildare Capes. | Prince............ P. E.I | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| c Kildonan. | Selkirk. . . . . . . . . . . . . M |  | -20 00 |  |  |
| Kilfoil.. | Carleton............ ${ }^{\text {N.B }}$ B | 2200 | 2.00 |  |  |
| Kilgorie. | Dufferin .......... . O | 725 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kilkenny Lake | South Cape Breton. .N. S | 400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Killaloe. | Renfrew, S. R.. ........ 9 | $8 \pm 00$ | 5000 | ... ... | 250 |
| Killaly, | Assa. East. . . . . . . . Sask | 12065 | 2500 |  |  |
| Killam's Mills | Westmoreland ......N.B | 1250 | 2500 |  |  |
| Killarney. | Algoma, E.R......... O | 18802 | 10000 | 3500 | 1000 |
| Killean. | Wellington, S.R ..... 0 | 1900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Killowen | Argenteuil . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2896 | 2500 |  |  |
| Killowen. | Carleton ....... . . N. B | 2600 | 25 (10 |  |  |
| Kilmanagh | Peel.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 3405 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kilmarnock. | Lanark, S.R..........O | 2614 | 2500 |  |  |

a Credit for new office not yet opened. $\quad$ c Closed 26.6-(05.

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## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accourting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Kilmartin | Middlesex, W.R....... O | 3100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kilnaurs. | Carleton. .............. O | 2663 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kilwinning | Sask. ......... Sask | t6 94 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kilworth Bridge | Middlesex, W.R ...... O | 54 50 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kilworthy... | Mnskoka. W \% $\because$... .... 0 | 13517 | 5600 | 916 | 500 |
| Kimball. | Lambton, W.R........ ${ }_{\text {L }}^{\text {L }}$ | 5800 | 2500 3800 |  |  |
| Kimberley | Mégantic .. .... ... Q | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kimbo.. | Lincoln . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | $3 \pm 78$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Kinbrae. | Assa. East. . . . . . . Sask | 200 | 1330 |  |  |
| Kincardin | Victoria...........N. B | 3875 | 2500 | 1000 |  |
| Kingarf | Bruce, N.R...... ... 0 | 9474 | 4000 |  |  |
| Kingarth. | York. . . . . . . . . . . N. N B | 2469 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kingsborough. | King's. . . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 4393 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kingcome Inlet. . | Comox-Atlin . . . . . . B.C | 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| 4 King Corner | Mégantic ....... . . . Q | 1000 | 833 |  |  |
| King Creek. | York, N.R........... 0 | 1100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kinghurst | Grey, S.K . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kinglake | Norfolk. . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 9315 | 5200 |  | 250 |
| Kingross |  | 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kingsbridge | Huron, W.R..........O | 10945 | 5500 |  | 500 |
| Kingsbury | Lunenburg ..........N.S.S | 5900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kingscote | (rey, E.K........... 0 | 4575 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kingscourt | Lambton, E. R. . . . . . . . O | 40 50 | 2500 | ........ |  |
| Kingscroft | Stanstead ............. Q | 7148 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kingscroft | Sunbury \& Queen's. .N.B | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kingsey . | Irummond ...........Q | 6699 | 4000 |  |  |
| Kingsford | Hastings, E.R........ ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 6600 | 3600 |  |  |
| King's Hiead | Picton............. N゙, $^{\text {S }}$ | 2230 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kingsley | Lisgar . . . . . . . . . . $\mathrm{M}^{\text {I }}$ | 3700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kingsley | York.................N.B | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| eKingsmere | Wright................. ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 7500 | 3000 |  |  |
| Kingsmill. | Elgin, E.R..... . . . . . ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 14720 | 5600 | 1400 | 500 |
| Kingston.. | Queen's ... . .... . P.E.I | 44.3 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kingston Mills. . | Frontenac. . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 2786 | 2500 | 700 |  |
| Kingston Station. | Kingston. . . . . . . . . . . $\mathrm{O}^{0}$ | $\stackrel{+}{ \pm}$ |  |  |  |
| Kingston Village. | King's.............. ${ }^{\text {N.S }}$ | 1250 02 | 5500 |  | 250 |
| Kingsville | Inverness . . . . . . . . . . N.S | 354 | 2500 | 400 |  |
| d Kingssille | Kootenay ${ }^{\text {a }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ B.C. | $1: 30$ |  |  |  |
| King's Wharf | Victoria \& Haliburton 0 | 3750 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kinkora..... | Perth, N.R........... 0 | 9432 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| Kinkora. | Prince.. . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 8810 | 4400 | 400 |  |
| Kinlock | Queen's . . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 3623 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kinloss. | Bruce, S.K.... . . . . . . . O | 184 | 7500 | 1800 | 500 |
| Kinlough | Bruce, s.R...... . . . . . 0 | 11050 | 5200 | 500 | 500 |
| Kinosota | Dauphin...... . . . . . M | 663 | 3000 | 300 |  |
| Kinross. | Queer's . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . . P.E.I | 5600 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Kinsale. | Ontario, S.R.......... 0 | 14872 | 7000 |  | 500 |
| Kinsman's Cor | King's...............N.S | 23473 | 12900 |  | 1000 |
| Kinsmore | Brandon....... . . . . . . M | 500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kintail.. | Huron, W.R.......... O | 19253 | 9500 |  | 1000 |
| Kintore | Victoria | 6843 | 2500 | 500 |  |
| Kintyre | Elgin, W.R.......... 0 | 5130 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kipling | Nipissing.. ........... 0 | $4+00$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Kipiegun | Selkirk............... M | 1836 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kirby | Durham .... ....... 0 | 3925 | 2650 |  |  |
| Kirkdale | Drum'd \& Arthabaska.Q | 11278 | 3600 |  |  |
| $\ell$ Opened 1-3-06. $d$ Op under Kingston sub.offices, | 5-6-06. e Summer office. | $\ddagger$ For | Revenue, | atc., see Ap | ndix C |

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accointing Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Ferward Allow. ance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | 8 cts. | \$ cts. | S cts. |
| Kirkella. | Brandon. . . . . . . . . . Man | 16991 | *104 50 | c 79527 | 500 |
| Kirkhill | Glengarry ..... . . . . ${ }^{\text {O}}$ | 12196 | 5600 |  | 500 |
| Kirkhill | Cumberland......... N.S | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kirkland . | Carleton . . . . . . . . . . . $1:$ | 9270 | 4200 |  |  |
| Kirkmount | Pictou. . . . . . . . . . . N. Wright. . . . . . . . . Q | 785 5480 | 2500 2500 |  |  |
| Kirkpatrick. | Sask................ . . Sask | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kirkwall. | Wentworth.... . . . 0 | 7518 | 4000 |  |  |
| Kirkwood. | Northumberland....N. B | 2410 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kisbey | Assa. East . . . . . . . . Sask | 38225 | 2500 | 150 |  |
| Kiskisink | Portneuf............. Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 8915 | 4800 |  |  |
| Kissina .. | Assa. East ..........Sask | 4738 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kitamaat. | Comox-Atlin ....... B.C | 6602 | 5000 | 1800 |  |
| Kitchener | Kootenay .... ..... B.C | 13848 | 8000 |  | 500 |
| Kleefeld | Provencher . . . . . . . . . . M | 5215 | 2500 |  |  |
| Klouk | Nipissing............. 0 | 1500 | 5000 |  |  |
| Kluane | .1.............. Yukon | 1000 |  |  |  |
| Knapdale | Middlesex, W.R ...... O | - 1260 | 2500 |  |  |
| Knatchbull | Halton. . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 2069 | 2500 |  |  |
| Knee Itill Valley | Strathcona.......... Alta | 10211 | 6500 | †5 11 | 500 |
| b Knightington. | Renfrew, N.R..... . 0 | 2300 | 1458 |  |  |
| Knightville | King's \& Albert. .... N N. B | 1845 | 2500 |  |  |
| a Knollton. | Stratherna..... ... Alta | 11075 | 2500 |  |  |
| Knowlesville. | Carleton........... . N. B | 3420 | 2500 |  |  |
| Knowlton-Landing | Brome.... . . . . . . . . - Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 10091 | 4200 |  |  |
| Knoxford .... .... | Carleton . . . . . . . . . N. B | 55.96 | 2500 | 600 |  |
| Knoydart. | Antigonishe.........N.S | 2200 | 2500 |  |  |
| ${ }^{+}$Koch Siding | Kootenay ....... B. ${ }^{\text {C }}$ | 8716 | 1041 |  |  |
| Kohler...... | Haldimand... . . . . . . . . 0 | 17932 | 4800 |  |  |
| Kokanee. | Kootenay . . . . . . . . . B. B | 5921 | 2500 |  |  |
| Koksilah | Nanaimo.. ......... B.C | 3472 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kola.. | Bramlon..... . . . . . . . M | 3920 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kolarme.. | Grey, E.R........... 0 | 6082 | 3250 |  |  |
| Kolbeck | Cumberland. . . . . . . N. N S | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kolomea | Erlinonton......... Alta | 11.93 | 2500 |  |  |
| Korah. | Algoma, W. R ......... O | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kossuth | W aterloo, S. K. ........ O | 7097 | 4400 |  |  |
| Kouchibouguac Beach. | Kent ................. P | 1530 | 2 2 00 |  |  |
| Kolin. | Assa. East...... .... Sask | 1118 | 2500 |  |  |
| Krakow. | Edmonton.......... Ala | 7150 7125 | 2500 | $+00$ |  |
| Kronau. | Assa, West....... . Sask | 15865 | 3800 | 300 |  |
| Kualt | Yale \& Cariboo. . . . B. C | 31655 | 16800 |  | 1500 |
| Kuhryville.. | Perth, N.R........... ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 5000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kuper Islanci. | Nanaimo....... . . . B.C | 10376 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| \| Kurohi | Mackenzie..........Sask | 12980 | d29 70 |  |  |
| Kurtzville | Perth, N.R. . . . . . . ${ }^{(1)}$ | 9440 | 4200 |  |  |
| Kuskonook | Kootenay . . . . . . . . . . B.C | +469 | 2500 |  |  |
| Kutawa | Humboldt... ..... Sask | 21789 | 7400 | * 08 | 5 00 |
| Kyle.... | Humboldt.......... Sask | 2280 | 2500 |  |  |
| La raleine. | Charlevoix......... Q | 2200 | 2500 |  |  |
| La Barre. | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay. $Q$ | 4645 | 2500 |  |  |

a Opened 1-7.05. bOpened 1-12.05. c Including $\$ 95.27$ arrears forward allowance $\S$ Salary, etc., entered in Auditor General's Report. * Including $\$ 20.50$ night allowance. † Including 11c. arrears forward allowance. I.Opened 1-10-05. $\ddagger$ Opened 1-2-06. **Including 25c. arrears forward allowance. dIncluding $\$ 10.95$ night allowance.

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## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Oftice. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| La Barrière. | Berthier . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 10625 | 2800 |  |  |
| La Butte. | Bonaventure... ...... | 608 | 2500 |  |  |
| Laberge | Châteauguay . . . . . . . . ? | 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| La Broquer | Provencher: .... .... M | 19734 | 8400 | 3400 | 500 |
| L'Acadie | St. Johns \& Iberville. . | 16.510 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| L'Acadie Stati | St. Johns \& lberville. Q | 3400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lac à la Croix | (hicoutimi \& Saguenay.Q | 1445 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lac à Laurent | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 500 | 2500 |  |  |
| La Carrière | Bagot . ........... ... 1 | 3290 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lac aux Sables | Portneuf | 14481 | 7000 |  | 500 |
| Lac Bellemare | ThreeR. \& St. Maurice. Q | 11825 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| Lac des Commissaires | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay.Q | 1632 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lac des Ecorces | Labelle... .... .... Q | 6880 | 4200 |  |  |
| Lac Clair. | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay.Q | 1795 | 2500 |  |  |
| $\pm$ Lac Charlebois | Terrebonne. . . . . . . . . . ? | 6400 | 2800 |  |  |
| Lac di: Bonnet. | Selkirk .. : .... ...M | 66771 | 26800 |  | 3000 |
| La Chapelle | Two Mountains ... . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2825 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lachenaie | L'Assomption . . . . . . . . $Q$ | 5350 | 2500 |  |  |
| La Chevrotiere | Portneuf............. . ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 21300 | c136 00 | 11400 | 1000 |
| Lachine Rapid | Jacques Cartier ....... Q | 2150 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lac la Biche. | Edmonton..........Alta | 2445 | 2500 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\dagger}+$ Lac la Pêche | Champlain..... . .....Q | 4000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lac Manitou | Terrebonne. . . . . . . . . . . | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| +Lac Manitou, South.. | Terrebonne........... Q | 500 |  |  |  |
| Lac Mercier... | Terrebonne . . . . . . . | 20050 | ¢000 |  | 500 |
| Lac Nantel. | Terreloonne...... ..... Q | 9475 | 4400 |  | 500 |
| Lacolle Station | St. Johns \& Iberville. . . Q | 12100 | 4200 |  |  |
| La Conception Station | Labelle... . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {Q }}$ | 3125 | 3000 |  |  |
| Lacunia .............. | Lunenburg............. S $^{\text {d }}$ | 600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lac Rond. | Labelle . . . . . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 2418 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lac Sainte Anne | Edmonton. ... .. ..Alta | 5841 | 3000 | 300 |  |
| Lace Saint Joseph | Portneuf. . . . . . . . Q | 11257 | 4400 |  | 500 |
| Lae Sec | Chicoutimi\& Saguenay.Q | 3148 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lac Windigo. | Labelle . . . . . . . . . ? | 2625 | 2500 |  |  |
| La Décharge. | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay. (Q | 455 | 2800 |  |  |
| La Descente des Femmes | Chicoutimi\& Saguenay. | 1244 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ladd's Mills | Stanstead ............. Q | 3515 | 2800 |  |  |
| aLad*tock | Humboldt. . . . . . . Sank | 3239 | 16 (i) |  |  |
| Lady Bank. | Grey, E.R .......... 0 | 23 (62 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ladysmith | Lambton, W.R...... . 0 | 3355 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ladywood | Selkirk. . . . . . . . . . M | 3.550 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lafontaine | Sinicoe, E.R.......... 0 | 17988 | 9000 |  | 1900 |
| Lagacé. | Bonaventure .. . . . . . Q | 10614 | 4800 | 700 | 500 |
| Laganière | Portneuf. ... . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 17 ¢0 | 2500 |  |  |
| Laggan. | Glengarry...... . .... O | 10882 | 6300 |  | ธ 00 |
| Laggan. | Pictou. ....... . ......s | 1923 | 2500 |  |  |
| La Guerr | Calgary... .........Alta | 69524 | 1800 | $\cdots$ | 2000 |
|  | Humtingdoll ...........? | 50 | 3000 |  |  |
| Laird. | Algoma, W. R.. ....... 0 | 2409 | 2500 |  | ว 00 |
| Lajord | Qu7 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ pppelle. . . . . . . Sask | 11600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lake. | Hastings, W.R....... O | 1248 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lake Ainslie Chapel | Inverness. . . . . . . . . N. S $^{\text {a }}$ | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lake Ainslie (W. Side). | Inverness . . . . . . . . . N. S | 2000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lake Ainslie (E. Side). | Inverness . . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 2620 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lake Ainslie (S. Side). | Invarness. . . . . . . . . . N.S | 1100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lake Annis. | Yarmouth . ..........N.S | 4900 | 2500 |  |  |

[^8]
## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Lake Aylmer. | Richmond \& Wolfe....Q | 6670 | 3500 |  |  |
| Lake Baker | Victoria. . . . . . . . . . N . B | 4001 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lake Beauport | Québec . . . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {Q }}$ | 13569 | 6600 |  | 500 |
| Lakeburn. | Westmoreland . . . . . N.B | 1725 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lake Cayamont. | Pontiac ............. ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 1355 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lake Centre. . | Humboldt. . . . . . . . Sask | 3587 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lake Charles | Grey, N. R...... . . . . . 0 | 1873 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lake Clear. | Renfrew, S.R........ 0 | 3350 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lakedale | Guysborough ......N.S | 1575 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lake de May | Strathcona..........Alta | 4681 | 2500 | 125 |  |
| Lake Dore. | Renfrew, N.R.... .... 0 | 1250 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lake Edward. | Vintoria.......... . N. B | 2630 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lake Egmont. | Halifax . . . . . . . . . . N.S | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lakefield. | Argenteuil............ $Q$ | 8560 | 3600 |  |  |
| Lake Frances | Macdonald .......... M | 5612 | 2800 |  |  |
| Lake George | York. . . . . . . . . . . . . . N. B | 3800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lake George | King's..... . . . . . . . . N. S | 2729 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lake George | Yarmouth............N.S | - 1510 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lakehurst. | Peterborough, W.R. . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 11845 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| Lake Killarney | Cumberland.... . . . . N.S | 1125 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lakeland. | Portage la Prairie. ..... M | 3028 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lakelands | Cumberland. . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lake La Rose. | Annapolis....... ...N.S | 400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lakelet. | Huron, E.R.... . ... 0 | 8824 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| Lake Munro | Annapolis.......... .N.S | 1850 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lake Opinicon | Frontenac............ 0 | 2745 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lake Park. | Sask . . . . . . . . . . . Sask | 2081 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lake Paul | King's. . . . . . . . . . . . N. S | 1275 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lake Pleasant. | Annapolis. . . ..... .N.S | 4600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lake Ramsay | Lunenburg... . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 1900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lake Road.. | King's \& Albert.....N. B | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lake Road. | Colchester...........N.S | 1875 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lake St. Charle | Quebec. . . . . . . . . . . . . Q |  | 2500 |  |  |
| Lake St. Mary | Wright ................ Q | 12170 | 5200 | * 75 | 500 |
| $\dagger$ Lakeside. | Jacques Cartier ...... Q | 19900 | 8200 |  | 500 |
| Lakeside. | Oxford, N.R......... 0 | 19221 | 9000 |  | 750 |
| Lakeside | Yarmouth. . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | 1500 | $22^{2} 00$ |  |  |
| Lake Stream | Kent. .............. ${ }^{\text {N. }}$ B | 625 | 2500 |  |  |
| Laketon. |  | 1250 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lake Uist | Richmond........... N.S | 1900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lakevale | Antigonishe. ........N.S | 4040 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lake Valley | Assa. West .... . . . . Sask | 2025 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lake Verd.. | Queen's. . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 1048 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lakeview. | King's.................. | 4400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lakeview | Argenteuil ........... $Q$ | 2216 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lakeview | Sunbury \& Queen's..N. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 2375 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lakeview | Elgin, E.R............ 0 | 11000 | 4700 |  | 250 |
| $\dagger$ Lake View House. | Portueuf . . . . . . . Q | 4000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lakeville. | Carleton . . . . . . . . . N. $\mathrm{B}^{\text {a }}$ | 12148 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| Lakeville | King's. . . . . . . . . . . N. N | 28718 | 11000 | 300 | 1000 |
| Lakeville | King's.. .......... P.E.I | 4092 | 2.) 00 |  |  |
| Lakeville Corne | Sunbury \& Queen's. .N.B | 3500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lake Weedon. | Richmond \& Wolfe....Q | 21528 | 11000 |  | 1000 |
| Lake Willian | Mégantic. . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 995 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lakewood | St. John............ . . N. B | 2375 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lalonde | Prescott. ............... 0 | 1170 | 2500 |  |  |
| La Macaza. | Labelle . . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 10062 | 4600 |  | 500 |

* Including 42c. arrears forward. $\dagger$ Summer office.


## APPENDIX D-Continued.

## Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allow. ance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| La Mare. | Charlevoix ............ Q | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| L'Amaroux | York, S.R ........... 0 | 5643 | 2500 |  |  |
| a La Miche. | Montmorency .........Q | 2545 | 2398 |  |  |
| Lamlash | Grey, S.R . . . . . . . . . 0 | 3795 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lammermoor | Lanark, N.R.........O | 2945 | 2500 |  |  |
| camono.. | Sask .. ...... ....Sask | 1208 | 2500 833 |  |  |
| L'Amoureux | Edmonton...... . . . . Alta | 4100 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Lancelot.. .. | Muskoka........ . . . . . 0 | 3717 | $\bigcirc 500$ |  |  |
| Landerkin. | Grey, S.K............ 0 | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Landestrew | Assa. East. . . . . . . . . Sask | 400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Landor | Colchester . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ S | 2097 | 2500 |  |  |
| Landrevill | Beauharnois . . . . . . . 9 | 2225 | 2500 |  |  |
| Landry |  | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lands End. | King's \& Albert. . . . N. $\mathrm{B}^{\text {a }}$ | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lanes | Huron, W. R ........? | 5803 | 3000 |  |  |
| Lanesville | Colchester...........N.S | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lang.... | Peterborongl, E.R.... O | 19395 | 6800 | 500 | 500 |
| Langbank | Lambton, W.R........O | 4346 | 3600 |  |  |
| Langdon | Calgary... . ...... Alta | 49630 | 12000 |  | 500 |
| Langevin. | Dorchester........... $\mathrm{Q}^{\text {Q }}$ | 16740 | 7800 |  | 500 |
| Langevin | Assa. West. ........ Alta | 1620 | 2500 |  |  |
| Langford | Brant . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 1869 | 2500 |  |  |
| ${ }_{2}$ Langham | Sask .... .... ....Sask | 44514 | 20.83 |  |  |
| Langley Pr | New Westminster... B.C | 15420 | 7200 | 500 | 500 |
| Langman | Simicue, N.R .. ...... 0 | 2625 | 2500 |  |  |
| Langside. | Bruce, S.R. . . . . . . . . 0 | 6746 | 3600 |  |  |
| Langstaff | York, C.R........... ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 5622 | 2500 |  |  |
| Langvale | Souris...... . . . . . . . . . I $^{\text {I }}$ | 3200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lanoieville | Richelieu.............. . Q | 9425 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| Lanoraie Station | Joliette ............. $\mathrm{Q}^{\text {a }}$ | 225 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lansdowne. | Carleton .............. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 4123 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lansdowne | Digby . . . . . . . . . . . .N.S | 2600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lansdowne Station. | Pictou.............. $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ | 17103 | 8000 | 900 | 500 |
| L'Anse a Brillant | Gaspre. .... ......... Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 4983 | 2500 |  |  |
| L'Anse à Giles. | L'Islet................ . Q | 10940 | 4000 |  |  |
| L'Anse à la Barbe | Bonaventure . . . . . . . . . Q | 6445 | $\dagger 4600$ |  |  |
| L'Anse à la Cabane | Gaspé. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 3200 | 2500 |  |  |
| LiAnse à la Louise | Gaspe..... ......... Q | 12231 | 6800 |  | 500 |
| L'Anse à Beaufils | Gaspé. ............... Q | 12900 | 5400 |  | 500 |
| LiAnse au Foin | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay.Q | 10995 | 5100 | 300 | 250 |
| L'Anse à Valleau. | Gaspé................. Q | 3005 | 2500 |  |  |
| L'Anse St. Jean. | Chicoutimi\& Saguenay. $\mathbf{Q}^{2}$ | 1264 | 4600 | 400 | 500 |
| Lansing | York, S.R . . . . . . . . . 0 | 10901 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| Lantz | Lunenburg..........N.S | 4819 | 2510 |  |  |
|  | Renfrew, N.R........ O | 7100 | 3200 |  |  |
| La Petite Rivière Saint Fran | Charlevoix . . . . . . . . . . Q | 8370 | 400 |  | 500 |
| La Plaine.......... | Terrebonne . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | $1 \because 362$ | 2500 |  |  |
| La Plante | Gloucester .......N. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 2600 | 250 |  |  |
| La Presentation. | St. Hyacinthe ......... ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ ? | 10400 | 6800 |  | 5 ¢0 |
| Lapland. | Lunenburg . . . . . . . N. N | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| L'Archevêqus | Richmond . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 1825 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lardo... | Kootenay . . . . . . . . B.C | 9485 | 8000 | 800 | 500 |
| L'Ardoise ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | Richmond ........N.S | 17680 | 7600 |  | 5 (x) |
| L'Ardoise Highl | Richmond ... .....N.S | 1150 | 2500 |  |  |
| c La Renaudiere Larkin |  | 1500 13 | 833 |  |  |
| Larkin | Hastings, E.R. ........ O | 1325 | 2500 |  |  |

a Opened 15-7-05. $\quad$ Opened 1-9-05. c Opened 1-3-06. night allowance.

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Nox-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on rerenue of previous year.) | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ ets. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Laroche | Brome | 1625 | 2500 |  |  |
| Larochelle. | Mégantic ......... | 1525 | 2500 |  |  |
| LaRochelle. | Provencher. .. ... | 1250 | 2500 |  |  |
| Larose Station | Argenteuil ....... | 9614 | +†79 00 | 1400 | 500 |
| Larry's River. | (ruysborough....... | 11890 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| L'Artifice | Châteanguay . . . . . . | 3400 | 2500 |  |  |
| La Nalette | Norfolk.. | 11701 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| La Salle | Maedonald. | 20127 | 9200 | 2670 | 1000 |
| Lascelles. | Wright. | $11298$ | 4600 |  | 500 |
| L'Ascension | Montcalm. | 11852 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| * Lashburn. | Sask | 26404 | 3750 |  | 250 |
| Laskay | York, N.R..... | 15000 | 11000 |  | 1000 |
| Lasswade | Peterborough, E.R. | 4250 | 2500 |  |  |
| Last Chance |  | 8275 | § |  |  |
| $\pm$ Last Mourntain | Humboldt. . . . . . . . ' | 1050 |  |  |  |
| Latchford Bridge | Renfrew, S.R........ | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Laterrière....... | Chicoutini\& Saguenay | 6392 | 380 |  |  |
| Latimer | Frontenac . . . . . . . . | 3869 | 2590 |  |  |
| Lattie's Brook | Hants... . . . . . . . . . | 4875 | 2500 |  |  |
| La Tuque. | Chanplain. ......... | 9741 | 2800 | 300 |  |
| Launching Place | King's..... . . . . . . P . | 2300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lauraville | Kootenay .......... | 1327 | 2259 |  |  |
| Lauretta | Prince............ . . P. | 2633 | 2500 |  |  |
| Laurel.. | Argenteuil | 1848 | 2500 |  |  |
| Laurence. | Montcalm. | 2925 | 2500 |  |  |
| Laurier. | Huron, W.R..... | 4298 | 3000 |  |  |
| Laurier. | Lotbinière . . . . . . . | 8275 | 4700 |  | 500 |
| Lauvina | Sumbury \& Queen's. . | 1248 | 2500 |  |  |
| Laval. | Montmorency . . . . . | 2900 | 2500 |  |  |
| La Vallée | Thunder Bay and Ra River | 23348 | **118 67 |  | 1003 |
| Lavaltrie Station | Joliette ........... | 6652 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lavant. | Lanark, N.R...... | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lavant Station. | Lanark, N. R....... | 13303 | 7800 | 1000 | 500 |
| Lavender: . . | Dufferin ......... | 7451 | 3200 |  |  |
| a Lavenhan | Macdonald. | 18183 | 2291 |  |  |
| Lavinia | Marquette. | 1345 | 2500 |  |  |
| La Verniere. | (таsце́... | 500 | 2500 |  |  |
| La Visitation | Yamaska | 7060 | 25 |  |  |
| Lawfield. | Sunbury \& Queen's.. | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lawrence Station | Charlotte. ...........) | 11300 | 4200 | 300 |  |
| Lawrence Station | Elgin, W.R........ | 18140 | 8200 |  | 500 |
| Lawrencetown... | Halifax........... | 3282 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lawson..... | Sunbury \& Queen's . N | 2600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lawson. | Sincoe, E.R. | 2786 | 2500 |  |  |
| Layton. | Ontario, N.R | 8299 | 3000 |  |  |
| Leadbury | Huron, S.R. ....... | 10135 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| Leadville | Brome.... | 2000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Leamington. | Cumberland. | 4601 | 2500 |  |  |
| Learned Plain | Compton. | 4752 | 2500 |  |  |
| Leaside Junction. | York, S.R... | 6340 | 3000 |  |  |
| Leaskidale ... | Ontario, N.R. .... | 6525 | 3200 |  |  |
| Leavitt. | Alta.......... . | 3375 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lebanon. | Wellington, N.R.... | 800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Leblane | Westmoreland ....... | , 3000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Le Blancville. | Westmoreland ....... | 3 300 | 2500 |  |  |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24
APPENDIX D-Continued.
Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary <br> (based on revenue of $f^{\text {arevious }}$ yeer). | Forward Allow. ance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | 8 cits. | \$ cts. |
| Le Bouthillier. | Gloucester. .........N. B | 4809 | 3050 |  |  |
| Le Bras | Beauce. . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 4520 | 3600 |  |  |
| Leclair. | Pontiac. . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 2998 | 2.500 |  |  |
| Leclercvill | Lotbinière . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 12909 | 6400 |  | 500 |
| Ledge. | Charlotte . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 4000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lee A venue | York, S.R. .......... O |  |  |  |  |
| Leeburn | Algoma, W.R........ O | 2988 | 2500 |  |  |
| Leeds. | Leeds................ 0 | 2830 | 2500 |  |  |
| Leesboro | Middlesex, E. R. ...... O | 4225 | 2800 |  |  |
| Lee Valle | Algoma, E.R. .... . . O | 4600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lefaive's Corners | Sinicoe, E.R.... . . . . 0 | 1825 | 2500 |  |  |
| Legal | Edmonton. . . . . . . . Alta | 65.00 | 25) 00 |  |  |
| Leger Brook | Westmoreland.......N.B | 3825 | 2500 |  |  |
| Legere | Northumberland... ..N. B | 521 | 2500 |  |  |
| Legere Co | Westmortand .......N.B | 6000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Legerville | Kent ...............N.B | 2975 | 2500 |  |  |
| Leggatt | Dufferin... .1....... 0 | 3788 | $\underline{25} 00$ |  |  |
| Leinster. | Lennox \& Addington. 0 | 2373 | 2500 |  |  |
| Leitche's Creek | North Cape Breton and Victoria.............. S | 1900 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Leith. | Grey, N.R............ 0 | 11248 | 6200 |  | 500 |
| Leitrim | Russell.............. . O | 6194 | 25 00 |  |  |
| Leland.. | Frontenac ........... 0 | 8 80 | 2.5) 00 |  |  |
| Lemay. | Wright............... Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 1357 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lemesuri | Mégantic . . . . . . . . . . Q | 6513 | 3250 |  |  |
| Lemieux. | Prescott..... ........ 0 | 15907 | 6800 | 163 | 500 |
| c Lemieux | Nicolet . . . . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 2126 | 2.500 |  |  |
| Lemonvill | York, N.R. ........ . . 0 | 9134 | t6 00 |  | 500 |
| Lenab. | Souris., ..... ........ M | 4625 | 2500 |  |  |
| a Lenora Lake | Humboldt. . . . . . . . Sask | 2100 | $10+1$ |  |  |
| Lennox | Souris.. ............. M | 619 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lemnox Ferry. | Richınond .........N.S. | 4000 | 2500 | 62000 |  |
| Leofeld. . | Humboldt. . . . . . . . Sask | 22329 | 7600 | 300 | 500 |
| Leonard | Russell . ... ...... 0 | 11+72 | 5200 |  | 5 (19) |
| Leonardvil | Charlotte.......... N. B | 7996 | 4000 |  |  |
| Leopold | Argenteuil .......... ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 28: 8 | 2500 |  |  |
| Leoville. | Prince ... .......P.F.İ | 2300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Le Petit Bois Franc | Témiscouata ...... Q | 2000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lerquille. | Annapolis .........N.S | 15150 | 7000 |  | 500 |
| Leroy. | Cumberland. . . . . . . N. S | 1150 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lerwick | Victoria. ............N. B | 1746 | 2500 |  |  |
| Les Chena | Montmorency, ........ Q | 2490 | ** 4100 |  |  |
| Les I Pilles. | Montcalm ........... | 15110 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lees Fonds | Lotbinière ........... Q | $7 \pm 30$ | 4200 |  |  |
| Les rirandes Bergeronnes. . | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 7722 | 4200 |  |  |
| Les (irands Déserts.. | Quebec . . . . . . . . Q | 1975 | 2.) 00 |  |  |
| Leskard. | Durhan.... . ..... 0 | 12515 | 50100 | 400 | 50 |
| +Leslie ............ | Gaspé . . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 4607 | 2800 | 300 |  |
| Les Petites Bergeronnes. w $^{\text {a }}$. | Chicoutin i \& Saguenay Q | 2420 | 2500 |  |  |
| Les P'etites Bergeronnes West | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay ( | 1 1692 | 25 00 |  |  |
| Lessard................. | Beauce . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 12.95 | 2500 |  |  |
| Les Saules. | Quebec ...... . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 4969 | 2500 |  |  |
| L'suer Slave Lake | c.......... Athabasca | 5212 | 3800 |  |  |
| LEtang | Charlotte ..........N.B | 46 | 4100 |  |  |
| L'Etete. | Charlutte. . . . . . . . . . N. B | 128 00 | 4400 |  |  |
| Lett ........ | Renfrew, S.R.. ....... 0 | 2581 | 2500 |  |  |
| Letterkenny | Renfrew, S R.......... 0 | 300 | 2500 |  |  |

## AFPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allow. ance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 8 cts. | \& cts. | \& cts. | \$ cts. |
| Lever | Charlotte. . . . . . . . .N. B | 2450 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lewis Bay West.. | South Cape Breton. N.S | 1100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lewis Cove Road. | Richmond. . . . . . . . .N.S | 1176 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lewisham. <br> Lewis Head | Muskoka. \& ${ }^{\text {Sue...... }}$ S ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 4275 | 4800 2500 |  | 500 |
| Lewis Mills | Hants. . . . . . . . . . . N . | 735 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lewis Mountain | Westmoreland ......N.B | 1025 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lewis Mountain | Inverness. . . . . . . . . . N. S | 1248 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lewiston. | Halifax. . ........ .N.S | 18687 | 7700 |  | 750 |
| Lewisv:lle | Stratheona. . . . . . . . Alta | 10251 | 4000 | 2000 |  |
| Lewisville | Westmoreland ......N. ${ }^{\text {N. }}$ | 38650 | 5500 | 300 | 500 |
| Lexington | Inverness.. . . . . . . . . . . . S $^{\text {S }}$ | 1250 | 2500 |  |  |
| Libbytown. | Stanstead............ ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Liberal.... | Stratheona. ... ... Alta | 9175 | 4200 |  |  |
| 6 Libau. | Selkirk ......... M | 2262 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lidford | Marquette. . . . . . . . . . M | 1100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lidstone | Dauphin.. ............ . . 11 | 3487 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lifford | Durham.... . . . . . . . . 0 | S8 60 | 3500 |  |  |
| $a$ Lille. | Alberta .... . .... Alta | 20816 | 1041 |  |  |
| Lillyfield. | Selkirk .......... . ${ }^{\text {M }}$ | 3198 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lily ..... | Cumberland. . ........N.S | 36.96 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lily Bay | Dauphin.. ... ........ M | 51.94 | 2500 |  |  |
| clily Lake | King's...............N. B | 900 | 1041 |  |  |
| Lily Lake | Algoma, E.R.......... 0 | 745 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lily Oak. | Grey, E.R............ O | 1200 | 25 10 |  |  |
| Lily Plain | Sask.. ... . . . . . . . . . Sask | 2275 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lily Vale | Colchester.. . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 1825 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lime Bank | Russell. . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 3125 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lime Hill. | King's \& Albert . . . . N. B | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lime Hill | Inverness . . . . . . . .N.S | 1745 | **37 00 |  |  |
| Limelrouse | Halton...... . . . . . . . . O | 14597 | 6500 |  | 500 |
| Limekiln.. | York.............N. N | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lime Lake | Hastings, E. R . . . . . . . 0 | 2:34 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lime Rock | Pictou................ S | 1100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Limestone | Carleton ............... 0 | 1600 | 2500 |  |  |
| L'Immaculée Conception | Bonaventure ......... | 810 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lincoln...... . . | Sunbury \& Queen's. ${ }^{\text {N.B }}$ B | 2591 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lancolu. | Queen's . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 1425 | 2500 |  |  |
| Linda. | Conipton.... . . . . . . . Q $_{\text {Q }}$ | 3550 | 2500 |  |  |
| c Lindell | New Westminister. .B.C | 1850 | 833 |  |  |
| Linden.. | Cumberland... .. N.S | 10488 | 4400 |  |  |
| Linden Valley | Victoria \& Haliburton.O | 8413 | 4400 |  |  |
| Lindenwood. | Grey, N.R. ........... 0 | 1871 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lindsay. | Carleton. . . . . . . . . . . . B | 2600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Line boro' | Stanstead ............. Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 2498 | 2500 |  |  |
| Linehan. | Calgary........... Alta | 3790 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lingan. | South Cave Breton..N.S | 12200 | 4200 |  |  |
| Lingan Road | South Cape Breton. . N . S | 1873 | 2500 |  |  |
| ¢ Link..... | Nipissing ............. 0 | 12 S 10 | 1458 |  |  |
| Linkletter | Priuce..... ... .P.E.I | 2750 | 2500 |  |  |
| Linton | York. N.R............... O | 4315 | 2500 |  |  |
| Linton's | Sunbury \& Queen's..N. B | 3311 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lintrathen | Masdonald ............ | 2518 | 2500 |  |  |
| Linwood. . | Antigonishe.........N.S | 7188 280 | 3200 |  |  |
| Limpentott. | Assa. East.. . . . . Sask | 200 | ${ }^{25} 500$ |  |  |
| Lisbon. | Perth, N.R. .... ..... 0 Bruce, S.R. . . . . . . . | 2565 1600 | 2500 2500 | 500 |  |
| $a$ Opened 1-2-06. $\quad b$ Late 1-12-05. $\quad c$ Opened 1-3-06. | er. $c$ Closed 1-12-05. | *Including | \$12 night | llowance. | $\succ$ Opened |

APPENDLX D-Continued.
Nox-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Nante of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revemue, | Salary Chased on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allow-ance- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ( ets. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Liscumbe Mills | Guysborough. . . . . . . N.S | 16897 | 6000 | 300 | 500 |
| Lisgar. | Peel . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . O | 5825 | 2800 |  |  |
| Lisgar Station | Drum'nd \& Arthabaska Q | 20260 | 10000 |  | 1000 |
| Lisle.... . . . | Simcoe, S. R. . . . . . . . . . 0 | 21267 | 145 |  | 1250 |
| L'Islet Station | L'Islet. . . . . . . . . . . . ? | 11725 | 5600 |  | 500 |
| Lismore. . . . . | Pictou . . . . . . . . . N. $\mathrm{S}^{\text {a }}$ | 4771 | 2500 |  |  |
| Jisson. | King's \& Albert. . . . N. N | 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Litchfield. | Annapolis . . . . . . . N. N | 1850 | 2500 |  | . . ... |
| Little Aldouane. | Kent . . . . . . . . . N. B | 3694 | 2500 |  |  |
| Little Bartibog. . | Northumberland . . . N. B | 1100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Little Bass River | Colchester . . . . . . . . .N. N $^{\text {S }}$ | 99.96 | 5000 | 300 | 500 |
| Little Beach..... | St. John............N. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Little Branch | Northumberland . ..N. B | 3650 | 2500 |  |  |
| Little Bras d'Or (S. side) | N. Cape Bret. \& Vic. N.S | 1825 | $2500$ |  |  |
| Little Bras d'Or Bridge.. | N. Cape Bret. \& Vic. N.S | 3149 | 2500 |  |  |
| Little Brook. . . . . . . . . | Digby.. . . . . . . . . . . N. N. S | 9136 | 5000 | 0 |  |
| Little Brook Station' | Jigby . . . . . . . .. .N.S | 45 | 2750 | 2000 |  |
| Little Cape. | Westmoreland . . . . . N. B | 4026 | 2500 |  |  |
| Little Dover | Guysborough. . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | 2000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Little Forks | Cumberland. . . . . . . N. N. | 6962 | 4200 |  |  |
| Little Forks. | Kent. . . . . . . . . . . . . N. B | 700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Little Harbour | King's . . . . . . . . . . . P. E.I | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Little Harbour | Pictou. . . . . . . . . . . . N. N. | 3482 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Littie Judique | Inverness . . . . . . . . . N. N.S | 2496 | 2500 |  |  |
| Little Judique Ponds | Inverness . ... .....N S | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Little Lake. . . . . . . . | Sunbury \& Queen's. .N.B | 1873 | 2500 |  |  |
| Little Lepreaux | Uharlotte.. ........N.B | 5300 | 2500 |  |  |
| a Little Liscomb | Guysborough. . . . . . . N.S | 1500 | 1667 |  | . . . . . . |
| Little Lorraine | South Cape Breton. N.S | 1925 | 2500 |  |  |
| Litt.le Mabou.. | Inverness . . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 1425 | 2500 |  |  |
| Little Métis Station | Rimouski... . . . . . Q | 9712 | *7700 |  | 500 |
| Littie Narrows...... | N. Cape Bret. \& Vic.N.S | 700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Little Pabos. | Gaspé, . . . . . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {Q }}$ | 11050 | *5600 |  |  |
| Little Pierre Jacques. | Prince......... . P.E. I | 39.98 | 2500 |  |  |
| Little Plume. . . . . | Assa. West ........ Alta | 4057 | 2500 |  |  |
| Little Pond. . | N. Cape Bret. \& Vic.N.S | 400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Little Pund | King's. . . . . . . . . . P. E. I | 1775 | 2500 |  |  |
| Little Purt L'Hébert. | Shelburne \& Queen's. N.S | 950 | 2500 | 300 | $\cdots$ |
| Little Rapids.. | Algoma, E.R. . . . . . . . O | 9025 | 5500 | . . . . . . | 250 |
| Little Rideau. | $\text { Prescott . . . . . . . . . . . } 0$ | 3400 | 3000 |  |  |
| Little Ridge ... | King's \& Albert. . . N. N . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1225 | 2500 |  |  |
| Little Ridgeton. . . . . . . | Charlotte. . . . . . . N. B | 2100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Little River Chaloupe. | Chicoutimi \& Saguen'y.Q | 1225 | 2500 |  |  |
| Little River, Cheticamp | Inverness . . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | 1853 | 2500 |  |  |
| Little River, East..... | Gaspé. .................... Q | 14150 | 6000 | 300 | 500 |
| Litule River, West... | Gaspé. . . . . . . . . . . . - | $73 \quad 96$ 5687 | *50 00 |  |  |
| Little River. | Cumberland . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | 5687 | 2500 | .... |  |
| Little River. Little $^{\text {River }}$ H . . | Digby . . . . . . . . . . N.S | 13377 | 5400 2500 |  | 500 |
| Little River-Harbour | Yarmouth King's \& Albert. . . . . N. N | 1225 50 | 2500 2500 |  |  |
| Little Sands. | King's . . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 50,95 | 2500 |  |  |
| Little Shemogue | Westmoreland...... N. B | 5700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Little Shippigan | Gloucester . . . . . . . . N B | 2420 | 2500 |  |  |
| Little Tancook. | Lunenburg. . . . . . N.S | 1216 | 2500 |  |  |
| Little Tignish | Prince . . . . . . . . P.E. I | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Littlewood. | Middlesex, W.R. ... O | 4030 | 2500 |  |  |
| Little Sork | Queen's . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 7745 | 3200 | 1200 |  |

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous yfar). | Forward Allow. ance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Living Spring | Wellington, N.R...... O | 3500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Livingstone.. | Alta. $\because$...........Alta | 15211 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| Livingstone Cove. | Antigonishe .........N.S | 1100 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Livingstone Creek | Algoma, E. R.......... O | 10870 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| Llewelyn | Lasa. East. . . . . . . Sask | 7515 2200 | 2800 2500 |  |  |
| + Lobethal | Assa. West. . . . . . . . Sask | 1200 |  |  |  |
| Lobo. | Middlesex, N.R........ 0 | 15810 | 7000 |  | 500 |
| Lochaber Bay. | Labelle . . . . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 9646 | 3200 |  |  |
| Lochaber Mines. | Halifax .............N.S | 3090 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lochalsh | Huron, W.R. . . . . . . . O | 17414 | 7600 |  | 500 |
| Loch Ban. | Inverness . . . . . . . . . . . S | 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Loch Broom | Pictou. . . . . . . . . . . . N. S | 2484 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lochend. | Calgary...... . . . . . . Alta | 3050 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lochiel. | Grengarry . . . . . . . . . 0 | 19000 | 7850 |  | 500 |
| Loch Katrine | Antigonishe . . . . . . . $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ | 4790 | 2500 |  |  |
| Loch Lomond. | Richmond . . . . . . . . N.S | 5060 | 2750 | - 300 |  |
| Loch Lomond, West | Richmond. . . . . . . . . . . . | - 2275 | 2500 |  |  |
| Loch Monar. . | Macdonald . . . . . . . . M | 5578 | 3000 | 125 |  |
| Lochside. | Richmond.... .... . N.S | 2925 | 2500 |  |  |
| Loch Winnoc | Renfrew, S.R.......... 0 | 2600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Locke Road | Prince . . . . . . . . . P. P.I | 1469 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lockhartville. | King's... . . . . . . . N.S | 9130 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| Lockport. |  | 11435 | 6000 | 600 | 500 |
| Locksley | Renfrew, N.R......... 0 | 2549 | 2500 |  |  |
| Locksley Station | Renfrew, N.R......... 0 | 1793 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lockton. | Peel . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 3860 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| Locust Hi | York, C.R ............ O | 10936 | 7000 |  | 500 |
| Lodi. | Stormont . . . . . . . . . 0 | 3675 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lodore | Lanark, N.R. .. . . . . . O | 1045 | 2500 |  |  |
| Logan. | Strathcona......... Alta | 4700 | 2500 | 3000 |  |
| Loganton | Assa. West......... .Sask | 16787 | 2500 |  |  |
| K.ganville | Pictou............. $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ | 5979 | 63100 |  |  |
| Logberg. | Assa. East .........Sask | 5855 | ${ }_{*}^{25} 90$ |  |  |
| Log Cabin | Comox-Atlin. ... ... B.C | 10125 |  |  |  |
| Logierait. | Lambton, W.R........ O | 3200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Logoch. | Marquette. . . . . . . . . M | 1755 | 2500 |  |  |
| Log Valley | Assa. West.........Sask | 5421 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lombardy. | Leeds. ............... 0 | 22158 | 10000 |  | 1000 |
| Londonderry | King's \& Albert . . . . N. B | 500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Londonderry Station | Colchester. . . . . . . N.N.S | 13900 | 6400 |  | 500 |
| Lone Tree | Marquette ..... ..... M | 4376 | 2500 |  |  |
| Long Bay | Algoma, E.R. ......... O | 29.98 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Long Branch: | York, C.R. .......... 0 | 8900 | 3400 |  |  |
| Longburn.. | Portage la Prairie .... M | 2776 | 2500 |  |  |
| Long Creek. | Queen's ... . . . . P.E.I | 41.71 | 2500 |  |  |
| Long Creek | Sumbury \& Queen's. N. B | 2300 | 2500 |  |  |
| $a$ Long Creek | Qu'Appe-lle .... . . . Sask | 5399 | 1595 |  |  |
| Long Isiand. | King's..............N.S | 3600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Long Island Main. | Morth Cape Breton and Victoria............N.S | 1869 | 2500 |  |  |
| Long Lake | Frontenac ...... ...... 0 | 10255 | 3400 |  |  |
| Longlaketon | Assa. West . . . . . . Sask | 1811 | 2500 |  |  |
| Long Point. | Inverness . i . ...... N.S | 6693 | 2750 | 400 |  |
| Long Point | King's \& Albert.... N. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | 2275 | 2500 |  |  |
| Long Point | Leeds . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 3290 | 2500 |  |  |
| Long Point of Mingan. | Chicoutimi \& Saguenar ${ }^{\text {l }}$ | 4088 | 2600 |  |  |
| Long Reach | King's \& Albert . . . N. B | 6229 | 2500 |  |  |

a Opened 10-11-05. $\quad$ ** Salary, \&c., entered in Auditor General's Report

+ Opened 15-6-05.
$b$ Including $\$ 6$ night allowance.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24
AFPENDIX D-Continued.
Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ ets. | \$ cts. |
| $a$ Long Ridge. | Strathcona......... Alta | 1705 | $833{ }^{\circ}$ |  |  |
| Long River.. | Queen's. . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 7305 | 3600 |  |  |
| Long's Cove | King's \& Albert. . . . N. B | 2445 | 2500 |  |  |
| Jong Settlement | Carleton..........N. B | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Longwood. | Middlesex, W.R . . . . . O | 6786 | 3800 |  |  |
| Lonsdale. | Hastings, E.R ........ O | 18125 | 7600 |  | 500 |
| Lonsdale. | King's \& Albert . . . N. B | 1035 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Lown Creek | Assa. West. ......Sask | 6560 1000 | 3200 2500 | 300 |  |
| dLord Mills | Grenville..... . . . . . 0 | 600 | 104 |  |  |
| Loree....... | Grey, E.R........... 0 | 2800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lorenz. | Peterborough, W.R.... 0 | 2498 | 2500 |  |  |
| Loretto. | Simcoe, S.R........ . . 0 | 10515 | 5000 | 500 | 250 |
| Loretto. | Provencher........... . M | 12955 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| Lorimes Lak | Parry Sound . . . . . . . . . 0 | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lorlie | Qu'Appelle . . . . . . . Sask | $3 \pm 15$ | 5300 |  | 250 |
| Lorne | Restigouche . . . . . . . N. 13 | 700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lurne | Bruce, N.R. . . . . . . . . O | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lome . | Pictou...............N.S | 3680 | 2.500 |  |  |
| *Lorne House. | Charlevoix . . . . . . . . . . Q | 16800 | 7000 |  | 500 |
| Lome Park | Peel.................. ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 146193 | 6400 |  | 500 |
| Lornevale | Colchester. . . . . . . . .N.S | 2419 | 25 00 |  |  |
| Lorne Valley. | King's............P.E.E. 1 | 1025 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lorneville. | Cumberland........ N.S | 6919 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lorneville | St. John . ..... . . .N. H | 7366 | 3800 |  |  |
| cLornhill | Humboldt . . . . . . . . Sask | 1000 | 416 |  |  |
| Lurrainville | Pontiac ......... ..... Q | 101) 22 | 4400 | 300 | 500 |
| Lost River. | Argenteuil............ 9 | 10244 | 4.00 | 400 | 256 |
| Lot 1. | Prince . . . . . . . . . . P. E.I | 1250 | 2500 |  |  |
|  | Prince . ........P.E. 1 | 11497 | 6400 | 1200 | 500 |
| $\begin{array}{lr} " \\ \hline & 10 \end{array}$ | Prince. ...... . . . . . P. P. P.I | 4000 10 | 2500 |  |  |
| ، 11. | Prince . . . . . . . . . P. P. ${ }^{\text {Pr }}$ | 1828 | 2500 2500 |  |  |
| ، 12. | Prince. . . . . . . . . . . P. P.I | 23935 | 11000 |  | 1000 |
| [114. | Prince . . . . . - . . . . P. P. E. I | 2900 | 2500 |  |  |
| "16. | Prince . . . . . . . P.E.I | 3430 | 2500 |  |  |
| " ${ }^{\prime} 30$ | Queen's. .. . . . . . . P.E.I.I | 1900 | 2500 |  |  |
| ${ }^{\prime \prime}{ }^{67}$ : | Queen's. . . . . . . . P. E. 1 | 2176 | 2500 |  |  |
| Luthair | Brandon . ........... $\mathrm{M}^{\text {a }}$ | 3545 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lothian | Huron, W.R....... . ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 1517 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lotus. | Durham............... 0 | 9700 | 52 20 |  | 500 |
| Louisa. | Argenteuil ............ Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lo sis Creek | Yale \& Caribon . ... B. C | 1125 | 2500 |  |  |
| Louisdale | Richmond . . .....N.s | 3846 | 2500 |  |  |
| Louise | Grey, S.R..... ...... 0 | 6168 | 30190 |  |  |
| Luursville. | Kent, E.R ..... O | 9540 | 3600 |  |  |
| Louisvill | Pictou ....... ..... N.S | 5112 | 2500 |  |  |
| Loulay | Labelle. .... . . . . . . . Q | 1455 | 2500 | 100 |  |
| Lourdes | Mégantic........... . ? | 13442 | 5800 |  | 500 |
| Lourdes | Pictou . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 10103 | 4000 |  |  |
| Lourdes du Blanc Sablon | Chicoutimi \& SaguenayQ | 3124 | 2500 |  |  |
| lLovat. . . . ................ . | 1ruce, S.R ..........) | 4300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lovat | Pictou .. .........N.S | 1250 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lovell. | Sask ... . ....... .Sask | 10364 | 3666 |  |  |
| Lovering | Simcoe, E.R.... ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 9328 | 3600 |  |  |
| Lovett | Northumberland, E.R..O | 7979 | 4200 |  |  |
| Lowbanks | Haldinand........... 0 | 163182 | 8600 |  | 500 |
| a Opened 1-3.06. . c O | 1-5-06. d Opened 15-6-06 | * Su | mer oftice. | $\checkmark \mathrm{C}$ | sed 31-5.06 |

## APPENDLX D-Cont,nwed.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allow. ance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Lowell | King's \& Albert. .....N.B | 700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lcwer Abongoggin. | Westmoreland .. ...N.B | 2025 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower Barney's River | Pictou .......... . . . . N. S | 4873 | 3000 |  |  |
| Lower Bedeque...... | Prince................. P.E.I | 1900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower Blomidon Lower Branch .. | King's.... ............... N. Lunenburg.. .. | 27 <br> 20 <br> 20 <br>  <br> 10 | 25 2500 250 |  |  |
| Lower Brighton. | Carleton ................ B | 378 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower Burlingto | Hants...............N.S | 5000 | 3000 |  |  |
| Lower Caledonia. | fruysborough. ........N.S | 3679 | *37 00 |  |  |
| Lower Cambridge | Sunbury \& Queen's..N. B | 2200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower Canard. | King's ............. N. S | 9832 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| Lower Cape | King's \& Albert . . . . N. B | 2600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower Caverhill. | York . ...........N. B | 3817 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower Church Street | King's...............N. S | 3510 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower Cove | Cumberland. . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 7790 | 4400 |  | 250 |
| Lower Coverdale | King's \& Albert. . . . N. B | $2+25$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower Derby | Northumberland....N.B | 3800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower Domínion | Yukon | - 5873 |  |  |  |
| Lower Dumfries | York . ............N.B | 2565 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower East Chezzetcook. | Halifax...........N. | 2696 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower Economy | Colchester.......... . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 9585 | **60 00 |  | 500 |
| Lower Eel Brook | Yarmouth. . . . . . . . . N. S | 2200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower Five Islands | Colchester . . . . . . . . . . $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ | 9588 | *5200 | 400 |  |
| Lower Fort Giarry | Selkirk . . . . . . . . . . . . M | 12855 | 6200 | 500 | 500 |
| Lower Foster Settlement | Lunenburg. . . . . . . . N. . S | 4750 | 2500 | 075 |  |
| Lower Freetown | Prince . . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 7575 | 2750 |  |  |
| Lower French Village | York . . . . . . . . . . . N. B | 2990 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower Gagatown.. | Sunbury \& Queen's..N.B | 2740 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower Granville | Annapolis ..........N.S | 27216 | 11300 |  | 1250 |
| Lower Greenfield | Carleton ............. B | 1425 | 2500 |  |  |
| aLower Hamilton | Prince............. P.E.I | 1210 | 416 |  |  |
| Lower Hayneville | York . . . . . . . . . . . . . N. B | 2698 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower Hillsdale. | Inverness...........N.S | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower Ireland | Mégantic .............? | 6059 | 3200 |  |  |
| Lower Jordan Bay | Shelburne \& Queen's.N.S | 4911 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower La Have... | Lunenburg. . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | +496 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower Lint, (Queensbury. | York . . . . . . . . . . . . . N.B | 2000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower Maccan. | Cumberland.........N.S | 3542 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower IIeagher's Grant | Halifax............N.S | 49 on | 25. 00 |  |  |
| Lower Middle River. | North Cape Breton and <br> Victoria....... ....N.S | $800$ | 25 00 |  |  |
| Lower Millstream | King's \& Albert . . . . N. $B$ | $11600$ | $4200$ | 500 |  |
| Lower Montague. . | King's.................. P.E.I | 3250 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower Mount 'Thon | Pictou. ............. N.S | 2091 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower Nappan | Northumberland. .. N. N | 374 | c 2700 |  |  |
| Lower Neguac.. | Northunibreland .. N.B | 13324 | 5400 |  | 500 |
| Lower Newcastle | Northumberland ....N. B | +800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower Northfield | Lunenburg. .........N.S | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower Ohio. | Shelburne \& Queen's. N.'s | 2060 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower Onslow | Colchester... .......N.S | 9746 | 3600 |  |  |
| Lower Poquiock . . . . | York..... . . . . . . . . . N. B | 1873 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower Prince William. | York... . . . . . . . . N.B | 615 ? | 3600 |  |  |
| Lower Prospect. | Halifax. . . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 700 | 63100 |  |  |
| Lower Queensbury | York. . . . . . . . . . . N. B | 2910 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower Ridge... | King's \& Albert. . . . N B | 20 01) | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower River Hebert | Cumberland....... N. . | 1645 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower River Inhabitants | Richmond.......... .N.S | 5198 | 2500 |  |  |

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (bused on reverue of previous yeetr.) | Forward Allow. ance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\$$ cts. | 8 cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Lower Rose Bay | Lunenburg .... .... N.S | 11550 | 3800 |  |  |
| Lower Sackville | Halifax.............N.S | 5910 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower Salmon Creek | Sunbury \& Queen's. . N.B | 2675 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower Sandy Point. | Shelburne \& Queen's.N.S | 4010 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower Sapin .... | Kent............. .N.B | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower Saulnierville | Digby ......... . . . N. | 7215 | 3000 |  |  |
| Lower Selmah | Hants............... N.S | 8500 | 3800 |  |  |
| Lower Shag Harbour | Shelburne \& Queen's. N. S | 1450 | 2500 |  |  |
| Luwer Shinimecas... | Cumberland........ N.S | 4073 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower Ship Harbour | Halifax............ N.S | 5697 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower Ship Harbour, East. | Halifax..............N.S | 5165 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower Southampton. | York............ . N.B | 6814 | 3400 |  |  |
| Lower South River | Antigonishe. . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 5390 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Lower St. Mary's. | York.. . ${ }^{\text {a }}$......N. B | 1100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower Turtle Creek | King's \& Albert. ... . N. B | 300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower Wakefield. | Carleton...........N. B | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower Washabuck | North Cape Breton and Victoria.... ..... N. S | 1100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower Wedge.. | Yarmouth.... .....N.S | 12445 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower Wentworth | Cumberland . .......N.S | 2575 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower West Jeddore | Halifax . . . . . . . . . . . N. S | 3630 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower West Pubnico | Yarmouth ......... N. N | 3879 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower West River. | Antigonishe. . . . . . . N. | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower Whitehaven. | Guysborough........N.S | 8125 | 3800 |  |  |
| Lower Windsor.. | Carleton. . . . . . . . . . N. B | 2733 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lower Woodstock. | Carleton........... . . . B | 3258 | 2500 |  |  |
| a Loweton | Qu'Appelle........ Sask | 2100 | 416 |  |  |
| Low Point | Inverness. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5625 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lowville | Halton. . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 17615 | 5600 |  | 509 |
| Loyal | Huron, W. R . . . . . O | 10973 | 4600 |  | 500 |
| Lozier Settlement. | Gloucester. . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 3745 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lucas | Marquette . $\because . . . . . . .$. M | 3498 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lucasville | Lambton, W.R....... 0 | 5700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lucasville | Halifax................. | 3198 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lucerne | Wright. . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 6525 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lucill | Dufferin ........... 0 | 3143 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ludlow. | Northumberland....N. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 7644 | 3800 |  |  |
| Lulu Island | New Westminster....B.C | 3865 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lumby | Yale \& Caribuo. ..... B.C | 17050 | 7400 | 1000 | 500 |
| Lumley. | Ircrun, s.R ........... 0 | 2696 | 2500 | 1) |  |
| Lumsden's Mills | Pontiac ..............Q | 38296 | 10000 |  |  |
| Lund. | Comax-dtlin.........B.C | 12826 | 5400 |  | 250 |
| Lundar | Dauphın.............. M | 10824 | 4000 |  |  |
| **Lundbreck. | Alberta.... . . . . . . . Alta | 15916 | 625 |  |  |
| Lundy. | Guysboro.............N.S | 800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lurgan | Bruce, S.R. .......... . 0 | 2400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Luskville. | Wright. ........ ..... Q | 9095 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| Lutes Mountain. | Westmoreland ......N N | 9000 | 3000 |  |  |
| Luton. | Elgin, E.R...... ..... O | 6050 | 2600 |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {d }}$ Lynch | Victoria........N. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2525 | 2.) 00 |  |  |
| Lynch's Co | King's \& Albert. .....N.B | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lyndale | King's. ...........P.E.I | 600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lyindon. | Alta.......... . . . . Alta | 8047 | 7800 |  | 500 |
| Lynn | Colchester......... . N. S | 2696 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lynn Creek | Vancouver City ..... B.C | \$1200 |  |  |  |
| Lynnfield | Charlotte. . . . . . . . . . N. B | 5824 | 2500 |  |  |
| Lynn Valley | Norfolk... ..... ..... . $O^{\text {a }}$ | 13150 | 5200 |  | 510 |
| Lymnville.. | Norfolk. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 6083 | 3300 |  |  |

a Opened 1-5-06. ${ }^{* *}$ Opened 1-4-06. $d$ Late Green River. § Credit for new officenot yet opened. 24-D6

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allow. ance. | Rent Alhowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | S cts. |
| Lyons | Elgin, E.R. . . . . . . . . 0 | 12963 | 6000 |  |  |
| * Ly yonshall | Souris................ . M $^{\text {I }}$ | 1224 | 1500 |  |  |
| Lysander. | Megantic ...........? | 8028 | 3000 |  |  |
| Lyttleton | Northumberland.....N. B | ธ 00 | 2500 |  |  |
| McADAN'S LAKE.. | North Cape Breton and Victoria.........N.S | 400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mcalpine | Prescott. ..... ...... O | 8518 | 3600 |  |  |
| Mcarras Brook. | Antigonishe.........N. | 1229 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mc.Arthur's Mills | Hastings, ER. . . . . . . . . 0 | 9494 | 3600 |  |  |
| $\dagger$ McAuley . | Marquette...... . . . . M | 24330. | 8000 | 500 | 500 |
| McAulay's | North Cape Breton and Victoria.... .......N.S | 1320 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| McBean. | Wright... ........ Q | 1800 | 2500 | - 300 |  |
| McCallum's Settlement. | Colchester......... . . ${ }^{\text {N. }}$ S | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| + McClure. | Colchester.... ... . . . . N.S | - 1250 | 414 | 200 |  |
| McCool. | Nipissing......... . O | 1000 | 2500 | . . ..... |  |
| McCormack. | Inverness. . . . . . . . . . N. S | 4225 | 2500 |  |  |
| McCormick. | Glengarry ............ 0 | 2988 | 2500 |  |  |
| McCready | Lambton, E.R........ . 0 | 3266 | 2500 |  |  |
| McCreary. | Lanark, N.R.......... O | 4750 | 2500 |  |  |
| McCreary. | Dauphin.. .. ... ... M | 36641 | 15200 |  | 1500 |
| McCrimmon | Glengarry . . . . . . . . O | 12585 | 6800 |  | 500 |
| McDonald's Corner | Sumbury \& Queen's. . N. B | 4341 | 2500 |  |  |
| McVonald Hills. | Qu'Appelle, ........ .Sask | 6814 | 3000 |  |  |
| McDonald's Point | Sunbury \& Queen's. . N. B | 3950 | 2500 |  |  |
| McDougall .... | Renfrew, S.R.. ....... 0 | 5528 | 2500 |  |  |
| a McFachen Mills | Inverness............N.S | 1017 | 1667 |  |  |
| McElwain | York......... .....N.B | 3223 | 2500 |  |  |
| McFarlane Lak | Nipissing . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 6000 | 2500 |  |  |
| McGarry | Lanark, S.R .......... O | 4000 | 2500 |  |  |
| McGrath Cove. | Halifax.............. N.S | 2950 | 2500 |  |  |
| McGrath Mountain | Pictou................N.S | 300 | 2500 |  |  |
| cMcGuigan..... . . | Kootenay.......... B. C | 5113 | 1250 |  |  |
| McInnes. | Middlesex, N.R. ......O | 6019 | 2800 |  |  |
| McIntyre | Grey, E.R........ ....O | 14738 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| McIntyre's Lake. | Riclunond.............N.S | 3498 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| McIntyre's Mountain | Inverness.............N.S | 1200 2250 | $\begin{array}{r}25 \\ 25 \\ \hline 50\end{array}$ |  |  |
| McIver. | Bruce, N.R.............O | $\begin{array}{r}2250 \\ 168 \\ \hline 80\end{array}$ | ${ }_{25}^{25} 00$ |  |  |
| b Mckee McKee's Mills | Pontiac. . . . . . . . . . . . $\mathrm{N}_{\text {. }}^{\text {Q }}$ | $\begin{array}{r}16880 \\ 43 \\ \hline 00\end{array}$ | 3800 2500 | 1600 300 |  |
| McKee's Mills | Kent ................N.B | 4300 500 | 2500 2500 | 300 |  |
| McKénzie. | Lisgar................ M | 2220 | 2750 |  |  |
| McKenzie Lake | Nipissing . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 1248 | 2500 |  |  |
| McKenzie's Corner | Carleton .............N. B | 2773 | 2500 |  |  |
| McKinlay | Carleton .............. O $^{\text {O }}$ | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| McKinnon's Brook. | Inverness..............S | 350 | 2500 |  |  |
| McKinnon's Harbour | North Cape Breton and Victoria..... ....N.S | 7496 | 3000 | 900 |  |
| d McLaren's Depot | Frontenac.. . .... 0 | 2200 | 208 |  |  |
| McLarty ${ }^{\text {a }}$. ${ }^{\text {P }}$. | Algoma, W. R.........O | 3679 | 2500 |  |  |
| McLaughlin Road | Kent...............N.B | 2050 | 2500 |  |  |
| McTean. | Frontenac. . . . . . . . . . 0 | 2396 | 2500 |  |  |
| McLean | Kent..... ........ N. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 2223 | 2500 |  |  |
| McLeanville | North Cape Breton and Victoria..........N.S | 2075 | 2500 |  |  |

$a$ Opened 1-11-05. $\quad b$ Late Glengyle. $\quad c$ Re-opened 1-1-06.
तt Opened 1-5-06. $\quad d \mathrm{Re}$-opened 1-6-06.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Ňon-Accourting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| N゙ame of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue, | Salary <br> (based on reienue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | 8 cts. | S cts. | \& cts. |
| McLellan's Brook | Pictou. . . . . . . . . . . N. S $^{\text {S }}$ | 5550 | 2500 |  |  |
| McLellan's Mountain | Pictou...............N.S | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| McLeorl | Richniond ..........N.S | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| McLeod Mills.. | Kent.............. . N. B | 9786 | 3600 |  |  |
| McLeod's Crossing | Compton. . . . . . . . . ${ }_{\text {Restigouche }}$. ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 19 600 600 | 36 2500 250 |  |  |
| McMillan's Cob | Stormont ... . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 2303 | 2500 | 400 |  |
| McMLurdo | Kootenay. . . . . . . . . . B.C | 2100 | 2500 |  |  |
| McMurrich | Parry Sound. . ........ 0 | 5845 | 2500 |  |  |
| McNab. | Lincoln . .............. O | 11100 | 5200 |  | 500 |
| McNab's Cove | Richmond......... . . N. S | 1850 | 2500 |  |  |
| McNairn | Kent.................. B | 1600 | 2500 |  |  |
| McNamee | Northumberland ....N.B | 3500 | 2500 |  |  |
| McNeill's Mills | Prince... .........P.E.I | 2100 | 2500 |  |  |
| McNeil's Vale | North Cape Breton and Victoria............N.S | 800 | 2500 |  |  |
| McNeily's | Annapolis........... N . S | 2750 | 2500 |  |  |
| McNutt's Island | Shelburne \& Queen's.N. S | 2671 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mc'Taggart | Qu'Appelle . . . . . . Sask | 47444 | 9800 | 435 | 1000 |
| McPhail | Lanark, S.R.......... O | 2475 | 2500 |  |  |
| McPliee Co | Hants. . . . . . . . . . . N. S | 1550 | 2500 |  |  |
| McPherson | Antigonishe. . . . . . . . . . | 2893 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mclherson's Ferry | Richmond . . . . . . . . .N.. S | 6145 | 2500 |  |  |
| McPherson's Mills | Pictou..............N.S | 3645 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mcquade | Westmoreland. .....N. B | 400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mc) icar | Bruce, N.R.......... 0 | 2448 | 3000 |  |  |
| d McWilliams | Middlesex, E. R... . . . . . 0 | 600 | 208 |  |  |
| Mabee | Norfolk..... . . . . . . . . 0 | 6371 | 4500 |  |  |
| Mabel | Argenteuil ............ Q $^{2}$ | 23. 00 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mabel Lake | Yale \& Cariboo. ..... B. $\mathrm{C}_{\text {, }}$ | 4299 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mabou Coal Mine | Inverness . . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 5042 | 37 n0 |  |  |
| Mabou Harbour | Inverness..... . . . . N.S | 1875 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mabou Harbour Mouth | Inverness....... . . . N. | 2245 | 2500 |  |  |
| MacCue | Lanark, S.R ......... 0 | 4400 | 2800 |  |  |
| Macdonald | Lennox \& Acidington. O | 2150 | 2500 |  |  |
| MacDougall | Westmoreland. .....N.B | 11149 | 6400 |  | 500 |
| MacDougall | Prince. . . . . . . . . . . P. E. I | 3950 | 2500 |  |  |
| Macdowall | Sask. ... ....... Sask | 19929 | 6400 | 700 | 500 |
| Mace's Bay | Charlotte..........N. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ B | 10265 | 4200 |  |  |
| Macewan.. | Alta........... . . . Alta | 4877 | 2500 |  |  |
| a Macfarla | Humboldt. . . . . . . . Sask | 4571 | 1458 |  |  |
| Macinquac | York :.... ........N. B | 1915 | 2500 |  |  |
| Machutosh Mills. | Brock yille . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 2988 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mackey's Station | Nipissing ............ 0 | 14650 | 6900 |  | 500 |
| Mackville | King's \& Albert. ....N.B | 700 | 2500 |  | 50 |
| MacMillan |  | 4400 | 2750 |  |  |
| Macton. | Wellington, N.R..... O | 625 | 2500 |  |  |
| Macville | $\mathrm{P}_{\text {tel }} \ldots$............... O | 788 | 3400 |  |  |
| Maddington Falls | Drum'nd \& ArthabaskaQ | 23940 | 9800 |  | 1000 |
| Maddock | Prince............P.E.I | 6475 | 4000 | 300 | 10 |
| Mader's Cove. | Lunenburg ..........N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 5425 | 2800 |  |  |
| Madford | Brandon.i. . . . . . . . . . M | 7259 | 3200 |  |  |
| Mafeking | Huron, W.R......... 0 | 1890 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mafeking | Dauphin...... ....... ${ }^{\text {I }}$ | 17200 | 3500 |  |  |
| Magenta | Rouville ............. Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Maguire <br> Magon' P:. | Middlesex, N.R . . . . . . 0 | 18467 | 7000 |  | 500 |
| Magoon's Point Magpie | Stanstead . ${ }^{\text {Chicoutime.... } \mathrm{Q}}$ | 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { a Opened 1-12-05. } \\ 24-\mathrm{D} 6 \frac{1}{2} \end{gathered}$ | g 75c. arrears forward allow |  | $d$ Opened 1-6.06. |  |  |

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Office:-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (bascil on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | S cts. | \$ cts. | 8 cts. | \$ cts. |
| Magundy | York ...............N N | 2496 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mahaffy | Perth, S.R. . . . . . . . O | 4932 | 2500 |  |  |
| Maidstone | Essex, N. R . . . . . . . . . 0 | 203.94 | 7900 |  | 500 |
| Mailhiot. | Megantic. . . . . . . . . . $Q$ | 2425 | 2500 |  |  |
| Main River. | Kent..... ..........N. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 7200 | 3300 |  |  |
| Main Streanı |  | 2369 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mair's Mills | Simicue, N. R.......... O | 1400 | - 2500 |  |  |
| Maitland...... | Annapolis. . . . . . . . . . . Lunenburg. . . . . . S S $^{\text {L }}$ | 9640 2100 | 4300 2500 |  |  |
| Majuba Hill. | New Westminster...B.C | to 00 | 2500 |  |  |
| Makaroff | Marquette... .... M | 10108 | **4648 | 250 |  |
| Malaga Gold Mines | Shelburne \& Queen's.N.S | 7324 | 4000 |  |  |
| Malagash Centre. | Cumberland ........N.S | 25.5 | 2500 |  |  |
| Malagash. | Cumberland . . ... . N.S | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Malagash Point | Cumberland. .. . . . . . $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ | 5480 | $3 \pm 00$ |  |  |
| Malagawatch.. | Inverness. . . . . . . . . . . . | $1 \% 00$ | *37 00 | 500 |  |
| Malakoff | Carleton . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 13450 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| Malakoff. | Westmoreland . . . . . N. B | - 600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Malby | Mackenzie . . . . . . . Sask | 1760 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mal Bay | Taspé. . . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 14685 | *9200 |  | 500 |
| Malcolm | Bruce, S. R. ...... .... 0 | 7525 | 2600 |  |  |
| Malignant Cove | Antigonishe. . . . . . . N. N $^{\text {S }}$ | 1860 | 2500 | 1000 |  |
| Malden. | Westmoreland. . ... N.B | 2150 | 2500 |  |  |
| Malmaison | Missisquoi. .......... Q | 5500 | 4100 | 3000 | 250 |
| Malone. | Hastings, W.R... ..... 0 | 9641 | 5000 |  |  |
| Malta | Muskoka. . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 3126 | 2500 |  |  |
| Malton | Peel . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 20287 | 8600 |  | 500 |
| Malvern. | York, C.R.. ......... 0 | 10849 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| Malvina | Compton . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 8720 | 360 |  |  |
| Malwood | Carleton.. ........ 0 | 6020 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mamette Lake | Yale \& Cariboo . . . . . B.C | 4916 | 2500 |  |  |
| a Manche d'Epée. | Gaspé........... . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1700 | 2183 |  |  |
| Manchester..... | Ontario, S.R.......... 0 | 18194 | T\% 00 |  | 500 |
| Manda | Brandon.... ... . . . . . . M | 1969 | 2500 |  |  |
| c Mandal. | Humboldt......... . . . . ask | 4166 | 1041 |  |  |
| Mandan. | Macdonald ..... . . . . . M | 25886 | 9200 |  | 1000 |
| Mandeville | Maskinongé. ..... .... Q | 7500 | 3600 |  |  |
| Mandeville | Parry Sound . . . . . . . . 0 | 2645 | 2500 |  |  |
| Manfred | Strathcona ...... . Alta | 3500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Manganese Mines | Colchester . . . . . . . . . N. S | 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| a Manhard..... | Brockville. ... O | 5+30 | 2183 |  |  |
| Manicouagan. | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay Q | 6243 | 2800 |  |  |
| Manion . | Lanark, S.R. ........ O | $8+41$ | 4200 | 900 |  |
| \$Manoir Richelieu | Charlevoix ...........Q |  | 080 |  |  |
| Manners Sutton | York . . . . . . . . . . . N. N | 8002 | 4600 |  | 500 |
| Mannhein. | Waterloo, S.R........ O | 6900 | 3200 |  |  |
| Mannhurst | King's \& Albert ...N.B | ${ }^{6} 25$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Mannville | Strathcona ...... . . Alta | 18203 | 2500 | 100 |  |
| Manotick Station | Russell ............... . 0 | 4784 | 2.500 | 300 |  |
| Mansewood | Halton . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 5300 | $3+00$ |  |  |
| Mansfield | Dufferin.......... . . . 0 | 33769 | 13000 |  | 1000 |
| Mansfield. | Cumberland ...... ..N.S | 1572 | 2500 |  |  |
| Manson Creek | Comox-Atlin. . . . . . B. C | +15 25 |  |  |  |
| Manuels. | Northumberland ...;N. B | 1275 | 2500 |  |  |
| Manvers Station | Durham............... 0 | 10007 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| Maple Bay | Nanaïmo.. . . . . . . . B.C | 5974 | 3450 |  |  |
| Maple Green. . | Restigouche.. .......N. B | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accountina Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary Cbased on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allow: ance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 8 cts. | \$ cts. | 8 cts. | \$ cts |
| Maple Grove | Middlesex, E.R....... $\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ | 6790 | 4000 |  |  |
| Maple Grove | Hants...............N.S | 4934 | 2500 |  |  |
| Maple Hill. | Bruce, S. R. . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 2400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Maple Hill | Mégantic. ...... . . . . Q $^{\text {Q }}$ | 5304 | 28.00 |  |  |
| Maplehurst | Carleton . . . . . . . . . N. B | 2492 | 2500 |  |  |
| Maple Island | Parry Sound . $1 . . . . . .0$ | 8700 | 5400 | 300 | 250 |
| Maple Lake. | Victoria \& Haliburton. 0 | 4925 | 25. 00 | 300 |  |
| Maple Lake Station | Parry Sound.......... . 0 | 22048 | 11600 |  | 1000 |
| Maple Leaf. | Compton...... . . . . . . Q | 1594 | 2500 |  |  |
| Maple Leaf. | King's. . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 1125 | 2500 |  |  |
| Maple Lodge | Middlesex, N. R. . . . . . 0 | 6395 | 2800 |  |  |
| Maplemore. | Huntingdon...........? | 2600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Maple Plains | Prince . . . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 920 | 2500 |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {b Maple Ridge }}$ | Muskoka............... 0 | 391 | 833 |  |  |
| Maple Ridge. | Pontiac. . . . . . . . . . . ( | 2569 | 2500 |  |  |
| Maple Ridge. | York................N. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 1850 | 2500 |  |  |
| Maple Ridge. | Antigonishe . . . . . . . N. S | 800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mapleton.. | Elgin, E.R........... 0 | 9860 | 4000 |  |  |
| Mapleton | King's \& Albert. ....N. B | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mapleton | Cumberland.........N N | 2501 | 2500 |  |  |
| Maple Valley | Simeor, N.R.... ..... O | 12280 | 5800 |  | 500 |
| Maple View. | Northumberland, E.R..O | 3070 | 2500 |  |  |
| Maple View | Victoria............N. B | 2688 | 2500 |  |  |
| Maplewood. | Oxford, N.R........... | 6852 | 4400 |  |  |
| Maplewood | York ............... ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 2225 | 2500 |  |  |
| Maquapit L | Sunbury \& Queen's..N.B | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mar...... | Bruce, N. R........... O | 7650 | 3800 | 500 |  |
| Mara | Yale \& Cariboo . . . . . B.C. | 16464 | 7200 |  | 500 |
| Marathon. | Carleton............. . 0 | 625 | 2500 |  |  |
| Maravilla. | Souris. . . . . . . . . . . . . M | 2470 | 2500 |  |  |
| Marbleton Statio | Kichmond \& Wolfe....Q | 2250 | 2. 00 | ... . . . |  |
| Marburg. | Norfolk............... . 0 | 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Marceauvi | Bellechasse.. . .. ....Q | 2410 | 2500 |  |  |
| Marcelin | Sask........ . . . Sask | 14553 | 3200 | d5 41 |  |
| March | Carleton..... . . . . . . . . 0 | 22 \% | 2500 |  |  |
| Marcil | Bonaventure ... ...... Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 4445 | 2500 | $\ldots$ |  |
| Marchbank. | King's \& Albert.....N. B | 800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Marchhurst | Carleton............... 0 | 1719 | 2500 |  |  |
| Marchmont | Simeoe, E.R......... 0 | 6160 | 3000 |  |  |
| c Marconi | Assa. East. . . . . . . . Sask | 400 | +16 |  |  |
| Marden. | Wellington, S.R. . . . . O | 7425 | 4400 |  |  |
| Margaree Forks | Inverness ....... . . . S | 14625 | *8200 | $1+00$ | 500 |
| Margaree Island | Inverness ...........N. N | 400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Margaret | Souris . . . . . . . . . . . M | 37670 | 15000 |  | 1500 |
| Margate | Prince . . . . . . . . . . . P. E.I | 10600 | 5400 |  | 500 |
| a Margo | Mackenzie ......... Sask | 5820 | **28 68 |  |  |
| Maria Capes | Bonarenture.... ......Q | 9660 | 4000 |  |  |
| Maria de Kent | Kent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . B | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Maria East | Bonaventure........... ( | 5598 | 3000 |  |  |
| Mariahilf | Assa. Last. . . . . . . . Sask |  | 2500 |  |  |
| Marie Bridge | King s........... P E I | 1590 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Marie Joseph | Guysborough. . ... N. N.S | 17600 | 8400 |  | 500 |
| Marieton. | Assa. West........ Sask | 3756 | 3200 |  |  |
| Marigot | Lotbinière ............ ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 1420 | 2500 |  |  |
| Marion Bridge .... | South Cape Breton..N.S | 7210 | 3200 | 2500 |  |
| Marion Bridge Road | South Cape Breton..N.s | 400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Maritana. ${ }_{\text {Markervill }}$ | Huntingdon .......... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 53 39 | 25 88 0 00 |  |  |
| Markerville | Strathcona.......... Alta | 25253 | 8900 | - 08 | 500 |

APPENDIX D-Continued.
Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | S (.ts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts |
| Markhamvil | King's. . . . . . . . . . . .N. B | 3400 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Markland. | Dauphin.. ............ M | 2920 | 2500 |  |  |
| Marlborough | Assa. West. . . . . . . . Sask | 4168 | 2800 |  |  |
| Marlington.. | Stanstead. .... ........ 8 | 3100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Marlow. . | Beauce................ Q $^{\text {Q }}$ | 3527 | 3000 |  |  |
| Marmion. | Grey, S.R....... ....O | S2 30 | 3000 |  |  |
| Marney. | Marquette . . . . . . . . . . M | 2200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Marnoch | Huron, E.R. . . . . . . . . . O | 2871 | 2500 |  |  |
| Marquette | Macdonald... . . . . . . M | 26834 | 12600 | 1000 | 1000 |
| Marringhurst. | Souris.... . . . . . . . . $\mathrm{MI}^{\text {I }}$ | 4835 | 2500 |  |  |
| Marriott's Cove. | Lumenburg. . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 6668 | 4400 |  |  |
| Marrtown. | King's...............N. $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{B}$ | 1450 | 2500 |  |  |
| Marsboro' | Compton............... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 6520 | 3400 |  |  |
| Marsh Bridge | Pictou.................. ${ }^{\text {St. John..... }}$ | $\underline{+8}$ | $25+$ |  |  |
| Marsh Brook | Inverness . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1469 | 2500 |  |  |
| Marshall's Town | Digby..................... ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | 7013 | 3050 |  |  |
| Marshdale. | Pictou............. . N. S | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Marshes (West Bay). | Inverness. ..... ....N.S | 2000 | * 3400 |  |  |
| Marshfield. | Queen's ......... . P.E.I | 3890 | 2500 |  |  |
| Marshfield | Essex, S.R............ O | 2823 | 2500 |  |  |
| Marshland. | Dauphin. ...... ...... M | 2100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mars Hill. | Carleton... . . . . . . . N. B | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Marshville | Prictou... . . . . . . . N. S | 2392 | 2500 |  |  |
| Marshy Hope | Pictou.... ..........N.S | 7610 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Alarsouins | Gaspé. ..... . ....... .Q | 3724 | 2500 |  |  |
| Marston. | Norfolk . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 2000 | 2500 |  |  |
| ${ }^{6}$ Martel Corners | Russell. . . . . . . . . . . . O | 500 | 535 |  |  |
| Martin: | Queen's. . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 1550 | 2500 |  |  |
| Martin's | Victoria. ............N. B | 4375 | 2500 |  |  |
| Martins | Stratheona.. . . . . . . . Alta | 5.07 | 2500 |  |  |
| Martindale | Wright . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 7815 | 2800 |  |  |
| Martin's Lake | Pontiac. . . . . . . . . . . 8 | 2518 | 2500 |  |  |
| Martin's Point | Lunenburg. . . . . . . . N. | 6720 | 3200 |  |  |
| Martin's Ri | Lunenburg. . . . . . . N. . | 8517 | 3000 |  |  |
| Martinval | King's . . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 1900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Martock | Hants................N.S | 3300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Marvelvill | Russell. .............. 0 | 51) 40 | 2500 |  |  |
| Marvin | King's \& Albert... . N. B | 1250 | 2500 |  |  |
| a Marwayne | Strathcona.......... Alta | 2425 | 1250 |  |  |
| Maryfield. | Assa. Fast..... ...Sask | 3448 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mary Hill | Dauphin. . . . . . . . . . . . M | 4392 | 2500 | 600 |  |
| Maryland. | Pontiac. . . . . . . . . . - $_{\text {Q }}$ | 14920 | 7074 | 2400 | 500 |
| Maryvale. | Antigonishe. . . . N. N | 1500 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Mascarene | Charlotte...... . . . . N. B | 2925 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mascouche Rapids | L'Assomption. ........Q | 3708 | 2500 |  |  |
| Masham Mills. | Wright..................? | 19875 | 8250 | 600 | 750 |
| Maskawata. | Brandon....... ...... M | 1147 | 2500 |  |  |
| Maskinongé. | Maskinongé. . . . . . . . . Q | 3200 | 2500 |  |  |
| c Masonville | Middlesex, E. R....... . 0 | 3150 | 2040 |  |  |
| Massie. | Grey, N.R............ 0 | 13576 | 5400 |  | 500 |
| Mass Town | Colchester. . . . . . . . . . $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ | 5725 | 4000 |  |  |
| Mastai...... | Quebec................ Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 16250 | 9000 |  | 1000 |
| Matawatchan | Renfrew, S.R.... . . . . 0 | 7814 | 3800 |  |  |
| Matheson. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { North Cape-Breton } \\ & \text { Victoria.............. } \end{aligned}$ | 1000 | 25 00 |  |  |

† For Revenue, etc., see Appendix C. under St. John, N.B., sub-offices, etc.
a Opened 1-1-06. $b$ Opened 1-4-06. * Including $\$ 9$ night allowance.
$c$ Closead 15-7-05 ; re-opened 22-9-05.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24
APPENDIX D-Continued.
Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District, | Revenue. | Salary <br> (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ ets. | 8 cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Mattatall Lake. | Colchester . . . . ....N.S | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mattie. | Guys borough. . . . . . . N.S | 2300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Maud | Yale \& Cariboo.... B.C | $1236{ }^{-}$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Maugerville | Sumbury \& Queen's..N B | 11151 | 5800 | 1000 | $500{ }^{\circ}$ |
| Mavillette | Digby................N.S | 10732 | 4400 |  | 500 |
| Mawcook. | Shefford . . . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {P }}$ | 5200 | 3000 |  |  |
| Maxiamvill Maxwell | Prince ... ${ }_{\text {Carleton }}$. . . P.E.E.I | $\begin{array}{r}9 \\ 4 \\ +353 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2500 2650 |  |  |
| Maxwellton | Digby. .......... . . . . . . . V. $^{\text {S }}$ | 23 200 | 2500 |  |  |
| May Bank | Huntingdon............ Q | 4500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mayerville | Russell . . . . . . . . . | 1900 |  |  |  |
| Mayfair | Middlesex, W.R. . . . 0 | 11750 | 3700 |  |  |
| Mayfield | Antigonishe ........ . . . | 2000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mayfield | Peel.. ................ 0 | 5545 | 3200 |  |  |
| Mayfield | Queen's.......... . . P.E.I | 8045 | 4400 |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {day }}$ Maymont | Sask............. . Sask | 19110 | 1667 | 316 |  |
| Maynard. | Grenville......... . . . 0 | 5263 | 2500 |  |  |
| 4 Mayvrill | Stratheona......... . Alta | 7491 | 1667 |  |  |
| Mayton | Calgary .......... . Alta | 12561 | 5200 |  | 500 |
| Mayne | Brandon.............. . . M | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mayo | Labelle................ Q | 4930 | 3200 |  |  |
| Mayook | Kootenay . $\mathrm{I}^{\text {. . . . . B.C }}$ | 7750 | 2500 |  |  |
| $\dagger$ Maywood. | Victoria, City . . . . . . B.C |  |  |  |  |
| *Meach Lak | Wright . .... ...Q | 725 |  |  |  |
| Meadow. | King's \& Albert. ....N. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Meadow Lea . | Macdonald................. | 3169 | 2500 | 250 |  |
| Mearlows. | Charlotte ........... $\times$. 1 B | 8400 | 4400 | 400 |  |
| t+Meadows. | Macdonald..... . ... M | 2016 | 833 |  |  |
| Meadows Road | South Cape Breton. N.S | 1398 | 2500 |  |  |
| Meadowvale | Selkirk............... . 1 | 455 | 2500 |  |  |
| Meadowvale. | Annapolis . . . . . . . . . N. S |  | 2500 |  |  |
| Meadowville Station | Pictou..... . . . . . . . .N.S | 20038 | 6600 | 1200 | 500 |
| Meagher's Crant. | Halifax.............N.S. | 12720 | 5400 |  | 500 |
| Meat Cove...... |  <br> Victoria ............N.S | $2 \pm 20$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Mechanic's Settlement. | King's \& Albert N.B | 3325 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mecumona | Parry Sound..... ... 0 | $60+1$ | 2500 | 500 |  |
| Medford. | King's. . . . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 2514 | 2500 |  |  |
| Medfurd | Victoria,......... ${ }^{\text {N }}$. B | 3910 | 2500 |  |  |
| Medina. | Oxford, N.R..... . . . . 0 | 8426 | 3800 |  |  |
| Medona | Sask. . . . . . . . . . . . Sask | 3528 | 2500 |  |  |
| d Meedsville | Assa. West. . . . . . . Sask | 1200 | 203 |  |  |
| Meeting Creek | Strathcona ... .... Alta | 3083 | 2500 |  |  |
| Meig's Corners | Missisquoi . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 4373 | 2500 |  |  |
| Meiklefield | Picton............... | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Meiseners | Lunenburg .........N.S | 2000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mekiwin | Portage la Prairie..... II | 38.64 | 2500 |  |  |
| Melancthon | Dufferin ............. 0 | 23580 | 10200 |  | 1000 |
| Melanson | King's...............N.-S | 3130 | 2500 |  |  |
| Melboro' | Richmond \& Wolfe... . | 4800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mellourne. | Portage la Prairie..... M | 2607 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ielbourne Ridge | Richmond \& Wolfe.... Q | 4645 | 3300 |  |  |
| Melcombe.... | Leeds. ............. 0 | 4908 | 3250 |  |  |
| Meldrum Bay.. | Algoma, E.R......... O | 19005 | 10000 |  | 1000 |
| Melford | Inverness ...........N.S | 5042 | 2500 | 1100 |  |
| Melgund ... | Wellington, N.R.. .... O | 3000 | 2800 |  |  |

6 Opened 1-11-05. + Closed from 121-06 to 25-1-06. †十Opened 1-3-06. * Opened 1-5-06; summ.er office. $\quad$ Opened 1-6.06. $\ddagger$ For Revenue, \&c., see Appendix C, under Victoria B.C., sub-offices, etc.

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Yost Uffice. | Electoral District. | Re"enue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Ailow. ance. | Rent <br> Allow: ance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | S cts. | 8 cts. | 8 cts. | \$ cts. |
| Melocheville | Beauharnois .......... Q | 5636 | 2750 |  |  |
| Melrose | Hastings, E.R. ...... 0 | 13989 | 6600 |  | 500 |
| Melrose | Guysborough. . . . . . N. S | 7200 | ใ52 50 | 1400 |  |
| Melrose | Westmoreland ......N. B | 10650 | 4200 |  |  |
| Melrose. | Selkink .......... . . N1 | 3074 | 2500 |  |  |
| Melton | Dauphin ............. M | 3550 | 2500 |  |  |
| Melville | Inverness. . ...... . ..s | 25 00 | 2500 |  |  |
| Melville ..... | Prince Edward ....... O | 3000 | 3600 |  |  |
| Melville Crows | Peel King \& dibert ......... ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 9764 | 4600 |  | 250 |
| Memel | King's \& Albert ......N. 13 | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Memrancook Fast | Westmoreland. .....N.B | 3000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Memramcook W'est. | Westmoreland. . . . . N. B | 17980 | 7600 |  | 500 |
| Menard Comer | St. John's \& Iberville. . Q | 1600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Menardvill | St. John's \& ILerville. . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1979 | 2500 |  |  |
| Menie | Northmmberland, E.R. O | 16574 | 8100 |  | 500 |
| Menofield | Mackenzie. . . . . . . . Sask | 77 | 2500 |  |  |
| Menteith | Brandon ............ M | 4560 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mleota. | Sask........ . ... Sask | 14588 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mercer | King's \& Albert.... N. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 600 | 25. 00 |  |  |
| Mercier | Montmagny .......... Q | 3442 | 2500 | 1000 |  |
| Meredith Meridian | Cliarlotte .......... N. B | 4100 5151 | 2500 2500 |  |  |
| Merivale | Carleton . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 6600 | 3000 |  |  |
| Mermaid Farm | Queen's . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Merton | Halton . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 12842 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| a Metchosin | Nanaimo . . . . . . . . . B C | 16900 | 6044 |  | 37 |
| Methven | Brandon ... ..... ... M | 24690 | 11000 |  | 500 |
| Meteghan Statiol | Digby . . . . . . . . . . . . N.S | 16204 | 7200 |  | 500 |
| Metgermette | Dorchester - ........... ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 3681 | 2500 |  |  |
| Metlakatla | Comox-Atlin . . . . . . B. ${ }^{\text {C }}$ | 35272 | 16500 |  | 1500 |
| Metropolitan | Perth, S.R... ....... 0 | 4500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Metz....... | Wellington, N.R......O | 3500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mewassin. | Edmonton... .... Alta | 8870 | 3800 |  |  |
| Mieyersburg | Northumberland, E.R.O | 8121 | 3200 |  |  |
| Micaville... | Lanark, S.R...........O | 7786 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Michael's Bay | Algoma, E.R. ........ 0 | $21 ; 00$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Michaud.... | Victoria ..........N. B | 6221 | 3050 |  |  |
| Michipicoten Harbour | Algoma, W.R..........O | 6843 | 4200 |  |  |
| Michipicoten River | Algoma, W. W. . . . . . O | 11033 | 10200 |  | 1000 |
| Micksburg. | Renfrew, N.R. ........ ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | $14 \% 00$ | 5400 |  | 500 |
| Micmac Gold Mines. | Lunenburg. . . . . . . . N.S | 6000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Middle Barney's River | Pictou..............N.S | 1448 | 25 (0) |  |  |
| Middleboro' | Cumberland. . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 5594 | 2600 |  |  |
| Middle Beaver Bank | Halifax. . . . . . . . . . N.S | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Middle Cape. | South Cape Breton, N.S | 2825 | 2500 |  |  |
| Middle Caraquet | Mloucester... .......N.B | 5100 | 3300 |  |  |
| Middle Church | Selkirk............... M | 10645 | 7600 |  | 500 |
| Middle Country Harbour | Guysborough, ...... N.S | 1975 | c35 00 |  |  |
| Middle Coverdale. | King's \& Albert .... N . B | 3180 | 2500 |  |  |
| Middle East Pubnico. | Yarmouth .. ......N.S | 7800 | 4000 |  |  |
| Middlefield. ......... | Shelburne \& Queen's.N.S | 3900 | 2500 | $1+00$ |  |
| Middle Hainesville | York. . . . . . . . . . . . . N. B | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Middle La Have Ferry | Lunemburg......... ${ }^{\text {N.S }}$ S | 2595 | 2500 |  |  |
| Middle Manchester. | Guysborough........N.S | 2350 | 2500 |  |  |
| Middl $\mathrm{tanarch}^{\text {a }}$ |  | 9069 | 4000 |  |  |
| Middlemiss.. Middle Ohio. | Middlesex, W. R .j....O | 19790 | 10600 |  | 1000 |
| Middle Ohio | Shelburne \& (queen's. N.S | 2325 | 2500 |  |  |

a Closed 2-4-06. $\quad$ Including $\$ 20$ night allowance. $\quad c$ Including $\$ 10$ night allowance.

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allow. ance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 8 cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Middle River | North Cape Lsreton and <br> Victoria. . . . . . . . . .N.S | 5021 | 25 00 |  |  |
| Middle Sackville | Halifax............ N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 2230 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Mirldlesex | King's \& Albert. . . . N. B | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Middle Simonds | Carleton .. . .... N.B | 8103 | 4000 |  |  |
| Middle Southampton | York . . . . . . . . . . . . N. 13 | 7000 | 3600 |  |  |
| Middleton.... .... | Prince . . . . . . . . . . P. E.I | 2375 | 2500 |  |  |
| Middleton | Westmoreland ......N. B | 2100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Middleton | Antigonishe . . . ... .N.S | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Midford. | Parry Sound ......... 0 | 3000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Midgell... | King's, ...........P.E.I | 2975 | 2500 |  |  |
| Midgric Station | Westmoreland ......N. ${ }^{3}$ | 7775 | 3800 | 1100 |  |
| Midhurst. | Simcoe, N. R...... . . 0 | 11310 3100 | 50 2500 2500 |  | 500 |
| Midland.... | King's \& Albert .....N. 13 Parry Sound ........ 0 | 3100 5662 | 2500 2600 |  |  |
| Midville Branch | Lunerburg......... N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 3475 | 2500 |  |  |
| Midway. | King's \& Albert . . . N. N | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Miguasha | Bonaventure........... ( | 1871 | 2500 |  |  |
| Miguasha Ouest | Bonaventure ..... ... ? | 700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Miguick | Portneuf. ...... . . . . . ${ }_{\text {( }}$ | 3045 | 2500 |  |  |
| Milan.. | Compton.... ..... ${ }^{\text {? }}$ | 22100 | 9800 | 2400 | 1010 |
| Milburn. | King's........... . P. E. 1 | 2256 | 2500 |  |  |
| Milby, | Sherbrooke...........l | 5763 | 3000 |  |  |
| Milford | Prince Edward.. . . . . . o | 18959 | S2 200 |  |  |
| Milford. | Annapolis .... . . ... N. | 10016 | 1000 | 300 |  |
| Milford. | St. John........ . N. B | 15840 | 7000 | 700 | 5) 00 |
| 1lilford Bay | Muskoka.............. 0 | 20082 | 8600 |  | 500 |
| Milford Haven Bridge. | Guysborough...... N.'s | 1800 | - -23100 |  |  |
| Militia Point.. | Inverness........... N.S | 1300 | 25 00 |  |  |
| Milkish: | King's \& Albert. ......N.B | 1875 | 2500 |  |  |
| Millanville. | Mégantic .. .. ...... Q | 1381 | 2500 |  |  |
| Millar's Corners | Grenville.............. 0 | 10265 | 6200 |  | 500 |
| Millarton. | Bruce, N.R...... . . O | $26+1$ | - 2328 |  |  |
| Millbank | Northumberland ....N. $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{B}$ | 4225 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mill Bridge | Hastings, E.R... - 0 | 15983 | 6700 | $\cdots$ | 50 |
| Mill Brook | Pictou. . . . . . . . . . N.S | 1750 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mill Brook. | Sumbury \& Queen's..N.B | 1875 | 2500 |  |  |
| Millbrook Station. | Durham......... . . . . 0 | 23417 | 9000 |  | 1000 |
| Millbrook | Selkirk... . . . . . . . . . . . 1 I | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mill Cove | Lunenburg...... . N.S | 2755 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mill Cove. | Sunbury \& Queen's.... ${ }_{\text {Queen's. . . . . . . . P.E.I }}$ | 38 10 | 2500 2500 |  |  |
| Mill Creek | North Cape Breton and <br> Victoria....... .....N.S | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mrll Creek | Macdonald............ 11 | 7.75 | 2500 |  |  |
| Milledgeville | St. John .... ......N. B |  | - |  |  |
| Miller Lake | Bruce, N.P. . ..... 0 | 5900 | 4000 |  |  |
| Miller's Creek. | Hants .............N.S | 6300 | 4400 |  |  |
| Mille Vaches | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay. ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 11861 | 5400 |  | 500 |
| Millifield. | Mégantic....... . . . . . Q | 2200 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Mill Grove. | Wentworth . . . . . . . . . 0 | 20465 | 8000 |  | 500 |
| Millliken | Lennox \& Addington. O | 7284 | 3600 |  |  |
| Millington | Yurk, C.R. ....... . O | 14362 | 5800 |  | 500 |
| Millington | Ontario, N.K............ ${ }_{0}^{\text {Q }}$ | 11988 39 00 | 5500 2500 |  | 5) 00 |
| Mill River. | Prince.............P.E.I. | 10100 | +58 00 | 18100 | 500 |

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on reverue of prerious year). | Forward Allow. ance. | Rent Allow ance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | 8 cts. | \$ cts. | 8 cts. |
| Mill River East | Prince. . . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | $3+00$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Mill Road. | Lunenburg.. .......N.s | 500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mill Settlement | Sunbury \& Queen's. . N. 13 | 2768 | 2500 |  |  |
| d Millside. | New Westminster. . B.C | 10836 | 1041 |  |  |
| Millstream | Bonaverture..... ...? | 4675 | 3000 |  |  |
| Millstream. | King's \& Albert . . N. Li | 11675 | (i5 00 | 900 | 500 |
| Millstream | Nanaino .... . . . . B.C |  | 2500 |  |  |
| Millsville. | Pictou........... . N. . | 12580 | 5200 |  | 500 |
| Milltown Cross | King's, ..... . ...... I'.E.I | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Millvale. | Queen's.... . .....P.E. 1 | 800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mill View | Queen's East......P.E. 1 | 10620 | 4400 | 180 | 500 |
| Millville. | King's.......... . . N.S | 9400 | 4200 |  |  |
| «Millville........... | Qu'Appelle | 1357 | 2291 |  |  |
| Willville Boularderie | North Cape Breton and Victoria... .......N.S | 8391 | **4650 |  |  |
| Millward. | Calgary ............ Alta | 4720 | 3600 |  |  |
| Millwood. | Marquette. . . . . . . . . 1 | 23132 | 10500 | 300 | 1000 |
| Milnerton. | Strathcona. . . . . . . . . Alta | - 6120 | 2500 |  |  |
| Milne's Landing | Nanaimo..... . . . . B.C | 10644 | 3000 |  |  |
| Milsap. | Lennox \& Addington. O | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Milton East. | Shefford..... . . . . ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 8500 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| Milton Statio | Queen's.. . . . . . . . . P. P. I | 5518 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Miminegash | Prince...... . . . . . P.E.I | 4326 | 2500 |  |  |
|  | Wellington, S.R ... 0 | 5993 | 3200 |  |  |
| Mina. | Northumberland,W.R O | 2865 | 2500 |  |  |
| Minasville. |  | 5550 | 3800 |  |  |
| Mindemoya. | Algoma, E.R......... 0 | 21397 | 8000 |  | 500 |
| Mine Centre Station. | Thunder Bay and Rainy River................. 0 | 26915 | c I15 48 |  | 1000 |
| Mineral. | Carleton. . . . . . . . . .N. B | 2275 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mineral Rock | South Cape Breton. N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mineral Springs | Wentworthr. . . . . . . . 0 | 4874 | 2500 |  |  |
| Minerve. . | Labelle ............ . . | -0 42 | 3000 |  |  |
| Minett. | Muskoka... . ....... 0 | 26883 | 11200 |  | 1000 |
| Mineville |  | 600 |  |  |  |
| Mingan | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2602 | 2506 | 503 |  |
| Mink Cove | Digby ...... .......N.S | 6566 | $3000$ |  |  |
| Minnewakan | Dauphin ............... M | $7189$ | $3000$ | 1200 |  |
| $\ddagger$ Minnicogana | Muskoka ... .......... O | $14400$ | 36 し0 |  |  |
| Minniehill | (irey, N:R... ......... 0 Thunder Bay and Rainy | 4400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Minnitaki. | Thunder Bay and Rainy River.... ........ ... | 3209 | *35 00 |  |  |
| Minto | Pictou............... | 1698 | 2500 |  |  |
| Minto. | Hastings, W.R.. ..... O | 6300 | 2800 |  |  |
| Minton. | Stanstead .......... | 2409 | 2500 |  |  |
| Minudie. |  | 11800 | 6200 |  | 500 |
| Miquelon | Richmond \& Wolfe.... | 4460 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mira Gut. | South Cape Breton. N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 6306 | 3300 | 800 |  |
| Mirabel. | Two Mountains .. . . Q | 7430 | 3400 |  |  |
| Miranda.. | Missisquoi...... . . . . $\mathrm{Q}^{\text {Q }}$ | 800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Miscon Centre . | Gloucester. . . .......N. B | 3200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Miscouche. | Prince............... P.E.I | 25590 | 12500 | $\begin{array}{r} 1100 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | 1000 |
| Miscou Hirbour .. | Gloucester...........N. ${ }^{\text {G }}$ | 6185 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Miscou Lighthouse.. | Gloucester.......... N. C . | 35 <br> 37 <br> 37 <br> 100 | 2500 $\checkmark 3100$ |  |  |
| Mispec.... | St. John. . . . . . . . N . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 130.94 | 4000 |  |  |

$a$ Opened 1-8-05. $d$ 万pened 1-2-06. $c$ Including $\$ 11.48$ night allowance of which $\$ 1.48$ is arrears.
*Including $\$ 10$ night allowance. ${ }^{* *}$ Including $\$ 12$ night allowance. $\quad+$ Sunmer office. $b$ Including $\$ 6$ night allowance.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24
APPENDIX D-Continued.
Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Naine of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ ets. | 8 cts. |
| Mississippi Station. | Frontenac............ 0 | 14502 | 7600 |  | 500 |
| Mistawasis........ | Sask......... ......Sask | 12508 | 3800 | 700 |  |
| Mitchell Rive | King's . . . . . . . . . . . P. E. I | 3125 | 2 0 00 |  |  |
| Mitchell Bay. | Halifax..... .......N.S | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mitchell's Bay | Kent, W.R.......... O | 4898 | 2800 |  |  |
| Mitchell Settlement. | Restigouche . . . . . . .N. B | 600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mitchell Square ... | Simicoe, N.R.......... O | 11426 | 5350 |  | 500 |
| Mitchell Station | Dr'mmond \& Arthab'kal | 15624 | 6200 |  | 500 |
| Mitchell ville | Leeds. . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 8250 | 3000 |  |  |
| Mizonette. | Gloucester . ......N. B | 4498 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mochelle. | Annapolis . . . . . . . . N.S | 5180 | 2500 |  |  |
| Moe's Riv | Compton. . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 10253 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| Moffat. | Halton..... . . . . . . . . . . O | 9100 | 3600 |  |  |
| Moffat. | Qu'Appelle ${ }^{\text {\% }}$...... Sask | 24215 | 10000 | 800 | 1000 |
| Moira. | Hastings, W.R....... 0 | 22600 | 8600 | 400 | 500 |
| Moisie | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay.? | 59 00 | c 5000 |  |  |
| Moline | Marquette . . . . . . . . . . . ii | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Molson | Selkirk............. . 1 | 8545 | 5000 | 2400 |  |
| Molstad | Strathcona. . . . . . . Alta | 19829 | 3600 |  |  |
| Moltke | Bruce, S.R. . . . . . . . . O | 2973 | 2500 |  |  |
| Monaghan | Queen's . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Monalea | Argenteuil ............ 8 | 250 | 2500 |  |  |
| Monck | Wellington, N.R..... U | 4539 | 2500 |  |  |
| Moncrieff | Huron, E.R........... 0 | 6340 | 3000 |  |  |
| Moncton Road | Westmoreland ......N. N | 700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Monetville. | Nipissing ......... ... 0 | 9135 | 2800 |  |  |
| Moneymore. | Hastings, E.R. . . . . . . 0 | 500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mongenais . | Vaudreuil ............ Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 8186 | 3800 |  |  |
| Mongolia. | York, C.R .......... 0 | 6225 | 2800 |  |  |
| Monk Road. | Hastings, W.R....... 0 | 1848 | 2 2 00 |  |  |
| Monk's Head | Antigonishe. ....... N.S | 1125 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mono Centre | Dufferin.............. . 0 | 10505 | 5000 | 300 | ธ 00 |
| Monsell | Muskoka............... 0 | 1201 | 2500 |  |  |
| Montague Gold Min | Halifax.............N.S | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| a Montagne Ronde | Beauce .... . ......... Q | 1000 | 833 |  |  |
| Montcalm | Montcalm . . . . . . . . . . . ( | 19600 | $8+00$ |  | 500 |
| Montcerf | Wright............... () | 23136 | 9200 |  | 1000 |
| Mont Dufresne | Richmond \& Wolfe.... ( | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Monteagle Valle | Hastings, E.R. ........ 0 | 7450 | 3000 |  |  |
| Monte Creek | Yale \& Cariboo....... B.C | 30587 | +14000 | 2800 | 1000 |
| Montefiore | Souris................. 1 | 625 | 2500 |  |  |
| Montgomery | Assa. East . . . . . . . . Sask | 7925 | 2500 |  |  |
| Monticello.. | King's $\qquad$ P.E. I | 3155 | 2500 |  |  |
| *Montigny | Labelle ..... ... .... 8 | 2250 | 2138 |  |  |
| Mnnt Louis. | Gaspé................. Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 18033 | 8200 |  | 500 |
| Muntmartre | Qu'Appelle. . . . . . . . . ask | 3798 | 2500 |  |  |
| Montmorency East | Montmorency ......... Q | 29.91 | 2500 |  |  |
| Montmorency, Falls | Quebec. .......... .... ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 19496 | 10500 | 1800 | 1000 |
| Mont Nebo | Sask . ............Sask. | 1625 | 2500 |  |  |
| Montpelier | Labelle . . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 10568 | 3200 |  |  |
| Montreal, Rivi | Nipissing ............. $0^{0}$ | 28500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Montreal South | Chambly \& Verchères. Q | 5600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Montrose | Colchester...........N.S | 6286 | 2500 |  |  |
| Montrose | Welland............... O | 5675 | 2500 |  |  |
| Montrose | Prince. . . . . . . . . . P. P.E.I | 8965 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| Iontrose <br> Mont St. Hilaire | Portage la Prairie . . . II | 2785 | 2500 |  |  |
| a Opened 1-3-06. . ${ }^{*} \mathrm{Clo}$ <br> $\$ 12$ night allowance. | -06, re-opened 1-5-06. | ncluding | S25 special | alary. | Including |

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenur | Salary (based on revenue of previous ycar). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allow. ance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 8 cts. | \& cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Mont St. Pierre. | Craspé . . .... .... ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 1244 | 2500 |  |  |
| Muon Falls | Parry Sound ...... . 0 | 3000 | 2500 |  |  |
| $\pm$ +Moon River | Parry Sound. . . . . . . . . 0 | 7000 $25+3+$ |  |  |  |
| M Moonstone | Simimee, E. R . . . . . . . . ${ }_{\text {I }}$ | 25434 87 89 | 12200 2500 | 400 | 1000 |
| Mooresburg | Grey, S.R............. 0 | 9100 | 3750 | 300 |  |
| Moore's Mill | Charlotte.......... B | $13: 90$ | 5800 | 2000 | 500 |
| Mooresville | Middlesex, N.R. O | 719 | 3600 |  |  |
| Moose Brook | Hants .... ... .....N.s | 5087 | 2500 |  |  |
| Moosehead. | Halifax ............. N.S | 3800 | 2600 |  |  |
| 3 loose Horn Bay | Dauphin ...... . . M | 1423 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mooseland..... | Halifax........... N.S | 80 \% 0 | * 4500 |  |  |
| Moose River | Picrou .............N.S | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Moose River. | Cumberland. . . . . . .N.N.S | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Moose River. | Bagot..... ... . Q $^{2}$ | 3278 | 2500 |  |  |
| Moose River Gold Mines | Halifax ............ N. | 9276 | 5600 |  | 500 |
| Moran. | Northumberland ... N. B | 2065 | 2500 |  |  |
| Morar | Antigonishe. . . . . . .N.S | - 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Moraviantown | Kent, E.R....... O | 1100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Moray. | Middlesex, N.R....... 0 | +3 20 | 3000 |  |  |
| Morehead | Pontiac. . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 3575 | 2500 |  |  |
| Morehouse | Northumberland ....N.B | 4836 | 2800 |  |  |
| Morell Hast | King s .... .. ... P.E.I | 1823 | 2500 |  |  |
| Morell Rear: | King's . . . . . ...P.E.I | 2188 | 2500 |  |  |
| Morganston | Northumberland., E.K.O | 22743 | 9800 |  | 1000 |
| Morganville | Digby................N.S | 1900 | 2500 | .... .... |  |
| Morigear. | Montmagny ...... . . . . ( | 7870 | 3300 |  |  |
| Morin. | Bellechasse... . ... Q | 600 | 2500 |  |  |
| + Morinus | Muskoka.........- ... 0 |  | 2500 |  |  |
| Morinville | Edmonton.......... Alta | 23086 | 8000 | 300 | 500 |
| Morley | Grey, N.R........... 0 | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Morley. | Calgary ..... ...... Alta | 25009 | 13200 | 900 | 1000 |
| Moropario | Souris....... . . . . . . . M | 237 | 2500 |  |  |
| Morrisdale. | King's.............. N. B | +500 |  |  |  |
| Morris Island | Yarmouth.... .....N.s |  | 2500 |  |  |
| Morrison | Inverness .. . . .....N.S | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Morrison Lake | Muskoka....... ...... 0 | 1100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Morrison Station | Ierrebonne . .........? | 4821 | 2500 |  |  |
| Moristown | Antigonishe .........N.S | 3190 | 2500 |  |  |
| Morristown | King's . . . . . . . . . . . N.S | 300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Morrisville | Algoma, E.R.......... 0 | 2200 |  |  |  |
| Mortimer's Point | Muskoka. $.0$ | 14898 | 5500 |  | 500 |
| $\ddagger$ Morton Park | York, N.R...... ...... 0 | 5000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Morton's Corne | Lunenburg ..... ......... | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Morvan. | Antigonishe ..........N.S | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Morven. | Lenmox \& Addington. 0 | 6477 | 3900 |  | 250 |
| Mosborough a Mosgrove | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wellington, S.R....... } \mathrm{O} \\ & \text { Carleton . . . . . . . . . . } \end{aligned}$ | 8560 2566 | 44 19 19 |  |  |
| Mosher's Corner | Annapolis................... | 2360 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mosherville | Hants . . . . . . . . . . . N. | 6010 | 3000 |  |  |
| Mosquito Harbour | Comox-Atlin. . .... B.C | $\dagger 1525$ |  |  |  |
| Moss Glen. . . . . . | র̇ing's \& Albert. . . . N. B | 12 :90 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mosside | Lambton, E. K........ O | 7825 | 3800 |  |  |
| Moss Lake. | Mackenzie... . . ...Sask | 712 | 2500 |  |  |
| c Mossleigh | Calgary ......... Alta | 2916 | $10+1$ |  |  |
| Mossley ......... | Middlesex, E. R ...... . O | 13209 | 4600 |  | 500 |
| Mossman's Grant.. | Lunemburg. . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 5450 | 2800 |  | . ..... |

$b$ Late Selden. $a$ Closed 14-4.06. * Including $\$ 10$ night allowance. † Credit for new office not yet opened. $\ddagger$ Summer office. $c$ Opened 1-2-06.

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Nan.e of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous yectr). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ cts. |
| Motherwell | Perth, S.R............ O | 13416 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| Moulie's River. | Kent ................. B | 7108 | 3400 |  |  |
| Moulin Basinet | Joliette............ Q | 500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Moulin Chaurette | Three Riv. \&St. Mauricel | 14269 | 7200 |  | 500 |
| Moulin Desbiens | Chicontimi \& Saguenay( | 6420 | 2500 |  |  |
| Moulin Dubois.. | 1 rmm 'nd \& ArthabaskaQ | 849 | 2500 |  |  |
| Moulin Fontaiue | Richmond \& Wolfe.... Q $^{\text {Q }}$ | 2808 | 2500 |  |  |
| Moulin Lacroix. | Montcalm........... Q | 3850 | 2500 |  |  |
| Moulin Mignault | Rimonski......... ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 951 | 2500 |  |  |
| Moulin Tardif... | Richniond \& Wolfe....Q | 3700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Moulin Têtu | Lotbinière . . . . . . . . . . . | 2965 | 2500 |  |  |
| Moulton. | Haldimand............ 0 | 7796 | 4000 |  |  |
| Mound | Calgary ... ........ Alta | 4621 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mountain Brook | Restigouche . . . . . . .N. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mountain Dale. | King's \& Albert, . . . . N. B | 1948 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mountain Gap. | 1)auphin. .......... M | 1250 | 2500 |  |  |
| a Mountain House | Strathcona . . . . . . . Alta | 2195 | 1365 |  |  |
| Mountain Mill | Alta.................Alta | 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mountain Road | Pictou . . . . . . . . . . . . N. S | 1875 | 2500 |  |  |
| 6 Mountain Road | Dauphin........ . . M | 1700 | 1250 |  |  |
| $d$ Mountain Side | Humboldt.......... . . Sask | 1000 | 833 |  |  |
| Mountain View | Prince Edward ........ 0 | 8674 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| Mountain View | Alta. . . . . . . . . . . . . Alta | 2095. | 8000 |  | 500 |
| Mount Albion | Wentworth...... . . . . 0 | 2592 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mount Albion | Queen's . . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 7188 | 3000 |  |  |
| Mount Buchana | Queen's. . . . . . . . . P. P. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mount Carmel | Prince . C . ${ }^{\text {d }}$. . ..P.E.I | 7890 | 3000 |  |  |
| Mount Carmel | Huron, E. R . . . . . . . . . 0 | 12800 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| Mount Charles. | Peel . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 2543 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mount Chesney | Frontenac...... ..... 0 | 2495 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mount Denison. | Hants.. . . . . . . . . . N.S | 7690 | 3500 |  |  |
| Mount Dennis | York, S.R........... ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 7400 | 3400 |  |  |
| Mount Hanly | Annapolis............N.S | 14075 | 6800 |  | 500 |
| Mount Healy. | Haldimand.. ...... O | 4418 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mount Hebron. | King's \& Albert. . . N . $\mathrm{B}^{\text {I }}$ | 954 | 25 00 |  |  |
| Mount Herbert. | Queen's.............P.E.I | 700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mount Hope. | Bruce, N.R...... .... 0 | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mount Hope. | Kıng's............. P | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mount Horeb | Victoria \& Haliburton. 0 | 4965 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mount Irwin. | Peterborough, W. R... 0 | 5078 | 2750 |  |  |
| Mount Johnson | St. John's \& Iberville. . Q | 14165 | 7500 |  | 500 |
| Mount Julien | Peterborough, E.R...O | 11569 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| Mount Lehman. | New Westminster...B.C | 10768 | 4400 |  |  |
| Mount Loyal. | Montcalm............. Q | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mount Maple. | Argenteuil............. | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mount Middleton. | King's \& Albert . . . . $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{B}$ | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mount Murray | Charlevoix........... . Q | $7+00$ | 2500 |  |  |
| 11 Mount Nemo | Halton ..... ... ... U | 4150 | 993 |  |  |
| Mount Oscar. | Vaudreuil ...... ..... Q | 2893 | 2650 |  |  |
| Mount Pisgah. | King's \& Albert. . . N. B | 1793 | 2650 |  |  |
| Mount Pleasant | Prince....... .... P. E.I | 2794 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mount Pleasant | Cumberland .........N.S | 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mount Pleasant | Carleton . . . . . . . . .-N. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | (i8 17 | 2800 |  |  |
| Mount Robson | Dorchester ....... .... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1100 | 250 |  |  |
| Mount Rose. | Annapolis . ........N.S. | 29) 50 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mount Royal. | Prince............. P.E.I | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mount Royal. | Macdonald. . .. . ..... M | 3435 | 6400 |  | 500 |
| Mount Royal Vale . | Jacques Cartier ....... . $Q$ | 5600 | 2500 |  |  |

[^9]Opened 7-2-06.

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of prcvious year.) | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ ets. | \$ cts. | \& cts. | 8 crs. |
| Mount Ryan. | Queen's ......... P.E.I | 1525 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mount St. Louis | Simeoe, E.R......... O | 20668 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| Mount St. Patrick | Renfrew, S.R......... O | 11100 | 6900 | 300 | 750 |
| Mount Salem | Elgin, E. R . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 8300 | 3500 |  |  |
| Mountsberg | Wentworth .......... O | 6700 | 2650 |  |  |
| Mount Thom. | Pictou . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3123 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mount Tolmie | Nanaimo........... B.C | 13150 | 6000 |  |  |
| Mount Vernon | Brantford............. 0 | 17686 | 11000 |  | 1000 |
| Mount Vernon | Queen's. . . . . . . . P.E.I | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mount View. | Wellington, N.R...... ${ }^{\text {O}}$ | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mount View. | Westmoreland. . . . . N.B | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mountville | King's \& Albert . . . N. B | 2000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mount Whatley | Westmoreland ......N. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | 8021 | 4400 |  |  |
| Mount William | Pictou. ... .......N.S | 300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mount Wolf. | Peel . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 3000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mount Young | Inverness . . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mount Zion . . | Inverness. ...... . . .N.S | 950 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mouth of Jemseg | Sunbury \& Queen's. .N.B | - 8370 | 3600 |  |  |
| Mouth of Keswick | York ..............N.B | 8845 | 4000 |  |  |
| Mouth of St. Francis | Victoria. ............N.B | 200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mowbray........... | Lisgar................. M | 17242 | 6200 | 300 | 500 |
| Muddy Creek | Prince $\dddot{S} \rightarrow$........P.E.I | 4575 | 2500 |  |  |
| Muir | Oxford, S.R...... . . . O | 4638 | 2500 |  |  |
| Muir Kirk | Kent, E.R.... ....... 0 | 21913 | 9400 |  | 1000 |
| Muldoon | Pontiac. . . . . . . . . . . Velland $_{\text {Q }}$ | 12845 | 5500 2500 | 500 | 500 |
| Mulgrave <br> Mull. | Kent, W.R............. | 18539 | 7800 | 400 | 500 |
| Mull River | Inverness ......... ${ }^{\text {N.S }}$ | 1605 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mullifarry | Middlesex, N. R.. . . . . . 0 | 2259 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mulmur. | Dufferin . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 7150 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mulock. | Mackenzie. ... ......Sask | 4442 | 2500 | 400 |  |
| Mulock | Grey, S.R... . . . . . . . 0 | 3300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Mulock | Lotbinière . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Q | 11318 | 3000 |  |  |
| Mundlev | Kent. . . . . . . . . . . N .3 | 4282 | 2500 |  |  |
| Muniac. | Victoria.............N.B | 10991 | 5600 |  | 500 |
| Munro. | Perth, S.R. ........... O | 9001 | 2800 | a8 75 |  |
| Munroe | New Westminster ...B.C | 5368 | 2500 |  |  |
| Munroe Bridge. | Inverness . . . . . . . . . . . | 2100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Munroe Mills. | Glengarry...... ...... 0 | 4825 | 2800 |  |  |
| Munro Siding | Algoma, E.R.......... O | 21100 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| Munster. | Carleton.............. 0 | 13781 | 5200 |  | 500 |
| Murchison | Marquette... . . . . . . . . M | 125 | 2500 |  |  |
| Murchison | Nipissing.............. ${ }^{\text {O}}$ | 1775 | 2500 |  |  |
| Murchyville | Halifax............N.S | 1861 | 2500 |  |  |
| Murillo | Thunder Bay and Rainy River................. $O$ | 34306 | b14600 |  | 1500 |
| Murphy. | Grey, N.R. ............ O | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Murphy | Inverness .........S. | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Murray | Northumberland, E. R..O | 18380 | 8400 |  | 500 |
| Murray Corner. | Westmoreland ......N. N | 2769 | 2500 |  |  |
| Murray field |  | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Murray Harbour, North. | King's............. P.E.I | 16016 | 3200 |  |  |
| Murray Harbour Road.. | Queen's . . . . . . . . . P. P. E.I. | 4140 | 2500 |  |  |
| Murray Harbour West.. | ling's............. P. E. I | 7633 | 2500 |  |  |
| Murray Park | Macdonald.. ... .... M | 1791 | 2500 |  |  |
| Murray Road | Westmoreland ...... . N. B | 2075 | 2500 |  |  |
| Murray Valley | Calgary . ...........Alta | 1814 | 2500 |  |  |
| Murvale... | Frontenac. ............ U | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |

$a$ Including 75yc. arrears forward. $\quad b$ Including $\$ 10$ night allowance.

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## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.


## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on rerenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | S cts. | 8 cts . |
| a Net of Lakes. | Mackenzie......... . Sask | 1758 | 1458 |  |  |
| Nettly Lake. | Selkirk.............. 1 | 1788 | 2500 |  |  |
| New Acadie | King's............. P.E. I | 2050 | 2500 |  |  |
| New Albany. | Annapolis... .. N.S | ¢6645 | 3200 | 400 |  |
| New Alberni | Comox-Atlin. ....... B. C | 19130 3463 | c.96 200 2500 |  | 500 |
| New Argyle | Queen's .... . . . . . . . . P. E.I | 1850 | 2500 |  |  |
| Newark... | Oxford, S. R. . . . . . . . 0 | 4223 | 2500 |  |  |
| New Armagh. | Lotbinière . . . . . . . . . ? | 5018 | 3000 |  |  |
| New Bandon. | Gloucester . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {N }}$. 1 | 5250 | 2800 |  |  |
| Newbliss.. | Leeds . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 5880 | 2500 |  |  |
| New Boston | South Cape Breton...N.S | 100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Newboyne. | Leeds ......... ...... 0 | 3246 | 2500 |  |  |
| Newbridge. | Huron, E. R.......... O | 1485 | 6600 | 500 | 500 |
| Newburg. | Carleton . . . . . . . . . . N. B | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Newburg. | Assa. West... ..... Sask | 2651 | 2500 |  |  |
| Newburg Junction | Carleton............ N. 13 | 6116 | 3300 | 866 |  |
| Newburn. New Canaan | Lunenburg.......... | 1875 -15134 | 2500 7250 |  |  |
| New Canaan | Sunbury \& Queen's..N:B | 1200 | 2500 |  | ¢ 00 |
| New Canada | Lunenburg.... ....N.S | 5000 | 2500 |  |  |
| New Carlow | Hastings, E.R........ O | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Newcastle Bridge. | Sunbury \& Queen's. .N.B | 14080 | 5960 |  | 500 |
| Newcastle Creek | Sunbury \& Queen's. . N. B | 4920 | 3400 |  |  |
| Newcomb. | Lunenburg .... ..... N.S | 2000 | 2500 | 800 |  |
| Newcomb Corner | Halifax.. ... ....... N. $\mathrm{S}^{\text {S }}$ | 54415 | 2600 |  |  |
| New Cornwall. | Lunenburg . . . . . . . . N.S | 3900 | 2500 |  |  |
| New Credit. | Brant S.R....... . . . . 0 | 2600 | 2500 |  |  |
| New Cumberlan | Lunenburg . . . . . . . . . . S $^{\text {S }}$ | 800 | 2500 |  |  |
| New Denmark | Victoria............N. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 6516 | 3800 | 300 |  |
| New Dominion. | Queen's.... . . . . . P.E.I | 3850 | 2500 |  |  |
| New Dublin.. | Brockville. . . . . . . . . $\mathrm{O}_{\text {O }}$ | 5695 | 3200 |  |  |
| New Edinburgh | Digby ...............N.S | 2920 | 2500 |  |  |
| Newellton..... | Shelburne \& Queen's.N.S | 10100 | 4000 |  |  |
| New Elın. | Lunenburg .. . . . . . . . N.S | 400 | 2500 |  |  |
| New Erin.. | Huntingdon. . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 3844 | 3300 |  |  |
| New Finland | Assa. East. ${ }^{\text {S }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . . Sask | 3397 | 2800 |  |  |
| New Flos. | Simcoe, N.R..........O | 7108 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| New France | Antigonishe.. ...... . N.S | 500 | 2500 |  |  |
| New Gairloch | Pictou . . . . 2 Queen's. N. ${ }_{\text {S }}$ | 1850 <br> 47 <br> 98 | 2500 2500 |  |  |
| New Harbour | Guysborough ....... N. | 2110 | 2500 | 500 |  |
| New HarbourOnest. | Guysborough. .... N.S | 6683 | 2500 |  |  |
| New Harmony .... | King's............. P.E.I | 250 | 2500 |  |  |
| New Harris.. . | North Cape Breton \& Victoria........... ....N.s | 1050 | 2500 |  |  |
| New Harris Forks. | North Cape Breton \&Victoria...... ..... .N.S | 1100 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| New Hastings | Assa. East. . . . . . . Sask | 200 | 2500 |  |  |
| New Haven. | Queen's........... P. E.I | 6825 | 2800 | 1000 |  |
| New Haven. | North Cape Breton \& Victoria. ......... ......N.S | 5200 | 2. 00 |  |  |
| 6 New Hillsdale | Sask...... . . . . . Sask | 1300 | 416 |  |  |
| Newholm. | Muskoka........... . . 0 | 2275 | 2500 |  |  |
| New Holstein | (2u'Appelle... .... Sask | 625 | 2500 |  |  |
| New Horton | King's \& Albert . . . . . N. B | 2000 | 2500 |  |  |
| New Ireland. | Mégantic ............. $\mathrm{Q}^{\text {d }}$ | 2626 | 2500 | 600 |  |
| New Jersey. . | Noithumberland..... N.B | 3500 | 4200 |  |  |

a Opened 1-12.05. $\quad$ Opened 1-5-06. $c$ Including $\$ 30$ night allowance of which $\$ 10$ is arrears.

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

## Nos-Accourting Post Office:-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on геvenue of previous year). | Forward Allow. ance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| New Jėrusalem | Sunbury de Queen's..N.13 | 65.96 | 2500 |  |  |
| New London. | Queen's .... ...... P. Err | 11838 | 5400 | 500 | 500 |
| New Lunnon | Edmonton.........Alta | 3105 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Newmanville New Market | Grenville............. ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 1200 1100 | 25 00 2500 |  |  |
| New Market Maryland. |  | 1100 200 | 25 2500 25 |  |  |
| New Mexico... | Compton. . . . . . . . . . $Q$ | 2145 | 2500 |  |  |
| New Minas. | King's......... .. .N.S | 9001 | 4200 |  |  |
| a New Ottawa | Sask......... . Sask | 5989 | 2139 |  |  |
| New Oxley. | Alta. . . . . . . . . . . . . Alta | 2110 | 2500 |  |  |
| New Park. | Durham............... O | 28.2 | 2500 |  |  |
| New Perth. | King.s............P.E.I | 5200 | 2800 |  |  |
| New Perth Wext. | King's . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 5823 | 2500 |  |  |
| Newport. | Brantford.... ....... 0 | 12 Q0 | 2500 |  |  |
| Newport.. | Gaspé. ... ..........? | 12740 | *8600 |  | 500 |
| Newport. | King's.... . . . . . . . P.E. 1 | 3500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Newport Corner | Hants.. . . . . . . . . . N.S | 4500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Newport Station. | Hants...... . . . . . N.'s | 19643 | 9000 | 16000 | 500 |
| New Richnond Centre? | Bonaventure.. ......... ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 3420 | 2500 |  |  |
| New River Mills New Rockland. |  | 29 60 60 | 25 38 0 |  |  |
| New Ross. | Dundas. . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | - 748 | 2500 |  |  |
| New Ross Road | King's $\ldots .$. .......入. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 2100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Newry | Pertlı, NR. ........ 0 | 12060 | 7000 |  | 500 |
| New Salem. | Cumberland. .......N.S | 9758 | 4200 |  |  |
| New Sarepta | Strathcona... .. .... Alta | 2788 | 2500 |  |  |
| New Sarum. | Elgin, F. R ............ O | 14100 | 5600 |  | $2 \ddot{50}$ |
| New Sentland. | Westmoreland.......N.B | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| c New Sydenham.. | Macdonald.. ....... M | 1375 | 1250 |  |  |
| Newton | Prince . . . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 1000 | 2.500 |  |  |
| Newton Cross | Queen's.... . . . . . . P.E.I | 3121 | 2500 |  |  |
| Newton Mills | Colchester....... . . .N.S | 10100 | 4000 |  |  |
| Newtonville | King's. . . . . . . . . . . N. S | 2100 | 25) 00 |  |  |
| New Town. | Guysborough .......N.. | 4998 | 2500 |  |  |
| New Town. | Kings © Albert. . . . N. B | 11584 | 6000 | 300 | 500 |
| New Tusket. | Digby ....... ...... N.S | 74.75 | 2500 |  |  |
| New Victoria | South Cape Breton ..N.S | 2771 | 2500 |  |  |
| Newville.... | Cumberland. ....... N.S | 14123 | 6200 |  | 500 |
| New Warren. | Qu'Appelle . . . . . . . Sask | \%200 | 2500 |  |  |
| New Wiltshire. | Queeris..........P.E.I | 131.93 | 5400 | 1800 | 500 |
| New Yarnouth. | Cumberland. . . . . . N.S | 600 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| New Zealand. | Sunges .. \& Que... P.E.S | 18 24 21 | 25 25 25 |  |  |
| 1) Nichaban | Pontiac ............ | 3600 | 1562 |  |  |
| Nichollsville | King's.... . . . . . . N.s | 18 50 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ticolet Fals | Richnond \& Wolfe... Q | 5474 | 3800 |  |  |
| Xicolston. | Sincoe, S.R......... 0 | 4825 | 2500 |  |  |
| Nicomekl. | New Westminster . . B.C | 4600 | 3000 |  |  |
| Nicomin | New Westminster . . B.C | 1399 | 6000 |  |  |
| Nictau. | Victoria.... . . . . .N. B | 6320 | 2750 |  |  |
| Nictanx South | Annapolis ...........N.. | 1455 | 2500 |  |  |
| Nictanx West | Amapolis. . . . . . . . . . . | 2375 | 2500 |  |  |
| Nigado. | Gloucester . ${ }^{\text {c }}$. . . . . . N : B | 4100 | 3000 |  |  |
| Nile. | Huron, W.R........ 0 | 12599 | 5200 |  | 500 |
| Nilestown | Viddlesex, E. R. ...... 0 | 10052 | 5500 | 225 |  |
| Nine Mile Creek | Queen's.... ........P.ょ. 1 | 1325 | 2500 |  |  |
| Nine Mile River | Hants. . . . . . . . . N.S | $50!9$ | 3000 |  |  |
| Nipissing Junction.... | Nipissing . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 9512 | 3200 | 300 |  |

"Openerl 15-9-0\%. © Opened 15-11-05. c Opencd 1-I-06.

* Including s20 night allowance.


## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on reveruc of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | S cts. | S cts. | 8 cts . |
| Nithburg | Perth, N.R . .......... O | 5407 | 2500 |  |  |
| Niverville | Provencher. .... .....M | 23512 | 12000 |  | 1000 |
| Nixon.. | Norfolk ${ }^{\text {a }}$, ......... 0 | 10227 | 6800 |  | 500 |
| Nixon. |  | $\begin{array}{r}1791 \\ 135 \\ \hline 152\end{array}$ | 2500 5200 |  | 501 |
| Noel Road | Hants . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ | 1623 | 2500 |  |  |
| Noel Shore | Hants. . . . . . . . . . . . N.S | 5381 | 27.50 |  |  |
| Noelton | Calgary . . . . . . . . . . Alta | 6289 | 2500 |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {b }}$ Nogies Creek | Peterboro... $\therefore$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. 0 | 2550 | 1667 |  |  |
| $d$ Nolalu | Thunder Bay and Rainy River ........... 0 | 6032 | 2500 |  |  |
| Norborough | Prince ... . . . . . . . . P. E.I | 3248 | 2500 |  |  |
| Norden | Humboldt .. . . . . . . . Sask | 500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Nordin. | Northumberland. . . . N. B | $8+00$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Norgate. | Dauphin .......... ${ }^{1}$ | 3318 | 2500 |  |  |
| Norham | Northumberland, E.R..O | 17475 | 7800 |  | 5 00 |
| Normandale | Norfolk . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 6200 | 3000 |  |  |
| § Normandin North.. | Chicoutimi \& SaguenayQ | 1000 | 208 |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {c }}$ Norquay | Macdonald... ... . . . . M | 625 | 833 |  |  |
| Norris Lake | Selkirk........ . ... M | 685 | 2500 |  |  |
| North Ainslie | Inverness . . . . . . . . . . $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ | 1875 | 2500 |  |  |
| North Alton. | King's........... . .N.S | 1900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Northam | Prince... . ........ P.E.I | 8063 | 4600 | $+00$ | 500 |
| Northampton | Carleton ..........N. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 2000 | 2500 |  |  |
| North Beaver Bank | Halifax. . . . . . . . . . . N.S | 1525 | 2500 |  |  |
| North Bedeque. | Prince . . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 4449 | 2500 |  |  |
| North Branch | Russell. . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| North Brook | Lennox \& Addington. 0 | 14511 | 7250 |  | 500 |
| North Bruce | Bruce, N.K............ 0 | 11510 | *6400 | 500 | 500 |
| North Buxton | Kent, W.R...... .... O | 7579 | 4500 |  | 250 |
| North Carleton | Prince ... . . . . . . P. E.I | 1997 | 2500 |  |  |
| North Claremont. | Ontario, S.R......... . 0 | 10017 | 2500 |  |  |
| North Clarendon | Pontiac...............Q | 3458 | 2500 |  |  |
| North Corner . | King's. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Northeote. | Renfrew, S. R.. ........ 0 | 12087 | 4400 |  |  |
| North Earltown. | Colchester. . . . . . . N. S | 3225 | 2500 |  |  |
| North East Harbour | Shelburne \& Queen's. N.S | 14255 | 6300 | $+00$ | 500 |
| North Fiast Margaree | Inverness........... N.S | 14688 | 6200 | $2 \pm 00$ | 500 |
| North Esk Boomı | Northumberland. ...N. B | 1100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Northfield | Stormont . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 4546 | 3000 |  |  |
| Northfield | Sunbury \& Queea's. .N.B | 1325 | 2500 |  |  |
| Northfield | Lunenburg. .........N.S | 4775 | 2600 |  |  |
| Northfield, Queen's | Shelburne \& Queen's. .N.S | 3750 | 2500 |  |  |
| Northfield | Nanaimo. . . . . . . . B.C | 11348 | 5400 |  |  |
| Northfield Centre | Brant. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 5520 | 3000 |  |  |
| Northfield Farm | Wright.. . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 3665 | 2500 |  |  |
| Northfield station | Stormont . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 12379 | 4000 |  |  |
| North Forks of Salmon Creel | Sumbury \& Queen's. .N.B | 1400 | 2.) 00 |  |  |
| North Framboise. ... | Richmond ......... N.S | $2+93$ | 2500 |  |  |
| North Georgetown | Châteauguay .......... Q | 3880 | 2800 |  |  |
| North Glanford | Wentworth . . . . . . . . . 0 | 9575 | 4000 |  |  |
| North Giore. | Argenteuil. ........... Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 3015 | 2500 |  |  |
| North Grant. . ${ }^{\text {dill }}$ | Intigonishe. ....... N.S | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| North Greenville | Cumberland.........N.S | 2575 | 2500 |  |  |
| North Gut, St. Anne. | North Cape Breton and <br> Victoria........... N.S | 1170 | 2500 |  |  |
| North Harbour, Cape North. | North Cape Breton and | 1600 | +2834 |  |  |

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## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | S: lary (ba, ed on rever.ue of pretious year). | Forward Allow. ance. | Rent Allow ance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| North Highlands | Inverness ..... . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| North Hill. | Compton ............. Q | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| North Intervale | Guysborough. . . . . . N.S | 1570 | 2500 |  |  |
| North Kemptville.. | Yarmouth.... .....N.S | 5582 | 2500 |  |  |
| North Keppel | Grey, N.R............. 0 | 10778 | 4000 |  |  |
| North Kingston | King's. . . . . . . . . N.S | 65 25 | 2800 | 300 |  |
| North Lake ... | King's . . . . . . . . . . P. P. E.I | 1835 | 2500 |  |  |
| North Lake | York...............N. B | 8620 | 3600 |  |  |
| North Low | Wright. ............... . ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 4364 | 2500 |  |  |
| North Lunenburg | Stormont . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 10340 | 5200 |  | 500 |
| 6 North Malden.. | Essex, S.R ... ..... . O | 4700 | 1582 |  |  |
| North Mara. | Ontario, N.R. .... ... 0 | 1650 | 2500 |  |  |
| North Middleboro | Cumberland. . . . . . . N.S | 3092 | 2500 |  |  |
| North Milton. | Queen's . . . . . . . . . P.E.E.I | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| North Montague | Lanark, S.R .......... O | 3000 | 2500 |  |  |
| North Mountain | Dundas. . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 3505 | 2500 |  |  |
| North Mountain | King's...............N.S | 400 | 2500 |  |  |
| North Onslow | Pontiac .. .........Q | 4715 | 2600 |  |  |
| North Osgoode. | Russell . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 2200 | 2500 |  |  |
| North Pelham | Welland .............. 0 | 12147 | 6600 |  | 5 00 |
| North Pinnacle | Missisquoi ............ ( | 4440 | 25. 00 |  |  |
| North Port. | Prince Edward....... 0 | 17850 | 8600 |  | 500 |
| North Range Corner | Digby..............N.S | 8108 | 3200 | 600 |  |
| North Renous. | Northumberland.... N B | 2596 | 2500 |  |  |
| North Ridean | Carleton.... . . . . . . . . . 0 | 3400 | 2500 |  |  |
| North Ridge | Essex, S.R............ ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 67.34 | 4000 |  |  |
| North River. | Queen's...... . . . . P.E.I | 4500 | 3200 | 500 |  |
| North River | Colchester..........N.S | 7348 | 3000 |  |  |
| North River Bridge | North Cape Breton and Victoria........N.s | 10020 | c 6200 | 300 | ¢ 00 |
| North River Centre. | North Cape Breton and Victoria .........N.s | 3086 | c 3100 |  |  |
| Northrup | King's \& Albert. . . . N. $\mathrm{P}^{\text {P }}$ | 2100 | 2500 |  |  |
| North Rustico ... | Queen's. ... ..... P.E.I | 9260 | 4000 |  |  |
| North St. Eleanors. North Saanich.... | Prince ..... ... ..P. F. I | 3425 | 2500 |  |  |
| North Salerı. . | Hanamo........... B.C. | 2160 | 2500 |  |  |
| North Seneca. | Haldimand. ........... 0 | 025 | 2500 |  |  |
| Nurth Seguin. | Parry Sound ........ 0 | 3418 | 3000 |  |  |
| North Shore. | Cumberland.........N.S | 2645 | 2500 |  |  |
| North Shore. | North Cape Breton and Victoria............. | 1400 | 2.5 00 |  |  |
| North Shore of St. Margaret | Halifax $\ldots . . .{ }^{\text {. }}$. ${ }^{\text {N. N.S }}$ | 574 | 5000 |  |  |
| North Springfield. | Annapolis...........N. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 10158 | 4200 |  |  |
| North Stanbridge |  | 14490 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| Nurth Stoke | Richmond \& Wolfe.... (2 | 1875 | 2500 |  |  |
| North Stukely | Shefford.......... . . . . . ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 30600 | 10000 |  | 1000 |
| North Sutton. | Brome . . . . . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {Q }}$ | 1510 | 2500 |  |  |
| North Tay. | York . . . . . . . . . . . N. $\mathrm{B}^{\text {d }}$ | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| North Tryon. | Prince . . . . . . . . . . . P.E. 1 | 14910 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| North Yalley | Stormont . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 1100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Northview. | Victoria..... ..... N.B | 934 | 2500 |  |  |
| Northville | King's.... . . . . . . . . . S | 500 | 2500 |  |  |
| North Wallace | Cumberland. . . . . . . .N.S | 2100 | 2500 |  |  |
| North West | Lunenburg . . . . . . . . .N.S | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| North West Amm. | South Cape Breton. N.S | 2850 | 2500 | 1000 |  |
| North West Bridge. | Northumberland ....N. $B$ | 6000 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| North West Cove | Lunenburg .........N.S | 1989 | 2500 |  |  |

$b$ Opened 13-11-05. $\quad c$ Including \$6 night allowance.

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward <br> Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ tes. |
| North West Harbour. | Shelburne \& Queen's.N.S | 4171 | 2500 |  |  |
| North Winchester. . . | Dundas . $\because$ W...... O | 4871 | 2500 |  |  |
| North Wolfestown | Richmond \& Wolfe....? | 1117 | 2500 |  |  |
| Northwood.. | Kent, W.R . . . . . . . . . 0 | 17921 | 6400 |  | 500 |
| Norton Creek | Châteauguay . . . . . . . . ${ }_{\text {Q }}^{\text {Q }}$ | 4800 2969 | 28.20 |  |  |
| Norton Dale. | York........................... 0 | 2969 1500 | 2500 2500 | 225 |  |
| Norway | York, S. R ............ O | 31115 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| dNorway Bay. | Pontiac. . . . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 2615 | 2500 |  |  |
| Norway House. | Keewatin | 15000 | 2800 |  |  |
| Norwood. . . | Varmouth. .........N.S | 4300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Notre Dame | Kent........ .... N.B | 12604 | 62.00 | 500 | 500 |
| Notre Dame de l'Ile Verte | Témiscouata ... . . . . . . Montcalm | 2425 2650 | 2500 2500 |  |  |
| Notre Dame de la Parci | Labelle. . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 13011 | 3800 |  |  |
| Notre Dame de Rimouski | Rimouski............. . . ${ }_{\text {Q }}$ | 13507 | 6800 |  | 500 |
| $b$ Notre Dime de Savoie | Cmmpton. . . . . . . . ? | 3110 | 1458 |  |  |
| Notre Dame du Lac. | Nipissing . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | . 1125 | 2500 |  |  |
| Notre Dame du Pont Main | Labelle. . . . . . . . . ${ }_{\text {Q }}$ | 3050 | 2500 |  |  |
| Notre Dame du Portage. | Témiscouata ......... | 14378 | *100 00 |  | 500 |
| Notre Dame du Rosaire.. | Montmagny .......... Q | 9221 | 4000 |  |  |
| Nouvelle. | Bonaventure . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 9735 | 5900 |  | 250 |
| Noyan. | Missisquoi ............ ${ }^{\text {/ }}$ | 15945 | 6800 |  | 500 |
| Nuitell Bush | Dundas. ............. ${ }^{0}$ | 1610 | 2500 |  |  |
| Nuttby | Colchester . . . . . . . . N.S | 1599 | 2500 |  |  |
| Nutt's Corne | Missisquoi........... ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 4025 | 2750 |  |  |
| Nyauza. | North Cape Breton and Victoria... ........N.S | 7800 | **52 00 |  |  |
| $0_{\text {AK BANK }}$ | Selkirk................ M | 18730 | 7400 | 300 | 500 |
| Oak Bay. |  | 18100 | 7200 | 300 | 500 |
| Oak Bay Mills | Bonaventure ......... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 11340 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| Oak Bluff... | Macdonald ........... M | 4152 | 2500 |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {b }}$ Oakbrae | Dauphin . . ...... M | 1587 | 1458 |  |  |
| Oakburn | Marquette W . P . . . . . . . ${ }_{\text {M }}$ | 8625 | 2500 |  |  |
| Oakdale. | Lambton, W.R....... O | 15421 | 5800 |  | 500 |
| Oak field | Halifax ..............N.S | 9700 | 5150 |  | 500 |
| Oak Grove | Renfrew. S.R ........ 0 | 9000 | 4600 | 600 | 250 |
| Oakham... | Sumbury \& 'queen's. .N.B | $4 \pm 98$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Oak Hammock | Selkirk. ......... .... M | 500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Oak Heights. | Northumberland, W.R.O | 5400 | 3200 |  |  |
| Oakhill... | Victoria \& Haliburton. O | 600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Oakhill | Charlotte .... .....N.B | 4200 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Oak Lake. | Peterborough, E.R... O | 1525 | 2500 |  |  |
| Oakland. | Lunenburg..........N.S | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Oakland. | Carleton..........N.B | 1225 | 2500 |  |  |
| Oakland. | Portage la Prairie..... M | 8500 | 3500 |  |  |
| Oak Leaf. | Lecds.................. 0 | 4600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Oakley | Assa. East . . . . . . . Sask | 1419 | 2500 |  |  |
| Oaknook | Dauphin............. ${ }_{\text {M }}$ | 720 | 2500 |  |  |
| Oak Park | Shelbume \& Queen's.N.S | 2800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Oak Point. | Macdonald . . . . . . . . II | 19605 | 2500 | 3195 |  |
| Oak Ridges. | York, N.R............ ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 7975 | 3400 |  |  |
| Oak ville. | Carleton .... ......N.B | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Oates.. | Frontenac. . . . . . . . . O | 2513 | 2500 |  |  |
| Oban. . | Richmond..... ......N.S | 1725 | 2500 |  |  |

$\hbar$ Opened 1-12-05. d summer office. * Including special summer allowance of $\$ 20$. ** Including $\$ 16$ night allowance.

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## APPENDIX D-Continued.

## Non-Accourting Post Office-Revenue, Salaries and Allowanecs-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenise. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Reut Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 8 cts. | \& cts. | \$ cts. | 8 cts. |
| Oceanic. | Comox Atlin........ B.C | 3850 | 2500 |  |  |
| O'Connell | Ontario, N.R..........) | 7210 | 2500 | .... ..... |  |
| $0^{\prime}$ 'Connor | Thunder Bay and Rainy River ............... O | 1169 | 2500 |  |  |
| Oconto. | Frontenac. . ......... O | 3900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Odell | Middlesex, E.K. ...... O | 3000 | 3050 |  |  |
| Odelltow | St. John \& Iberville...? |  | 1250 |  |  |
| Odin | CoIchester . . . . . . . . . N.S | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| O'Farrell | Dorchester......... . Q | 260 | 2: 00 |  |  |
| Ogden | Guysborough........N.S | 3030 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ogdensburg | Argenteuil............. ${ }_{\text {Q }}$ | 4250 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ogilvie, | King's............ ${ }^{\text {N. }}$ | $\pm 00$ | 2560 |  |  |
| Ogilvie's | King's \& Albert. . . . N. 13 | 1575 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ogilvie Station | Portage la Prairie . . . M | 11212 | 4800 |  |  |
| Oliaton | .... ............ Alta | +1200 |  |  |  |
| Ohio. | Antigonishe. . . . . . . N.S | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ohlen | Asea. East .. . . . . . . . Sask | 4920 | 5400 |  | 250 |
| c Ohrnvil | Stratheona. . . . . . . . Alta | 1008 | 8.33 |  |  |
| Oil City | Alta. . ..... .. .... Alta | 6000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ojibwa. | Essex, N.R......... C | 11000 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| Oka.... | Two Mountains. . . . Q | 33068 | 12800 | 700 | 100 |
| Okanagon | Yale \& Cariboo. . . . B.C | 2000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Okanagon Falls. | Yale \& Cariboo. . . . . B.C | 8096 | 4200 |  |  |
| Okanagon Landing | Yale \& Cariboo.... B. B | 26455 | 7050 |  | 500 |
| aOkanagon Mission | Yale \& Cariboo. . . . B.C | 736 | 2879 |  | 208 |
| Olalla. . . . . . . . . | Yale \& Cariboo. .... B. ${ }^{\text {C }}$ | 16686 | 5400 |  | 500 |
| OIdcastle | Essex, N.R. . . . . . . . . 0 | 4325 | 2500 |  |  |
| Old Chelsea. |  | 9547 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| *OId Fort Bay | Chicoutimi \& Sagnenay ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 1000 | 416 |  |  |
| Oldham | Halifax....... . . N .s | 10290 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| Old Harry. | Gaspé ...... ......... . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 2914 | 2500 |  |  |
| Old Lake Road | Témiscouata ......... Q | 9640 | 3800 |  |  |
| O'Leary Road. | Prince . . . . . . . . . . . P.E. I | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Olinville | Sunbury \& Queen's. .N. B | 2966 | 2500 |  |  |
| Oliphant | Bruce, N.R....... .... 0 | 3406 | 2500 |  |  |
| Olive. | Macdonald ........... 1 | 1003 | 2500 |  |  |
| Oliver. | Middlesex, E.R.. . . . . . 0 | 3484 | 2500 |  |  |
| Oliver | Stanstead . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 17359 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| Oliver | Colchester...........N. ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | 8345 | 2500 |  |  |
| Olivet... | Wellington, N.R ..... 0 | 15920 | 6800 |  | 500 |
| Olscamp.... | Champlain ............ ${ }_{\text {Alta. }}^{\text {a }}$ |  | 2500 |  |  |
| Ompah | Frontenac............ ${ }^{\text {A }} 0$ | 12302 | 7000 |  |  |
| Oneida | Haldimand ........... 0 | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| O'Neil | Westmoreland. ......N. B | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| O'Neil's Corners | Huntingdon........... Q | 1975 | 2500 |  |  |
| Onion Lake | Edmonton......... . . Sask | 9261 | 4500 | 300 | 500 |
| Onaway | Edmonton .... ... Alta | 4850 | 2ヶ 00 |  |  |
| Unslow Mountain | Colchester........... $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ | 700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Onslow Station | Colchester.......... N. | 11250 | 5700 |  | 500 |
| Opawaka | Lisgar. . $7 . . . . . . . . . . .11$ | 625 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ophir......... LOrange Ridge | Algoma, W.R....... 0 | 3360 | 3250 | 300 |  |
| lorange Ridge | Dauphin ............. M |  | 1400 |  |  |
| Orange Valley Orammore... | Parry Sound . . . . . . . . . 0 | 1100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Orammore | Parry Sound ...... .. 0 | 2625 | 2500 |  |  |
| Orcadia | Mackenzie. ....... Sask | 5550 | 2500 |  |  |
| Oregon Glen | North Cape Breton and Victoria......... N. N | 500 | 2500 |  |  |

$a$ Closed 27-11-05 $\quad L$ Closed 1-1-06. $c$ Opened 1-3-06. *Opened 1-5-06. tCredit for new office not yet opened.

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Acoounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous ycar). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allow. ance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | S cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| *Orchard Beach. | York, N.R..... . .... 0 | 9010 | 3000 |  |  |
| Orford Centre. | Sherbrooke.. .... ....Q | 3100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Oriel | Oxford, S.R.......... 0 | 3202 | 2500 |  |  |
| Orient | Russell . . . ........ 0 | 4096 | 2500 |  |  |
| Orkney | Wentworth.... ..... 0 | 7950 | 4200 |  |  |
| Orland. | Northumberland, E.R.. 0 | 9771 | 6200 |  | 500 |
| Orleans | Russell ............... 0 | 16398 | 8200 | 700 | 500 |
| Ormond | Dundas .............. 0 | 18850 | 8101 |  | 500 |
| Ornsby | Hastings, L.R......... O | 19340 | 9000 | 300 | 1000 |
| Ormstown Station | Châteauguay.......... ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 17750 | 7000 |  | 500 |
| Oro Station..... | Simeoe, N.R.......... 0 | 1188 | 6200 |  | 500 |
| Orr Lake | Simicoe, E. R........... O | 5830 | $3 \pm 00$ |  |  |
| Orrwold | Marquette . .......... 11 | 4364 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Ortonville | Victoria........... N. B | 3550 | 2500 |  |  |
| Orwell | Queen's............. P.E.J | 11048 | 6400 | 4400 | 500 |
| Orwell Cove | Queen's.............P.E. 1 | 5620 | 2500 |  |  |
| Osaca ..... | Durham. . . . . . . . . . . $O_{0}$ | 3350 | 2500 |  |  |
| Osborne. | Lambton, W.R........ O | - 7500 | 3000 |  |  |
| Osman | Middlesex, W.R .......O | 2419 | 2500 |  |  |
| Oso Station | Frontenac............ 0 | 9831 | 4000 |  |  |
| Ospringe | Wellington, S.R....... O | 16765 | 9000 |  | 750 |
| Ossa ... | Qu'Appelle ........ Sask | 2531 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ossian | Lamibton, W.R ....... O | 2248 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ostrander: | Oxford, ค.R........... ${ }^{\text {O}}$ | 10643 | 3900 |  |  |
| Ostrea Lake | Halifax ..............N.S | 2894 | 2500 |  |  |
| O'Sullivan's Corners. | York, S R ........... . 0 | 6708 | 4400 |  |  |
| Oswald | Macdonald ... . . . . . . . . M | 8865 | 4400 |  | 500 |
| Otis. | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay Q | 15. 28 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ottawa Brook | North Cape Breton and Victoria.............N.S | 1950 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ottawa sub-office No. 10. | City of Ottawa........ O |  |  |  |  |
| Ottawa South. | Carleton............... 0 | 30597 | 17884 |  | 250 |
| Ottawa West | Carleton. . .. .... . 0 | 3600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Otter. | New Westminster ...B.C | 5110 | 2500 |  |  |
| Otter Brook | Co'chester..........N.S | 6040 | 3200 |  |  |
| Otter Creek | Hastings, E.R....... O | 1748 | 2500 |  |  |
| Otterburne. | Provencher............ M | 18933 | 8200 |  | 500 |
| Otter Point. | Nanain1o.. . . . . . . . . B.C | 3288 | 2500 |  |  |
| Otthon | Asra. Fast.......... .Sask | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Otto. | Dauphin. . . . . . . . . M | 7192 | 2800 |  |  |
| Ouiatchouan | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay.Q | 9567 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| Ouimet.. | Thunder Bay \& Rainy River......... ..... 0 | 9212 | 2500 | 685 |  |
| Oungah. | Kent, W.R............ O | 3600 | 2750 |  |  |
| Oustic.. | Wellington, S . R . . . . . O | 7765 | 4000 |  |  |
| Outlet. | Leeds.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . O | 3500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Outram. | Annapolis . . : . . . . N. .S | 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Outremont Junction. | Jacques Cartier ...... Q | 15830 | 5000 | ....... |  |
| Ouvry. | Kent, W.R........... O | 12631 54 37 | 54 160 67 |  | 500 |
| a Ovenstown | Sask.............. Sask | 5437 | 1667 |  |  |
| Overton | Lennox \& Addington. 0 | 2.) 00 | 2500 |  |  |
| Overton | Yarmouth. . . . . . . . N. S | $2 \pm 30$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Owl's Head Harbour | Halifax............ N.S | 4821 | 3000 |  |  |
| Oxbow | Victoria............N. N | 2612 | 2500 |  |  |
| Oxenden | Grey, N.R.......... O | 17500 | 5800 | 500 | 500 |
| Oxford Centre | Oxford, S.R.......... O | 1783 | 2800 | ... ..... |  |
| Oxford Junction | Cumberland.........N.S | 14475 | 7000 | - | 500 |

$a$ Opened 1-11-05. $\quad b$ Including 54c. arrears forward. SFor Revenue, etc., sec Appendix C. Ottawa sub-offices, etc. *Summer office.

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## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accourting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 8 cts . | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Oxford Station | Grenville.............. 0 | 7132 | 3400 |  |  |
| Oxley | Essex, S.R........... . 0 | 16010 | 5800 |  | 500 |
| Oxinead | Grey, N. R.... . . . . . . . 0 | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| * Oyama | Yale \& Cariboo ...... B.C | 2000 | 416 |  |  |
| Oyster Bed Bridge.. ... | Queen's . . . . . . . . . I'.E.I | 8473 | 2800 |  |  |
| Oyster Ponds. . . . . . . . . | Guysborough.......N.S | 4100 | 2500 | .. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Painchaud | Megantic ............ Q $_{\text {Q }}$ |  | 625 |  |  |
| Painsec........ | Westmoreland ......N.B | 2200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Painswick | Simcue, S. R. . . . . . . . O | 13350 | 5200 |  | 500 |
| Pakan. | Edmontun......... . Alta | 13792 | 6000 | 300 | 500 |
| Palınel Rapids. | Renfrew, S.R........ O | 169 35 | 7600 | 6100 | 500 |
| Palmer Road. | Prince......... . . P.E.I | 194 | 2500 |  |  |
| , Pana. .... | Russell ... ....... ... 0 | 4790 | 1358 |  |  |
| Panet. | Montmagny ...... . . . . Q | 1795 | 2500 |  |  |
| Pammure | Carleton . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 9092 | 3800 |  |  |
| Paquette Station | Essex, N.R..... ..... 0 | 4110 | 2500 |  |  |
| Paquetville..... | Gloucester . .......N.B | 8535 | 2500 |  |  |
| Paradis. | Lotbinière . . . . . . . Q | 2505 | 2.) 00 |  |  |
| Parc Lafontaine (sub) | Maisonnetve ........ Q | 今 |  |  |  |
| Parc Laval.......... | Laval................ . ${ }_{\text {d }}$ | 4064 | 2600 |  |  |
| Pare | Portneuf . . . . . . . . . . 1 | 8800 | 4400 |  |  |
| Parent-. | Victoria... . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 5700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Parham | Fiontenac............ 0 | 23610 | 9800 | 900 | 1000 |
| Parisville | Lotbinière. . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 8325 | 3800 |  |  |
| Park | Sask. . . . . . . . . . . . Sask | 7000 | 10000 |  |  |
| Park Avenue (sub office) | St. Lawrence. ...... . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Parkbeg ........... | Assa. West. . .......Sask | 12615 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| Park Corner | Queen's... . . . . P.E 1 | 4783 | 2500 |  |  |
| Parkdale | Lmmenburg .........N.. | 5000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Parkdale | Selkirk............. M | 2394 | 2500 |  |  |
| Parker | Wellington, N.R. ... 0 | 10962 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| Parker Road |  | 850 | 2500 |  |  |
| Parker's Cove | Amapolis ......... N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 4700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Parker's Ridge | York.............N.13 | 4355 | 2500 |  |  |
| Park Head... | Bruce, N. K . . . . . . . . . 0 | 12150 | 6800 |  | 500 |
| I'arkhouse. | Hastings, E. R . . . . . 0 | 2755 | 2500 |  |  |
| Parkhurst | Lotbiniere . . . . . . . . . . Q | 7270 | 3400 | 2200 |  |
| Parkin | Assa. East. ....... Sask | 2.) 30 | 2500 |  |  |
| Parkindale | King's \& Albert.... N. B | 63 29 | 2500 |  |  |
| Parkinson | Algoma, E.R.........) | 3545 | 2500 |  |  |
| Park's Creek | Lunenburg . . . . . . N. N. | $10 \times 44$ | 4600 |  | 500 |
| c Parkside | Sask ........... Sask | 3408 | 833 |  |  |
| Parksville | Comox-A tlitr . ..... B.C | 8918 | 3000 | 500 |  |
| Parlee Settlement | King's \& Albert. ....N.B | 1600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Parma | Lennox \& Addington. 0 | 5888 | 3200 | 700 |  |
| Parrsboro'Shore | Cumberland. ........N.s | 4848 | 2500 |  |  |
| P'artridge Hill.. | Edmonton......... Alta | 2490 | 2500 |  |  |
| Passekeag | King's \& Albert. . . . N. B | 3818 | 2500 |  |  |
| Pasqua | Assa. West. . . . . . . Sisk | 23401 | 8800 | 400 | 500 |
| a Paswegin. | Humboldt......... . . . . ask | 8337 | 1619 |  |  |
| Paterson. | Kootenay . . . . . . . . . B.C | 3250 | 3000 |  |  |
| Patience | Strathcona .... . Alta | 2525 | 2.) 00 |  |  |
| Patterson Settlement | Sumbury \& Queen's..N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 1875 | 25. 00 |  |  |
| Patton | Algoma, E.R.... .... . 0 | 316.5 | 2.) 00 |  |  |

a Opened 1-11-05. $\quad \iota$ Opened 15-12-0j. c Opened 1-3.06. al Closed 1-10-05. * Opened 1-5-06
For Revenue, etc., sec Appeudix C, under Montreal sub-offices, etc.

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.


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## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Nox-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary <br> (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allow. ance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | $\$$ cts. | \& cts. | 8 cts. |
| Perley Dep | Pontiac. . . . . . . . . . . . 2 | 55.50 | 1600 |  | 500 |
| Perm | Dafferin. . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 8621 | 5800 |  | 500 |
| Perrault | Renfrew, S.R . . . . . . . O | 2200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Perretton | Renfrew, N.R... . . . . O | 2186 | 2500 |  |  |
| Perott Settlement | Ammapolis.... ......N.S | 700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Perryboro' | Compton ..... . . . . ? | 2025 | 2500 |  |  |
| Perry Settlement. | King's \& Alvert. . . . N. B | 1100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Perry Station | Welland. . . . . . . . . . . O | 140.98 | 5800 |  | 500 |
| Perry s Point | King's \& Albert. . N.B | 6811 | 4300 |  | 250 |
| Perrytown | Durham. . . . . . . . . . . . O | 6219 | 2750 |  |  |
| Perryville. | Sumbury \& queen's. N. B | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Pertli Road | Frontenac. . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 17390 | 7200 | 500 | 500 |
| Perthuis | Portneuf. . . . . . . . . . . Q | 5270 | a 3000 |  |  |
| Petawawa | Renfrew, N.R ... . . . . $)$ | 18505 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| Peter's Brook. | North Cape Breton ani Victoria....... . . .N.S | $1398$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Petersburg | Waterloo, S.R.......... O | $12315$ | 9000 | 6100 | 1000 |
| Peter's Mill | Kent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . B | 1900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Petersen | Victoria....... .N. B | 800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Peterson's Corners. | Victoria \& Haliburton O | 500 | 2500 | 128 |  |
| Peter's Road . . | King's. . . . . . P.E.l | 11538 | 4600 |  | 259 |
| Petersville . | Sunbury \& Queen's..N.B | 2908 | 2500 |  |  |
| Petersville Church | Sunbury \& Queen's. N. B | 2971 | 2500 |  |  |
| Peterville | Prince.......... P. E. I | 1100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Petherton | Wellington, N.R ..... O | 65 2.) | 3800 |  |  |
| Petit Bonaventur | Bonaventure . . . . . . . . ( | 4635 | 2500 |  |  |
| Petit Bralé | Two Monntains... . . () | 4975 | 2500 |  |  |
| Petit Cap | Gaspé. . . . . . . . . . . . . . () | 1850 | 43700 |  |  |
| Petite Côte Ste. Kose | Laval... ... . . . . . . () | 500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Petite de Grat Bridge | Richmond.... . . . . N. | 6729 | 2500 |  |  |
| Petite Lamèque. | Gloucester. . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\top}$. B | 5000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Petite Magdeleine | Gaspé. . . . . . . . . . . . . ! | 3451 | c 4125 |  |  |
| Petite Mascouche | Terrebonnc... . . . . . $i$ | 2913 | 2500 |  |  |
| Petite Matane. | Rimouski............ Q | 11639 | $\checkmark 7600$ |  | 500 |
| Petite Peribonca | Chicoutimi \& Nagmenay(Q | 4470 | 3000 | 1200 |  |
| Petite Rivière... | Two Mountains. . . . . () | 2465 | 2500 |  |  |
| Petite Rivière au Renard | Taspé..... .......... () | 1725 | 2500 |  |  |
| Petite Rivière aux Sables. | Chicoutini \& Saguenay! | 1100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Petit Saguenay . . . . . . | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay(? | 1700 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Petite Yallée.. | Gaspé . . . . . . . . . . . . () | 2414 | 2500 |  |  |
| Petit Village. | Beance .. . . . . . . . . . . . . ( | 3253 | 800 |  |  |
| Petits Méchins | Rimouski . . . . . . . . . . () | 29) 00 | *31 00 |  |  |
| Petpeswick Harbour | Halifax. . . . . . . . . . N.S | 2923 | 2500 |  |  |
| Petrel | Portage la Prairie..... M | 15328 | 5200 |  | 5100 |
| P'ettapiece | Marquette.......... M | 24895 | 9000 |  | 1000 |
| Pettigrew Settlenent | Cumberland . . . . . N'. S | 2798 | 2500 |  |  |
| Petworth | Frontenac. . . . . . . . . O | 2994 | 2500 |  |  |
| Pevensey | Parry Sound. . . . . . . . . 0 | 2025 | 2500 |  |  |
| Peveril . . . . . | Vaudrevil. . . . . . . . . . . Q | 6198 | 3000 |  |  |
| Pheasant Forks. . . | Qu'Appelle . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . . . . Sask | 14603 | 11750 | +5 29 | 1280 |
| Philipsburg West. . | Waterloo, S.K. . . . . . . O | 20760 97 | 70 2500 |  | 500 |
| Phinney Cove | Hastings, E. R. . . . . . . . . $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ | 27 <br> 19 <br> 98 | 2500 2500 |  |  |
| Piastre Bay. | Chicoutimi \& Saguenayt |  | 2500 |  |  |
| Piceadilly | King's \& Albert. . . . N. $\mathrm{B}^{\text {a }}$ | 300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Pictou Island | Pictou. . . . . . . . . . . . N. | 1804 | 2500 |  |  |
| Pictou Landing. | Pictou . . . . . . . . . . . .N.S | 12134 | 6400 | 300 | 500 |

a Including $\$ 2$ night allowance. $b$ Including $\$ 12$ night allowance. $c$ Including $\$ 1.2$ night allowance. "Including $\$ 6$ night allowance. t Including 29 c . arrears forward allowance.

## APPENDIX D－Continued．

## Non－Accounting Post Offices－Revenue，Salaries and Allowances－Continued．

| Name of Post Office． | Electoral District． | Revenue | Salary （bused on revenue of previous ycar．） | Forward Allow－ ance． | Rent Allow． ance． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 8 cts． | \＄cts． | \＄cts． | 3 cts． |
| Pictou Road | Guyslomongh ．．．．．．N． | 800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Pidgeon． | Mégantic ．．．．．．．．．Q | 1275 | 2500 |  |  |
| Piedmont | Terrebonne．．．．．．．．．． | 6350 | 3800 |  |  |
| Piedmont Yalley | Pictur．${ }^{\text {a }}$ ． ． ． ． ． ． $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ | 4875 | 2500 |  |  |
| Piercemont． | Carleton．．．．．．．．．．．N．B | 1875 | 2500 |  |  |
| Pierreville Mills | Yamaska．．．．．．．．．．．．． Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 16900 | 9000 |  | 1000 |
| Pigeon Bluff | Selkirk．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1 I | 10.10 | 2500 |  |  |
| Pigeon Hill | （rloncester ．．．．．．Ni．B | 2071 | 2500 |  |  |
| Pigeon Hill | Мisxis¢иuoi．．．．．．．．．．．${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 6220 | 3000 |  |  |
|  | Macdonald ．．．．．．．．．． II $^{\text {a }}$ | 5771 | 4000 |  |  |
| Pike Bay． | Bruce， $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{R}$ ．．．．．．．．． 0 | 5420 | 3000 |  |  |
| Pike Creek | Essex，N．R ．．．．．．．． 0 | 2795 | 2500 |  |  |
| Pike River | Missiscquoi．．．．．．．．．．．． Q $_{\text {Q }}$ | 12935 | 5100 |  | 500 |
| a Pilette Corners． | ，Essex，N．R．．．．．．．．．．． 0 | $1)^{00}$ | 416 |  |  |
| l＇ilot Butte．．．．． | Assa．West ．．．．．．．．ask | 16053 | 4400 |  | 500 |
|  | Terrebomme．．．．．．．．．？ | 2700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Pine． | Algona，E．R．．．．．．． 0 | 11225 | 5200 |  | 500 |
| Pine Dalc． | Ontario，N．R ．．．．．．．． 0 | － 2680 | 2500 |  |  |
| Pine（irove | York，C．R．．．．．．．．．．． 0 | 9096 | 3800 |  |  |
| Pine Hill． | Argenteuil．．．．．．．．．．．Q | 2300 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Pinehurst | Kent，W．R．．．．．．．．．． O | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Pine Lake | Strathema．．．．．．．Alta | 30850 | 9500 |  | 1000 |
| Pinelands | Muskoka．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 0 | 5300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Pine Orchard | York，N．R．．．．．．．．．．． 9 | 5600 | 2800 |  |  |
| Pine Ridge． | Kent．．．．．．．．．．．．．． B | 517 | 3000 | 500 |  |
| Pine Ridlge． | ，Selliirk ．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2075 | 2500 |  |  |
| Pine Rirer． | Bruce，－．R ．．．．．．．．．．． 0 | 10110 | 4600 |  | 500 |
| Pine Riverstation | Dauphin ．．． | 11894 | ＊ 4718 |  |  |
| Pinette． | Tu世年ヶ．．．．．．．．P．E．I | $26 \% 5$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Pine Tree | Picten．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Pinevale． | Antignuislle | 700 | 2500 |  |  |
| l＇ine Valley | Renfrew，N．R ．．．．．．．． 0 | 3173 | 2500 |  |  |
| Pine Valley | Provencher．．．．．．．．．．． M | 10137 | 3900 |  | 250 |
| l＇ine Woor！ | Thunder Bay \＆Rainy－ River． | 29062 | 615467 |  | 1500 |
| Pinkney＇s Point | Yarmouth．．．．．．．．．． S $^{\text {a }}$ | 3016 | $2500$ |  |  |
| Pinnacle． | Richmond \＆Wolfe．．．Q | 3823 | 2500 |  |  |
| Pintendre | Lévis ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．？ | 7265 | 3000 |  |  |
| ＂Pontr） Pionetr． | Assa．Last．．．．．．．．．Sask Carlptull ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 18 200 20 | 4 25 2500 |  |  |
| Pioperlis． | Compton．．．．．．．．．．．．．${ }_{\text {a }}$ | 87 16 | ¢52 00 | 700 |  |
| Piper rilen． | Inverness ．．．．．．．．．入． | 25） 18 | 2500 |  |  |
| Pipers Core． | North Cape Breton and <br> Victoria．．．．．．．．N．S | 600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Piperville． | Russell．．．．．．．．．．．． O | 555 | 2500 |  |  |
| Pisquid． | Tueen＇s．．．．．．．．．．P．E．I | 1298 | 2500 |  |  |
| Pitcher＇s Fam | Antigomishe．．．．．．．．．N．S | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Pitt＇s Ferry． | Frontenac．．．．．．．．．． 0 | 3579 | 2500 |  |  |
| Pittston． | Erenville．．．．．．．．． 0 | 19889 | 7500 |  | 500 |
| Piusville Station | Prince．．．．．．．．．．．P．E．I | 5816 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Plainfield． | Hasting：，E．R．．．．．．．．． 0 | 12000 | 5900 |  | 500 |
| Plaintield． | Pictou．．．．．．．．．．．．． Ṅ．$^{\text {S }}$ | 3100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Plain View | Qu＇Appelle．．．．．．．．sank | 1187 | 2500 |  |  |
| Plainville． | Northumberland，W．R O | $103+5$ | 4500 |  | 250 |
| Plaisance | Labelle ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 16833 | 7000 |  | 510 |
| Plaister Mines． | North Cape Breton and Victoria．．．．．．．．．．．．．．s | 900 | 2500 |  |  |

a Opened 1－5．06．$\quad$ I Including $\$ 20.67$ night allowance of which $\$ 2.67$ is arrears．e fucluding $\$ 10$ night allowance．＊Including $\$ 17.18$ night allwwance of which $\$ 1.18$ is arrears．

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Nox-Accourting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowanc: s-Continued.


## AlPPENDIX D-Continued.

Nox-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary <br> (based on revenue of previous year.) | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allow. ance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | 8 cts. | \$ cts. | s cts. |
| Point Sapin | Kent............. .N. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | 2973 | 2500 |  |  |
| Point Traverse. | Prince Edward. . . . . . O | 2700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Point Wolfe | King's \& Albert.... . N. B | 10400 | 4000 |  |  |
| Pointe à Calumet. | Two Mountains . . . . . . . Q | 2800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Pointe à la Frégate | Gaspé, ................ Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 2497 | 2500 |  |  |
| Pointe à la Garde. | Bonaventure ... . .... Q $^{\text {P }}$ | 5650 | 2500 |  |  |
| Pointe au Baril. | Parry Sound .......... O | 3600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Pointe au Boisvert | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay ${ }^{\text {(2 }}$ | 2420 | 2500 |  |  |
| Pointe au Bouleau | Chicoutimi \& SaguenayQ | $3+20$ | 2500 | 500 |  |
| Pointe an Chêne. | Argenteuil............. Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 20829 | 8800 | 1800 | 500 |
| Pointe au Goémou | Gaspé............... Q $^{\text {Q }}$ | 3690 | a31 00 |  |  |
| Pointe aux Anglais. | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1170 | 2500 |  |  |
| Pointe aux Orignaux | Kamouraska . .....Q | 5218 | 3200 |  |  |
| Pointe aux Outardes. | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 1365 | 2500 |  |  |
| Pointe anx Trembles West | Portneuf ......... ... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Pointe des Monts | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | - 1750 | 2500 |  |  |
| Pointe des Roches. | Charlevoix.... ... . Q | 2070 | a31 00 |  |  |
| Pointe du Chêne | Westmoreland ...... N.B | 13900 | 9200 |  | 1000 |
| Pointe du Lac. | Three Riv. \& St. MauriceQ | 20190 | 8200 |  | 500 |
| Pointe Ste. Anne des Monts | Gasjé. . ....... . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 494 | 2500 |  |  |
| Poirier | Kent.......... . . . . $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{B}$ | 610 | 2500 |  |  |
| Poirierville | Richunond ..... ....N.S | 5088 | 2500 |  |  |
| Poitras. | Victoria............N.B | 800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Poland | Lanark, N.R......... 0 | 4800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Pollet's Cove | Inverness. . . . . . . . . . N.'s | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Pollett River | Westmoreland . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 12159 | 4800 | 750 | 500 |
| Polleyhurst | Sunbury \& Queen's. . ${ }^{\text {N }} 3$ | 3.) 97 | 2500 |  |  |
| Polmont . | Northumberland, E. R.. | 3615 | 2500 |  |  |
| Polson:s Brook | Antigonishe. . . . . . . N. S $^{\text {S }}$ | 1250 | 2500 |  |  |
| Poltimore | Labelle . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 13603 | 5600 |  | 500 |
| Pomeroy | Macdonald........... M | 1000 | 2500. |  |  |
| Pomeroy Ridge | Cliarlotte . . . . . . . . . N . 3 | 3900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Pomona...... | Grey, S.R............. O | 2201 | 2300 |  |  |
| Pomquet | Antigonishe . . . . . . N. S | 5868 | 3250 | 300 |  |
| Pomquet Station | Antigonishe.........N.S | 6021 | 2500 |  |  |
| Pond Mills. | Middlesex, E.R . .....O | 4950 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ponds. | Pictou...............N.S | 3111 | 3000 |  |  |
| Pondville. | Richmond ... ......N.S | 2900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ponsonby. | Wellington, S. R....... O | 5373 | 3000 |  |  |
| Pont Briand | Mégantic.. .... .......Q | 10757 | 3800 |  |  |
| Pont Chateau | Soulanges............. , , | $9410{ }^{\circ}$ | 3800 | 500 |  |
| Pont de la Noreau. | Portneuf. . . . . . . . . . . Q | 4782 | 2500 |  |  |
| Pont Viau. | Laval ............. Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 5500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Poodiac. | King's \& Albert.....N.N | 1041 | 2500 |  |  |
| Poole | Perth, N.R. . . . . . . . 0 | 12968 | 6100 |  | 500 |
| Poole's Resort | Brockville. . . . . . . . . 0 | 14170 | 6400 |  | 500 |
| Pope's Harbour | Halifax............N.S | 5478 | 2800 | 300 |  |
| Poplar. | Algona, E.R........ ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 4388 | 2500 |  |  |
| Poplar Creek. | Kootenay . . . . . . . . B.C | 10725 | 14400 | 250 | 15) 00 |
| Poplar Dale. | Algoma, W.R. ....... O | 625 | 2500 |  |  |
| Poplaı Grove. | Princt ........... P. E.I | 3124 | 2500 |  |  |
| Poplar Grove . | Assa. East. ..... Sask | 3847 | 2500 |  |  |
| Poplar Hill | Middlesex, N.K...... O | 19929 | 9500 |  | 1000 |
| Poplar Park | Selkirk............... 11 | 2350 | 2500 |  |  |
| Poquiock. | York................N. . B | 8006 | 4700 | 300 | 500 |
| Portage. | Muskoka | 6500 | 2500 |  |  |

a Including \$6 night allowance.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

## APPENDLX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (besed on revenue of previous ycar.) | Forward Allow. ance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ ets. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| 2 Portage | Prince . . . . . . . . . P. P.E.I | 7079 | 2500 |  |  |
| Portage de la Nation | Labelle................ Q | 9880 | 4000. |  | 250 |
| Portage Last Bay . | South Cape Bieton. N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 507 | 2500 |  |  |
| Portage River.... | Northumberland .....N.B | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Portal | Bruce, S. R... ....... O | 2405 | 2500 |  |  |
| Port Albert. | Huron, W.R. . . . . . . . . O | 9450 | 5600 |  | 500 |
| Port Alma. | Kent, W.R............ 0 | 5070 | 3000 |  |  |
| Port Anson | Parry Sound ...........) | 5507 | 2500 |  |  |
| Portapique. | Cclchester.... . . . . . N.S | 12187 | 4600 | 300 | 250 |
| Portapique Mountain | Colchester . . . . . . . N.S | 2614 | 2500 |  |  |
| Port au Persil. | Charlevoix. . . . . . . . . . ${ }_{\text {Inverness }}$ Q ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 10449 1248 | a 4200 2500 |  |  |
| Port Bickerton | Guysborough..........N.S | 10049 | 3800 | 500 |  |
| Port Bevis.. | North Cape Breton and Victoria. . .........N.S | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Port Bruce | Elgin, E.R...... ... 0 | 4187 | 2500 |  |  |
| Port Caledonia | South Cape Breton..N.S | 11812 | 3200 |  |  |
| Port Clyde | Shelburne \& Queen's.N.S | 16330 | 7000 |  | 500 |
| Port Cockburn | Parry Sound........... 0 | 14020 | 5500 |  | 500 |
| Port Daniei, Centre | Bonaventure.... ...... Q $^{\text {Q }}$ | 20230 | +11600 |  | 1000 |
| Port Daniel, West. | Bonaventure.... ..... ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | 10845 | c 7600 |  | 500 |
| Port Dufferin. | Halifax............. $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ | 14095 | 6600 |  | 500 |
| Portelance. | Portneuf. $\ldots$. . . . . . . Q | 3386 | 2500 |  |  |
| Port Elmsley | Lanark, S.R. .......... 4 | 11611 | 5800 |  | 500 |
| Porter's. | St. John............ . . N. B | 1550 | 2500 |  |  |
| Porter's Hill | Huron, W.R.......... C | 9900 | 4000 |  |  |
| Porter's Lak | Halifax.............N.S | 1819 | 2500 |  |  |
| Port Félix | Guysborough........N.S | 8320 | 3600 |  |  |
| Port Felix, East | Guysborough........N.S | 2900 | 2504 |  |  |
| Port Franks. | Lambton, E.R.......O | 4178 | 2500 |  |  |
| Port George | Annapolis. . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 19713 | 10600 |  | 750 |
| Port Granby | Durham .............. 0 | 6227 | 3000 |  |  |
| Port Guichon. | New Westminster. . . B.C | 13670 | 5600 |  | 500 |
| Port Hardy | Comox-Atlin ........ B.C | 3706 | 2500 |  |  |
| Port Hill. | Prince.... . . . . . . . P.E.I | 12748 | $+7250$ |  | 500 |
| Port Hillford..... | Guysborough. . . . . . . N.S | 15254 | 7100 |  | 500 |
| Purt Hood Island. | Inverness . . . . . . . . N. .s | 3800 | 25 00 |  |  |
| Port Joli.. | Shelburne \& (queen's . N. | 13079 | 5700 | 400 | 500 |
| Prort Keewaydin. | Muskoka ........ ... O | 9500 | 3200 |  |  |
| Port Kells. | New Westminster . . . B.C | 6225 | 2500 |  |  |
| Port Kusam | Vancouver... . . . . . . B. C | 7911 | 2.500 |  |  |
| Port Law. | Grey, E.R............ O | 7155 | 4000 |  |  |
| Port Lewis | Huntingdon ..........Q | 5914 | 2800 |  |  |
| Port Lock | Algoma, W.R. ........ 0 | 9324 | 2500 |  |  |
| Port Maitland | Haldimand ........... 0 | (i3 44 | 4000 |  |  |
| Purt Malcolm. | Richmond. . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . .N. . | 5084 | 2500 |  |  |
| Purt Milford | Prince Edward... . . . 0 | 5700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Port Mouton | Shelburne \& Queen's. N.S | 36102 | 9500 | 300 | 1000 |
| Port Nelson | Halton................. 0 | 26370 | 8900 |  | 750 |
| Port Neville | Comox-Atlin....... B. C | 1742 | 2500 |  |  |
| Porton. | Carleton ............ N.B | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Purt Plilip. | Cumberland . . . . . . .N.S | 15501 | 6200 |  | 500 |
| Port Renfrew. | Nanaimo............B.C | 6350 | 4200 |  |  |
| Port Richmond. | Richmond . . . . . . . . . N. S | 17.3 | 2500 |  |  |
| Port Royal. | Norfolk ......... . . . 0 | 4200 | 2600 |  |  |
| Port Royal | Richmond ..........N.S | 4000 | 2.510 |  |  |
| Port Saxon | Shelburne \&Queen's. N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 8493 | 2.500 |  |  |
| a Including $\$ 10$ night allo \$18 night allowance. | lSummer office. + In | cluding \$1 | night allo | wance. | ncluding |

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.


## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.


## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Nos-Accounting Post Office:-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary <br> (based on revenue of previous yrar). | Forward Allowance. | Fent Allow. ance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Radnor Forges | Champlain ........... Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 17581 | 9500 |  | 750 |
| Radstock | Joliette . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {L }}$ | 5900 | 2800 |  |  |
| Radway | Vauphin.... . . . . M | 3128 | 2500 | 200 |  |
| Ragged Rapids | Victoria \& Haliburton. 0 | 2520 | 2500 |  |  |
| Raglan ... | Ontario, S.R.......... O | 17387 | 7000 |  | 500 |
| Rainham | Haldimand. . . . . . . . . 0 | 8974 | 5600 |  | 500 |
| Rainhan Centre | Haldimand. . . . .... O | 13900 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| Ralph. | Pontiac.... .......... $Q$ | 4583 | 5200 |  | 500 |
| Rama Road | Ontario, N. R . . . . . . . 0 | 6440 | 3350 |  |  |
| Ramona. | Ontario, N.R. . . . . . . . 0 | 4785 | 2500 |  |  |
| c Ramsay | Russell. ...... . . ... 0 | 7970 | 3600 |  |  |
| Ranchvale. | Marquette.... . . . . . . $\mathbf{M}$ | 12002 | 4400 |  | 500 |
| ${ }_{6}$ Randall | Simcoe, S.R........... O | 3226 | 2391 |  |  |
| Randboro' | Compton....... . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 6150 | 3600 |  |  |
| Randolph | St. John.......... N. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 1471 | 3800 |  |  |
| Randolph | Simcoe, E.R.......... 0 | 5465 | 3150 |  |  |
| Randwick | Dufferin... . . . . . . . . . 0 | 3200 | 25) 00 |  |  |
| Ranelagh | Brant................. 0 | 102 80 | 4400 |  |  |
| Rang des Dusseau | St. John's \& Iberville.. | 1672 | 25.0 |  |  |
| Rang Mathias... . | Chicoutimi\& Saguenay. (? | 2920 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rang Portage | Maskinonge........... (2) | 500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rang. St. Achille |  | 2554 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rankin. | Renfrew, N.R. . . . . . . O Perth, S R..... . . . 0 | 6500 4950 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rapide de Femme. | Victoria........... N. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rapiel River.. | ThunderBay\&R.River O | 1170 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rathburn | Ontario, N.R. . . . . . . O | 8150 | 3009 |  |  |
| Ratter's Corner. | King's \& Albert.....N. B | 325 | 2500 |  |  |
| Raven | Strathcona. . . . . . . Alta | 2839 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ravenna. | Grey, E.R .......... 0 | 20446 | 8200 |  | 500 |
| Ravenscliffe | Muskoka . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 2888 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rarenshoe. | York, N.R........... 0 | 15704 | 9000 | 300 | 500 |
| Ravenswood | Lambton, E.R........ O | 8921 | 5ft 00 |  | 500 |
| Ravenswort | Parry Sound........... 0 | 18!9 65 | 8500 |  | 750 |
| Ravignan | Dorchester............ ? | 638 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rawcliffe | Argenteuil ..... ...... ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 4325 | 2510 |  |  |
| Rawdon. | Hants............. ${ }^{\text {N. }}$ S | 13509 | 5900 |  | 504 |
| d Rawdonvill- | Calgary . . . . . . . . . Alta | 1516 | 1041 |  |  |
| Rawdon Gold Vines | Hants.. .............N.S | 6619 | 36 (0) |  |  |
| Ray.. | Edmonton. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . . . . Alta | 2420 | 25 (0) |  |  |
| Raycroft. | Lanark, N.R.. ........ 0 | 100 | 25 (0) |  |  |
| Raymond | Muskoka............. U | 4173 | 3200 |  |  |
| Rayside | Oxford, N.R........... 0 | 6874 16229 | 27 80 80 00 |  |  |
| Read.... | Westmoreland ......N.B | 1626 | 2500 |  | 500 |
| Read | Hastings, E.R........ O | 18089 | 74010 |  | 500 |
| Reading | Dufferin ............. 0 | 2420 | 2500 |  |  |
| Read Island | Comox-Atlin ..... . . B.C | 6746 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rear Buisclale | North Cape Breton and Victoria. . . . . . . . . N. . | 917 | 2500 |  |  |
| a Rear Judique Chaprl. | Inverness. $\quad .0 . .$. N.S | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rear of Baddeck Bay... | North Cape Breton and Victoria............N.S | 2298 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rear of Ball's Creek | South Cape Breton.. N.S | 600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rear of Beaver Cove. | North Cape Breton and Victoria. ...........N.S | 600 | 25 00 |  |  |
| Rear of Black Rivet | Richmond. . . . . . . . . N.S | 800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rear of East Pay... | South Cape Breton. . N.S | 400 | 2500 |  |  |

d Opened 1-2.06.
c Late Taylorville.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary <br> rbased on revenuc of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Rear of Little Judique | Inverness. . . . . . . . . . . . S | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Reay................ | Muskoka. . . . . . . . . . O | 4481 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rebecca | Middlesex, E. R . . . . . O | 3714 | 2500 |  |  |
| Red Bank | Northumberland .. ...N.B | 13300 | 6200 | 500 | 500 |
| Red Bay. Red Deer Hill | Bruce, N. R............. O | 2884 2200 | 2500 2500 |  |  |
| Red Head. . . | St. John . . . . . . . . . . N. B | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Red House | King's...... .... P.E.I | 2000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Redgrave | Huron, E. R . . . . . . . . . . O | 4145 | 3000 |  |  |
| Redickville. | Dufferin .... ........ 0 | 7522 | 3200 |  |  |
| Red Jacket | Assa. East . . . . . . Assa | 11465 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| Red Island. | Richınond......... . .N.S | 1025 | 2500 |  |  |
| Red Lodre. | Calgary .. . . . . . . . Alta | 5800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Redmondville | Northumberland. ....N.B | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Red Mountain | Compton . . . . . . . . . . Q | 2400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Redpath. | Assa. East......... . Sask | 2458 | 2500 |  |  |
| Red Pine | Gloucester ...... . . N . B | 2300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Red Point | King's . . . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 8942 | 4200 |  |  |
| Red Rapids Bridge. | Victoria ............... ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 14785 | 5000 | 600 | 500 |
| Red Rock | Victoria \& Haliburton.. O | 2800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Red Wing | Grey, E.R............ 0 | 17005 | 6400 |  | 500 |
| Red Wood | Muskoka......... . . . . 0 | 10526 | $4{ }^{62} 00$ |  |  |
| Reedsdale | Megantic . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 4373 | 2500 |  |  |
| ${ }^{6}$ Reed's Mines | Megantic .... .......Q | 300 | 1666 |  |  |
| Reed's Point | King's \& Albert. . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 1250 | 2500 |  |  |
| Reedsville. | Compton .............Q | 4375 | 3000 |  |  |
| Rees | Sunbury \& Queen's. .N.B | 1275 | 2500 |  |  |
| Reeve Craig | Carleton.............. O | 5485 | 2750 |  |  |
| $\dagger$ Reid Hill. | Alta.... .......... Alta | 600 |  |  |  |
| Reid's Mills | Dundas. .............. 0 | 8425 | 4800 | 300 | 500 |
| Reid's Station | Portneuf. . . . . . . . . . . . Q $_{\text {. }}^{\text {Q }}$ | 12019 1400 | 250 2500 | ........ |  |
| Reihn.. | Mackenzie.... ..... Sask | 500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Reinland. | Lisgar................. M | 7149 | 3600 |  |  |
| Reiswig. | Yale \& Cariboo. . . . . B. C | 2620 | 2500 |  |  |
| Relessey | Dufferin. . ........... 0 | 2475 | 2500 |  |  |
| Renand's Mills | Kent...... . . . . . . . . . B | 1875 | 2500 |  |  |
| Renforth. | Wentworth . . . . . . . . . 0 | 2462 | 2750 |  |  |
| Renfrew. | Hants. ............ ${ }^{\text {N }}$.s | 4957 | 3000 |  |  |
| Rennie. | Selkirk. . . . . . . . . . . . . . M | 7335 | 2500 |  |  |
| Renton | Norfolk. . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 10600 | 5000 |  |  |
| Repentigny | L'Assomption. ........ Q | 5590 | 2500 |  |  |
| Restigouche | Bonaventure .... ..... | 13000 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| Restoule. | Parry Sound ..... . . 0 | 18907 | 6600 |  | 500 |
| Retreat Cove | Nanaimo.......... . B.C | 3218 | 2500 |  |  |
| Reynard's Bridge | Yarmouth..........N.S | 1600 | 2500 |  |  |
| a Reynolds. | Halifax ... .....N.S | 2800 | 1250 |  |  |
| Reynolds.. | Northumberland. ...N.B | 1875 | 2500 |  |  |
| Reynoldscroft. | Shelburne \& Queen's.N.S | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Reynoldston. | Frontenac ....... ..... 0 | 2970 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rhode's Corner. | Lunenburg .... ..... N.S | 2100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Riceburg. | Missisquoi. . . . . . . . . . Q | 4500 | c 4000 |  |  |
| Richard. | Sask. . . . . . . . . . . . . Sask | 8109 | 3400 |  |  |
| Ricerille | Carleton...... . .. N. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 2898 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Richardson. . . . . - . . . | Charlotte . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }_{\text {B }}$ | 8860 | 3000 |  |  |
| Richardville (late St. Paul) | Kent.... .........N.B | $1225^{\circ}$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Richer . . . . . . . . .......... | Provencher .......... M | 1621 | 2500 |  |  |

a Opened 1-1-06. $\quad$ Closed 1-3-06. $c$ Including $\$ 12$ night allowance.
$\dagger$ Opened 15-6-06. $24-$ D8

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Nanie of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (hased on revinue of previous ycar). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Richfield .......... | Digby ............... .N.S | 1825 | 2500 |  |  |
| Richibucto Village. | Kent............... . . . ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 7914 | 4600 |  | 500 |
| Richland. . | Selkirk . . . . . . . . . . . . M | 4282 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Richview. | York, C.R............. O | 3395 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rideau Ferry | Lanark, S.R . . . . . . . . O | 14100 | 4600 |  | 500 |
| Rideau View | Russell..... . . . . . . . . 0 | 3400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ridgeford. | Humboldt. . . . . . . . . Sask | 13072 | 2500 | 125 |  |
| Ridgmount | Welland. . . . . . . . . . . O | 3297 | 2900 |  |  |
| Ridge Road | Sunbury \& Queen's. . N.B | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ridgeville . | Provencher. ......... M | 25388 | 9400 |  | 1000 |
| Ridgeway | Macdonald . . . . . . . . . . M | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Riding Mountain | Dauphin.... . . . . . . . M | 13248 | 4600 | 400 | 500 |
| Ridley............ | Kent, W.R.......... 0 | 25.18 | 2500 |  |  |
| Riga | Assa. East........ . Sask | 5650 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rimbey. | Strathcona. ... . . . . Alta | 17944 | 6000 | 138 | 500 |
| Rimington | Hastings, E.R......... 0 | 7000 | 3200 |  |  |
| Ringword. | York, N.R. . . . . . . . . . O | 20256 | 7500 |  | 500 |
| Riordan | Gloucester . . . . . . . . N. B | 2373 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ripples | Sunbury \& Queen's. .N. B | 3486 | 2500 |  |  |
| a Ritchan | Prescott. . . . . . . . . . 0 | 6521 | 2196 |  |  |
| Ritchot. | Provencher. . . . . . . . . . M | 500 | c 6090 |  |  |
| Rivard's Co | Compton... . . . . . . . . . . Q | 500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Riverbank | Wellington, N.R . . . . O | 3759 | 2500 |  |  |
| Riverbank | Carleton............ $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{B}$ | 1700 | 2600 | 300 |  |
| Riverbend. | Welland.............. 0 | 3630 | 2500 | 3 |  |
| Riverdale. |  | 2300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Riverdale | Queen's............ P.E. 1 | 1250 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rivière Blanche, Portneuf. | Portneuf. . . . . . . . . . Q $_{\text {Q }}$ | 2757 | 2500 |  |  |
| Riviere de Chute | Carleton . . . . . . . . . N N. B | 12850 | 6400 | 100 | 500 |
| River Dennis Centre | Inverness . . . . . . . . . . N. S | 4803 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| River Dennis Road. | Inverness . . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 2300 | 2500 |  |  |
| River Dennis Station | \|nverness ... . . . . . . . . N. S | | 17058 | 6400 | 3300 | 500 |
| River Desert. | Wright ............ ${ }^{\text {O}}$ | 1,039 30 | 40400 |  | 4000 |
| Riverfield. | Châteauguay. .......... Q | -125 87 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| River Gilbert. | Beauce . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\mathrm{Q}^{\text {a }}$ | 6198 | 2500 | 1100 |  |
| River Gilbert Gold Mines | Beauce................ ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 2918 | 2500 | 125 |  |
| River Glade . | Westmoreland...... N. $\mathbf{B}$ | 14000 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| River Hebert. | Cumberland.........N.S | 11826 | 6000 | 1500 | 500 |
| River Hebert Bend | Cumberland.........N.S | 13000 | 4400 |  | 2,50 |
| River John Road | Colchester.... . . . . . N.S | 2730 | 2500 |  |  |
| River Joseph | Wright............ . Q | 5226 | 2500 |  |  |
| River Philip. | Cumberland. ........N.s | 12340 | 7500 | 4000 | 500 |
| River Phillip Centre | Cumberland. . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | 4300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Riversdale. | Colchester.......... N.S | 9225 | 3200 | 700 |  |
| Riversdale | Assa. East . . . . . . . Sask | 52.42 | 2500 |  |  |
| Riverside. | Inverness. . . . . . . . . N.S | $3{ }^{\circ} 0$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Riverside Corner | Hants...............N.S | 5300 | 2850 |  |  |
| Rivers Inlet | Comox-Atlin........B.C | 20284 | 5500 |  | 500 |
| Riverstown | Wellington, N.R . ....O | 6070 | 3400 |  |  |
| Riverton.... | King's.. . . . . . . . . .P.E.I | 1275 | 2500 |  |  |
| River Valley | Nipissing ....... . . . . . 0 | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Riverview | Duffer in ..... . .... 0 | 15201 | 7200 |  | 500 |
| Riverview | Cumberland. ...... . N.S | 1600 | 2500 |  |  |
| 3 River View. | Humboldt.......... . Sask | 4600 | 625 |  |  |
| Rivière à Claude | Gaspé. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3114 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rivière à ra Martre | Gaspé. . . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 3220 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rivière à l'Ours. | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay. $Q$ | 4741 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rivière au Dorė. | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 5632 | 2500 |  |  |

$a$ Opened 15-8-05. $\quad b$ Opened 1-4-06. $\quad c$ Including $\$ 35 .!0$ arrears salary.

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ |
| Rivière au Rat | Champlain . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 9995 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| Rivière aux Chiens | Mnntmorency. ........ ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 3500 | a 3125 |  |  |
| Rivière aux Pins | Quebec................ ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 30 94 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rivière des Caches | Northumberland ....N.B | 6698 | 3600 | 300 |  |
| Rivière des Fèves.. | Chateauguay . . . . . . . . . Q | 3262 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rivière des Plantes. | Beauce. . . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rivière des Prairies. | Laval ................. Q | 5150 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rivière du Loup, wharf | Témiscouata . . . . . . . Q | 20500 | 6600 |  | 500 |
| Rivière du Moulin ..... | Chicoutimi\& Saguenay.Q | 16600 | b 14700 | 1000 | 1250 |
| Rivière Famine | Beauce................ Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 3200 | 3600 |  |  |
| Rivière Gagnon | Terrebonne . . . . . . . . . . Q | 2025 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rivière Gentilly | Nicolet . . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 10974 | c 5900 |  |  |
| Rivière Jaune... | Quebec. . . . . . . . . . . . . 8 | 2745 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rivière la Fleur | Montmorency .........Q | 1550 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rivière la Madeleine | Caspé. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 2575 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rivière Mailloux | Charlevoix . . . . . . . . . . Q | 14000 | 5600 |  | 500 |
| Rivière Mattawin | Champlain............ Q $^{\text {a }}$ |  | 1250 |  |  |
| Rivière Mékinac . | Champlain...........Q | 3170 | 2500 | 400 |  |
|  | Drummond \& ArthabkaQ Kamouraska ...... . | 8444 1500 | 3600 208 |  |  |
| Rivière Qui-Barre..... | Edmonton......... Alta | 18689 | 6400 | * 80 | 500 |
| Rivière St. Jean. | Chicoutimı \& Saguenay Q | 3970 | 2800 |  |  |
| Rivière Ste. Margueri | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay ? | 2807 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rivière Sauvage | Drummond \&Arthab'kaQ | 2650 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rivington..... | Argenteuil. . . . . . . . - Q | 8243 | 4000 |  |  |
| Rivulet | Inverness. . . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Roach Va | Guysborough ........N.S | 1050 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Robb | Grey, S.R............. U | 2807 | 2500 |  |  |
| Robert's Creek | Comox-Atlin. . . . . . . B.C | 1384 | 2500 |  |  |
| Roberts. | Qu'Appelle. . . . . . . . Sask | 625 | 2500 |  |  |
| Roberts Island | Yarmouth .........N.S. | 2100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Robertson | King's \& Albert.... N. B | 2298 | 2500 |  |  |
| Robertson's Point | Sunbury \& Queen's. N. B | 650 | 2500 |  |  |
| Robertville. | Gloucester...........N. B | 7200 | 2800 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {+ }}+$ Roberval Hotel | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay.Q | 5500 | 4500 |  | 500 |
| Roberval West | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay.Q | 2787 | 25, 00 |  |  |
| Robichaud. | Westmoreland. .....N. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 5696 | 3850 | 1200 |  |
| Robins.. | Richmond. . . . . . . . . N.S | 1430 | 2500 |  |  |
| Robinson's Corners | Lunenburg ... . . . . . N.S | 6400 | 3400 |  |  |
| Robinsonvil | Restigouche. . . . . . . . N. B | 4440 | 2500 |  |  |
| Robitaille | Bonaventure........... Q | 14365 | 10500 |  | 1000 |
| Roblin | Lennox \& Addington. . 0 | 16550 | 6400 | 700 | 500 |
| Rub Roy. | Grey, E.R........... . 0 | 4645 | 3000 |  |  |
| Robson. | Drummond \& Artha'ka.Q | 16.7 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rochefort. | Renfrew, S. R......... 0 | 5005 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Rochelle | Shefford . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 5625 | 2750 |  |  |
| Roche Percée. | Assa. East. . . . . . . .Sask | 27694 | +4250 | 7200 |  |
| Rocher de la Chapelle. | Montmagny . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | $12 \div 5$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Rock Barra | King's...... . . . . P.E.I | 1720 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rock Creek | Yale and Cariboo.... B.C | 14825 | ${ }^{60} 00$ | 1000 | 250 |
| Rockeroft | Peterborough, E. R.....O | 2906 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rockdale. | Richmond .........N.S. | 9232 | 3800 |  |  |
| Rockdale. | Peterborough, E.R ... . O | 3200 | 4000 |  |  |
| Rockfield | Brock ville ......... . . . . 0 | 7465 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rock ford | Norfolk..... . ....... 0 | 9115 | 3900 |  |  |
| $d$ Rockford. | Yale \& Cariboo . . . . B.C | 3796 | 2156 |  |  |

$a$ Including $\$ 6.25$ arrears salary. $b$ Including $\$ 24$ night allowance. $c$ Including $\$ 15$ night allowance. *Including 50c. arrears forward allowance. $\dagger$ Including $\$ 12.50$ night allowance. dClosed 11-5.06. 8 Opened 1-6-06. $\ddagger$ Summer office.

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24-\mathrm{D} 8 \frac{1}{2}
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## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | S cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Rock Forest | Sherbrooke . . . . . . . . . Q | 7467 | 2300 | 700 |  |
| Rock Hill. | Parry Sound........... ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 1875 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rockingham | Yarmouth......... . . . S | 4454 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rockingham Station | Halifax.............N.S | 12061 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| Rockland. | Shelburne \& Queen's.N.S | 3045 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rockliffe. | Nipissing... ........ 0 | 27813 | 11000 |  | 10000 |
| Rocklin | Pictou.... . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 2548 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rockly . | Cumberland...........N.S | 2492 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rocklyn. | Grey, E.R............ 0 | 25423 | 9600 | 500 | 750 |
| Rockport | Westmoreland. . . . . . N. B | 5164 |  |  |  |
| Rockside | Peel .......... . . . . . . 0 | 3111 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rock Springs | Brockville ............ O | 11000 | 5000 |  |  |
| Rockville.... | King's \& Albert......N.B | 1600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rockville | Yarmouth.......... .N.S | 3975 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rockville | Algoma | 5800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rockway Valley | Labelle . . . . . . . . . . . . . $Q$ | 5425 | 2800 |  |  |
| Rockwell Settlement | Cumberland .... .....N.S | 15262 | 4200 | 300 |  |
| Rocky Bay | Richmond .... . . . . . N. . | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| $\dagger$ Rocky Coulte. | Alta . . . . . . . . . . . . Alta | 5.00 |  |  |  |
| Rocky Mountain | Pictou..................S | 3700 | * 3100 |  |  |
| Rocky Point..... | Queen's ......... P.E.I | 1260 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rocky Point. | Nanaimo ... .. . ..B.C | 17700 | 3600 |  |  |
| Rocky Ridge | 1nverness .... ... .N.S |  | 2500 |  |  |
| Rocky Saugeen. | Grey, S.R............... O | 6540 | 3000 |  |  |
| a Rocky View. . | Calgary.. ....... Alta | 4005 | 1250 |  |  |
| Roden. | Brandon. ............... M | 3217 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rodney | Cumberland . . . . . . . . N . . | 2592 | 2500 |  |  |
| Roebuck | Grenville................ . 0 <br> Sask | 18401 1400 | 6600 |  | 500 |
| Roecliff. <br> Roger's Hill Centr | Sask .... .............Sask | 1400 5358 | 25 30 0 |  |  |
| Roger's Hill Centr <br> Rohallion | Pictou............. ${ }^{\text {Victoria }}$ | 5358 18 18 | 30 2500 2500 |  |  |
| Rokeby. | Lambton, E.R.... .... 0 | 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rokeby Station | Assa. Fast. . . . . . . . Sask | 20432 | 5800 | $3 \dddot{00}$ |  |
| Rolling Dam | Charlotte............N.B | 9761 | 3500 |  |  |
| Rolling Dam Station | Charlotte. . . . . . . . . . N. B | 12518 | 6200 | 1200 | 500 |
| Rolling River. | Marquette . . . . . . . . . . M | 700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rollo Bay West | King's . . . . . . . . . . P. P. E.I | 2400 | 2500 |  | . .... |
| Rollo Bay Centr | King's, . . . . . . . . . . .P.E. E. I | 3341 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rollo Bay East. | King's. .... .. .P.E.I | 1670 | 2500 |  |  |
| Roman Valley. | Guysborough. ........ N.S | 1475 | 2500 |  | .... |
| Romford Romily. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Qu'Appelle....... Sask } \\ & \text { Simcoe, S.R. . . . . . . } \end{aligned}$ | 3990 2000 | 2500 2500 | . |  |
| Romney. | Kent, W.R. . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 6694 | 20 40 0 |  |  |
| Rondeau | Kent, W.R. . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 10100 | 150 30 |  |  |
| Ronson . | Norfolk............... O | 3382 | 2800 |  |  |
| Roome | Middlesex, W.R. ..... O | 2488 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rosaireville | Northumberland. .... N. B | 1825 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rosalind | Strathcona.......... Alta | 4689 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rosama | Oxford, S.R.......... 0 | 24.90 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rose. | Cumberland. ........N.S | 3210 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rosebank. | Prince. . . . . . . . . . . P. E.I | 1100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rosebank. | Gloucester . . . . . . . . . $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{B}$ | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Roseberry | Souris . . . . . . . . . . . . 11 | 1242 | 2500 |  |  |
| Roseberry | Queen's . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 8 co | 2500 |  |  |
| $d$ Roseberry | Kootenay ............ B. B. | 6260 | 1600 |  |  |
| Rose Bridge | Gaspé . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 2100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rosebud Creek. | Calgary . . . . . . . . . . Alta | 5464 | 3200 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { d Closed 15-9-05. } \\ & + \text { Opened 15.6-06. } \end{aligned}$ | d 1-1-06. $a$ Opened 1-1- |  | uding \$6 | ight allow |  |

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

APPENDIX D-Continued.
Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous gear). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Roseburn. | Inverness. . . . . . . . . $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ | 800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rose Corner | Prescott. . . . . . . . . . O | 4994 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rosedale. | Inverness. . ............ S | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rosedale | Victoria \& Haliburton. O | 2325 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rosedale | New Westminster. . . B.C | 7750 | 3600 |  |  |
| Rosedale | Carleton. . . . . . . . . . . . B | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rosedene | Linc sln....... . . . . . . O | 2000 | 2590 |  |  |
| Rosehall. | Prince Edward........ O | 19700 | 3400 |  |  |
| a Kosehaven | Dundas............... . 0 | 3600 | 1358 |  |  |
| Rose Plain. | Assa. Fast... : . . . Sask | $27 \% 0$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Rosehill | Portage la Prairie..... M | 1750 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rose Hill. | Prince . . . . . . . .P.E.I | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rose Island | Hastings, W.R....... 0 | 1871 | 2500 |  |  |
| Roseisle. | Macdonald. . . . . . . . . M | 18436 | 6000 | 300 | 500 |
| Roseland | Brandon .............. M | 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rosemere. | Terrebonne ........... Q | 5000 | 2750 | 300 |  |
| Rosemount. | Qu'Appelle . .....Sask | 4556 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rosenburg | Missisquoi ............ Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 6007 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rosenthal | Renfrew, S.R......... 0 | 2794 | 2500 |  |  |
| $b$ Rusenthal. | Edmonton......... Alta | 800 | 833 |  |  |
| Rosenort. | Provencher ... ... .... M | 7877 | 4100 |  | 250 |
| Rose Puint | Parry Sound . . . . . . . . 0 | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rosetta. | Lanark, N.R.......... 0 | 4782 | 2500 | 175 |  |
| Rose Vale | King's \& Albert. . . . N. B | 2494 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rose Valley | Queen's..... . ....P.E.I | 3000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Roseriew . | Assa. East........ . .Sask | 12530 | 3800 |  |  |
| Roseville | Waterloo, S.R........ O | 12999 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| Roseville | Prince. . . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 3746 | 2500 |  |  |
| Roseway. | Shelburne \& Queen's. N.S | 6245 | 2650 |  |  |
| Rosewood | Provencher . . . . . . . . . M | 8671 | 3000 |  |  |
| Ruskeen | Dauphin............... M | 1610 | 2500 |  |  |
| Roslin. | Hastings, W R....... O | 16360 | 8000 | 300 | 500 |
| Roslin | Cumberland .......N.S | 2498 | 2500 | . . .. |  |
| Ross.. | Renfrew, N.R . . . . . . O | 1419 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ross Corner | Prince..............P.E.I | 6792 | 4400 |  |  |
| Ross Creek. | Edmonton......... . Alta | 4125 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rosseau Fall | Muskoka.............. 0 | 3020 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rossendale. | Cumberland. . . . . . . N.S | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rossendale | Portage la Prairie..... M | 8218 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rossetti | Assa. East..... . . . . Sask | 3242 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ross Ferry | North Cape Breton and <br> Victoria.......... N.S | 5040 | 2500 | c 650 |  |
| Rossfield. | Pictou............. . . . ${ }^{\text {N }}$ S | 1873 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ross Mills | Lévis ................ Q | 2620 | 2500 |  |  |
| Russmore | Prince Edward | 10200 | 5500 |  | 500 |
| Ross Mount. | Northumberland, W.R... 0 | 8921 | 4800 |  | 250 |
| Rossville | York.................N.B | 1875 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rossway | Digby ................N. S S | 7670 | 4600 |  | 500 |
| Rostock. | Perth, N.R........... 9 | 12800 | 6200 |  | 500 |
| Rothbury. | Assa. East.........Sask | 800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rouge Hill | Ontario, S.R........... 0 | 2840 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rouge Valley | Argenteuil ............. $Q$ | 1900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Round Bay. | Shelburne \& Queen's.N.S | 4323 | 2500 |  |  |
| Round Hill. | King's \& Albert. ....N.B | 15596 | 6800 | 2200 | 500 |
| Round Hill. | Strathcona.......... Alta | 10182 | 3800 |  |  |
| Round Island | South Cape Breton. . N.S | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Round Jake | Peterborough, E.R....O | 600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Round Plains. | Norfolk . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 3000 | 3050 |  |  |

a Opened 1-12-05. $b$ Opened 1-3-06. $\quad c$ Incl-xding $\$ 2$ special forward allowance.

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary rbased on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Round Up | Alta. . . . . . . . . . . . Alta | 4554 | 2500 |  |  |
| Roundwood | Algonia, W .R. ........ 0 | 2600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rousseau's Mills | Portneuf........ .... Q | 1100 | 2950 |  |  |
| Routhier. | Prescott .............. O | 7121 | 3400 | 300 |  |
| Routledge | Brandon. . . . . . . . . . . . . M | 10339 | 4900 |  | 250 |
| Rowan Mills | Norfolk. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 6492 | 5600 |  | 500 |
| Rowanton | Pontiac. .............. ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 12100 | 9400 | 1600 | 750 |
| Rowena. | Dundas. . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 9655 | 3600 |  |  |
| Rowena. | Victoria . . . . . . . . . . N. B | 3500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rowland | Hastings, E.R......... O | 4900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rowley's | St. John .... ..... N. B | 200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Roxburgh | King's \& Albert .. . . .N. B | 3270 | 2500 |  |  |
| Roxbury. | Annapolis. . . . - . . . . N.S | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Roxbury | Prince............ P.E.I | 2800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Roxham. | St. John \& Iberville... . Q | 2000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Roxton East | Shefford . . . . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 7412 | 3600 |  |  |
| ¢ Roxville. | Digby .............. N.S | 1210 | 1667 |  |  |
| Roy | Comox-Atlin.........B.C | 3215 | 2500 |  |  |
| Royal. | Provencher. . . . . . . . . . M | 1600 | 2500 |  |  |
| cRoyal Muskoka | Muskoka . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 31800 | 11500 |  | 1000 |
| Royal Oak | Bruce, S.R............. O | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Royal Oak | Nanaioıo. . . . . . . . . . B.C | 3191 | 2500 |  |  |
| Royal Road. | York . . . . . . . . . . . . . N.B | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Royal Road, West | York. . . . . . . . . . . . . . N. B | 300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Royalton. ... | Carleton. . . . . . . . . . . N. B | 3183 | 2500 |  |  |
| Royston. | Parry Sound .......... 0 | $46 \quad 00$ | 3000 | 1000 |  |
| Ruby. | Renfrew, N.R......... 0 | 4034 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ruby Creek | New Westminster.. B.C | 10085 | 4600 |  | 500 |
| d Ruddell | Saskatchewan...... Sask | 10468 | 1141 | 197 |  |
| Rudy. | Humboldt.......... . Sask | 17524 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rugby | Simeoe, E. R. . . . . . . . . 0 | 17058 | 7400 |  | 506 |
| Ruisseau à l'Eau Chaude | Dorchester. . . . . . . . . . . Q | 4583 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ruisseau à Sem. | Rimouski.............. Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 3350 | **37 00 |  |  |
| Ruisseau Castor. | Gaspé. ................ Q | 700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ruisseau Le-Blanc | Bonaventure.... ......Q | 15192 | 5400 |  | 500 |
| Ruisseau St-Georges. | Montcalm. . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 3500 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Runnymede | Bonaventure . . . . . . . Q | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rupert... | Wright . . . . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 16426 | 6600 |  | 500 |
| Rusagomis. | Sunbury \& Queen's. .N.B | 3200 | 2650 | 300 |  |
| Rusagornis Station. | Sunbury \& Queen's.N.B | 12550 | 5000 | .... .... | 500 |
| Rush Lake.. | Assa. West ....... Sask | 10218 | 8250 |  | 750 |
| Rush Point. |  | 2418 900 | 2500 2500 |  |  |
| Ruskview | Dufferin. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 4500 | 2500 | 600 |  |
| Russeldale | Perth, S.R. . . . . . . . . . 0 | 15498 | 6600 |  | 500 |
| Russeltow | Chateauguay.......... Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 8271 | 3800 |  |  |
| Rustico | Queen's. . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 6900 | 2800 |  |  |
| Rusticoville | Queen's....... . . . .P.E.I | 8348 | 3600 |  |  |
| Rutherford | Portage la Prairie.. . . . M | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ruther Glen | Carleton . . . . . . . . . . N. B | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Rutledge. | Pontiac. . . . . . . . . . $\dot{\text { B }}$ Q | 4269 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ryan... | Kootenay ........ B.C | 14495 | 9200 |  | 1000 |
| a Kyanville | Wright................. Q | 1322 | 2139 |  |  |
| *Ryckman's Corners | Wentworth. .... ...... 0 | 6610 | 2550 |  |  |
| Rydal Bank | Algoma, W .R. . . . . . . . O | 25689 | 12000 |  | 1000 |
| Rye..... | Parry Sound......... ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 2673 | 2500 2500 |  |  |
| Rylstone. | Northumberland, E.R.O | 3387 | 2500 |  |  |

$a$ Opened 24-8-05. $\quad b$ Opened 1-11-05. $\quad$ - Summer office.
$d$ Opened 15-1-06. * Closed 2-4-06.
** Including $\$ 12$ night allowance.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24
APPENDIX D-Continued.
Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Filectoral District. | Revenue. | Salary <br> (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allow. ance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts: | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| ST. ABDON |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ste. Adélaide de | Gorchester... . . . . . . . . . . Q | 21624 | a123 00 |  | 1000 |
| St. Adélard. | Dauphin.... ......... M | 2862 | 2500 | 366 |  |
| St. Adolphe | Provencher . . . . . . . . M | 2410 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Adolphe de Dudswell | Richmond \& Wolfe ... Q | 18800 | 8000 |  | 750 |
| St. Adolphe de Howard. | Argenteuil........... | 11330 | 4000 |  |  |
| St. Adrien. | Richmond \& Wolfe.... Q | 10630 | 5400 |  | 500 |
| St. Agapit Station | Lotbinière c ... Q | 16152 | 7600 | 600 | 500 |
| Ste. Agatha.. | Waterloo, S.R........ 0 | 12425 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| Ste. Agathe | Provencher. .......... M | 19430 | 10800 |  | 1000 |
| Ste. Agathe, East | Lotbinière ........... Q | 7799 | 3400 |  |  |
| Ste. Agnès de Charlevoix | Charlevoix . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 2900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ste. Agnès de Dundee. | Huntingdon. . . . . . . . . Q | 7300 | 3250 |  |  |
| St. Agricole. | Montcalm. ............ Q | 1100 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Albert.. | Russell. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 7200 | 6600 |  | 500 |
| St. Albert. | Drumm'd \& Arthab'ka. Q | 9425 | 4400 |  | 500 |
| St. Alexandre Station | St. Jean \& Iberville....Q | 7350 | 3600 | 6320 |  |
| St. Alexis. | Bonaventure ......... Q | 1525 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Alexis de Montcalm | Montcalm ............ Q | 21529 | 8200 |  | 500 |
| St. Alexis des Monts | Maskinongé. .......... Q | 36703 | 17200 |  | 1500 |
| St. Almo.. | Victoria............ N . B | 3500 | 2500 | 600 |  |
| St. Alphonse | Joliette ................ Q | 12140 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| St. Alphonse de Caplan. | Bonaventure.. ........ Q | 8664 | 4400 |  |  |
| St. Alphonse de Granby . | Shefford . . . . . . . . . . $\quad$ - ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 10645 | 4000 |  |  |
| St. Amand. | Victoria. . . . . . . . . . N. B | 600 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Ambroise | Macdonald . . . . . . . . . . M | 3050 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ste. Amélie. | Dauphin. . . . . . . . . . . . . M | 12926 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ste. Amédée | Labelle................ . Q $^{\text {Q }}$ | 10502 | 5700 |  | 200 |
| St. Amour. | Prescott . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 15288 | 5500 |  | 500 |
| St. André de Restigou | Bonaventure .... ....Q | ${ }_{63}^{63} 58$ | 4200 |  |  |
| St. André de Shédiac. | Westmoreland......N.B | 2000 | 2500 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {cSta }}$. André Station | Kamouraska . . . . . . . . Q | 2008 | 208 |  |  |
| St. Andrews | Selkirk. .............. . M | 4194 | 2600 |  |  |
| St. Andrews. | King's .............P.E. 1 | 500 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Andrews, West. | Stormont......... . . . . 0 | 19800 | 9000 |  | 1000 |
| Ste. Angele de Rimous | Rimouski . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 25496 | 10800 |  | 1000 |
| St. Anicet........ . | Huntingdon .......... Q | 24765 | 10600 | 800 | 1000 |
| Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Station.. | Kamouraska.......... ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 11565 | 4200 |  |  |
| Ste. Anne de Kent. | Kent........ . . . . . . N. B | 6300 | 3000 |  |  |
| Ste. Anne de Madawaska. | Victoria...............N.B | 15725 | 7000 |  | 500 |
| Ste. Anne de Prescott. | Prescott | 20269 | 8800 |  | 500 |
| Ste. Anne de Sorel | Richelieu . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 4600 | 30 60 |  |  |
| Ste. Anne's. | North Cape Breton Victoria.........N. S | 4898 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ste. Anne's. | Queen's . . . . . . . P. E.I | 2376 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Anselme | Westmoreland ..... .N.B | 1975 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Antoine | Assa. East. . . . . . . . . Dask | 4385 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Anthony | Prince...... ..... P.E.I | 2125 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Antoine de Charlevoix. | Charievoix . . . . . . . . . . Q | 3000 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Antonin. | Témiscouata. ...........Q | 6432 | 3200 |  |  |
| Ste. Apolline de Patto | Montinagny ...........Q | 3630 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Armand, Centre | Missisquoi ............ Q | 3700 22432 | 25 9600 |  |  |
| Ste. Augustine | Huron, W.R........... . 0 | 10310 | 3000 |  | 1000 |
| St. Augustin, Saguenay | Chicoutimi\& Saguenay.Q | 625 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ste. Barbe....... | Huntingdon . . . . . . . . Q | 4427 | 2500 |  |  |
| St Barnabé, Rivière Yamaska. | St. Hyacinthe. . . . . . . . Q | 11230 | 6200 |  | 500 |
| a Including \$20 night allowance. | $b$ Including 25 c. arrears forward. |  | copened 1-6-06. |  |  |

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| St. Barthélemi, Station. | Berthier . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 8025 | 2850 |  |  |
| St. Basile le Grand. | Chambly \& Verchères. .Q | 15805 | 6400 |  | 500 |
| St. Basile, station | Portneuf. . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 19685 | 7000 | 2000 | 500 |
| Ste. Béatrix. . | Joliette............... . . Q | 7700 | 3600 |  |  |
| St. Benjamin | Dorchester. . . . . . . . . . . $Q$ | 5143 | 63100 |  |  |
| St. Benoit de Matapédi | Bonaventure . . . . . . . Q | 1600 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Bernard, South . | St. Jean \& Iberville . Q | 2000 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Bernard.... | Digby............... $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ | 3000 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Blaise | St. Jean \& I berville... Q | 13028 | 4400 |  |  |
| Ste. Blandin | Rinemski... ........... Q | 8020 | 3200 |  |  |
| St. Brieux | Humboldt.......... . Sask | 5200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ste. Brigitte d'Ibervil | St. Jean \& Iberville... . Q | 15815 | 7000 |  | 500 |
| Ste, Brigitte, Station | St. Jean \& Iberville.... Q | 4598 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Bruno. | Chambly \& Verchères..Q | 16243 | 4600 | 1400 | 500 |
| St. Bruno de Kamouras | Kamouraska ..........Q | 15395 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| St. Bruno Station. | Chambly \& Verchères. . Q | 4055 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Calixte de Kilkenny | Montcalm . . . . . . . . . Q | 11690 | 4400 | 300 |  |
| Ste. Camille de Bellechasse | Bellechasse..... . . . . . Q | 7521 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Canut. | Two Mountains....... . Q | 10569 | - 6200 |  | 500 |
| St. Cassien des Caps | Charlevoix . . . . . . . . . . Q | 1232 | e4500 |  |  |
| Ste. Catherine..... | Queen's . . . . . . . . P. P.I | 1894 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ste. Catherine, Baje | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay.Q | 23017 | 10200 |  | 1000 |
| Ste. Catherine, Rivièle | Shelburne \& Queen's.N.S | 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ste. Catherine, Station | Portneuf. . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 11466 | 3900 |  |  |
| Ste. Cécile de Levrard. | Nicolet................ Q $_{\text {Q }}$ | 8096 | 4000 |  |  |
| Ste. Cécile de Mashan | Wright..................Q | 22615 | 9200 |  | 1000 |
| Ste. Cécile de Milton | Shefford . . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 8500 | 4400 |  | 250 |
| Ste, Cécile de Whitton | Compton . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 18060 | *108 00 |  | 1000 |
| Ste. Cécile Station. | Compton...... . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 7830 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Charles | Nipissing............ 0 | 26585 | 9600 |  | 1000 |
| St. Charles | Macdonald .. ........ M | 119970 | 4000 |  |  |
| St. Charles. | King's...... .... P.E. 1 | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Charles de Levrard | Nicolet . . . . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 6286 | 5500 |  | 250 |
| St. Charles de Montcalm | Montcalm.............Q | 1795 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ste. Christine. . | Bagot. . . . . . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {P }}$ | 10075 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| St. Chrysostôme | Prince. . . . . . . . . . . P.E. 1 | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Sta }}$ St. Clair Siding | Essex, S.R. ${ }^{\text {P }}$...... O |  | 910 |  |  |
| St. Claude. | Richmond \& Wolfe... . . Q | 5248 | 3000 |  |  |
| St. Cléophas de Brandon | .Joliette..... .... .... Q | 4670 | 3000 |  |  |
| Ste. Clothilde de Châteaugu | Chàteauguay ........... Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 6489 | 2800 |  |  |
| St. Columba . . . . . . . . . . . | North Cape Breton and Victoria. ....... N. | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Columbin. | Two Mountains ....... Q | 3600 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Côme. | Joliette................ Q | 11785 | 4400 |  | 500 |
| Ste. Croix | York............... ${ }^{\text {N. }}$ B | 6800 | 2600 |  |  |
| Ste. Croix, Cove | Annapolis......... . N.S | 2100 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Cuthbert Station | Berthier . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | ¢i7 50 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Cyprien | Témiscouata W......Q | 4120 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Cyr. | Richmond \& Wolfe.... 8 | 9028 | 4200 | 900 | 250 |
| St. Cyriac. | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay. 2 | 3.525 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Cyrille. |  | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Damase. | St. Hyacinthe......... ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 22470 | 10000 |  | 1000 |
| St. Damase des Aulnaie | L'Islet. . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }_{\text {R }}$ | 7370 | 3400 |  |  |
| St. Damien.......... | Kent.... . . . . . . . . N. $\mathrm{B}^{\text {B }}$ | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Damien de Brandon. St. Daniel...... .... . | Berthier 1 ............. ${ }_{\text {Macdonald }}$ | 143 25 25 | 5600 2500 |  | 500 |
| St. David de Lévis | Lévis................... $Q$ | 15130 | 5200 |  | 500 |
| $a$ Closed 11-11-0.). $\quad b$ Inc \$16 night allowance. | $\$ 6$ night allowance. $\subset$ I | acluding s | 20 night allo | rance. | neluding |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24
APPENDIX D-Continued.
Non-Accousting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.


## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |  | \$ cts. |
| St.,Gérard de Montarville. | Labelle................ . Q | 15839 | 6000 | 1000 | 500 |
| St. Gilbert. | Portneuf.. . .... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 4920 | 3000 |  |  |
| St. Gilbert | Prince. . . . . . . . .P.E.I | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Giles. | Lotbinière . . . . . . . . . . Q | 11724 | 5200 |  |  |
| St. Godfroy. | Bonaventure . . . . . . . . Q $_{\text {Q }}$ | 12710 | c80 00 | 300 | $500$ |
| St. Grégoire........ | Kent............ . .N.B | $\begin{array}{r}625 \\ 20425 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2500 9450 |  | 50 |
| St. Hélène de Chester | Drummond \& Arthaka. Q | 10830 | 4400 |  | 50 |
| St. Helen's. | Huron, W.R......... 0 | 18050 | 8000 |  | 500 |
| St. Hermas Station | Two Mountains. . . . . . . Q | 6400 | 3000 |  |  |
| St. Herménégilde. | Stanstead . . . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 15810 | 5400 | 500 | 500 |
| St. Hilaire. | Victoria. . . . . . . . . . .N. B | 2825 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Hilaire de Dorset | Beauce . . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 998 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Hilaire du Lac St. Jean | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay Q | 7500 | 3600 |  |  |
| St. Hilaire, Village. | Rouville .............. Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 27428 | 10800 |  | 1000 |
| St. Hippolyte de Kilkenny | Terrebonne . . . . . . . . Q | 14380 | 6800 |  | 500 |
| St. Ignace........... . . . . . . | Kent...... . . . . . . . .N.B | 4642 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Ignace de Loyola | Berthier.... . . . . . . . . Q | 3600 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Ignace de Québec | Québec..... . . . . . . . . ${ }_{\text {Q }}$ | 545 | 2500 | a 125 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {+ }}^{\text {St. }}$ St. Iridorée les Bains | Charlevoix .......... ${ }_{\text {G }}$ | 6500 7611 | 4800 |  | 50 |
| St. Isidore de Bellevu | Humboldt.......... . . .ask | 1750 | 2500 |  | 500 |
| St. Isidore de Gaspé. | Gaspé. . . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 625 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Isidore de Pontiac | Pontiac............... Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 2200 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Isidore Junction. | Laprairie \& Napierville.Q | 9617 | 5500 |  | 250 |
| St. Ives. | Middlesex, E.R. ..... ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 2700 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Jacques. | Victoria. . . . . . . . . . . N. B | 12600 | 4400 |  | 500 |
| St. Jacques Nord. | Montcalm. . $\quad . \quad . . . . .$. Q | 4395 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Jacques le Mineur | Laprairie \& Napierville ( | 13811 | 6400 |  | 500 |
| St. James. | Macdonald. . . . . . . . . . M | 7550 | 3800 |  |  |
| St. James Park | City of London.. . . . . . . 0 |  |  |  |  |
| St. Janvier. | Terrebonne . . . . . . . . . Q | 15025 | 7300 |  | 500 |
| St. Jean Baptiste | Kent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . N. $\mathrm{B}^{\text {a }}$ | 11100 | 3400 |  |  |
| St. Jean Paptiste de Rouville. | Rouville . . . . . . . . . . . . $Q$ | 19905 | 86 no |  | 500 |
| St. Jean Chrysostôme, Lévis. | Lévis . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 10850 | 5400 |  | 500 |
| St. Jean de Dieu. | Témiscouata . . . . . . . . Q | 19308 | 9600 |  | 1000 |
| St. Jean de la Croix (sub-office | Maisonneuve. . . . . . . . . ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | $\pm$ | + |  |  |
| St. Jean des Piles. ........... | Champlain............ Q | 10707 | 4600 |  | 500 |
| St. Jean PortJoli Station | L'Islet . . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 3800 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Joachim de Courval.. | Yamaska .............. Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 5791 | 4200 |  |  |
| St. Joachim de Shefford | Shefford . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }_{\text {Q }}$ | 7614 | 4400 |  |  |
| St. Jean, West. | Welland............... 0 | 7462 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Joseph... | Antigonishe. . . . . . . . $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ | 7445 | 2800 |  |  |
| St. Joseph. | Provencher. . . . . . . . . M | 4825 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Joseph de Kent | Kent. . . . . . . . . . . . N. B | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Joseph de Lepage | Rimouski . . . . . . . . . . . . $Q$ | 4596 | 3000 |  |  |
| St. Joseph de Lévis.. | Lévis. ................Q | 14130 | 5200 |  | 500 |
| St. Joseph de Mékinac. | Champlain............ Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 3164 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Joseph de Nicolet | Nicolet . . . . . . . . . . Q | 4110 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Joseph de Sorel | Richelieu . . . . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 22000 | 9200 |  | 1000 |
| St. Joseph du Lac. | Two Mountains....... Q | 10114 | 3600 | 300 |  |
| St. Jovite Station. | Terrebonne........... Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 10907 | 7400 |  | 500 |
| Ste. Julie de Verchères. | Chambly \& Verchères.. Q | 13955 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| Ste. Julien | Humboldt. . . . . . . . Sask | 1600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ste. Julienne Station | Montcalm... . . . . . . . . . Q | 2100 | 3800 |  |  |
| Ste. Julie Station | Mégantic.. . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 21693 | 8400 | 500 | 500 |
| St. Lambert de Lévis. . . . . | Lévis . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 11410 | 7000 | 700 | 501 |

§ For Revenue, \&c., see Apprndix C, London sub-offices, \&c. †For Revenue, \&c, see Appendix C, Montreal sub-otfices, \&c. c Including $\$ 12$ night allowance. $\ddagger$ Summer office. a Including 50c. arreare forward.

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## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (bascd on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| St. Lawrence. | Frontenac. ............ 0 | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Lazare | Marquette. . . . . . . . . . . M $_{\text {M }}$ | 7862 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Lazare de Vaudreuil | Vaudreuil . . . . . . . . . . Q | 12588 | 6400 |  | 500 |
| St. Lazare Station | Vaudreuil. ...... ...... Q | 2810 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Léandre. | Rimouski .............. ${ }_{\text {Mactonald. . . . . . . }}^{\text {M }}$ | 3198 74 73 | 2650 40 00 |  |  |
| St. Leolin | Gloucester. . . . . . . . . . . $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{B}$ | 3845 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Léon Hot Springs.. | Kootenay . . . . . . . . . ' . C | 8353 | 3200 |  |  |
| St. Léonard de Chicoutimi | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay.Q | 1867 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Léonard de Port Maurice | Laval ................Q | 6300 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Léonard Station. | Victoria..... .....N. B | 34195 | 15000 | 400 | 1500 |
| St. Léon le Grand. | Rimouski ............. . Q | 8045 | 3600 |  |  |
| St. Liguori | Montcalm. . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {Q }}$ | 11877 | 4400 |  | 500 |
| St. Louis. | Prince . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 21150 | 6200 | 1100 | 500 |
| St. Louis. | Humboldt.......... . Sask | 6779 | 3000 |  |  |
| St. Louis de Bonsecours | Richelieu . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 7275 | 3600 |  |  |
| St. Louis de Champlain | Champlain. . . . . . . . . Q | 7550 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Louis Station . | Beauharnois. . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 8726 | 4600 |  | 500 |
| St. Luc | Kent.... . . . . . . . N. $\mathrm{B}^{\text {a }}$ | 625 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Luc | St. John's \& Iberville. . Q | 6900 | 3200 |  |  |
| St. Luc de Matan | Rimouski. . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 5301 | 2650 |  |  |
| Ste. Luce. | Rimouski............... Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 6 T 72 | 5000 |  |  |
| Ste. Lucie de Doncaste | Terrebonne . ........Q | 15847 | 7000 | 800 | 500 |
| aSt. Lucien. | Drummond \& Art' ${ }^{\text {baskaQ }}$ | 2816 | 1041 |  |  |
| St. Majorique. | Drummond \& Art'baskaQ | 7000 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Malo.. . . . | Compton . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 21212 | 8400 |  | 500 |
| St. Malo. | Provencher..... . . . . . . M | 14846 | 7000 |  | 500 |
| St. Malo Station | Comptoin ............. $Q$ | 9580 | 4200 |  |  |
| St. Marcel de L'Islet | L'Islet. . . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 1166 | 3600 |  |  |
| St. Marcel de Richelie | Richelieu . . . . . . . . . Q | 9608 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| Ste. Margaret's. | King's . . . . . . . . . . . P. E. I | 3348 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ste. Marguerite Station | Terrebonne .... ..... Q | 3900 | 3600 |  |  |
| Ste. Marie de Blandford | Nicolet. . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 7714 | 4000 |  |  |
| Ste. Marie de Charlevoix. | Charlevoix........... ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 810 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ste. Marie de Ste, Marthe. | Vaudreuil . . . . . . . . . . Q | 7175 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ste. Marie Salomée | Montcalm. . . . . . . . . . . Q | 8400 | 3200 |  |  |
| St. Marks. | Macdonald . . . . . . . . . . . I | 2600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ste. Marthe | Vaudreuil . . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 19300 | 8400 |  | 500 |
| Ste. Mary's | Assa. West . . . . . . . Sask | 1600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ste. Mary's of Ely | Shefford .......... . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2250 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ste. Mary's River | Guysborough. . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {N. }}$ | 2800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ste. Mary's Road. | King's. . . . . . . . . . P. P.I | 1900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ste. Mary's Road East | King's . . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 800 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Mathias. | Rouville...... . . . . . . . Q | 12169 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| St. Mathieu | Rimouski. . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 14603 | 6600 |  | 500 |
| St. Maure | Restigouche...... N. B | 700 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Maurice | Kent. . . . . . . . ...N.B | $\bigcirc 00$ | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Maxime | Beauce............... . . Q | 6641 | 2850 |  |  |
| Ste. Mélani | Joliette . . . . . . . . . . . Q $_{\text {Q }}$ | 9648 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| St Michel | Victoria. . . . . . . . . N. B | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Michel de Napierville. | Laprairie \& Napierville. ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 25888 | 11400 | 1200 | 1000 |
| St. Michel de Rougemont. | Runville. . . . . . . . . . . . $Q$ | 18235 | 5200 |  | 500 |
| St. Michel des Saints. . . | Berthier..... . . . . . . . .Q | 18736 | 6800 |  | 500 |
| St. Michel de Wentworth | Argenteuil ............ Q | 2000 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Michel Station. | Laprairie \& Napierville.Q | 4486 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ste. Modeste | Témiscouata.......... Q | 9013 | 3200 |  |  |
| St. Moïse. | Rimouski....... . . . . . . 8 | 13485 | 5800 |  | 500 |
| Ste. Monique des Deux Mont | Two Mountains...... Q | 15016 | 5500 |  | 500 |

[^10]
## APPENDIX D-Continued.

## Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| St. Nazaire | Bagot. . . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 20300 | 8800 |  | 00 |
| St. Nazaire de Buckland | Dorchester ........... ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 40.91 | *3416 |  |  |
| St. Nérée. | Bellechasse . . . . . . . . . Q | 13126 | 6400 |  | 500 |
| St. Nicolas | Lévis . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .Q | 17463 | 7800 | 1000 | 500 |
| St. Nicolas Eas | Lévis . . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 3170 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Norbert | Kent. . . . . . . . . . . . . . N . B | 5830 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Norbert Stati | Berthier.... ... . .. Q | 2850 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Ola. | Hastings, E.R . ......O | 21431 | 7000 |  | 500 |
| St. Onier.. | Bonaventure........... ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 14738 | 8800 |  | 1000 |
| St. Onésime | Kamouraska..... . . . . Q | 9213 | 3800 101 |  |  |
| St. Onge. | Russell. . . . . . . . . . . . . M $_{\text {S }}$ | 252 53 59 89 | 10400 |  | 1000 |
| St. Ouens. | Selkirk.............. ${ }_{\text {R }}^{\text {M }}$ | 5389 80 00 | 5200 3600 20 |  | 500 |
| St. Patrick. | Simeoe, E. R . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | $\begin{array}{r}925 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{5}{250}$ |  |  |
| St. Patrick | Témiscouata.... ...... Q | 7300 | **64 00 |  |  |
| St. Patrick's Channel | North Cape Breton and Victoria... ... ...N.S | 1200 | $\dagger 2900$ |  |  |
| St. Patrick's Road. | King's............ . P.E.I | 500 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Paul de la Croix | Témiscouata ..... ... Q | 7700 | 3800 |  | 250 |
| St. Paul de Métis. | Edmonton . . . . . . . Alta | 3625 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Paul d'Industrie | Joliette. . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 6750 | 2950 |  |  |
| St. Paul East. | Montmagny..... . ...? | 2183 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Paul's | Pictou . . . . . . . . . . . . N. . | 2800 | 2500 |  |  |
| dSt. Paul's Island | North Cape Breton and Victoria. ........... . .N.S | 400 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Paul's Station. | Perth, S.R........... 0 | 11037 | 3600 | 1600 |  |
| St. Philippe de Chester. | Drummond \& Artha'ka Q | 8339 | 3500 |  |  |
| St. Philippe de Laprairie | Laprairie \& Napierville Q | 32435 | $12(00$ | 1500 | 1000 |
| ${ }_{6} \mathrm{St}$ t. Philomène Station.. | Chateauguay ...........? | 1150 | 1667 |  |  |
| St. Ple | Provencher ......... M | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Pie de | Yanaska ........... ${ }_{\text {Q }}$ | 14249 | 7200 |  | 500 |
| St. Pierre de Charlesbourg | Kent................. . . . . . ${ }_{\text {Q }}$ | 3958 | 2500 |  |  |
| c St. Pierre de Sorel | Richelieu............ . . . | 1500 | 1041 |  |  |
| St. Pierre de Wakefield. | Wright. . ............. . (2) | 5616 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Pierre d'Orléans. | Montmorency . . . . . . . . . | 4787 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Polycarpe, Junction. | Soulanges............. . . | 8150 | 4200 |  |  |
| St. Raphaël.......... | Prince . . . . . . . . . . . P. E. I | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Raphaë! West.. | Glengarry............. 0 | 18297 | 8800 |  | 500 |
| $a \mathrm{St}$. Raymond. | Provencher . . . . . . . . . . M | 2373 | 1875 |  |  |
| St. Rédempteur | Vaudreuil ............ Q | 8795 | 4400 |  |  |
| St. Régis.. | Huntingdon .......... Q $_{\text {Q }}$ | 3121 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Robert. | Richelieu . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 13000 | 6200 |  | 500 |
| St. Roch de Richelieu. | Richelieu . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 | 14786 | 6800 |  | 500 |
| St. Ronain | Compton .. . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 15591 | 610600 |  | 500 |
| Ste. Rosalie | Bagot ............... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 14775 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| Ste. Rose. | Inverness . . . . . . . . . . N. S | 2930 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ste. Rose de Lima | Wright......... . .... $Q$ | 19000 | 9200 | 1800 | 1000 |
| Ste. Rose de Watford. | Dorchester. . . . . . . . . . Q | 9166 | 4400 | 300 |  |
| St. Rosette. | Gloucester . . . . . . . . N. 1 B | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Sabine. | St. Johns \& Iberville . . ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 4500 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Samuel de Horton | Nicolet . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 7532 | 4400 |  |  |
| St. Samuel Station. | Compton. . . . . . . . . . . $Q$ | 4300 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Sébastien | St. Johns \& Iberville . .Q | 37785 | +14400 | 300 | 1500 |
| St. Sébastien Station. | Beauce . . . . . ....... Q | 4400 | 2800 |  |  |
| St. Sévère . . . . . . . . . . . | Three Riv.\& St. Maurice(? | 14119 | 8100 |  | 750 |
| $a$ Opened 1-10-05. $\quad$ b Op <br> allowance. **Including \$2 <br> allowance. $\ddagger$ Including $\$ 1$ | 11-05. $c$ Opened 1-2-06. al salary. †1ncluding s allowance. | dSumme night allo | $r$ office. wance. | Including $b$ Includin | 4.16 night $\$ 20$ night |

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (besed on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| St. Sévérin de Beaurivage | Beauce................ Q | 9140 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| St. Siméon .............. | Charlevoix . . . . . . . . . ${ }_{\text {Q }}$ | 14356 | *66000 |  | 500 |
| St. Simon. | Gloucester.......... ${ }^{\text {N }}$. $\mathrm{B}^{\text {a }}$ | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Sixte. | Labelle............... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 11290 | c57 00 |  | 500 |
| Ste. Sophie de Lacorne Ste. Sophie de Mégantic. | (errebonne . . . . . . . . . . ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {Q }}$ | 98 126 126 | 1800 5500 |  | 产 00 |
| St. Stanislas ........ | Chicoutimi\& Saguenay (\%) | 1525 | 2500 |  | 50 |
| St. Sulpice. | L'Assomption . . . . . . . . | 30.75 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Sylvestre, West | Lotbinière . . . . . . . . . ( | $8!45$ | 5200 | 600 | 500 |
| St. Teresa.. | King's. . . . . . . . . . . P. E. 1 | 74 54 | 3600 |  |  |
| St. Théodore | Montcalin . . . . . . . . . . Q | 2098 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| St. Théodore d'Acron | Bagot ............. Q | 22710 | 11000 |  | 1000 |
| Ste. Theodosie | Chambly \& Verchères. (Q | 11100 | 5400 |  | 5 CO |
| St. Théophile | Beance................ Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 9143 | 3800 |  |  |
| Ste. Thérèse | Russell....... ... . . ${ }^{0}$ | 3772 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Thomas. | Carleton............N. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 800 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Thomas d'Aquin. | Si. Hyacinthe. ........ Q $^{\text {d }}$ | 4100 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| St. Thomas de Joliett | Joliette. . . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 15000 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| St. Thomas de Kent | Kent............. . .N.B | 2800 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Thuribe, | Portneuf $\ldots$........... Q | 11687 | 5800 |  | 500 |
| St. Timothée | Beauharnois. . ........ Q | $26!86$ | 10800 |  | 1000 |
| St. Timothy. | Prince... . . . . . . . P.E.I | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Tite des Caps. | Montmorency . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {Q }}$ | 16989 | +3000 |  | 500 |
| St. Ur bain de Châteauguay | Châteauguay . ........ ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 11684 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| St. Valentin............. . | St. Johns \& Iberville . . ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | 22583 | 8200 | 2000 | 500 |
| St. Valère de Bulstrode | Drummond \& Artha'ka. (\% | 11115 | 5300 |  | 250 |
| St. Valérien | Shefford .............. ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 263 91 | 10000 |  | 750 |
| St. Valérien de Rimouski | Rimouski.. ........... Q | 3685 | 3400 |  |  |
| St. Véronique. | Labelle ..... . ........ Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 64 14 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Victoire. | Richelieu . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 9100 | 4400 |  |  |
| St. Victor Station | Beauce......... . . . . ? | 12209 | c 6600 |  | 500 |
| St. Vital | Provencher . . . . . . . . . M | 4882 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Vital, East | Provencher.... ...... ${ }^{\text {I }}$ | 251 | 2500 |  |  |
| St. Y von.. | Gaspé: . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4740 | 2-00 |  |  |
| St. Yénon. | Berthier .............. Q | 10825 | 3600 |  |  |
| St. Zotique | Soulanges . . . . . . . . . . Q | 116 | 5200 |  | 500 |
| a Sable .... | Middlesex. N.R...... O | 891 | 2135 |  |  |
| Sable River | Shelburne \& Queen's N.S | 22711 | 7200 | 1600 | 500 |
| Sable River, West | Shelburne \& Qucen's. N.S | 9941 | 2800 |  |  |
| Sabrevois........ | St. John's \& Iberville . Q | 16820 | 9000 |  | 1000 |
| Sacré Ceur de Mar | Mégantic. . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 10275 | 4300 |  | 250 |
| Sacred Heart. | Edinonton.......... Alta | 1772 | 2500 |  |  |
| Saddle Lake | Edmonton..........Alta | 10370 | 4000 | 1000 |  |
| Sadowa. | Victoria \& Haliburton..O | 2344 | 2500 |  |  |
| Saharatien | Muskoka............. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1100 | 25. 00 |  |  |
| Sailor's Hop | Kıng's . S $^{\text {P }}$. . . . . P. P. E. I | 1600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Saintfield. | Ontario, S.R.......... O | 14373 | 6600 |  | 500 |
| Saints Anges | Beauce. . . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 7182 | 4000 |  |  |
| Saintsbury | Middlesex, N.R....... 0 | 1525 | 2500 |  |  |
| Salem | Wellington, S.R...... O | 28388 | 10500 |  | 1000 |
| Salem1 | King's \& Albert . . . N , B | 1900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Salem | Cumberland. ....... N.S | 2710 20850 | 2500 10000 | 300 |  |
| Salen Corners | Victoria \& Haliburton.O | 108 36 | 10000 2500 |  | 500 |
| Salem Road. | South Cape Breton..N.S | 2498 | 2500 |  |  |
| Salford | Oxford, S. R . . . . . . . . . 0 | 13610 | 5600 |  | 500 |
| Salina | King's \& Albert. . . . .N.B | 625 | 2500 |  |  |

## APPENDIX D—Continued.

## Non-Accountivg Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | S cts. | \$ cts. |
| Salisbury | Bruce, S.R . . . . . . . O | 2300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Salkeld. | Charlotte.. $\mathrm{O}_{\text {S }}$. . . . . . N. B | 3900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Salmon Bay | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay. ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 1170 | 2500 |  |  |
| Salmon Beach | Gloucester ........ . N.B | 2200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Salmon Creek | Sunbury \& Queen's. .N.B | 3750 | 2500 |  |  |
| Salmondale. | Sunbury \& Queen's. .N.B | 2110 | 2500 |  |  |
| Salmonhurst | Victoria. ...........N.B | 8865 | 3600 | 800 |  |
| Salmon Point | Prince Edward....... 0 | 4488 | 2500 |  |  |
| Salmon River | St. John.. . ${ }^{\text {a }}$......N. B | 4100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Salmon River | South Cape Breton. N.S | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Salmon River Lak | Guysborough....... . N.S | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Saltford | Huron, W.R.......... O | 23895 | 8800 |  | 1000 |
| $b$ Saltaux. | Strathcona. .. . ... Alti | 1208 | 833 |  |  |
| Saltoun. | Qu'Appelle ........ .Sask | 5049 | 9400 |  | 750 |
| Salt Springs | King's \& Albert . . . . N. B | 3100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Salt Springs | Pictou..................... $S$ | 10850 | 5200 | 700 | 500 |
| Salt Springs ....... | Antigonishe. . . . . . . N.S ${ }_{\text {Cumberland. }}$ | 1100 7726 | 2500 3800 | 900 |  |
| Salt Springs Station Sambro .......... | Cumberland. . . . . . . . N.S | $\begin{array}{r}7726 \\ 18958 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 3800 9200 |  | 1000 |
| Samsonville | Richmond .........N.S | 1350 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sanborn. | Richmond \& Wolfe....? | 2317 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sancte Andrea | Assa, East. . . . . . . .Sask | 500 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Sand Bay. | Leeds ................. 0 | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sand Beach | Yarmouth...........N. $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ | 600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sandfield | Algoma, E.R. . . . . . . . . O | 12071 | 3900 |  |  |
| Sandford | Ontario, N.R . ........ O | 14800 | 6600 |  | 500 |
| Sandford | Yarmouth......... . . ${ }^{\text {S }}$ S | 7873 | 3500 |  |  |
| Sand Hill | Compton. . $\ldots$......... . Q | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sandhurst | Lennox \& Addington . 0 | 6750 | 3000 |  |  |
| Sandilands | Provencher...... . . . . M | 5178 | 3800 |  |  |
| Sand Lake | Parry Sound . . . . . . . . . 0 | 4600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sandown. | Prescott . . . . . . . . . . . 0 O | 4718 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sand Point | Guysborough. . . . . . . N.S | 2590 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sand Point Road. | St. John..... . . .N.B |  |  | ..... |  |
| $a$ Sandridge . | Dauphin...... . . . . . . M | 2040 | 1458 |  |  |
| Sandringham | Storinont. . . . . . . . O | 8427 | 3700 |  |  |
| Sand River | Cumberland........ N.S | 14249 | 6900 |  | 500 |
| Sandusk. | Haldimand. . . . . . . . . . O | 7622 | 3000 |  |  |
| Sand wick | Comox-Atlin. . . . . . . B. ${ }^{\text {C }}$ | 17735 | 7200 |  | 500 |
| Sandy Beach Centre. | Gaspé..................Q | 26300 | 13200 |  | 1500 |
| Sandy Bay .... . | Dauphin.. ............ M | 1910 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sandy Point. | Shelburne \& Queen's. N.S | 22300 | 8400 |  | 500 |
| Sangster | Frontenac............. O | 2125 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sapton. | Selkirk - .......... M | 5735 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Saraguayville | Jacques Cartier ....... Q | 1168 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sarepta | Huron, S. R. .......... ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 7550 | 3600 |  |  |
| Sargent | Northumberland....N.B | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sarginson | Hastings, W.R....... O | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Saron ${ }_{\text {Sara }}$ | Strathcona.......... Alta | 4244 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sarsfield | Russell ................ O | 11600 | 8550 | 800 | 750 |
| Sartell | King's \& Albert. . . . N. B | $17 \%$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Sarty's......... ${ }^{\text {Saskatchewan Landing }}$ | Lunenburg. . . . . . .N.S | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Saskatchewan Landing. | Assa. West. . . . . . Sask | 7389 | 3000 |  |  |
| Saturna ${ }_{\text {S }}$ S.......... | Nanaimo...........B. ${ }^{\text {C }}$ | 11535 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| Sauble Falls. | Bruce, N.R............ 0 | 3619 | 3000 |  |  |
| Saulnierville Station. | Digby ................N.S | 5650 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sault à la Puce. | Montmorency..... .... Q | 4500 | 2500 |  |  |

$u$ Opened 1-12-05. $\quad b$ Opened 1-3-06. * For Revenue, \&c., sec Appendix C, under St. John Sub-
Offices, \&c.

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Otfice. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on reverue of previous year). | Forward Allow. ance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Saurin. | Simcoe, N.R......... ${ }^{0}$ | 3190 | 2500 |  |  |
| Savage Harbour | King's.. . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 1125 | 2500 |  |  |
| Savage's Mills . | Shefford. .......... ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 5850 | 2800 |  |  |
| Savanne.. | Thunder Bay \& RainyR.O | 38375 | *20250 |  | 1750 |
| ${ }_{\text {d }}$ Savoie | Megantic.... ....... $\mathrm{C}_{\text {C }}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2269 \\ 294 \\ \hline 88\end{array}$ | 1667 +13382 |  |  |
| Savona. | Yale \& Cariboo.... B.C | 25458 1869 | 1682 +13380 2500 |  | 1000 |
| Savoy | Northumberland. ...N. N. B Gloucester.... | 1869 1760 | 25 2500 250 |  |  |
| Sayers.. | Sask......... ..... Sask | 21610 | 2500 |  |  |
| Scadouc | Westmoreland - . . . . . N. B | 3000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Scandinavia | Marquette. . . . . . . . . . M | 6652 | 2800 | 300 |  |
| b) Scanterbury | Selkirk..... . . . . . . . . . M | 1567 | 2083 |  |  |
| Scarborough Junction. | York, C.R. . . . . . . . . . 0 | 17746 | 8000 |  | 500 |
| Scarsdale | Lunenburg........ ...N.S | 2900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Scatarie Islan | South Cape Breton. N.S | 2043 | 2500 |  |  |
| Schutt. | Renfrew, S. R.......... 0 | 4180 | 2500 |  |  |
| a Schwar | Pontiac. . . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 4792 | 2291 |  |  |
| Schyan | Pontiac. ..............Q | 18916 | 10500 | . | 1000 |
| Science Hill | Perth, S.R............ 0 | 3854 | 2500 |  |  |
| $b$ Scona. | Strathcona . . . . . . . . Alta | 2233 | 2083 |  |  |
| Scotch Bay | Dauphin....... ...... M | 4472 | 2500 | 1200 |  |
| Scotch Block | Halton... . . . . . . . . . . $\mathrm{P}^{0}$ | 4032 | 2500 |  |  |
| Scotch fort. | Queen's. ..........P.E. 1 | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Scotch Hill. | Inverness . . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Scotch Lake | York.................N. B | 1642 | 2500 |  |  |
| Scotch Lake | North Cape Breton and Victoria. .............N. | 2420 | 2500 |  |  |
| Scotch Line. | Lanark, S.R........ O | 7595 | 3200 |  |  |
| Scotch Ridge. | Charlotte . . . . . . . . . N. B | 3025 | 2500 |  |  |
| Scotch Road. | Argenteuil . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 4000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Scotch Settlement | Westmoreland........ N. B | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Scotch Town. | Sunbury \& Queens ${ }^{\text {c...N.B }}$ | 2892 | 2500 |  |  |
| Scotck Weedon | Compton .............. Q | 2675 | 2500 |  |  |
| Scotia... | Parry Sound. . . . . . . . Pis $^{0}$ | 12564 | 4200 |  |  |
| Scotsville. | Pictou. . . . . . . . . . . . . $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ S | 1625 30 | 25 200 | 300 |  |
| Scott Brook |  | 2796 | 2500 |  |  |
| $c$ Scott Mills. | York....... . . . . . . . N B | 4775 | 1985 |  |  |
| Scott's Bay. | King's . . . . . . . . . . . . . N.S | 10200 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| Scott's Bay Road. | King's.... . . . . . . . . . .N.s | 2525 | 2500 |  |  |
| Scottsmore. ... |  | 3700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Scottsville | Middlesex, E.R....... 0 | 3349 | 2500 |  |  |
| Scribner | King's \& Albert . . . N B | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Scudder | Essex, S.I. ... . . . . O | 9354 | 5300 |  | 500 |
| Scugog.. | Ontario, S.R.......... O | 4230 | 2500 |  |  |
| Seebright. | Halifax...... . . . . N. S | 9044 | 3800 |  |  |
| Sea Cow Pond | Prince. . . . . . . . . P.E. 1 | 16.6 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sea Dog Cove. | King's \& Albert......N. 3 | 1200 | 25: 00 |  |  |
| Seafoani. | Yictou...............N.S | 2582 | 2500 |  |  |
| Seaforth. | Halifax..............N.S | 10453 | 4000 |  |  |
| Seagrave. | Ontario, S.R..... ... O | 28534 | 12000 |  | 1000 |
| Sea.Gull. | Algoma, W.R......... O | 2814 | 2500 |  |  |
| Seal Cove. | Charlotte . . . . . . . . . N. B | 22998 | 9500 |  | 1000 |
| Seal Cove. | Gaspé. ................. Q | 6541 | 4400 |  |  |
| Seal Harbou | Guysborough...... N.S | 2870 | 2500 |  |  |
| Seal Island | Shelburne \& Queen's.N.S | 4550 | 2500 |  |  |
| Seamo. | Dauphin.............. M | 6012 | 3600 | 1000 |  |

$a$ Opened 1-8-05. $b$ Opened 1-9-05. $c$ Opened 15-9-05.
allowance. + Including $\$ 17.82$ night allowance.

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. |  | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allow ance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Searletown | Prince.. ..........P.E.I | 7542 | 2950 |  |  |
| Sea Side.. | Reatigouche. . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 1250 | 2500 |  |  |
| Seaview | Richmond ............. ${ }^{\text {R.B }}$ | 960 900 | ${ }_{25}^{25} 00$ |  |  |
| Sea View | Queen's ...........P.E.I | 9567 | 4800 |  | 00 |
| Sebright. | Ontario, N.R.......... O | 18246 | 8000 | 500 | 500 |
| Sechelt | Comox-Atlin. . . . . . B.C | 14586 | 4000 |  |  |
| Seckerton. |  | 38 29 29 94 | 3500 2500 |  |  |
| Second Peninsula | Lunenburg. . . . . . . . . . L. $^{\text {S }}$ | 600 | ${ }_{25}^{25} 00$ |  |  |
| Second Westenck | Westmoreland .... .N.B | 500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sedley. | Qu'Appelle .......Sask: | ${ }^{357} 30$ | 8000 | 300 | 500 |
| Seeburn | Marquette. .......... ${ }^{\text {M }}$ | 1745 2396 | 2500 |  |  |
| Seeley's Cov | Charlotte .........N. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | 2600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sefferensville | Lunenburg..... . ...N.S | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Selby. | Lennox \& Addington. O | ${ }^{207} 97$ | 7800 |  | 500 |
| Selfridge Cor | King's.... ... .... P.S | 6600 |  |  |  |
| Sellarville | Buataventure ........... 1 | ${ }_{30} 90$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Selmah | IIants .............v.S | 12122 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| Selton | Kent, E.R........... | 5619 | 4250 |  |  |
| Selwood | Restigouche ........N.13 | 2225 | 2500 |  |  |
| Selwyn. | Peterborough, W.R.... ${ }^{\text {Northumberland }}$ | 16000 800 0 | 77 2500 00 | 300 | 500 |
| Seven Islands | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 14952 | 6600 |  | 500 |
| Seven Mile Ridge | Reotigouche.......... N . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 650 | 2500 |  |  |
| Seven Persous | Assa. West.........Alta | 77 30 300 006 | 3200 |  |  |
| Sevogle | Northumberland ....N.B Portage la Prairie.... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 3000 19 88 | 25 27 50 |  |  |
| Shad Bay | Halifax.................S | 825 | 2500 |  |  |
| Shadeland | Lisgar............... $\mathrm{M}^{\text {I }}$ | 4222 | 2500 |  |  |
| Shady Nook | Renfrew, N.R........ ${ }^{0}$ | 3709 | 2500 |  |  |
| Shay Harlour | Shelburne \& Queen's. $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ Renfrew, S. R. | $\begin{array}{r}12201 \\ 7044 \\ \hline 14\end{array}$ | 54 3000 00 | 700 | 500 |
| Shamrock. | Renfrew, S. R............ ${ }_{\text {Pres }}$ | 7047 2496 | 30 200 00 |  |  |
| Shanawan | Macdonald. ...... M | 10336 | 2500 |  |  |
| Shandro |  | ${ }^{29} 00$ | ${ }_{25}^{25} 00$ |  |  |
| Shanklin. | St. John... -........N.B | 5035 | 2600 |  |  |
| Shanly.. | Grenville...... ....... 0 | 21546 | 8200 |  | 500 |
| $\alpha$ Shannon | Portneuf.......... ...Q | 1000 | 1458 |  |  |
| Shannon | Sunbury \& Queen...N.R | 7490 | 3400 |  |  |
| Shannon Hall | Muskoka...... . .. . C | 800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Shannonvale | Restigonche ... ... ..N.B | 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Shanty Bay. | Simcoe, N.R........O | 20951 | 9500 | 500 | 500 |
| Sharp Corner | Lennox \& Addington. 0 | 1991 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sharpton.. | Frontenac. . . . . . . . . . 0 | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Shawanaga | Parry Sound........ . 0 | 500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Shaw Brook | Westmortland ......N.B | 400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Shawnigan Lak | Nanaimo ...... . . . ${ }^{\text {B.C }}$ C | 27296 | 11400 |  |  |
| Shawenegan Junction | ThreeRiv.\& St. Maurice? | 12034 | 5800 |  | 500 |
| Sheba | Sunbury \& Queen's..N.B | 2725 <br> 2600 <br> 00 | ${ }_{25}^{25} 00$ |  |  |
| Shediac Bridge | Westmoreland....... ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 6975 | 38 00 | 300 |  |
| Shediac Ri Shediac R | Westmoreland ........ ${ }_{\text {W }}^{\text {W }}$ | 200 3500 | ${ }_{25}^{25} 00$ |  |  |

$a$ Opened 1-12-05. $\quad b$ Credit for new office not yet opened.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 24
APPENDIX D-Continued.
Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allow. ance- | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \& cts. | \$ cts. |
| Sheenborough | Pontiac. . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 23368 | 8200 | 700 | 500 |
| Sheet Harbour Road | Halifax.... .......N.S | 1936 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sheffield | Wentworth ....... . ${ }^{\text {O}}$ | 23233 | 10800 |  | 1000 |
| Shetfield Academy | Sunbury \& Queen's. .N.B | 9645 | 4400 |  | 500 |
| Shertield Mills . | King's. . . . . . . . . . . N. . | 17836 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| Sheffield Mills Station. | King's................N.S | 11012 | 3200 |  |  |
| Sheffington.. | Shefford.............. . Q | 2700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Shefford Mountain | Shefford........ . . . . . ( | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Shefford Vale | Shefford. . . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {Q }}$ | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sheila. | Gloucester...........N. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 12488 | 9000 |  | 500 |
| Sheldon | Simcoe, S. R . . . . . . . . . 0 | 6098 | 3600 |  |  |
| Sheldrake | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay Q | 1680 | 2500 |  |  |
| Shell-Brook | Sask.. .. . ..... Sask | 22720 | 7800 |  | 500 |
| Shellmouth | Marquette.. . . . . . . . . . M | 25556 | 11200 | 300 | 1000 |
| Shenley East | Beauce.............. Q | 4956 | 2500 |  |  |
| Shenston. | Thunder Bay \& Rainy River................ | 4085 | 25 CO |  |  |
| Shenstone | King's \& Albert. . . . N.B | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Shepard | Calgary . 1 . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . . Alta | 13359 | 2500 |  |  |
| Shepody Road | King \& Albert.......N. B | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sheppardton. | Huron, W.R......... ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 6228 | 3000 |  |  |
| Sheppardvill | Souris. . . . . . . . . . . . . . M | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sheridan. | Halton. . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . . . . . . -O | 16360 | 8250 |  | 500 |
| Sherlock | King \& Albert. . . . .N.B | 850 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sherman Roa | King \& Albert . . ...N. B | 400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sherrington | Laprairie \& Napierville Q | 30542 | 11600 |  | 1000 |
| Sherwood | York, C.R............ 0 | 4585 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sherwood Spring | Brockville . ${ }^{\text {a }}$........ 0 | 2300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Shetland..... | Lambton, F.R ....... 0 | 15144 | 8000 |  | 500 |
| Shields | Renfrew, N.R......... 0 | 4240 | 2500 |  |  |
| Shigawake | Bonaventure . . . . . . . . Q | 21126 | b 10400 |  | 500 |
| a Shillingthorp | Mackenzie........ Sask | 1708 | 2083 |  |  |
| Shiloh .... | Wellington, S.R...... 0 | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Shilson. | Souris.............. M | 1850 | 2500 |  |  |
| Shinimecas Bridge | Cumberland. . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 7565 | 3200 | 300 |  |
| Shinnickburn... | Northumberland.....N.B | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Shiperlay | Macdonald . . . . . . . . . M | 3945 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ship Harbour | Halifax. . . . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 21100 | 9900 |  | 750 |
| Ship Harbour Lake | Halifax..... . . . . . N. S | 8150 | 6400 | 1800 | 500 |
| Shipka | Huron, S.R. . . . . . . . 0 | 6646 | 4100 |  | 250 |
| Shipley | Perth, N.R. . . . . . . . . . 0 | 3443 | 2500 |  |  |
| Shippigan Gully | Gloncester . . . . . . . . N. B | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Shippigan Island | Gloucester: $\ldots$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . . . N. B | 3298 | 2500 |  |  |
| Shipshaw | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay Q | 2420 | 2500 |  |  |
| Shirley | Ontario, S. K. .......... 0 | 100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Shirley. | Nanaїmo ..... . . . . . B. C | 3418 | 2500 |  |  |
| Shirley Settlement. | Sunbury \& Queen's..N.B | 100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Shogamoc | York ................N.B | 1859 | 2500 |  |  |
| Short Beach | Yarmouth .........N.S | 3375 | 2500 |  |  |
| Shortholme | Sunbury \& Queen's..N.B | 1100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Shortreed. | New Westminster ...B.C | 4220 | 2500 |  |  |
| Shorts Point | Yale \& Cariboo. . . . . B.C | 8384 | 2500 |  |  |
| Shouldice | Grey, N.R. . . . . . . . . . 0 | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Shrewsbury | Argenteuil ...........Q | 4835 | 2800 |  |  |
| Shrigley | Dufferin . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 6100 | 3200 |  |  |
| Shrublan | Brandon. ............... $\mathrm{M}^{\text {S }}$ |  | 2500 |  |  |
| Shulie. | Cumberland. . . . . . . . N.S | 13670 | 10600 |  | 1000 |

$a$ Upened 1-9-05: $\quad b$ Including $\$ 18$ night allowance.
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## APPENDIX D-Continued.

## Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electorial District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Reut Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Shunacadie | North Cape Breton \& Victoria. | 3765 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Shuswap | Yale \& Cariboo...... B.C | 19910 | c 9000 |  | 500 |
| Sicamous ..... | Yale \& Cariboo...... B.C | 42944 | 17400 |  | 1500 |
| Sidney Crossing |  | $\begin{array}{r}135 \\ 83 \\ \hline 35\end{array}$ | 5400 3200 |  |  |
| Siegas.. | Victoria................. . B Dauphin. . . . . . . . . . . | 8375 1300 | 3200 2500 |  |  |
| Sight Point | Iuverness . . . . . . . . . N .S | 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Signai | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay Q | 3375 | 2500 |  |  |
| Silcote | Grey, N.R........... 0 | 2590 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sillikers | Northumberland.....N. $\mathrm{B}^{\text {a }}$ | 3798 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sillsville | Lennox \& Addington. 0 | 4898 | 2500 |  |  |
| Siloam | Ontario, N.R. . . . . . . . O | 7906 | 2850 |  |  |
| Silton | Assa. West........ Sask | $2+40$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Silver Beach | Victoria ..... .....N. B | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Silver Creek | Marquette ........... M | 800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Silver Creek | Yale \& Cariboo. ..... B.C | 49.50 | 2500 |  |  |
| Silverdale | Lincoln . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | $26 \times 19$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Silverdale | New Westminster.... B.C | 5265 | 3000 |  |  |
| Silverdale Station | Lincoln . . . . . . . . . . . . .) | 8300 | 3500 | 700 |  |
| Silver Grove | Sask........ . . . . . . Sask | 2963 | - 2500 |  |  |
| Silver Hill | Norfolk . . . . . . w $^{\text {a }}$. 0 | 7500 | - 4000 | 400 |  |
| Silver Lake | Peterborough, W.R....O | 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Silver Mountain | Thunder B.\& Rainy Riv.O | 74 89 | 2500 |  |  |
| Silver Plains. | Provencher . . . . . . . . . M | 7940 | 3800 | 400 |  |
| Silver Water | Algoma, E.R. . . . . . . . 0 | 7950 | 4000 | 500 |  |
| Silnard. | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay Q | 2t 88 | 2500 |  |  |
| Simcoe Island. | Frontenac. ............ 0 | 300 | 2500 |  |  |
| $b$ Similkameen | Yale \& Cariboo...... B.C | 1200 | + +16 |  |  |
| Simmons.. | Wright ... .......... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 4580 | 2600 |  |  |
| Simpson Cor | Lunenburg. ......... ${ }^{\text {N.S }}$ | 5140 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sinclair. | Kootenay ........ ..B.C | 1875 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sinclairville | Wentworth............ 0 | 5800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sine ...; | Hastings, W.R...... ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 10340 | 3800 | 500 |  |
| Simnott's Road. | King's............ ${ }^{\text {P E E E I }}$ | 1875 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sion | Edmonton . . . . . . . Alta | 6219 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sirdar. | Koorenay... . . . . . . . . . B.C | $193 ⿺ 2$ | 7250 |  | 500 |
| ${ }_{\text {a }}$ Sisley | Sask............... Sask | 3142 | 1375 |  |  |
| Sissiboo Falls | Digby . . . . . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sisson Ridge | Victoria............N.B | 1250 | 2500 |  |  |
| Six Mile Brook | Pictou...............N.S | 2815 | 2500 |  |  |
| Six Mile Road | Cumberland.........N.S | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| $\pm$ Six Mile Lak | Parry Sound . . . . . . . . . 0 | 1650 | 2500 |  |  |
| Six Nations... | Brant ..... .......... 0 | 3715 | 2500 |  |  |
| Six Portages | Wright............... ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 4416 | 2500 |  |  |
| Six Roads | Gloucester. . . . . . . . . N. B | 4000 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Sixteen Island Lake | Argenteuil ..... ....... ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | $20 \pm 00$ | 6000 |  | 500 |
| dSixty-ninc Corners | Brant..... . . . . . . Alta | 600 5350 | ${ }^{2} 208$ |  |  |
| Skafse..... | Strathcona Portage la Prairie.... Alta | 5350 1500 | 3800 2500 | 1000 |  |
| Skaro. | Portage la Prarie... . Alta | 1500 +420 | 2500 |  |  |
| Skibo | Algoma, E.R..... 0 | 2414 | 2500 |  |  |
| Skibbereen | Northnmberland, W.R.O | 2075 | 2500 |  |  |
| Skibbereer | Assa. West ........ Sask | 9086 | 3800 |  |  |
| Skidegate | Comox-Atlin ... ...B.C | 7120 | 2500 |  |  |
| Skinner's Pond |  | 1900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Skipness | Bruce, N.R ............ O | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| a Closed 18-1-06. d Opened 1-6-06. | d 1-5-06. e Including | \$12 night | allowance. | $\ddagger$ Sum | er office. |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allow. ance. | Rent Allow. ance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Skir Dhu | N. Cape Bret. \& Vic. N.S | 2320 | 2500 |  |  |
| Skull Creek | Assa. West ${ }^{\text {P }}$. . . . . . . Sask | 5770 | 2500 |  |  |
| Skye.. | Prescott. . . . . . . . . . 0 | 3897 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sky Glen.. | Inverness. . . . . . . . . . . $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ | 2800 1860 | *31 00 |  |  |
| bslager... | Qu'Appelle . . . . . . Sask | 4104 | 1458 |  |  |
| Slahaltkan | Yale and Cariboo ... B.C | ++1000 |  |  |  |
| Slate Falls. | Lennox \& Addington. O | 1900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Slate River Valley. | Thunder B. \& Rainy R.O | 5355 | 2500 |  |  |
| Slatington... | Richmond \& Wolfe....Q | 2592 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| dSleeman | Thunder B. \& Rainy R.O | 2500 | 208 |  |  |
| asleipner. | Humboldt . . . . . . . Sask | 10675 | 2291 |  |  |
| Sleswick. | Peel . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 2406 | 2500 |  |  |
| Slocan Junction. | Kootenay. . . . . . . . . . B.C | 24037 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| ${ }_{\text {c Sluggett }}$ | Mackenzie... . . . . . . Sask | 1600 | 625 |  |  |
| Slugget. | Nanaimo . . . . . . . . . . B.C | 2000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sluice Poin | Yarmonth ..........N.S | 4241 | 2500 |  |  |
| Smithdale | Simcoe, N.R......... 0 | 5762 | 2800 |  |  |
| Smithfield | Northumberland, E.R..O | 23906 | 9600 |  | 1000 |
| Smithfiel | Guysborough . . . . . .N.S | 2150 | **4300 |  |  |
| Smith's. | Westmoreland. ......N.B | 17200 | 9000 |  | 1000 |
| Smith's Corner | Kent............ . . . $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{B}$ | 2600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Smith's Corners | Pontiac . . . . ......... Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Smith's Cove |  | 23271 | 9500 |  | 500 |
| Smith's Creek | King's \& Albert. . . . . N. B | 1998 | 2500 |  |  |
| Smith Town. | King's \& Albert . . . . N. N | 1871 | 2500 |  |  |
| Smithsville | Shelburne \& Queen's. N.S | 4600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Smoky Falls. | Nipissing. ... . . . . . . . . . $)$ | 7400 | 32 C |  |  |
| Snake Creek | Marquette........... M | 2960 | 2500 |  |  |
| Suake River | Renfrew, N..R........ 0 | 7345 | 4000 |  |  |
| Snelgrove | Peel .................. 0 | 11090 | 5500 | 1000 | 500 |
| Snider Mountain | King's \& Albert. . . . . N. B | 1300 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Snider's Corners | Halton. . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 4800 | 2950 |  |  |
| Snow Road Station | Frontenac. . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 18881 | 9000 |  | 1000 |
| Snowville. | Algoma, E.R....... . . 0 | 4700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Suyder. | IVelland...... . . . . . . . O | 12081 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| Soapstone Mine | Inverness . . . . . . . . . . N. ${ }_{\text {S }}$ | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sober Island. | Halifax............. N.S | 3698 | +3300 |  |  |
| Soda Lake | Edmonton | 11583 | 4000 |  |  |
| Sointula. | Comox-Atlin . . . . . . B. C | 9365 | +57 00 |  | 250 |
| Solheima. | Strathcona........ Alta | 1115 | 2500 |  |  |
| Soldier's Co | Richmond . . . . . . . . .N.S | 4621 | 2500 |  |  |
| Solina.. | Durham. ............. 0 | 26000 | 10600 |  | 1000 |
| Sollmann | Edmonton....... . . Alta | 6779 | 2500 |  |  |
| Solmesvil | Prince Edward. . . . . . . 0 | 5600 | 3050 |  |  |
| Solway. | Bruce, S.R. . . . . . . . . . 0 | 4340 | 2600 |  |  |
| Somenos | Nanaimo . . . . . . . . . . B.C | 24150 | 11000 | $3 \%$ | 1000 |
| Somervi | Carleton. . . . . . . . . . N. B | 14585 | 7000 |  | 500 |
| Sonora. | Guysborough. .......N.S | 18100 | 9400 |  | 750 |
| Sonya | Ontario, N.R.......... O | 27099 | 10000 | 700 | 1000 |
| Sooke. | Nanaïmo............BC. | 2976 | 2500 |  |  |
| Soperton. | Leeds. . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 4700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sorrel Ridge. | Charlotte ..... . . . . . N. B | 600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sourisford. | Souris. . . . . . . . . . . . . . M | 1170 | 2500 |  |  |
| Souris West | King's . . . . . . . . . . P.E.E.I | 11321 | 6250 |  | 500 |
| South. | Lunenburg . . . . . . . . N.S | 3390 | 2500 |  |  |
| South Alton | King's..............N S | 1700 | 2.) 00 |  |  |

a Opened 1-8-05. . Opened 1-12-05. e Opened 1-4-06. *Including $\$ 0$ night allowance. ** Including \$18 night allowance. $\dagger$ Including $\$ 8$ night allowance d Opened 1-6-06.
++ Credit for new oftice not yet opened.

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

## Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (besed on revenuc of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Southampton. | York.. ... ..........N.B | 4300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Southampton | King's.... . . . . . P. P.E.I | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| South Augusta | Grenville .............. 0 | 20372 | 9800 |  | 1000 |
| South Bar of Sidney River | South Cape Breton . N. S | 6880 | 2650 |  |  |
| South Barnston. | Stanstead............ Q | 3850 | 2500 |  |  |
| South Bay | Prince Edward... ... ${ }^{0}$ | 8025 | 4200 | 500 | 250 |
| South Bay | St. John........... N. B | 3150 | 2500 |  |  |
| South Bay. | N. Capa Breton \& Vic. N. S | 12332 | 5000 |  |  |
| South Bay Mo | Algoma, E.R.......... 0 | 5416 | 2500 |  |  |
| South Beach. | Gaspé.................. Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 1170 | 2.50 |  |  |
| South Branch | Colchester ... ......N.S | 6120 | 2500 |  |  |
| South Branch (Ken) | King's \& Albert ...N.B | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| South Branch of St. Nicholas | Kent. . . . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 7200 | 3600 |  |  |
| South Brook | Cumberland.........N.S | 2908 | 2500 |  |  |
| South Canaan | Yarmouth . . . . . . . . . . . S | 700 | 2500 |  |  |
| South Cayuga | Haldimand. ..... .... | 19815 | 8500 |  | 500 |
| South Clones | Sunbury \& Queen's. . N. B | 2200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Southcote. | Wentworth.... . . . . . 0 | 3888 | 2500 |  |  |
| Southeote | Assa. W............ Sask | 4729 | 2500 |  |  |
| South Cove. | N.Cape Breton\& Vic. N.S | 3800 | 2500 |  |  |
| South Dudswell | Richmond \& Wolfe.... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 7568 | 3000 |  |  |
| South Dummer | Peterborough, E. R..... 0 | 6700 | 3600 |  |  |
| South East Passage | Halifax.............N.S | 4100 | 2500 |  |  |
| South Ely | Shefford . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }_{\text {Q }}$ | 2512 | 2500 |  |  |
| South End. | Welland .............. 0 | 14680 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| South Esk | Northumberland . . . . N. B | 3100 | 25 00 |  |  |
| Southfield. | King's \& Albert. . . . N. B | 2359 | 2500 |  |  |
| South Forks. | Assa. West... .... Sask | 4357 | 2500 |  |  |
| South Gate. | Middlesex, E. R........ O | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| 6 South Gillies | Thunder B. \& Rainy R.O | 1000 | 625 |  |  |
| South Gloucester | Russell................. 0 | 4575 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| South Gordonsv | Carleton. ....... . . . N. P | 2125 | 2500 |  |  |
| South Gower. | Grenville, ............. O | 5945 | 2850 |  |  |
| South Granby. | Shefford. . . . . . . . $\quad . \mathrm{Q}$ | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| South Granville | Queen's. . . . . . . . . P. E. I | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| South Greenwood | King's....... . . . N.S | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| South Gut of St. Ann's | N.Cape Bretond Vic. N.S | 5400 | 2500 | 2200 |  |
| South Ham. | Richmond \& Wolfe... ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 22274 | 7200 |  | 500 |
| South Harbour | N.Cape Breton \& Vic. N. S | 600 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| South Harmony | King's... . ..... . N.S | 625 | 2500 | ........ |  |
| aSouthey. | Assa. W........ . . Sask | 13992 | $\dagger 2773$ | ....... |  |
| South Highlands. | Inverness............ N.S | 1105 | 2500 |  |  |
| South Knowlesville. | Carleton. . . . . . . . . . N. B | 2425 | 2500 |  |  |
| South Lake. | Leeds . . . . . . . . . . . O | 3100 | 2500 |  |  |
| South Lake. | King's . . . . . . . . . P. P.I | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| South Lancaster | Clengarry. . . . . . . . . 0 | 13100 | 7000 |  | 500 |
| South Lochaber | Guysborough. . . . . . N. S | 3394 | c31 00 | 300 |  |
| South Maitland. | Hants . . . . . . . . . N. N $^{\text {d }}$ | 25421 | *104 00 |  | 1000 |
| South Manchester | Guysborough ... ...N.S | 1875 | 2500 |  |  |
| South March | Carleton . . . . . . . . . . O | 20383 | 8000 | 2400 | 500 |
| South McLellan's Mountain. | Pictou. . . . . . . . . . . . N. S | 700 | 2500 |  |  |
| South Melfort. | Humboldt. . . . . . . . . Sask | 3438 | 2500 |  |  |
| South Melville | Queen's . . . . . . . . . . P. E.I | 2488 | 2500 |  |  |
| South Middleton. | Norfolk. ...... W..... O | 11500 | + 7000 |  | 500 |
| South Monaghan. | Peterborough, W.R.... 0 | 11336 | 6500 | 1000 | 500 |
| South Morland | Guysborough. . . . . . N. S | 850 | 2500 |  |  |
| South Nelson Road. . . . | Northumberland ....N. N | 1200 | 2500 | 300 |  |

$a$ Opened 16-10-05. $\quad b$ Opened 1-4-06. $c$ Including \$6 night allowance.
*Including \$12 night allow-
ance. +Including $\$ 10$ night aliowance.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24
APPENDIX D-Continued.
Non-Accountrina Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.


## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue os previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Spring Coulce. | Alta...... .. .......Aita | 10831 | 3800 |  |  |
| Springdale | Digby. ..............N.S | 1873 | 2500 |  |  |
| 6Springdale | Strathcona .........Alta | 1616 | 1141 |  |  |
| Springfield | Selkirk................ ${ }^{\text {M }}$ | 8120 | 3300 |  |  |
| Springfield | York., . . . . . . . . . . . . . . B | 3110 3398 | 2500 |  |  |
| Springfield | Queen's.... . . . . . . . . . . . I (S | 3398 | 2500 |  |  |
| Springhaven | Yarmouth. . . . . . . . . N.S Russell . . . . . . . . . 0 | 2725 | 2500 |  |  |
| Spring Hill. | Russell . . . . . . . . . . . . . . O | 3720 13120 | 2500 50 50 |  |  |
| Spring Hill. |  | 13120 57 49 | 5000 2500 |  | 500 |
| Spring Lake. | Stratheona. . . . . . . Alta | 52871 | 11000 | +3 75 | 1000 |
| Springmount | Grey, N.R..... .. O | 1600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Spring Grove | Humboldt.......... Sask | 4666 | 2500 |  |  |
| aspringhurst | Portage la Prairie..... M | 2300 | 1250 |  |  |
| Spring Point | Alta....... . . . . . . Alta | 1736 | 2500 |  |  |
| Spring Road. | Sherbrooke . . . . . . . . . . Q | 1871 | 2500 |  |  |
| Springside. | Mackenzie ${ }^{\text {a }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. .Sask | 17528 | 5400 | 400 | 500 |
| Springtown | Renfrew, S.R........... 0 | 4864 | 2500 |  |  |
| Springvale | Haldimand . ... . $\quad .$. O | 137. 62 | 6800 |  | 500 |
| Spring Valley | Prince............P. P.I | 2400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Springville | Peterborough, W.R....O | 7435 | 3400 |  |  |
| Springville | Pictou............. . .N.S | 11620 | 5600 |  | 500 |
| Sproule. | Brandon . . . . . . . . . . . . M | 2300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Spruce Creek | Dauphin . . . . . . . . . . . M | 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sprucegrove | Edmonton. . . . . . . . . Alta | 16836 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| Spruce Lake | St. John.... . ...... N. B | 1100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Spry | Bruce, N.R..... .... ${ }^{\text {O}}$ | 9620 | 6600 | 800 | 500 |
| Spry Harbour | Halifax. . . . . . . . . . N.S | 7715 | * 4600 |  |  |
| Spuzzum. | Yale \& Cariboo . . . . . B.C | 6463 | 3000 |  |  |
| Spy Hill. | Assa. East. .. ......Sask | 6170 | 3000 |  |  |
| Squamish | City of Vancouver ...B.C | 12383 | 3500 |  |  |
| uSquaw Valley | Assa. West........ . Sask | 1505 | 1250 |  |  |
| Squire.... | Grey, N.R............O | 6385 | 2500 |  |  |
| Stadacona | Quebec East. . . . . . . . Q | 5600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Stafford | Renfrew, N.R......... 0 | 2875 | 2500 |  |  |
| Stagsburn | Wright................ Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 3447 | 2500 |  |  |
| Stake Road. | Cumberland.........N.S | 3300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Stanburn | Lunenburg . . . . . . . . N.S | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Stanbury | Missisquoi ............ Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 3825 | 2500 |  |  |
| Stanchel | Queen's..... . . . . . . P.E.I | 1992 | 2500 |  |  |
| Stand Off | Alta................ Alta | 7150 | 3500 | +13 50 |  |
| Stanhope | Stanstead ............ Q | 9713 | 4400 |  |  |
| Stanhope | Queen's.... . . . . . P.E.I | 3425 | 2500 |  |  |
| Stanley. | Yale \& Cariboo . .... L.C | 25782 | 8950 |  | 750 |
| Stanley | Thunder Bay \& Rainy R.O | 3803 | c 500 | 3000 |  |
| Stanley | Cumberland . . . . . . . N. S | 3125 | 2500 |  |  |
| Stanleydale | Muskoka . . . . . . . . . . . O | 2382 | 2500 |  |  |
| Stanley House | Parry Sound . . . . . . . 0 | 9850 | 3800 |  |  |
| Stanley Section. | Lunenburg . . . . . . . . N.S | 2.300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Stanley's Corners | Carleton... . . . . . . . . . 0 | 8700 | 3200 |  |  |
| Stanley's Mills | Peel . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 4536 | 2500 |  |  |
| Stanton. | Dufferin . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 21338 | 10000 |  | 500 |
| Stanwood. | Northumberland, E.R..O | 7058 | 3200 |  |  |
| +Stanwood's Beach | Yarmouth . . . . . . . . N. N.S | 2600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Stapledon | Carleton..... . . . . . . 0 | 6669 | 3000 |  |  |
| Staple's Brook. . | Colchester . . . . . . . . N.S | 1875 | 2500 |  |  |

a Opened 1-1-06. $\quad$ Opened 15-1-06. c Including $\$ 20$ special allowance. *Including $\$ 12$ night allowance. $\dagger$ Including 75 c arrears forward allowance. $\dagger \dagger$ Including 50c arrears forward aliowance.
$\pm$ Summer office.

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenuc of previous year.) | Forward Allow. ance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Star | Peel. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . O | 1710 | 2500 |  |  |
| Star | Edmonton. . . . . . . . . Alta | 16057 | 7500 | 300 | 500 |
| Stardale | Prescott. . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 8600 | 2800 |  |  |
| Starkey's | Sunbury \& Queen's..N. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | $5 \pm 00$ | 2950 |  |  |
| Starks Corner | Pontiac . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 7615 | 3550 |  | 250 |
| Starkville | Durham............... 0 | 4325 | 2500 |  |  |
| Starleigh | Mackenzie . . . . . . . . Sask | 2645 9300 | 2500 3800 |  |  |
| Starrat. . | Parry Sound . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 2464 | 2500 |  |  |
| Staynerville | Argenteuil . . . . . . . . . . Q | 16645 | 5200 | 300 | 500 |
| Steam Mill Village | King's ... ..........N.S | 7800 | 4000 |  |  |
| Steele's Lake | North Cape Breton and Victoria..........N.S | 800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Steel's | Pontiac. .............. Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 1225 | 2500 |  |  |
| Steenburg | Hastings, E.R......... O | 13462 | 5600 |  | 500 |
| Steep Creek | Humboldt.......... Sask | 4697 | 3000 |  |  |
| Steep Creek | Guysborough. .......N.S | 2900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Steerford.. | Calgary . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . Alta | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Steevescote | King's \& Albert . . . . N.B | 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Steeve's Mills. | King's \& Albert . . . . . B | 1715 | 2500 |  |  |
| Steeve's Mountain | Westmoreland. .....N.B | 7525 | 2500 |  |  |
| Steeve's Settlement | Westmoreland. .....N.B | 1948 | 2500 |  |  |
| Stenson | Richmond \& Wolfe. ...Q | 4512 | 2500 |  |  |
| Stepney | Prescott .............. 0 | 8649 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| Stephenfield | Macdonald . . . . . . . . . M | 10555 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| ${ }_{6}$ Stettler | Strathcona . . . . . . . Alta | 95349 | 12500 | +458 | 1250 |
| Stevenson | Kent, W.R.. .. ..... 0 | 2020 | 4300 |  |  |
| Stewart | Kent, W. R . . . . . . . . . O | 8068 | 4400 |  |  |
| $\pm$ Stewart | Comox-Atlin . . . . . . B. C | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Stewart Bay | Parry Sound .......... 0 | 4625 | 2500 |  |  |
| Stewartdale. | Inverness . . . . . . . . . N.S | 2500 | c 3300 |  |  |
| Stewarton | King's \& Albert. . . . N. B | 3067 | 2500 |  |  |
| Stewart Rive | Yukon Territory........ | 750 |  |  |  |
| Stewartville | Renfrew, S. R.......... 0 | 4007 | 2500 |  |  |
| $a$ Stewartwyn | Strathcona ....... . Alta | 2462 | 2291 |  |  |
| Stewiacke Cross Roads. | Colchester .. ........N.S | 10773 | 3700 | 700 |  |
| Stickney. | Carleton. .........N. B | 7455 | 2900 |  |  |
| Stiles Yillage. | Westmoreland. .....N. B | 1645 | 2500 |  |  |
| Stillman. | Pictou . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S | 5103 | 2500 |  |  |
| Still Wa | Guysborough ....... N.S | 8048 | *5700 |  |  |
| Stirling. | Richmond . . . . . . . . . N.S | 2225 | 2500 |  |  |
| Stirling Brook | Hants .... ..........N.S | 6495 | 3200 |  |  |
| Stirling Falls | Parry Sound. . . . . . . . . . 0 | 2520 | 2500 |  |  |
| Stobie Mine. | Nipissing . . . . . . . . . 0 | 8800 | 5400 |  | 500 |
| Stockdale. | Northumberland, E.R.O | 6145 | 3090 |  |  |
| Stockholn | Assa. East. . . . . . . . Sask | 32230 | 8400 | ${ }^{*} 3616$ | 500 |
| Stockwell | Chateauguay . . . . . . . . Q | 2300 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Stoddarts. | Annapolis. . .......N.S | 2746 | 2500 |  |  |
| Stoke Centre...... | Richmond \& Wolfe.... Q | 9950 | 5600 |  | 500 |
| Stonefield Heights. | Argenteuil ..... . . . . . $Q^{2}$ | 5695 | 2500 |  |  |
| Stoneham. ${ }_{\text {Stonaven }}$ | Quebec................. ${ }_{\text {Q }}^{\text {Q }}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2772 \\ 154 \\ \hline 01\end{array}$ | 2500 6000 | 300 | 500 |
| Stone Hou | Cumberland ........ . . . . S | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Stoneleigh | Muskuka............... 0 | 2480 | 2500 |  |  |
| Stone Quarry, | Welland. . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 5975 | 3350 |  |  |
| Stone Ridge. | York............... . . . B | 3000 | 2500 |  |  |

$a$ Opened 1-8-05. $\quad b$ Late Blumenau. $\quad c$ Including $\$ 8$ night allowance.
allowance. † Including 25̄c. arrears forward. **Arrears forward allowance.
in Auditor General's Report. $\dagger+$ Summer office.

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of preaious year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | 8 cts. |
| Stony Beach | Assa. West. . . . . . . Sask | 8789 | 3500 |  |  |
| Stony Creek | King's \& Albert. . . . . N. B | 1600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Stonybrook | Qu'Appelle ........Sask | 4150 | 2500 |  |  |
| Stony Island | Shelburne \& Queen's.N.S | 9094 | 3800 |  |  |
| Stony Plain. | Edmonton .. . . . Alta | 13210 | 5200 | 2400 | 500 |
| Stoneywood | Wellington, N.R...... O | 3104 | 2500 |  |  |
| Storie. . | Parry Sound......... 0 | 2046 | 2500 |  |  |
| Stormont | Guysborough . . . . . . N. S | 3825 | *3700 |  |  |
| Stornoway |  | 17716 | 8200 | 300 | 500 |
| Stornoway | Mackenzie. . . . . . . . Sask | 4300 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Storely | Nanaimo........... B.C | 2100 | 2500 | 225 |  |
| Straiton | New Westminster. . B.C | 27.0 | 2500 |  |  |
| Strange. | York, N.R........... 0 | 8292 | 4000 |  |  |
| Strasburg | Waterloo, S.R........ . 0 | 946 | 3500 |  |  |
| ${ }_{6}$ Strassburg | Assa. West. . ${ }_{\text {W }}$. . . .Sask | 748 | 1600 |  | 166 |
| Stratford Ce | Richmond \& Wolfe .... ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 18975 | 7600 |  | 500 |
| Strathadam | Northumberland, ...N.B | 2065 10491 | 2500 5600 |  |  |
| Strathburn | Middlesex, W.R....... 0 | 129.61 | 5800 |  | 500 |
| Strathearrol | Qu'Appelle . . . . . . . Sask | 5920 | 2500 |  |  |
| Strathewen | Selkirk.............. M | 1541 | 2500 |  |  |
| c Strathmartine | Assa. West......... Alta | 3725 | 1250 |  |  |
| Strathmore | Stormont . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 2786 | 2500 |  |  |
| Strathnairn | Grey, N.R..... . . . . . $O^{\text {a }}$ | 3689 | 2500 |  |  |
| Strathtay. | Renfrew, S.R.. ....... 0 | 3190 | 2500 |  |  |
| Street's Ridge | Cumberland. . . . . . . .N.S | 32.5 | 2500 |  |  |
| Stringer | Strathcona ........ . Sask | 13390 | 2800 | e375 |  |
| Stromues | Haldimand . ..... .... O | 16442 | 5600 |  | 500 |
| Stronach Mountain | Amapolis . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 1498 | 2500 |  |  |
| Strong. | Parry Sound... . . . . . . 0 | 2508 | 2500 |  |  |
| $d$ Strongfield | Humboldt. ... . . . . Sask | 1700 | 208 |  |  |
| Strongrille | Simcoe, N.R......... 0 | 2994 | 2500 |  |  |
| Stubb's Bay. | Pontiac ............... $Q^{\text {a }}$ | 12600 | 4800 |  | 250 |
| Sturgeonville | Edmonton. . . . . . . . Alta | 1600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sturgeon. | King's . . . . . . . . . . P. E.I | 12978 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| Sturgeon Bay | Simeoe, E.R..... . . 0 | 7198 | 3000 |  |  |
| Sturgeon Point | Victoria \& Haliburton.. 0 | 41200 | 13000 |  | 1000 |
| Suffield | Sherbrooke ............? | 4390 | 2600 |  |  |
| Suffolk Station | Queen's. . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 1225 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sugar Camp | Inverness .......... $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ | 2210 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sugar Loaf.. | North Cape Breton and Victoria .............. | 3303 | **28 34 |  |  |
| Sumas. | New Westminster...B.C | 7022 | 3850 |  | 250 |
| Summerrield | Carleton.1.........N. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 6500 | 2800 |  |  |
| Summerhill | Huron, W.R......... O | 2900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Summer Hill | Sunbury \& Queen's. N. B | 3435 | 2500 |  |  |
| Summerlea | Jacques Cartier . . . . . . Q | 7100 | 3250 |  |  |
| Summerstown Station | Gilengarry . . . . . . . . 0 | 22200 | 7200 | 500 | 500 |
| Summerriew. | Alta..... ......... Alta | 4500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Summerville | Peel. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . O | 14124 | 6800 |  | 500 |
| Summerville. | King's.... .... ; P.E.I | 3100 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Summerville (ientre. | Shelburne \& Queen's.N.S | 7100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Summit.. | Colchester...... . . . . N. S | 1225 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sumner. | Assa. East. . . . . . . . . Sask | 3744 | 3000 | 1200 |  |
| Sunbury | Frontenac . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 10768 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| Sunbury. | New Westminster ...B.C | 5337 | 2う 00 |  |  |
| Sundridge.. | Pictou . . . . . . . . . . . N . S | 3115 | 2500 |  |  |

b Closed 1-11.05. copened 1-1.0t. * Including \$12 night allowance. ** Including \$3.34 night
allowance. $d$ Opened 1-6-06. $e$ Iucluding 75c, arrears forward.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24
APPENDIX D-Continued.
Non-Accountina Post Offices-Revenue,-Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year) | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 8 cts. | \$ cts. | S cts. | \$ cts. |
| Sunnidale Corners | Simene, N.R...... . . . O | 9930 | 4400 |  |  |
| Sunny Bank. | Gaspé. ............... Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 1310 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sumny Brae | Westmoreland ......N.B | 8000 | 3000 |  |  |
| Sunnymead | Assa. East.. ........ Sask | 3104 | 2500 |  |  |
| bSunny Plain. | Humboldr.......... . . ask | 1100 | 1250 |  |  |
| Sunnyslope | Calgary .. . . . . . . . . Alta | 18733 | 6400 | 125 | 500 |
| Sunnyside.. | King's. . . . . . . . . . . . N'S | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sumnyside.. | Restigouche . $\mathrm{O}^{\text {. }}$. . N.B | 1900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sunrise. | N.C. Breton\& Victoria NS Huron, E. R. . . . . . . 0 | 10 200 200 | 25 25 25 |  |  |
| Surette Island | Yarmouth ............ N. $^{\text {s }}$ | 4836 | 2500 |  |  |
| Surrey Celutre | New Westminster... B.C | 7175 | 3400 |  |  |
| Sussex Corner | King's \& Albert . . . N. B | 19246 | 8600 |  | 500 |
| Sussex Portage | King's \& Albert ....N. B | 800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sutherland's River | Pictou.... . . . . . . . . S | 2600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Suthwy | Selkirk. . . . . . . . . . . . . M | 1863 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sutorvi!le | Lambton, E.R . . . . . . . 0 | 10050 | 4400 |  | 500 |
| Sutton | St. John . . . . . . . . . N. B | 3784 | 3400 |  |  |
| Swan Creek | Sumbury \& Queen's. N. B | 2705 | 2500 |  |  |
| Swausburg. . | Shellurne \& Queen's.N.S | 4900 | 2500 |  |  |
| aswarthmore | Sask. ... .. .. . .Sask | 6197 | 1667 |  |  |
| Sweaburg Sweenyville | Oxford, S.R............O | 14500 | 5800 |  | 500 |
| Sweeny ville | Kent..............N.B | 2125 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sweet's Comers | Hants . . . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 5425 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sweet's Corners | Leeds . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 5102 | 3000 |  |  |
| Swindon | Parry sound ... ....O | 3400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Swinton Park | Grey, E.R . . . . . . . 0 | 12677 | 4600 |  | 500 |
| Switzerville | Lennox \& Addington... 0 | 1600 | 2500 |  |  |
| dSybil Cove | Chicoutimi\& Saguenay.Q | 1000 |  |  |  |
| Sydenham Place | Drummond \& Artha'ka.Q | 5615 | 3300 |  |  |
| Sydney Forks | South Cape Breton..N.S | 3000 | 2500 | 500 |  |
| Sydney River | N.C.Breton \& V'toria NS | 3371 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sykeston | Laubton, W.R....... 0 | 3669 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sylvan | Middlesex, N.R ....... O | $16^{-95}$ | 7400 | 300 | 500 |
| Sylvan Valley | Algoma, W.R......... ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 4996 | 2800 |  |  |
| Sylvan Valley. | Antıgonishe.. ........N.S | 1525 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sylvester.... | Pictun........ ...N.S | 3023 | 2500 |  |  |
| Synton. | King's \& Albert . . . . N. B | 200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Sypher's Cove | Sunbury \& Queen's. .N.1 | 625 | 2500 |  |  |
| $T_{A B E R}$ | Alta.. . ........ Alta | 84190 | *164 82 |  |  |
| Tache, Station | Thunder Bay \& Rainy R. 0 | 7515 | c 5900 |  | 250 |
| Tadoussac West | Chicoutimi \& Saguenay. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Taillon. | Chicoutimi\& Saguenay.Q | 11780 | 3600 | 300 |  |
| Tain | Norfolk . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 1964 | 2500 |  |  |
| Talbotville Roya! | Elgin, W.R........... 0 | 13194 | 7000 |  | 500 |
| Tannarisk, ...... | Dauphin............. M | 1811 | 2500 |  |  |
| Tambling's Corners | Middlesex, E.R . 0 | 26540 | 4400 | .... |  |
| Tancook Island | Lunenburg.........N.S | 8029 | 4600 |  | 500 |
| Tancred. | Lambton, E.R........ O | 1236 | 2500 |  |  |
| Tankville | Westmoreland .... .N.B | 600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Tansley Tantallon | Haltou . . . . . . . . . . . O | 8305 | 2500 |  |  |
| Tantallon... | Halifax ... ........N.S | 11235 | 5600 |  | 500 |
| Tapley's Mills | Carleton........... N N.B | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Tapleytown | Wentworth, S.R..... 0 | 7132 | 3800 |  |  |
| a Opened 1-11-05. <br> $\$ 2532$ night allowance. | ned 1-1-06. c Inclu er office, opened 1-6-06. | $\text { ling } \$ 10 . \mathrm{nig}$ | ht allowanc |  | ncluding |

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \& cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| aTapscot | Calgary. ........... Alta | 7943 | 2291 |  |  |
| Tarantum | Queen's. .......... . . ${ }^{\text {P.E.I }}$ | 500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Tarbert | Dufferin .... | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Tarbot | N.C.Breton \& Vict... N.S | 2295 | **31 00 |  |  |
| Tatamagouche Mouncain.. | Celchester . . . . . . . . N. S | 2600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Tatehurst...... . ....... | Chateauguay...........Q | 8680 | 3600 |  |  |
| Tatlock | Lanark, N.R.......... . 0 | 2090 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Taunton | Ontario, S.R.......... 0 | 7038 | 3000 |  |  |
| Tay Falls | York.................. . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Taylor. | Leeds. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 4500 | 2500 |  |  |
| c Trylmboro | Humboldt. . . . . . . . Sask | 9643 | 3500 | d10 41 | 166 |
| Taylor's Head | Halifax ...... ...... N.S | 3794 | 2600 |  |  |
| Taylor Village | Westmoreland ......N.B | 8644 | 2750 |  |  |
| Taylorville . | Alta. . . . . . . . . . . . Alta | 4542 | 2500 |  |  |
| Tay Mills | York.................N.B | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Tay Settlement | York................N. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 4642 4696 | 2750 |  |  |
| Tayside | Stormont..... . . . . . .ilta | 4696 9966 | 2500 |  |  |
| Teeterville | Strathcona. . . . . . . . Alta Norfolk. . . . . . . . . 0 | 9966 19890 | 2500 $9+00$ |  | 1000 |
| Tehkummah | Algoma, E. R ........... 0 | 9825 | 4600 | 1400 | 500 |
| Telfer | Middlesex, E.R.. . . . . . 0 | 2242 | 2500 |  |  |
| Telegraph Creek | Comox-Atlin. . . . . . . . B. C | 5820 |  |  |  |
| Telford. | Pictou . . . . . . . . . . . . . N. . | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Telfordville. | Strathcona......... . Alta | 3365 | 2800 |  |  |
| *Temagami P | Nipissing ............ 0 | 3225 | 416 |  |  |
| Temiskaming. | Pontiac.... . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {Q }}$ | 13100 | 8200 |  | 500 |
| Temperance Vale | York....................N.B | 9015 | 4200 | 600 |  |
| Temple....... . | York.... . . . . . . . . N. B | 4800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Tempo. | Middlesex, E. R.. . . . . 0 | 4490 | 2500 | 500 |  |
| Tenby. | Dauphin.... ... .... M | 18077 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| Tenby Bay | Algoma, W. R . . . . . . O | 5837 | 3050 |  |  |
| Tenecape..... | Hants.... . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 8901 | 4100 |  | 250 |
| Ten Míle Creek. | St. John. . . . . . . . . . N N. B | 5926 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ten Mile House. | Queen's........... P.E.I | 625 | 2500 |  |  |
| Tennant's Cove. | King's \& Albert....N. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | 1550 | 2500 |  |  |
| Tennyson.. | Lanark, S.R.... . . . . O | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Terence Bay. | Halifax................ $\mathrm{S}^{\text {S }}$ | 2655 | **31 00 |  |  |
| Terminus... | Lambton, W.R. ..... . 0 | 800 | 2223 |  |  |
| Terra Cotta | Peel. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 12099 | +400 | $+00$ | 500 |
| Terra Nova | Dufferin........ . . . . . . 0 | 9000 | 3600 |  |  |
| Terra Nova | South Cape Breton. $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ | 2098 | 2500 |  |  |
| Terra Nova | New Westminster....B.C | 97.5 | 4800 |  | 250 |
| elessier | Assa. West. ... . . . Sask | 3200 | $\pm 16$ |  |  |
| Teston | York, C.R............ 0 | 3421 | 2500 |  |  |
| Tête à Gauche River (North). | Gloucester . . . . . . . . . . . B | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Tête à Gauche River (South). | Gloucester . . . . . . . . . N. B | 3000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Tetreauville.... .......... | Wright.....................Q | 10390 | 4000 |  |  |
| Teviotdale | Wellington, N.R...... 0 | 7182 | 3750 |  |  |
| Tewkesbury Texas Riwe | Quebec................... $Q$ | 800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Texas River Thames Road | York ...................... O | 2489 4800 | 2500 3000 |  |  |
| Thanet. ..... | Hastings, E.R......... 0 | 4516 | 2500 |  |  |
| The Barony. | York.............. $\mathbf{N}$ B | 2494 | 2500 |  |  |
| The Bluffs. | King's \& Albert .... N. B | 600 48 | 2500 |  |  |
| The Falls. | Colchester $\ldots \ldots$. .....N.S | 4823 | 2850 |  |  |
| The Flats. | Hastings, E.R........ O | 1300 | 2291 |  |  |
| a Opened 1-8-05. <br> $\$ 6$ night allowance. <br> in Auditor General's Report. | Brook. c Late Westw 41c. arrears forward. | yn. $e$ Late 1 | Opened 1 <br> Iarshall. | Salary, Sala | cluding entered |

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## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| The Gore | Middlesex, E.R........ 0 | 3700 | 2750 |  |  |
| The Grange | Peel............. . 0 | 2155 | 2500 |  |  |
| The Grant. | King's \& Albert. . . . N. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 1250 | 2500 |  |  |
| The Grove | Middlesex, E. R.... 0 | 2410 | 2500 |  |  |
| The Gully | Northumberland, W.R.O | 4370 | 2500 |  |  |
| The Hawk | Shelburne \& Queen's.N.S | 3516 | 2500 |  |  |
| The Lake | Russell................ 0 | 6800 | 3700 |  |  |
| The Landing | Portage la Prairie..... M | 17576 | 7700 |  | 500 |
| The Lodge | Lunenburg. . . . . . . . N. . | 1785 | 2500 |  |  |
| The Long Stretch. | Inverness ...........N. . S | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| The Maples | Dufferin ... ......... 0 | 1900 | 2500 |  |  |
| The Narrows | Dauphin............... ${ }^{\text {M }}$ | 2551 | 2500 |  |  |
| The Pas. | Mackenzie......... Sask | 5788 | 2750 | *3 75 |  |
| The Pines | Lennox \& Addington. 0 | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| The Points, West Bay. | Richmond .........N S | 3945 | +3100 |  |  |
| The Range.. . . . . . . . | Sunbury \& Queen's. .N. B | 5000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Thériault.. | Gloucester........... N.B | 2146 | 2500 |  |  |
| The Ridge | Hastings, W . R. . . . . . . 0 | 5002 | 2500 |  |  |
| The Slash. | Algoma, E.R. . . . . . . . O | 1250 | 2500 |  |  |
| The Willows | Northumberland .....N.B | 2108 | 2500 |  |  |
| Thibodeau. | Lotbinière . . . . . . . . . Q | 8553 | 3600 |  |  |
| Thingralla | Assa. East.......... Sask | 2023 | 2500 |  |  |
| Thistle. | Grey, S.R. . . . . . . . . 0 | 1925 | 2500 |  |  |
| Thistletown | York, C.R. ........... 0 | 10500 | 5800 |  | 500 |
| Thivierge | Bonaventure..........Q | 4400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Thomaston | York, ....... ..... N. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 2241 | 2500 |  |  |
| Thomond... <br> Thompsonvil | King's \& Albert . . . N. ${ }_{\text {Sinncor, S. }}$ | 800 4480 | 25 35 0 00 |  |  |
| Thombrook. | King's \& Alvert . . . .N.B | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Thornby. | Pontiac. . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 3900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Thorn Centre. | Pontiac...............Q Q | 3123 | 2500 |  |  |
| Thorncliffe | Kent, E.R ......... O | 6010 | 2500 |  |  |
| Thorndyke | Queen's............P.E. 1 | 1855 | 2500 |  |  |
| Thorue's Cove | Annapolis .. . . . . . N. S | 8524 | 4000 |  |  |
| Thornetown | Sunbury \& Queen's.. N.B | 1125 | 2500 |  |  |
| Thornloe. |  | 3800 | 2500 | * 375 |  |
| Thornyhu | Lambton. W.R........ 0 | 3406 | 2500 |  |  |
| Thorpe. | Lennox \& Addington. 0 | 3240 | 2500 |  |  |
| Three Brooks. | Victoria........... N.B | 3575 | 2500 |  |  |
| Three Brooks | Pictou...............N. N $^{\text {S }}$ | 2492 | 2500 |  |  |
| Three Fathom Harbour | Halifax......... . .N. S | 2398 | 2500 |  |  |
| Three Hills | Calgary.............. Alta | 12122 | 2500 |  |  |
| Three Lakes | Beance................ ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 7320 | 2500 |  |  |
| Three Mile Plains. | Hants ....... . ...N.S | 11474 | 4000 |  |  |
| cThree Tree Creek | Sunbury \& Queen's ..N.B | 1400 | 18.5 |  |  |
| Throoptown | Grenville . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 1246 | 2500 |  |  |
| Thrums | Comox-Atlin. ....... B C | a 1500 |  |  |  |
| Thunder Hill | Dauphin . ................ M | + 4315 | $2500$ |  |  |
| Thunder Hill. | Kootenay .................. C | 625 | 2500 $* *$ |  |  |
| Thunder River | Chicoutimi\& Saguenay.Q | 7739 | **4200 |  |  |
| Thurlow. <br> Tichborne | Comox-Atlin........B.C | 20574 | 7000 |  | 500 500 |
| Tiddville | Frontenac ................ ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | $\begin{array}{r}18167 \\ 14 \\ \hline 16\end{array}$ | 6600 2500 |  | 500 |
| Tidnish Bridge | Westmoreland............ | 13799 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| Tiefengrund. | Sask...... . ........Sask | 59 70 | 2500 |  |  |
| Tikonabé | Chicoutimi etSaguenay.Q | 7400 | 4000 |  |  |
| Tilley. | Victoria............ N. ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Oftice. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allow. ance. | Rent Allow. ance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ ets. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Tilley | Leeds. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 3500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Tilley Road. | Gloucester. . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 3008 | 2500 |  |  |
| d Timberland. | New Westminster...B.C | 2000 | 625 |  |  |
| Timber Rıver | Westmoreland.......N.B | 1126 | 25. 00 |  |  |
| Tindastoll | Strathcona. . . . . . . . Alta | 4213 | 2800 |  |  |
| Tintern. | Lincoln............... 0 | 10062 | *80 00 |  | 500 |
| Tioga.. | Simcoe, S.R......... O | 14409 | $7 \pm 00$ |  | 500 |
| Tiree. | Qu'Appelle........ . Sask | 2700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Titus Statio | Richmond \& Wolfe... Q $^{\text {Q }}$ | 4000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Titusville | King's \& Albert.... N.B | 5710 | $+3000$ |  |  |
| Tobermory | Bruce, N.R.. ........... ${ }^{\text {O}}$ | 23807 | $10 \pm 00$ |  | 1000 |
| Tobique Narrows | Victoria. . . . . . . . . . N. N | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Tobique River. | Victoria ............ N. B | 3998 | 2500 |  |  |
| Todd Inlet | Nanainio . ........B.C | 19758 | 25 ¢0 |  |  |
| Tofield. | Stratheona. ... ....Alta | 12132 | 4000 |  |  |
| Tolsta. | Compton.. . . . . . . . . . . Q | 1625 | 2500 |  |  |
| cTomiko | Nipissing .... ........ 0 | 7171 | 1041 |  |  |
| Tompkins | Assa. West... ..... . Sask | 9169 | 2500 |  |  |
| Tompkinsvill | Guysborough. .......N. . . | 400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Tomstown. | Nipissing. .-........... 0 | 19591 | 13400 | $\pm 00$ | 1500 |
| Toney Mills | Pictou . . . . . . . . . . . . N . S | 4200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Toney River | Pictou.............. N.S | 1498 | 2500 |  |  |
| Tongue Creek | Calgary............. Alta | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Tooleton. | King's \& Albert . . N. B | 3800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Top Cliff | Grey, S.R.. ....... . O | 1708 | 2500 |  |  |
| Topping. | Perth, N.R........... O | 3040 | 2500 |  |  |
| Torbay | Guysborough . . . . . N. S | 6086 | 3600 |  |  |
| Torbrook | Annapolis. ..........N.s | 13150 | 4200 |  |  |
| Torbrook East | Annapolis. . . . . . . . N . S | 7200 | 3400 |  |  |
| Torbrook Mine | Annapolis.. ...... N.S | $27 \pm 71$ | 8200 |  | 500 |
| Tormore. | York, C.R.............. 0 | 2200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Totonka. <br> Touchwood Hills | Marquette................ . . . . Humboldt. . . . . . . | 300 $10 \times 92$ | 2500 4400 |  |  |
| Tuurelle....... | Humboldt... . . . . . . . Sask Gaspe...... . . | 10892 3510 | 2500 250 |  |  |
| $l$ Tourigny | Drummond \& Artha'ka.Q | 1331 | 1365 |  |  |
| Tower Hill | Charlotte . . . . . . . . . N.B | 2948 | 2500 |  |  |
| Town Plot | King's . . . . . . . . . . . . . N . S | 11500 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| Townsend Centr | Norfolk................ 0 | 10625 | 3800 |  |  |
| Toy's Hill | Dundas............... 0 | 2596 | 2500 |  |  |
| Tracadię Cross | Queen's . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 4395 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Tracadie Road | Guysborough.. .....N.S | 200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Tracey's Mills | Carleton. . . . . . . . . N. B | 6795 | 3000 |  |  |
| Traceyville.. | Sumbury \& Queen.....N.B | 1200 |  |  |  |
| Trafalgar | Haltun $0$ | $17835$ | 7800 | 1100 | 500 |
| Trafalgar | Guysborough..........N.S | 3010 | 2500 |  |  |
| Trafford. | Lennox \& Addington.. 0 | 600 4004 | 2500 |  |  |
| Tralee. . <br> Tramore | Perth, N.R. <br> Renfrew, S.R........... 0 | 4404 4650 | 2500 2500 |  |  |
| Traveller's Rest | Prince . . . . . . . . . . . P. P.E.I | 5173 | 2500 |  |  |
| Traverston | (irey, s.R............ 0 | 6050 | 3000 |  |  |
| Treadwell | Prescott.............. 0 | 18920 | 8000 |  | 500 |
| Trecastle | Wellington, N.R..... O | 3480 | 2500 |  |  |
| Tregarva. | Assa. West.........Sask | 7555 | 3500 |  |  |
| Tremont. | King's. . . . . . . . . . . . N.S | 2650 | 2500 |  |  |
| Trenholm | Drummond \& Artha'ka.Q | 9586 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| Trent Bridge | Northumberland, E.R. O | 13170 | 5500 |  | 500 |
| $a$ Trenville... | Strathcona....... .. Alta | 11315 | 1667 |  |  |
| 6 Opened 15-11-06. <br> $\dagger$ Including \$4 special salary. | ed 1-2-06. $\quad d$ Opened Opened 1-11-05. | $-4-06$ | * Including | \$2t night | llowance |

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## APPENDIX D-Continued.

## Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on reverue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 8 cts. | \$ cts. | \$ ets. | S cts. |
| Trevelya | Brockville............. O | 2950 | 2500 |  |  |
| Trilby.. | Queen's . . . . . . . . . P. E.I | 1950 | 2500 |  |  |
| Trinity | Wentworth . . . . . . . . 0 | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| $b$ Triton Fishing Club | Quebec ............... Q | 4200 | 2500 | ... ... |  |
| Trois Saumons | L'Islet. . . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 9891 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| Trois Saumons Station | L'Islet $\mathrm{Q}$ | 1945 | 2500 |  |  |
| Trottier .... <br> Trout Brook | Drummond \& Artha ka.Q | 6728 13 | 5500 2500 |  | 250 |
| Trout Brook | Drummond \& Artha'ka.Q | 9175 | 5500 |  | $2 \dddot{50}$ |
| Trout Brook. | South Cape Breton . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 2420 | 2500 |  |  |
| Trout Lake. | Parry Sound . . . . . . . . 0 | 3725 | 3000 |  |  |
| Trout River | Huntingdon ...... ... . Q | 9955 | 4400 |  | 500 |
| Trout River. | Inverness.......... N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 4000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Trout Stream | Gloucester.. . . . . . . . .N.B | 3319 | 2500 |  |  |
| Troy. | Wentworth. ... .....O | 21200 | 9700 |  | 750 |
| Troy. | Inverness...........N.S | 2423 | 2500 |  |  |
| Truemanville | Cumberland. . . . . . . .N.S | 4223 | 2500 |  |  |
| Tuam ... | Simcoe, S.R. ${ }_{\text {W }}$ | 4000 | 2500 | 1000 |  |
| Tuftsville | Hastings, W. R ........ . 0 | 4875 | 2650 |  |  |
| Tullochgorum | Châteauguay ... . . . . . . Q | 3250 | 2500 |  |  |
| Tumbell | Marquette. ... . . . . . . M | 1239 | 4100 |  | 250 |
| Tupper. | Dauphin. . . . . . . . . . M | 400 | 2500. |  |  |
| Tuppervill | Annapolis..... ....N.S | 10300 | 5600 |  | 500 |
| Turbine . | Algoma, E.R. . . . . . . . 0 | 19922 | 4000 |  |  |
| Turgeon. | Bellechasse ........ $\ldots$ | 2374 | 2500 |  |  |
| Turgeon | Gleucester . . . . . . . . . N. B | 13234 | 2500 | 750 |  |
| Turgonse | Nanaimo.... ......B.C | 9436 | 4400 |  |  |
| Turkey Hill | Brome. . . . . . . . . . . Q | 2692 | 2500 | - . $\cdot$. |  |
| Turnerville | Kent, E.R............ 0 | 6937 | 3500 |  |  |
| Turriff | Hastings, E.R. ........ O | 7518 | 3400 |  |  |
| Turtle Creek | King's \& Albert . . N. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 5490 | 2800 | 1000 |  |
| Turtle Lake.... | Parry Sound ....... O | 3135 | 2500 |  |  |
| Turtle Mountain | Souris................. M | 3366 | 2500 |  |  |
| Turtle River | Dauphin. ............ M | 1739 | 2500 |  |  |
| Tuscarora. | Brant................. . 0 | 16100 | 6600 |  | 500 |
| Tusket F'alls | Yarmouth . . . . . . . .N. S | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Tweedside | Wentworth . ........ 0 | 3000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Tweedside. | York ..............N. B | 5744 | 2500 |  |  |
| Twin Butte | Alta .... . ........ Alta | 7254 | 2500 |  |  |
| Twin Elm | Carleton ............. 0 | 6396 | 4200 |  |  |
| Two Creeks. | Marquette . . . . . . . . M | 2718 | 2500 |  |  |
| Two Islands | Cumberland. . . . . . . N. | 200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Two Rivers | Cumberland.........N.S | 7075 | 4200 |  |  |
| Tynehead. | New Westminster...B.C | 5925 | 2500 |  |  |
| Tyneside. | Wentworth. ......... . 0 | 5500 | 2800 |  |  |
| Tyotown. | Glengarry ...... ...... 0 | 3616 | 2500 |  |  |
| Tyrconnell | Elgin, W.R........... 0 | 9888 | 4600 |  |  |
| Tyrone. | Durham . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 22321 | 9000 |  | 500 |
| Tyrone | Queen's . . . . . . . . . . . P.E. I | 1550 | 2500 |  |  |
| Tyrrell.... | Norfolk................O | 99 175 175 00 | 4600 $6+00$ |  | 500 500 |
| Tzouhalem | Nanaimo.............B.C | 17500 | $6+00$ | .......... | 500 |
| UCLUELET. | Comox-Atlin . ... . B.C | 8892 | 4200 |  |  |
| Udney | Ontario, N.R.......... O | 14994 | 5200 |  | 500 |
| Udora | York, N.R............ 0 | 20790 44 | 75 00 |  | 500 |

bSummer office.

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | 8 cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Uhthoff | Sincoe, E.R : . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {\| }}$ | 12088 | 5000 | 600 | 500 |
| Ullswater | Muskoka...... .. .... 0 | 6693 | 2500 |  |  |
| $d$ Ulric | Mackenzie .... ...Sask | 3021 | 1458 |  |  |
| Umatilla | Dauphin . ........... M | 2402 | 2500 |  |  |
| Umfraville | Hastings, E.R ....... 0 | 3100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Underhill | Northumberland.... N. B | 4767 | 2750 |  |  |
| Underhill. | Souris . . . . . . . . . . M | 18419 | **89 18 | 400 | 500 |
| Undine.. | Victoria............N. B | 2000 | 2500 |  |  |
| a Uneeda | Lanark, N.R.........O | 2400 | 2291 |  |  |
| Union Centre | Pictou..... . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 750 | 2500 |  |  |
| Union Corner | Carleton. . . . . . . . . . N. B | 2875 | 2500 |  |  |
| Union Corner | Prince......... .P.E.I | 3450 | 2500 |  |  |
| bUnion Hall | Lanark, N.R........ 0 | 2258 | 2083 |  |  |
| Union North | Queen's. - . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 1100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Union Point | Provencher. . . . . . . . . M | 7598 | 3000 |  |  |
| Union Road | Queen's . . . . . . . . . .P.E.I | 1744 | 2500 |  |  |
| Union Square | Lunenburg..........N.S | 4005 | 2500 |  |  |
| Uno Park.... | Nipissing. ......... 0 | 13346 | 4400 |  | 500 |
| Uplands. | Parry Sound . . . . . . . 0 | 1500 1200 | 2500 2500 |  |  |
| Upper.. ${ }_{\text {Upper }}$ Abougoggin |  | 1200 4800 | 2500 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Abougoggin.. Upper Baddeck River | Westmoreland.......N.B | 4800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Baddeck River | North Cape Breton and Victoria. ............N.S | 2498 | 2500 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {c Upper Balmoral. }}$ | Restigouche........ N. N | 3500 | 1985 |  |  |
| Upper Bass River. | Colchester. . . . . . . . N. | 3794 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Bay du Vin | Northumberland....N.B | 3442 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Bedford. | Missisquoi.... .........? | 23403 | 10400 |  | 1000 |
| Upper Big Tracadi | Guysborough. .......N.S | 2497 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Blackville. | Northumberland.. .N. 3 | 6145 | 3000 | 400 |  |
| Upper Branch. | Lunenburg. . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 3644 | 2500 |  |  |
| Uppee Brighton... | Carleton...................... N. | 4250 | $\begin{array}{r} 2500 \\ 855 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Upper Brookside. | Colchester . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Buctouche. | Kent. . . . . . . . . . . . . . N. B | 3725 | 25.00 |  |  |
| Upper Burlington | Hants....... . . . . . N. S | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Burton. . | Sunbury \& Queen's. N. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ B | 2125 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Canard. | King's.............. N. N | 13674 | 4500 |  | 250 |
| Upper Cape | Westmoreland ......N.B | 5396 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Caraquet. | Gloucester......... . . . B | 11980 | 5000 |  | * 1000 |
| Upper Caverhill. | York......... . . . . N. $\mathrm{B}^{\text {a }}$ | 3900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Charlo. | Restigouche....... . N. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | 4296 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Chelsea. | Lunenburg . . . . . . . N S S | 1625 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Clements. | Annapolis.........N.S | 5337 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Clyde River | Shelburne \& Queen's. N. S | 1575 | 2500 | ..... |  |
| Upper Coal Creek | Sunbury \& Queen's. .N. B | 625 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Coverdale. |  | 1500 4618 | 2500 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Dorchester. | Westmoreland ......N.B | 11100 | 6600 | 1800 | 500 |
| Upper Dover...... | Westmoreland ......N.B | 2496 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Dyke Village. | King s.............. ${ }^{\text {N.S }}$ S | 9263 | 3250 | ..... |  |
| Upper Economy | Colchester . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 3999 | 2750 |  |  |
| Upper Fort Lawrence. | Cumberland.........N.S | 3000 | 2500 |  |  |
|  | Sunbury \& Queen's. .N.B | 2496 | 2500 |  |  |
| Tpper Clencoe.. | Inverness. . . . . . . . .N.S | 2420 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Glen Road. | Antigonishe........N.S | 1132 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Golden Grove. | King's \& Albert.....N.B | 700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Goshen.......... | King's \& Albert. . . . .N.B | 1150 | 2500 |  |  |

$a$ Opened 1-8-05. $\quad b$ Opened 1-9-05.
c Opened 15-5-05.
त Opened 1-12-05.
$\dagger$ Closed 3-11-05.

* Including $\$ 5$ arrears rent allowance.

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## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revcnue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allow-ance- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 8 cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Upper Grand Mira | South Cape Breton. N.S | 2596 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Granville | Annapolis.. ${ }^{\text {a }}$......N.S | 8326 | 3200 |  |  |
| Upper Greenwich. | King's \& Albert. ., ..N.B | 900 9 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Hampstead | Sunbury \& Queen's. .N. B | 34 <br> 0 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Hayneville. | York. $\ldots . . . . . .$. N.B | 7096 |  |  |  |
| Upper Kempt Head | North Cape Breton Victoria............N.S \& | 1450 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Kemptown. | Colchester.......... . N. | 3200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Kennetcook | Hants............ N.S | 11291 | 4700 |  | 250 |
| Upper Kent. | Carleton. . . . . . . . . . N. B | 5500 | 3800 | 300 |  |
| Upper Keswick. | York.................N. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | 6217 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Keswick Ridge | York............... $\mathrm{N}^{\text {N }} \mathrm{B}$ | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Kingsbury | Lunenburg .......... . $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ | 2050 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Kintore... | Victoria ............N. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | 2492 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Knoxford | Carleton ............N.B | 3896 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper La Have | Lunenburg .... . . . . N.S | 6198 1021 | 2500 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Leitch's Creek | North Cape Breton \& | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Loch Lom | St. John............... B | 2150 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Magaguadavic. | York.... . . . . . . . . . N . B | 3792 | 2600 |  |  |
| Upper Malagash | Cumberland. . . . . . . N. S | 2100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Margaree | Inverness. . . . . . . . . $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ | 3288 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Upper Maugerville | Sunbury \& Queen's..N. B | 9342 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| Upper Mellbourne. | Richmond \& Wolfe.... | 16000 | 7400 |  | 500 |
| Upper Middleboro'. | Cumberland. ........N.S | 7190 | 3800 |  |  |
| Upper Middle River | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { North Cape Breton } \& \\ \text { Victoria..........N.S }\end{array}\right\|$ | 4585 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Upper Nappan | Cumberland. . . . . . . N. S | 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Nelson. | Northumberland.....N. B | 3992 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper New Cornwall | Lunenburg .........N.S | 58 2b | 2800 |  |  |
| Upper Now Harbour. | Guysborough. . . . . . . N.S | 4200 | 2500 | 600 |  |
| Upper New Horton.! | King's \& Albert . . . N. B | 2975 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper New Port. | Hants. . . . . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | 5676 | 3600 |  |  |
| Upper Nine Mile River. | Hants. . . . . . . . . . . . $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ | 9475 | 2800 |  |  |
| Upper North River. ... | Colchester ..........N.S | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Ohio ... | Shelburne \& Queen's .N.S | 1725 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Otnabog. | Sunbury \& Queen's. .N.B | 2200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Peel.... | Carleton ............... B | 1875 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Pereaux. | King's. . . . . . . . . . . . .N.S | 4000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Pinevale. | Antigonishe.........N.S | 300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Pointe de Bute | Westmoreland ......N.B | 3875 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Port Latour | Shelburne \& Queen's.N.S | 16617 | 6200 |  | 500 |
| Upper Pugwash. . | Cumberland.........N.S | 1625 | 2500 |  |  |
| Tpper Queensbury | York. . . . . . . . . . . . . $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{B}$ | $50!2$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Rawdon | Hants.... . . . . . . . N. S | 11101 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| Upper Rexton.. | Kent.... . . . . . . . . . N. B | 2568 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper River Dennis | Inverness.............. S | 1598 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Rockport | Westmoreland ......N.B | 1900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Sackville. | Halifax.............N.S | 2620 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Sackville | Westmoreland. .....N.B | 275 | 8800 | 300 | 1000 |
| Upper Scotsburn | Pictou..............N.S | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ui per Sheffield | Sunbury \& Queen's. . N. B | 5136 | 3000 |  |  |
| Upper Smithficld | Guysborough........N.S | 3100 | *37 00 |  |  |
| Upper Southampton. | York ..............N. B | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Tpper South River | Antigonishe. .........N.S | 9150 | 3600 | 300 |  |
| Ipper South West Maboti | Inverness .............. | 1150 | 2500 |  |  |

* Including \$12 night allowance.


## APPENDIX D-Continued.

## Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary rbased on revenue of previous ye(er). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Upper Springfield | Antigonishe . . . . . . . N.S | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Sumas. | New Westminster. . B. C | 5220 | 3200 |  |  |
| Upperton..... | King's \& Albert..... N. B | 29.96 | 2500 |  |  |
|  | Victoria.............. $\stackrel{\text { S }}{ }$ | 2875 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Westmoreland | Queen's. . . . . . . . . .P.E.I | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Whitehead.... | Guysborough...... N.S | 1700 | 2500 | .. .-. |  |
| Upper Wicklow | Carleton. ..........N.B | 3196 | 2500 |  |  |
| Upper Wood Harbour. | Shelburne \& Queen's.N.S | 8510 | 4400 |  |  |
| Uptergrove. . . . . . . . | Ontario, N.R......... 0 | 18800 | 7800 |  | 500 |
| Upton. | King's. . . . . . . . . . .P.E.I | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Urbania | Hants. . . . . . . . . . . . N.S | 3000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Urbinville | Prince . . . . . . . . . . . P.E.E.I | 875 | 2500 |  |  |
| Urney | King's \& Albert . . . . N. B | 525 | 2500 |  |  |
| $c$ Urquhart | Strathcona. . . . . . . Alta | 13104 | 4000 |  | 416 |
| Urquharts | King's \& A l bert. . . . . N. B | 2100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ursa. | Victoria \& Haliburton. 0 | f3 86 | 2800 |  |  |
| Usher | Antigonishe. . . . . . . .N.S | 800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Usona | Strathcona.......... Alta | 1808 | 2500 |  |  |
| Utica | Ontario, S.R. . . . . . . . . O | 6900 | 4000 |  |  |
| Utopia | Simcoe, S.R.......... 0 | 15102 | 4400 |  | 500 |
| Utopia. | Charlotte ... . . . . . . N. B | 2300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Vachell | York, N.R............ ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 3780 | 2800 |  |  |
| Valcartier | Quebec................. Q | 7565 | 3200 |  |  |
| Valcartier Station. | Quebec. . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 2795 | 2500 |  |  |
| Valcartier Village | Quebec. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 8000 | 3000 |  |  |
| Val des Bois..... | Labelle ................. , | 14810 | 5400 |  | 500 |
| Valencay | Labelle . . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 5010 | *3700 |  |  |
| Valenciennes | Mégantic.............. Q | 2000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Valens...... | Wentworth..... ..... 0 | 4865 | 4000 |  |  |
| Valentia | Victoria \& Haliburton. O | 15615 | 6800 |  | 500 |
| Vale Perkins. | Brome. ............... Q | 9139 | 5500 |  |  |
| Valetta. | Kent, W.R... . . . . . . . $\mathbf{O}$ | 16984 | 8000 |  | 500 |
| Vallentyn | Ontario, N.R ......... 0 | 10500 | 4400 |  |  |
| Valley ... | Assa, East.......... Sask | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| $\downarrow$ Valley City | Strathcona .......Alta | 6000 | $\pm 16$ |  |  |
| Valleyfield. | Queen's............ P.E.I | 1600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Valleyfield, East | King's..... . . . . . . . P.E.I | 2300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Valley Mills. | Inveruess . . . . . . . . . . N. S | 1823 | 2500 |  |  |
| Valley River.. | Dauphin............. M | 15839 | +8748 |  | 500 |
| Valley Station | Colchester ...........N.S | 5175 | 2650 | 800 |  |
| Valmont...... | Champlain ............ Q | 11650 | 7100 |  | 500 |
| Valmorin. | Terrebonne. . . . . . . . . . . | 7650 | 2500 |  |  |
| Valois... | Jacques Cartier ..... | 3820 | 2500 |  |  |
| Valparaiso. | Humboldt.......... . Sask | 4947 | 2500 |  |  |
| Valracine | Compton.............. Q | 11948 | 5500 |  | 250 |
| Vanbrugh | Renfrew, S.R......... 0 | 5498 | 2500 |  |  |
| $a$ Van Bruyssel. | Chicoutimi \& SaguenayQ | 7700 | 127 |  |  |
| Vancamp.... | Dundas ............ . . . 0 | 6564 | 3600 |  |  |
| Vandecar | Oxford, S.R.... . . . . . 0 | 4588 | 2500 |  |  |
| Vandeleur | Grey, E.R........... 0 | 8000 | 3600 |  |  |
| Vandorf. | York, N.R... ........ 0 | 10172 | 4600 |  |  |
| Vanessa. | Norfolk........... . . . 0 | 17717 | 10200 |  | 1000 |
| Van Horme. | Kent, W.R. . . . . . . . 0 | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| $a$ Opened 13-11-05. which $\$ 1.48$ is arrears. | d 1-5-06. $\quad c$ Closed 1-5-06 g $\$ 12$ night allowance. |  | cluding $\$ 21$ | 48 night al | wance of |

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APPENDIX D-Continued.
Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Vankoughn | Muskoka,............. 0 | 5125 | 2800 |  |  |
| Vanneck | Middlesex, E.R. .......O | 4570 | 2500 |  |  |
| Vansickle. | Hastings, W.R........O | 2225 | 2500 |  |  |
| Vanvlack | Simcoe, N.R.. . . . . . . . . 0 | 3814 | 2500 |  |  |
| Varency. | Haldimand . . . . . . . . . 0 | 7730 | 2500 |  |  |
| Varney | Grey, S. R. ${ }_{\text {Simce, }}$ E. . . . . . . . 0 | 1113 | 50 80 80 |  | 500 |
| Vasey. | Simcoe, E.R.......... . 0 | 19708 89 39 | 80 2500 00 |  | 500 |
| Vaucluse | L'Assomption . . . . . . . . . . Q | 3420 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Vaudreuil Station. | Vaudreuil .... .... ${ }_{\text {Q }}$ | 28043 | 9800 |  | 1000 |
| Vaughan | Hants . . . . . . . . . . N. S | 1400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Vellore. | York, C.R. . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 8657 | 3200 |  |  |
| Venice | Missisquoi . . . . . . . . . . Q | 1425 | 2500 |  |  |
| Venlaw | Dauphin. . . . . . . . . . . M | 5597 | 3200 |  |  |
| Vemmachar | Lennox \& Addington... O | 10255 | 4000 | 300 |  |
| Venosta | Wright............... Q | 16569 | 7000 | 300 | 500 |
| Ventry. | Grey, E.R . . . . . . . . . . O | 2449 | 2500 |  |  |
| Verdun Vereker | Bruce, S. R............. O | 2620 87 | 2500 50 |  |  |
| $b$ Verigin | Mackenzie . . . . . . . . Sask. | 8476 | 1041 | 125 | 500 |
| Vermillion Bay | Thunder Bay and Rainy River................ | 31420 | *171 00 |  | 1500 |
| Vermilion Valley.. | Strathcona...........Alta | $121 \cdot 60$ | 4000 |  |  |
| Verna. | Assa. West. . . . . . . . Sask. | 2389 | 2500 |  |  |
| Vernal | Antigonishe... . . . . . . N.S | 1575 | 2500 |  |  |
| Vernet | Labelle . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 3270 | 2500 |  |  |
| Vernon Mines | King's. . . . . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Vernon River | Queen's. . . . . . . . . . P. P. I | 12941 | 4800 | 400 |  |
| Vernonville | Northumberland, W.R.O | 12739 | 5800 |  | 500 |
| Versailles | St. John \& Iberville...Q | 4100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Verschoyle, | Oxford, S.R. . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 21175 | 8100 |  | 500 |
| Verte Vallée | Vaudreuil............. Q $^{\text {Bruce, S. }}$ | 3847 7614 | 2500 3200 |  |  |
| Vestfold. | Dauphin.... . . . . . . . . . M | 2525 | 2500 |  |  |
| Vesuvius | King's . . . . . . . . . . . . . N. S | 1600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Veuve River. | Muskoka............. 0 | 4414 | 2500 |  |  |
| Veaina's Corner | Richmond \& Wolfe ... . ( | 1225 | 2500 |  |  |
| Vicars. | Huntingdon. . . . . . . . . Q | 6581 | 2800 | $1 0 \longdiv { 0 0 }$ |  |
| Vickers | Grey, S.R..... . . . . . . 0 | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Victoria | Carleton ......... N. B | 13300 | 7000 |  | 500 |
| Victoria | Cumberland . .......N.S.S | 3525 | 2500 |  |  |
| Victoria Beach | Annapolis............N.S | 10100 | 4000 |  |  |
| Victoria Bridge | South Cape Breton N.S | 2100 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Victoria Cross. | King's ............ P.E.I | 2200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Victoria Corners. | Ontario, S.R. ......... 0 | 3300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Victoria Harbour | King's..................... . | 2848 | 2500 |  |  |
| $a$ Victoria Line. | Inverness. . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 625 | 78. |  |  |
| Victoria Mines Victoria Square | South Cape Breton..N.S | 5985 | 3050 |  |  |
| Victoria Square Victoria Vale. | York, C.R. . . . . . . . . N . O | 12000 5191 | 58 48 48 00 |  | 500 |
| Victoria West. | Arince Annapol. . . . . . . . . . P. $_{\text {E. }}$ I | 51 314 | 4800 2500 |  | 500 |
| Victory | Annapolis......... .N.S | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Victory | Sunbury \& Queen's ..N. $B$ | 975 | 2500 |  |  |
| Vieille Eglise | Lotbinière . . . . . . . . . Q | 6376 | 4700 |  | 250 |
| Vienneau. | Northumberland ....N.B | 1250 | 2500 |  |  |
| - Viewfield | Du'Appelle .......S.Sask | 3300 | 2291 |  |  |
| Viger. | Témiscouata...... . . . . Q | 35091 | 14200 | 1800 | 1500 |
| Vigo. | Simcoe, N.R.......... 0. | 2185 | 2500 |  |  |

$a$ Closed 24-10-05. $b$ Opened 1-2-06. *Including \$15 night allowance. c Opened 1-8-05. 24 -D10

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowanc-s-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 8 cts . | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Viking | Strathcona..........Alta | 9494 | 2500 |  |  |
| Village Bélanger | Laval.......... ...... Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 3500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Villagedale... | Shelburne \& Queen's. N. | 5269 | 2500 |  |  |
| Village Green | Queen's East. . . P E.I | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Village Saint Jean | Kent . . . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 2725 | 2500 |  |  |
| Village St. Onge. | Three Rivers and St. Maurice ............. Q | 11525 | 4400 |  |  |
| Villani | Labelle.... . ......... Q | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Villanova. | Norfolk.... .......... 0 | 22023 | 9800 |  | 1000 |
| Ville Guay | Lévis. ... ....... . . Q | 2007 | 2500 |  |  |
| Villemay | Lévis.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{21} 95$ | 2500 |  |  |
| Villeneuve. | Maisonneuve . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {? }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Villeneuve | Edmonton... . . . . . . Alta | 4598 | 2500 |  |  |
| Villeray. | Laval................. ? |  |  |  |  |
| Villette. | Compton. . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {d }}$ | 7650 | 2750 |  |  |
| Villiers. | Peterborough, E..R... O | 8166 | 4000 |  |  |
| Vincentes | Champlain ........... ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 7014 | 4400 |  |  |
| Vincent | Surbury \& Queen's..N. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 2075 | 2500 |  |  |
| Vine. . | Snncoe, S.R........... $\mathrm{O}_{0}$ | 2741 $1+300$ | 2500 60 |  |  |
| ${ }_{c}$ Vinette.. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wentwortlı . . .......... } \\ & \text { Russell ... ........... } \end{aligned}$ | 18850 38 | 1667 |  |  |
| Vinton. | Pontiac. . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 17146 | 6600 | 300 | 500 |
| Viola Dale | Marquette. ........... M | 3714 | 2500 |  |  |
| Violet. | Lemmox \& Addington. . 0 | 2540 | 2500 |  |  |
| Violet Hill | Dufferin . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 5900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Virgil. | Lincoln . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 10197 | $\dagger 4800$ |  | 250 |
| Vivian | York, N.R........... . O | 4107 | 2500 |  |  |
| Voght Valley | Yale \& Cariboo. . . . . B.C | 6050 | 2500 |  |  |
| Vogler's Co | Lunenburg. . . . . . . . N. S $^{\text {d }}$ | 9635 | 3500 |  |  |
| * Vonda | Humboldt........ . Sask | 48936 | d 7281 |  | 375 |
| Vroomanton | Ontario, N.R.......... O | 6258 | 3200 |  |  |
| Vyner.. | Lambton, W.R.. ..... O | 3433 | 2500 |  |  |
| W ansis station. | Sunbury \& Queen's .N.B | 6967 | 3500 |  |  |
| Waba. | Renfrew, S.R........ O | 13472 | 5800 |  | 500 |
| ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Wabamum | Edmonton . . . . . . . Alta | 8567 | 2291 |  |  |
| Wahash. | Kent, E.R. . . . . . . . . O | $163{ }^{5} 2$ | 6200 |  | 500 |
| Wabassee | Labelle.. .-..... . ${ }_{\text {Q }}$ | 9342 | 5600 |  | 560 |
| ${ }_{6}$ Wadden Cove | South Cape Breton..N.S | 1225 | 1875 |  |  |
| Wadhams | Comox-Atlin ....... B.C | 9040 | 3400 |  |  |
| Wagarville | Frontenac. . . . . . . . . . 0 | 4146 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wagram. | Wellington, N.R.... O | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wakaw | Humbo'dt. . . . . . . . Sask | 3650 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wakefield Centr | Carleton .......... N. B | 700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wakeham. | Lisgar. . . . . . . . . . . . . . M | 2335 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wakopa. | Souris. . . . . . . . . . . . . . M | 14275 | 3800 |  |  |
| Waldeck Line | Annapolis. . . . . . . . . N. S | 2100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Waldegrave | Colchester............N S | 5150 | 2500 |  |  |
| Waldemar. | Dufferin ..... ....... 0 | 18591 | 8400 |  | 500 |
| Walden | Lunenburg . . . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 2000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Waldheim ... | Sask..... $\quad$....... . Sask | 5200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Walford Station | Algonia, E.R.... .. . 0 | 24497 | 12800 |  | 1000 |
| Walker's. | Middlesex, W.R. ..... O | 8204 | 3200 |  |  |
| Walker's Cutting | Drumind \& Arthab'ka.Q | 5345 | 3000 |  |  |
| Walker's Point... | Muskoka.............. . 0 | 3150 | 2500 |  |  |

§ For Revenue, \&c. Sce Apprndix C under Montreal Suh offices, \&c. a Opened 1-8-05. bOpened 1-10-05. $c$ Opened 1-11-05. * Late Vaunder. + Including $\$ 6$ night allowance. $d$ lncluding $\$ 10.81$ night allowance.

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## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accourting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Walker's Settlement | King's \& Albert.....N. B | 375 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wallace. | Perth, N.R. . ......... O | 11970 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| Wallace. | Mackenzie. . . . . . . . Sask | 1770 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wallace Bay | Cumberland . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 3200 | 3350 |  |  |
| Wallace Bay South | Cumberland. . . . . . . N. S | 2813 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wallace Bridge. | Cumberland.. ........N.S | 23050 | 9800 |  | 1000 |
| Wallace Grant. | Cumberland...... ...N.S | 4219 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wallace Highlands | Cumberland. . . . . . . N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 1689 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wallace Mill. | Rimouski.............. Q | 625 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wallace Ridge | Cumberland. . . . . . . N. S | 14629 | 7000 | 2800 | 500 |
| Wallace Station | Cumberland ... .....N.S | 10000 | 40 co | 1100 |  |
| Wallbridge. | Hastings, W.R....... O | 11083 | 4200 |  |  |
| Wallbrook | King's...... . . . . . N.S | 1848 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wallenstei | Wellington, N.R...... 0 | 8110 | 3600 |  |  |
| Waller. | Russell. . ........... 0 | (1) 25 | 2500 |  |  |
| Walmer | Oxford, N.R ......... O | 5268 | 2500 |  |  |
| Walnut. | Lambton, F.R........ O | 9100 | 4400 |  |  |
| Walpole 1sland | Lambton, W . R. ...... O | 3445 | 2500 |  |  |
| Walsh......... | Assa. West........ .Sask | 31075 | 12400 | 800 |  |
| Walthan Station | Pontias................Q | 18259 | 7000 |  | 500 |
| Walton's Lake | King's \& Albert. . . . N. B | 500 | 2000 |  |  |
| Wanstead | Lambton, W.R. . ....O | 17366 | 7800 | 1600 | 500 |
| Wapaha | Souris ................ M | 2202 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wapta. | Kontenay . . . . . . . . . . B. C | 1017 | 2500 |  |  |
| Warburton | Leeds..... . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 17155 | 8400 |  | 500 |
| Warden. | Shefford....... ...... Q | 27782 | 13200 | 1200 |  |
| Wardenville | Sask. .. ... .....Sask | 3500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Ward's Brook | Cumberland. . . . . . . N. | 7637 | 3500 |  |  |
| Ward's Creek Road | King's \& Albert. . . . N. B | 1175 | 2 2 00 |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {c W Ward's Crossing. }}$ | Colchester, ........ N.S | 7125 | 4100 |  | 250 |
| Wareham......... | Grey, E.R ........... O | 6400 | 3000 |  |  |
| Warina | Stormont. . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 3317 | 2500 |  |  |
| Warleigh | Marquette ... . . . . . . . . . M | 500 | 2500 |  |  |
| "Warman | Sask............. . . Sask | 23331 | 4946 |  |  |
| WWarmley. | Assa. E ......... .'ask | 1750 | 1250 |  |  |
| Warminster | Sirncoe, E.R.......... 0 | 18600 | 9000 | 500 | 500 |
| Warner | Lincoln ......... . . . . . 0 | 1575 | 2500 |  |  |
| Warren. | York ......... . . N.B | 1410 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wartburg | Perth, N.R........... O | 5674 | 2500 |  |  |
| Warwick | Edmonton....... Alta | 13489 | 5200 |  | 500 |
| Wasa... | Kootenay ....... ... B.C | 4903 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wascana | Assa. West. . ...... .Sask | 2842 | 3600 |  |  |
| Washabuck Bridge | Victoria.... . . ........ N.S | 18.5 | 2500 |  |  |
| Washburn . | Frontenac ........... 0 | 12061 | 5000 | 300 |  |
| Washington | Oxforà, N.R.......... O | 16520 | 7600 |  | 500 |
| Wassewa.... | Souris............... ${ }^{\text {M }}$ | 2478 | 2500 |  |  |
| Waterborough | Sunbury \& Queen's..N. 1 B | 26 60 | 2500 |  |  |
| Waterford | Digby ............N.S | 3060 | 2500 |  |  |
| Waterford | King's \& Albert. . . . . N. B | 11220 | 5200 | 500 |  |
| Waterford | Prince....... . . .P.E.I | 2700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Waterloo. |  | 1825 | 2500 |  |  |
| Waternish Waterside | Guysborough ......... N.S | 25 <br> 96 <br> 00 | 2500 5400 |  |  |
| Wraterside | Picton. . Al. . . . . . . . .N.s. | 9629 2498 | ${ }_{25}^{5400}$ | 300 | 500 |
| Waterton | Brockville. ........... | 4704 | 2500 |  |  |
| Watervale | Pictou ............... | 7670 | 2850 |  |  |
| Waterville | Carleton........... N.B | 7850 | 3000 |  |  |
| Watford | Tunenburg ... ...N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 2400 | 2500 |  |  |

[^12]
## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Noñ-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Ferward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Watson's Corners | Lanark, N.R.......... O | 17808 | 7000 | 300 | 500 |
| Wattenwyl... | Parry Sound ............ . 0 | 139 | 2500 |  |  |
| Watt Section, Sheet Harbour | Halifax..............N.S | 5504 | 2500 | $5 \dddot{00}$ |  |
| Wattsburg. | Kootenay . . . . . . . . . . B.C | 14375 | 4400 |  |  |
| Wattsview | Marquette ... . . . . . . . . M | 2000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Waubamick | Parry Sound......... 0 | 8100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Waubuno | Lambton, W.R. ..... O | 9508 | 3400 |  |  |
| Waudby. | Grey, S.R ... ...... 0 | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Waugh. | Edmonton. ......... Alta | 650 | 2500 |  |  |
| Waugh's River | Colchester...........N. S S | 22063 | 8200 |  | 500 |
| Waupoos .... | Prince Edward . . . . . . 0 | 13579 | 4600 |  | 500 |
| Waupoos East | Prince Edward......... 0 | 6225 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wavy Bank.. | Selkirk............... M | 4526 | 2500 |  |  |
| a Wavy Lake | Strathcona ........ . dlta | 7297 | 2083 |  |  |
| WaWa.... | Algoma, W.R...... O | 3546 | 9000 |  | 750 |
| Waweig | Charlotte...........N. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 6987 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wawota. | Assa. East. . . . . . Sask. | 8670 | 3600 |  |  |
| Wayerton | Northumberland. . . .N.B | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| W Wayland | Algoma, W.R. . . . . . . 0 | 3268 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wayside. | Lanark, S.R.......... 0 | 7600 | 3400 |  |  |
| Way's Mills | Stanstead............. Q $^{\text {a }}$ | 22400 | 9400 |  | 1000 |
| Weatherly | Lunenburg. . . . . . . . . N.S | 2496 | 2500 |  |  |
| Weaver. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | Victoria ............N. N | 1325 | 2500 |  |  |
| Weaver Settlement | Digby, ............. N.S | 2725 | 2500 |  |  |
| Webster's Corner | Queen's . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 2700 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Webster's Corners | New Westminster....B.C | 3050 | 2500 |  |  |
| Weedon | Richmond \& Wolfe.... Q | 4016 | 2750 |  |  |
| Weedon Cen | Richmond \& Wolfe.... | 8886 | 5200 |  | 500 |
| Weidmann | Lambton, E.R.. ..... O | 4590 | 2500 |  |  |
| Weir. | Wentworth . ... 0 | 3669 | 2500 |  |  |
| Weirhill. | Assa. East. . . . . . . . Sask | 1610 | 2500 |  |  |
| Weirstead. | Pontiac. . . . . . . . . . . Q | 5940 | 3800 |  |  |
| Weissenburg | Waterloo, N.R. ....... O | 4230 | 2500 |  |  |
| Welch...... | Westmoreland.......N.B | 2544 | 2500 |  |  |
| Welcome Pass. | Comax-Atlin. . . . . . . B.C | 2746 | 2500 |  |  |
| Weldon | Humboldt.......... Sask | 7170 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| Weldon | King's \& Albert. . . . . N. B | 2523 | 2500 |  |  |
| Welland Station | Welland ............. O | 10633 | 3400 |  |  |
| Wellburn | Middlesex, E.R.. ...... O | 3525 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wellington | Prince . . . . . . . . . . P. E.I | 3300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wellington. | Yarmouth.......... N. S | 4382 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wellington Station. | Halifax. . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . . . . . N.S | 1875 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wells... | King's \& Albert . . . N. B | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Welsford | Pictou........... . . . . N. S | 10000 | 4400. |  | 500 |
| Welsford Road. | King's................N.S | 3750 | 2112 |  |  |
| Welshtown. | Shelburne \& Queen's.N.S | 745 | 2500 |  |  |
| Welton's Corner | King's . . . . . . . . N.S | 2875 | 2500 |  |  |
| Welwyn. | Assa. East.......... . Sask | 920 | 3250 |  |  |
| Wemyss. | Lanark, S.R........... 0 | 7805 | 4000 | 500 |  |
| Wendover | Prescott . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 21845 | 9200 |  | 1000 |
| Wensley. | Frontenac. ............ 0 | 11275 | 4200 |  | 250 |
| Wentworth | Cumberland .........N.S | 4760 | 3200 |  |  |
| Wentworth Creek. | Hants . . . . . . . . . . . N. S $^{\text {S }}$ | 3100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wentworth Station. | Cumberland . . . . . . N. | 25295 | 14000 | 4200 | 1250 |
| Wentzell's Lake. | Lunenburg..... ....N.S | 3000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wesley. | Dufferin .............. 0 | 4797 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wesleyville. | Durham.... . . . . . . . . . 0 | 6400 | 3000 |  |  |

$a$ Opened 1-9-05. $\quad$ LLate Windermere Station.

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## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Elcetoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allow. ance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts | \$ cts. | S ets. | \$ cts. |
| $a$ Wessington | Strathcona.......... Alta | 2708 | 1458 |  |  |
| West Advocate | Cumberland ........N.S | 3500 | 2500 |  |  |
| West Alba.. | Inverness.......... . N.S | 3194 | 2500 |  |  |
| West Ainherst | Cumberland. . . . . . . N. .S | 5346 | 2500 |  |  |
| West Apple Riv | Cumberland. . . . . . . N.S | 3216 | 2500 |  |  |
| cWest Aylwin | Wright........ . . . . . . Q | 2008 | 833 |  |  |
| Westbank.... | Yale \& Cariboo...... B. C | 2639 | 2500 |  |  |
| West Bay Road | Inverness.......... . N.S | 13558 | 5800 | 9800 | 500 |
| West Berlin . | Shelburne \& Queen's. N.S | 7580 | 3000 |  |  |
| West Bolton | Brome................ . | 2475 | 2500 |  |  |
| Westboro. | Carleton .... ........ 0 | 33475 | 8200 |  | 500 |
| West Branch, River John | Pictou. . . . . . . . . . . . N.S | 16726 | * 7800 |  | 500 |
| West Branch, St. Nicholas R | Kent.............. . N.B | 3625 | 2500 |  |  |
| Westbridge... .. .......... | Yale \& Cariboo...... B.C | 2820 | 2500 |  |  |
| $b$ West Bridgeford. | Assa. West. . . . . . . . Sask | 2400 | 1041 |  |  |
| West Brook ...... | Frontenac. . . . . . . . . . 0 | 14400 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| West Brook | Cumberland . . . . . . . N. S | 4100 | 2600 |  |  |
| West Brooklyn | Annapolis ..........N.S | 2500 | 3000 |  |  |
| Westbrook Mills | Cumberland. ........N. N | 4700 | 2600 |  |  |
| Westbury. | Compton. ...... ...... . Q | 2620 | 2500 |  |  |
| Westbury Basin. | Compton. . . . . . . . . Q | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| West Caledonia. | Shelburne \& Queen's. N. S | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| West Cape. | Prince. . . . . . . . . .P.E.I | 3915 | 2500 |  |  |
| Westchester | Cumberland. . . . . . . . N.S | 5925 | 3050 |  |  |
| Westchester Lake | Cumberland. . . . . . . N.S | 600 | 2500 |  |  |
| West Chezzetcook | Halifax . . . . . . . . . . N.S | 6936 | 3400 |  |  |
| West Clifford | Lunenburg. . . . . . . . N.S | 1473 | 2500 |  |  |
| Westcock.... | Westmoreland .......N.B | 2420 | 2500 |  |  |
| West Devon | Prince . . . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 10913 | 4600 |  | 500 |
| West Ditton | Compton . . . . . . . . . Q | 600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Weest Dublin. . | Lunenburg............. ${ }_{\text {S }}$ | 18983 | 8600 | 900 | ¢ 00 |
| West Earltown | Colchester...........N. S | 625 | 2500 |  |  |
| West Ely. | Shefford. . . . . . . . . Q | 7415 |  |  |  |
| Westerly .̈. | Pictou. .................... N. | 1625 | 2500 |  |  |
| Western Covehead | Queen's.... .......P.E. 1 | 5246 | 2500 |  |  |
| Western Head | Shelburne \& Queen's. N.S | 2075 | 2500 |  |  |
| Western Road | Prince............ P.E.I | 500 | 2500 |  |  |
| West Essa. | Simeoe, S.R.......... $\mathrm{O}_{0}$ | 3426 | 2500 |  |  |
| Westfield | Huron, E.R............ O | 9000 |  |  |  |
| Westfield | Shellurne \& Queen's.N.S | 1520 | 2500 |  |  |
| Westfield Centre. | King's \& Albert..... N. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 18375 | 7200 |  | 500 |
| West Flamborough | Wentworth, S.R..... O | 22211 | 8600 |  | 500 |
| Westford. West Franklin.... | Bruce..... .... .... 0 | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| West Franklin | York, N.R. . . . . . . . . O | 3650 | 2500 |  |  |
| West Glassville. | Carleton . . . . . . . . . N. B | 3394 | 2500 |  |  |
| West Grove | Muskoka.............. 0 | 2000 | 2500 |  |  |
| West Guilford | Victoria \& Haliburton. O | 3810 | 2500 |  |  |
| West Hall. | Souris................ M | 1690 | 2500 |  |  |
| Westham Island | New Westminster... ${ }^{\text {B.C }}$ | 4600 | 3000 |  |  |
| West Hansford. | Cumberland............s | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| West Head | Shelburne \& Queen's.N.S | 2330 | 2500 |  |  |
| West Hill. | York, C.R. . . . . . . . . 0 | 7147 | 3000 |  |  |
| Westholme: | Nanaimo . . . . . . . . . B.C | 17085 | 7600 |  | 500 |
| West Huntingdon. | Hastings, W.R........ ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 11112 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| West Inglesville | Annapolis ..........N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 27 74 7 | 2500 |  |  |
| West Jeddore | Halifax............... ${ }_{\text {S }}$ | 7431 | 3000 |  |  |
| West Keith......... |  | 2668 14392 | 2500 6600 | 500 | 500 |

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accousting Post Office:-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year.) | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| West Lake. | Prince Edward........ O | 11071 | 4000 |  |  |
| West Lakevale. | Antigonishe.... ......N.S | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| West Lawrencetown. | Halifax ............N.S | 5368 | 2500 |  |  |
| West Leicester. | Cumberland ........ N.S | 2484 | 2500 |  |  |
| Westley | Kootenay .... . . . . B.C | 9630 | 9400 |  | 1000 |
| West Liscombe. | Guysborough. .......N.S | 2496 | 2500 |  |  |
| West Lochaber | Antigonishe . . . . . . . N. S | 3123 | 2500 |  |  |
| West Mabou Harbour | Inverness . ${ }^{\text {a }}$........N.S | 600 | 2500 |  |  |
| West McGillivray | Middlesex, N.R.....io | 3619 | 2500 |  |  |
| West Medford. | King's . . . . . . . . . . N.S | 2900 | 2500 |  |  |
| West Merigomish | Pictou........... N.S | 13256 | 7700 |  | 500 |
| West Middle Sable. | Shelburne \& Queen's. N.S | 1720 | 2500 |  |  |
| Westminster | Prescott . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 4106 | 2.100 |  |  |
| West Montrose | Waterloo, N.R. ....... 0 | 15852 | 4600 |  | 500 |
| Westmoreland l'oint | Westmoreland...... N. B | 12909 | 6500 | 5400 | 500 |
| West New Annan. | Colchester.......... . $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ | 15200 | 7800 |  | 500 |
| West Newdy Quoddy | Halifax.............N.S | 11536 | 4400 |  |  |
| West Newton. | Prince. . . . . . . . . . .P.E.E.I | -625 | 2500 |  |  |
| West Northfield. | Luneuberg . ........N.S | 6402 | 2800 | 500 |  |
| Weston. | King's............ . . . ${ }^{\text {N.S }}$ | 18210 | 7200 | .... .... | 500 |
| Weston. | Carleton. . . . . . . . . . N. N B | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| West Osgoode | Russell................ . 0 | 6775 | 2800 |  |  |
| Westover. . | Wentworth . . . . . . . . 0 | 14629 | 5800 |  | 500 |
| West Petpeswick | Halifax -.............s | 2837 | 2500 |  |  |
| West Plain.. | Lennox \& Addington. O | 1100 | 2500 |  |  |
| $\pm$ West Point. |  | 101 250 200 | 4000 2500 |  |  |
| West Port Clyde | Shelburne \& Queen's. $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ | 11353 | 4600 |  | $2 \dddot{50}$ |
| West Quaco. | St. John........... N. B | 16308 | 6900 |  | 500 |
| West River. | King's \& Albert. ... N. N | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wext River. | Pictou...............S | 6400 | 3300 | 1800 |  |
| West Scotch Settlement. | King's \& Albert. . . . . N. B | 1700 | 2500 |  |  |
| West Shefford Station. | Shefford............. ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| West side of Mirdlle River | Nortl Cape Breton \& Victoria. . . . . . . . . . . . N.S | 2725 | 2500 | 6338 |  |
| $a$ West St. Andrews.. | Colchester ..........N.S | 1230 | 2500 |  |  |
| West St. Peter's. | King's. . . . . . . . . . . P.E J | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| West Sutton. | Brome. ............... Q | $3 \ddagger 00$ | 2500 |  |  |
| West Tatamagouche | Colchester. . . . . . . . . $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ | 2873 | 2500 |  |  |
| Westview..... | Assa. West.. ... .Sask | 5188 | 2800 |  |  |
| Westward Ho. | Calgary ..... .... Alta | 1682 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wexford. | York, C.R. . . . . . . . . 0 | 8403 | 3800 |  |  |
| Whalen | Middlesex, N.R...... O | 5015 | 2500 |  |  |
| Whaletown. | Conoox-Itlin. . . . . . . B.C | 3693 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wharncliffe. | Algoma, E.R.......... 0 | 2725 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wharton. | Cumberland ........ N. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 2940 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wheatfields | Sask.... . . . . . . . . Sask | 4765 | 2500 |  |  |
| $d$ Wheatlana | Marquette..... . . . . . . M | 690 | 750 |  |  |
| Wheatland | Drumn'd \& Arthab'ka. Q | 4173 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wheatley River | Queen's ..... ..... P.E.I | 5904 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Wheaton Mills.. | Westmoreland . . . . . N. B | 2700 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wheaton Settlement | Westmoreland .. . . . N. $\mathbf{N}$ | 1600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wheatwyn | Assa. West......Sask. | 2385 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wheeler | Lambton, E.R . . . . . . . 0 | 500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Whelan Lake | Renfrew, S.K......... O | 3520 | 2500 |  |  |
| Whim Road Cross | King's . . . . . . . . . P. E.I | 4658 | 2500 |  |  |
| White. | Lanark, N.R.... ..... O | 2200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Whitebread Station. | Kent, E.K............ 0 | 8231 | 3300 |  |  |

[^13]SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24
APPENDIX D-Continued.
Non-Accounting Post Office-Revenue, Salaries aild Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Oftice. | Electoral District, | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Whitebrush. | Strathcona......... Alta | 7125 | 3200 |  |  |
| Whiteburn Mines. | Shelburne \& Queen's.N.S | 2296 | 2500 |  |  |
| White Church | Bruce, S.R ............ 0 | 28437 | 12000 | 1100 | 1000 |
| Whitefish.. | Algona, E.R.... . . . . . O | 31156 | 12500 |  | 1000 |
| White Fish Lake | Wright . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 3778 | 2500 |  |  |
| White Fish Lake. | Edmonton. . . . . . . . Alta | 2420 | 2500 |  |  |
| White Glen | Carleton . .........N. N B | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Whitehall | Parry Sound . . . . . . . . . O | 5430 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| a White Hawk | Mackenzie . . . . . . . Sask | 3274 | 1985 |  |  |
| White Head Percé | Gaspé ....... .....Q | 7300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Whitehead | King's \& Allert. . . . . N. B | 3800 | 2500 |  |  |
| White Head | Charlotte . . . . . . . . . N. B | 6086 | 2800 |  |  |
| White Hill. | Pictou ...............N. S | 600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Whitehurst | Brockville............ . 0 | 3800 | 2500 |  |  |
| White Lake | Renfrew, S.R.......... O | 16759 | 6200 | 275 | 500 |
| White Lake | Yale \& Cariboo...... B.C | 4420 | 2500 |  |  |
| White Oak | Middlesex, E.R....... O | 5450 | 2500 |  |  |
| White Point | North Citpe Breton and Victoria...........N.S | 500 | 2500 |  |  |
| White Rock Mills | King's...............N.S | 8438 | 4400 |  |  |
| White Rose | York, N.R . .......... O | 3500 | 2500 |  |  |
| White Sand | Mackenzie..... . ...Sask | 3341 | 2500 |  |  |
| White Sands | King's ........P.E.I | 1547 | 2500 |  |  |
| Whiteside. | Richmond ...........N.S | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| White's Corner | King's..............N.S | $2 \pm 50$ | 2500 |  |  |
| White's Cove. | Sunbury \& Queen's. . N. 13 | 14672 | 6400 | 400 | 500 |
| Whiteside | Muskoka . . . . . . . . . . . O | 13493 | 5250 |  | 500 |
| White's Lake. | Halifax .... . . N.S | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| White's Mills | King's \& Albert. . . . . N.B | 800 | 2500 |  |  |
| White's Mountain | King's \& Albert. ., . . N.B | 400 | 25. 00 |  |  |
| White's Point. | Sunbury \& Queen's ..N.B | 2350 | 2500 |  |  |
| White's Settlement. | Kent................N. B | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| White's Station... | Huntingdon ..........Q | 6400 | 3300 |  |  |
| Whitestone | Parry Sound . . . . . . . . . 0 | 25675 | 4000 |  |  |
| Whitfield. | Dufferin . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 2410 | 2500 | 500 |  |
| Whitford | Edmonton ... . . . . . Alta | 8670 | 6500 | 1200 | 250 |
| Whitney. | Northumberland .. . . N. B | 5500 | 3200 |  |  |
| Whittiers Ridge | Charlotte . . . . . . . . . . . B | 1625 | 2500 |  |  |
| Whittington | Dufferin . . . . . . . . . . . O | 5650 | 2500 |  |  |
| Whitwick | Compton............. Q | 1164 | 2500 |  |  |
| Whitworth. | Témiscouata . .. .. id | 11689 | 3400 |  |  |
| Whycocomagh Bay (N. Side) | Inverness. . . . . . . . . N. | 1100 | 42900 | 300 |  |
| Whycocomagh Mount. | Inverness . . . . . . . . . N. S | 525 | 2500 |  |  |
| Whycocomagh Portage | Inverness . . . . . . . . . . . . S | 1300 | 2500 | 1400 |  |
| dWhytewold | Selkirk .......... M | 2009 | 733 |  |  |
| Wick | Ontario, N.R .......... O | 5975 | 2900 |  |  |
| Wickham | Sunbury \& Queen's.. N.B | 6257 | 2750 |  |  |
| Wickhain Falls | Drumm'd\& Artnabaska Q | 1150 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wicklow Wicklow | Northumberland,W.R. O | 13554 | 5600 |  | 500 |
| Wicklow Wicksteed | Carleton \% ${ }^{\text {Victoria \& Haliburton. } \mathrm{O}} \mathrm{O}$ | 4133 600 | 26 2500 250 |  |  |
| Widder... | Lambton, E.R........ 0 | 5585 | 2800 |  |  |
| cWiddifield | Nipissing ............. . O | 600 | 1250 |  |  |
| +Widdifeld Station | Nipissing ...... . . . . . . $n$ | 8397 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wiggins | Sunbury \& Queen's . . N. B | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wikwemikong | Algoma, E.R. . . . . . . . 0 | 10743 | 4500 |  | 250 |
| Wilbur.. | Frontenac.. . . . . . . . . 0 | 4825 | 2750 |  |  |
| Wilcox.. | Lincoln . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 2048 | 2500 |  |  |

a Reopened 15-9-05. bIncluding \$4 night allowance. dClosed 16-10-05. †Late Camelot. cClosed 1-1-06.

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Ottice. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of prcvious year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allow ance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Wilcox | Qu'Appelle . . . . . . . . Sask | 31142 | 7500 |  | 500 |
| Wildfield | Peel.......... . . . . . . . 0 | 2950 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wild Oak | Dauphin........... M | 11448 | 4200 |  |  |
| Wild wood | Oxford, N.R.... .... 0 | 3961 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wilford. | Dauphin.̈. ${ }_{\text {Ontario, }}$. . . . . . . . . . . O | 1100 12370 | 2500 5800 |  |  |
| Wilkinson | Frontenac. . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 3655 | 2500 |  | 250 |
| Willetsholme | Frontenac . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Williams | Kent, W.R . . . . . . . . . 0 | 6200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Williamsburg |  | 4698 | 3800 |  |  |
| Williamsdale | Cumberland........ N.S | 2900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Williamsdale East | Cumberland..........N.S | 8729 | 2500 |  |  |
| Williamsport | Muskoka........ . . . . . O | 300 | 2500 |  |  |
| dWilliam's Siding | Kootenay . . . . . . . . . B. C | 2535 | 1041 |  |  |
| Williamstown | Carleton . . . . . . . . . . N. B | 1525 | 2500 |  |  |
| Williscroft | Bruce, S.R . . . . . . . . . 0 | 12088 | 5200 |  | 500 |
| Willocks. | Assa. East ........ Sask | 1700 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Willoughby | Sask. . . . . . . . . . . . . Sask | 694 | 2800 |  |  |
| Willowbank | Inverness . . . . . . . . . . N.S | 2300 | *31 00 | 700 |  |
| Willowbrook | Mackenzie. ........ Sask | 7700 | 4200 | 600 | 250 |
| Willow Bunch | Assa. West.........Sask | 7300 | 3200 | :...... |  |
| Willow Creek | Bruce, N.R . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 4000 | 2800 |  |  |
| Willowdale | York, S.R . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 27192 | 12800 |  | 1000 |
| Willowdale | Pictou.............. N.S | 3498 | *31 00 |  |  |
| Willow Grove. | 't. John . . . . . . . . . . . . B | 300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Willowgrove. | Haldimand. . . . . . . . . . O | 10482 | 3600 |  |  |
| Willow Point | Kootenay . . . . . . . B.C | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Willow Range | Macdonald . . . . . . . . . . M | 16986 | 9500 | 600 | 1000 |
| Willows. | Alta.. .... . ..... . Alta | 2619 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wilmot | Carleton. . . . . . . . . N. B | 1520 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wilmot Valley | Prince. ........... P.E.I | 2100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wilsonburgh . | Sumbury \& Queen's..N.B | 900 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wilson Croft | Lambton, E. R . . . . . . . O | 2421 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wilson's Bay . | Grenville.... . . . . . . . . 0 | 2000 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wilson's Beach | Charlotte. . . . . . . . . . . B | 16000 | 6600 |  | 500 |
| Wilson's Corner | Wright............... . Q | 2484 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wilson's Mills | Mégantic ............. $Q$ | 10161 | 4200 |  |  |
| Wilson's Point | Gloucester........... $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{B}$ | 1125 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wilsonville | Norfolk...... . . . . . . . . 0 | 11284 | 4400 |  |  |
| Wilstead | Leeds . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 4654 | 2650 |  |  |
| Wilton Grov | Middlesex, E.R . . . . . . 0 | 11800 | 4000 |  |  |
| Winchelsea | Huron, S.R . . . . . . . . . 0 | 13436 | 7200 |  | 500 |
| Windon, | King's. . . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 275 | 2500 |  |  |
| Windfall | Essex, S. R.. . . . . . . . 0 | 4310 | 2500 |  |  |
| Windham Hill | Cumberland. . . . . .N.S | 2144 | 2500 |  |  |
| Windsor. | Carleton . . . . . . . . N. B | 4294 | 2500 |  |  |
| Windsor Forks. | Hants . . . . . . . . . . . . N. S | 9826 | 4400 |  | 500 |
| Windsor Junction | Halifax . . . . $\mathrm{w}^{\text {a }}$. . . .N.S | 12073 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| Windsor North | Richmond \& Wolfe ... (\% | 1712 | 2500 |  |  |
| Windygates | Lisgar. ............. M | 2418 | 2500 |  |  |
| Winfield. | Wellington, N.R...... O | 6807 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wingard. | Sask................ Sask | 2750 | 2500 | 600 |  |
| Winger |  | 16621 | 7800 |  | 500 |
| Wingle. | Renfrew, S.R.......... O | 3200 | 2500 | 500 |  |
| Winlaw | Assa. Hast..........Sask | 3825 | 2500 |  |  |
| Winlaw | Kootenay . . . .. ... B.C | 16684 | 5850 |  | 500 |
| Winnipeg Beach | Selkirk... ........ Man | 33337 | **153 21 | 9633 | 1500 |
| Winsloe Road. . | Queen's...... . . . . P.E.I | 2021 | 2500 |  |  |

[^14]SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24
APPENDIX D-Continued.
Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Otfice. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (bascd on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allow. ance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Winsloe Station. | Queen's. . . . . . . . . .P.E.J | 3200 | 2500 | 1400 |  |
| Winslow. | Lincoln . ..... . . . . . . . 0 | 7341 | 3800 |  |  |
| $c$ Winston | Victoria \& Hahburton.O | 570 | 1053 |  |  |
| Winterburn | Edmonton.... Alta | 3200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Winterbourne | Waterloo, N.R........ O | 16952 | 7500 |  | 500 |
| Winthrop. | Huron, S. R..... ...... 0 | 12382 | 6000 |  | 500 |
| Wisawasa. | Parry Sound.... .... 0 | 8290 | 4000 | 300 |  |
| Wisbeach. | Lambton, E.R.... ....O | 10325. | 4800 |  | 500 |
| Wisely | York. ...............N. B | 600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wishart. | Humboldt. .........Sask | 12097 | 4800 |  | 500 |
| Wittenburg | Colchester . . . . . . . . . N.S | 4562 | 2500 |  |  |
| Woburn... | York, C.R. ............ 0 | 1880 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wode House | Grey, E.R. . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 7424 | 3000 |  |  |
| Wolfe Ridge. | Missisquoi ..... . . . . . Q | 604 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wolf Lake.. | Pontiac. . . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 4232 | 2800 |  |  |
| Wolford Centr | Grenville.............. . 0 | 3025 | 3000 |  |  |
| d Wolfsheim | Humboldt ......... . Sask | 2616 | 1041 |  |  |
| Wolseley | Grey, N.R............ 0 | 1045 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wolverton | Oxford, N.R.......... 0 | 19590 | 9200 |  | 500 |
| Wood | Hastings, W.K....... O | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Woodbank. | Middlesex, E.R.. . . . . . 0 | 1825 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wocd Bay | Lisgar.. . . . . . . . . . . . M | 8502 | 5400 |  | 500 |
| Woodbine | South Cape Breton. . N.S | 925 | 2500 |  |  |
| Woodbourne. | Pictou . . . . . . . . . . . . N.S | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Woodburn. | Wentworth............ 0 | 5440 | 5000 |  | 500 |
| Woodfield | Pictou............ . . N.S | 1250 | 2500 |  |  |
| ${ }^{6}$ Woodfield | Selkirk.............. M | 1587 | 1458 |  |  |
| Wood Green | Middlesex, W.R...... 0 | 10555 | 4800 |  | 250 |
| Woodhill. | Peel. .................. 0 | 5923 | 2800 |  |  |
| Woodhurst. | Westmoreland. .....N. B | 600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Woodington. | Muskoka............... O | 8000 | 4200 |  |  |
| Wood Island. | Queen's . . . . . . . . . P. E.I | 8380 | 3800 | 500 |  |
| Wood Islands, North | Queen's . . . . . . . . . .P.E.I.I | 1875 | 2500 |  |  |
| a Wood Islands West. | Queen's. . . . . . . . . . P.E.I | 1400 | 1667 |  |  |
| Wood Lake. . | St. John. . . . . . . . . . N. B | 500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Woodland. | Chateauguay .......... ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 17125 | 43.5 |  |  |
| Woodlands. | Stormont... . . . . . . . . . 0 | 3775 | 2850 |  |  |
| Woodlands. | Macdonald.. ..... . . . M | 14411 | 6200 | 2400 | 500 |
| Woodlands. | York. ..... ........ ${ }^{\text {N }} \mathrm{B}$ | 400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Woodlawn. | Carleton.... .......... 0 | 5050 | 2500 |  |  |
| Woodlawn. | Carletorl......... $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{B}$ | 625 | 2500 |  |  |
| Woodlea | Portage la Prairie. . . M | 2325 | 2500 |  |  |
| Woodinore. | Provencher........... M | 5377 | 2500 |  |  |
| Woud Mountain | Assa. West. ....... Sask | 5645 | 2800 |  |  |
| Woodnorth. | Brandon................ M | 2414 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wood Point | Westmoreland .......N.B | 2892 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wood River. | Strathcona... ......Alta | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| Woodridge | Provencher... ........ ${ }^{\text {M }}$ | 17378 | 7400 |  | 500 |
| a Woodrooffe | Carleton . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 1700 | 1667 |  |  |
| Woodroyd. | Selkirk......... . . . . . . M | 1575 | 2500 |  |  |
| Woodside. | Mégantic ............ Q | 3273 | 2500 | 500 |  |
| Woodside. | Portage la Prairie. . . . M | 625 | 2500 | 300 |  |
| Woodside. | Sunbury \& Queen's..N.B | 1300 | 2500 |  |  |
| Woodside .............. | King's . . . . . . . . . . N. N | 1800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Woodstock Road Station | Carleton . . . . . . . . . . N. B | 2500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Woodvale. | Digby . . . . . . . . . . . . N. S | 1861 | 2500 |  |  |
| Woodville. | Hants. ............N.S | 3646 | 2500 |  |  |
| Woodville. | $\xrightarrow[\text { Prince } . . . . . . . . . . . . . P . E . E . I ~]{\text { Pria }}$ | 500 1475 | 2500 2500 |  |  |

$a$ Opened 1-11-05. $b$ Opened 1-12-05. $\quad c$ Closed 2-12-05. $d$ Opened 1-2-06.

## APPENDIX D-Continued.

Non-Accounting Post Offices-Revenue, Salaries and Allowances-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Electoral District. | Revenue. | Salary (based on revenue of previous year). | Forward Allowance. | Rent Allowance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Woodville Mills | King's . . . . . . . . . . P.E.E.I | 1971 | 2500 |  |  |
| Woodward | New Westminster . . B.C | 2928 | 2500 |  |  |
| Weodward's Cove | Charlotte. . . . . . . . . . N. B | 13136 | 5600 |  | 500 |
| Woolchester. | Assa. West......... Alta | 2420 | 2500 | .... |  |
| Woonona. | Macdonald.. . . . . . . . . M | 1600 | 2500 |  |  |
| Workman | Assa. East . . . . . . . . Sask | 2155 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wostok | Edmonton. . . . . . Alta | 19837 | 4400 |  | 500 |
| Wreck Cove | North Cape Breton and Victoria..........N.S | 2923 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wright | Wright................Q | 23160 | 11900 | $6 \cdot 00$ | 1000 |
| W yandot. | Wellington, N.R...... O | 3200 | 2500 |  |  |
| $\dagger$ Wycliffe | Kootenay . . . . . . B. C | 37427 | 4800 |  |  |
| Wyecombe | Norfolk............... 0 | 15100 | t+84 00 |  | 500 |
| Wylie. | Renfrew, N.R . . . . . . O | 4498 | 2500 |  |  |
| $c$ Wyman. | Pontiac. . . . . . . . . . . Q $^{\text {Q }}$ | 19991 | 8500 | 200 | 500 |
| Wyse's Corner | Halifax ............N.S | 1500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wyton Station. | Middlesex, E.R...... 0 | 4500 | 2500 |  |  |
| Wyvern. | Cumberland.........N.S | 1787 | 2500 |  |  |
| ${ }^{a} Y_{\text {AHK }}$ | Kootenay . .... .... B.C | 18094 | 2083 |  |  |
| Yamaska. | Yamaska ... .. .... Q | 29230 | 12000 |  | 1000 |
| Yarm | Pontiac . . . . . . . . . . . Q | 3839 | 2500 |  |  |
| Yarmouth Centre | Elgin, E.R...... .... O | 13550 | 5600 |  | 500 |
| Yarrow. | Alta..... ... Alta | 4250 | 3000 |  |  |
| Yatton. | Wellington, N.R..... O | 4866 | 2500 | 1100 |  |
| Yearley's. | Muskoka..... ....... 0 | 3404 | 2500 |  |  |
| Yelverton | Durham..... .. ..... 0 | 7284 | 2500 |  |  |
| Yeovil.. | Grey, S.R..... ..... ${ }^{\text {O}}$ | 9880 | 4000 | 500 |  |
| Yoho. | York ..............N. B | 1200 | 2500 |  |  |
| * Yoho Islana | Parry Sound ......... O | 3100 | 2500 |  |  |
| Yone.. | Victoria.............N.B | 1000 | 2500 |  |  |
| ** York Centre | Gaspé ............ ${ }_{\text {Q }}$ | 1000 | 833 |  |  |
| York Mills.. | York, S.R.......... ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 11800 | 5000 |  |  |
| York Mills. | York , ... ............B | 5241 | 2500 |  |  |
| York Point | Queen's............ P. .E.I | 2425 | 2500 |  |  |
| Youghall.. | Gloucester.......... N. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 2400 | 2500 |  |  |
| Young, Cove. | Annapolis.......; . N. S $^{\text {d }}$ | 800 | 2500 |  |  |
| Young's Cove. | Sunbury \& Queen's. .N.B | 7853 | 4800 |  | 250 |
| Young's Cove Road. | Sunbury \& Queen's ..N.B | 20245 | 8000 | 7600 | 500 |
| Youngstown.... | Strathcona.......... Alta | 11401 6426 | 3200 2800 | ..... .. |  |
| 7 Adow | Renfrew, N.R... ..... 0 | 3905 | 2500 |  |  |
| Zealand | Frontenac.............. 0 | 3698 | 2500 |  |  |
| $b$ Zealandia | Assa W........... Sask | 5000 | 625 |  |  |
| Zealand Station. | York .............N.B | 8792 | 3800 |  |  |
| Zenda. | Oxford, S.R.......... . O | 9600 | 4000 |  |  |
| Zimmerman | Halton . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 | 8650 | 3154 |  |  |
| Zion.. | Durham...... ........ 0 | 8000 | 5600 |  | 500 |
| Ziska. | Muskoka..... ... .... O | 3080 | 2500 |  |  |
| a Zorra. | Mackenzie..... ... .Sask | 1750 | 2083 |  |  |

*Summer office. a Opened 1-9-05. $c$ Late Billerica. † Late Bayard. ** Opened 1-3-06. HIncluding $\$ 12$ night allowance. $\quad b$ Opened 1-4-06.

R. M. COULTER,<br>Deputy Postmaster General.

## APPENDIX E

## TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

## POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

## APPENDLX E.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

The aggregate balance at the credit of depositors on June 30 , 1906. was $\$ 45,736$,488.51 , or an increase of $\$ 368,727.83$; the average to the credit of each depositor being $\$ 276.75$, as against $\$ 274.09$ on June 30, 1905.

The number of accounts opened during the year was 37,681 , or an increase of 2,305 over the previous year, and 879 accounts were transferred from the Dominion Government Savings Bank at Toronto. The number of accounts closed was 39,536 , an increase of 534 over the previous year. The number of accounts remaining open at the close of the year was 164,542 , or a decrease of 976 , as compared with a decrease of 3,054 the preceding year.

The deposits were 233,803 in number, an increase of 10,522 over the previous year, and amounted to $\$ 10,805,458$, an increase of $\$ 301,588$. The average amount of each deposit was $\$ 46.21$ as compared with $\$ 47.04$ in the previous year.

The deposits in the Dominion Government Savings Bank at Toronto were transferred to the Post Office Savings Bank in November, 1905, and amounted to $\$ 559,593.31$.

Repayments numbered 106,923 , a decrease of 3,234 , with a total amount of $\$ 12,324,529.26$, an increase of $\$ 195,428.03$; the average withdrawal being $\$ 115.26$ as compared with $\$ 110.11$ the previous year.

The interest paid to depositors was $\$ 91,034.46$ and the interest accrued and made principal on June 30,1906 was $\$ 1,237,171.32$, making a total of $\$ 1,328,205.78$, an increase of $\$ 7,694.08$.

The number of offices authorized to transact business was increased from 989 to 1,011.

The claims of moneys of deceased depositors which were examined and paid during the year were 1,226 as compared with 1,305 for the previous year.

Annexed is a tabular statement of the annual operations of the Post Office Savings Bank since its organization in April, 1868.

Statement (in accordance with the Act 52 Vic., chap. 20, sec. 12) of the Post Office Savings Bank transactions for the year ended June 30, 1906, and of the total amount due to depositors on that date.

|  | \$ ets. |  | \$ cts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Balance due to depositors on June 30, 1905. | 45,367,760 68 | Repayments to depositors during the year | 12,324,529 26 |
| Deposits received during the year.... Amount of accounts transferred from | 10,805,458 00 | Balance due to depositors on June 30, 1906 |  |
| Amount of accounts transferred from Dominion Covernment Savings Bank. | $559,59331$ | 1906. | 45,736,488 51 |
| Interest allowed to depositors during the year in accordance with the Statute | 1,328,205 78 |  |  |
|  | 58,061,017 7 |  | 59,061,017 77 |

## APPENDIX

Statement of the Business of the Post Office Savings Bank,

| PERIOD. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | \$ | \$ | \$ |  |
| Three months ended June 30, 1868. | 81 | 3,247 | 212,507 | 65.44 |  | 166 |
| Year ended June 30, 1869 .......... | 213 | 16,653 | 927,885 | $55 \cdot 71$ |  | 4,787 |
| Year ended June 30, 1870. | 226 | 24,994 | 1,347,901 | 53.93 |  | 9,478 |
| Year ended June 30, 1871. | 230 | 33,256 | 1,917,576 | $57 \cdot 66$ |  | 15,148 |
| Year ended June 30, 1872. | 235 | 39,489 | 2,261,631 | $57 \cdot 27$ |  | 20,154 |
| Year ended June 30, 1873. | 239 | 44,413 | 2,306,918 | $51 \cdot 94$ |  | 23,800 |
| Year ended June 30, 1874 | 266 | 45,329 | 2,340,284 | 51.63 |  | 25,814 |
| Year ended June 30, 1875 | 268 | 42,508 | 1,942,346 | $45 \cdot 69$ |  | 25,954 |
| Year ender June 30, 1876 | 279 | 38,647 | 1,726,204 | $44 \cdot 66$ |  | 24,152 |
| Tear ended June 30, 1877. | 287 | 36,126 | 1,521,000 | $42 \cdot 10$ |  | 22,484 |
| Year ended June 30, 1878. | 295 | 40,097 | 1,724,371 | $43 \cdot 00$ |  | 21,944 |
| Year ended June 30, 1879. | 297 | 43,349 | 1,973,243 | 45.52 |  | 23,226 |
| Year ended June 30, 1880. | 297 | 56,031 | - 2,720, 216 | 48.55 |  | 26,716 |
| Year ended June 30, 1881. | 304 | 71,747 | 4,175,042 | $58 \cdot 19$ |  | 28,510 |
| Year ended June 30, 1882. | 308 | 97,380 | 6,435,989 | 66.09 |  | 35,859 |
| Year ended June 30, 1883. | 330 | 109,489 | 6,826,266 | $62 \cdot 35$ |  | 45,253 |
| Year ended June 30, 1884.. | 343 | 109,388 | 6,441,439 | 58.88 |  | 56,026 |
| Year ended June 30, 1885. | 3 ั | 116,576 | 7,098,459 | $60 \cdot 89$ |  | 59,714 |
| Year ended June 30, 1886. | 392 | 126,322 | 7,645,22 ${ }^{-7}$ | 60.52 |  | 62,205 |
| Year ended June 30, 1887. | 415 | 143,076 | $8,272,041$ | $57 \cdot 81$ |  | 65,853 |
| Year ended June 30, 1888.. | 433 | 155,978 | 7,722,330 | $49 \cdot 51$ | 217,385.10 | 78,229 |
| Year ended June 30, 1889. | 463 | 166,235 | 7,926,634 | 4767 | 1,085,979.72 | 84,572 |
| Year ended June 30, 1890. | 494 | 154,678 | 6,599,896 | $42 \cdot 67$ | 167,501.53 | 90,151 |
| Year ended June 30, 1891. | 634 | 147,672 | 6,500,372 | $44 \cdot 02$ | 389,169.28 | 84,963 |
| Year ended June 30, 1892. | 642 | 145,423 | 7,056,002 | $48 \cdot 52$ |  | 77,381 |
| Year ended June 30, 1893. | 673 | 148,868 | 7,708,888 | 51.78 |  | 73,361 |
| Year ended June 30, 1894. | 699 | 145,960 | 7,524,286 | $51 \cdot 55$ | 218,173.60 | 84,941 |
| Year ended June 30, 1895. | 731 | 143,685 | 7,488,028 | $52 \cdot 11$ | 493,889. 23 | 85,588 |
| Year ender Junc 30, 1896. | 755 | 155,398 | 8,138,947 | $52 \cdot 37$ | 449,981.61 | 87,221 |
| Year ended June 30, 1897. | 779 | 161,151 | 8,223,000 | 51.02 | 1,856,474.31 | 91,398 |
| Year ended June 30, 1898. | 814 | 179,814 | 9,183,693 | 51.07 | 786,868.48 | 94,532 |
| Year ended June 30, 1899, | 838 | 174,658 | 8,310,630 | 47.58 |  | 95,090 |
| Year ended June 30, 1900. | 847 | 201,262 | 10,448,485 | 51.91 | 141,171.82 | 92,713 |
| Year ended June 30, 1901. | 895 | 212,217 | 11,091,099 | $52 \cdot 26$ |  | 102,083 |
| Year ended June 30, 1902. | 915 | 219,678 231,619 | 11,382,035 | 51.81 | 415,507.96 | 105,946 104,393 |
| Year ended June 30, 1904. | 961 | 235,043 | 11,737,940 | $49 \cdot 94$ |  | 108,237 |
| Year ended June 30, 1905. | 989 | 223,281 | 10,503,870 | $47 \cdot 04$ | 252,773 93 | 110,157 |
| Year ended June 30, 1906. | 1,011 | 233,803 | 10,805,458 | $46 \cdot 21$ | 559,593.31 | 106,923 |
| Total period ended June 30, 1906. | 1,011 | 4,674,550 | 240,228,963 | $51 \cdot 39$ | 7,034,469.88 | 2,355,122 |

W. H. Harrington,

Superintendent.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No． 24

E－Continued．
Canada，year by year，from April 1，1868，to June 30， 1906.

|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text {-potiəd sulunp } \\ \text { pəuәdo squnoəje јo dəquinN } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \＄ | \＄ |  |  |  |  | \＄ | \＄ | \＄ |
| 8，857．48 | $53 \cdot 35$ | 2，146 |  | 44 | 2，102 | 939.37 | 204，588．89 | 97.33 |
| 296，754．35 | 61.99 | 6，429 |  | 1，319 | 7，212 | 21，094．72 | 856，814．26 | $118 \cdot 80$ |
| 664，555．51 | $70 \cdot 11$ | 7，823 |  | 2，857 | 12，178 | 48，689．08 | 1，588，848．83 | $130 \cdot 41$ |
| 1，093，438．86 | $72 \cdot 10$ | 9，424 |  | 4，449 | 17，153 | 84，273．68 | 2，497，259．65 | $145 \cdot 59$ |
| 1，778，565． 19 | 81.33 | 10，846 |  | 6，940 | 21，059 | 116，174．55 | 3，096，500．01 | $147 \cdot 04$ |
| 2，323，299．32 | 86.91 | 11，995 |  | 9，528 | 23，526 | 126，932．88 | 3，207，051． 57 | I36．32 |
| 2，468，643．42 | 86.04 | 12，048 |  | 10，606 | 24，968 | 126，273．31 | 3，204，965．46 | $128 \cdot 36$ |
| 2，341，979．04 | 82.88 | 10，516 |  | 11，190 | 24，294 | 120，758．06 | 2，926，090．48 | $120 \cdot 44$ |
| 2，021，457．97 | $77 \cdot 11$ | 10，218 |  | 10，097 | 24，415 | 110，116． 08 | 2，740，952．59 | $112 \cdot 27$ |
| 1，726，082．98 | $70 \cdot 49$ | 8，971 |  | －9，312 | 24，074 | 104，067．86 | 2，639，937．47 | $109 \cdot 60$ |
| 1，713，658．79 | 70.55 | 10，058 |  | 8，597 | 25，535 | 103，834．29 | 2，754，484．03 | $107 \cdot 87$ |
| 1，733，448．79 | 66.07 | 10，755 |  | 8，845 | 27，445 | 110，912．56 | 3，105，190．80 | $113 \cdot 14$ |
| 2，015，813．16 | $69 \cdot 89$ | 14，407 |  | 10，487 | 31，365 | 136，075．47 | 3，945，669．11 | $125 \cdot 80$ |
| 2，097，389．15 | 73.56 | 18，731 |  | 10，491 | 39，605 | 184，904．81 | 6，208，226．77 | $156 \cdot 75$ |
| 3，461，619．31 | 96.53 | 25，778 |  | 13，920 | 51，463 | 291，065．07 | 9，473，661．53 | 184.08 |
| 4，730，995．39 | 104.54 | 27，127 |  | 17，531 | 61，059 | 407，305．17 | 11，976， 237.31 | $196 \cdot 13$ |
| 5，649，611．13 | 100.84 | 26，562 |  | 20，939 | 66，682 | 477，487．46 | 13，245，552．64 | $198 \cdot 63$ |
| 5，793，031．84 | $97 \cdot 01$ | 27，591 |  | 20，951 | 73，322 | 539，560．51 | 15，090，540．31 | 205.81 |
| 6，183，470．60 | ．99．40 | 29，103 |  | 21，555 | 80，870 | 607，075．38 | 17，159，372．09 | $212 \cdot 18$ |
| 6，626，067．51 | $100 \cdot 62$ | 31，874 |  | 22，585 | 90，159 | 692，404．57 | 19，497，750．15 | $\bigcirc 16 \cdot 26$ |
| 7，514，071．78 | 96.05 | 37，515 | 723 | 26，704 | 101，693 | 765，639．15 | 20，689，032．62 | $203 \cdot 44$ |
| 7，532，145．56 | 89.06 | 38，049 | 2，96\％ | 29，581 | 113，123 | 841，921．79 | $23,011,422.57$ | $203 \cdot 41$ |
| 8，575，041．98 | $95 \cdot 12$ | 32，127 | 570 | 33，499 | 112，321 | 786，875．37 | 21，990，653．49 | $195 \cdot 78$ |
| 7，875，977．57 | $92 \cdot 67$ | 29，791 | 1，124 | 32，006 | 111，230 | $734,430.89$ | 21，738，648．09 | $195 \cdot 44$ |
| 7，230，839 14 | $93 \cdot 44$ | 28，943 |  | 29，368 | 110，805 | 734，590．70 | 22，298，401．65 | $201 \cdot 24$ |
| 6，631，578．97 | $90 \cdot 39$ | 29，502 |  | 26，032 | 114，275 | 777，482．98 | 24，153，193．66 | $211 \cdot 36$ |
| 7，473，585．46 | 87.98 | 29，116 | 662 | 27，033 | 117，020 | 835，800．34 | 25，257，868．14 | 215.84 |
| 7，310，291．97 | 85.41 | 27，998 | 1，647 | 26，037 | 120，628 | 876，049．07 | 26，805，542．47 | $222 \cdot 22$ |
| 7，406，066． 13 | 84.91 | 30，100 | 1，959 | 26，245 | 126，442 | 944，524．73 | 28，932，929．68 | $228 \cdot 82$ |
| 7，656 086.64 | $83 \cdot 76$ | 30，236 | 5，722 | 26，663 | 135，737 | 1，024，511．74 | 32，380， 829.09 | 238.55 |
| 8，853，178．42 | 93.65 | 33，722 | 2，279 | 29，449 | 142，289 | 1，982，725．62 | 34，480，937．77 | $242 \cdot 47$ |
| $9,021,862.56$ | 94.88 | 30，172 |  | 30，320 | 142，141 | 1，001，899．96 | 34，771，605．17 | $244 \cdot 62$ |
| 8，903，505．46 | 96.03 | 37，596 | 587 | 29，337 | 150，987 | 1，049，699．27 | 37，507，455．80 | 248.41 |
| 9，774，694．62 | $\begin{array}{r}95 \\ \hline 75 \\ \hline 100.21\end{array}$ | 38，685 |  | 32，304 | 157，368 | 1，126，952．44 | 39，950，812．62 | $253 \cdot 87$ |
| 10，617，070．50 | $100 \cdot 21$ | 38，886 | 712 | 34，205 | 162，761 | 1，188，924．83 | 42，320，209．91 | 260.01 |
| 11，379，756．94 | 109.01 | 39，786 |  | 35，524 | 167，023 | 1，254，048．96 | 44，255， $326 \cdot 93$ | $264 \cdot 96$ |
| 11，883，127．70 | $109 \cdot 79$ | 38，925 |  | 37，376 | 168，572 | 1，309，567．05 | 45，419，706 28 | $269 \cdot 44$ |
| 12，129，101．23 | $110 \cdot 11$ | 35，376 | 572 | 39，002 | 165，518 | 1，320，511．70 | 45，367， $760 \cdot 68$ | 274.09 |
| 12，324，529．26 | $115 \cdot 26$ | 37，681 | 879 | 39，536 | 164，542 | 1，328，205．78 | 45，736，488．51 | 276.75 |
| 224，821，251．62 | $95 \cdot 46^{3}$ | ：156，608 | 20，398 | 812，464 | ： $94,54 \%$ | 23，294，307．25 | 45，736，488．51 | 276.75 |

R．M．COULTER，<br>Deputy Postmaster General．

## APPENDIX F

## TRANSACTIONS

IN CONNECTION WITH
POSTAL. NOTES

## APPENDIX F.

## POSTAL NOTES.

Statement showing the revenue derived from commission on Postal Notes for the year ended June 30, 1906.

R. M. COULTER,
Deputy Postmaster General.
W. J. Johnstone,

Accountant.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

## APPENDIX F--Continued



Statement of the number and value of paid Postal Notes received in the Postal Note thereto to enable broken amounts to be remitted, and the

| Months. | 20 Cents. | 25 Cents. | 30 <br> Cents. | $\stackrel{40}{\text { Cents. }}$ | 50 <br> Cents. | 60 Cents. | $\begin{gathered} 70 \\ \text { Cents. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 75 \\ \text { Cents. } \end{gathered}$ | 80 Cents. | 90 <br> Cents. | \$1.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1905. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July | 4,968 | 8,550 | 6,485 | 6,523 | 12,034 | 5,226 | 2,890 | 5,713 | 4,562 | 3,726 | 20,814 |
| August.. | 4,322 | 8,205 | 5,840 | 5,525 | 10,900 | 4,709 | 2,567 | 5,072 | 4,077 | 3,353 | 18,917 |
| September | 4,923 | 9,168 | 6,780 | 6,201 | 11,864 | 5,193 | 2,800 | 5,699 | 4,312 | 3,690 | 20,853 |
| October | 5,013 | 9,482 | 7,267 | 6,593 | 13,203 | 5,605 | 3,081 | 6,346 | 4,800 | 4,054 | 24,324 |
| November | 5,858 | 10,761 | 8,036 | 7,440 | 15,091 | 6,607 | 3,377 | 7,143 | 5,508 | 4,466 | 26,979 |
| December. | 6,870 | 14,021 | 9,799 | 8,956 | 18,237 | 8,352 | 4,439 | 9,133 | 7,269 | 6,021 | 33,677 |
| January | 7,564 | 14,793 | 10,088 | 9,798 | 18,772 | 8,793 | 4,923 | 10,942 | 8,156 | 6,572 | 35,476 |
| February | 6,622 | 12,579 | 8,539 | 8,254 | 16,538 | 7,378 | 3,964 | 8,717 | 6,791 | 5,306 | 30,470 |
| March | 7,471 | 14,911 | 9,992 | 9,213 | 20,311 | 8,087 | 4,330 | 9,230 | 6,885 | 5,644 | 33,747 |
| Aprit. | 7,458 | 14,314 | 10,249 | 9,142 | 18,852 | 8,125 | 4,251 | 8,653 | 6,66: | 5,323 | 30,713 |
| May .. | 6,629 | 12.710 | 9,195 | 8,348 | 17,095 | 7,392 | 3,895 | 7,735 | 5,952 | 5,139 | 28,735 |
| June. | 6,662 | 12,238 | 8,929 | 8,054 | 15,897 | 6,984 | 3,451 | 7,215 | 5,400 | 4,657 | 27,801 |
|  | 74,360 | 141,672 | 101,199 | 94,647 | 188,784 | 82,451 | 43,968 | 91,598 | 70,379 | 57,953 | 332,506 |

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

F-Continued.
Division during the year ended June 30, 1906; the value of Postage Stamps aftixed amounts paid in Postage Stamps for Extra Commission.

| \$1.50 | \$2.00 | 82.50 | $\$ 3.00$ | \$4.00 | 655.00 | \$10.00 | Total Number of Notes. | Total value, including Postage Stamps affixed to Notes. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts | \$ cts. |
| ,301 | 13,730 | 5,114 | 9,213 | 6,774 | 14,586 | 9,399 | 148,608 | 325,914 34 | 62969 | 321 |
| 7,107 | 12,848 | 4,672 | 8,482 | 6,403 | 14,316 | 9,523 | 136,838 | 312,46364 | 60889 | 250 |
| 8,099 | 13,462 | 5,020 | 8,722 | 6,565 | 14,874 | 9,487 | 147,652 | 324,60007 | 62992 | 225 |
| 8,598 | 15,144 | 5,557 | 10,099 | 7,482 | 17,059 | 11,365 | 165,372 | 374,231 07 | 64987 | 299 |
| 10,140 | 16,598 | 6,209 | 10,963 | 8,149 | 17,662 | 11,796 | 183,083 | 400,913 06 | 74526 | 292 |
| 13,756 | 21,079 | 8,036 | 13,110 | 9,607 | 20,637. | 12,845 | 225, 844 | 473,45500 | 78080 | 265 |
| 14,664 | 20,794 | 7,684 | 13,016 | 9,061 | 18,637 | 11,628 | 231,361 | 454,787 82 | 85017 | 336 |
| 11,539 | 17,753 | 6,477 | 10,774 | 7,677 | 16,638 | 10,292 | 196,310 | 391,854 48 | 68668 | 376 |
| 12,379 | 19,181 | 6,910 | 11,396 | 7,719 | 17,959 | 11,446 | 216,811 | 425,516 37 | 79132 | 382 |
| 11,881 | 17,996 | 6,802 | 11,286 | 7,922 | 17,677 | 10,587 | 207,898 | 407,753 21 | 72836 | 347 |
| 11,346 | 17,813 | 6,81ヶ | 11,282 | 8,14!) | 18,117 | 11,127 | 197, 46 \% | 408,930 07 | 71492 | 715 |
| 10,475 | 17,247 | 6,505 | 11,141 | 8,050 | 18,194 | 11,633 | 191,223 | 407,114 75 | 68740 | 395 |
| 128,585 | 203,445 | 75,894 | 129,484 | 93,558 | 20ヶ, 356 | 131,128 | 2,2.48,467 | 4,707,563 88 | 8,503 28 | 4203 |

6－7 EDWARD VII．，A． 1907
APPENDIX F－Continued．
Statement showing the number and value of Postal Notes returned to the Postal Note Division by Postmasters，and cancelles；and including the number and value of Postal Notes destroyed by fire，dre．，while in possession of Postmasters，during the year ended June 30， 1906

|  | \％ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & \text { B } \\ & \hat{0} \\ & \text { م⿵ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Na } \\ & 8 \\ & \stackrel{2}{10} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \tilde{\sigma} \\ & 8 \\ & \stackrel{\circ}{\circ} \\ & \text { oir } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & 0 \\ & \underset{\sim}{\circ} \\ & =0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & { }_{c}^{20} \\ & \text { oin } \\ & \text { on } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H } \\ & \text { on } \\ & \text { on } \\ & \text { on } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ob } \\ & \text { ㅌ } \\ & \text {-i } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\infty$ 0 0 $\sim$ $\sim$ | 気 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \ddot{\ddot{\circ}} \\ & \stackrel{H}{\sim} \end{aligned}$ | $0$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\infty}$ | $\underset{\sim}{~}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0} \\ & \text { ה̈ } \end{aligned}$ | 응 |  | $\stackrel{\text { gil }}{\underset{\sim}{7}}$ | Co | $\begin{gathered} \underset{\sim}{\circ} \\ \underset{\sim}{-1} \end{gathered}$ | \％ | $\stackrel{\square}{7}$ | へi |  |
| $\stackrel{8}{8}$ |  | 8. | \％ | $\infty$ | E | 88 | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ |  | 18 | $\infty$ | 9 | 13 | 4 | － | $\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 8 . \end{aligned}$ |  | $\ddot{8}$ | ٌ | 18 | 성 | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | 気 |  | あ | む | $\infty$ | \％ | \＄ | E | 号 |
| $\underset{\mathscr{E}}{\stackrel{8}{9}}$ |  | 18 | ${ }_{10}$ | ค | 年 | $\stackrel{E}{=}$ | ＇ |  | ヶ | $\square$ | $\cdots$ | ำ | $\stackrel{\square}{4}$ | ® | E |
| $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 8 . \end{aligned}$ |  | $\stackrel{ }{5}$ | ${ }_{5}^{8}$ | 19 | \％ | $\stackrel{ }{\square}$ | $\stackrel{\sim}{\circ}$ |  | \％${ }^{5}$ | 13 | $\bar{\top}$ | 12 | $\because$ | 8 | 是 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 8 . \\ & 0 . \end{aligned}$ |  | 5 | 0 | \％ | $\overline{10}$ | $\stackrel{\text { a }}{\sim}$ | $\infty$ |  | \％ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\sim}$ | 8 | R | 5 | ¢ | 袻 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 8 . \\ & \text { of } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\varnothing$ | あ | กิ | も． | $\stackrel{3}{4}$ | － |  | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{2}$ | $\stackrel{\text { ® }}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | 88 | 8 | ¢ | 8 | － |
| $\stackrel{8}{8}$ |  | 9 | S | ¢ | 5 | $\stackrel{19}{4}$ | $\ddagger$ |  | 8 | ¢ | E | $\infty$ | $\square$ | $\otimes$ | －i |
| $8$ |  | 唇 | 家 | 包 | $\stackrel{\infty}{\sim}$ | －亏 | ＊ |  | J | さ | $\stackrel{8}{\circ}$ | 寝 | に | \％ | ＊ |
| $8 \stackrel{\text { ui }}{\ddot{0}}$ |  | $\stackrel{\infty}{\sim}$ | 8 | त | $\stackrel{9}{7}$ | $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ | 8 |  | $\overline{16}$ | か | ¢ | 15 | 号 | ลง | 8 |
| $8 \stackrel{\substack{3 \\ 0}}{0}$ |  | \％ | $\overline{6}$ | ล | ． 8 | 5 | 9 |  |  | 17 | \％ | $\stackrel{\infty}{+}$ |  | 7 | $\stackrel{\sim}{6}$ |
| $$ |  | 8 | R | \％ | 8 | \％ | E |  | 8 | $\stackrel{3}{-1}$ | 8 | 8 | $\stackrel{\infty}{\sim}$ | $ஜ$ | 雬 |
| $\therefore \stackrel{\text { N }}{0}$ |  | F | $\stackrel{\infty}{+}$ | \％ | \％ | $\pm$ | $\infty$ |  | 8 | 心 | \％ | ํ | $\cdots$ | 8 | ？ |
| $8 \stackrel{\text { n }}{0}$ |  | 8 | 筞 | \％ | $\stackrel{\infty}{+}$ | $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ | \％ |  | 3 | $\bar{\infty}$ | 15 | 会 | 9 | Ұ | 交 |
|  |  | \％ | $\stackrel{\otimes}{8}$ | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{\text {－}}{ }$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\square}$ | 奇 |  | $\stackrel{\square}{2}$ | \％ | 骨 | $\stackrel{\text { a }}{\sim}$ | J | $\stackrel{\infty}{\text { \％}}$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { N }}$ |
| ¢ |  | ¢ | $\stackrel{\square}{6}$ | \％ | 9 | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\square}$ | $\stackrel{*}{8}$ |  | E | 3 | 8 | ¢ | $\propto$ | \＆ | －8 |
| \&i |  | N | \％ | \％ | $\infty$ | 페 | 19 |  | 8 | $\stackrel{1}{8}$ | \％ | 8 | 8 | $\otimes$ | 忒 |
|  |  | $\infty$ | 5 | 5 | 気 | $\stackrel{9}{2}$ | 8 |  | 5 | \％ | \％ | $\stackrel{\text { cos }}{ }$ | 8 | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\infty}$ | $\xrightarrow{9}$ |
| ¿ |  | $\hat{3}$ | ¢8 | $\bar{\circ}$ | $\stackrel{\text { R }}{ }$ | 边 | \＆ |  | \％ | N | $\stackrel{1}{4}$ | 范 | $\stackrel{\square}{x}$ | ¢ | \％ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \dot{n} \\ & \frac{1}{2} \\ & \frac{0}{2} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{y}{g} \\ & \underset{\sim}{9} \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\Xi}{\Xi}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 落 } \\ & \text { E } \\ & \text { E } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ \frac{0}{8} \\ 0 . \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\text { N }}{\substack{2 \\ 2}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ⿹ㅡㄹ } \\ & \text { Hey } \end{aligned}$ | $\vec{E}$ | 产 | $\stackrel{\text { 2 }}{\Xi}$ |  |

## APPENDLK F-Concluded.

Statement showing the number and value of Paid Postal Notes received in the Postal Note Division, year by year from August 1, 1898, to June 30, 1906.


|  | \$1.50. | \$2.00. | 82.50 | \$3.00. | \$4.00. | \$5.00. | \$10.00. |  | Total Value including Postage Stamps, atfixed to Notes. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 1899. | 32,411 | 48,316 | 26,710 | 15,172 | 11,182 | 59,063 |  | 471,407 | 771,4.40 28 | 2,272 $38^{\prime}$ | 556 |
| 1900. | 50,578 | 67,785 | 31,048 | 43,989 | 32,448 | 91,318 |  | 769,250 | 1,289,976 47 | 4,897 97 | 3841 |
| 1901. | 61,002 | 78,682 | 34,036 | 50,880 | 37,(i02 | 99,685 |  | 877,549 | 1,459,015 75 | 5,045 70 | 6184 |
| 1902. | 70,732 | 94,105 | 38,022 | 58,128 | 42,812 | 118,791 |  | 1,012,091 | 1,702,469 85 | 5,775 75 | 7070 |
| 1903. | 80,509 | 114,053 | 46,211 | 68.804 | 49,577 | 147,308 |  | 1,196,563 | $2,046,09454$ | 6,390 34 | 8765 |
| 1904. | 89,985 | 132,805 | 53,219 | 83,001 | 60,507 | 140,871 | 65,244 | 1,431,717 | $2,898,75128$ | 6,985 33 | $67+1$ |
| 1005. | 109,790 | 168,255 | 194,713 | 106,226 | 78,416 | 172,643 | 105,800 | 1,843,985 | $3,879,56886$ | 7,767 01 | 4113 |
| 1906. | 12S,585 | 203,945 | 75, 894 | $12: 1,484$ | 93,558 | 206,356 | 131,128 | 2,248,467 | 4,707,563 88 | 8,503 28 | 4203 |

R. M. COULTER,
Depruty Postmaster Generol.
W. J. Johnstone, Accountant.

## APPENDIX G

## LOSSES SUSTAINED IN COLLECTING THE POSTAL REVENUE AND IN CONDUCTING THE MONEY ORDER, POSTAL NOTE AND SAVINGS BANK SYSTEMS

## APPENDIX G.

Statement showing the losses sustained in collecting the Postal Revenue and conducting the Money Order, Postal Note and Savings Bank systems in the Dominion of Canada, brought to account during the year ended June 30, 1906.


## APPENDIX H

## REPORT OF MISSING LET'CERS

CLASS A---REGISTERED LETTERS

## APPENDIX H

Report of all cases occurring within the Year ended June 30, 1906, 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 results of the proceedings instituted therein by the Department.
Class A.-Registered Letters.

| Evidence of |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loss or |
| Abstraction. |$|$| Result of Proceedings |
| :---: |
| instituted in each case by the |
| Department. | Stated not to have This letter duly reached the Mabou been received by the post office where, further trace of it

leerson addressed. Stated to have been This letter duly reached the Prince received without $\begin{aligned} & \text { Albeit post office, en route to desti- } \\ & \text { contents. }\end{aligned} \begin{aligned} & \text { nation, where it is helieved to have }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { nen }\end{array}$ nation, where tampered with by a dishonest official who is not now in the post office. Loss made good by the post
master of Prince Albert. This letter was received by the Toronto and Montreal Railway post office
from the Bloomfield post office in an open condition and without contents. Money evidently accidentally
lost in the Bloomfield post office. Loss borne by the postinister.
No cvidence to account for the alleged discrepancy.
 person addressed. good the value of its contents. " " $\quad \begin{gathered}\text { Value of contents made good by the } \\ \text { postmaster of North Bay, who was } \\ \text { mable to show any evidence of the } \\ \text { despatch of the letter from his office. }\end{gathered}$


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6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907
APPENDIX H-Contimued.
A.-Registered Letters. - Report of all cases occurring within the Year ended June 30, 1906 , of abstraction from, or loss of, Letters


## SESSIONAL PAPER No． 24

| 3000 | R．K．Patterson． | Kingston． | Stated to have been received without contents．The letter was insured． | Investigation failed to show at what point this letter was mis－treated． As it was insured by the Depart ment，the amount for which it was insured was made good． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1450 | Jas．Coristine Co．，L＇td | Montreal．．．． | Stated not to have ； | These letters were mis－delivered by an official of the Montreal P．O．Value |
| 8002 | IJ as．Coristine Co．，L＇td． | ＂ | $\int$ the person ad－j | of contents made good by the official in question． |
| 500 | T．Eaton Co．．．． | Toronto |  | The Gracefield post office was entered by burglars on the night of the 7th Aug．and this letter stolen． clue to the perpetrators of the rob bery． |
| 4000 | Win．McLimont \＆Sons． | Quebec，Q | Only $\$ 30$ stated to have been received． | No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy． |
| 2170 | Angus McMillan Fraser． | Ottawa． | Stated to liave been received without contents． |  |
| 3300 | Cyriac Conlom－ be． | Chlorydormes， Q ． | Stated not to have been received by the person addressed． | There being no evidence of the des－ patch of this letter from Gaspee，the value of its contents was nade grood by the postmaster． |
| 3000 | D．Smulski．．．．．． | Skaro．．．．．．．．．） |  |  |
| 2000 | Mrs．E．J．Hough ton． | Edison．．．．$\}$ | ＂ | These letters are stated to have been contained in the mail made up by Calgary and Edmonton railway post office for Edmonton，lout not to have reached the latter office．Value of contents made good by the Lid－ monton and Calgary clerk，who had failed to properly record the letters on the letter－bill． |
| 1500 | Codville Smith Co． | Calgary ．．．．．．． | ＂ |  |
| 1000 | McPherson Fruit Co． | Calgary．．．．．．J |  | sistant in the Calgary post office， against whom the evidence was not sufficient to secure conviction． Value of contents made good by the individual in question． |
| 100 | The Erening Mait | Halifas | ＂ | This letter was duly despatched from Martin＇s Point to Halifax，where it is believed to have been stolen by an employee who is not now in the service． |
| 10 10 10 00 | R．M．Campbell． | Star City．． | （＂） | The mail in which these letters were contained was destroyed in the |
| 1000 1000 | Miss Stearns ． | Maple Creek．． | I | wreck of the mail car when nearing Dingley． |


| ＊ | $\therefore$ | $\rightarrow$ | $\therefore$ | $\pm$ | に | ลิ | ＊1 | ¢ิ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 200 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underset{\sim}{8}$ | $=$ | $=$ | $=$ | $=$ | $=$ | $=$ | ＝ | $=$ | $=$ | $\stackrel{\stackrel{y}{\ddot{n}}}{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{n}}$ | ＝＝ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 臣 | 苞 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 告 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{\dot{d}}{d} \\ & \frac{d}{d} \\ & \dot{~} \\ & \stackrel{y}{2} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 9 | $\cdots$ | ¢ | ¢ |  | 永 | ค | に\％ | \％ | \％ | F | 아ㄱㅜㅜㄱ |

APPENDIX H-Continued.
A.-Registered Letters.-Report of all cases occurring within the Year ended June 30, 1906, of abstraction from, or loss of, Letters containing Money, sent through the Post Office in Canada-Continued.


SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

APPENDIX H-Continued
A.-Registered Letters.-Report of all cases occurring within the Year ended June 30, 1906, of abstraction from, or loss of, Letters

| No. | Name of Writer. | Where mailed. | When mailed. | Alleged Contents. | Admess or | OF Letter. | Evidence of Loss or Abstraction. | Result of Proceedings instituted in each case by the Department. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 66 67 | E. Hoops <br> Chow Chee Yuen. | Soda Creek, B.C. | Oct. 19 | $\begin{aligned} & 105 \\ & 1600 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { McLennan } \\ \text { MeFeely. } \\ \text { Hai Hing Lung }\end{array}\right.$ Co. | Vancouver. | Stated not to have been received by the persons addressed. | The mail in which these letters was contained had evidently been tampered with in transit between 150 Mile House and Ashcroft, by some unknown person, and the letters stolen, Value of contents made good by the contractors, the British | 8 |
|  | Chow Tar Lun. . Dominion Bank for Winnipeg Elevator Co. | Winnipeg ... | $\begin{array}{ll} \prime \prime & 22 \\ " & 24 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 300 \\ 2,00000 \end{array}$ | Hop Lung <br> R. C. Wells | Carroll, M. | Only \$1,995 stated to have been received. | Columbia Express Company. <br> No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy. | 7 |
|  | J. Tremblay .... . | Montreal | " 24 | $500$ | Mrs. J. Tremblay. | Isle aux Coudres | Stated not to have been received. | This letter reached Baie St. Paul en route where no further trace of it could be obtained. Value of contents made good by the postmaster. | 3 |
|  | Geo. A. Broughton | Alexandria, B.C. | " 27 | $6383$ | A. LeBourdais. | Clinton | Stated not to have been received by the person addressed. | This letter was contained in the mail which was delivered to the contractors at 150 Mile House. The mail bag was subsequently found cut open and this letter missing. Value of contents made good by the contractors. | 8 |
|  | .Iudge Dubuc. | Winnipeg | " 28 | $3000$ | Rev. Sour Ste. Marie Louisa. | Outremont, Q... | " | The Outremont post office was entered by burglars on the night of October 31, and this letter stolen. No clue to the perpetrators of the robbery. | 9 |
| 73 74 75 | Mrs. T. Rankin. Fimma Rogers | Cottonwood, B.C 150 Mile House. | $\begin{array}{ll} 11 & 28 \\ " 1 & 28 \\ " & 29 \end{array}$ | 1000 1000 2000 | T. Eaton Co. <br> R. Simpon Co <br> Mrs. 1. I. Mc- <br> Clure. | $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Winnipeg..... } \\ \text { Toronto } \\ \text { Lac La Hache }\end{array}\right\}$ | Stated not to have been rcceived by the persons addressed. | See case No. 71.. ........ .......... | 8 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

APPENDIX H-Continued.
A.-Registered Letters.-Report of all cases occurring within the Year, ended June 30, 1906, of abstraction from, or loss of Letters

| No. | Name of Writer. | Where mailed. | When mailed. | Alleged Content.. | Name. | or Letter. | Evidence of Luss or Abstraction. | Result of Proceedings instituted in each case by the Department. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1905. | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 92 | Mrs. A. Germain. | Massey Station. | Nov. 18 | 130 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Canadian } \\ \text { senger. } \end{gathered}$ | Montreal. | Stated not to have been received by the person addressed. | This letter was lost by a letter carrier of the Montreal P. O., who made good the value of the contents. | 3 |
| 93 | F. R. Rumble | Winnip |  | 1000 | W. E. Lemon. | Toront | ) Stated not to have | These letters were destroyed ncar | 10 |
| 94 | B. Atkinson | White R | " 20 | 500 | Miss F.Atkinson | Fergus, 0 | ( been received by | Wahnapitae by the burning of the |  |
| 95 | John Gilles. | Chapleau. |  | 500 | Alex. (iilles ... | Clearville | the persons ad. | mail car in which they were being |  |
| 96 | Jos. McDonnell. | Creighton Mine. |  | 500 | I Heintzman \& Co. | Toronto | dressed. | onveyed. |  |
| 97 | Albert Daigle.... | Manseau, Q. | " 21 | 7500 | Banque Nationale. | Plessisville | Stated to have been received without contents. | No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy. | 7 |
| 98 | Michael McPhee. | Ashby | " 21 | 2000 | Danield.McPhee | Macdonard | $\cdots$ | " " | 7 |
| 99 | Postnaster . | Halifax. |  | Stamps val. 87.00. | Postmaster . . . . | L'Anse a la Ca. bane. | Stated not to have |  |  |
| 100 | " - | " |  | Stamps val 85.00 . | " | Grand Entry ... | been received by the persons | See cases Nos. 76, 77 and 78. | 10 |
| 101 | " | " |  | Stamps val. \$5. 00 . | " $\quad . .$. | Old Harry, Q... | addressed. |  |  |
| 102 | P. O. Department. |  |  |  |  | Etangdu Nord,Q |  |  |  |
| 103 | Dead Letter Office | Winnipeg. | " 30 | 300 | R. Mctiregor.. | Hartney ...... | Stated to have been received without contents. | The Hartney post office was entered by burglars and this letter robbed of its contents. No clue to the perpetrator of the robbery. | 6 8 |
| 104 | Geo. Cloutier | St. Ephrem de Tring. |  | 26700 | Gravel \& Duhamel. | Montreal. | Only $\$ 152$ stated to have been received. | No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy. | 7 |
| 105 | J. M Godin. | Manicouagan... | 1130 | 500 | Ed. M. Godin | St. Louis Robertville. | Stated not to have | The Manicouagan post office was de- | 10 |
| 106 | Postmaster | " | 30 | - 391 | Postmaster.. | Quetbec. | been received | stroyed by fire on the 1st Dec. and |  |
| 107 | Rev. Pére Brezel. | " | " 30 | - 350 | Mr. Livernois... | " ${ }^{\text {²,... . }}$ | by the persons | these letters burnt. |  |
| 108 | P. G. Levi.. |  |  | 1525 | Saunders Larie |  | aduressed. |  |  |



| $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\sim} \\ & \stackrel{\text { ® }}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\infty$ च $=$ $=$ |  | 8 | \% | 8 | $\infty$ \＆ $=$ | 会 | $\infty$ $=$ | $=$ $=$ | $\stackrel{1}{\sim}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ت } \\ & \text { B } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & y y y y \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 药 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ¢ | $\underset{=}{-}$ | 클 | $\stackrel{\cong}{\rightrightarrows}$ | $\Xi$ | $=$ | $\ddot{\exists}$ | $\cong$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{=}$ | $\cdots$ | 8 |

APPENDIX H-Continued.
A.--Registeren Letters. - Report of all cases occurring within the Year ended June 30, 1906 , of abstraction from, or loss of, Letters


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APPENDIX H-Continued.
A.-Refistemed Letters. - Report of all cases occurring within the Year ended June 30, 1906, of abstraction from, or loss of, Letters containing Money, sent through the Post Office in Canada-Contimued.

| 'ио!̣е!иม! ! вэәу u! sseip |  |
| :---: | :---: |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

APPENDIX H -Continued.
A.- Refistered Letrers.-Report of all cases occurring within the Year ended June 30, 1906, of abstraction from, or loss of, Letters

| No . | Name of Writer. | Where mailed. | When mailed. | Alleged Contents. | Almpess or | or Letter. | Evidence of Lossion Abstraction. | Result of Proceerlings. instituted in each case by the Department. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Name. | Place. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1906. | \$ cts. |  |  |  | - |  |
| 163 | F. Veau. | Nominingue | May 21 | 170 | La Provinciale Compagnie d' Assurance. | Montreal.. | Stated not to have been received by the person addressed. | This letter is stated to have been despatched from Nominingue to the Montreal \& Labelle ry. post office, but not to have reached the latter. Cause of failure not discoverable. | 2 |
| 164 | Alex. S. Parley . | Moffat, Sask... | $\text { " } \quad 25$ | 3090 | T. Eaton Co. | Winnipeg. | Stated to have been received without contents. | No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy. | 7 |
| 165 | H. Cyr | St. Hermas Station. | 11.26 | 28750 | G. B. Martin . | St. Philippe d Argenteuile. | Stated not to have been received by the person addressed. | The mail in which this latter was contained was despatched from St. Hermas to the railway post oftice and was delivered by the latter at St. Philippe station to the contractor for the service between St. Philippe Station and Stonefield. From this point, however, trace of the letter could not be obtained. Value of contents made good. | 3 |
| 166 | F. J. Charlton | Brantford....... | 1) 26 | 1050 | Mrs. S. French. . | Toronto | Only \$10 stated to have been received. | No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy. | 7 |
| 167 | Henry Derby .... | Owen Sound.... | "188 | 300 | Miss F. Priest... | Huntsville | Stated not to have been received by the person andressed. | Case still under inquiry ............. | 11 |
| 168 169 | W. H. Seaver. .... <br> Wru Robinson P | Eaner's Corncrs <br> Winniper Beach | Junerr $\begin{array}{rrr}\prime \prime & 31 \\ \text { Jut }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 934 \\ \text { f00 } 00 \end{array}$ | Pelican and Brit. Empire Life. Vni Rolineo | Montreal | Only $\$ 9.24$ stated to have been received. | No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy. | 7 |
| 169 | Wm. Robinson, P'. M., Winnipeg Beach. | Winnipeg Beach | $\begin{cases}\text { June } & 1 \\ & \end{cases}$ | f00 00 |  | Selkirk | Stated not to have been received by the person addressed. | 'This letter is stated to have been despatched to Selkirk but not to have reached that office. Cause of failure not discoverable. | 2 |

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| 1\%11 | Sistersof St..Iospph | The |  | 1622 | John Kay \& Sons | Toronto | " " | There being no evidence of the des. patch of this letter from the Thorold post office the value of its contents | 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\int_{1} 171$ | IV. J. Lemmex | Nuw Ross, 1 | 1) 12 | 1100 | Dr. G. Collison.. | Brinston's Cor- ners. | Stated to have been received without contents. | No evidence to account for the alleged discrepaney. | 7 |
| 172 | Mrs. J. Bissett. | Parkhill .. |  | 3000 | Canadian Trust Co. | London, Ont. . . | " " | " " | 7 |
| 173 | Postriaster | H | 11 20 | $\$ 2$ in postage stamps. | Postmaster | Head of Chezzet cook. | Stated not to have been received by the person addresser. | The mail in which this letter was contained was lost en route by the carrier brtween Halifax and West River, Sheet Harbour. Value of contents made good by the contractor. | 3 |
| 174 | Ving Hory | Duncau Station | $\begin{array}{ll} 11 & 21 \end{array}$ | 1000 | Chung Ling | Victoria .. | Stated to have been received without contents. | Case still under inquiry. . . . . . . . . . . | 11 |
| 175 | G. M. Collinson. | Hainsville | " 30 | 300 | Dr. S. C. Mc- | Spencerville .... | " | " " | 11 |

## APPENDIX H

## REPORT OF MISSING LETTERS

Class b---UNREGISTERED LeTTERS
APPENDIX H.
B. - Uniegistered Letters.- Report of all cases occurring within the Year ended June 30, 1906, of abstraction from, or loss of, Letters

| No. | Name of Writer. | Where mailed. | When mailed. | Alleged Contents. | Adiress of | Letter. | Evidence of Loss or Abstraction. | Result of Proceedings instituted in each case by the Department. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | J. A. Gillin...... | Morar, N.S. ... | In Dec. | 250 | F. A. Gillis | Denmark, N.S | Stated not to have been received by the person addressed. | No trace owing to wantof registration. |  |
| 2 | Mrs. A. M. Chis rolm. | Briley's Brook, N.S | Dec. 10 | 200 | Mrs. W. Langille. |  |  |  |  |
|  | J, H. C. Acoin .. | Sydney, N.S..... | $\begin{array}{ll} 11 & 19 \end{array}$ | $500$ | Mrs. J.H. C.Acoin | Pownall, P.E.T. |  |  |  |
|  | J. H. C. Acoin .. |  | $\begin{gathered} " 21 \\ 1905 . \end{gathered}$ | 300 | Mrs. J.H.C. Acoin |  | " | " |  |
|  | W. E. Whitman.. | Pictou, N.S. | Jan. 1 | 500 | Mrs. W. E. Whitman. | Port N.S. Dufferin, | " " . | " " |  |
|  | C. 13. Langille.... | Westville, N.S... |  | 1000 |  | Marshville, N.S. |  |  | 1 |
|  | W. Thompson.... | Cannamore, O | Feb. | 100 | The Journal Printing Co. | Ottawa |  | " |  |
|  | A. Angevinc | Six Mile Road. | $\because \quad 15$ | 200 | Frost-Wood Co... | Truro, N.S. | " " .. | " |  |
| 9 | W. F. Bray. .. | Pugwash, N.S ... | " 17 | 025 | Economizer Co. | Toronto .... | " " .. | " " |  |
| 10 | HibbertMcDonald | Picton, N.S... . . | " - | 060 | John Dougall \& Son. | Montreal | " " . | " |  |
| 11 | T. H. Coburn. | Braeside, O. | Mar. 1 | 300 | The Jozernal Printing Co. | Ottawa | " ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | " " |  |
|  | C. W. Williams. | Ganannque, O . |  | 100 |  |  | " | " |  |
| 13 | R. R. F. Filmore. | Stellarton. N.S... | " 15 | 1000 | Asa Fillmore ..... | Oxford Junction | " $\quad$ " | This ler was puste for ${ }^{\text {a }}$, |  |
| 14 | Fred. Cown. .. | St. Sean PortJoli, Q. |  | 600 | John Sealy ...... | St. John, N.B.. |  | This letter was posted for registration but is believed to have been forwarded as an ordinary letter. P. M. St. Jean, Port Joli, made good contents. | 3 |
|  | Rev. A. H Foster Mrs. C. J. Johnson | St. John, N.B... <br> Battleford, Sask. | $\begin{array}{ll} 11 & 15 \\ " & 28 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1000 \\ 340 \end{array}$ | Mrs. S. A. Foster. <br> T. Eaton Co. | Pictou Landing, N.S. <br> Toronto |  | Notrace owing to want of registration. |  |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24



6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907
APPENDIX H—Continued.
B.-Unregistered Letters.-Report of all cases occurring within the Year ended June 30, 1906, 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 <br> Name. | F Letter. | Evidence of Loss or Abstraction. | Result of Proceedings instituted in each case by the Department. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 46 | Mrs. R.J. Marshall | Oak Lake, M. ... | June 11 | 400 | Mrs. R. Marshall. | Montrose, M. | Stated not to have been received by the person addressed. | No trace owing to want of registration |  |
| 47 | A. Cook | River John, N. S. |  | 500 | Mrs. A. J. Cook. | East River, N.S. | " " . | " " |  |
| 48 | Fred. Fear. | Cannington, $\mathrm{O} \ldots$ | " 14 | 520 | T. Eaton Ce.... . | Toronto .... ${ }_{\text {S }}$ | " " . | " " |  |
|  | Henry Melvin | River John, N.S. | " 15 | 200 | John Roast....... | East River, N.S. | " " . | $"$ " |  |
| 51 | Mrs. Jas. Cook | Halifax. | 11 <br> 1 <br> 16 | 1100 | Mrs. Ed. Caylor | Sidney, N.S | ", " | ", " | 1 |
| 52 | M. E. Wadsworth | Ottawa |  | 100 | Mrs. Win. Wads- | Renfrew, 0. | " " . | " |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 53 | Henry Scott. | Maccon, N.S | " 17, | 200 | Mrs. Henry Scott. | Welsford, N.S.. | " " | " - " |  |
| 54 | Mrs. N. Garden. | Lembery, Assa. | " 19 | 175 | Hudson's Bay Co.. | Winnipeg, M .. | " | " ${ }^{\prime}$ |  |
| 55 | Sam. Haigh .... | New Westminster, | 11 22 | 080 | A. White......... | Victoria, B.C.. | " " . | " " . |  |
| 56 | W. R. Bowlby | Victoria Vale, N.S | " 23 | 500 | M. P. Marshall.. | Middleton, N.S. | " " ... | " " . |  |
| 57 | Mr. Bongeon | St. André Avellin, Que. | " 23 | 10000 | P. Demers \& Fils. | Montreal, Q. | Stated to have been received without contents. | No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy. | 7 |
| 58 | Mrs. J. G. Hamil ton. | Almionte, 0 . | " 25 | 225 | Miss B. Hamilton. | Ottawa, O | Stated not to have been received by the person addressed. | No trace owing to want of registration |  |
| 59 | Annie W. Grant. . |  | 11 26 | 600 | Miss M. Grant. ... | " $\cdots$.... | " " | " " |  |
|  | R. W. Burns. | Souris, P.E.I. ... |  | 1500 | D. G. Burns ... | Sonora, N.S | " " . | " " .. | 1 |
| 61 | T. M. Biskell...... | Ottawa, 0 |  | ${ }^{6} 00$ | Mrs. T. M. Birkett | Kingston, O.... | " " . | " " . |  |
| 62 | Wallace Fraser ... | Hull. Q |  | 1100 | Mrs. Wallace Fraser. | Vars, O........ | " " . | " " . |  |
|  | W. R. Dunbar | Truro, M.S. | (1) 29 | 1000 | Miss Eliza Dumbar | Alsercrombie, NS | " $\quad$. | " " |  |
|  | R. I. Burns . . | Pictou, N.S. | - 30 | 1000 | Mrs. R. D. Burns. | Sonora, N.S.... | " " .. | " " .. |  |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

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号 : : : : : : :
This letter was stolen by J. T. Marks,
a letter carrier of the Toronto P.O.3
who was convicted and sentenced
to three years in penitentiary. The
money which the letter had con-
tained was recovered.
No trace owing to want of registration tated to have been
recived without
money contents. Stated not to have
been received by the person addressed.

| $\begin{array}{r} 1590 \\ 300 \end{array}$ | 1)r. A. A. Stewart. Miss I'. Larkin.. | Maisr'mneuve, $\ddot{Q}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{6} 00$ | Miss A. Hutchinson. | RiverJohn Road, N.S. |

$\qquad$
 $\qquad$
 Ottawa, O
Cobden, O

Owen Sound, O
Winfield, O...
Brighton, O...
 8
0
0

0 | 200 |
| :--- |
| 9 Mrs. M. Lawson. . |
| 900 |
| 200 |
| (ieo. Jrewry..... |







 1000 Chas. McCoy
c
Iuly

|  | 5 Alex. Kincarde | Temiskaming Stn |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | H. W. Alle | ipeg, |
| 67 | 7 i. Sarkin . | Bergtrville, (2 |
| 68 | MaggieHutchinson | Dartmouth, N.S. |
| 69 | E. Seabrook | Glen View, 0 |
|  | R. Huston | Vanconver. |
|  | J. Nobert Lon | Elora Station, 0 |
|  | 13. Anderson | Ingersoll, 0.... |
|  | C. S. Birkett. | Montreal, Q |
|  | WW. H. Hewitt | Oshawa, 0 |
| 75 | Hugh Britton | Toronto, 0 |
|  | ; Miss MacSinithers. | Moosomin, Assa |
|  | T. Banning. | Arnprior, |
| 18 | Mrs. E. S. Watson | Ottawa, |
| 79 | B. Anderson. | Ingersoll, |
| 80 | Flossie Lawson. | London, |
| 81 | W. 1). Drewry | Newknrgh, |
|  | A. J. Poffer. | Rossinore, |
| 83 | Ethel R. Cochran.. | Ste. Croix, |
| 84 | Howard Steacy | M |
| 85 | Miss E. B. Black. | Pointe Claire |
| 86 | W. J. Hagger. | Chatham, O |
| 87 | Frank W. Maclean | Toronto, O. |
| 88 | R. S. Brown | Barrie Station, O.. |
| $89$ | J. I. Greig. | Wemyss, O |
| 90 | A. F. Campbell | Arnprio |
| 91 | Daniel McKenzie. | Halifax, N. S |
|  | Geo. A. Huestis . . | New Glasgow,N.S. |
| 93 | J. E. Hamilon | Stellarton, N.S |
|  | J. Leblanc | St.Henri de Montreal, $(2$ |
| 95 | David Tolton | Guelph, |
| 96 | F. W. Galey | Niagara Fall |
| 97 | L. C. Lerivière | Montreal, Q |
| 98 | Test letter P. O. Inspector. | Toront |
| 99 | Miss Bell Stewart. | Niagara - on - the Lake, O . |

B.--Unregistered Letters.-Report of all cases occurring within the Year ended June 30, 1906, of abstraction from, or loss of, Letters


SESSIONAL PAPER No． 24


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $=$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 8 | 88 | $\bigcirc$ | 919888 | 881088888 | 88888 | 88888 | 883\％88 | 8 | ลิ | 88 |
| ¢ | 109 | ¢ | －Tが心 |  |  | い19以可 | か6100 Nom |  |  | $\rightarrow \infty$ |



| 122 | E．M．Legge | Temperanceville， O |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 123 | Emil Poliwka | Toronto， |
| 124 | Thos．J．Mill | Marie，（2．（on mail car．） |
| 125 | Mrs．John McBett | Earltown，N．S．．． |
| 126 | Mrs．Alex．Cross． | Italy Cross，N．S． |
| 127 | Mrs．S．Morden． | Tyndall，Man． |
| 128 | O．H．Tlimın． | Toronto，Ont．． |
| 129 | Mme．Mathieu | Montreal，Que |
| 130 | Chas．Ireland． | London，Ont． |
| 131 | John E．Taylor | Montreal，Q |
| 132 | Miss Mary Hall． | Perth，Ont． |
| 133 | Jos．Eugène Daigle | Charleshourg，Que． |
| 134 | Mrs．Jas．E．Harvey | Hantsport，N．S．．． |
| 135 | Mrs．Oscar Bush | Wahnapitae Ont．． |
| 136 | Geo．Miles． | Toronto．J unction， O |
| 137 | Geo．Rennie | Stratford，On |
| 138 | Mrs．Mary Stuart． | Windsor Mills，Que |
| 139 | R．D．Baker | Ottawa，Ont |
| 140 | James Cregan |  |
| 141 | F．C．Edmonds | Collingwood，Ont．． |
| 142 | Miss R．M．Scott．． | Knowlton L＇dg．，Q |
| 143 | L．R．McLaren | Oxford and Pictou Postal Car，N．S． |
| 144 | Leonard Mansell． | Toronto，Ont．．． |
| 145 | E．Guthrie． |  |
| 146 | Thos．Finnegan． | Umfraville，Ont． |
| 147 | John Watson．． | Montreal，Q |
| 148 | Mrs．P．Fortin | L＇Islet，Que． |
| 149 | W．H．McFarlane． | Paisley，Ont |
| 150 | Mrs．Alice G．Hunt | Quebec，Que |
| 151 | Mrs．H．Fraser．．． | Port Cockburn，O． |
| 152 | J，Elise Bourque． | Plessisville，Que．． |
| 153 | Alf．（Xage． | Brantford，Ont． |
| 154 | W．Davidson． | Montreal，Que． |
| 155 | T．A．Sandilands． | Montreal，Que．． |
| 156 | Mrs．A．Burwash．． | Algonquin Park，O． |
| 157 | Mrs．Oscar Bush． | Wahuapitae，Ont．． |
| 158 | Ethel J．McFar－ lane． | Montreal，Que |

APPENDIX H-Continued.
B.-Unregistered Letrers.-Report of all cases occurring within the Year ended June 30, 1906, of abstraction from, or loss of, Letters

| No. | Name of Writer. | Where mailed. | When mailed. | Alleged Contents. | ADIDREss OF <br> Name. | Letter. <br> Place. | Evidence of Loss or Abstraction. | Result of Proceedings instituted in each case by the Department. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1905. | \$ cts. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 159 | Gertrude M. Wallace. | ( ananoquc, Ont . | Aug. | 600 | .Jolin Consno.... | Kingston, Ont | Stated not to have been received by the person addiessed | No trace owing to want of registration |  |
| 160 | Margaret Pailey.. | Windsor, Ont. ... | $\text { " } 2$ | 300 | Miss Bessie Patterson. | Sarnia, Ont | person adtressed | $"$ |  |
| 161 | Salem Shakra. | Fenelon Falls, Ont |  | 1900 | Ciforge Josej, | Torsnto, Ont | Staterl to have been rertived "ithont moncy contents. | No evidence to account for the alleged diserepancy. | 7 |
| 162 | Wm. M. Dawson . | Torunto, Ont . . . | $113$ | 300 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mrs. Whin. ML. Daw- } \\ & \text { som. } \end{aligned}$ | Westfild, Ont. | stated not to have been received by the ferson addressed. | No trace owing to want of registration |  |
| 163 | Mrs. Gr: E. Vogan. | Hintonburg, Ont.. . | $\text { " } 4$ | 325 | Mrs. F. R. Honeywell. | Masgrove, Ont. | " <br> " |  |  |
| 164 | J. A. McCallum . . | Ottawa, Ont. | $114$ | 200 | Mrs. J. A. MeCallum. | Lancastér, Ont. | " " | " " |  |
| 165 | A. Baillargeon.... | St. Isidore Jn., Que | 114 | 100 | Rommeo Ronsuil. . . | Montreal, Que. | " " | " " |  |
| 166 | Miss Alice Bald- win. | Toronto, Ont..... | 114 | 2500 | Mrs. F. M. Bald- win. | Chathan, Ont .. | " | " |  |
| 167 | Mrs. W. M. Reid. | Stn. B, Montreal, Que. |  | 115 | Mrs. Mefillivray.. | Montreal, Clue. | " " | " " |  |
| 168 | A. E. White. | Nanoose Bay, B.C. | " 5 | 200 | H. L. Salmon . . . | Victori:ı, 13 C ... | " | " " |  |
| 169 | Robert Dobson. . . | Owen Sound, Ont. |  | 800 |  |  | " ${ }^{\prime}$ | " | 1 |
| 170 | Mrs. H. King.... | Montreal, Que.... | " 7 | 200 | Miss E. Monteith. | Cornwall, Ont . | " $\quad$ " | " " | \% 1 |
| 171 | J. F. Whiteaves. . | Ottawa, Ont... | " 7 | ( 00 | Miss R. E. Whiteaves. | Fitzroy Harbour, Ont. | " " | " " |  |
| 172 | Angus Mcrillis. | Montreal, Que.... |  | 500 | Mrs. Angus Mc(tillis. | Dundee Centre, Que. | " " | " " |  |
| $173$ | W. H. Glicie . . | St. Catharines, Ont | $\text { " } \quad 10$ | 800 | Mrs. W. H. Crlide. | Leaskdale, Ont . | " " | " " |  |
| 174 | Rev. Geo. W. Henderson. | Port Hope, Ont . . | " 11 | 1000 | J. L. Schwart\%... | Port Hope, Ont. | " " | ' |  |
| 175 | Donald E. McMaster. | Laggan, Ont . . . . | " 11 | 1700 | T. Eaton Co | Toronto, Ont ... | " " | " |  |



|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \vdots \dot{0} \\ & \vdots \\ & \text { E. } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 8i } \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & \dot{8} \\ & \dot{8} \\ & \dot{0} \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\sim}{x}$ | $\vec{\sim} \underset{\sim}{\infty} \underset{\sim}{\infty} \underset{\sim}{\infty}$ | 拿 | $\stackrel{\ddot{c}}{0}$ |  | 8 | 宗通 | ごご気 | 鱼 会 |  | 승 |

APPENDI $X$ H-Continued.
B.-Unresisteref Letrebs.-Report of all cases occurring within the Year ended June 30, 1906 , of abstraction from, or loss of,


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6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907
APPENDIX H-Continued.
B.-Unregistered Letters.-Report of all cases occurring within the Year ended June 30, 1906, of abstraction from, or less of, Letters

| No. | Name of Writer. | Where mailed. | When inailed. | Alleged Contents. | Ampress of | $\frac{\text { Letter. }}{\text { Place. }}$ | Evidence of Loss or Abstraction. | Result of Proceedings instituted in each case by the Department. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 255 | Miss Garrison. | Peggy's Cove, N.S. | Sept. 4 | 130 | T. Eaton Co. | Toronto, Ont... | Stated not to have been received by the person addressed. | No trace owing to want of registration\| |  |
| 256 | Miss H. Willians. | Belleville, Ont... | $5$ | 100 | Rev. Mother Scholastic, House of | Kingston, Ont | person addressed. | " " . |  |
| 257 | J. McKearney .... | Lyons Brook, N.S. |  | 300 | P. McKearney | St. Mary's Road, P.E.1. | " " . | " |  |
| 958 | Guy Guymer. | London, Ont ..... | $6$ |  | N. Earl. | Oakville, Ont. | " " | " $\quad$ - .. |  |
| 259 | W. A. Murray Co. | Toronto, Ont... |  |  |  | Niagara Falls, O. | " | " " .. |  |
| 260 | Norman Dempsey. | Halifax and Yarmouth postal car, east, at Morden N.S. | " 6 | 450 | Kelley \& Glassey. . | Halifax, N. S... | " " . | " " . |  |
| 261 | Mrs. M. Scott. | Georgeville, Que.. | " 6 | 1500 | John Scott. . . . . . | Winnipeg, Man | " " | " " . |  |
| 262 | 11. Orme | Ottawa, Ont...... | , 7 | 400 | Miss Ruth Orme | Montreal, Que. | " 1 . | " " |  |
| $263$ | J. E. Thériault . | Sherbrooke, Que.. | " 7 | 2530 | Arthėn'e Thériault | -1 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | " " . | " " |  |
| $264$ | Miss Z. Clemow. | Ottawa, Ont..... | " 7 | 210 | Miss Crombie.... | Ottawa, Ont.. | " " . | " " .. |  |
| 265 266 | Mhle. E. Proulx. | Montreal, Que... | $\begin{array}{r}178 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 500 1000 | Mlle. D. Proulx. . | Quebec, (que | " " . | " " |  |
| 266 | Sherman Belcher. | Halifax and Yarmouth postal car, east, at Centreville, N.S. | " 8 | 1000 | Kelley \& Glassey .. | Halifax, N.S... | " " . | " " .. |  |
| 267 | Mdme. F. Ville neuve. | Ste. Anne des Plaines, Que. | " 9 | 200 | Mme. L. Roy. | Montreal, Que.. | " | " |  |
| 268 | H. A. Howell. | Vancouver, B.C... |  | 400 | A. Howell | Victoria, B.C... |  | St "̈ 3 |  |
| 269 | Herménegilde Bèl- anger. | Sherbruoke, Que.. | " 10 | 800 | Mrs. Her. Bélanger. | Beauport...... | Onlv \$5 stated to have been received. | Ste No. 63 Class A. |  |
| 270 | Miss Jean McRit chie. | Walkerton, Ont. | " 11 | 200 | T. Eaton Co..... | Toronto, Ont... | Stated not to have been received by the person addressed. | No trace owing to want of registration |  |




| 27 | A. W. H. Jones | Montrea., (Que |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 272 | Mrs, H. Whitsel | Halifax, N.S. |
| 273 | R. 13. Rankin. | Toronto, Ont. (stn.) |
| 274 | I. C. Conrad | L. E. Chezzetcook, N.S. |
| 275 | Miss B. C. Aitken. | Lunenburg, N.S |
| 276 | Miss S. Keiver | Springhill, N S.. |
| 277 | Mrs. H. (xrand | Ottawa, Ont . |
| 278 | rmest R. Whi | Brockville, Ont |
| 279 | A. Fiaden | Hazel Hill, N S. |
| 280 | (reo. Newcombe | Ship Harbour, N. S. |
| 281 | H. J. Bradford | Rainy River, Ont.. |
| 282 | Mrs. Tilly | Victoria, B. |
| 283 | Mrs. Win. Mactyn | Crookston, On |
| 284 | I. K. Yerex | London, Ont |
| 285 | Mrs E. C. David. | London, Ont |
| 286 | C. E. Hewitt. | McAdan . ${ }^{\text {Unction }}$ |
| 2 S 7 | Mrs. Kate Young. | Toronto, Ont |
| 285 | I. IS. Гerryberry.. | Burford, Ont |
| 289 | W. MeLeord | Ox. \& Pictou Postal Car. |
| 290 | Jno. S. Dugend. | Ft. Villiam, Ont.. |
| $2!1$ | Rer. D.A.Thomson | Hastings, Ont |
| 292 | Miss E. Sanvé.. | Ottawa, Ont |
| 293 | Geo. Sparks \& Sons | - |
| 294 | Mrs. S. Morin | St. Boniface, Man. |
| 295 | Frank Haskey . | Marble Mountain, N.S. |
| 296 | .J. B. Pilkey | Picton, O... |
| 297 | W. T. Carter | Mount Whatley |
| 298 | Mr. Wesher | Ottawa |
| 299 | .J. J. Lattimer | Wimmipeg. |
| 300 | Joseph Dupas. . | St. Boniface, M. |
| 301 | Mrs. A. C. McRae. | Davenport, Ont. |

APPENDIX H -Continued.
B.-Unrecistered Letters.-Report of all cases occurring within the Year ended June 30, 1906, of abstraction from, or loss of, Letters containing Money, sent through the Post Office in Canada-Continued.


SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

APPENDJX H—Continued.
B.-Unregistered Letters.-Report of all cases occurring within the Year ended June 30, 1906, of abstraction from, or loss of, Letters

| No. | Name of Writer. | Where mailed. | When mailed. | Alleged Contents. | Admress of <br> Name. | Place. | Evidence of Loss or Abstraction. | Results of Proceedings instituted in each case by the Department. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1905. | S cts. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 358 | Alphonse Delisle . | Rivière Blanche, Q | Oct. 14 | 1300 | Frost \& Wood.. | Quebec......... | Stated not to have been received by the person addressed | No tracc owing to want of registration | ( 1 |
| 359 | H. A. MeQuarrie. | Sydney, N.S.... | (1) 14 | 500 | Mrs. Wm. Willis | Wallace Station, N.S. | " " . |  |  |
| 360 | Mrs. T. Davi | Daviston, Ont .. | " 15 | 025 | Monastery Pre cious Blood. | Ottawa, Ont.... | " " |  |  |
| 361 | Euge | Montreal, Que.... | " 16 | 300 | Pierre Ruel . | St. Roch de Quebec. | " " | See ease No. 153, Class A .. | 3 |
| 362 | Maj. Goudr | Ste. Louise Stn., Q (on mail car). | " 16 | 200 | T. Eaton Co. | Toronto, Ont... . | It It | No trace owing to want of registration |  |
| 363 | Mrs. Birkett | Pedford Park, Ont | " 16 | 200 | IV. H. Kilby ..... |  |  |  |  |
| 364 | C. E. Read.. | Pugwash Stn., N.S (O. \& P. postal car). | 119 | 660 | Kelley \& Glassey . | Halifax, | " | " " |  |
| 365 | A. R. Wade | Pelton, N.S. | 11 16 | 1000 | Mrs. A. R. Wade. | Bridgetown, N.S | Stated to have been received without contents. | No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy. | 7 |
| 366 | Geo. Mackie | Oshawa, | 117 | 500 | Mrs. A. Mackie. . | Kingston, Ont. | Stated not to have been received by the person addressed. | No trace owing to want of registration |  |
| 367 | Mrs. R. H. Milligan. | Clifford, | " 17 | 1111 | T. Eaton Co...... | Toronto, Ont.. |  |  |  |
| 368 | Miss Hartford .... | London, | " 18 | 200 | Prof. C.H.McLeod | Montreal, Que. | Stated to have been received without contents. | No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy. | 7 |
| 369 | English Logrophone Co. | Montreal, Que.. | " 18 | 050 | Mr. Wheeler...... | Syduey, N.S... | Stated not to have been received by the person addressed. | No trace owing to want of registration |  |
| 370 | H. Watson.. | Vancouver, B.C. | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 500 | Mrs. F. M. Watson | Montreal, Que. |  | " |  |
| 371 372 | D. D. Gibbon | Sundridge, Ont... | $\begin{array}{ll} \hline 1 & 19 \\ " & 19 \end{array}$ | 560 1200 | Miss J. E. Gibbon A. N. McKinley. | Tormnto, Ont... Halifax, N S.. | " $" 10$ |  |  |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

APPENDIX H -Continued.
B.-Unregistered Letters.-Report of all cases occurring within the Year ended June 30, 1906, of abstraction from, or loss of, Letters


SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

APPENDIX H-Continued.
B.-Unregistered Letters.-Report of all cases occurring within the Year ended June 30, 1906, of abstraction from, or loss of, Letters

| No. | Name of Writer. | Where mailed. | When mailed. | Alleged Contents. | Address of Name. | F Letter. Place. | Evidence of Loss or Abstraction. | Result of Proceedings instituted in each case by the Department. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1905. | \$ ets. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 454 | Felix Rousseau | Riv. Bois Clair, Q. | Nov. 15 | 200 | Dr. E. D. Morin. | Quebec, Que... | Stated not to have been received by the person addressed. | See case No. 153, Class A. | 3 |
| 455 | Miss 13. C. Cox... | Souris East, P.E.I. |  | 500 | Miss L. Cox | Dartmouth, N.S. | 11 <br> " | No trace owing to want of registration. | 1 |
| 4.56 | P. M. Halifax (test letter). | Halifax. | " 17 | 200 | Kelley \& Glassey. | Halifax... |  | This letter was stolen by an employee of the Halifax post office who subsequently escaped from the country. The money was found on his person. | 3 |
| 457 | Miss Mary Priestland. | Jarvis, Ont. | " 17 | 800 | T. Eaton Co...... | Toronto, Ont | " " | No trace owing to want of registration. |  |
| 458 | Mathilda Lateur. . | Ottawa, Ont . . ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |  | 1200 | Mille. A. Lafleur. |  | " " | " |  |
| $459$ | A. McLeod. ... | Portage la Prairie, Man. | " 17 | 800 | H. Cater | Brandon, Man. | " " . | " $\quad$ " .. |  |
| 460 | Mme. E. Tremblay | Montreal, Que. . |  | 700 | Mme. N. Reid | Windsor Mills, Q | " " | " " |  |
| 461 | Mrs. E. F. Mc. Kerty. | Gretna, Man.. |  | 1000 | Mrs. M. Donohue. | Kingston, Ont. . | " $\quad$. | " " |  |
| 462 | Jos. Bourque . . . | Contreccur, Que. |  | 100 | H. Bourque. ... | Yontreal, Qne. . | " " | " " |  |
| 463 | Mrs. J.R.Thomson | Wimipeg, Man.. | " 20 | 300 | Miss Annie Paterson. | Toronto, Ont... | " $\quad$ " .. | " " |  |
| 464 | Mrs. J. J. McAllister. | Hamilton, 0 | " 21 | 100 | Weekly Witness. | Montreal, Que.. | " | " " .. |  |
| 465 | Onésime Dumas... | St. Anselme, Que. | " 21 | 200 | Alexandre Dumas. |  | " " | " " |  |
| 466 | M. Cameron | St. Bazile de Portneuf. | $\text { " } \quad 21$ | 015 | The Sisters of Precious Blood. | Ottawa, Unt... | " " . | " " . |  |
| 467 | J. W. Cunninghanı | Oshawa, Ont...... | " 21 | 1000 | Miss B. Cunninghain. | Kingston, Ont. | " " | " " . | 1 |
| $468$ | A. Jardine. | Ottawa, Ont.. | " 21 | 1000 | Mrs. Mary .)ardine | Montreal, Que.. | " " | " " |  |
| 169 470 | Frank Sutton. | Sombra, Ont. | " 21 | 1750 | Bank of 'Toronto. | Sarnia, Ont. | " " | " " . |  |
| 470 | Celamre Normandeau. | Ste. A nne de Bellevue. | " 22 | 220 | M. Granger...... | Montreal, Que. | " 11 .. | " 1 |  |
| 471 472 | Geo. Wright.. . | Toronto, Ont..... | - 22 | 1025 | Mrs. E. M. Smith | Sarnia, Ont... | " " . | " " .. |  |
| 472 | Ed. Gabel | Listowel, Ont. | 1123 | 1500 | T. Eaton Co... | Toronto, Ont. | " | " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

APPENDIX H—Continued.
B. -Undegistered Letters. - Report of al! cases occurring within the Year ended June 30, 1906, of abstraction from, or loss of, Letters

|  |  | Where mailed. | When mailed. | Alleged Contents. | Admress of | Letter. | Evidence of Loss or Abstraction. |  | Result of Proceedings instituted in each case by the Department. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Name. | Place. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1905. | \$ cts. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 501 | Mrs. Jas. Frame. . | Walkerton, Ont. . | Dec. | 600 | Maggie Frame.... | Toronto, Ont.... | Stated n been rec person | not to have ceived by the addressed. | No trace owing to want of registration |  |
| 502 | John Balderstone. | Reaburn, Man ... | " if | 1100 | James Procter.... | Oswald, Man. |  | " |  |  |
| 503 | .J. B. Lantague... | St. Raphael Hast, Que. | 117 | 1295 | Quebec Preserving Co. | Quebec, Que.... | " | " | see case No. 103, Class A... | $3$ |
| 504 | I. B. Lantague.... | St. Raphael East, Q | " 8 | 7500 | J. M. Noel. ${ }_{\text {M }}$ | Quebec, Q |  |  | No trace" owing to want of registration |  |
| 505 | W. J. McMicking. | Deseronto, Ont.... |  | 100 | Miss Vic. Me Manus. | Maitland, O.. | " | " | No trace owing to want of registration | 1 |
| 506 | Alex. Campbell. | St. Octave, | 9 | 500 | Bella Campbell ... | Montreal, Q | " | " | This letter was posted for registration but is believed to have been forwarded as an ordinary letter. Postmaster St. Octave made good contents. | 3 |
| 507 | Richard Wilson.. | Toronto |  | 200 | Mrs. Lottie Wilson | Creemore, O... | " | " | No trace owing to want of registration. |  |
| 508 | Mrs. M. Grieve. . | Alberni, B |  | 400 | The Robt. Simpson Co. | Toronto, O... | " | " | " " |  |
| 509 | Camille Cormier. . | Hull, Q. | " 11 | 700 | Mde. C. Cormier | St. Hyacinthe, Q. | " | " | " ${ }^{\text {" }}$ " |  |
| 510 | Mrs. ( $\mathrm{x} . \mathrm{N}$. Thomas | Toronto O... | " 11 | 300 | Miss Bella Sinith. | Hamilton, O.... |  |  | " " |  |
| 511 | Mrs. Rose McDonald. | Bracebridge, O.. | " 11 | 120 | Miss L. Liddard.. | Toronto, O..... |  |  | " " |  |
| 512 | Alf. Tattersall.... | Sturgeon Falls, O . |  | 2000 | Mrs. Tattersall.... | Hawkesbury, 0. | " | " | " " ${ }^{\text {" }}$ | 1 |
| 513 | Miss M. A. Skerry | Ottawa, O........ | " 11 | 100 | Sister Mary Immaculate Mon astery Precious Blood. | Ottawa, O .. . | " | " | " " |  |
| 514 | Mas. Corner Mrs. Thos. Kelly.. | Red Deer, Alta... |  | 50 1100 | Mrs. A. Ware..... | Toronto, O <br> Montreal, Q |  |  | "' $" 10$ |  |
| 515 | Mrs. Thos. Kelly.. Mixs May Mccmor- | Caleionia, ${ }^{\text {Quebec.... }}$ | " 112 | 11 7 7 00 | A. M. McMorran.. | Mttawa, O..... | , | " | "" " |  |
|  | ran. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |




APPENDIX H-Continued.
B.-Unregistered Letrers.-Report of all cases occurring within the Year ended June 30, 1906, of abstraction from, or loss of, Letters

|  | Nime of Write | Where mailed. | When mailed. | Alleged tents. | Address of Letter. |  | Evidence of Loss or Abstraction. | Result of Proceedings instituted in each case by the Department. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Name. | Place. |  |  |  |
| 551 | May 1 | Thamesvillc, O . | Dec. 23 | 050 | Miss E. Wilson... | Ridgetown, O. . | Stated not to have been received by the person addressed. | No trace owing to want of registration |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | John 'Tanton. Duncan McA | Loudon, O . <br> Woodville, O |  | 10100100 | Mrs. A. McCulloch | Point Edward, 0 | " ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Miss Flora McArthur. |  |  | " " |  |
|  | eo. Reilley | Mount Sherwood, 0 . |  | 400 | O. W. Seguin.... | St. Polycarpe, Q. | " | " " |  |
| 555 | Médard Paquette. | Mile End, Montreal, Q . |  | 800 | Dme. Theodule Pa quette. | Ottawa, | " " | " . |  |
| 556 | Mrs. Carson Miss Robinson. | Ottawa, Ont <br> St. Henri de Mon <br> treal. | $\begin{array}{ll} " 1 & 28 \\ " & 28 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 10 \\ 10 \end{array}$ | Mrs. Anua Carson. R. N. Robinson. | Montreal, Que Collingwood, O. | - | No evidence to account for the alleged discrepency. | ) |
| 57 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 558 | Mrs. S. Copland .. | Harriston, Ont ... | - 28 | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { W. A. Lyon . ... } \\ & \text { Mrs. Alex Payment } \end{aligned}$ | Toronto, Önt. . <br> Cornwall, Out | Stated to have been received without contents. |  | 7 |
| $5: 9$ | Mrs. Pamondo.... | Montreal, Que... |  | ) |  |  | Stated not to have been received by the person addressed. | No evidence to account for the alleged discrepency. <br> No trace owing to want of registration. |  |
| 560 | J. E. Légaré ... | Montreal, Q.,(C.P. <br> Ry. mail car) <br> Montreal, Que <br> Carillon, Que. <br> Lynn, Ont <br> St.Jean Port.Joli,Q | $\begin{array}{ll} \prime \prime & 29 \\ " & 29 \\ " & 29 \\ " & 29 \\ " & \text { end } \end{array}$ | $400$ | Mrs. Alex Payment Mme. D. Parent. . | St. Roch de Quebec, Que $\qquad$ |  |  |  |
| 561 | Mrs. H. W. Weir C. C. Daverill. Drs. P. Belanger. |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 00 \\ 100 \end{array}$ | hangev M.l'Abbe EGiroux | Montre <br> Thetford Mines. Que. |  | ". ". <br> ".  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 564 | Mrs. I. Belanger. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Montreal, Que.... } \\ & \text { Carillon, (vile.... } \\ & \text { Kynn, Ont.. } \\ & \text { St.Jean Port.Joli,, } \end{aligned}$ |  | 153 |  |  | " " | This letter was posted for registration, but is believed to have been for warded as an ordinary letter. Post master of St. Jean Port Joli made good contents. | 3 |
| 565 | Mrs. Menarey Rev. C. R. Quinn J. Comrie. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Melita, Man. } \\ & \text { It. Whatley, N.B. } \\ & \text { Carleton Place, O } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} 1906 . \\ \text { Jan. } & 1 \\ " \prime & 1 \\ \prime \prime & 1 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 500 \\ & 200 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | The T. Eaton Co Ediston Post The Journal Print ing Co. | Winnipeg, Man Sackville, N.B Ottawa, Ont. |  | No trace owing to want of registration. <br> " <br> " |  |
| ${ }_{567}^{566}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

APPENDTX H -Continued.
B.-Unhegistered Lexters.-Report of all cases occurring within the Year ended June 30, 1906, of abstraction from, or loss of, Letters

|  |  |  |  |  | Address ofor | F Letter. |  |  | $\pm$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Name. | Place. |  |  | セّ̛ |
|  |  |  | 1906. | \& cts. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Mrs. Jnc. Gooson | Manotick, O | Jan. 19 | 300 | Mrs. Jos. Purcell.. | Ottawa, O. | Stated not to have been received by the person addressed... | No trace owing to want of regis- tration. |  |
|  | Jas. Benningham.. | Kinmount, O.. | " 19 | 2000 |  | Montreal, Q... |  | " " |  |
|  | H. P. Beck. | St. Thomas, O. | " 20 | 400 | Mrs. H. P. Beck.. | " | " | " " | 1 |
|  | Mrs.A.W.Embury | Napanee, O... |  | 200 | Mrs. H. L. Vandervoort .... |  |  |  |  |
| 607 | Mrs. John O'Regan | Oshawa, O. |  | 200 | T. Eaton Co..... | Toronto, 0 | " |  |  |
| 608 | Mrs. A. (i. .Jones.. | Ottawa, O | " 22 | 500 | Mrs. D. S. Ostrander. . | Trenton, O. .... | Stated to have been received without contents. . | No evidence to account for the alleg. ed discrepancy. | 7 |
| 609 | G. M1. Pepin | St. Jean, Q. |  | 150 | Le Messager Canadien $\qquad$ | Montreal, Q | Stated not to have been received by the person addressed. | No trace owing to want of registration. |  |
| 610 | M. P. Hogan. | Charlottetown, P.E.I.... | $\text { " } 33$ | 500 | M. A. McLaughlin |  | " " . | " $11 \begin{aligned} & \text { - }\end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | John Greenwood Mrs. Donahue | Toronto, O . | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & \hline 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 200 \\ 7 \end{array}$ | Mrs. McConachie. | Toronto, O..... |  | " " |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 612 \\ & 613 \end{aligned}$ | Mrs. Donahue Eugene Hunter.. | Ragged Rapids, ${ }_{\text {O }}$ | 11 <br> 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 792 \\ & 300 \end{aligned}$ | V. H. Pogue, ... Henry Braidberg. | Little Britain, O <br> Toronto, 0. | $"$ | " |  |
| 614 | Jos. T. Gagnon. | Ottawa. Ont. . . . | " ${ }^{\prime \prime} 24$ | 5000 | Le Banque Nationale. | Ottawa, Ont ... | ". | "" $\quad$ " |  |
| 615 | Ferdinand Dagenais. | Montreal. Que |  | 215 | Alfred Beaudin... | Montreal, Que. | " " . | " . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| 616 | Mrs. H. A Gal lagher. | (irand Falls, N.B. | " 24 | 100 | Miss M. R. Flem ing. | -Tilley, N.B... | " " | " " ${ }^{\text {" }}$ |  |
| $617$ | R. F. McKee. .. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \quad 25 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{2}^{20}$ | Mrs. R. F. McKee | Iontreal, Que.. | " " | "' " |  |
| 618 | W. H. Matthews | Carleton Place, O. | $\text { " } \quad 26$ | 1018 | Miss Nellie Mat. thews. | Ottawa, Ont.... | " " | " " . |  |
| 619 | l3anche Bessette.. | Viliage Kichelieu, Que. | 11 26 | 200 | Raoul Bessette... | Montreal, Que. | " | " " .. | ¢ 1 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

B.-Unregistered Letters.-Report of all cases occurring within the Year ended June 30, 1906, of abstraction from, or loss of, Ietters

| No. | Name of Writer. | Where mailed. | When mailed. | Alleged Contents. | Andress <br> Name. | Place. | Evidence of Loss or <br> Abstraction. | Result of Proceedings instituted in each case by the Department. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1906. | \$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 653 | David Sirett . | Hamilton. | Feb. | 500 | Geo. Sirett. | Trenton, O. . | Statad not to have been received by the person addressed. | No trace owing to want of registration. |  |
| 659 | A. B. McCabe. | Oshawa, O.. | 11 7 <br> 1 8 | 150 200 | Mrs. L. McCabe | Napanee, O.... |  |  |  |
| 656 | Lucie Metraii | Montreal. Q | " 118 | 225 | Réné McGrasl | Quebec, | " | "" ". |  |
| 657 | N. G. Harvey. | Hamilton, O | " | 535 | R. C. Harris | London, O | " " " | " " |  |
| 658 | Jno. E. Brown. . | Alma, O.. | , | 660 | Ingersoll Packing | Ingersoll, O . | " . " .. | ". " |  |
| 659 | Mrs. Mefirail... | Montreal, Q | " 8 | 050 | Réné McGrail.... | Quebec, Q |  |  |  |
| 660 | A. R. McAdam. | Merigonish, N.S. | " 8 | 1200 | J. R. Moore | Picton, N.S. | " | ", ". |  |
| 661 | Mrs. H. Sharp. | Tillsonburg, Ont. | " 9 | 700 | Mrs. R. G. Tiffany | Toronto, Ont | " | " " |  |
| ${ }_{6} 662$ | Arthur Dupont... | Quebec, Que. | " | 300 | Jus. Dupont...... | Montraal, Que | " $\quad$. | " " |  |
| 663 | Mrs. RalphStecves | Moncton, N.B.... | " | 500 | Simeon A. Steeves. | Sackville, N.B. | " $\quad$ " .. | " |  |
| 664 | Rev. B. Allard.... | Chateauguay, Que. | " | 300 | I. J. D. Cnevrier, | Montreal, Que.. | " $\quad$. | " " |  |
| 665 666 | J. E. Henderson.. Geo. Granger. .... | Wallace Bridge Stn., N.S., (postal car). <br> London, Ont | 11 <br> 10 | 250 | E. DeMingo | Pugwash, N.S. | " " ${ }^{\text {" }}$ | " " |  |
| 667 | Dom. Concrete Co. | Kemptville, Ont.. | " $" 10$ | ${ }_{2} 00$ | Provincial Sec'tary | Toronto, Ont ... | Stated to have been received without moncy contents. | No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy. |  |
| 668 669 | Mrs. MeDona . | Shcrbrooke, Que.. | " 13 | 100 | Mrs. H. Clayton.. | Montreal, Que.. | Stated not to have been received by the person addressed. | No trace owing to want of registration. |  |
|  | Miss McCormac | Sydney, N.S.... | 14 |  | Jos. MicCormaçk. . | $\begin{aligned} & \text { French Road, } \\ & \text { N.S. } \end{aligned}$ | " " . |  |  |
| 670 | Mrs. John Kent.. | New Ottawa, Sask. | 114 | 200 | T. Eaton Co | Winnipeg. . .... | Stated to have been receiverd without contents. | No evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy. | $7$ |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

B,--Unrefistered Letters.-Re Tort of all cases occurring within the Year ended June 30, 1906, of abstraction from, or loss of, Letters


SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

APPENDIX H.-Contimes.
B.-Unregistered Letters.-Report of all cases occurring within the Year ended June 30, 1906, of abstration from, or loss of, Letters


SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24
$\square$
tated to have been The Toronto Post Office was partially


$\qquad$ with


B. -_Unhegistered Letters.-Report of all cases occurring within the Year ended June 30, 1906, 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. | Andress of | F Letter. | Evidence of Loss or Abstraction. | Result of Proceedings instituted in each case by the Department. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Name. | Place. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1906. | S cts. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 821 | W. Luxenburg | Pembroke, Ont . . | Apr. 20 | 1200 | Mrs. R. Barkoff. . | Montreal...... | Stated not to have been received by the person addressed. | No trace owingto want of rcgistration. |  |
| $822$ | Helen Nokes.... | Bowanville, Ont .. |  | 300 20 | Mrs. Harry Nokes. | Toronto ..... | " " | " " . |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 823 \\ & 824 \end{aligned}$ | Mrs. .J. M. Barton. | Vankleek Hill, O. | 11 | 2000 | H. Barton..... | Cuelph, Ont. |  | " " . |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 824 \\ & 825 \end{aligned}$ | Dr. Geo. Potter... | Toronto, Unt.... | May 30 | 500 2000 | Miss McIntosh... | Toronto ... | " " | " " |  |
| 826 | Mrs. E. Fraser.. | Trenton, N.S | May | 1500 | Miss Jessie B. | Wallace Ridge, | "" " | "" ". |  |
| 827 | W. J. Gifford. . . | Station B. Montreal. | " 2 | 6031 | Dr. J. A. Bazin. . | N.S. ${ }_{\text {Orinstown, Que. }}$ | " " | " " .. |  |
| 828 | N. Boileau.. .... | Oka..... ....... | " $\quad \stackrel{2}{3}$ | 200 | Alcide Boileau.... | Montreal \% ... | " " | " |  |
| 829 | Nellie Mchaney | Midland, O | 3 | 200 | MissNellieDowney | Kingston, Ont. . | " " | " | 1 |
| 830 | J. Gallery. | Montreal. | 3 | 400 | Kev. D. E. Hudon | Notre Dame .... | " " | " <br> " |  |
| 831 | John Baker. . . . | Gaspé, Que | 4 | 300 | D. Drolet. | Quebec... . .... | " " | " " |  |
| 832 | Ensign McNancy. | Midland, Ont | , | 200 | AlissNellieDowney | Kingston, Ont.. | " " | " " |  |
| 833 834 8 | P. A. Duclos.. G. R. Burke. | Granby, Que. Charlottetown | ${ }_{6}^{4}$ | 200 500 | Le Canada <br> Miss Bessie Burke | Montreal..... | ". "' | $"$ " |  |
| 835 | A. Rochon. | Hull, Q. | - | 300 | Le Canada.... | Hull, Q | "" ", | "" ", |  |
| 836 | J. R. Harris.... | Banff, Alta. | " $\quad$ \% | 200 | Mgr. Vancouver Hotel | Vancouver...... | " " |  |  |
| 837 | M. Bouriassa | St. Barnabé, Q. | - | 100 | Le Conada...... | Montreal. |  |  |  |
| 838 | A. W. Finbow... | Toronto | $8$ | 100 | Mrs, A.W. Finbow | Beamsville, O. . | Stated to have been received without contents. | No cvidence to account for the alleged discrepancy. | 7 |
| 839 | G. D. Graham .. | Toronto ... . . . . . | " 9 | 700 | Mrs. A. Graham. | Galt, O. | Stated not to have been received by the person addressed. | No trace owing to want of registration. |  |
| 840 841 |  | Montreal ......... | 1  <br> 1 9 | 1 5 | Miss.J. McLeod.. Samuel Rowatt.. | Loree, O . | ". " | " | 1 |
| 841 | Queen | Montreal......... | " 9 | ¢) 00 | Samuel Rowatt... | Toronto .. |  | " |  |



APPENDIX H—Continued.
B.-Unregistered Lettrrs.-Report of all cases occurring within the Year ended June 30, 1906, of abstraction from, or loss of, Letters

|  |  |  |  | Alleged | Adnress or | F Letter. | Evidence of |  | E. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Name. | Place. |  |  | 発 |
|  |  |  | 1906. | \$ cts. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 877 | R. U. Russell |  | May 30 | 100 | E. D. MeGregor. | Stratford, O. | Stated to have been | No evidence to account for the alleged | 7 |
| 878 | Miss Branigan | Kingston, O | " 30 | 200 | Mrs. P. Harty | East Ottawa | Stated not to have been received by the person addressed. | No trace owing to want of registration. |  |
| 879 880 | W. J. Chatterson. | Colborne, 0 . | 11 <br> 1 <br> 10 | $100$ | The Frintatives Co | Ottawa.. | ". " | " " |  |
|  | Miss Greig....... Geo. Marchand.. | Chandiere Mills, Q Quebec | " 11 | $\begin{array}{r} 1000 \\ 7 \\ \hline 00 \end{array}$ | Miss Ethel Greig. . <br> Mme. V ve. Mar- | Montreal. | " " | "" " |  |
| 882 | John A. Greig. . . | Chandière Mills, Q |  | 700 1000 | Mme. Ve. Marchand. <br> Miss Greig. | Montreal. | " | " " |  |
| 883 | Mrs. L. B. Marion | Rapides des Joachim, Q. | " 31 | 015 | PrecionsBloodConvent. | Ottawa... | " " | ", " |  |
| 884 | N. T. Burpe $\ldots$ | Ottawa. ........ | June 1 | $0^{4} 45$ | T. A. Hood. .... |  | " " . | " " |  |
| 88.5 886 | R. D Campbell <br> H. J. Roast. | NorthSydney,N.S. Montreal | "1 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 500 150 | Payzant \& King. . | Halifax....... | " " | " " |  |
| 888 | H. J. Roast........ | Montreal <br> Gravenhurst, 0 . | "1) 2 | 150 500 | Mrs. Roast. <br> Mrs. Geo. T. Pen- | Radnor ForgesQ | " " | " |  |
| 888 | Geo. T. Pendergast | Gravenhurst, O... | " 2 | 5 | Mrs. (reo. 1. Pendergast. | Moronto ........ | " " . | " " .. | 1 |
|  | Mme. R. Nadon.. | Nontreal | " 2 | 300 | Protonotaire.... | St. Scholastique, Q. | " " . | " " . |  |
| 889 890 | Elmer Laurenson. | Toronto | - 3 | 900 | Mrs. E. Laurenson | Kingston....... | " " | " " |  |
| 890 | F. Davis. ${ }^{\text {G }}$....... | Montreal |  | 120 | J. J. Callaghan... | Montreal. . . . | " " | " " . |  |
| 891 | (i. Mc(xillivray. <br> Emile Sauvageau | Sydney | $\begin{array}{ll} 4 \\ 10 & 4 \\ 5 \end{array}$ | 150 250 | J. L. Connolly .... | Halifax | " " | " " . |  |
| 892 893 | Emile Sauvageau.. | Montreal | " 5 | 250 | Miss Ida Lafrance. | St. Roch de Quebec. | " $\quad$ " | " " |  |
| 893 894 | Mrs. M. Pollard | Port Hope, O. | 11 5 <br> 1 5 | 133 | T. Faton Co | Toronto | . ${ }^{\prime \prime}$. | " " |  |
| 895 | Miss A. Lambert. |  |  | 250 | Mille Ida Lafrance. | St. Roch de Que- | " " | ". " |  |
| 896 |  | St. Jerome, Q | " 7 | 100 | Sisters of Precious Blood. | bec. <br> Ottawa. | " " . | " |  |



## APPENDIX H-Concluded.


Secretary.

## APPENDIX I

## TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

DEAD LETTER BRANCH

Statement of Letters received at the Dead Letter-Branches, Canada, during the Year Dead Letters have

Thble No. 1.-Showing the Number of Letters of all


## DIX I .

## LET'PEIE OFEICE.

ended June 30, 1906, and of their contents, valuable or otherwise, showing how such been disposed of.
kinds received, with the disposition made of them.


## Statement of Letters received at the Dead Letter Branches,

Table No. 1.-Showing the Number of Letters of all kinds


## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

## I-Continued.

Canada, during the Year ended June 30, 1906-Continued.
received, with the disposition made of them-Continued.


Statement of Letters received at the Dead Letter Branches,

Table No. 1.-Showing the Number of Letters of all kinds

G. J. Binks,

Superintendent.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

I-Continued.

## MARY.

Canada, during the Year ended June 30, 1906-Concluded.
received, with the disposition made of them-Concluded.

| Dead letters disposed of | 1,678,871 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Special letters disposed of | 296,892 |
| Letters on hand June 30, 1906 | $9,09 \mathrm{i}$ |
|  |  |

R. M. COULTER,

Deputy Postmaster General.

## APPENDIX I-Continued.

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.


SESSIONAL PAPER No． 24

## APPENDIX I－Continued．

Table No．2．－－Showing the number of Letters received containing Money or other inclosures of value，dc．－Continued．

|  | Nature of Contents． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \＆cts． |  |  |
| 1 | Beef extract． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Belladonna plaster |  | ， |  |
| 2 | Bells，dimmer ．．．．．． |  | 2 | ．．．．．．．． |
| 15 | Belts．．．．．．． |  | 17 | 1 |
| 2 | ＂buckle ．．．．． |  | 2 |  |
| 6 1 | ＂1，electric ．．． |  | ${ }^{6}$ |  |
| 1 | ＂shoe lace．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 2 | ＂silk．．．．．． |  | 2 |  |
| 1 | Bibs steel． |  | 1 |  |
| 7 | Bibles |  | 7 |  |
| 1 | Bicycle parts |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Bits，horse ． |  |  | 1 |
| 2 | Biscuits．． |  | 2 |  |
| 3 | Blankets ．．． |  | 3 |  |
| 1 | Blank notes |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Blotters． |  | 1 |  |
| 59 | Blouses |  | 57 | 2 |
| 1 | Boa |  | 1 | ．．．．．．． |
| 1 | Boat，tin toy |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Bobbins |  | 1 |  |
| 4 | Bonds．．．．．．．．． |  | 4 |  |
| 2 | Bonnets，baby．．． |  | 2 |  |
| 132 | Books．．．．．．． |  | 121 | 11 |
| 1 | ＂account． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂birch bark． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂rleposit．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂picture． |  | 1 |  |
| $\stackrel{2}{7}$ | ＂poem ．．．．． | ．．． | 2 | ．．．．．．．．． |
| 7 7 | ＂prayer ．．．．．．． |  | 7 | －．．．．．．．．． |
| 1 | ＂premsums．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 60 | ＂receipts．．．．．．．． |  | 60 |  |
| 3 | ，subscription． |  | 2 | 1 |
| 1 | ＂school ．．．．． |  | 1 | ．．．．．．．．． |
| 9 | ＂views |  | 9 |  |
| 1 | Book cover．．． | ．．．．．．． | $i$ |  |
| 2 | ＂markers． |  | 2 | －．．．．．．．．．． |
| 5 | ＂of tickets．．．． |  | 5 |  |
| 1 | ＂trading stamps． |  | 1 |  |
| 10 | Bootees，baby ．．．．． |  | 10 |  |
| 85 | Boots and shues ．． <br> fur |  | 81 | 4 |
| 2 | Botanical specimens． |  | 2 |  |
| 1 | Bouquet holder |  | 1 |  |
| 7 | Boxes ：．．．．． |  | 7 |  |
| 8 | ＂birch bark |  | 8 |  |
| 2 3 | ＂lunch |  | 2 |  |
| 3 10 | ＂work |  | 3 |  |
| 10 | Bracelets．．． |  | 10 |  |
| 9 | Braces |  | 9 |  |
| 4 | Brass plates |  | 4 |  |
| 1 | Brass fixtures ． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Bridge set．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Bristle ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．． | 1 | ．．．．．．． |

## APPENDIX I－Continued．

Table No．2．－Showing the number of Letters received containing Money or other inclosures of value，dc．－Continued．

|  | Nature of Contents． | ぞずす |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \＄cts． |  |  |
| 1 | Bronze plaque． |  |  | 1 |
| 180 | Brooches ．．．．． |  | 170 | 10 |
| 1 | ＂agate． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂enamel． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂hand－painted |  | 1 |  |
| 4 | ＂maple leaf．．． |  | 4 | ．．．．．．．．． |
| 6 | ＂pearl．．．．．． |  | 6 |  |
| 7 | Brushes ．．．．．．．．． |  | 7 | ．．．．．．．．．．． |
| 3 | Brush and comb |  | 3 |  |
| 1 | Brush，shaving ． |  | 1 | ．．．．．．．．． |
| 8 | 13uckles．．．．．．．．． |  | $\delta$ |  |
| 60 | Bulbs ．．．．． |  | 60 |  |
| 1 | Bureau cover．．．．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Burnt wood tobacco jar |  | 1 |  |
| 2 | Butter ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 2 |  |
| 3 | Butterflies ．．．． |  | 3 |  |
| 1 | Buttons ．．．．． | ．．．．．． | 1 | ．．．．．．．． |
| 1 | ＂gilt |  | 1 |  |
| 140 | Cakes．．．．． |  | 130 | 10 |
| 16 | Calendars |  | 15 | 1 |
| ${ }_{1}$ | Camera ．．．．． |  |  | 1 |
| 2 | ＂parts of |  | 2 |  |
| 1 | ＂．slide |  | 1 |  |
| 173 | Candies ．．．． |  | 167 | 6 |
| 1 | Canoe，bark | ．．．．．．． | 1 |  |
| 2 | Canvas．．．． |  | 2 |  |
| 1 | Cape．． |  | 1 | ．．．．．．．． |
| 1 28 | ＂fur |  | 1 |  |
| 28 | Caps ．．．．．．． |  | 28 | ．．． |
| 1 | ＂smoking Capsules |  | 1 |  |
| 27 | Caras ．．．．．．．． |  | 27 |  |
| 4 | ＂account ．．． |  | 4 | ．．．．．．．．． |
| 3 | ＂Canadian Order Foresters． |  | 3 | ．．．．．．．．．． |
| 4 3 | ＂clearance．． |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{2}^{3}$ |  |  | 1 |  |
| 20 | ＂Hebrew New Year．．． |  | 20 | ．．．． 1 |
| 1 | ＂visiting． |  | 1 |  |
| 10 | $1{ }^{1}$ Imas． |  | 10 |  |
| 1 | Card trays．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 2 | Cartridges．．．．． |  | 2 |  |
| 1 | Carving set．． |  | 1 | ．．．．．．．．． |
| 1 | Casket plate． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Casting ．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 2 | Catalogues ．．． | ． | $\stackrel{2}{9}$ | ．．．．．． |
| 20 | Centre pieces． |  | 19 | 1 |
| 2 | 11 Battenburg |  | 2 |  |
| 1 39 | Co＇linen ．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 39 3 | Certificates．．．． |  | 36 | ．．．．．． 3 |
| 3 | ＂A．O．U．W |  | 3 |  |
| 3 1 | ＂affidavits． |  | 3 | ．．．．．．．．．．．． |
| 1 | ＂A．O．H．． |  | 1 |  |
| 9 | ＂assignment |  | 9 |  |
| 7 | ＂baptism ．．．．．．．．． |  | 7 |  |

## APPENDIX I－Continued．

Table No．2．－Showing the number of Letters received containing Money or other inclosures of value，itc．－Continued．

|  |  | Nature of Contents， |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 8 cts． |  |  |
| 6 | Certificates， | benefit． |  | 6 |  |
| 3 | erifates， | birth． |  | 3 |  |
| 1 | ＂ | Brotherhood of Traimmen |  |  |  |
| 1 | ＂ | building and land．．．． |  | ， |  |
| 2 | ＂ | C．M．B．A ．．．．． |  | 2 |  |
| 1 | ＂ | Canadian Manufacturer |  | 1 | ．．．．．．．．．． |
| 2 | ＂ | cattle brands．． |  | 2 |  |
| 2 | ＂ | character． |  | 2 |  |
| 1 | ＂ | chartered accountant．． |  |  | 1 |
| 12 |  | church membership．． |  | 12 |  |
| 2 | ＂ | college． |  | 2 |  |
| 1 | ＂ | ${ }^{1}$ D Dental Surgeons． |  | 1 |  |
| 4 | ＂ | commercial travellers．．． |  | 4 |  |
| 1 | ＂ | dentist．．．．．．．．． |  | ， |  |
| ${ }_{1}^{1}$ | ＂ | discharge ．．．．．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂ |  |  | 6 |  |
| 1 | ＂da | doctor． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂dra | druggist．． |  | 1 |  |
| 3 | ＂ | engineers． |  | 3 |  |
| 1 | ＂ | evaporated cream |  | 1 |  |
| $\begin{array}{r}4 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ＂ | fire insurance．．．． |  | 4 |  |
| 40 | ＂ | grain inspectors ．．．． |  | 40 |  |
| 1 | 11 | Grand Black Chapter |  | 1 | ．．．．．．．．． |
| $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | ＂ | $\mathrm{h}+$ alth |  | 2 |  |
| $\stackrel{2}{3}$ | ＂ | liigh school．．．．． |  | 2 |  |
| $\stackrel{3}{6}$ | ＂ | homestead．．． |  | 3 | －．．．．${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 5 | ＂ | I．O．F．F． O ¢ | ．．．．．．．．．． | 5 | 1 |
| 9 | ＂ | identity． |  | 9 |  |
| 2 | ， | insurance． |  | 2 |  |
| 2 | ＂ | K．O．T．М |  | 2 |  |
| 15 | ＂ | land title． |  | 15 |  |
| 1 | ＂ | law． |  | 1 | ．．．．．．．．． |
| S | ＂ | life insurance． |  | 8 | ．．．．．． |
| 1 | ＂ | location． |  | 1 | ．．．．．．．． |
| 2 | ＂ | locomotive firemen． |  | 2 | ．．． |
| 16 | ＂ | marriage．．．．．．． |  | 14 |  |
| 3 | ＂ | marriage and death． | －．． | 3 | ．．．．．．．．．．．． |
| 5 | ＂ | masonic．．．．． |  | 5 |  |
| 5 | ＂ | medical． |  | 5 |  |
| 1 | ＂ | metal worker＇s． |  | 1 | ．．．．．．． |
| 1 | ＂ | military passport． |  | 1 | ．．．．．．．．．． |
| 1 | ＂ | mining claim．， |  | 1 | ．．．．．．．．．． |
| 1 | ＂ | mystic shriner＇s．． |  | 1 |  |
| 7 | ＂ | naturali\％ation．．． |  | 7 |  |
| 4 | ＂ | Orange．．． |  | 4 |  |
| 1 | ＂ | passage．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 5 | ＂ | pedigree．． |  | 5 |  |
| 1 | ＂ | Pharmaceutical Society |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ， | proficiency ．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂ | public school． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂ | P．IV．A．．．． |  | 1 | … ．．．．． |
| 1 | ＂ | railway fare．．．．． | ．．．．．．． | 1 |  |
| 4 | 1. | registration．．．． | ．．．．．． | 4 | ．．．．．．．．${ }_{1}$ |
| 1 | ＂ | registered letter． |  |  | 1 |
| 1 | ＂ | school ．． |  | 1 |  |

## APPENDIX I－Continued．

Table No．2．－Showing the number of Letters received containing Money or other inclosures of value，\＆c．－Continued．

|  | Nature of Contents． |  $\stackrel{\text { sin }}{4}$践 능 읓 <br>  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \＄cts． |  |  |
| 2 | Certificates，school attending．． |  | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | ＂school teacher．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 2 | ＂service．．．．．．．． |  | 2 |  |
| 1 | ＂solicitors＇．．．．．．．． |  | 1 | ．．．．． |
| 2 | ＂Sons of England．． |  | 2 |  |
| 34 | ＂stock ．．．．．．．．．． |  | 34 |  |
| 3 | teachers． |  | 3 |  |
| 1 | title． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂travellers |  | 1 |  |
| 3 | ＂U．O．W． |  | 3 |  |
| 1 | ＂valuation．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 20 | ＂various．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 17 | 3 |
| 1 | ＂Veterinary Association． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Woodmen of the World． | ．．．．．．． | 1 |  |
| 1 | Y．M．C．A．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | Chains <br> Charms |  | 2 | ．．．．．． 1 |
| 1 | Chattel mortgage |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Chemisette ．．． | ． | 1 |  |
| 1 | Chest expander ． |  | 1 |  |
| 2 | ＂protectors．． |  | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | Chewing gum ．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Chicken＇s rest ．． | ．．． | 1 | ．．．．．． |
| 2 | Child＇s dress．．．． | ．．．．．．．． | 2 | ．．．．．． |
| 1 | ＂＇jacket．．． | ． | 1 | ．．．．．．．． |
| 6 | China ．．．．．． |  | 6 |  |
| 1 | ＂ash tray ．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂candlestick． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂＂）ornaments．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | II toy．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 3 | Chromos．．．．．． |  |  |  |
| 22 | Cigars ．．． |  | 19 | 3 |
| 4 | 11 cases ．．．． |  | 4 | ．．．．．．．． |
| 2 | Ci＇holders．． |  | 2 |  |
| 43 | Cigarettes．．．． |  | 26 | 17 |
| 1 | ＂cases |  | 1 | ．．．．．．．．．． |
| 1 1 | Clasp．paper．．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Cloak．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Clock．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂1］spring |  | 1 |  |
| 5 | Cloths ．．．．．．． |  | 5 |  |
| 1 | ＂measure．． |  | 1 |  |
| 4 | ＂1＂samples．．． |  | 4 |  |
| 173 | Clothing．．． |  | 168 | 5 |
| 29 | ＂child＇s．． |  | 28 | 1 |
| 1 | ＂，lary．．．． |  | $\stackrel{1}{5}$ | ．．．．．．．．．．．． |
| 1 | Coal＂，sample of． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Coat．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 4 | Coats，child＇s． |  | 4 |  |
| 3 | ＂${ }^{\text {chain．．．．．．．}}$ |  | 3 |  |
| 10 | Coins．．．．．．．．． |  | 9 |  |
| 108 | Collars ．．． |  | 108 |  |
| 1 | ＂box ．．．． |  | 1 |  |

## APPENDIX I－Continued．

Table No．2．－Showing the number of Letters received containing Money or other inclosures of value，sc．－Continued．

|  | Nature of Contents． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \＄cts． |  |  |
| 1 | Collar，fur．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂old |  | 1 |  |
| 16 | Combs |  | 15 | 1 |
| 2 | Companions，ladies＇． |  | 2 | ．．．．．．． |
| 1 | Comfort，baby．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 3 | Commercial papers．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 3 | ．．．．．．．． |
| ${ }^{6}$ | Confectionery．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 6 |  |
| 15 | Contracts．．．．．．．． |  | 15 |  |
| 1 | Coal oil．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Coral． Corks |  | 7 |  |
| 1 | Coon |  | 1 |  |
| 2 | Corsets．．．．．． |  | 1 | ．．．．． 1 |
| 6 | ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ covers． |  | 6 | ．．．．．．．．．． |
| 2 | Cotton goods ． |  | 2 | ．．．．．．．． |
| 1 | Cough drops．．． |  | ， |  |
| 3 | Coupons．．． |  | 3 | ． |
| 1 | Cover，book．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂bureau．． |  | ， |  |
| 14 | ${ }^{\prime \prime}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ table．．． | ．．．．．．． | 12 | 2 |
| 1 | Cream sample． | ．．．． | 1 | ．．．．．．．．． |
| 1 | Cross．．．．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Crochet work ．． |  | 1 | ．．．． |
| 1 | Crucifix．．．． | ．．．．．．．．． | 1 | ．．．．．．． |
| 1 | Cuff ．．．．． |  | 1 | ．．．．． |
| $\stackrel{3}{2}$ | Cuff links Curios． | ．．．．．．． | 3 2 2 | ．．．．．．．．．．． |
| 2 | Curtains． |  | 2 | ．．．．．．． |
| 1 | Cushion．．．．．． |  | 1 | ．．．．．．．．． |
| 196 | 11 covers ． |  | 192 | 4 |
| 3 | ＂leather． |  | 3 |  |
| $\stackrel{2}{7}$ | ＂，frill．．．． |  | 2 | ．．．．．．．．． |
| $\stackrel{7}{2}$ | Cut flowers． | ． | 7 2 | －．．．．．．．．． |
| 4 | Cutlery．．．．．．． |  | 4 |  |
| 2 | Daguerrentypes． | ．．．．．．． | 2 |  |
| 1 | Dead bird．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | ， |  |
| 25 | Debentures． <br> Declarations |  | 1 |  |
| 40 | Deeds．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 38 | 2 |
| 1 | Delfware．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Design．．．． | ．．．．－ | 1 |  |
| 1 | Dies |  | 1 |  |
| 11 | Diplomaz．．．．．．．．． |  | 11 |  |
| 1 | Discharge，seamen． |  |  | － 1 |
| 66 | ＂soldiers． |  | 1 |  |
| 66 | Documents of value |  | 64 | 2 |
| 14 | Dog collar．． |  | 1 |  |
| 14 | Doilies．．．．．．． |  | 14 |  |
| 19 | Dolls．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 19 |  |
| 3 | Drajues．．．． |  | 2 |  |
| 2 | ＂piano．． |  | 2 |  |
| 1 | Drawing instrument． |  | 1 |  |
| 14 | Dresses ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 14 |  |

## APPENDIX I－Continued．

Table No．2．－Showing the number of Letters received containing Money or other inclosures of value，\＆c．－Continued．

|  | Nature of Contents． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | S cts． |  |  |
| 7 | Dresses，child＇s．． |  | 7 |  |
| 1 | ＂coth．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 21 | ＂goods for |  | 18 | 3 |
| 6 | ＂naterial for |  | 6 |  |
| 1 | ＂shield |  | 1 | － |
| 4 | Oressing cases ．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．． | 4 |  |
| 3 | Dresser covers．．．．．． |  | 3 | ．．．． |
| 3 | Dressing jackets．．． |  | 3 | ．．．．．．．．．．． |
| 2 | Drugs ．．．．．．．．． |  | ， | －．．．．．．．．． |
| 1 | 1）ry battery ．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Ear trumpet．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Eluony clothes brush． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂hair brush．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂＂hat brush．．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 2 | Eggs |  | 2 | ．．．．．．．．．． |
| 1 | ＂．Easter ．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | I＇painted |  | 1 |  |
| 10 | Electros ．．． |  | 10 | ． |
| 2 | Electrotypes． |  | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | Embroideries．．．．． |  | 3 |  |
| 2 | Engineer＇s instruments． |  | 2 |  |
| 1 | Envelope moistener．． |  | 1 |  |
| ${ }^{7}$ | Eye glasses ．．．．．． |  | 7 |  |
| 10 | Fans．．．．．． |  | 10 |  |
| 44 | Fancy articles | ．．．．：．．． | 434 | 10 |
| 1 | ＂mats．． |  | 1 |  |
| 9 | ＂works |  | 9 |  |
| 1 | Fashion．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 4 | Fascinators．． |  |  |  |
| 1 | Feather boa |  | 1 |  |
| 15 | Feathers and wings | ．．．．．．．．． | 14 | 1 |
| 2 | Ferns ． | ．．．．．．．．．． | 2 | ．．．．．．．．．． |
| 1 | Fibre ．． |  | ， |  |
| 22 | Films ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 21 | 1 |
| 1 | Fire bag ．．．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Fire extinguisher |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Fish ．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  | 1 |
| 1 | Fish forks ．． |  |  | 1 |
| 1 | Fishing lines． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂reel |  | 1 |  |
| 4 | ＂tackle． |  | ， |  |
| 1 | Flags．．．．．． |  | 1 | ．．．．．．．．．．． |
| 2 | Flannel．．．． |  | 2 | ．．．．．．．．．． |
| 5 | Flour |  | 5 |  |
| 6 | Flowers |  | 5 | 1 |
| 1 | Flute． |  | 1 |  |
| 2 | Forms，blank |  | 2 |  |
| 2 | Fox bait ．．．． |  | 2 |  |
| 1 | ＂tail |  | 1 |  |
| 2 | Frames |  | 2 |  |
| 1 | Free Mason＇s emblem |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Frock |  | 1 |  |
| 6 | Fruit． |  | 6 |  |
| 13 | Furs．．．． |  | 13 | 1．．．．．．．．．．．． |

## SESSIONAL PAPER No． 24

## APPENDIX I－Continued．

Table No．2．－Showing the number of Letters received containing Money or other inclosures of value，\＆c．－Continued．

|  | Nature of Conteuts． | 去安宅药合 <br>  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \＆ets． |  |  |
| 2 | Fur cap ．．． |  | 2 |  |
| 2 | ＂gauntlet． |  | 2 |  |
| 1 | ＂mitts． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂muff． |  | 1 |  |
| 61 | ＂ruff |  | 1 |  |
| 61 1 | ＂raw mink． |  | 59 | 2 |
| 1 | ＂muskrat |  | 1 |  |
| 2 | Games ． |  | 2 |  |
| 2 | Garnets ． |  |  | 2 |
| 3 | Garters ．． |  | 3 |  |
| 3 | Gauntlets |  | 3 |  |
| 2 1 | ＂buckskin | ．．．．．．．． | 2 |  |
| － 1 | ＂kid |  | 1 |  |
| － 3 | Glass eyes． nd liguid |  | 3 |  |
| 5 3 | ＂and liquid． <br> ＂magnifying |  | 3 | 2 |
| 76 | Gloves ．．．． |  | 74 | 2 |
| 1 | ＂buckskin |  | 1 |  |
| 1. | ＂fur |  | 1 |  |
| 24 | ＂kid |  | 24 |  |
| 1 | ＂＇leather． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Gold beads．．． |  |  | 1 |
| 25 | ＂bracelets． |  | 24 | 1 |
| 48 1 | ＂brooches |  | 42 | 6 |
| 1 | ＂filled．． |  | 1 |  |
| 20 | ＂chains． |  | 20 |  |
| 1 | ＂charm． |  | 1 |  |
| 2 | ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ clasps． |  | 2 |  |
| $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | ＂crosses． |  | 2 |  |
| ${ }_{13}^{2}$ | ＂crowns．．． |  | ${ }_{10}$ |  |
| 1 | ＂，eufr rings ．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 10 | 3 1 |
| 1 | ＂filling for teeth．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 2 | ＂hearts．．．．．．．．．． |  | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | ＂hat pin |  | 1 |  |
| $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | ＂leaf．．． |  | 2 |  |
| 32 | ＂lockets．．．．．．．．．． |  | 30 | 2 |
| 2 | ＂locket and chain．． | ．．． | 2 |  |
| 1 | ＂medal ．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 2 | ＂．mounted spectacles |  | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | ＂1 necklaces ．．．．．．．．． |  | 4 |  |
| 1 | ＂1 pearl crescent pin． |  | 1 |  |
| 3 | ＂peunibs．．．．． |  | 3 |  |
| 1 | ＂pencil． |  | 1 |  |
| 2 | ＂pens．． |  | 2 |  |
| 29 | ＂pins ．． |  | 25 | 4 |
| 3 | ＂plates，teeth． |  | 3 |  |
| 1 | 1）quartz |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂rimmed eye glasses |  | 1 |  |
|  | ＂rims for glasses． |  | 4 |  |
| 205 | ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ rings ．i．．．．．．． | ． | 176 | 29 |
| 9 | ＂＂1 diamonds． |  | －6 | 3 |
| 1 | ＂）＂safety rolled |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂safety pin ．． | ．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1 | ． |

APPENDIX I－Concluded．
Table No．2．－Showing the number of Letters received containing Money or other inclosures of value，de．－Continued．

|  | Nature of Contents． | ＂す \％\％ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \＄cts． |  |  |
| 4 | Gold scarf pins ． |  | 4 |  |
| 1 | ＂1 seals．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 9 | ＂spectaeles． |  | 9 |  |
| 3 | ＂studs．．．．． |  | 2 | 1 |
| s1 | ＂watches．．．．．．．． |  | ． 4 | 7 |
| 4 | ＂1＂and chains |  | $\stackrel{3}{3}$ | 1 |
| $\stackrel{2}{1}$ | ＂watch cases． |  | 2 | $\ldots .$. |
| 1 | Goods，fancy ．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Grain．${ }^{\text {Gramone sound box．}}$ |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Grapes ．．．．．． |  | 1 | ．．．．．．．－ |
| 1 | Grill work ．．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Guarantees． |  | 1 |  |
| 4 | Guns．．．．． |  | 4 |  |
| 4 | Hair． |  | 4 |  |
| 1 | ＂clipper．．．．．．． |  |  | 1 |
| 1 | ＂dressing case．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂ p in ball．．．．．．．． |  | 1 | ．．．．．．． |
| 1 | 11 receiver． |  | 1 |  |
| 7 | ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ switches |  | 6 | 1 |
| 1 | Hammer．．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| $27{ }_{2}{ }^{2}$ | Hand bags． Handkerchiefs． |  | － 26 | 10 |
| 3 | ＂cases． |  | 3 | ．．．．．． |
| － 2 | ＂lace． |  | 2 | ．．．．．．．．．． |
| 1 | ＂leather |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂sachet． |  | 1 |  |
| 65 | ＂silk． |  | 62 | 3 |
| 1 | Hand satchel． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Hatchet |  | 1 |  |
| 5 | Hats．．． |  | 5 |  |
| 14 | Hat pins．．．．．．．．． |  | 13 | 1 |
| 1 | Head shawl．．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ shield． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Heart（agate） |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Helmet，sleeping． |  |  | 1 |
| 1 | Herbs and roots． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Holly．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 35 | Homestead receipts． |  | 34 | 1 |
| 1 | Hood．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 4 | ＇＂bahy．．． |  | 4 |  |
| 1 | Honerphone． |  | 1 |  |
| 2 | Hose ．．． |  | 2 |  |
| 9 | Indentures |  | 9 |  |
| 2 | Indian bead work． |  | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ |  |
| 2 | ＂baskets．． |  | 2 | ．．．．．．．． |
| 103 | 11 curios． |  | 103 |  |
| 2 | Inkstands．． |  | 2 |  |
| 2 | Insects ． |  | 2 |  |
| 1 | Insurance paper． |  |  | 1 |
| 147 | ＂．policies． |  | 145 | 2 |
| 10 | Interim receipts．．． |  | 10 |  |
| 1 | Invoice ．．．．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Iron casting． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Jacket |  | 1 |  |
| 13 | ｜baby．． |  | 13 |  |

## APPENDIX I－Continued．

Table No．2．－Showing the number of Letters received containing Money or other inclosures of value，\＆c．－Continued．

|  | Nature of Contents． |  <br>  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \＄cts． |  |  |
| 1 | Jacket，child．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂dressing． |  | 1 | ． $6 . .$. |
| 1 | ＂woollen． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Japanese curios |  | 1 |  |
| 4 | ＂fans．． |  | 4 |  |
| 1 | ＂toys．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 2 | Jersey $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ |  | 2 |  |
| 1 | Jewel，I．O．O．F． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂unset ．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 76 | Jewellery，common． |  | 74 | 2 |
| 1 | ＂case－．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Jug＂old |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Jug．．．．．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 13 | Jug，pewter．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 13 | Keys．．．．－．．． |  | 12 | 1 |
| 1 | Kimona．．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 2 | Knitted goods． |  | 2 | ．．．．．．．．．． |
| 1 | K＂＇shirt |  | 1 |  |
| ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | Knitting machine part： |  | 2 |  |
| 31 | Knives．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 31 |  |
| 3 | K＂and forks． |  | 3 |  |
| 10 | Kodak tılms． |  | 10 |  |
| 1 | Label． |  | 1 |  |
| 1. | Lace． |  | 15 |  |
| 2 | ＂bertha． |  | 2 |  |
| 24 | ＂collars．． |  | 24 |  |
| 2 | ＂stocks |  | 2 |  |
| 6 | ＂ties．． |  | 6 |  |
| 4 | Land grants．．． |  | 4 |  |
| 3 3 | ＂transfers |  | 3 |  |
| 3 | Leases．．．．．．．． |  | 3 |  |
| 2 | Leather goods． |  | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | Leaf．．．．．．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 82 | Legal papers． |  | 81 | 1 |
| 1 | Leggings．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 4 | Lens．．．． | ．．．． | 4 |  |
| 4 | Letters，old．．．． |  | 4 |  |
| 5 | Licenses．．．．．．．． |  | 5 |  |
| 1 | ＂cab． | ．．．． | 1 |  |
| 4 | ＂fishery | ．．．． | 4 |  |
| 2 3 | ＂marriage |  | 2 |  |
| 3 2 | ＂timber．．． | － | 3 |  |
| $\stackrel{2}{3}$ | ＂tobacco． |  | 2 |  |
| 3 | ＂truck ．． |  | 3 |  |
| 3 | Linen．．．．．．． |  | 3 |  |
| 9 | Liquid．．．．．．．．． |  |  | 1 |
| 1 | Loan bond．．． | ．．． |  |  |
| 3 | Lockets |  | 3 |  |
| 1 | Lottery tickets． |  |  | 1 |
| 7 | Luggage strap． |  | － |  |
| 1 | Mackintosh． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Magazine．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Magnet．． |  | 1 |  |
| 2 | Manicure sets．．． |  | 2 | ．．．．．．．．．．．． |
|  | $24-2 i$ |  |  |  |

## APPENDIX I－Continued．

Table No．2－Showing the number of Letters received containing Money or other inclosures of value，\＆c．－Continued．

|  | Nature of Contents． |  <br>  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \＄cts． |  |  |
| 4 | Manuscripts． |  | 3 | 1 |
| 1 | Map．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 21 | Maple sugar． |  | 13 | 8 |
| 2 | Match syrup．．． |  | ${ }_{6}^{2}$ |  |
| 4 | Match ooxes ．．． |  | 6 | 1 |
| 2 | $1{ }^{1}$ scratchers |  | 2 |  |
| 6 | Mats．．． |  | 6 |  |
| 8 | ＂crocheted． |  | 7 | 1 |
| 1 | ＂fur． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂sweet grass． |  | 1 |  |
| 5 | ＂table．． |  | 5 |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 21 \end{array}$ | Métals．．．．． |  | 6 |  |
| $21$ | Medals．．．．． |  | 20 | 1 |
| 1 | Medallion．．．．．．． |  |  | 1 |
| 83 | Medicine．．． |  | 77 | 6 |
| 3 | Medical appliances． |  | 3 |  |
| 2 | Meerschaum pipes． |  | 2 |  |
| 1 | Metal fixtures．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 |  |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Microscope． |  | 1 | ．．．．．． |
| 1 | Military buttons． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂case． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂${ }^{\text {c }}$ paper．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Minerals，tin bux． |  | 1 |  |
| 6 | Mirrors．．．． |  | 6 |  |
| 1 | Milk weed cream |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Mineral salt． |  | 1 |  |
| 9 | Mitts |  | 9 |  |
| 1 | ＂Mocha |  | 1 |  |
| 114 | 1\％woollen． |  | 7 |  |
| 114 | Moccasins． |  | 110 | 4 |
| 10 23 | ＂beaded |  | 10 |  |
| 23 | ＂leather |  | 22 |  |
| 1 | Monogram coin． |  | 1 |  |
| 19 | Mortgages． |  | 19 |  |
| 2 | ＂chattel．．．．． |  | 2 |  |
| 7 | Moss＂discharge of．．．．．．． |  | 7 |  |
| 2 | Mouth organ ．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 10 | Mufflers ．．． |  | 10 |  |
| 8 | Municipal returns |  | 8 |  |
| 1 | Music ．．．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 3 | Musical instruments |  | 2 |  |
| 1 | Muslin．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Mustard ．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂＇1 pot |  | 1 |  |
| 2 | Nails ．．． |  | 2 |  |
| 2 | Name plates．． |  | 2 |  |
| 4 | Napkin rings． |  | 3 | 1 |
| 12 | Necklaces ．．． |  | 12 |  |
| 3 | ＂pearl |  | 3 |  |
| 1 | ＂＇shell． |  | 1 |  |
| 43 | Neckties． |  | 42 |  |

SESSIONAL PAPER No． 24

## APPENDIX I－Continued．

Table No．2．－Showing the number of Letters received containing Money or other inclosures of value，dc．－Continued．

|  | Nature of Contents． | 世゙琞尘次边 <br> 害 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \＄cts． |  |  |
| 2 | Neckties，silk． |  | 2 |  |
| 1 | Needles ．．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 2 | ＂cases． |  | 2 |  |
| 1 | ＂hypodermic． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂paper of． |  |  | 1 |
| 1 | 11 cylinder． |  | 1 |  |
| 5 | Newspapers．．．． |  | 5 |  |
| 3 | Night dresses |  | 3 |  |
| 1 | ＂1 satchet |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Note paper．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ unsigned ．．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 220 | Notices ．．． |  | 116 | 104 |
| 11 | ＂tax sales．．． |  | 11 |  |
| 3 | ＂trial |  | 3 | ．．．．．．．．． |
| 1 | ＂for enclosure ．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 9 | ＂11 persons objected to． |  | 9 |  |
| 3 | Nugget pins．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 2 | 1 |
| 1 | Oil＂．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 2 | Oilcloth．．．．．．．． |  | 2 |  |
| 2 | Ointment．．．． |  | 2 |  |
| 1 | Old silver．． |  |  | 1 |
| 3 | Opera glasses ．．． |  | 3 |  |
| ${ }_{22}$ | Ore＂bag． |  | 1 | ．．．．．．．．．．． |
| 22 | Ore ． Order for reduced fare |  | 21 | 1 |
| 1 | Order for reduced fare． Ornaments |  | 1 | ．．．．．． |
| 1 | Orname beaded．． |  | 1 | ．．．．．．．．．． |
| 2 | Ostrich feathers ． |  | 2 |  |
| 1 | Overcoat．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 2 | Overalls |  | 2 |  |
| 1 | Owl． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Paints．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 2 | Pamphiets ．． | ．．．．．．．．．． | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | Pan |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Panama hat |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Pants |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Papers，medical examination |  | 1 |  |
| 4 | ＂pattern |  | 4 |  |
| 1 | ＂U．S．citizenship |  | 1 |  |
| 113 | Parasol ．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 113 | Pass books ．OUUW |  | 112 | 1 |
| 7 1 | A.O.U.W |  | 7 |  |
| 1 46 | A.O.F.... |  | 1 |  |
| 46 5 | ＂Bank |  | 46 |  |
| 6 | ＂Barnardo＇s Home． |  | 5 | ．．．．．．．．．． |
| 6 | ＂C．O．C．F． |  | 6 |  |
| 4 | 11 C．O．F． |  | 4 |  |
| $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | ＂I．O．F． |  | 2 |  |
| 2 | ＂Insurance |  | 2 |  |
| 1 | ＂K．O．T．M． |  | 1 |  |
| ${ }_{2}^{6}$ | ＂loan and savings |  | 5 | 1 |
| 2 |  |  | 2 | ．．．．．．．．．．． |
| 1 | ＂Reyal Arcanum．．． |  | $\frac{1}{1}$ |  |
| 1 | ＂Royal Templar．．．． |  | 1 |  |
|  | $2+-2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{I}$ |  |  |  |

## APPENDIX I－Continued．

Table No．2．－Showing the number of Letters received containing Money or other inclosures of value，\＆c．－－Continued．

|  | Nature of Contents． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 7 | Pass books，savings bank． | 7 |  |
| 1 | ＂Sons of England． | 1 |  |
| 2 | 1）Sons of Scotland | 2 |  |
| 1 | ＂R．T．of Temperance．．．． | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂Woodmen of the World．． | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂York County Loan and Sa | 1 |  |
| 6 49 | Passes | 4 | 2 |
| 49 | ＂Railway | 48 | 1 |
| ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | Passports ．．．．． | 5 | 1 |
| ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | Patterns ．．．．．． | 6 | 3 |
| 5 | Pawn tlckets ．．．． Peanuts．．．．．． | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | Peanuts．． Pearl． | 1 |  |
| 1 | Peas，sample of | 1 |  |
| 4 | Pedigrees ．．．． | 3 | 1 |
| 1 | Pencils | 1 |  |
| 2 | Pencil cases． | 1 | 1 |
| 22 | Pens．． | 20 | 2 |
| 43 | ＂fountain． | 43 |  |
| $\stackrel{2}{1}$ | Penholders．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 | $\cdots$ |
| 1 | Penknives | 1 | ． |
| 1 | Pen Wiper． | 1 |  |
| 1 | Pension receipt． | 1 |  |
| 1 | Perforated paper | 1 |  |
| 4 | Perfume ．．．．t | 4 |  |
| ${ }_{3}^{6}$ | ＂bottles of | 6 |  |
| 3 3 3 | ＂${ }^{\text {I }}$ sachets． | 3 |  |
| 3 1 | Permits ． | 3 |  |
| 1 | ＂building | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂hay ．．．．．．．．．． | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂railway half fare | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂${ }^{\text {timber ．．．．．．}}$ | 1 |  |
| 2 | Petitions．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 |  |
| 1 | Phonograph record． | 1 |  |
| 514 | Photographs ．．．．．．． | 473 | 41 |
| 5 | ＂albuns． | $\pm$ | 1 |
| 2 | ＂brooches | 2 |  |
| 2 | ＂buttons | 2 |  |
| 2 | ＂films | 2 |  |
| － 12 | ＂frames． | 11 | 1 |
| 1 | ＂plates． | 1 |  |
| 2 | Pi＂supplies | 2 |  |
| 14 | Pictures ．．．．．．．．．．． | 14 |  |
| 1 | ＂holder． | 1 |  |
| 1 | P＂sacred． | 1 |  |
| 1 | Pieces of marble | 1 |  |
| 1 | Pillows ．．． | 1 |  |
| 6 | ＂II shams | 6 |  |
| 18 | Pilis．．．．．．． | 18 |  |
| 6 | Pinafores．．．． | 6 |  |
| 28 | Pin cushions．． | 28 |  |
| 1 | Pins | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂collar | 1 |  |
| 5 | ／souvenir． | 5 |  |
| 14 | ＂stick．． | 11 | 3 |
| 4 | ＂tray．． | 4 |  |

## APPENDIX I－Continued．

Table No．2．－Showing the number of Letters received containing Money or other inclosures of value，\＆c．－Continued．

|  | Nature of Contents． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \＄cts． |  |  |
| 69 | Pipes． |  | 67 | 2 |
| 1 | ＂cases |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂holder． |  | 1 |  |
| 2 | ＂racks． |  | ${ }_{2}$ |  |
| 2 | Plans． |  | 2 | ．．．．．．．．．．．． |
| 2 | Plants |  | 2 |  |
| 1 | Plaque． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Platinum，bottle of |  | 1 |  |
| 2 | Plum pudding．．．． |  |  | 2 |
| 1 | Pocket book．．． |  | 1 |  |
| ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | Policies，fire． |  | 2 |  |
| 2 | Post cards life． |  | 2 |  |
| 1 | Post cards ． |  | 1 |  |
| 10 | ＂album |  | 10 |  |
| 2 | ＂holder． |  | 2 | ．．．．．．．．．． |
| 4 | ＂pictorial |  | 4 |  |
| 1 | 11 racks． |  | 1 |  |
| 10 | ＂souvenir |  | 10 | ．．．．．．．．．．．． |
| 2 | Potatues ． |  | 2 |  |
| 1 | Ponch．． | －．．．．．．． | 1 |  |
| 3 | Powder ．．．．．．． |  | 3 |  |
| 12 | Power of attorney |  | 12 |  |
| 10 | Preserves ．．．． |  |  |  |
| 40 1 | Printed matter |  | 36 | 4 |
| 1 | Probate <br> Provies |  | $\frac{1}{5}$ | $\cdots$ |
| 10 | Puddings． |  | 9 | 1 |
| 69 | Purses ．．．． |  | 66 | 3 |
| 2 | Puttees chatelaine | ．．．．．．．．． | 1 | ．．．．．．．．．．．．． |
| 2 | Quartz |  | 2 |  |
| 2 | Quilts ．． |  | 2 |  |
| 13 | Razors |  | 12 | 18 |
| 153 | Receipts |  | 135 | 18 |
| ${ }_{12}^{2}$ | ＂cards．．．．．．．．．． |  | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 5 |
| 12 | ＂registored letters． |  | 1 | 5 |
| 1 | Registered letter notice．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Release ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Return containing registered letter ．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Revolver ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 14 | Ribbons． |  | 14 |  |
| 12 | Rings |  | 12 |  |
| 10 | ＂diamond |  | 6 | 4 |
| 4 | ＂gilt．． |  | 4 | ．．．．．．．．．．． |
| 1 | ＂ruby ．．．．．． |  | 1 | ．．．．．．．．．．． |
| 1 | ＂11 sapphire and pearl |  | 6 | ．．．．．．．．．．．．． |
| 6 | Rolls． <br> Roots |  | 6 | ．．．．．．．．．．．． |
| 4 | Rosaries |  | 4 |  |
| 1 | Rose bush． |  | 1 |  |
| 2 | Rubbers |  | 2 |  |
| 1 | ＂boots，toy |  | 1 | ．．．．．．．．．． |
| 1 | II goods．．．．． |  | 1 | ．．．．．．．．．．．． |
| 1 | 1）heel． | ．．．．．．．．． | 1 |  |
| 3 | 1）stamps．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 3 |  |

## APPENDIX I－Continued．

Table No．2．－Showing the number of Letters received containing Money or other inclosures of value，\＆c．－Continued．

|  | Nature of Contents． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \＄cts． |  |  |
| 1 | Rye，bottle of ．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Salary warrant |  |  |  |
| ， | Salt and pepper shakers |  | 2 |  |
| 6 | ＂1 cellars．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 2 |  |
| 6 |  |  | ${ }^{6}$ |  |
|  | Samples．．．．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂${ }^{\text {＂}}$ mat．．．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂tea． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Sandstone．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 |  |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Sateen ．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Saucer |  | 1 |  |
|  | Scabbard |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Scapular |  | 1 |  |
| 11 | Scarfs ．．． |  | 11 |  |
| 19 | Scissors． |  | 19 |  |
| 1 | Seal． |  |  |  |
| 1 | search warrant． |  | 1 |  |
| 28 | Seeds．．．．．．．．． |  | 28 |  |
|  | Set of carvers． |  |  |  |
| 1 | Shaving brush． |  | 1 |  |
| 71 | Shawls．．．． |  | 71 |  |
|  | ＂silk |  |  |  |
| 1 | Shell ．．． |  |  |  |
| 21 | Shirts． |  | 19 |  |
| 1 | ＂front |  |  |  |
| 1 |  |  | ${ }_{1}^{1}$ |  |
|  | Shoes ．．．． |  |  |  |
| 1 | ＂horn． |  | 1 | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | Shuttes polish |  | 1 | ．．． |
|  | Shuttles ．．． |  |  |  |
| 14 | Silk |  | 14 |  |
| 1 | ＂belts |  |  |  |
| d | ＂blouses． |  | 6 |  |
| 2 | ＂collars．．． |  | 3 |  |
| ${ }_{5}^{2}$ | ${ }_{\text {I }}{ }^{\text {II cushions }}$ |  | $\stackrel{2}{5}$ |  |
|  | ＂．flosses． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂girdle |  | 2 |  |
| 1 | ＂jewel case．． |  | 1 |  |
| 2 | ＂stocks ．． |  |  |  |
|  | ＂table cover |  | 1 |  |
|  | Silver belt pins． |  | 5 |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {＂1 }}$＂berryspon |  | 3 |  |
| 1 | ＂bouquet holder． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂brax．．．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂，bracelets．．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 10 | ＂brooches |  | 10 |  |
| 1 | ＂butter knife．．．． |  | 1 |  |

## APPENDIX I－Continued．

Table No．2．－Whowing the number of Letters received containing Money or other inclosures of value，\＆c．－Continued．

|  | Nature of Contents． |  <br>  <br>  © <br>  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \＄cts． |  |  |
| 1 | Silver cheese dish holder． ＂cigarette case ．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ，1，coffee spoon．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂cold meat fork |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂cream and sugar． |  | 1 |  |
| 2 | ＂cuff links |  | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | ＂dish |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂egg cup stand |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂eye－glasses ．． |  | 1 |  |
| 2 | ＂fish forks．． |  | 2 |  |
| 1 | ＂fruit spoon |  | 1 |  |
| 2 | ＂goods．．．．． | ．．．． | 2 |  |
| 4 | ＂hat pins． |  | 2 | 2 |
| 1 | ＂jewel case．． | ．．． | 1 | ．．．．．．．．．． |
| 1 | ＂locket． |  | 1 | ． |
| 3 | ＂match safes |  | 3 | ．．．． |
| 1 | ＂medal． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂＂clasps |  | 1 | ．．．．．．．．．．． |
| 6 | ＂mugs．．．．．． |  | 6 | ．．．．．．．．．．． |
| 7 | ＂napkin rings |  | 7 |  |
| 2 | ＂necklaces． |  | 2 | ．．．．．．．．．． |
| 2 | ＂nuggets．． |  | 2 | ．．．．．．．．．． |
| 1 | ＂ornament． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂penhandle ．．．．．．． |  | 1 | ．．．．．．．． |
| 1 | ＂pendant．．．．．．．．．． |  | 1 | ．．．．．．．．．．． |
| 1 | ＂pen ．．．． |  | 1 | ．．．．． |
| 1 | ＂pencil．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂photo frame．．． |  | 1 | ．．．．．．． |
| 4 | ＂pens，maple leaf． |  | 3 | 1 |
| 2 | 11 rings．．．．．． |  | 2 |  |
| 1 | ＂salad server |  | 1 | ． |
| 1 | ＂sauce ladle．． |  | 1 | ．．．．．．．．．．． |
| 1 | ＂seal． |  | 1 | ．．．．．． |
| 4 | ＂souvenir spoons |  | 4 | ．．．．．．． |
| 8 | ＇ 11 spoons ．．．．．． |  | 8 | ．．．．．．．． |
| 8 | ＂stick pins．．． |  | 8 | ．．．．．．．．．． |
| 1 | ＂sugar spoon |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂table spoon． |  | 1 |  |
| 15 | ＂tea spoons． | ．．．． | 12 | 3 |
| 3 | ＂thimbles．． |  | 3 |  |
| 2 | ＂tie clasps．．．． |  | 2 |  |
| 4 | ＂tie pins．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．． | 4 |  |
| 1 | ＂toy ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂war medal． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂vatch cases． |  | 1 |  |
| 119 | ＂watches |  | 112 | 7 |
| 1 | Signet．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．． | 1 | －．${ }^{\text {c．．．．．}}$ |
| 6 | Skins ．．．．．．．． |  | 6 |  |
| 3 | ＂badger．． |  | 3 |  |
| 2 | ＂beaver．． |  | 2 |  |
| 8 | ＂coyote．．．． |  | 8 |  |
| 1 | ＂deer．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 2 | ＂ermine |  | 2 |  |
| 6 | ＂fox |  | 6 |  |
| 1 | 1）martin |  | 1 |  |
| 3 | ＂mink．． |  | 3 | ．．．．．．．．．． |

## APPENDIX I－Continued．

Table No．2．－．Showing the number of Letters received containing Money or other inclosures of value，de．－Continued．

|  | Nature of Contents． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | s cts． |  |  |
| 11 | Skins，muskrat |  | 11 |  |
| 4 4 | ＂．wild cat．．．．．． |  | 18 |  |
| 18 | Skirts |  |  |  |
| 1 | Sleeve．．．． |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{21}^{53}$ | Slippers．．．．．．．． |  | 53 |  |
| ${ }_{21}^{21}$ | Soap bedroom |  |  |  |
| 4 | Soap．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |
| 1 | Smoking set．． |  |  |  |
|  | Society pin．．．． |  |  |  |
| 88 | Socks．．． |  | 69 | 19 |
| ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | Sofa cushions． Souvenir pins． |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{18}^{2}$ | Souvenir pins．．． |  |  |  |
| 18 | Spectacle frames |  |  | 1 |
| 1 | Specie．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |
| 48 | Spoons．．．． |  |  | 2 |
| ${ }_{1}^{2}$ | ＂，baby ．．． |  |  |  |
| 1 | ＂${ }_{\text {I }}$ rest salt．．．． |  |  |  |
| 23 | ＂souvenir．． |  | 23 |  |
| 8 | ${ }^{1}$ ）tea． |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | Stamps，boxes of．． |  |  |  |
|  | ＂collection of |  |  |  |
| 31 | ＂．old．．．．．．． |  |  |  |
| 34 | Stationery ．．． |  | 30 | 4 |
| 1 | Steel dies |  |  |  |
|  | Stereoscopic views |  |  |  |
| 8 | Stocks．．．．．． |  |  |  |
| 35 | Stockings ．．．．． |  | 30 | 5 |
|  | Stuffed squirrel ． |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{3}^{1}$ | Steel box．．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 3 | Sugar cakes．．．． Suits clothes．．． |  | 3 |  |
| ${ }_{1}^{7}$ | Suits clothes．．． |  |  |  |
| 29 | Summons．．．．．． |  | 28 | 1 |
| 3 | Surgical instruments．．． |  |  |  |
| 3 | Suspenders．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |
| 11 | Sweaters．．．．．．． |  | 11 |  |
| 1 | Syringe．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |
| 1 | ＂hypodermic． |  |  |  |
| 1 | Syrup tea．．．．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 14 | Table covers．．．． |  | 14 |  |
| ${ }_{1}^{2}$ | ＂centre．．． |  |  |  |
| 4 | Tablets．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |
| 1 | Tag．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |
| 1 | Tape measure ．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Tea．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ${ }^{\text {＂，}}$ ，lead． |  |  |  |
| 1 | Teeth，bear＇s． |  | 1 | ．．．．．． |
| 1 | Testament．fic |  | 1 |  |
|  | Testimonials． |  | 2 |  |
|  | Thermometers．．．． |  |  | ．．．．．．．．．． |

## SESSIONAL PAPER No． 24

## APPENDIX I－Continued．

Table No．2．－Showing the number of Letters received containing Money or other inclosures of value，de．－Continued．

|  | Nature of Contents． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \＄cts． |  |  |
| 3 | Thinubles． |  | 3 |  |
| 1 | Thread． |  | 1 |  |
| 8 | Tickets．．．．．．． |  | 7 |  |
| 4 | ＂mileage．． |  | 1 |  |
| 93 | ＂railway．． |  | 85 | 8 |
| 39 | Ties．．．．．．．．．． |  | 33 | 6 |
| 1 | ＂cover． |  | 1 |  |
| 9 | ＂in pinc． |  | 8 | 1 |
| 18 | Tins，checks |  | 15 | 3 |
| $84$ | Tobacco |  | 79 | 5 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | ＂plugs．．． <br> ＂pouches |  | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1 |
| 2 | Toilet articles ．．．． |  | 2 | 1 |
| 1 | ＂${ }^{\prime \prime}$ water． |  | 1 |  |
| ${ }_{6}^{2}$ | Toques．．．． |  | 2 |  |
| 69 | Toys ．．${ }^{\text {a }}$ ． |  | 68 | 1 |
|  | Tracing wheel．．． Trade stamp．．． |  | 1 | ．．．．．．．．．． |
| 1 | Tract ．．．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Transfer check |  | 1 |  |
| 4 | Tray cloths．． |  | 4 |  |
| 1 | ${ }_{\text {Trousers }}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ pin |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Turkish fez |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Typewriter ribbon． |  | 1 |  |
| 3 | Tweeds．． |  | 2 | 1 |
| 1 | Tweezer ．${ }^{\text {a }}$ ． |  | 1 |  |
| 30 5 | Underclothing |  | 23 | 7 |
| 5 | Underskirts．．． |  | 5 |  |
| 1 | Undervest．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Underwaist．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 21 | Valentine．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 21 | Valuable papers． |  | 20 | 1 |
| 2 | Vases．．．． |  | 2 |  |
| 11 | Veils．．． |  | 5 |  |
| 1 | ＂beaded |  | 1 | 2 |
| 1 | ＂buckskin． |  | 1 |  |
| 5 | Views．．．． |  | 5 |  |
| 2 | V＇iolin strings． |  | 2 |  |
| 8 | Voters＇lists． |  | 8 |  |
| 3 | Vouchers |  | 3 |  |
| 8 | Waists ．．．． |  | 7 | 1 |
| 4 | Waistcoats |  | 4 | ．．．．．．．．．． |
| 4 | Wall pockets． |  | 1 |  |
| 2 | Warrants．． |  | 2 |  |
| 1 | Waterproof |  | 1 |  |
| 6 | Watches ．．． |  | 6 |  |
| 4 | ＂gun metal |  | 4 |  |
| 15 | ＂nickel． |  | 13 | 2 |
| 1 | ＂case． | ．．．． | 1 |  |
| 2 | ＂chains． |  | 2 | ．．．．．．．．．．． |

## APPENDIX I－－Continued．

Table No．2．－Showing the number of Letters received containing Money or other inclosures of value，\＆c．－Concluded．

|  | Nature of Contents． | 留：훙 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \＄cts． |  |  |
| 1 | Watches，pocket． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂works．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Water cock ．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Wax． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Way bill |  | 1 |  |
| 3 | Wedding cakes |  | 3 |  |
| 1 | Wheat ．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Whip，hunting．．．． |  |  | 1 |
| 4 | Whiskey，bottles of |  | 2 | 2 |
| 1 | Whistle．．．．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Wild flower seeds． |  | 1 | ．．．．．．．．．．． |
| 1 | Will |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Wings，pair． |  | 1 | ．．．．．．．．．． |
|  | Withdrawal card |  | 3 | ．．．．．．．． |
| 3 | Wool．．．．．．．．．． |  | 3 |  |
| 1 | Work bag |  | 1 | ．．．．．． |
| 2 | ＂boxes． |  | 2 | ．．．．．．．．． |
| 1 | ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ fancy．． |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | Wrapper． |  | 1 |  |
| 7 | Writs．．．．．． |  | 7 | ．．．．．．．．．．． |
| 1 | Writing case |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | ＂frame |  | 1 | ．．．．．．．．． |
| 3 | Y＂sets． |  | 3 |  |
| 4 | Yarn |  | 4 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 28,246 \\ & 12,842 \end{aligned}$ | Add to these ordinary recorded letters not enumerated above，which have been returned，forwarded，or other－ wise disposed of，as shown on Table No．1．．．．．．．．． | 677，485 40 | 27，304 | 942 |
|  |  |  | $12,031$ | 811 |
|  | Grand total of letters containing value disposed of． Grand total of letters remaining unclaimed in Dead Letter Branches． |  | 39，335 | ．．．．．．．．．． |
|  |  |  | 1，753 |  |
| 41，088 | Grand Total |  | 41，088 | ．．．．．．．．． |

G．J．Binks，
Superintendent．

R．M．COULTER，
Deputy Postmaster General．

## APPENDIX J

## TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

POSTAGE STAMP BRANCH

# APPEN <br> Statement of Receipts and Issues of Postage 

RECEIPTS．

| Denominations． |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | \＄cts． |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ c．postage stamps． | 36，900 | 450，000 | 3，304 |  | 490，20t | －2，451 02 |
| 1c．＂ | 12，114，200 | 115，200，000 | 39，763 | 9，100 | 127，363， 063 | 1，273，630 63 |
| 2 c ． | 26，554，000 | 239，300， 000 | 71，090 | 5，500 | 265，930，590 | 5，318，611 80 |
| 5 c ． | 894，500 | 6，900，000 | 6，311 | 300 | 7，801，111 | 390，055 55 |
| 7 c. | 169，100 | 3，100，000 | 3，268 | 100 | 3，272，468 | 229，072 76 |
| 10c． | 35，925 | 1，150，000 | 1，299 |  | 1，187，224 | 118，722 40 |
| 20 c ． | 133， 125 | 200，000 | 78 | 1，000 | 334，203 | 66，840 60 |
| 50 c ． | 239，500 |  | 16 |  | 239，516 | 119，758 00 |
| 10c．special delivery stamps． | 17，095 | 62，500 | 281 | 50 | 70，926 | 7，992 60 |
| 2c．stamp books．．．．．．．． | 15，364 | 938，000 | 248 | ．．．．． | 953，612 | 238，403 00 |
| 1c．post bands． | 30，600 | 470，000 | 2，264 |  | 502，864 | 6，285 00 |
| 1c．post cards． | 1，270，900 | 23，800，000 | 33，531 | 1，200 | 25，105，631 | 251，056 31 |
| 1c．＂advt．， 16 on sheet． | 56，000 | 516，000 | ．．．． |  | 572，000 | 5，720 00 |
| 1c．＂＂ 8 ＂ | 49,000 | 1，751，000 |  |  | 1，800，000 | 18，000 00 |
| 1c．＂$"$＂single．． | 31,700 | 414，000 |  |  | 445，700 | 4，457 00 |
| 2c．postal union cards．．．． | 9，600 | 62，000 | 1，650 |  | 73，250 | 1，465 00 |
| 2c．reply cards． | 16，300 | 182，000 | 1，360 |  | 199，660 | 3，993 20 |
| 1c．stpd．env．at $\$ 1.20$ per 100 | 14，000 | 360，000 | 919 | 2，500 | 377，419 | 4，529 02\％ |
| 2c．${ }^{\text {c }}$ ，$\$ 2.20 \quad \prime 1$ | 32，700 | 1，960，000 | 1，534 | 1，300 | 1，995，534 | 43，901 74 ${ }^{\frac{4}{5}}$ |
| 1c．postage due stamps． | ．．．．．．． | 500，000 |  |  | 500，000 | 5，000 00 |
| 2c．＂＂ |  | 1，100，000 |  |  | 1，100，000 | 22，00C 00 |
| 5 c ． |  | 200，000 |  |  | 200，000 | 10，000 00 |
| ＇Totals．． | 41，720，509 | $398,615,500$ | 166，916 | 21，050 | 440，523，975 | $8,141,94644 \frac{3}{\text { \％}}$ |

[^15]
## DIX J.

Stamps, de., for the year ended June 30, 1906.

ISSUES.

| Denominations. |  |  |  |  |  $\begin{aligned} & \text { e } \\ & \text { 范 } \\ & \text { en } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ c. postage stamps. | 422,700 | 3,304 | 64,200 | 490,204 | 2,451 02 | 2,113 50 |
| 1c. " | 111,417,800 | 39,763 | $15,905,500$ | 127,363,063 | 1,273,630 63 | 1,114,178 00 |
| 2 c . | 233,951,100 | 71,090 | 31,908, 400 | 265,930,590 | 5,318,611 80 | 4,679,022 00 |
| 5 c . | 6,426.200 | 6,311 | 1,368,600 | 7,801,111 | 390,055 55 | 321,31000 |
| 7c. | 2,681,350 | 3,268 | 587,850 | 3,272,468 | 229,072 76 | 187,694 50 |
| 10c. | 1,125,100 | 1,299 | 60,825 | 1,187,224 | 118,722 40 | 112,510 00 |
| 20 c . | 255,575 | 78 | 78,550 | 334,203 | 66,840 60 | 51,115 00 |
| 50c. | 38,625 | 16 | 200,875 | 239,516 | 119,758 00 | 19,312 50 |
| 10c. special delivery stamps... | 65,300 | 281 | 14,345 | 79,926 | 7,992 60 | 6,53000 |
| 2c. stamp books.. . . | 937,030 | 248 | 16,334 | 953,612 | 238,403 00 | 234,25750 |
| 1c. post bands... | 447,700 | 2,264 | 52,900 | 502,864 | 6,285 80 | 5,596 25 |
| 1c. post cards | 23,824,700 | 33,531 | 1,247,400 | 25,105,631 | 251,056 31 | 238,24700 |
| 1c. " advt., 16 on sheet. | 506,000 |  | 66,000 | 572,000 | 5,720 00 | 5,060 00 |
| 1c. " " 8 | 1,789,0¢0 |  | 11,000 | 1,800,000 | 18,000 00 | 17,890 00 |
| 1c. " , " single. | 384,600 |  | 61,100 | 445,700 | 4,45700 | 3,846 00 |
| 2c. postal union cards | 49,700 | 1,650 | 21.900 | 73,250 | 1,465 00 | 99400 |
| 2c. reply cards. . . . . . . . . . . . | 17-1, 050 | 1,360 | 24,250 | 199,660 | 3,993 20 | 3,48100 |
| 1c. stpd. env. at $\$ 1.20$ per 100 | 346,600 | 919 | 29,900 | 377,419 | 4,529 02 | 4,159 20 |
| 2c " $\mathrm{c}^{\text {c }}$ 2.20 " | 1,949,200 | 1,534 | 44,800 | 1,995,534 | 43,901 74 ${ }^{\frac{4}{\circ}}$ | 42,882 40 |
| 1c. postage due stamps. | $46 \pm, 200$ |  | 35,800 | 500,000 | 5,000 00 | 4,642 00 |
| 2c. " " | 616,600 |  | 483,400 | 1,100,000 | 22,000 00 | 12,332 00 |
| 5 c . | 35,100 |  | 164,900 | 200,000 | 10,000 00 | 1,755 00 |
| Totals | 387,908, 230 | 166,916 | $52,448,829$ | 440,523,975 | $8,141,94644 \frac{3}{6}$ | $7,068,92785$ |

R. M. COULTER,

Deputy Postmaster General.
Statement showing increase and decrease in the issue of Postage Stamps, de., for the year ended June 30, 1906, as compared with the issuc of the preceding fiscal year.

| Denominations. | Issue, 19056. |  | Issue, 1904-5. |  | Increase. |  | Decrease. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. |
|  |  | 8 cts. |  | \$ cts. |  | \$ cts. |  | \$ cts |
| dic. postage stamps | $\begin{array}{r}422,700 \\ \hline 1147800\end{array}$ | 2,113 50 | 439,900 88.899 | 2,19950 888,295 |  | 883 00 | 17,200 | 8600 |
| 2 c . | 233,951,100 | 4,679,022 00 | 210,605 800 | 4,212,116 00 | 23,3+5,300 | 4666906 00 |  |  |
| 5 c . | 6,426,200 | +321,310 00 | 5,466,050 | 273,302 50 | 960,150 | 48,007 50 |  |  |
| 7c. " | 2,681,350 | 187,694 50 | 2,52T,600 | 176,932 00 | 153,750 | 10,762 50 |  |  |
| 10 c . | 1,125,100 | 112,510 00 | 904, 175 | 90,417 50 | 220,925 | 22,092 50 |  |  |
| ${ }^{20 \mathrm{c} .}$ | 255,575 | 51,115 00 | 200,425 | 40,085 00 | 55,150 | 11,030 09 |  |  |
| 50 c . ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 38,625 | 19,312 50 | 31,550 | 15,775 00 | 7,075 | 3,537 50 |  |  |
| 10c. special delivery stamps | 65,300 | 6,530 00 | 56,915 | 5,69150 | 8,385 | 83850 |  |  |
| 2c. stamp books | 937,030 | 234,257 50 | 711,299 | 177,824 75 | 22.531 | 56,432 75 |  |  |
| \$c. post bands.. | 447,700 | 5,596 25 | 374,700 2,650 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,68375 \\ & 7,950 \end{aligned}$ | 73,000 | 91250 |  |  |
| 84 " |  |  | 3,050 | 12,200 00 |  |  | 3,050 |  |
| $\$ 5$ " |  |  | 2,100 | 10,500 00 |  |  | 2,100 | 10,500 00 |
| 1c. post cards........... | 23,824,700 | 238,247 00 | 22,374,200 | 223,74200 | 1,450,500 | 14,505 00 |  |  |
| 1c. ". advertising, 16 on sheet. | 506,000 1.789000 | $\begin{array}{r}5,060 \\ 17 \\ 17800 \\ \hline 900\end{array}$ | 472,000 1360000 | $4,72000$ | 34,000 429000 | 340 4 400 000 |  |  |
| 1c. "1 " ", | $1,7894,600$ | $\begin{array}{r}17,890 \\ 3,846 \\ \hline 100\end{array}$ | 1,360, 321400 | $\begin{array}{r}13,600 \\ 3,214 \\ \hline 100\end{array}$ | 429,000 63,200 | +,290 630 |  |  |
| 2c. Postal Union cards | 49,700 | 99400 | 43,400 | 86800 | 6,300 | 12600 |  |  |
| 2c. reply cards. | 174,050 | 3,481 00 | 124,100 | 2,482 00 | 49,950 | 99900 |  |  |
| 1c. stamped envelopes | 346,600 | 4,159 20 | 197,600 | 2,371 20 | 149.000 | 1,788 00 |  |  |
| ${ }_{*}^{2}$ 2c. postage ${ }^{\text {che }}$ due stamps. | 1,949,200 | 42,882 40 | 1,539,200 | 33,862 40 | 410,000 | 9,020 00 |  |  |
| *2c. postage due stamps. | 464,200 | 4,642 00 |  |  | 464,200 | 4,642 00 |  |  |
| *5. ${ }^{\text {che }}$ | 616,600 35,100 | $1,75500$ |  |  | 616,600 35,100 | 12,755 00 |  |  |
| Totals. | 387,908,230 | 7,068,927 85 | 336,587,614 | 6,202,832 10 | 51,345,616 | 896,831 75 | 25,000 | 30,736 00 |

## APPENDIX K

## TRANSACTIONS

## OF THE

## POSTAL STORES BRANCH

## APPENDIX K

## POSTAL STORES

General Summary of payments made for Printing, Stationery, Mail Bags, \&c., Stamping Material, Scales and Weights, Street Letter Boxes, Letter Carriers' Uniforms, \&c., supplied to the Inside and Outside Service of the Post Office Department, through the Postal Stores Branch, from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.


## APPENDIX K-Continued.

Statement showing the balance in stock June 30, 1905, the balance carried forward June 30, 1906, and the quantity and cost of Forms, Envelopes, Books, Labels, dec., Sheets of Writing Paper and Miscellaneous Articles obtained and issued to the Postal Service generally, through the Postal Stores Branch, from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

|  | Forms. | Envelopes | Books and Pam. phlets. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tags } \\ \text { Cards and } \\ \text { Labels. } \end{gathered}$ | Writing <br> Paper <br> (sheets). | Miscel. laneous. | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| Balance in stock, Jume 30, 1905.. | 7,614,832 | 2,007,050 | 43,149 | 2,179,074 | 133,137 | 4,000 | 17,180 43 |
| Received from King's Printer. . . | 21,446,353 | 5,553,943 | 113,210 | 17,136,982 | 333,128 | 140,377 | 57,213 23 |
| Total | 29,061,185 | 7,560,993 | 156,359 | 19,316,056 | 466,265 | 144,377 | 74,393 66 |
| Issued to Inside Service. | 1,074,983 | 1,395,175 | 7,306 | 82,002 | 68,980 | 55,732 | 12,065 41 |
| " Outside Service. | 16,703,662 | 4,106,493 | 99,793 | 17,726,688 | 216,168 | 84,645 | 42,258 93 |
| Total | 17,778,645 | 5,501,668 | 107,099 | 17,808,690 | 285,148 | 140,377 | 54,324 34 |
| Balance in stock, June 30, 1906... | 11,282,540 | 2,059,325 | 49,260 | 1,507,366 | 181,117 | 4,000 | 20,069 32 |

Statement showing the number of Forms, Envelopes, Books, Labels, Sheets of Writing Paper, and Miscellaneous Articles specially printed, and issued from stock, to the Inside and Outside Service of the Post Office Department, through the Postal Stores Branch, from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

|  | Forms. | Envelopes | Books and Pamphlets. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tags } \\ & \text { Cards and } \\ & \text { Labels. } \end{aligned}$ | Writing Paper (sheets). | Miscellaneous. | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| Inside Service from stock | 743,516 | 1,205,150 | 6,427 | 72,050 | 110,076 | 36,672 | 8,076 82 |
| " special printing. | 553,126 | 190,300 | 990 | 9,952 | 4,952 | 19,060 | 4,877 48 |
| Total | 1,296,642 | 1,395,450 | 7,417 | 82,002 | 115,028 | 55,732 | 12,954 30 |
| Outside Scrvice from stock. . . |  |  |  | 9.708,380 |  | 84,625 | 40,182 15 |
| special printing. | $: 243,584$ | $27,000$ | $429$ | 7,346,600 | $3,100$ | 20 | 4,076 78 |
| Total | 20,149,711 | 4,158,493 | 105,793 | 17,05 4,980 | 218,100 | 84,645 | 44,258 93 |
| Total Issue from stock to Inside and Outside Service. | 20,649,643 | 5,336,643 | 111,791 | 9,780,430 | 325, 076 | 121,297 | 48,258 97 |
| and Oatside Service. | 796,710 | 217,300 | 1,419 | 7,356,552 | 8,052 | 19,080 | 8,954 26 |
| Cirand total | 21,446,353 | 5,553,943 | 113,210 | 17,136,982 | 333,128 | 140,377 | 57,213 23 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

APPENDIX K-Continued.
STATIONERY—Concluded.


SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

| APPENDIX K-Continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Statement showing the balance in stock, June 30, 1905, the balance carried forward, June 30, 190 June 30, 1906. Bags, Mail Locks, \&cc., obtained and issued to the Postal Service generally, through the Postal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cotton Duck Bags, } \\ \text { New. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Linen Bags, New. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | sypes גәdedsmәл du диччен |  | Satchels and Pouches. |  |  | Mall Bags, Repaired, \&c. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 寅 |  |  |
| Balance in stock Jume 30, 1905. | 19 | 1, 1238 | 13 | 135 | 98 | 1,080 | 23 | 11, 9 | 364 | 423 |  |  |  |  |  | 31 |  |  | 5 |  |
| for re-issue. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 34 |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 19 | 6,787 | 13 | 205 | 98 | 1,416 | 23 | 11,840 | 740 | 823 | 9,266 | 404 | 2,537 | 216 | 20 | 617 | 971 | 90 | 51,943 | 213 |
| Issued to inside service outside service. . | 3 | 6,193 |  | 31 | 60 | 1,347 |  | 10,265 | 343 | 339 | 7.210 | 2591 | 2.537 | 216 | 20 | 517 | 971 |  |  |  |
| Total issue | 3 | 6,193 |  | 31 | 60 | 1,347 |  | 10,265 | 343 | 339 | 7,210 | 2591 | 2,.337 | 216 | 20 | 517 | 971 |  | 50,581 | 213 |
| Balance in stock June 30, 1906. | 16 | 594 | 13 | 174 | 38 | 69 |  | 1,575 | 397 | 484 | 2,056 | 142 $\frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |  | 100 |  | S6 | 1,362 |  |

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907
APPENDIX K-Continued.
Quantity and Cost of Mail Bags, Mail Locks, \&c.-Concluded.


SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24


6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907
APPENDIX K-Continued.
Stamping Material, Scales and Weights, \&c..-Concluded.


SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24


|  |  |  | Tun <br>  <br> 0 <br> 0. <br> 0 <br> 0 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { sers } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | Brass Buttons and Num- bers. |  |  |  | $\underset{y}{\|c\|}$ |  | Fur Collarettes. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Balance in stock, June 30, 1905. | 331 | 24 | 25 | 29 | 18 | 23 | 716 | 2.902 | 78 | 133 |  |  |  | 2 |  | 24 | 24 | 32 | 1 | 10 | 239 | 14 | 30 | 2,723 98 |
| Purchased | 3,853 | 338 | 309 | 597 | 594 | 498 | 1,728 | 12,800 | 150 | 319 | 365 | 144 | 269 | 25 | 27 | 100 | 100 | 1,187 | 2 |  | 192 | 24 | 4 | 19,566 40 |
| Returned from service and added to stock for reissue |  |  |  | 19 | 9 |  | 1 | 2,453 | 6 | 6 | 20 |  | 8 |  | 5 | 3 | 8 | 14 |  |  | 11 | 1 |  | 53661 |
| Total.. | 4,184 | 371 | 345 | 645 | 621 | 534 | 2,445 | 18,155 | 234 | 458 | . 450 | 150 | 407 | 31 | 34 | 127 | 132 | 1,233 | 3 |  | 442 | 39 | 34 | 22,826 93 |
| Issued | 3,956 ${ }^{\frac{1}{8}}$ | 342 | 315 | 614 | 597 | 510 | 2,077 | 14,448 | 150 | 272 | 369 | 145 | 203 | 25 | 29 | 107 | 77 | 1,192 | 2 |  | 339 | 17 | 34 | 19,350 14 |
| Balance in stock, June 30, 1906. | $227 \frac{7}{8}$ | 29 | 30 | 31 | 24 | 24 | 368 | 3,707 | 84 | 186 | 81 | 5 | 204 | 6 |  | 20 | 55 | 41 | 1 | 10 | 103 | 22 |  | 3,476 85 |

R. M. COULTER, $\quad$ Deputy Postmaster General.

## APPENDIX L

## RAILWAY MAIL <br> SERVICE

## APPENDIX L.

## RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

Statement showing the total salaries of Superintendents, Railway Mail Clerks, Transfer Agents, dc., also the mileage paid Railway Mail Clerks for fiscal years 1894-95, 1895-96, 1896-97, 1897-98, 1898-99, 1899-1900, 1900-01, 1901-02, 1902-03, 1903-04, 1904-05 and 1905-06.

|  | Year. | Salaries. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| 1894-95 |  | 292,317 58 |  |  |
| 1895-96 |  | 301,118 51 | 8,800 93 |  |
| 1896-97 |  | 297,313 21 |  | 3,805 30 |
| 1898-99 |  | 276,108 02 | 3253 |  |
| 1899-00 |  | 283,551 46 | 7,443 44 |  |
| 1900-01 |  | 294,219 59 | 10,66¢ 13 |  |
| 1901-02. |  | 298,148 31 | 3,928 72 |  |
| 1902-03. |  | 301,973 83 | 3,825 52 |  |
| 1903-04. |  | 321,250 19 | 19,276 36 |  |
| 1904-05 |  | 362,801 32 | 41,551 13 | .. .... .... |
| 1905-06 |  | 389,338 97 | 26,537 65 |  |
|  | Year. | Mileage. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| 1894-95 |  | 104,639 58 |  |  |
| 1895-96. |  | 109,779 61 | 5,140 03 |  |
| 1896-97. |  | 111,107 61 | 1,328 00 |  |
| 1897-98. |  | 107,156 46 |  | 3,951 17 |
| 189899. |  | 108,050 85 | 89439 |  |
| 1899-00. |  | 114,910 59 | 6,859 74 |  |
| 1900-01. |  | 120,660 60 | 5,750 01 |  |
| 1901-02. |  | 120,994 46 | 33386 |  |
| 1902-03. |  | 122,213 93 | 1,219 47 |  |
| 1903-04. |  | 129,185 33 | 6,971 40 |  |
| 1904-05. |  | 136,865 41 | 7,680 08 |  |
|  |  | 147,348 71 | 19,483 30 |  |

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APPENDIX L-Continued.
Number of Superintendents, Railway Mail Clerks and Transfer Agents, drc., in the employ of the Post Office Department on
July 1, 1880 ..... 190
1885 ..... 290
" 1890 ..... 372
1895 ..... 421
1896 ..... 414
1897 ..... 385
1898 ..... 374
1899 ..... 373
1900 ..... 397
1901 ..... 398
1902 ..... 403
" 1903 ..... 406
" 1904 ..... 430
1905 ..... 450
1906 ..... 479

## APPENDIX L-Continued.

Comparative Statement showing number of Railway Mail Clerks, Transfer Agents and
Train Porters in the employ of this Brauch, on June 30, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906.

|  | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | 1906. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Superintendents | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 |
| Kailway mail clerks. . | 355 | 333 | 328 | 331 | 337 | 372 | 380 | 383 | 409 | 425 | 449 |
| Teniporary . | 34 | 31 | 25 | 21 | 39 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Mail transfer agents | 10 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 14 |
| Temporary.. | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Train porters |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 4 | 6 | 6 |
| Total | 414 | 385 | 374 | 373 | 397 | 398 | 403 | 406 | 430 | 450 | 479 |

In addition to the above there is a staff consisting of two first class clerks, nine senior second class clerks, five junior second class clerks, two senior third class clerks, four junior third class clerks, two fourth class clerks, making a total of twenty-four, belonging to the outside service of the department, assisting the superintendents in their offices.

## CASE EXAMINATIONS.

The following statements show the number and extent of such examinations held during the fiscal years $1897-98,1898-99,1899-1900,1900-01,1901-02,1902-03$, 1903-04, 1904-05 and 1905-06.

| Year. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

## APPENDIX L-C'ontinued.

Table showing the extent of the reports made in reference to mis-sent matter for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1897-98, 1898-99, 1899-1900, 1900-01, 1901-02, 1902-03, 1903-04, 1904-05 and 1905-06.

| Months. |  | Number of |  | Mis-sent. |  |  | Mis-directed. |  |  |  |  |  | Errors Checked against other Employees. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 宽 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 产 |  |
| July | 1897 | 95 | 175 | 26 | 7 |  | 11 |  | 2 |  | 3 | 53 | 319 |
| August | 1897 | 125 | 261 | 25 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 4 |  |  | 50 | 890 |
| September | 1897. | 163 | 299 | 19 | 1 | , | 2 |  | 2 |  | 1 | 40 | 2,007 |
| October | 1897 | 183 | 436 | 21 | 4 |  | 8 |  |  |  | 1 | 51 | 2,124 |
| November | 1897 | 103 | 308 | 13 |  |  | 0 |  | 1 |  | 2 | 47 | 1,724 |
| December | 1897 | 159 | 290 | 9 | 3 |  | 15 | 2 | 1 |  | 1 | 73 | 1,407 |
| Jamuary | 1898 | 179 | 380 | 21 |  |  | 9 |  |  | 3 |  | 46 | 1,257 |
| February | 1898. | 91 | 165 | 12 | , | 1 | 7 |  |  |  | 1 | 27 | 1,301 |
| March | 1898 | 139 | 229 | 4 |  | 1 | 4 |  |  |  | 1 | 41 | 1,280 |
| April | 1898. | 125 | 317 | 11 | 1 |  | 11 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 47 | 1,522 |
| May | 1898 | 106 | 205 | 18 | 3 | , | 3 | 1 |  |  | 1 | 45 | 1,110 |
| June | 1898 | 133 | 210 | 8 |  | 2 | 2 | 2 |  |  | 2 | 35 | 1,140 |
| Total for fis | scal year ended June 30,98 | 1,601 | 3,275 | 187 | 25 | 12 | 84 | 9 | 15 | 4 | 15 | 555 | 16,090 |
| July | 1898. | 123 | 223 | 10 |  | 1 | 17 |  |  |  | 1 | 25 | 1,192 |
| August | 1898 | 255 | 672 | 13 | 3 |  | 9 | 1 |  |  |  | 47 | 1,731 |
| September | 1898 | 168 | 293 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 11 |  |  |  | 1 | 35 | 1,982 |
| October | 1898 | 188 | 358 | 14 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 1 |  | 1 | 1 | 47 | 2,564 |
| November | 1898 | 192 | 396 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 2 |  | 2 | 39 | 1,903 |
| December | 1898 | 97 | 271 | 17 | 5 | 1 | 15 | , |  | 2 |  | 37 | 1,436 |
| January | 1899 | 140 | 274 | 9 |  |  | 4 | 2 |  |  |  | 38 | 1,440 |
| February | 1899 | 134 | 293 | 11 | 5 |  | 6 |  |  |  |  | 30 | 1,634 |
| March | 1899 | 146 | 273 | 20 |  | 2 | 16 | 1 | 2 |  |  | 26 | 988 |
| April | 1899. | 105 | 233 | 10 | 1 |  | 5 | 3 |  | 2 | 1 | 16 | 946 |
| May | 1899 | 172 | 267 | 16 | 5 | 2 | 19 |  | 1 |  | 1 | 36 | 1,754 |
| June | 1899 | 109 | 188 | 20 | 3 | 3 | 5 |  |  |  | 2 | 35 | 1,630 |
| Total for fiscal year ended June 30, 99 |  | 1,829 | 3,741 | 67 | 35 | 19 | 124 | 12 |  | 5 | 9 | 411 | 19,220 |
| July | 1899. | 135 | 267 | 14 | , |  | 8 | 1. |  | 1 |  | 35 | 1,296 |
| August | 1899 | 134 | 246 | 31 | 2 | 6 | 12 |  |  | 1 | 1 | 34 | 1,096 |
| September | 1899. | 121 | 246 | 19 | , |  | 9 | 1 |  |  |  | 25 | 1,167 |
| October | 1899. | 89 | 140 | 32 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 4 |  |  |  | 27 | 936 |
| November | 1899. | 118 | 194 | 13 | 6 | 1 | 13 | 1 |  |  |  | 23 | 1,247 |
| December | 1899. | 112 | 172 | 24 | 6 |  | 10 |  | 1 |  | 3 | 31 | 931 |
| January | 1900 | 89 | 147 | 13 |  |  | 11 | 1 |  | 2 |  | 27 | 870 |
| February | 1900 | 93 | 195 | 20 | 3 | 1 | 9 |  |  |  | 2 | 20 | 610 |
| March | 1900. | 132 | 263 | 19 |  | 1 | 22 |  | 1 | 2 |  | 17 | 1,311 |
| April | 1900. | 105 | 255 | 14 | 2 |  | 11 |  | 3 |  | 2 | 14 | 1,088 |
| May | 1900. | 123 | 206 | 36 | 2 |  | 10 |  |  |  | 4 | 38 | 1,149 |
| June | 1900 | 135 | 224 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 8 |  |  |  |  | 27 | 923 |
| Total for fiscal year ended June 30, '00 |  | 1,386 | 2,555 | 249 | 29 | 21 | 130 |  |  |  |  | 318 | 12,638 |

## APPENDIX L-Continued.

Table showing the extent of the reports made in reference to mis sent matter for the fiscal years ended June 30 , 1897-98, 1898-99, 1899-1900, 1900-01, 1901-02 1902-03, 1903-04, 1904-05 and 1905-06-Cortinued.


## APPENDIX L-Continued.

Table showing the extent of the reports made in reference to mis-sent letters for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1897-98, 1898-99, 1899-1900, 1900-01, 1901-02,。 1902-03, 1903-04, 1904-05 and.1905-06-Concluded.


## APPENDIX L-Continued.

## RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

During the fiscal years $1905-06,1095 \cdot 15$ miles of additional railway were utilized for mail purposes, making a total actual track mileage over which mail were carried on June 30,1906 , of 20,474 .

The following statement shows the details of such additional service :--

| Railway. | Terminal Points. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Distance } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Miles. } \end{gathered}$ | Service. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Berlin \& Bridgeport. Canadian Northern.. | Berlin-Bidgeport. <br> Humbolt-Edmontom. <br> Hartney Junction - Virden... <br> Neepawa-Rossburn. <br> James Bay function-Parry sound <br> Oak l'oint-Oak Point Junction. <br> Barrows-Melfort. | 2.5399.9 | Daily B. C. Daily P. C. |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $87 \cdot 8$ | Tri-weekly B. C. |
|  |  | 83.34.5 |  |
|  |  |  | Daily B. C. <br> Tri-weekly B. C |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 54 \\ 138.8 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  | $53$ | Daily B. C. <br> Tri-weekly B. C. |
| Canadan | Lipton-Strassburg. | 46 |  |
| 1 | Wetarkiwin Camrose | 25. | "" |
|  | Lacombe-Alix.... . | 26.633 |  |
| Cape Brcton Electric. . . . . . | North Sydney-Syduey Mines |  | Daily B. C. |
| Chatham \& Wallaceb'rg Electric | Chatham-Wailaceburg... | 18. | Semi-daily B C |
| Great Northern of B.C....... | New Westminster-Vancouver | 13.6 |  |
| Halifan South Wester | Grand Forks-Phowix | $23 \cdot 8$ | Semi-daily B. C. Daily B. C. |
| Halifax \& South Westerm. | Halifax-Liverpool ..... | $111 \cdot 8$ | " |
| Orford Monntain . . . ${ }^{\text {Preston }}$ \& Galt Electric | Kingsbury - Windsor Mills. | 10. |  |
| Preston \& Galt Electric. . . . . . . | Preston-(xalt | 3 | " |
| Ontario | New Liskpard--HeaslipTilsonburg - Ingersoll.. | $21^{\circ}$. | Tri-wetkly B. C. Daily B. C. |
| Tilsonburg, Lake Erie \& Pacific |  |  |  |
|  | Total | 1,09515 |  |

CHANGES IN EXISTING SERVICES.
During the year there have been established the following increases in the frequency of railway mail service :-

| Railway. | Terminal Points. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Distance } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Miles. } \end{gathered}$ | Particulars. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Canadian Northern. | Belmont-Brandon | $43 \cdot 1$ | Increased from tri-weekly to daily B.C. |
|  | Winnipeg-Dauphin | 160.5 | Additional tri-weekly service by B. C. |
| Canadian Pacific | Montreal-St. Philippe.. | $18 \cdot 43$ | Additional daily service by B. C. |
| " | Harriston-Mount Forest. <br> Larivière-Mowhray | 73.1 | Increased from semi to "tri-weekly B.C. |
| " $\quad$........ | Molson-Lac du Bonnet. | 22 |  |
| " 1 ........ | S. S. Marie-Sudbury | 178.9 | Additional weekly service by B. C. |
| " - ....... | Winnipeg-Stonewall. | $19 \cdot 9$ | Additional daily service by 13. C. |
| " 11 ........ | Calgary-Strathcona | 190.6 106.7 |  |
| " | Brandon-Souris. | 104.5 |  |
| " $11 . .$. | Arcola-Regina....... | $109^{\circ}$ | Increased from tri-weekly to daily B.C. |
| Grand Trunk Ry.. | Cıanbrook-Kinuberley Brantford-Goclerich.. | ${ }_{84} 8.7$ | Change from B. C. to P. C. service. |
| (rnd | Brantford-Tilsonburg | . 34.73 | Additional daily service by B. C. |
| " | Coteau Jct-Valleyfield | $5 \cdot 4$ |  |
|  | Blackwater Jct-Midland | $75 \cdot 52$ | Change from B. C. to P. C. service. |
| Sydney \& Glace Bay Electric. | Sydney-Glace Bay | 14. | Additional daily service by B. C. |
| Temiscaning \& Northern Ontario. | North Bay-New Liskeard. | 113. | Change from B. C. to P. C. service. |

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## APPENDIX L Continued.

Detail of service performed by postal and baggage car during the fiscal year 1905-06.
POSTAL CAR.


Or when reduced to a daily (except Sunday) basis, $45,857.54$ miles.

BAGGAGE CAR.


Or when reduced to a daily (except Sunday) basis, 29,790.12.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24

## APPENDIX L_Continued.

Comparative Statement of Railway Mail Service from June 30, 1895, to June 30, 1906.


## APPENDIX L-Concluded.

In addition to the mileage by railway the following mail service by water was performed during the fiscal year 1905-06:-


B. M. Armstrong,

Controller, R. M. S.

R. M. COULTER, Deputy Postmaster General.

## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## FOR THE YEAR

## 1905-1906



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

1906
[No. 25-1907]

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, G.C.M.G., \&c., \&cc., Governor General of Canada.

## 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 fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

Respectfully submitted,

- FRANK OLIVER, Minister of the Interior.
Ottawa, October 29, 1906.


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New Westminster.

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". .

Prince Albert

Prince Albert

Prince Albert

Prince Albert

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Red Deer.

Red Deer.

Red Deer.

Red Deer.

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Regina
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". Winnipeg.
". Winnipeg.
". Winnipeg.
". Winnipeg. ..... 26 ..... 26 ..... 26 ..... 26 ..... 26
" Winnipeg
" Winnipeg
" Winnipeg
" Winnipeg
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## REPORT

# DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR 

1905-6

Department of the Interior,<br>Ottawa, October 27, 1906.

## The Honourable Frank Oliver, <br> Minister of the Interior.

Sir,-I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of the Interior for the year ending June 30, 1906, being the thirty-third annual statement of the department since its inception in 1873.

The general result of the work, as evidenced by the returns submitted by the various branches, has, on the whole, been highly satisfactory. In fact, the year has been a record one in the history of the department, both as regards immigrant arrivals and the granting of free homestead entries. There has been further an increase of $\$ 697,439.56$ in the total gross revenue as compared with the previous twelve months, and the area of land disposed of by the various land companies holding grants from the Crown was nearly double the acreage sold during the year 1904-5.

From a public standpoint, these results are certainly very gratifying, for nothing, at the present stage of our national life, could contribute more largely to the extension of the trade and commerce of Canada, the devolopment of its varied resources, and the consequent general prosperity of the country, than the settlement, by a suitable class of agriculturists, of the vast areas of arable land composing the western provinces. Too optimistic an estimate can scarcely be made of the agricultural wealth of western Canada when its possibilities are gauged by tlie bountiful harvests resulting from the tillage of what after all is but an insignificant part of the whole, in so far as the extent of the wheat fields is concerned. That the opening to the plough of these western lands has been one of the most potent factors in the ever increasing prosperity of the country during the last decade, should be considered as the strongest possible ground for prosecuting with increased vigour the land and immigration policy to which the satisfactory results now reported are chiefly attributable.

It has been found advisable again this year, in order to expedite the printing of thr general report, to publish the report of the Surveyor General separately, and it will,
$\qquad$
therefore, except as to the Surveyor General's own portion thereof, appear as a supplementary report under Part III.

The same remark applies to the whole report of the Chief Astronomer, which will appear in monograph form under Part V.

## NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. G. U. Ryley, who had been employed in the department since 1882, and who for the last twenty-two years was in charge of the Timber and Mines Branch, resigned this office on November 1, 1905, to accept a responsible position with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. Mr. Ryley, during the many years that he was attached to the permanent staff of the department at headquarters, proved himself to be a highly competent officer, and contributed largely, by his professional knowledge as a Dominion land surveyor, and by the zeal which he displayed in the discharge of his duties, to the present efficient organization of the Timber and Mines Branch.

Mr. R. H. Campbell, who has been a permanent officer of the department since 1887, was appointed on November 7, 1905, to succeed Mr. Ryley as chief of the Timber Branch. Mr. Campbell, who had previous to his promotion been charged more particularly with the administration of grazing lands, and who has a full knowledge of the regulations and of the timber resources and lumber industry of the west, is altogether well qualified to satisfactorily discharge the duties of his new office.

## MINES BRANCH.

Reference should be made also to the establishment of a separate branch in connection with the administration of mines and mining lands in the western provinces, in the Yukon, and in the Northwest Territories, where the title to a considerable extent of land, both as regards the surface and under rights, is still vested in the Dominion. In view of the large increase of work affecting this particular service, and the distinctive character of the duties appertaining to the office under which matters of this class are dealt with, it has been deemed advisable, in the public interest, to establish a separate branch at headquarters through which all matters relating to mines and mining lands will in future be administered. The present arrangement, it is felt, will conduce to the more efficient and expeditious transaction of the work connected with this service. Mr. H. H. Rowatt, who has been a member of the department since 1887, and who for the last twelve years had been closely connected with the mining business of the department, was on July 1, last, appointed chief clerk in charge of the new branch. Mr. Rowatt being fully conversant with the laws and regulations respecting mines and mining lands, and thoroughly familiar with the work of the branch, there is no doubt that he is fully competent to render efficient service.

I desire to report also the appointment on May 31, 1906, of Mr. N. O. Coté as chief clerk in charge of the Patents branch, vice Mr. W. M. Goodeve deceased.

Mr. Coté has been in the employ of the department for twenty-eight years, nineteen of which he spent as assistant to the head of the Patents branch. He has on three different occasions held the responsible position of commissioner for the settlement of Northwest Half-breed claims, and his long connection with the department has enabled him to gain a thorough knowledge of the general business of the Patents branch, which specially fits him for the office of chief clerk of patents.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

I beg to report also the promotion to chief clerkships of Mr. P. B. Symes and Mr. J. A. Coté. The former is to-day the oldest official of the department, having first been appointed on June 1, 1870. He has for a number of years past been acting as chief assistant to the surveyor general, and it was felt that the importance of his duties, coupled with his length of service, fully entitled him to a chief clerkship.

Mr. Coté has been in the service of the department for twenty-five years, the last fifteen of which he has been attached to the staff of the deputy minister. In view of the large increase in the correspondence and the general work of the deputy's office it was deemed necessary to appoint a responsible officer to be placed in charge of this particular work, and Mr. Coté being possessed of the necessary qualifications for the office was promoted to a chief clerkship on May 31, 1906.

## DEATHS.

It is my painful duty to report the death of an old and respected officer of the department in the person of Mr. W. M. Goodeve. Mr. Goodeve first entered the Government of Canada before confederation, namely, on February 8, 1866, being then but seventeen years of age; he therefore had an uninterrupted service of forty years at the time of his death, which occurred on March 31 last. Throughout his long and useful career he proved himself to be at all times a model officer, indefatigable and conscientious in the discharge of his onerous duties as chief clerk of patents, which position he held for twenty-one years, and ever beyond reproach in all his official and public dealings. He was possessed to the full of the most sterling qualities, both of the heart and of the mind, which endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. His demise has been a serious loss to the department with which he was connected for so many years, and which he served so faithfully.

I regret to report also the death of two old and faithful officials, in the persons of Mr. John Satchell and Mr. Joseph Beaudoin. The former, who was first appointed on February 1, 1880, died on November 25, 1905, and Mr. Beaudoin, who was originally employed by the Department of Agriculture since 1885, and who was transferred to this department in 1892, died on April 8, 1906.

Statement showing Gross Revenue (Cash and Scrip) received from all sources during the Fiscal Year 1905-1906, compared with the receipts of the previous sear.

| Revenue. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fiscal Year } \\ 1905-6 . \\ \text { Cash and Scrip } \end{gathered}$ | Fiscal Year 19045. Cash and Scrip | Increase. | Decrease. | Net <br> Increase. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 8 $1,709,315$ cts. 28 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { S cts. } \\ 1,339,382 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | \$ cts. 369,932 93 | \$ cts. | \& cts. |
| School lands. | 1,608,960 79 | $1,339,382$ 332,914 4 | 369,93293 276,046 |  |  |
| Ordnance lands | 10,893 17 | 10,346 90 | -546 27 |  |  |
| Registration fees. | 180,310 73 | 123,082 86 | 57,2278 |  |  |
| Fines and forfeitures, N.W.T | 3,304 77 | 10,018 49 |  | 6,713 72 |  |
| Casual revenue.. | 8,496 09 | 4,202 14 | 4,293 95 |  |  |
| Seed grain. | 12,577 29 | 16,471 34 |  | 3,8044 |  |
|  | 2,533,858 12 | 1,936,418 56 | -08,047 33 | 10,607 77 | 697,43956 |

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907
DOMINION LANDS REVENUE.
Statement of Dominion Lands Revenue for the Fiscal Year 1906-1906, compared with the receipts for the previous fiscal year.

| Agencies, \&c. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cash and Scrip } \\ & 1905-1906 \end{aligned}$ | Cash and Scrip $1904-1905 .$ | Decrease. | Increase. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yukon Tcrritory. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \& cts. | S cts. |
| Sales of land. | 6,949 29 | 7,637 04 | 68775 |  |
| Rentals of land | 14,549 92 | 18,496 93 | 3,947 01 |  |
| Survey fees | 10000 | 10000 |  |  |
| Map sales, office fees, \&c. | 11150 | 16100 | 4950 |  |
| Timber dues. | 20,637 69 | 25,503 97 | 4,866 28 |  |
| Coal lands. | 55030 | 6993 |  | 48037 |
| Hay lands. | 19450 | 28300 | 8850 |  |
| Grazing lands. | 1000 | - 929 |  | 008 |
| Mining fees.... | 86,842 75 | 92,854 00 | 6,011 25 |  |
| Export tax on gold. | 163,963 25 | 206,755 87 | 42,792 62 |  |
| Hydraulic leases | 9,391 89 | 6,957 05 |  | 2,434 84 |
| Dredging leases. | 88170 | 38578 |  | 49592 |
| Free miner's certificates | 28,118 02 | 46,022 53 | 17,404 51 |  |
| Free certificates for export of gold | 38150 | 45200 | 70 50 |  |
| Royalty on water sold |  | 6565 | 6565 |  |
| Suspense account. | 2,295 75 | 953.50 |  | 1,342 25 |
| Dowinion Lands Auencics | 334,978 06 | 406,708 17 | 76,483 57 | 4,753 46 |
| Alameda. | 48,565 37 | 30,225 25 |  | 18,340 12 |
| Battleford. | 81,154 52 | 38,397 56 |  | 42,756 ! 6 |
| Brandon | 15,505 70 | 11,946 33 |  | 3,559 37 |
| Calgary | 105,710 00 | 43,585 27 |  | 62,12473 |
| Daıphin | 8,809 35 | 7,086 07 |  | 1,723 28 |
| Ednonton. | 77,585 97 | 36,133 56 |  | 41,452 41 |
| Kamloops | 24,423 57 | 13,095 36 |  | 11,328 21 |
| Lethbridge. | 184,345 08 | 63,305 95 |  | 121,03913 |
| Minnedosa. | 5,456 19 | 5,586 59 | 13040 |  |
| New Westminster | 4,994 60 | 4,431 85 |  | 56275 |
| Prince Albert. | 25,815 07 | 25,128 30 |  | 68687 |
| Red Deer | 43,811 74 | 24,953 77 |  | 18,857 97 |
| Regina. | 164,027 79 | 107,939 13 |  | 54,088 i6 |
| Winnipeg | 47,262 22 | 26,925 00 |  | 20,337 22 |
| Yorkton. | 56,513 55 | 55,326 56 |  | 1,186 9 ? |
|  | 893,980 82 | 494,066 55 | 13040 | 400,044 67 |
| Carried forward | 1,228,958 88 | $900,77+72$ | 76,613 97 | 404,798 13 |

Notr.-Decrease in Yukon Revenue, $\$ 71,73011$.
Increase in Land Agencies, \$399,914.27.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## DOMINION LANDS REVENUE.

Statement of Dominion Lands Revenue for the Fiscal Year 1905-1906, compared with the receipts for the previous fiscal year.

| Agencies, \&c. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cash and Scrip } \\ & 1905-1906 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cash and Scrip } \\ 1904-1905 . \end{gathered}$ | Decrease. | Increase. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Brought forward. | $\begin{gathered} \$ \text { cts. } \\ 1,228,95888 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \text { cts. } \\ 900,77+72 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \text { cts. } \\ 76,6] 397 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ \text { cts. } \\ 404,798 \quad 13 \end{array}$ |
| Alameda. | 8600 | 14300 | 5700 |  |
| Battleford | 13475 | 56180 | 42705 |  |
| 13randon. | 11585 | 76475 | 64890 |  |
| Calgary | 16,940 18 | 16,443 09 |  | 49709 |
| Dauphin | 11,126 38 | 9,398 26 |  | 1,728 12 |
| Edmonton | 18,759 1,057 30 | , 37,255 14 | 18,495 40 |  |
| Minnedosa | 1,083 08 | 89060 |  | 19248 |
| New Westminster | 82,482 97 | 70,979 27 |  | 11,503 70 |
| Prince Albert. | 28,327 61 | 38,057 77 | 9,730 16 |  |
| Red Deer | 33766 | 1,017 68 | 68002 |  |
| Regina | 50025 | 29255 |  | 20770 |
| Winnipeg | 110,154 02 | 64,689 16 |  | 45,464 86 |
| Yorkton. | 94105 | 33080 |  | 61025 |
| Miscellancouss. | 272,046 84 | 241,44749 | 30,038 53 | 60,63788 |
| Rocky Mountains Park of Canada | 18,883 83 | 14,059 55 |  | 4,824 28 |
| Irrigation fees. .... | 52825 | 30300 |  | 22525 |
| Map sales, office fees, \&c. | 5,032 94 | 3,908 48 |  | 1,124 46 |
| Survey fees | 115,995 80 | 122,668 22 | 6,672 42 |  |
| Patent fees. | 42625 | 56000 | 13375 |  |
| Fxamination fees, D. L. S. | 47400 | 90650 | 432 :0 |  |
| Refunds of refunds | 15444 | 28550 | 13106 |  |
| Mining fees. | 96500 | 1,147 00 | 18200 |  |
| May lands... | 2,685 55 | 2,152 99 |  | 53256 |
| Dredging leases. | 94292 | $6,730) 12$ | 5,787 20 |  |
| Grazing leases | 51,653 89 | 41,372 76 | . . . ...... | 10,281 13 |
| Coal lands. | 1,735 88 | 69890 |  | 1,036 98 |
| Rent of water power | 11593 | 4977 |  | 6616 |
| Rentals of land. | 19124 | 11574 |  | 7550 |
| Assay charges. | 1,111 17 | 1,480 67 | 36950 |  |
| Suspense account | 6,65214 |  |  | 6,652 14 |
| Miscellaneous | 76033 | 72094 |  | 3939 |
|  | 208,309 56 | 197,160 14 | 13,708 43 | 24,857 85 |
| Refunds. | $\begin{array}{r} 1,709,31528 \\ 33,41836 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,339,38235 \\ 25,78690 \end{array}$ | 120,360 93 | $\begin{array}{r} 490,29386 \\ 7,63146 \end{array}$ |
| Total | 1,675,896 92 | 1,313,595 45 | 120,360 93 | 482,662 40 |

Note.-Increase in Crown Timber Agencies, 830,099 . 35.
" Miscellaneous, including refunds, $\$ 3,517.96$.
Net increase, $\$ 362,301.47$.

Statement of Receipts of Dominion Lands Revenue for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1906, compared with the Receipts for the previous year.
(net cash revenue.)


SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25
REGISTRATION FEES, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
Statement of Registration Fees from commencement to June 30, 1906.

| Fiscal Year. | Assiniboia (Regina.) | North Alberta Edmonton.) | South Alberta (Calgary.) | East Saskatchewan <br> (Pr. Albert.) | WestSaskatchewan (Battleford.) | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $s$ cts. | 8 cts | S ct | 8 cts. | 8 cts. | \$ cts. |
| 1579-1880. |  |  |  |  | 19000 | 19000 |
| 1880-1881. |  |  |  |  | 27100 | 27100 |
| 1851-1882. |  |  |  |  | 19450 | 19450 |
| 1852-1883. | 34375 |  |  |  |  | 34375 |
| 1883-1884. | 39645 |  |  |  | 5000 | 44645 |
| 18841885. | 98365 |  |  | 17742 | 300 | 1,164 07 |
| 1885-1886. | 1,161 90 |  | 25435 | 21200 | 1080 | 1,639 05 |
| 1886-1887. | 2,499 29 | 49760 | 21640 | 42185 |  | 3,635 14 |
| 1887-1888. | 3,527 75 | 53127 | 2,876 44 | 1,696 71 | 9917 | 8,731 34 |
| i 888 -1889. | 3,601 62 | 38197 | 3,133 86 | 95627 | 10569 | 8,179 41 |
| 1889-1890 | 4,901 26 | 47562 | 4,580 12 | 1,018 79 | 10719 | 11,082 98 |
| 1890-1891. | 5,33< 16 | 58.82 | 5,554 35 | 2,02137 | 8961 | 13,583 31 |
| 1891-1892. | 4,810 89 | 1,160 56 | 4,09052 | 1,409 34 | 15632 | 11,627 63 |
| 1892-1893. | 6,042 15 | 1,982 33 | 4,146 02 | 1,157 21 | 11027 | 13,437 98 |
| 1893-18:4 | 6,236 41 | 2,722 $7 \pm$ | 2,852 44 | 1,049 65 | 8629 | 12,947 53 |
| 1894-1895. | 5,161 74 | 2,653 97 | 3,219 50 | 73022 | 8923 | 11,854 66 |
| 1895-189\%. | 4,459 29 | 2,713 66 | 2,09761 | 72820 | 7320 | 10,101 !6 |
| 1846-1897. | 5,339 55 | 1,900 76 | 1,991 90 | 84875 | 12378 | 10,204 74 |
| 1897-1898. | 7,111 33 | 2,485 45 | 3,526 85 | 73750 | 10237 | 14,263 50 |
| 1898-1893). | 9,275 55 | 3,553 73 | 3,608 90 | 1,151 95 | 3175 | 17,621 88 |
| 1899-1900. | 11,222 65 | 5,395 50 | 4,0784 | 1,354 10 | 18915 | 22,239 84 |
| 1900-1901. | 14,317 20 | 6,995 50 | $5,207 \pm 3$ | 1,662 70 | 5113 | 28,233 96 |
| 1901-1902. | 18,893 55 | 11,700 70 | 8,190 78 | 3,081 73 | 7118 | +1,937 94 |
| 1902-1903. | 36,355 00 | 20,849 90 | 11,298 50 | 6,131 90 | 20699 | 74,842 34 |
| 1903-1904. | 55,53960 | 23,930 28 | 18,031 45 | 7,508 70 | 45635 | 105,46638 |
| 1904-1905. | $63,64.540$ | 23,836 5\% | 22,673 38 | 10,389 35 | 77258 | 121,317 26 |
| 1905-1:106. | 90,466 65 | 35,57470 | 35,210 01 | 14,37785 | 2,963 97 | 178,593 18 |
|  | 361,954 79 | 149,928 61 | 146,839 30 | 58,823 56 | 6,605 52 | 724,151 78 |

Statement of the Rocky Mountains Park Revenue for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1906, as compared with the revenue for previous year.

| Particulars. | Fiscal Year 1905-1906 | Fiscal Year 1904-1905. | Increase. | Decrease. | Net <br> Increase. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Rent.. | 4,520 59 | 4,15ă 75 | 36484 |  |  |
| Timber dues. | 3,294 69 | 1,405 57 | 1,889 12 |  |  |
| Water rates | 84000 | 20000 | 64000 |  |  |
| Cave and basin (tickets) | 2,356 50 | 1,885 75 | 47075 |  |  |
| Hot surings (tickets). | 2.33225 | 71950 | 1,612 75 |  |  |
| Dog licenses........ | 15500 | 13200 | - 2300 |  |  |
| Livery licenses. | 33500 | 28400 | 5100 |  |  |
| Peddler's licenses | 1000 | 1400 |  | 100 |  |
| Billiard licenses | 7000 | 10000 |  | 3000 |  |
| Boat licenses. |  | 8000 |  | 8000 |  |
| Butcher licenses. | 3000 | 2000 | 1000 |  |  |
| Camping perm | 700 | 900 |  | 200 |  |
| Transfer fees. | 7200 | 9400 |  | 2200 |  |
| Grazing lands | 32250 | $16500{ }^{\circ}$ | 15750 |  |  |
| Coal lands....... | 4,361 30 | 4,223 83 | 13747 |  |  |
| Rent of old office Quarry permits | 1700 | 4500 |  | 4500 |  |
| Fines. | 161 | 100000 | 1710 | 10000 |  |
| Sale of vacant buildings |  | 40525 |  | 40525 |  |
| Miscellaneous. . . . |  | 590 |  | 5 90 |  |
| Totals | 18,883 83 | 14,04455 | 5,533 43 | 69415 | 4,839 28 |

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| Statment showing yearly the Gross Revenue (in cash only) received from all sources during the twenty years ending June 30 , 1906. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fiscal Year. | Dominion Lands (Cash). | School Lands. | Seed Grain. | Ordnance Lands. | Fines and Forfeitures. | Registration Fees. | Casual Revenue. | Total. |
|  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | 8 ets. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| $1887 \cdot 1888$ | 223,360 73 | 42,045 52 52 354 94 |  | 36,239 <br> 42,072 <br> 8 | $\begin{array}{r}1,26705 \\ 739 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7,212 02 | 1,075 36 | 310,497 571,978 12 |
| 1888-1889 | 243,046 84 | 52,354 45,188 57 | 26,146 13 | 42,072 <br> 29,921 <br> 1 | 73925 95875 | 6,54353 <br> 8,866 | 1,07536 26163 | 371,978 314,984 55 |
| 1889-1890 | 224,770 <br> 268,751 <br> 15 | 45,18857 388863 | 5,017 <br> 3,385 <br> 60 | $\begin{array}{ll}29,921 & 61 \\ 54,22! \\ 69\end{array}$ | - 958875 | $\begin{array}{r}8,86639 \\ 10,866 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 26188 627 | 314,984 <br> 380,282 <br> 5 |
| 1890-1891. | 268,75135 337,106 07 | 38,82633 136,13180 | 3,385 5,957 65 | 54,223 42,360 80 | 1,59502 78892 | $\begin{array}{r}10,866 \\ 9,302 \\ \hline 11\end{array}$ | 62781 53214 | -380,282 179 |
| 18921-1892. | 337,106 303,550 86 | 136,131 82,615 82 | 5,95765 5,86621 | 42,36080 33,776 90 | 78892 <br> 777 <br> 00 | 1,30211 10,750 | 5319 1,3319 | -332,179 49 |
| $1892-1893$ | 214,540 30 | 47,574 11 | 2,339 16 | 22,318 20 | 86415 | 10,258 02 | 1,982 04 | 299,975 98 |
| 1894-1895 | 171,085 48 | 47,66510 | 2,752 56 | 22,645 97 | 69385 | 9,811 77 | 87536 | 255,530 09 |
| 1895-1896..... . . | 174,509 38 | 56,58432 | 8,748 05 | 17,550 28 | 50200 | 8,737 87 | 1,920 66 | 268,552 56 |
|  | 2,343.835 95 | 584,69: 91 | 62,212 80 | 322,791 97 | 11,435 24 | 85,765 90 | 9,069 90 | $3,419,80467$ |
| 1896-1897 | 187,424 19 | 24,292 43 | 9,887 13 | 9,831 27 | 1,316 00 | 8,997 24 | 2,683 05 | 244,431 31 |
| 1897-1898 | 980,313 10 | 52,410 82 | 12,351 71 | 22,537 17 | 52906 | 14,263 50 | 2 6 092 | 1,082,666 28 |
| 1898-1899 | 1,56i3, 020 7t | 41,249 77 | 12,388 69 | 12,349 65 | 2,801 03 | 19,220 73 | 2,620 91 | 1,653,651 52 |
| 1899-1900 | 1,410,883 48 | 220,874 78 | 15,27184 | 11,043 53 | 1,452 92 | 21,751 90 | 3,664 00 | 1,684,942 45 |
| 1900-1901 | 1,533,197 07 | 48,049 83 | 15,711 613 | 14,604 47 | 1,977 96 | 33,979 77 | 1,587 57 | 1,649,108 30 |
| 1901-1902 | 1,254,333 56 | 193,410 75 | 20,293 06 | 16,967 36 | 1,955 61 | 50,85499 | 3,900 62 | 1,541,715 95 |
| 1902-1903 | 1,714,597 20 | 392,206 93 | 28,789 97 | 17,612 7 ? | 5,220 88 | 81,404 18 | 2,230 26 | 2,244,062 21 |
| 1903-1904 | 1,478,106 33 | 233,769 62 | 26,122 30 | 30,49 34 | 5,911 92 | 109,233 73 | 3,402 94 | 1,887,041 18 |
| 1904-1905 | 1,314,485 40 | 332,914 48 | 16,471 34 | 10,346 90 | 10,018 49 | 123,082 86 | 4,25814 | 1,811.577 61 |
| 1905. 1906 | 1,701,580 71 | (6)8,960 79 | 12,577 29 | 10,893 17 | 3,304 77 | 180,310 73 | 8,497 09 | 2,526,123 55 |
|  | 13,139,941 78 | 2,148,140 20 | 169,864 96 | 156,680 65 | 34,488 64 | 643,099 63 | 33,10450 | 16,325,320 36 |
|  | 15,483,777 73 | 2,732,833 11 | 232,077 76 | 479,472 62 | 45,923 88 | 728,865 53 | 42,17440 | 19,745,125 03 |

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25



| Grazing | Lands. | Ha: Bermit Stone Qu. | Mining, ifs, ise. | Rocky | Colonization | n Lanis. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash. | Scrip, \&c. | Cash. | Scrip. |  | Cash. | Scrip. |  |  |  |
| \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts | \$ ets. | \$ cts. | \$ ets. | \$ cts. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 29,980 80 |  | 29,980 80 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 27,641 15 |  | 27,641 15 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8,865 94 |  | 8,865 94 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $139,58+40$ |  | 140,755 02 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 234,732 3 |  | 234,732 93 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 206,801 37 | 4,636 08 | 202,165 29 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 206,990 54 | 5,038 22 | 201,952 32 |
| 2,245 00 |  | 4000 |  |  | 354,036 17 |  | 1,805,734 87 | 10,687 55 | 1,795,047 32 |
| 22,844 43 |  | 91391 |  |  | 248,49201 |  | 1,051,403 60 | 8,746 05 | 1,042,657 55 |
| -11.370 60 |  | 64090 |  |  | 253,713 40 |  | 1,001,776 67 | 9,220 50 | 992,556 17 |
| 17,089 75 |  | 815 1 108 |  | . | 1,214 22 |  | 451,56465 | 12,07085 | 439,49380 |
| 29,56251 <br> 14,242 | $\begin{array}{r}3,131 \\ -39,487 \\ \hline 67\end{array}$ | 1,284 83 |  |  |  |  | 457,973 95 | 63,38912 | 394,584 83 |
| 5,922 47 | -33,023 28 | 2,273 73 | 800 | 2,951 58 |  | 10,000 00 | -569,986 68 | 19,54316 6,27766 | 568,98964 563,70902 |
| 2,207 69 | 16,802 63 | 3,946 55 |  | 2,528 73 |  | 16,000 00 | 594,088 04 | 5,226 23 | 588,861 81 |
| 1,305 57 | 9,021 63 | 9, 24208 |  | 1,094 37 |  |  | 462,536 26 | 8,209 74 | 454,32652 |
| 3,079 55 | 16,193 77 | 8,62844 | 16000 | 2,357 35 | 528 | t,460 50 | 460,99076 | 7,195 27 | 453,795 49 |
| 3,72680 6,38080 | 17,222 60 | 5,616 85 |  | 3,648 45 |  |  | 452,151 08 | 15,291 39 | 436,859 69 |
| 5,740 79 | 11,04239 7,6878 | 6,24313 6,243 |  | 4,98323 2,523 92 |  |  | 392,324 <br> 250,069 <br> 12 | $\begin{array}{r}18,314 \\ 4,544 \\ 4 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 374,00946 245,52511 |
| 5,353 72 | 8,62800 | 5,229 54 |  | 2,321 87 |  |  | 202,983 10 | 4,365 99 | 198,617 11 |
| 7,07186 | 6,255 90 | 5,813 51 |  | 2,734 82 |  |  | $227,69+93$ | 8,368 79 | 219,326 14 |
| 4,71501 | 2,500 00 | 8,518 18 |  | 2,132 11 |  |  | 206,853 57 | 15,010 54 | 191,843 03 |
| 4,728 58 | 51039 | 699,334 76 |  | 3,045 65 |  |  | 1,009,741 63 | 4,678 55 | 1,005,063 08 |
| 5,24588 8,38286 8 |  | 1,130,371 60 |  | 2,99416 |  |  | 1,584,328 32 | 32,29639 | 1,552,031 93 |
| - 4,72628 | 14,671 99 | 1,038,195 42 | 2000 | 2,721 60 |  |  | 1,503,73 00 | 23,062 28 | 1,480,680 72 |
| 7,292 46 | 8,409 27 | $1,131,878$ 737,878 4 | 2000 | +2,861 13 |  |  | 1,432,679 25 | ${ }_{27}^{18,368} 805$ | 1,855,790 24 |
| 13,913 33 | 15,041 33 | 607,722 05 |  | *5,063 69 |  |  | 1,890,886 83 | 21,519 84 | 1,469,366 99 |
| 19,79027 | 15,202 15 | 495,579 18 |  | * H , 198848 |  |  | 1,681,824 70 | 36,721 75 | 1,645, 102 95 |
| 36,145 32 | 5,237 36 | 364,923 59 |  | *14,059 55 |  |  | 1,339,382 35 | 25,786 90 | 1,313,595 45 |
| 51,583 89 | 8000 | 296,769 19 |  | 18,883 83 |  |  | 1,709,315 28 | 33,418 36 | 1,675,896 92 |
| 294,668 19 | 224.73260 | 6,539,626 38 | 36000 | *90,197 83 | 857,461.08 | 30,460 50 | 24,224,316 56 | 449,15459 | 23,775,161 97 |




## REVENUE.

The gross revenue of the department from all sources, as will be seen from the above statement, amounted to $\$ 2,533,858.12$, which is a net increase of $\$ 697,439.56$ over the receipts of the previous twelve months.

It will be observed that the largest item of increase was on account of Dominion lands proper, the total revenue under this head for the last decade being $\$ 13,139,941.78$, as compared with $\$ 2,343,835.95$ for the preceding ten years. When it is considered that the bulk of this revenue is made up of homestead fees and mining, grazing, timber and hay dues, the enormous increase above mentioned must be accepted as the strongest possible indication of the substantial and rapid development which has been going on in the settlement of western lands during the past few years.

Statement of Land Sales by Railway Companies having Government


SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25
Land Grants and by the Hudson's Bay Company.


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 fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, and June 30, 1906, respectively:-


The following statement shows the number of homestead entries reported in each year since 1874:-


## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Statement showing the Number of Homestead Entries by Month for the Fiscal Years ending June 30, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906.

| Fiscal Year. | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nuv. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | April. | May. | June. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1902 | 939 | 773 | 582 | 783 | 762 | 825 | 809 | 928 | 1,20 ${ }^{-1}$ | 2,078 | 2,199 | 2,788 | 14,673 |
| 1903 | 2,622 | 1,904 | 1,416 | 2,142 | 2,482 | 1,640 | 1,109 | 1,165 | 2,325 | 5,778 | 4,109 | 4,691 | 31,383 |
| 1904. | 3,438 | 2,288 | 1,845 | 1,958 | 2,406 | 1,570 | 1,240 | 1,128 | 1,330 | 2,322 | 2,948 | 3,600 | 26,073 |
| 1905) | 3,011 | 2,360 | 2,015 | 2,005 | 2,152 | 1,902 | 1,407 | 1,169 | 2,426 | 3,781 | 3,916 | 4,175 | 30,819 |
| 1906 | 3,751 | 3,040 | 2,406 | 2,771 | 3,468 | 2,335 | 1,903 | 2,036 | 4,018 | 6,189 | 4,583 | 5,369 | 41,869 |

Statement showing the number of homestead entries made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, and the nationality of the homesteaders, as reported by the sereral agencies of the department in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia:-
Nationalities. No. of entries.
Canadians from Ontario ..... 7,584
" Quebec. ..... 792
" Nova Scotia ..... 348
" New Brunswick ..... 245
" Prince Edward Island. ..... 176
" Manitoba ..... 1,531
" Saskatchewan ..... 470
" Alberta ..... 393
" British Columbia ..... 122
Persons who had previous entry ..... 2,951
Newfoundlanders ..... 17
Canadians returned from the United States ..... 703
Americans ..... 12,485
English ..... 5,897
Scotch ..... 1,657
Trish ..... 54.3
Erench. ..... 317
Betgians ..... 159
Swiss ..... 56
Italians ..... 14
Roumanians ..... 65
Syrians ..... 29
Germans ..... 1,024
Austro-Hungarians ..... 2,193
Hollanders ..... 75
Danes (other than Icelanders) ..... 109
Icelanders. ..... 170
Śwedes ..... 589
Norwegians ..... 431
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors) ..... 534
Mennonites. ..... 143
6-7 EDWARD VII., ..... 1907
Nationalities. ..... No. of entries.
Doukhobors ..... 7
Chinese-
Japanese
1
Persians
14
Australians.
12
New Zealanders
Canadians from Yukon ..... 6
Turks. ..... 2
South African ..... 2
Trinidad. ..... 1
Jamaica, 1, Peru, 1 ..... 2
Total ..... 41,869
Representing 105,420 souls.Statement showing the number of homestead entries made during the fiscal yearended June 30,1906 , by persons coming from the various states and territories of theAmerican Union:-
Arizona ..... 7
Alabama ..... 2
Alaska ..... 4
Arkansas ..... 28
California ..... 101
Carolina, North ..... 8
Carolina, South.
45
Colorado
-
-
Columbia, District of.
19
Connecticut.
3,366
Dakota, North
468
Dakota, South
1
Delaware
3
Florida
1
Georgia
201
Idaho. ..... 5.0
Indiana ..... 222
Indian Territory ..... 46
Iowa. ..... 830
Kansas ..... 263
Kentucky. ..... 12
Louisiana. ..... 2.
Maine ..... 39
Maryland ..... 2
Massachusetts ..... 123
Michigan. ..... 635

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Minnesota ..... 2,990
Mississippi ..... 7
Missouri ..... 158
Montana ..... 346
Nebraska ..... 279
Nevada. ..... 8
New Hampshire ..... 8
New Jersey ..... 9
New Mexico. ..... 23
New York. ..... 135
Ohio ..... 255
Oklahoina. ..... 171
Oregon ..... 210
Pennsylvania ..... 93
Rhode Island ..... 18
Tennessee. ..... 5
Texas ..... 47
Utah ..... 60
Vermont ..... 19
Virginia ..... 32
Washington ..... 653
Wisconsin ..... 634
Wyoming ..... 30
13,188

Statement showing the Number of Letters Patent issued by the Department of the Interior in each Year since 1874.

Period.
Year ended October 31, 1874
Number issued.

31, 1875 536

31, 1876 492

31, 1877. 375
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2,156
31, 1878.
2,597
31, 1879
2,194
31, 1880
1,704
31, 1881. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,76S
31, 1882
2,766
31, 1883
3,591
31, 1884. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3,837
31, 1885 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3,257
31, 1886. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4,570
31, 1887. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4,599
31, 1888..................... 3,275
31, 1889
3,282
31, 1890
3,273

## Period.

Number Issued.
Year ended October 31, 1891. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2,449
31, 1892
2,955
31, 1893
2,936
31, 1894. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2,553
Year ended December 31, 1894.
2,682
31, 1895
2,118
31, 1896 2,665
31, 1897 2,972
31, 1898 3,037
31, 1899 3,904
Six months ended June 30, 1900. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,970
Year ended June 30, 1901
6,461


: $30,1904 .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6,890
" 30,1905
8,798
" 30,1906
12,370

Statement showing the number of Homestead Entries in the several Dominion Lands Agencies, since January 1, 1900.

| Agency. | 1901. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | 1906. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alameda. | 792 | 658 | 3,384 | 2,123 | 1,366 | 2,031 | 2,346 |
| Battleford | 3 | 18 | $48{ }^{\circ}$ | 1,590 | 2,259 | 5,183 | 7,365 |
| Brandon | 553 | 441 | 1,288 | 685 | 396 | 232 | 162 |
| Calgary.. | 679 | 936 | 1,707 | 2,383 | 2,609 | 2,113 | 2,067 |
| Dauphin.. | 535 | 299 | 407 | 484 | 490 | 499 | 626 |
| Edmonton. | 1,309 | 1,699 | 2,733 | 3,244 | 2,597 | 3,094 | 4,584 |
| Kamloops. . | 65 | 52 | 110 | 109 | 192 | 113 | 79 |
| Lethbridge.. | 347 | 605 | 1,268 | 1,543 | 1,945 | 1,786 | 1,751 |
| Minnedosa... | 290 | 375 | 445 | 417 | 203 | 200 | 257 |
| New Westminster | 24 | 24 | 33 | 24 | 35 | 29 | 29 |
| Prince Albert.... | 359 | 601 | 1,637 | 2,869 | 1,837 | 1,960 | 1,888 |
| Regina.... | 985 | 1,318 | 4,158 | 8.134 | 6,432 | 9,883 | 11,944 |
| Red Deer. | 785 | 890 | 1,341 | 1,489 | 1,460 | 2,629 | 3,861 |
| Wimmipeg | 610 514 | 722 470 | 846 2,371 | 1,158 |  | 629 4,264 | 761 ,+ 149 |
| Yorkton.. | 514 | 470 | 2,371 | 6,430 | 3,946 | 1,264 | 4,149 |
|  | 7,850 | 9,108 | 22,215 | 32,682 | 26,513 | 34,645 | 41,869 |

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Statement showing the Number of Homestead Entries for the Ten Years ending June 30, 1906 , and total Number of Entries made during the same period by persons coming from the United States and British Isles.

|  | Fiscal Year. | Total. | U. S. A. | British Isles. | U. S. A. and British Isles. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1897. |  | 2,384 | 199 | 404 | 603 |
| 1898. |  | 4,848 | 477 | 553 | 1,030 |
| 1899. |  | 6,683 | 481 | 807 | 1,788 |
| 1900. |  | 7,426 | 1,462 | 928 | 2,390 |
| 1901. |  | 8,167 | 2,191 | 940 | 3, 131 |
| 1902. |  | 14,673 | 5,162 | 1,580 | 6,742 |
| 1903. |  | 31,383 | 11,841 | 3,876 | 15.717 |
| 1904. |  | 26,073 | 8,255 | 4,664 | 12,919 |
| 1905. |  | 30,819 | 9,015 | 5,930 | 14,945 |
| 1906. |  | 41,869 | 13,188 | 8,097 | 21,285 |
|  |  | 174,331 | 52,771 | 27,779 | 80,550 |

homestead entries and sales.
The foregoing statements, which are in fact a concise expression of the work done by the department during the year, are most satisfactory. Forty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine entrants, representing a total population of $\mathbf{1 0 5 , 4 2 0}$ souls are positively known to have taken up homesteads in western Canada during the twelve months ending June 30, 1906. When it is considered that 27,251 of these entrants were persons coming from outside of Canada, or who had not received previous entry, it will be seen that approximately over 65,000 of the immigrants who came to Canada last year actually settled on the government free lands. This fact is of interest when considering the question of immigration gencrally, as it indicates very clearly that from official statistics, of the accuracy of which there cannot possibly be any question, over one-third of the immigrant arrivals for the year ending June 30 , last, are known to be located on -free homesteads as independent agriculturists.

The total number of entries recorded is the largest by over 10,000 of any year since the inception of the department, and represents a total revenue in fees alone of $\$ 417,834.25$. During the last five years there were 144,823 entries in all granted, from which a total revenue of $\$ 1,443,247.51$ has been derived. It will alsn be observed that out of the 41,869 entries granted last year, 20,582 were made by persons coming from the United States or the British Isles.

Reference should also be made here to the large increase in the number of letters patent issued during the past year. While there were but 2,665 letters patent issued in 1896, the number had risen to 12,370 for the past year. This increase was not unexpected in view of the fact that over 100,000 entries had been granted during the years 1902-3-4 and 1905, and it must follow that within the next few years, when the 144,823 settlers who entered for homesteads during the past five years earn title to their holdings, there will be a still further increase in the number of patents issued. The consideration at headquarters of the applications for patents and the subsequent issue of the title deeds involves a considerable amount of work, and provision should
$25-\mathrm{C} \frac{1}{2}$
be made in advance to meet the new requirements in the way of suitable office accommodation, in order to prevent congestion in the work and delay in the issue of the letters patent.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

| Departmental Year ended October 31. | Letters Received. | Letters Sent. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1874. | 3,482 | 4,120 | 7,632 |
| 1875. | 1,974 | 2,189 | 4,163 |
| 1876. | 2,256 | 3,097 | 5,353 |
| 1875. | 3,137 | 3,677 | 6, 814 |
| 1878. | 4,642 | 6,009 | 10,651 |
| 1879. | 5,586 | 6,179 | 11,755 |
| 1880 | 8,222 | 9,910 | 18,162 |
| 1881. | 13,605 | 15,829 | 29,434 |
| 1882 | 25,500 | 30,300 | 55,800 |
| 1883. | 27,180 | 33,500 | 60,680 |
| 1884. | 27,525 | 33,386 | 60,911 |
| 1885. | 32,970 | 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 | 98,816 |
| $18!0$. | - 36,200 | 36,008 | 72,208 |
| 1891. | 38,000 | 36,267 | 74,267 |
| 1892. | 41,990 | 42,203 | 84,193 |
| 1893. | 50,794 | 48,145 | 98,939 |
| 1844 | 48,619 | 50,840 | 99,459 |
| 1895. | 49,991 | 45,898 | 95,889 |
| 1896. | 47,501 | 44,238 | 91,739 |
| 1897. | 65,714 | 64,147 | 129,861 |
| 1898. | 88,913 | 87,845 | 176,758 |
| 1899. | 95,023 | 91,876 | 186,899 |
| 1900. | 121,219 | 133, 177 | 254,396 |
| 1901 | 144,978 | 136,348 | 281,326 |
| 1902. | 167,200 | 185,548 | 352,748 |
| 1903 (From June 30, 1902 to July 1, 1903). | 185,582 | 223,463 | 409,045 |
| 1904 (From June 30, 1903 to July 1, 1904). | 222,316 | 274,675 | 496,991 |
| 1905 (From June 30, 1904 to July 1, 1905). | 245,470 | 302,723 | $548,193$ |
| 1906 (From June 30, 1905 to July 1, 1906). | 407,794 | 529,465 | 937,259 |

The number of registered letters during the Departmental year 1906 was: Received, 6,993 ; Sent, 32,447 .

## CORRESPONDENCE AND OFFICE ACCOMMODATION.

I desire to draw particular attention to this matter, as I consider it one of very grave importance in connection with the proper transaction of public business ani the general administration of the department. The correspondence has assumed such proportions of late years, as shown from the forcgoing statement, that it has become physically impossible with the limited space at the disposal of the department to handle the same with the efficiency and promptness which the importance of the subjects dealt with would demand in the public interest. When it is considered that nearly one million letters were handled through the registration branch during the past twelve months alone, over 400,000 of which were letters received from all parts of the world from persons making inquiry in a large proportion of cases about

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matters which had already come up for consideration, one scarcely realizes the enormous amount of work required to attach each letter to the file to which it properly belongs. With the limited accommodation now provided in the Langevin Block, and owing chiefly to the fact that it has been found necessary to transfer some of the most important branches of the department to rented quarters in other parts of the city, the greatest difficulty is being experienced in having the official documents properly recorded. Steps are now being taken to rearrange the offices of the Patents and Registration branches, consequent upon the moving of the Timber and Mines offices to the Canadian building, but nevertheless it is felt that such arrangement can only be of a temporary character, for there is no doubt that with the rapid development of western lands the business of the department will continue to increase for many years to come. The question, therefore, of providing adequate quarters for the department is one of serious moment, and one which should receive careful and early consideration.

## DOMINION LANDS.

Under Part I. will be found the report of the Commissioner of Dominion Lands upon the operation of his office during the past year.

Particular attention is called to the statements accompanying this report from the inspector of Crown timber agencies, and the chief clerk of the Timber and Mines branch, as they contain full details as to the general result of the work performed in this important division of the department, as well as in each agency and sub-agency.

SPECIAL INSPECTION WORK.
As will be observed from the report of Mr. Leech, Inspector of Dominion Lands Agencies, a special inspection of all unpatented homesteads entered for prior to September 1, 1905, was undertaken early in the spring of the year. This step was deemed advisable in view of the large demand for free homesteads from incoming settlers, and in order to ascertain whether lands held under entry were actually occupied by the holders thereof. This inspection, as stated by Mr. Leech, entailed considerable work, but the result was highly satisfactory. It relieved 885 homesteads to which the entrants had forfeited their rights through non-occupation, and it helped to demonstrate the fact that the bulk of the 15,834 homesteads inspected were duly occupied by the bona fide settlers who had made entry therefor.

It may be stated also in this relation that although the various offices in the outside service have been taxed to their utmost capacity, owing to the rush of land seekers desirous of securing information respecting suitable homesteads open for entry, and the largely increased number of applicants for entries or patents, the work on the whole has been performed in a highly satisfactory manner, no complaints of a serious character from the public having reached the department.

$$
\text { IRRIGATION AND CANADIAN IRRIGATION SURIEYS, } 1905 .
$$

The development of irrigation works continues steadily through Southern Alberta and Southwestern Saskatchewan. The larger schemes of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are being pushed on
steadily to completion, and these companies will be in a position in a short time to supply water for irrigation purposes to large areas of land.

The Commissioner of Irrigation has, since his appointment, been making an inspection of numerous small irrigation schemes, and these are now being put into proper order. The irrigation of lands for the production of fodder crops to be used in connection with stock-raising will be one of the most important objects that will be served by the smaller schemes which are projected.

In the province of Alberta the number of ditches constructed is 159 , the length of eanals and ditches is 832.36 miles, and the area of land to be irrigated by these canals and ditches $2,880,056$ acres.

In the province of Saskatchewan the number of ditches constructed is 110 , the length is $189 \cdot 68$ miles, and the area to be irrigated by these ditches as constructed 36,916 acres.

In connection with the diversion of water from the St. Mary's river, however, there is a danger of complications owing to the proposed diversion of the waters of that river by the government of the United States. It is desirable that some arrangement should be reached with the United States which would conserve the vested interests of the irrigation companies, and of those persons in Canada who are dependent on the St. Mary's river for a supply of water for irrigation purposes.

A contract was entered into during the present year with the Robins Irrigation Company, of London, England, for the irrigation of a tract of 380,573 acres lying to the west of Medicine Hat. The sources of water supply will be the Bow and Belly rivers, and the carrying out of the scheme will involve a large expenditure for the construction of the necessary diversion canals and other works, but it will greatly assist the progress in agriculture of a district which requires irrigation to develop its full possibilities.

## IMMIGRATION.

Comparative statement of arrivals at inland and ocean ports during the ten years ending June 30, 1906.

ARRIVALS.


[^16]
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The report of the Supcrintendent of Immigration and of the various officers under his control, will be found under Part II. of the general report. Last year's immigration has been the largest in the history of Canada. One hundred and eighty-nine thousand and sixty-four arrivals in all were recorded during the twelve months ending June 30 , last, being an increase of 42,798 over the previous year.

The detailed statements as to the nationality, occupation and destination of immigrant arrivals which accompany the superintendent's report, have been prepared with the greatest possible care, and the figures given may, therefore, be accepted as being strictly accurate. From these statements it will be seen that of the total arrivals 131,268 came via ocean ports, and that the remaindcr, namely 57,796 persons, came direct from the United States.

It will be seen from the tables that, apart from the British Isles and the United States of America there were arrivals from fifty-four different countries of the world, representing the chief races of the five continents. It is interesting to note in this relation that 46 immigrants came from South Africa, 171 from the West Indies, 340 from Newfoundland, 89 from New Zealand, 7 from Persia and 18 from Egypt. These figures are given here simply to show that the opportunities offered by Canada to capital and labour have aroused the attention of persons in the most remote parts of the world who are desirous of improving their social and material condition by removing to a new country.

The one aim and well established policy of the department during the past few years has been to make Canada better known in the outside world, so as to attract capitalists and desirable settlers to develop her vast natural resources. That this policy has been productive of the desired results is amply demonstrated by the fact that during the past ten years 832,606 persons landed in Canada from every part of the world; of these 584,356 came from the British Isles and the United States. During the same pcriod 174,331 free homesteads were taken up in the western provinces by actual settlers, 80,550 of which were made by persons coming from the British Isles and the United States. The record is certainly a very extraordinary one and should be accepted as most conclusive evidence that the methods adopted and followed by the department are based on sound principles, and are conducive to the best possible results.

## BRITISH IMMIGRATION.

Attention is called in this relation to the reports of the High Commissioner for Canada and of the Commissioner of Emigration in London, and also to the reports of the various agents operating in the British Isles and in France and Belgium. As will be seen, the result of the work in the Old Country has been highly satisfactory. Reference has already been made to the large increase in the number of British arrivals during the past year. The time would appear to be most opportune for continuing with increased vigour the propaganda which has been conducted in Great Britain during the past few years. With the increase in the amount of bonus to the looking agents which was decided upon some time ago, and the renewed efforts that are being put forth on the part of our agents as a result of your recent visit to the Old Country, there is no doubt that Canada will continue to receive a still greater share of the emigration from Great Britain to North America. It is, therefore, proposed to follow
with increased energy the methods already employed in the way of advertising, and of properly educating prospective emigrants as to the advantages offered by Canad:t - as a suitable field for settlement.

## CONTINENTAL IMMIGRATION.

The total immigration from countries other than Great Britain and the United States numbered 44,349 , as compared with 37,255 for the previous year. The termination of the arrangement with the North Atlantic Trading Syndicate and the withdrawal of the bonus system in connection with bookings from the continent will makc it necessary to adopt some new plan for carrying on our work in European countries where restrictive laws regarding emigration are in force. So far as France and Belgium are concerned, the present methods followed by our agents there would appear to be quite satisfactory, and settlers who reach Canada from these two countries belong as a whole to a very desirable class. As for the other continental countries, however, where an open propaganda is not permissible under existing laws, it is recommended that such methods be devised to carry on the work as the circumstances in each different country may warrant.

## IMMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The work in the United States, which for a number of years past has been under the immediate direction of Mr. W. J. White, inspector of agencies, has been attended with highly satisfactory results. It will be observed by reference to the comparative statement of arrivals that the total number from the United States during the past decade was 272,609 , of which 57,919 , or nearly one-fifth, came during the twelve months ending June 30 last. The information contained in the inspector's report with regard to the methods employed in inducing members of the farming community in the Western States to move to Canada, as well as his observations with respect to the opposing influences with which our agents have to contend, will no doubt be read with interest.

## Immigration offices in western canada.

Special attention is also invited to the very exhaustive report submitted by the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg upon the work of the service under his control. Winnipeg being the chief distributing point for incoming scttlers, it necessarily follows that with the increased arrivals the work devolving upon the commissioner and his staff has been unusually heavy during the past season. It is gratifying to note in this relation that, as pointed out by the commissioner, the general business of his office would appear to have been performed to the entire satisfaction of the immigrants and of the public generally.

Much valuable information will be found in the commissioner's report as to the present standing of some of the chief colonies that have been established in the west by incoming foreigners within the last few years. These colonies, although founded within a comparatively recent date, are reported to be making substantial progress, the settlers composing them being on the whole prosperous and contented. The summary of the seventy-two district reports embodied in the commissioner's statement will also prove of much interest to persons seeking information in concise form with
regard to the various points at which new settlers start for their homesteads, as well as to the existing conditions and prospects of each locality reported upon, many of which are but the nuclei of what will no doubt in a fcw ycars become prosperous towns.

## JUVENILE IMMIGRATION.

The report of Mr. G. Boguc Smart, chief inspector of British immigrant children and receiving homes, will, I am sure, be read with special interest. The work of inspection in connection with juvenile immigration has, since the organization of this particular branch of the department, been so systematized that accurate and reliable information is readily obtainable as to the actual condition of every child sent out to Canada under the auspices of the Home Government Board at London, and placed in homes throughout the country. This system of inspection, under the control of the government, has done more to remove the prejudice which at one time existed against this class of immigration than any other means that could have been devised. There is to-day, as pointed out by the chief inspector, an ever increasing demand for this class of immigrant, and such of them as have been placed in private homes are reported on the whole to be giving very good satisfaction.

## REPORT OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.

The report of Dr. H. P. Bryce, the chief medical officer, will be found to contain very interesting statistics with regard to the inspection of immigrants at the various ports of landing. There were in all 480 deportations effected, which is not a large percentage when compared with the total number of arrivals. Special attention is called to the striking statements contained in the following paragraph which appcars in Dr. Bryce's report, from which it will be seen that not only should the country be thankful for the large increase in the number of desirable immigrants who landed at our ports during the past season, but that from a physical and mental standpoint these additions to our population were of the most desirable character:-
'It would be improper to conclude this report without again referring to what may be called the immunity little short of marvellous of the whole country during this year from outbreaks of acute contagious diseases, directly traceable to the movements of immigrants over thousands of miles and going into hundreds of municipalities and thousands of homes. Practically not a single outbreak has been brought to the attention of the department.
'Looking over the whole field of operations for the year, however, whether on the one hand as regards the number and quality of immigrants admitten to f'mada and their freedon, whether from contagious disease or from more serious, deep-seated naladies, and on the other hand to their reception in all the provinces, shown by their rcady distribution and abundant employment amongst our people, and the mutually satisfactory results measured whether by statistical results or common report, it may fairly be said, comparing the present with the past history of large immigration whether to Canada in the early years of the last century, or of the large immigration in more recent years to the United States, that never have so many persons of a good class relatively come to any country in a single year, and nowhere have so many immigrants been so cordially received or more generously treated.'

## SURVEYS.

During the calendar year of 1905 , forty-nine parties were engaged on the survey of Dominion lands. Of these, six were located in Manitoba, eight in Saskatchewan, twenty-six in Alberta, three in British Columbia, one in the Yukon Territory, and five were engaged partly in one province and partly in another. Two of the parties were in charge of inspectors, examining surveys made under contract.

During the first six months of the present year fifty-three parties were at work. Of these, twelve were working in Manitoba, ten in Saskatchewan, twenty-four in Alberta, four in British Columbia and three partly in one province and partly in another.

The following table shows the distribution of parties paid by the day, and of those working under contract:-

| Parties. | In Manitoba. | In Saskatchewau. | In <br> Alberta. | In <br> British Columbia. | In the Territories. | Partly in one Province and partly in another | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1905-Paid by the day.. | 5 | 4 | 12 | 3 |  | 5 | 29 |
| Under contract . | 1 | 4 | 14 |  | 1 |  | 20 |
| 1906-Paid by the day.. | 4 |  | 11 | 4 |  | 3 | 29 |
| Under contract | 8 | 3 | 13 |  |  |  | 24 |

The total mileage of the forty-six parties engaged on surveys in 1905 was 16,523 miles, an average of 359 miles for each party. Owing to the nature of their work the parties of Messrs. Wheeler, Belleau and Laurie are not included in the statement of mileage.

Survey operations this year, 1906, are on about the same scale as in 1905 . It is expected that about 200 townships will be subdivided.

In view of the probable construction at an early date of railways through the country lying to the north and west of Edmonton, it has been deemed advisable to establish base lines and principal meridians so as to be prepared to subdivide townships anywhere when wanted for settlement. The lines run through a country which is wooded, generally very rough and at a considerable distance from settlements. Pack horses are used for transport and trails have to be opened for them. Surveying such a country is a difficult and expensive undertaking. A number of parties have been kept at this work for several years; although the surveyors in charge are among the most competent in the service, and have displayed great energy, the progress has been slow. The fifth meridian has still to be produced northward to the Peace river and base lines extended from it westerly.

Apart from the subdivision of new territory, the department is frequently called upon to retrace and restore old surveys. When twenty or thirty years have elapsed since the original subdivision of a township was made, it is often found that the posts have disappeared or the mounds have become obliterated. In wooded country, where no mounds or pits were formerly made, the corners being marked by wooden posts and bearing trees, all marks of the survey disappeared after the first forest fire. When

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the lands are taken up, the new settlers naturally ask that the section lines be properly marked so that they may know the limits of their lands. Every effort is made to meet their wishes, and several of the survey parties are constantly engaged upon this work.

Errors in old surveys are a great source of trouble. Formerly the surveys of Dominion lands were not made with the degree of care and precision now prevailing. Townships were subdivided under contract as at present, but a rigid system of inspee tion on the ground and of examination of the plans and field notes had not yet been organized. Without proper inspection it was unavoidable that bad surveys should now and then escape detection and be accepted. The most frequent error is one of ten chains in the position of a quarter-section corner. It is suspected that the surveyor measured only half of the section line and that his chainman made an error of one tally. The whole mile not being measured, the error passed unnoticed. The result is that the quarter-sections, instead of being 160 acres each, are $130,150,170$ and 190 acres respectively. When the settler who is complaining of an error in his lines has no neighbours there is nothing to prevent the correction of the survey, and this is done by one of our surveyors at the first opportunity. Generally, however, several settlers are interested; some wanting the error corrected while others object to any change being made. Such cases are very troublesome; notwithstanding the efforts of our surveyors to bring the parties to agree to a fair adjustment of their boundary lines, a satisfactory arrangement is seldom reached.

A few surveys were made last year at remote places. Lots were laid out to accommodate settlers at Cumberland House and Le Pas, on the Saskatchewan. Parts of several townships were subdivided west of Lesser Slave lake, beyond the limits of the old settlement. Lots were also laid out at Vermilion, on the Peace river: it will, no doubt, surprise many people to learn that a large and flourishing settlement exists there, 350 miles north of Edmonton.

The triangulation of the railway belt in British Columbia, undertaken for establishing reference marks for the subdivision of the belt, was continucd by Mr. P. A. Carson. The work is being taken up where it was left by Mr. W. S. Drewry, and will be extended westward. The main object of the season's operations was to establish permanent marks at the stations to be occupied, to erect signals for observing angles next season and to select a place for measuring a base line.

Mr. J. A. Macdonell, with his assistant, Mr. J. A. Belleau, has continued the exploration of the lands in the Peace river district of British Columbia lying immediately to the west of the province of Alberta, and out of which are to be selected the three and one-half millions of acres granted by the province to the Dominion as compensation for the lands in the railway belt alienated prior to the transfer of the belt to the Dominion. The land has not yet been finally selected.

Mr. W. Thibaudeau, C.E., has completed under contract a survey of the Klondike region of the Yukon Territory, the object being to locate canals for conveying to the gold district the waters of the Klondike and its tributaries. No great progress can be made by the district without sufficient water for hydraulic mining and sluicing. Several projects are submitted by Mr. Thibaudeau, whose report, with estimates of cost, is appended to the report of the surveyor general.

Mr. A. O. Wheeler, topographer of the department, made a topographical survey of the Cougar valley in the Selkirk range. Remarkable natural caves, to which the name of Caves of Cheops has been given, have been discovered in this valley; a plan and an interesting description of the caves have been prepared by him, and are ap. pended to the report of the surveyor general. Mr. Wheeler has also made gaod progress with the survey of the Rocky Mountains Park, upon which he has been engaged for the last two years.

Surveys in the Yukon Territory are being continued under the supervision of the director of surveys at Dawson. The surveys of thirty-six group lots were collfirmed during the year ending June 30, 1906. In addition to these, returns have been received of the Frooks hydraulic concession on Flat creek, and of the surveys of base lines on Caribou creek and Liou gulch, on Eureka creek, right and left forks, on Flat creek and Isaac's gulch and on Bullion creek.

In November, 1905, Mr. John Stocks, late Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, was reappointed Chief Engineer of Irrigation and the irrigation office was removed from Regina to Calgary. Mr. John Stewart, D.L.S., was subsequently appointed Commissioner of Irrigation in succession to Mr. John Stocks. During the first six months of 1906, three parties in charge of Messrs. R. J. Burley, P. M. Saunders and J. F. Hamilton were engaged on irrigation surveys. Gauge readings on a number of streams were continued as in former years.

The office work at headquarters has unfortunately not kept pace with the progress of the surveys in the field. From the beginning of 1905 to date, no less than forty-four men left the office staff or were transferred to other offices. These changes and the substitution of untrained men in the place of those who left, have seriously interfered with the business of the office. Some 500 plans of townships in which surveys have been made remain unissued, and other work is equally in arrears.

Hereunder is the usual table of subdivision or settlement surveys work completed each year since the commencement of the surveys, with the result of last season's operations added:-

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INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES AND OPERATIONS OF THE ASTRONOMICAL BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The re-survey and re-demareation of the international boundary along the 49th parallel has been continued this year by the commissioners, Dr. W. F. King for Great Britain, and Mr. O. H. Tittmann and Dr. C. D. Walcott for the United States. The Canadian part of the field work is under the direction, as heretofore, of Mr. J. J. McArthur, D.L.S.

This season's work has been in the Cascade mountains and the Fraser River valley. Good progress was made, but, owing to delays due to smoke, the hopes, which were expressed in my last annual report that this section would be completed this season, have not been fully realized. A small portion remains to be completed next year.

Dr. R. A. Daly, geologist to the survey, has completed the field work of his investigations along the 49 th parallel between the summit of the Rocky mountains and the sea. Collection of the fauna of the region has been continued under the direction of Mr. J. M. Macoun, of the Geological Survey Department.

The demarcation of the Alaska boundary under the award of 1903 and the supplementary agreement of March 25, 1905, has been continued by Commissioners King
and Tittmann. There have been four Canadian parties at work, one under Mr. J. D. Craig, D.L.S., at Port Snattisham and Whiting river, one under Mr. W. F. Ratz, D.L.S., at Taku river, one under Mr. A. J. Brabazon, D.L.S, in the neighbourhood of Alsek river, and one under Mr Geo. White-Fraser, D.T.S., who was working in conjunction with the United States parties in the region of the passes from Lynn canal to the Yukon river. On behalf of the United States, one party has been at work between Alsek river and Yakutat bay, three about the Chilkat river, the Dyea and White passes and the mountains south therefrom, besides two representatives of the United States Commissioner accompanying Messrs. Craig and Ratz.

An agreement has been entered into with the government of the United States for the re-survey and re-marking of the international boundary line between Richelieu river and St. Croix river.

The course of this portion of the boundary was defined by the first article of the treaty of 1842 , and was surveyed by a joint commission in 1843 to 1845 . The necessity of renewal arises from the fact that the line has been in many places overgrown by timber, many of the monuments have been broken or have disappeared, and the placing of marks additional to those of the original survey has become necessary at many points, including railway and highway crossings, and places where the original monuments are not intervisible.

Dr. King was appointed commissioner for the performance of this work by order in council of July 7, last. Mr. Tittmann, Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, has been appointed commissioner on behalf of the United States.

The field operations are in charge of Mr. G. C. Rainboth, D.L.S., of Aylmer, Que., and Mr. J. B. Baylor, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Operations were begun about the end of July at Hall's Stream, on the boundary of the state of New Hampshire, and carried westward along the northern boundary of the state of Vermont, and the southern boundary of the province of Quebec. It has been determined to reset the old cast-iron monuments, where they are in good condition, in solid cement bases, and to use granite or concrete for the new monuments.

The boundary between Alaska and Canada rests upon the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia. In this treaty the line of demarcation between the territories of the two contracting powers upon the continent of North America and adjacent islands was defined as commencing at the southernmost point of Prince of Wales island, passing along Portland channel and thence following the mountains within a certain distance of the coast as far as the 141st meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, and thence following this meridian northward to the Arctic ocean. By the treaty of 1867 between the United States and Russia, the Russian territories were transferred to the United States, retaining the same definition of the boundary line with the British possessions.

This definition may be divided into two parts: the first part of the line follows natural features, while the second, the 141st meridian, is a line independent of such, and to be determined by the processes of astronomy and geodesy merely.

The line from the southern point of Prince of Wales island to the 141st meridiau presented difficulties both in the identification of the natural features by which the

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line was defined, and in the legal interpretation of the descriptive clauses of the treaty. As a consequence of diverging views on these points a wide strip of territory was claimed by both countries. To determine the natural features a joint topographical survey was made in 1893 to 1895 under the convention of July, 1892. The questions of interpretation of the description and of final identification of the natural features intended by the treaty were determined by the London tribunal of 1903. A small portion of the boundary line as regards which the tribunal failed to identify the mountains intended by the treaty of 1825 was settled by the supplementary agreement of 1905 .

All this had reference only to the line east and south from the initial point of the 141st meridian. As regards the latter there was no dispute; it was recognized by all that it was a fixed geographical line only needing accurate survey to mark it on the ground.

In 1887 Mr . Wm. Ozilvie, D.L.S., took a series of lunar observations at a point on the Yukon river near the 141st meridian, and determined therefrom the position of the meridian.

Lunar observations, however, cannot give determinations of longitude at all comparable in accuracy with latitude observations. These last may give results with a probable error of but a few feet. The relative want of precision of longitude determinations by lunar observations (the only method available in the circumstances in which Mr. Ogilvie was placed) is shown by the fact that some two years later another determination, by the same method, at the same place, was made by an officer of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, with a result differing from Mr. Ogilvie's by nearly 1,000 feet. In 1895-96 Mr . Ogilvie took a second series of observations at this point, and surveycd the meridian north and south for several miles.

This survey, though not made under international agreement, has been in practice accepted for customs and local purposes, pending a final determination of the boundary.

In January, 1897, a treaty between Great Britain and the United States, providing for the appointment of commissioners to survey and mark the line, was agreed to and signed, but failed of ratification by the United States Senate.

A few years afterwards the Canadian government built their telegraph line through British Columbia and along the course of the Yukon river to, or near, the 141st meridian, thus rendering possible a determination of longitude by the accurate method of telegraphic exchange of time.

Negotiations for the treaty to provide for the demarcation of the meridian were not, however, resumed until after the London tribunal had, by their award, terminated the controversy over the boundary line of the Alaska coast strip.

As a result of the resumed negotiations a convention was signed on April 21 last, duly ratifierl, and ratifications exchanged on August 16.

The convention provides that each goverument shall appoint one commissioner, and that these commissioners shall determine by the telegraphic method a convenient point on the 141st meridian, and shall trace and mark a north and south line passing through said point. The line is to be marked by intervisible objects, natural or
artificial, and the line, when or where thus marked, in whole or in part, shall be deemed to define the 141st meridian permanently for all international purposes.

Dr. W. F. King has been nominated as H. M. Commissioner under this convention. Mr. O. H. Tittmann represents the United States.

The commissioners at once proceeded to have the necessary telegraphic determination made, in order that survey operations may be begun next spring. A short account of how the longitude determination was carried out will be found in Dr. King's report, which forms appendix No. $\nabla$. to this report.

In Dr. King's report, with its appendices, will also be found a statement of the work done by the Astronomical Branch of the department including the astrophysical and other work at the observatory, the determination of geographical positions of points in Canada, and the service for the distribution of time in the government buildings, together with an account of the progress of the trigonometrical survey of Canada.

The purpose of this survey is, as was stated in my last annual report, to afford an accurate basis for the control of existing surveys, and of the detail surveys which are in progress under various departments of the public service. A conference of representatives of the departments interested will be advisable in order to ensure proper co-ordination by means of the trigonometrically determined points, and to avoid duplication of work.

## THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK OF CANADA.

The report of the Superintendent of the Park forms Part VI. of the general report. According to the statements submitted by the superintendent, 30,136 persons visited the park during the past season, which is an increase of 10,298 over the $\mathrm{x} \cdot \mathrm{?}$ vious year. From this it will be seen that this national resort is steadily growing popular favour, not only in Canada, but amongst health-seekers and tourists frc other countries. In connection with this increased attendance it is gratifying to now that the revenue derived from the park is now more than double the amount requirel for current expenditure and maintenance. The total receipts under this head during the past fiscal year amounted to $\$ 18,883.83$, being an increase of $\$ 4,824.28$ over the previous twelve months.

The superintendent's recommendation that the northern limit of the park reservc ${ }^{3}$ should be extended to the Saskatchewan river, is one worthy of careful consideration. As pointed out by Mr. Superintendent Douglas, the present morthern boundary is alto- ${ }^{-}$ gether theoretical, and the adoption of a natural boundary, such as the Saskatchewan $f$ river, would afford much better facilities for the protection of game, and would add to the park a district the marvellous beauty of which is reported to be unsurpassed.

The suggestion of the superintendent with reference to the establishment of permanent quarters within the park for caged animals, would also appear to be a very timely one. The specimens of birds and wild animals now in captivity are proving to be a source of great attraction to visitors, and there is no doubt that the establishment, on a permanent basis, of a zoological garden in which would be shown specimens representative of the bird and other animal life within the park reservation, would add a most attractive feature to our great national resort, and prove of much interest to the tourist and student of natural history.

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As will be observed from the superintendent's report, the construction of a system of waterworks and sewerage at Banff, reference to which was made in the last annual report, has now been almost completed. This will supply a long-felt want, as the residents of Banff have had to contend with serious difficulties in this relation in the past, and the abundant water-supply which will thus be afforded will be conducive to the further beautifying of the town.

The superintendent's report on the whole is most satisfactory, and the information which it contains with regard to the park generally will be read, no doubt, with much interest.

I wish to call particular attention also to the supcrintendent's statement with regard to the herd of buffalo now kept within the animal paddock in the park. The herd now numbers 61 head in all, there having been a natural increase of ten head during the year. All the animals are reported to be in a healthy and thriving condition. When it is considered that this herd of buffalo is the only one of any extent in Canada, and that it will, no doubt, before many years be the largest herd in the world, it is fortunate that steps were taken some years ago to preserve the few specimens that remained of the noble animals that roamed in countless numbers over the western prairies in the early seventies. A small remnant of these is known to be still in existence in one of the far northwestern districts, and it has been suggested that an effort should be made to capture a few of these animals for the purpose of improving the breed if the buffalo now in captivity in the park. The suggestion is one which in my opiniva should be acted upon. The cost of capturing a few of these wild animals rould be small when compared with the benefit to be derived to the herd, which must be considered to-day as forming a very valuable asset of the Dominion.

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${ }^{\text {rrrreport }}$ of Mr. Checkley, the chicf clerk in charge of the School Lands Branch, Wi' 1 diound under subdivision 30, of Part I. of the general report. As will be obscrved inere were important sales of school lands held in both the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan during the past season, the average price obtained for lands sold in the former province being $\$ 11.55$ per acre, and in the latter $\$ 14.32$. In Alberta there was in all an area of $120,692.32$ acres of land sold, the amount realized theref om being $\$ 1,394,316.16$, and in Saskatchewan the total acreage disposed of was $26,662.93$ acres, for the sum of $\$ 381,714.40$.

Statements will be found accompanying the chief clerk's report giving full particuls rs with regard to the present position of the various school lands funds.

## THE YUKON TERRITORY.

The report of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory will be found under Part VII. of the general report.

The gold yield for the past year amounted to $\$ 6,539,402.85$, as compared with $\$ 8,227,200$ for the previous year. The commissioner attributes this decrease to the exceptionally dry summer and to the fact that operations on many mining properties have been suspended pending the installation of dredges and hydraulic plants. The affairs of the territory on the whole would appear to be in a very satisfactory con-

25-D
dition, but as to this you have been able to fully inform yourself as a result of the visit which you made to Dawson in the month of August last. It is gratifying to note that, owing to the economy which has been exercised in the administration of the territory, the commissioner is in a position to report a surplus of $\$ 62,627.02$, as compared with a deficit of $\$ 24,530.37$ for the fiscal year 1904-5.

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MINES.

The report of Dr. Eugene Haanel, superintendent of Mines, which forms Part VIII. of the general report, contains much interesting and valuable information upon the operations of his office during the past season. As will be observed, special attention has been given to the investigation of the iron industry of Canada. The matter, from a commercial point of view, is one of more than ordinary importance, and the result of the systematic investigation which has been commenced under the direction of the superintendent of mines in Nova Scotia, western Ontario, and the country along the Ottawa valley, will be awaited with interest.

It is satisfactory to note also that the results obtained from the electric smelting experiments that were conducted at Sault Ste. Marie last winter would appear to have demonstrated the practicability of the process for the successful smelting of Canadian iron ore, of which there are such inexhaustible deposits in various sections of the country.

Reference is also made by the superintendent. to the appointment of the commission for the investigation of the zinc resources of British Columbia. The commission, which was composed of Mr. Walter Renton Ingalls, editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal, New York city, as chief of staff, Mr. Philip Argall, M.E., of Denver, Colorado, and Mr. A. C. Carde, of Nelson, B.C., completed its work during the past season, and the report upon the result of its investigation has been issued separately.

I wish to call attention also to the appendix to the superintendent's report in which is reproduced a description of the Heskett-Moore process for treating ferruginous ore for the manufacture of iron and steel. It is a most interesting paper, in which is explained the process for the direct conversion of iron ore into malleable iron or steel, and thus rendering unnecessary the intermediate process of pig iron.

## FORESTRY.

The reports of the superintendent of forestry and of the officers working under his direction, will be found under Part IX. of the general report.

The result of the past year's operations would appear to have been most gratifying. The various branches of this service have now been established on a satisfactory basis.

The Act that was passed at the last session of parliament establishing permanent forest reserves, will somewhat enlarge the scope of the forestry branch, inasmuch as it provides that the fish and game within these reserves shall be looked after by that branch. While it may be necessary to frame some new regulations with regard to

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these particular subjects, it is not proposed to make any change in the general mode of operation of this service, as at present organized.

Detailed statements and full particulars with regard to tree-planting, forest protection, and the fire-guarding service, will be found in the reports of the various officers who are charged with these particular duties.

I have the honour to be, sir.
Your obedient servant,
W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

## PARTI

## DOMINION LANDS

## No. 1.

## REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER.

Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, September 29, 1905.
W. W. Cory, Esq.,

Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

Sir,-I beg to submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1906, on the Dominion Lands Branch of this department, together with the reports of the Inspector of Dominion Lands Agencies and the agents of Dominion lands for the several districts.

STATEMENT OF WORK.

|  | 1899. | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | 1906. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Files dealt with Correspondence - <br> Letters sent. . <br> Triplicates. | 24,611 | 26,527 | 31,153 | 35,877 | 54,784 | 76,426 | 90,474 | 116,338 |
|  | 16,284 | 18,897 | 21,620 | 25,954 | 37,169 | 52,458 | 66,411 | 91,408 |
|  | 8,884 | 10,585 | 16,978 | 18,887 | 28,271 | 35,865 | 44,573 | 60,311 |
| Total. | 25,128 | 29,482 | 38,598 | 44,841 | 65,440 | 88.323 | 110,984 | 268,057 |
| Applications for Patent- <br> Number examined. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New applications.. | 2,500 | 2,373 | 2,202 | 6,929 3,116 | 8,062 | 5,039 | 9,482 | 14,363 9,279 |
| Certificates issued | 2,740 | 2,895 | 2,131 | 3,686 | 4,071 | 4,854 | 5,849 | 8,452 |

It will be observed that the volume of work has increased in a remarkable manner, and there is every prospect of it continuing to do so for some years to come. Some additions have been made to my staff in consequence, but in order to keep pace with the work more assistance will be required.

> I have the honour to be, sir, Your obedient servant,
> J. W. GREENWAY, Commissioner of Dominion Lands.

## No. 2.

# REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF DOMINION LANDS AGENCIES. 

Department of the Interior,<br>Office of Inspector of Dominion Lands Agencies, Brandon, August 21, 1906.

## J. W. Greenway, Esq., <br> Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,-I beg to submit my report for the departmental year ending June 30, 1906.
I am pleased to be able to report that the past year has, in respect to progress, development and general prosperity, been the banner year for the Canadian west. In the matter of homesteading and settling upon the lands, this also applies. The new settlers, too, are of the enterprising, industrious class, and are fast converting the bald prairies into waving grain fields and thrifty well-stocked farms. Land values have advanced materially, especially in newly settled districts and along the lines of railway. Work in most all the lands offices has increased rapidly; some offices showing an increase of over 50 per cent upon the business transacted the previous year. Regina office made a new record, when 1,796 homestead entries were granted in June. Battleford office had granted 1,615 entries in April. When it is remembered that for the year ending June 30,1896 , just ten years ago, the total homestead entries for the year granted in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia only amounted to 1,857 , some idea can be gained of the rate of business increase.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { The increase in homestead entries over 1904-5 amounts to. . 11,015 } \\
& \text { The increase in applications for patent over 1904-5 amounts }
\end{aligned}
$$

## SPECIAL INSPECTION WORK.

Special inspection of all unpatented homesteads entered for prior to September 1, 1905, was undertaken in April last, in the Alameda, Battleford, Regina and Yorkton land districts, with a view to cancelling summarily all entries which had stood for one year and over, where no improvements had been made upon the homestead, and no residence performed, in order that the land should be made available for re-entry. This entailed an enormous amount of work for the homestead inspectors, and much additional work for the land offices affected. It has, however, made available for re-entry many desirable quarter sections, and cleared up most effectually any homestead blanketing which had been attempted. This work was not completed at the close of the fiscal year, but at that time the following work had been accomplished:-

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|  | Inspections Reported. | Summary <br> Cancellations made. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alameda district. | 1,516 | 42 |
| Battleford district. | 1,259 | 60 |
| Regina district.. | 8,469 | 397 |
| Yorkton district.. | 4,590 | 386 |
| Total. | 15,834 | 885 |

SALE OF STOCK WATERING RESERVES.
In June last I held six sales by public auction of stock watering reserve lands. Those sales were well attended, and the prices ranged from $\$ 3$ to $\$ 16.50$ per acre. The following is a list of the places at which sales were held, with dates, numbers of parcels sold, number of acres sold and the price realized :-

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |

ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARES.
The tourists and visitors to the parks are coming in increasing numbers, so much so that the present hotel accommodation is quite inadequate. Increased accommodation is required at the government baths. The government roads out from Banff, Laggan and Field are very popular. The completion of the waterworks system now under construction at Banff will be a great boon. The buffalo herd is doing well, and increasing rapidly. The completion of the bridle trail to the 'Caves' in Cougar mountain will make that an interesting point for mountain tourists.

My duties being spread over the four western provinces, and very close and constant supervision being required, have entailed a great amount of travel, a statement of which is as follows:-


Statement 'A' attached hereto shows the principal transactions for the year by the Dominion lands agents.

Statement ' B,' a list of sub-agents and a statement of the principal work performed by them.

Statement ' C,' a list of the homestead inspectors, and a statement of the principal work performed by them.

Your obedient servant,
R. E. A. LEECH, Inspector of Dominion Lands Agencies.

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A. -Dominion Lands Agencies, principal transactions for the year ending June 30, 1906.

R. E. A. LEECH
Inspector of Dominion Lands Agencies.


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C.-Statement showing work of the Homestead Inspectors for the Year ended June 30, 1906.

| Name. | Headquarters. | Land Inspections made. | Applications for Patent taken. | Miles travelled by Wagon. | Miles travelled by Rail. | Travelling and Living Expenses, self and team. | Expenses for new and on old travelling Equipment. | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bannerman, J. A. | Red Deer, Alta. | 1,187 | 197 | 5,193 | 3,853 | $\begin{array}{ll} 8 & \text { cts. } \\ 8+1 & 36 \end{array}$ | \$ cts. <br> 4345 |  |
| Bell, Geo. A. | Alameda, Sask. | 1,017 | 160 | 3,761 | ,687 | 65414 | 15695 |  |
| Borthwick, Th | Duck Lake, Sask. | 1,258 | 152 | 3,494 | 3,44! | 79920 | 9260 | $11 \mathrm{mos}$. . Resigned May 31, 1906. |
| Brooke, A. W | Moosejaw, Sask.. | 1,490 | 91 | 4,253 | 1,500 | 90137 | 4780 | 11 mon. Resignel May 31, 1000 |
| Bryant, T. W | Calgary, Alta.. | 523 | 192 | 3,939 | 1,806 | 84924 | 40315 |  |
| Buchanan, D. | Minnedosa, Man.. | 2,202 | 127 | 5,507 | 1,522 | 76470 | 16075 |  |
| Clouston, Geo. H.. | Battleford, Sask.. | 617 | 74 | 3,838 |  | 35118 | 4150 |  |
| Dunbar, D. C. | Estevan, Sask. . . | 262 | 145 | 3,031 | 495 | 52601 | 52010 |  |
| Duggan, L ... | Selkirk, Man. ... | 447 |  | 559 | 429 | 6390 |  | Appointed June 1, 1906. |
| Gibson, Jas. S | Brandon, Man.... | ${ }_{5}^{551}$ | 91 | 2,381 | 4,222 | 71542 | 1845 | Apmorted лane 1, 1006. |
| Gladstone, W. E.... | Prince Albert.... | 1,030 | 32 | 3,352 | 1,395 | -77261 | 22325 | Statement for 11 mos . only. |
| Holden, J. B.. .. ... | Vegreville, Alta. . Winnipeg, Man.. | 1,894 130 | 359 98 | 5,797 2,019 | 1,313 | 1,224 37 | 46045 |  |
| Kennedy, F......... . | Whinitewood, Sask.. | 1,285 | $\begin{array}{r}97 \\ 634 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 2,019 6,402 | 1,557 | 41410 90368 | $\begin{array}{r}1925 \\ 115 \\ \hline 0\end{array}$ | Resigned May 1, 1906. Statement for $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{p}}$ pril not |
| Lagimodiere, Wm. | Winnipeg, Man... | 1,252 | 111 | 4,381 | 2,093 | 83093 | 6820 |  |
| Link, Adam. | Lethbridge, Alta . | : 346 | 167 | 5,760 | 960 | 77295 | 45200 |  |
| Magee, W. I | Lamerton, Alta. | 357 | 122 | 5,528 | 754 | 87005 | 52385 |  |
| Moffat, Jas. | Marcelin, Sask.. | 618 |  | 698 | 166 | 16209 |  | Appointed June 1, 1906. |
| Oliver, Edward. | Regina, Sask... |  |  |  |  |  |  | Appointed June 1, 1906. No return. |
| McCallum, N. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Yorkton, Sask.... | 1,640 | 370 | 4,936 | 416 | 49912 | 24885 |  |
| McDiarmia, Jas McDorald, D. J | Edinonton, Alta.. | 344 | 313 | 6,725 | 364 | 77355 | 4870 |  |
| MeDorald, D. J | Kamloops, B.C. | 98 | 20 | 1,687 | 4,959 | 70330 |  | (For 10 mos. only; figures for May and June not received. ) |
| McDonald, P. R. | Regina, Sask. .... | 425 | 139 | 3,408 | 1,433 | 49275 | 3275 | Sept. 2, 1905, to Jume 15, 1906. Resigned. |
| McGregor, R. E | Gilbert Plains.... | 177 | 91 44 | 3,658 1,814 | 933 298 | 53223 23012 | 15285 |  |
| McMillan, Wm. | Treherne, Man. | 1,027 | 74 | 4,382 | 2,363 | 81312 | 29500 | From January 1 to June 30, 1906. |
| McNab, D. C | Brandon, Man. | 1,193 | 76 | 2,483 | 3,077 | 63720 |  |  |
| Pollock, J. R ${ }_{\text {Pentland }}$ | Regina, Sask. | 76 | 64 | 902 | 156 | 8370 | 23640 | Transferred to Regina Land Office, Sept- |
| ${ }_{\text {Pontland, }}{ }^{\text {Perter, S. P. P }}$ | Hanley, Sask. | 583 | 45 | 3,105 | 1,558 | 74007 |  | ember 2, 1905. |
| Porter, S. P. ${ }_{\text {Ridington, }}$ W. R. | Regina, Sask.. | 176 | 9 | 2,519 | 2,480 | 76140 |  |  |
| Ridington, W. R | Lloydminster.. | 810 | 7 | 2,977 | 1,609 | 1,02: 70 | 49005 |  |
| White, W. H. | Ft. Saskatchewan. | 2,138 1,841 | 67 145 | 6,727 7,497 | 951 1,239 | 593 1,093 02 | $\begin{array}{r}74 \\ 109 \\ \hline 95\end{array}$ |  |
| Stuart, W. W | Calgary, Alta.... | 102 |  | 766 | 2,150 | 27683 |  | Ranche Inspector. Acting Agent Dominion |
| Helmer, Albert.. | - | 1,766 |  | 3,406 | 5,453 | 1,14145 |  | Lands, Calgary, for six months. |
|  |  | 29,376 | 4,215 | 127,185 | 56,895 | 22,813 19 | 5,039 60 |  |
| Compared with | year $1905 \ldots$ | - 6,576 | 2,942 | 77,340 | 38,862 | 13,284 01 | 2,827 64 |  |

# No. 3. <br> REPORT OF THE AGENT AT ALAMEDA. 

Department of the Interior, Dominion Lands and Crown Timber Office, Alameda, Sask., July 19, 1906.

## The Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,-I have the honour to submit the annual report of this office for the year ending June 30, 1906.

The crop of last year was even better than anticipated, as wheat averaged 25 bushels per acre and graded No. 1 Northern. The crop outlook so far this year is excellent. No damage of any kind has been reported.

The majority of the settlers taking up homesteads in this district this year are Canadian and American. There has been a noticeable increase of settlers from Great Britain.

So great has been the demand for homesteads that it was found necessary, last year, to survey a number of townships west of the Soo line, and homesteads are now being taken up as far west as Willow Bunch, where there is an old half-breed settlement.

Owing to the instructions asking for a general inspection of all the homesteads in the district, lists were prepared of all entries granted up to September 1, 1905, except lands patented or lands on which the file showed the duties were being performed. Three homestead inspectors have been employed on this work for the last three months, and up to the present time 1,771 reports have been received, and I am pleased to say that out of this number only 46 have been summarily cancelled, and not one case of a 'blanketed' homestead has been reported. These special inspections, together with the large increase in the general routine work, made it impossible to cope with the work during the regular office hours, so that much overtime has been put in by each member of the staff.

Mr. H. P. Gibson, who for some years has been senior assistant in this office, found it necessary to resign, owing to ill health. This gentleman was a most efficient and painstaking officer. Mr. R. G. Evans has been added to the staff as temporary clerk.

The number of homestead entries granted during the fiscal year was. 2,371, an increase of 715 over the previous year.

Appended is a statement of work performed during the fiscal year.
Letters received. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 19,010
Letters written.. .. . . .. .. . . .. .. . . . . . . . .. 17,304
Patents recommended. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,072
Entries cancelled. . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. . . . . . . . . . . . . 783
Homestead entries. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2,371
Land sales. . . . . . . . .. .. .. . . .. . . . . . . . . . . . . 25
Land scrip located. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .acres 240
Timber permits issued. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 201
Timber seizures. . .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 2
Hay permits issued. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 119
Grazing rents . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Mining fees.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. . . .. .. .. .. 17
Seed grain collections. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 11
Total revenue. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$30,520.27

No. 4.

## REPORT OF THE AGENT AT BATTLEFORD.

Department of the Interior, Dominion Lands and Crown Timber Office,<br>Battleford, August 2, 1906.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Ottawa, Ont.
Sir,-I have the honour to submit my report for this agency for the year ended June 30, 1906.

The year just ended shows a very material increase in the number of homestead entries made, as seen below:-

1904-5.
Homestead entries. 3,618
Total revenue. . . \$38,752

1905-6.
Homestead entries. 7,873
Total revenue. . . $\$ 80,263$

Ever since the opening of spring large numbers of settlers have been daily passing through this place on the way to their homesteads, most of them being largely composed of Canadians and Americans, and many having their complete outfits of horses and agricultural implements. The German colony to the south is also being added to steadily.

The prosperity reported last year still continues. This season so far has been most favourable for the crops, rain having been abundant throughout the district with the exception of the Tramping Lake region, where a deficiency is reported, but not sufficient to cause serious injury. No damage has been done by hail so far.

Last year's grain crop was disposed of at high prices by the farmers. On the other hand the price of beef stock for export was low, and not many were shipped, but the local demand caused by railway construction and incoming settlers made up for this.

The following is a statement of the work performed during the past year:-
Homestead entries.. . .. . . .. . . .. .. . . .. . . . . 7,873
Land scrips located. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. .. 243
Land sales. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. . . 15
Townsite sales. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 30
Timber permits issued. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 149
Hay permits issued.. .. .. .. .. .. . . . . . . . . . . . 62
Applications for homestead patent. . . . . . . .. . . .. . . 113
Homestead entries cancelled. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,657
Letters received. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 35,393
Letters written. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 29,576
Your obedient servant,

L. P. O. NOEL, Agent of Dominion Lands.

## No. 5.

## REPORT OF THE AGENT AT BRANDON.

\author{

- Department of the Interior, Dominion Lands Office, Brandon, Man., August 15, 1906.
}

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Ottawa, Ont.
Sir,--In forwarding the annual report for the year ending June 30, 1906, I beg to say the prosperity of the country is steadily increasing, and this will be one of the best years the country has experienced. The acreage in crop is much larger than last. The farmers are going into the different grains and roots, instead of wheat raising exclusively as in former years. Everything has been most favourable; the early spring allowed the getting in of the grain in the proper time; then the rains of May and June made the growth strong and rapid, and there is every prospect of a bountiful and early harvest.

Great attention is being paid to stock raising, many of the farmers importing the best breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and swine. In horses the Clyde seems to have the preference; among the cattle, you will find the Polled Angus, Herefords, Galloways, Shorthorns, Holsteins, Ayrshires and Jerseys; in the sheep, the Shropshires, Cotswolds and Leicesters, with the Tamworths and Berkshires in the swine.

The demand for land increases rapidly. Purchasers come from all parts. The lands held for homesteading are being rapidly taken up by a class of men who make good settlers and intend making Manitoba and the Northwest their homes.

The number of homestead entries granted in this agency keeps decreasing yearly, as with the exception of a few scattered quarters, there is nothing to be obtained, and it is only through the cancellation of an existing entry that a homestead of any value can be secured. The cancellations grow less, the homesteader, being anxious to hold his land, makes every effort to fulfil the required duties, so the number of entries cancelled each year keeps decreasing, showing the advancement of the country.

Each year brings a large immigration apparently of a better class than the previous one; fewer complaints are received, and there is no lack of work for all farm hands and mechanics. The immigration hall here is a great convenience to the newcomers, and gives them comfortable quarters until they obtain work. So far the demand from the farmer is larger than the supply.

The following is a statement of the work performed during the year ending June 30, last:-

Homestead entries granted. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 162
Applications for patents received. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 637
Cancellation of entries. . .. . . . . . . . .. . . . . . . . . 119
Letters received. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. .. .. 11,504
Letters sent. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. .. .. 10,357
I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. J. CLEMENT,<br>Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 6.

## REPORT OF THE AGENT AT CALGARY.

Departaient of the Interior, Dominion Lands and Crown Timber Ofrice, Calgary, July 10, 1906.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Ottawa, Ont.
Sir,--I have the honour to submit my report of the work performed in this office during the year ended June 30, 1906.

The number of homestead entries, 2,082 , is a decrease from the previous year of 99. This I attribute to the fact that during the present year settlers have had to go 45 to 50 miles from the railway to obtain entries.

The revenue from lands amounts to $\$ 83,395.21$, exclusive of a very large amount paid at head office on account of sales of lands, coal lands, grazing leases, \&c., being an increase of $\$ 43,603.82$ over the revenue of the previous year.

As the business for the timber and mines branch for this district is also conducted at this office, I may mention that the revenue from this branch amounts to $\$ 17,738.33$, which exceeds the amount for the previous year by $\$ 5,940.36$. A separate report in connection with the timber and mines branch is being prepared.

The crops never looked better in the history of this country.
The winter was a very good one and stock wintered well on the ranges.
The price of cattle is very low at present, principally on account of the large ranchers being forced to sell owing to lack of range where they have been located for years.

Horses have never been a better price for many years.
The settlers throughout Alberta appear to be doing well and are perfectly satisfied and contented. The city of Calgary is forging ahead at a very rapid pace, and has now a population of about 18,000 people.

The number of people accommodated at the immigration hall here during the year is, according to the report furnished by Mr. James Winn, caretaker, 1,203, but this does not give any adequate idea of the number of people who came into the country. Settlement this season has directed itself northeasterly from Calgary in the Knee Hill country, and directly north of same to township 34, as far east as the Red Deer river, also west of the fifth meridian, townships $30-34$, ranges 5 and 6 . The immigration into the whole of Alberta has been very large, and the settlers of an excellent class.

I append hereto a detailed statement of receipts on account of Dominion lands.
Attached hereto also find statement of work performed at this office.
Although there has been a slight decrease in the number of entries there has been a very large increase in the number of letters received and written; also applications for patent, timber permits issued, \&c.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. R. SUTHERLAND,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

## CALGARY DOMINION LANDS AGENCY.

Statement of receipts on account of Dominion lands, for the year ending June 30, 1906.

Homestead entries. . .. . . . . . . . .. .. . . . . . \$20,565 00
Payments on account of improvements. . . . . . . . . . . . 3,283 83
Land sales. . .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 59,217 53
Sundry payments. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. . . . . . 2335
Seed grain collections. . . : . . . . . .. .. . . . . . . . . 30550
Total. . . . .. .. .. .. . . . . . . . .. \$83,395 21

CALGARY DOMINION LANDS OFFICE.
Statement of work performed during the year ending June 30, 1906.
Letters written ..... 39,749
Letters received ..... 40,087
Applications for patent received ..... 895
Entries cancelled ..... 971
Entries granted (homestead) ..... 2,082
Land sales. ..... 183
Half-breed scrip locations ..... 5
Payments on account of improvements. ..... 97
Ground rent collections ..... 12
Payments, royalty on sales (timber) ..... 40
Timber permits ..... 922
Timber seizures ..... 37
Hay permits ..... 104
Grazing rent collections ..... 64
Mining application fees ..... 39
Coal land fees ..... 30
Seed grain collections ..... 10
Sundry payments ..... 24
No. 7.
REPORT OF THE AGENT AT DAUPHIN.
Dominion Lands Office, ..... Dauphin, Man., June 30, 1906.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,-I have the honour to submit the annual report for the Dauphin land district, for the year ending this day.

General prosperity has been enjoyed throughout the district during the year, marked improvement is noticeable in the towns and villages, as well as in the farming districts, business in all lines has been brisk and many new establishments have opened up.

The crops last year were good, and prices fair, not less than $1,200,000$ bushels of wheat having been shipped out, and a very considerable quantity manufactured in the local mills; the grades were Nos. 2 and 3 Northern.

Coarse grains were grown to a considerable extent more than in the past, and found a ready market for local consumption, being in strong demand for the railway construction and lumbering camps throughout the district.

Considerable attention was paid to mixed farming, though more sheep and hogs could well be carried; and some creameries were established, all of which are doing good business. Industries under this heading could be profitably increased, and will, no doubt, as more lands are cleared.

A number of well-bred stud animals were brought in, and the improvement of stock is marked.

All farm produce has commanded fair prices, the demand being in excess of the supply.

Great improvement has been made in the roads, grading and new bridges having been built, each municipality doing what its means would warrant on these lines, and as all the settled parts of the district are now organized, these works are spread over a large area. Taxes, though somewhat high, were well met.

Settlers have come to us in large numbers, as homesteaders, as well as buyers of wild and improved lands, many transactions in sales having been carried through, some at high values, $\$ 19,000$ having been paid for a half-section some 3 miles from Dauphin.

The district to the east of Lake Dauphin has been settled to a considerable extent, owing no doubt to the fact that a branch of the Canadian Northern Railway is shortly looked for, and there is still much good land in that locality for settlement.

Lumbering operations during the past winter were carried on with the usual vigour, though the early break of the roads somewhat curtailed the output, still the regular dealers were successful in taking out average stocks; a very large amount of lumber was taken out on settlers' permits, and close supervision was kept on all operations by the officers of the department, so far as possible. I would suggest that more attention should be paid to such matters, with a view to protecting the timber, which is being cut off at a very rapid rate, and enforcing rigid economy in the manufacture of trees cut, this among irresponsible operators of portable mills evidently not being considered necessary.

The demand for farm labour has been met locally, and owing to the presence of a large number of Galicians, these conditions will most likely obtain for some time; so far there has not been any necessity of bringing in help, though many young men, principally from Great Britain, have secured places with farmers, where they can learn the methods in vogue, preparatory to making a start for themselves.

Railway service has improved to a marked extent, though no new branches have been built, and as a consequence postal facilities have increased.

The general health of the district has been good, no epidemic having visited us, and the various hospitals have been well able to cope with all demands made on them.

I attach a statement of some of the principal items of work, transacted in this office, which compares favourably with former ones.

> I am, sir,
> $\quad$ Your obedient servant,

F. K. HERCHMER,<br>Agent of Dominion Lands.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25
Statement of work in the Dauphin office during year ending June 30, 1906.
Homestead entries granted. ..... 621
Homestead entries cancelled ..... 222
Improvement collections ..... 24
Timber permits issued ..... 1,386
Hay permits issued ..... 131
Timber seizures ..... 32
Mining locations granted ..... 4
Seed grain collections ..... 27
Letters received ..... 7,725
Letters written ..... 5,248
Applications for patent received. ..... 268
Number of staff. ..... 2
Cash received for Dominion lands account ..... $\$ 8,63120$
Cash received for timber and mines ..... \$11,702 38
Cash received for miscellaneous ..... \$ 76758
Total cash received. ..... \$21,101 16
No. 8.
REPORT OF THE AGENT AT EDMONTON.
Department of the Interior,Dominion Lands Office,Edmonton, Alberta, July 2, 1906.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Ottawa, Ont.
Sir,-I have the honour to submit the annual report of this office for the year ending June 30, 1906.

The city of Edmonton and the whole district are most prosperous. The crop outlook is excellent. The changing of the homestead and timber regulations from time to time to meet the changed conditions is proving very beneficial to the country and the bona fide settlers. The statement given below (taken at random from the weekly returns of homestead entries of this office), shows that the west is getting the very cream of the world's immigration.

Number and nationality of homesteaders making entry during the week ending April 15, 1906:-
Canadians. ..... 42
English ..... 37
Americans. ..... 35
Norwegians. ..... 15
Scotch. ..... 14
Austrians ..... 10
Irish ..... 8
Swedes. ..... !
Germans ..... 5
Welsh ..... 1
Russian. ..... 1
Total ..... 175
25-i-2

One hundred and four of these are actual farmers.
The country to the north and west of Edmonton, which can easily absorb 2,000,000 people and has not as yet 2,000 people in it, stands waiting for settlers.

The active and successful immigration work of the past few years should be continued for years to come. More surveys are required. The great Peace River country and the McKenzie River basin will prove to be the ' 2 nd last west.'

The necessity for, and establishment of, new sub-agencies at Daysland, Vegreville, Whitford, Saddle Lake, Lac Ste. Anne, Pembina River, Edison and Athabaska Landing show the great expansion of settlement.

The returns given below speak for the rapid progress and prosperity of the district:-

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES AND REVENUE.

| Entries. | Revenue. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1903-4. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2,584 | \$41,816 38 |
| 1904-5. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2,903 | 43,682 36 |
| 1905-6. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4,601 | 70,98481 |
| SUMMARY OF ACTUAL BUSINESS DONE. |  |
| Letters received.. | 26,978 |
| Letters sent. | 24,664 |
| Applications for patent. | 1,384 |
| Homestead entries cancelled. | 1,302 |
| Hay permits issued. | 84 |
| Timber permits issued.. | 1,393 |
| Homestead entries granied. . | 4,601 |
| Land scrips located.. | 97 |
| Revenue. . . . . . . . . . | \$70,984 81 |

Your obedient servant,
A. G. HARRISON,

Agent of Dominion Lands,

## No. 9.

## REPORT OF THE AGENT AT KAMLOOPS.

# Department of the Interior, <br> Dominion Lands Office, 

Kamloops, B.C., July 2, 1906.
The Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Ottawa, Ont.
Sir,-I have the honour to submit the annual report of this office for the year ending June 30, 1906.

The revenue collected at the office is practically the same as during the previous year, but if the collections at the head office be taken into consideration there is an increase of fully 50 per cent.

A number of settlers have squatted upon unsurveyed lands in townships 17, 18 and 19, range 17, west sixth meridian. The prompt action of the department in having the land surveyed will enable their claims to be adjusted in the near future. The prospects for an abundant harvest are bright. The snowfall during the past winter
was light, and many feared a light crop in consequence. Rain, however, in abundance came to the rescue and a good crop is now assured.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year:-
Letters received. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5,800
Letters sent. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. .. .. .. .. .. 4, 007
Homestcad entries granted. . .. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 79
Homestead entries cancelled. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 42
Applications for patent received. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 47
Number of acres sold. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3, 287
Revenue collected. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. .. \$17,818.05
All of which is respectfully submitted.
Your obedient servant,
JAMES BANNERMAN, Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 10.
REPORT OF THE AGENT AT LETHBRIDGE.

> Department of the Interior, Dominion Lands and Crown Timber Office, Lethbridge, Alta., July $10,1906$.

## The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,

 Ottawa, Ont.Sir,--I have the honour to submit for your consideration this office annual report for the year ending June 30, 1906.

I have much pleasure in stating that the prosperity of Southern Alberta is continuing and settlers in this part of the province have great faith in its future possibilities. Crops are at present looking well, due to the splendid rains during May and June, and the yield this year should be large. There is a much larger area of land under cultivation this season than ever before. This year's hay crop seems to be plentiful.

Settlement is reaching out in every direction, and one of the requirements to complete the settlement in the west is more railways.

Large tracts of lands have been purchased throughout this district from the railway and irrigation companies, and the purchasers seem to have little difficulty in disposing of same to intending settlers. A large percentage of the settlers locating in Southern Alberta are actual farmers from the United States, and should make a success of farming in this country.

Fruit growing should develop into one of the industries of this part of Alberta and at present small fruits are grown with success.

While the homestead entries for the Lethbridge agency are not quite as numerous as last year, the work of the office has increased materially and has been disposed of satisfactorily, although additional office accommodation is very necessary.

The entries of homesteaders who are not performing their duties are being cancelled in large numbers, after the entrant has been given plenty of time to defend limself, if he desires. These lands are rapidly taken up by people on the ground who desire homesteads in suitable localities.

The revenue of the timber and mines branch, as well as the land branch has increased. As a great deal of the timber business for this district is transacted through 25-i-21
the Calgary office, the revenue of the branch here is much smaller than it would be were the business pertaining to same done here. A very large percentage of the grazing reutal is paid direct to the department, and therefore the amounts do not appear in my returns.

The staff of this office has worked faithfully, and is deserving of favourable mention.

Below is submitted a partial list of work performed during the past year:-
Letters received. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. . . . . . . 23,290
Letters written. . .. .. .. .. .. . . .. .. .. .. . . . . .. .. 19,370
Homestead entries granted. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,751
Homestead entries cancelled. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 900
Applications for patent received. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 598
Payments account sales. . . . . . . . . . . .. .. .. . . . . 245
Townsite sales. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 9
Timber permits. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. .. .. .. .. 599
Timber seizures. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 33
Hay permits. . .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. . . .. . . .. . . 101
Grazing rents. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. . . 112
Mining fees. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 83
Coal fees.. .. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 23
Your obedient servant,
J. W. MARTIN,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 11.

## REPORT OF THE AGENT AT MINNEDOSA.

> Department of the Interior, Dominion Lands Office, Minnedosa, July $3,1906$.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Ottawa, Ont.
Sir,-I have the honour to submit my report of the work performed in this office during the year ending June 30, last.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Homestead entries granted. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } & 259 \\
\text { Letters received. . . . . . . . .. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } & 5,073 \\
\text { Letters sent. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } & 204 \\
\text { Applications for patent received. . .. . . . . . . . . . . } & 155 \\
\text { Hay permits issued. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } & 224 \\
\text { Timber permits issued. . . . . . . . . }
\end{array}
$$

From the above it will be seen that the homestead entries granted in this district during the past year are in excess of those granted during the previous year, and that the ordinary work of the office is much the same as in previous years. This being one of the smallest and oldest settled districts, the number of homesteads available for entry is small as compared with the newer and larger districts further west, and although we have had numerous inquiries for homesteads the greater number of those making such inquiries have gone to those districts where larger areas of homestead lands are available and open for settlement.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25
The crops last year were good and the prospects for similar or better and larger crops this year most promising. The pasturage too is excellent, and those who raise cattle will benefit largely thereby. Indeed a wave of prosperity is sweeping over the country and many of the older settlers who bravely faced the trials and privations incident to the early settlement of the country are now reaping a rich and welldeserved reward.

One of the strongest evidences of this prosperity is the rapid increase in the value of land. A few years ago purchasers were scarce, but now investors are anxious to obtain lands at prices which a few years ago would have been considered as fabulous.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN FLESHER, Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 12.

## REPORT OF THE AGENT AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

Department of the Interior, Dominion Lands Office, New Westminster, B.C., July 3, 1906.

## The Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,-In accordance with the departmental instructions, I have the honour to submit the report of the transactions of this office for the year ended June 30, 1906.

As a preliminary statement, permit me to recall the fact that the Dominion lands office in British Columbia was opened very soon after the passing by the British Columbia legislature, on December 19, 1883, of the 'Settlement Act' so called; and that although surveys in the Dominion belt have been vigorously prosecuted ever since, yet, owing to the rugged character of much of the belt, many gaps were continuously calling for delayed work.

Smaller settlements could not be overtaken in isolated localities until after the chief governing lines were first laid down. Contact with provincial surveys of the early days required careful handling. As a consequence, the granting of entries, and the closing up of transactions needed patience on the part of the people on the lands, as well as the officials administering.

In the spring of 1890 , the office at Kamloops was opened, and relieved the pressure of correspondence as to the eastern part of the belt, and operations followed surveys. Now, however, several cases of long waiting can be adjusted, as other business permits, and some progress was made in this respect during the year that has closed. Many others are ripening for disposal at an early date.

To go into details on my part would be lengthy, but I may express what is generally recognized, that I am the only one left in British Columbia in connection with these offices from the opening, in 1883. I have been familiar with nearly all of the old field notes of lands dealt with before the transfer of the belt to the Dominion and with the history of the belt since that time. It is, therefore, impossible that I can escape numerous inquiries as to matters of surveys and transactions, and equally impossible for me to evade response. I am satisfied, however, that this part of my work has been good service, averting many disputes and causes of dissatisfaction. The actual numbers of book entries of finished transactions form no criterion of the extent of the duties overtaken here. I may venture to say that much of this is true of the office at Kamloops as well. I have good reason to feel that the district is developing in a healthful manner in the increase of settled areas, and the comfort of the people.

There is one great desideratum-the dyking of the Sumas valley. As it is, the New Westminster district is badly cut in two portions. The dyking of that land would mean accelerated progress for the whole district.

A summary of the monthly schedules sent to your office shows:-
Letters received. ..... 2,068
Letters sent, besides circulars ..... 1,890
Homestead entries. ..... 29
Applications for patent-
(a) Recommended ..... 5
(b) Waiting for inspections ..... 13
Entries cancelled. ..... 5
Total receipts. ..... \$2,707.42
Total contingent expenditure ..... $\$ 196.20$

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN McKENZIE,
Agent of Dorninion Lands.

## No. 13.

## REPORT OF THE AGENT AT PRINCE ALBERT.

Dominion Lands Office,<br>Prince Albert, July 4, 1906.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Ottawa, Ont.
Sir,- I beg to submit the report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30,1906 . The revenue froin all sources was $\$ 45,819.77$, being an increase over last year of $\$ 1,591.21$.

The number of homestead entries for the year shows a decrease of 250 as compared with the previous year, but this is owing to the fact that the bulk of the surveyed land of this agency is now taken up. The year just closed has been a very prosperous one, and the development of all branches of industry in this district has been phenomenal. The bountiful harvest of last year, together with the high prices ruling for wheat has had its effect, and this, together with the large influx of desirable settlers, and with the vast sums expended by the different railway systems in pushing lines through the country, have given an impetus to all branches of trade beyond the hopes of the most sanguine, and I see no reason why this prosperity should not continue, as the reports from all sections of this district of the present crop prospects are the most favourable in the history of the country, and capital is steadily coming in from outside countries for the purpose of developing all natural resources, which are varied and many. I am pleased to report an increased demand for scrub land, as the settlers are beginning to realize that this land when once cleared is practically inexhaustible, and as we have a very large extent of this class of country to the north and northeast of this city a portion of which is now being surveyed, I look for a very considerable influx of settlers this coming season to fill up these lands. It was thought until just recently that the north Saskatchewan river formed the northern boundary of the arable land, but the settlements of Sturgeon Lake and Shellbrooke have proven this estimate of the capacity of this northern country to be entirely wrong, and I am of opinion that at least 5,000 settlers can be placed to the north and east of this point. The completion of the Canadian Northern Railway has marked a new era in the history of this

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city and district, and has filled a long-felt want of the settlements of the famous Carrot River valley to the south and east of us, and as we now have two great railway systems competing for trade, the settlers are bound to reap the benefit. The following figures represent the work done at this office during the year, and in closing I beg to express my appreciation of the efficient work done by the staff under my charge.
Total revenue, including the timber and mines branch. . $\$ 45,819.77$
Applications for patent ..... $62 \%$
Hay permits ..... 69
Timber permits ..... 1,352
Homestead entries granted ..... 1,888
Homestead entries cancelled ..... 747
Letters received ..... 11,474
Letters sent ..... 11,548
Your obedient servant,

R. S. COOK,<br>Agent of Dominıon Lands.

Statement of Receipts on Account of Dominion Lands at the Dominion Lands Office, Prince Albert, Sask., for 12 months ending June 30, 1906.

|  | Month. | Dominion Lands. | Seed Grain Advance. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1905. | \& ets. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| July . |  | 2,794 40 | 10865 | 2,903 05 |
| August |  | 2,167 85 | 6008 | 2,227 93 |
| September. |  | 1,71790 | 5672 | 1,774 62 |
| October.. |  | 1,241 00 |  | 1,241 00 |
| November, |  | 1,688 45 | 8120 | 1,769 65 |
| December . |  | 1,757 25 |  | 1,757 25 |
|  | 1906. |  |  |  |
| January.. |  | 62550 |  | 62550 |
| February |  | $\begin{array}{r}68250 \\ \hline 86092\end{array}$ |  | 682 50 |
| March. |  | 2,860 92 | 18835 | 3,049 27 |
| May. |  | 2,397 20 | 150 7810 | 3,461 <br> 2,875 <br> 20 |
| June. |  | 2,938 50 | 16875 | 3,107 25 |
|  |  | 24,668 29 | 8069 | 25,475 19 |

Dominion Lands Office,
Prince Albert, July 4, 1906.

R. S. COOK, Agent of Dominion Lands.

# REPORT OF THE AGENT AT RED DEER. 

Department of the Interior,<br>Dominion Lands and Crown Timber Office, Red Deer, July 14, 1906.

## The Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,-I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending the 30th ulto. Since my last report this district has made prodigious progress in every respect. The influx of settlers has been largely in excess of any previous year, and the standard of excellence of the immigrant, for which this district is justly noted, has been maintained. The large majority of settlers coming to this district during the past, as in previous years, are from the United States, who bring with them not only valuable experience, but ample means to commence farming operations on a scale superior even to those employed in older communities.

The yield from all cereals was very satisfactory, and especially that of winter wheat, which in many cases went as high as 55 bushels to the acre, of excellent quality. This wheat found a ready sale in the home market at prices ranging from $\$ 1$ to $\$ 1.30$ per bushel, and was used for seeding purposes. About 50 per cent more ground was sown to winter wheat last season than the previous one, and a fair average yield is confidently anticipated, although much of it was winter-killed, especially on high ground, owing to lack of covering, there being very little snow last winter.

The cut-worm has done considerable damage through this district this year, more especially in gardens. In some cases, however, I have been told that it has laid waste whole fields of early grain, especially barley. There is, however, an antidote for this pest, as where a mixture of bran, Paris green and molasses has been judiciously applied, comparatively little or no damage has been done by them.

Owing to extremely dry weather in the early spring, forest fires were very prevalent, and did much damage; many farm-houses, barns, much.fencing, and a large quantity of hay, which had been kept over, being destroyed; much valuable timber was also consumed, and the pity of it is that many of these fires, from all I can learn, were started through pure carelessness. The cattle industry throughout this district during the past season has been very satisfactory, and although much of the range lands were burnt over in the spring, there will be no scarcity of feed, and an ample crop of hay is assured, owing to frequent and copious rains during the summer. Large numbers of fruit trees have been set out during the past two years, and last year Mr. Guissinger, living about 12 miles east of Red Deer, had five apple trees, out of eight planted, bearing fruit, and he informs me that the eight trees are covered with fruit this year. I may say that these are standard apple trees.

A flour mill, with a capacity of 150 barrels a day, has been $l$ uilt in Red Deer since my last report. It has been running steadily every day since early spring, and as the company buy all good wheat offered for sale, paying the highest market price, the farmers are encouraged to raise more wheat, and find the mill a great convenience in other respects. The creameries throughout the district are well patronized, and are kept running to their full capacity, several new ones being built since my last report.

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The following statement shows the business transacted in the office during the year:-
Homestead entries. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3,859 $\$ 38,52500$

Cancellations. . . . . . . . .. . . . . . . . . . . 815
Improvements. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 112
3,033 75
Land sales. 1,746 09
Sundries 9000
Timber permits 22926
Timber seizures 10540
Hay permits
25880
Grazing. 14858
Coal lands 24920
Revenue from sale of Indian lands 3,265 57

Total revenue
$\$ 47,65165$
Letters received. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 16,180
Letters written
13,775
Applications for patent
616
Entries cancelled. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. .. 924
I am, sir, $\quad$ Your obedient servant,
IT. H. COTTINGHAM,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 15.

## REPORT OF THE AGENT AT REGINA.

Department of the Interior,
Domion Lands and Crown Timber Office, Regina, Sask., August 21, 1906.
The Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Ottawa, Ont.
Sir,--I have the honour to subinit my report for the year ending June $30,1906$. Statement of work performed as follows:-
Revenue.

Total
. $\$ 148,93760$

| Letters received. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 74,938 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Letters written. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,948 |
| Applications for patent. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4,191 |

The work done in this office during the past year shows an increase of nearly 50 per cent, and the staff have been kept busy night and day trying to cope with it.

The special work which has been performed by the homestead inspectors since April last, increased the work and kept three clerks busy attending to it alone.

The new regulations issued regarding inspections and homesteading in person, have proved very satisfactory and for the best interest of the country.

The crop prospects for this year were never better, and the season is about one month earlier than any other year.

Your obedient servant,
L. RANKIN, Acting Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 16.

## REPORT OF THE AGENT AT WINNIPEG.

Department of the Interior,<br>Dominion Lands and Crown Tinber Office, Winnipec, September 1, 1906.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Ottawa, Ont.
Sir,-I have the honour to submit the annual report upon the business of the Dominion lands and Crown timber and mines offices of the department at Winnipeg for the twelve months ended June 30, 1906.

The total revenue from all sources amounted to $\$ 170,675.99$, of which sum $\$ 55,330.50$ was received from lands and $\$ 115,345.43$ on account of timber, hay and mines.

## Lands branch.

In no previous year has such demand been made on the office for general information from intending settlers seeking homestead land, and knowledge of the country in its different parts. Special attention was given to this work which proved of great advantage to these people, which was gratefully acknowledged by not a few. The threesheet map issued by the department showing marked thereon the lands disposed of, and which indicates the trend settlement is taking was found a useful guide in connection with this work.

The number of homestead entries granted during the year was 761, a gain in number over the preceding year of nearly one hundred.

The lands remaining for disposal as homesteads in the Winnipeg district are almost wholly wooded and not of a class inviting to Canadians and settlers coming from Great Britain and the United States who prefer the open prairie land of the west.

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The entrants for homesteads were, for the most part, natives of Austria (Galicians) and Scandinavia (Icelanders and Swedes). The Galicians and Swedes have proved themselves to be good pioneers, and where they possessed sufficient capital at the start to enable them to live upon their homesteads and employ their full time in making improvements thereon, excellent showing has been made.

For the most part, however, they are without the necessary capital to do this, and are obliged to find outside employment to support themselves and their families. While the homesteader is so engaged the family upon the homestead do more or less in making improvements thereon, which seldom goes beyond a garden patch and some fencing.

The work these men follow is chiefly at railway construction, and in the cities and towns as common labourers.

The life led in their wanderings has a tendency to unfit them for settling down upon their farms and making them a chief means of support.

The trend of settlement continues northward between Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, which district is being opened up in that direction by the extension of two branch lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Teulon and Winnipeg Beach, and the Canadian Northerı Railway from Oak Point to Lily Bay. In the interests of settlement the surveys in this district should be extended northward betwcen the two lakes to the Little Saskatchewan river. The tract also lying between Whitemouth station and the eastern boundary of the province traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and that by the Grand Trunk Pacific should be subdivided and made available for settlement.

## SQUATTING.

For some years past considerable difficulty has been met with over persons squatting upon lands in adrance of survey, and upon those surveyed which are vested in the province and in the University of Manitoba. During the year steps were taken to secure to these persons their holdings. By an arrangement reached with the provincial government and the university council this has, to some extent, been accomplished, other land being accepted in exchange for those squatted upon. Squatting upon Dominion lands is not authorized by the department, and it should not be permitted to take place. When a squatter is allowed to remain upon lands not available for homesteading, and to get himself firmly established by improvements made thereon, action cannot be taken to dispossess him without inflicting a hardship. If the department was advised by its officers immediately squatting took place, and the case promptly investigated and action, when necessary, taken to force a removal, other means failing, it would be to the public interests and not bear heavily upon the squatter. At the present time there are a large number of cases to be dealt with of squatters upon valuable timber lands who have made substantial improvements thereon.

## AGRICULTURAL ADVANCEMENT.

While it is too early to give accurate figures representing the grain crop for the present year, it is a known fact that it will bulk largely in excess of any previous year. From statistics published by the provincial government of Manitoba the area planted in grain was $4,803,630$ acres, and under other crops 108,805 acres. The acreage exceeded that for 1905 by 655,856 acres. It is confidently expected by the best authorities that wheat will average nineteen bushels to the acre, which is a little under earlier expectation, the depreciation being caused by the occurrence of hot winds during the early part of August. Other cereals were also likewise affected, to what extent will not be known until threshing returns are received.

The following estimate for 1906 of the acreage in crop of under-mentioned cereals was prepared from information obtained from the Provincial Department of Agriculture, viz.:-

Acres.
Wheat. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3,141,537
Oats. . . . .. . . .. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. .. .. .. 1,155,961
Barley. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 474,242
Other areas under cultivation are:-
Flax. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 18,700
Rye. . . . . . . . . . . .. .. . . . . . . . . . . .. .. . . . . . . 4,195
Peas. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2,559
Corn. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 6,246
Brome. . . . . . . . . . . . .. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. .. 23,864
Rye grass. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 13,251
Timothy. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. . . . . 33,646
The dairy products of Manitoba for the year ending December, 1905, were:-

|  | Value. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Butter, 4,160,956 lbs. | \$996,591 15 |
| Cheese, 1,261,382 lbs. | 127,346 49 |

Making a total value of.
$\$ 896,93764$
No statistics are available since December, 1905.
The year's yield of potatoes up to that date was $4,759,646$ bushels, the average yield per acre being 187 bushels.

For the same period the poultry disposed of by Manitoba farmers was: turkeys, 40,099 lbs.; geese, 60,759 lbs.; chickens, $521,325 \mathrm{lbs}$.

The average yield of the three principal cereals last year was: wheat, 21.07 bushels; oats, $42 \cdot 6$ bushels, and barley, $34 \cdot \%$ hushels.

The estimated amount expended in new farm buildings was $\$ 3,944,101$, and the number of threshing outfits in operation in the province was 2,465.

No case of failure on the part of a homesteader ir making a comfortable living in Manitoba has come to my notice. A general contentment prevails and property is gained very much in degree as it is worked for.

For a radius of 40 miles about Winnipeg the settlers find an active market in the city for the sale of dairy products, poultry, eggs, \&c., and many take advantage of selling direct, avoiding the commission man, thereby obtaining a higher price for their goods.

## MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Manitoba legislature passed an Act in the year 1903 for the establishment within the province of an agricultural college. A site was secured comprising 117 acres fronting on the south side of the Assiniboine river in the parish of St. James, acquired at a cost of $\$ 115,000$.

The college buildings are handsome structures, built of brick and stone at a cost, with equipment, of about $\$ 300,000$. The opening for practical use took place in the month of February last.

The course of study comes under the following heads:-

## Agriculture.

Soil physics, soil cultivation, summer fallowing, soil fertility, plant growth, plant disease, crops, weeds, plant breeding and improvement and farm management.

## Animal Husbandry.

Breeds, judging, breeding, feed and feeding, care and management.
Veterinary Science.
Anatomy, materia medica, pathology.

## Farm Dairying.

Milk testing, care of milk and manufacture of butter and cheese.
The other subjects for study in all their phases are: Horticulture, farm forestry, entomology, poultry, farm machinery, farm mechanics, English and mathematics, economics of agriculture and parliamentary practice.

The college opened for a course of eight weeks in February last, with an attendance of twenty-six students. The formal opening is advertised to take place on November 6 next, when it is expected that seventy students will be enrolled. It is considered by the leading agriculturists that the government was wise in its choice of a principal for the college in the appointment of Mr. W. J. Black, late Provincial Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

## timber, grazing anil mines.

It will be seen from statements ' $A$ ' and ' $B$,' appended, that the revenue for the year derived from timber, grazing, hay and mines, from this agency was $\$ 115,345.43$, that from the same sources for the previous year was only $\$ 69,835.53$. The increase came about through a greater number of timber berths being sold by tender, from which the department received $\$ 50,318.36$ as against $\$ 8,817.31$ for year ended June 30, 1905.

Statement ' B' gives the names of the holders of timber berths within the agency that are being operated upon, and the extent thereof based on the production at the mills.

## LUMBER SALES.

Following the customary practice, I give herewith a statement of the lumber sales for the year within this agency, which includes all of Manitoba, and part of Saskatchewan. The figures were compiled from data furnished by the Department of Customs at Ottawa, as to importation of products from the United States, and from lumbermen, representing the different interests, and from the railway companies. Care was taken to insure correctness, and while the figures cannot be vouched for as an accurate showing, they are as close as it is possible to get them.

For the purpose of comparison is given also the amount of lumber sold during the preceding year.

From mills located in Ontario west of Lake Superior-

Canadiau $\operatorname{logs}$. . .. .. .. .. . . .. .. $82,000,000$
American logs. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 88,000,000
British Columbia-
Manufactured. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 116,000,000
Dominion lands-
License. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 40,385,368
Permit. . .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 16,500,000

Sawn lumber imported from the United States. . .. . . . . .. . . .. . . . . . . . . 37,015,821

1904-5.
Ft. B.M.
$342,885,368$
395,755,905
1905-6.
Ft. B.M.
86,000,000
$93,000,000$
130,000,000
50,755,905
$18,000,000$

16,800,849
379,901,189
412,556,754

It will be noted while a large increase in the sales is shown, that the importation of Ameriean lumber has fallen off upwards of 50 per cent.

Lumber prices to dealers were considerably higher this year, as indicated by the statement hereunder:-

Pine and fir-

|  | 1905. | 1906. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dimension lumber | \$16 to \$23 | \$20 to \$26 |
| Fir for interior finishing. | \$30 to \$40 | $\$ 30$ to $\$ 40$ |
| Flooring, siding and ceiling. | $\$ 25$ to \$30 | $\$ 25$ to \$33 |
| Ship lap and eommon boards.. | \$18 to \$21 | \$18 to \$23 |
| Spruce- |  |  |
| Dimension. | \$16 to \$18 | \$18 to \$20 |
| Siding, flooring, ceiling.. | \$17 to \$18 | \$20 to \$22 |
| Ship lap and common boards. | \$16 to \$18 | $\$ 17$ to \$20 |
| Lath. . | \$2.75 to $\$ 3.75$ | \$3.25 to \$4.25 |
| Shingles. | \$2.00 to \$2.50 | \$2.00 to \$2.85 |

The rise in price was due to rarious causes, mainly to the large demand for railway construction material. Another influence was the marketing of a proportion of the cut of the coast mills at San Franeisco, whieh point was made temporarily a free port of entry, by the federal government at Washington, on aceount of the destruction caused to the city by earthquake. It may be pointed out also that the cost of production has inereased. Labour is higher and also equipment.

FUEL.
The figures given hereunder give approximately the salcs of eoal to consumers in the provinees of Manitoba and Saskatchewan for the year ended June 30, 1905, and those of the year 1905-6.


The price at which sold was about the same through the two years, namely, $\$ 10.50$ to $\$ 11$ for anthracite, $\$ 7$ to $\$ 8.50$ for bituminous and $\$ 4$ to $\$ 5$ for lignite.

## CORDWOOD.

The sales of cordwood fell short of last year by about 25,000 eords, the amount being estimated at 115,000 cords. This is accounted for by the faet that a number of the large eonsumers of fuel in Wimnipeg during the year substituted eoal for cordwood for steam purposes.

The priee for eordwood fluetuates with the scasons, the average, however, has kept mueh the same in the last three years, $\$ 4.50$ to $\$ 5$ for poplar; $\$ 5.75$ to $\$ 6.50$, tamarac; $\$ 4.75$ to $\$ 6$, spruee, and $\$ 5$ to $\$ 5.50$ for jack pine.

During the year 19,815 cords of wood were brought in from the United States for the Winnipeg market. This amount is ineluded in the total, 115,000 cords, approximated to have been sold during the year.

There is an increasing demand to aequire rights to cut timber upon the public domain. The revenue paid in bonuses accepted with tenders by the department for

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timber berths during the year in the Winnipeg district amounted to $\$ 50,318.36$. It is not known to what extent that sum represents the true value of the standing timber acquired in their grants, a government estimate of the amount of timber in each case not having been obtained.

## FOREST FIRES.

Fires during the year did much danage to the timber in different parts of the district, motably in the Turtle Mountain timber reserve, on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg, between Bad Throat river and Rice river, and north of the Saskatchewan river, in the neighbourhood of Nawew (Beaver) lake, and also Moose lake.

## HAY.

The number of permits to cut hay upon Dominion lands and school lands exceeds that of the previous year. For season 1905 there were issued 646, and for the present year 664.

The amount of hay secured this year will approximate 16,000 tons.
Care is taken to see that hay cut under settlers' permits is all used in feeding their own stock, and that none of it is bartered or sold, the policy of the department in the distribution of the hay crop upon the lands of the Crown being to only authorize cutting to take place in each instance in extent to meet the actual requirements of the permittee.

The ruling trade price during the year for wild hay was $\$ 6.50$ per ton and for timothy and cultivated grasses $\$ 10$ to $\$ 11$.

## mining.

During the year fourteen mining claims were recorded, of which six were iron, six gold and silver, one mica and one plumbago.

Free miners' certificates to the number of eighty-one were issued.
Considerable speculation exists as to the value of the country to be traversed by the extension of the Canadian Northern Railway from the Saskatchewan river to Fort Churchill. Several prospecting parties have been in the field, some of whom have returned, reporting having found nothing of sufficient value to warrant staking.

Those mines that are being held under certificate are only being developed to the extent required under the regulations to retain them in good standing.

## GYPSUM.

The Manitoba Gypsum Company (Limited), owning extensive gypsum deposits at Lake St. Martin, secured from the government, have experienced a most successful year. They had the misfortune to lose their mill on Lake Manitoba by fire in the month of July. Notwithstanding, the output of plaster, finishing plaster and plaster of paris, exceeded that of the previous year by 6,000 tons.

In erecting new mills it was decided to place them in Winnipeg. Construction is being proceeded with, and by October will have been completed and the mill in operation. The mills will have a capacity of 200 to 250 tons of finished product in twentyfour hours. The selling price of hard wall plaster manufactured by this company marketed during the year was from $\$ 10$ to $\$ 15$ per ton, f.o.b. Winnipeg.

## WATER-POWERS.

The various water-powers on the Winnipeg river, both developed and undereloped, have attracted an unusual amount of attention recently. The practical completion of the magnificent works of the Winnipeg General Power Company, and the completion of their system of transmission to Winnipeg, have marked a notable era in power-

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development. The entire street railway and electric light systems of the city are now being supplied from that source. The cost of construction and completion of this work is given as over $\$ 3,000,000$. The citizens of Winnipeg, however, recently by an overwhelming vote declared in favour of a by-law authorizing the expenditure of some $\$ 3,000,000$ in securing a city-owned power, either by construction or by purchase. After elaborate surveys and investigations the engineers engaged by the city recommended the Point du Bois falls as the one most suitable and available. Other power proposals which have kept themselves prominently before the public during the past year are the Silver Falls and Great Falls Power Companies, while others of more or less importance are talked of or projected. With cheap power and ample supply to meet all demands brought to Winnipeg it would quickly take a place among the cities of Canada as a manufacturing centre.

## RAILWAYS.

Possibly in no province in the Dominion has railway construction been so extensively carried on as in the province of Manitoba during the past few years.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway has under construction from Winnipeg to the western boundary of the province, 215 miles which it is expected will be completed early in next year. Mr. J. D. McArthur, under contract with the federal government, is pushing the construction of the line from Winnipeg eastward to the boundary of Ontario, a distance of about 75 miles. A full force is at present engaged on the work, and it is confidently expected that the line will be finished during the coming year.

The Midland Railway is building from the international boundary line to Morden, a distance of 15 miles; from Gretna to Portage la Prairie, 85 miles, and from the international boundary to Brandon, a distance of 100 miles. These lines, it is stated, will be completed also in the year 1907.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company report that their work of construction during the year is composed of the Lauder extension, 20 miles; the Reston extension towards Wolseley, 18 miles; the Winnipeg Beach extension to Gimli, $9 \cdot 1$ miles; the extension of the Teulon branch north, about 20 miles; the cut-off from Winnipeg to Molson, 36 miles; and the double tracking of the main line east from Molson to the Ontario boundary, 56 miles, a total of $159 \cdot 1$ miles.

The Canadian Northern Railway has also had a busy year in railway construction, as is shown from the following list furnished by the resident engineer:-
Ridgeville branch. ..... $47 \cdot 49$
Dundee branch. ..... $18 \cdot 37$
Lines connecting Oak Point branch with Winnipeg. ..... 7
Carman branch. ..... $78 \cdot 59$
De Lourdes spur. ..... $2 \cdot 64$
Carberry-Brandon branch ..... $25 \cdot 57$
Brandon-Regina ..... 10
Virden. ..... $37 \cdot 46$
Rossburn ..... 53
Oakland. ..... 40

From this showing it will be seen that no less than $969 \cdot 13$ miles of railway will have been constructed in the province during the years 1905 and 1906.

Respectfully submitted,

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| - Month. | Timber Dufs. |  |  |  |  |  | Grazing Lanis. |  | Hay Lanis. |  | Mining Fees. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bonus. | Ground Rent. | Royalty. | Timber Permits. | Seizures. | School Lands. | Dominion .Lands. | School Lands. | Dominion Lands. | School Lands. |  |  |
| 1905. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | * cts. | \& ets. | \$ ets. | \$ cts. | \$ ets. | \$ ets. | \$ cts. | \$ ets. | \$ ets. | \$ cts. |
| Juty . |  | 44490 543 88 | 1,254 60 | 1,428 64 | 330 2019 | 31289 | 595 | 13430 | 8265 | 20420 | 19750 | 4,396 24 |
| September.. |  | 54582 | 2,29510 287 | $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ 2,99419 \\ \hline 19\end{array}$ | 2,019 70 | 2575 9649 |  |  | 4110 400 | 5695 | 10500 | 5,828 13 |
| October |  | 99440 | 2,134 02 | 17987 | 9825 | 25643 | 10 |  | 450 450 | 270 | 5750 52100 | $3,662 ~$ 4,191 4 |
| November |  | 16272 | 1,672 67 | 1,894 44 | 1,595 53 | 2950 |  | 2860 |  | 510 | 350 | 4,191 17 |
| December |  |  | 1,460 65 | 4,743 16 | 56522 | 19575 |  | 920 | 500 | 350 | 1700 | 6,999 48 |
| 1906. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January |  | 520 | 2,264 11 | 3,924 01 | 37404 |  | 445 |  |  |  |  |  |
| February |  |  | 51561 | 3,050 76 | 1,686 20 | 24775 |  | 1920 |  | 250 | 1300 | 5,535 02 |
| March |  | 34044 184930 | 2,218 35 | 2,264 68 | 76775 | 4325 | 060 | 4800 |  | 320 | 525 | 5.69157 |
| April May. |  | 1,849 30 | 1,404 83 | -28453 | 2500 | 2525 |  |  | 21980 |  | 1725 | 4.22976 |
| Maye. |  | $\begin{array}{r}2,672 \\ 455 \\ \hline 50\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}8648 \\ 399 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,978 <br> 1,975 <br> 69 | 4750 51709 | $\begin{aligned} & 16842 \\ & 39393 \end{aligned}$ | ... . | $3795$ | 10400 9625 | 25550 14090 | $\begin{array}{r}8425 \\ 149 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5,434 99 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ... ....... | 7,503 77 | 15,993 26 | 25,358 37 | 8,208 40 | 1,935 16 | 1200 | 42085 | 55735 | 1,083 55 | 1,182 50 | 62,255 21 |
| Paid at H. O. | 50,318 36 | 2,328 40 | 27846 |  | 16500 | ......... | .... ... |  | . .... |  |  | 53,090 22 |
| Total. |  |  |  | . |  |  |  |  |  | ... .... |  | 115,345 43 |

[^17]Showing Quantity of Lumber, de., Manufactured (and sold) at Saw Mills Oper

| Nane. | Location of Mill. | Location of Linit. | Lumber manufactured. | Lunber sold. | Lumber on hand. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Ft. | Ft. | F't. |
| Ashdown \& Bossons. | Swan River...... | Swan River . Duck Mountain | r 320,8591 | $\begin{array}{r} 63,048 \\ 16,768,109 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 257,811 \\ 1,921,403 \end{array}$ |
| Theo. A. Burrows. . | Grandriew \& (rarland | Duck Mountain | $12,051,959$ | $16,768,109$ $2,301,308$ | 1,921,403 |
| Bank of Ottawa. . | Mafeking | Mafeking .. | 3,183,223 | 2,301,309 | -111,000 |
| Halli Bjornson . | Icelandic Riv | Icelandic River. ${ }_{\text {Tp, }}$ | 1,771,000 | 1,257,594 | 803,000 |
| Jefferson Caverly... ${ }^{\text {Dauphin Lumber }}$ Co | Bowsman | Riding Mountain. | 1,71, 19,300 | 1, 19,300 | s0,00 |
| Frank L. Engman. | Scandınavia | Tp. 19 R. 18 W. 1 | 100,000 | 118,000 |  |
| Thos. Fulton.... . | Tp. 38-R. 5 W. 2. | Tp. 38 R. 5. W. ${ }^{2}$... |  | 202,490 |  |
| Gregg \& Perrin |  | Tp.40\& 41R. 2 \& 3 W 2 |  | 6. 210,963 |  |
| John Hanbury. | Brandun | Duck Mountanl..... | 6,863,146 | 6. 500,576 | 2,190,536 |
| J. ferson \& Mriller | Lac du Bonnet | Winnipeg River..... | 3,284,637 | 2,912,851 | 868,554 |
| Peter McArthur | Winnipegosis. | Lake Winnipegosis. | 2,658,655 | 1,962,002 | 1,350,000 |
| Jessie Mackie. . | Greenbush River. | Greenbush River | 184,792 | 184,795 |  |
| Mackenzie, Mann \& Co | Mistatein ..... | Etoimami River | 252,837 | 931,594 | 1,008,497 |
| J. H. McClure....... | Tp. 19 R. 2 F | Tp. 19, R. 2, E. | 417,840 | 302.000 | 265, 340 |
| William Peden. | Pasaburn | Riding Min. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 270,259 | 330,768 | 39,4:1 |
| C. G. Pennock.. | Selkirk | Lake of the Woo | 1,740,24; | 2,318,199 | 697,111 |
| Ritchie Bras. | Ochre River | Ochre River .... | 24,265 | 351,765 | 70,496 |
| Red Deer Lumber Co.. | Red Deer Lake | E. Saskatchewan | 10,079,333 | 8,242,168 | 5,754,023 |
| Josia Rutley . | Riding Mtn. | Riding Mtn. | 493,461 | 492,395 | 1,066 |
| Thomas \& Co. | Tp. 18-3 E | W. side Lake W'peg. | 230,120 | 303,975 | 111,145 |
| Shaw Bros.. | Dauphin. | Riding Mtn. | 1,667,111 | 1,183,245 | 2,04+,598 |
| 1). E. Sprague.. | Winnipeg. | Rosseau River | 2,000,000 $1,729,283$ | 707,493 355,274 | 1,484, 009 |
| Swan River Lum. ${ }^{\text {co... }}$ | Minitonas. | Tp. 36 R. 24 W. 1 | 1,227,652 | 2,368,652 | 280,494 |
| A. L. Wells ......... | Grind Stone Point. | Lake Winnipeg. | 259,889 | 310,441 | 49,448 |
| W. F. F. Williams.. | Lake Dauphin ..... | Tp 28 \& 29 R 2 \& 3 W 2 | 105,000 | 35,000 | 70,000 |
|  |  | Total | 51,557,585 | 50,755,905 | 25,554,723 |

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## DULE B.

ating under Government License in the Winnipeg Crown Timber Agency.

E. F. STEPHENSON,

Crown Timber Agent.

## REPORT OF THE AGENT AT YORKTON.

## No. 17.

Department of the Interior, Dominion Lands and Crown Timber Office, Yorkton, July 17, 1906.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,-I beg to submit for your consideration the annual report of this office for the year ending the 30 th ultimo.

The number of homestead entries granted for the year was 4,161 , a decrease of 310. The nationality of the homesteaders was largely English-speaking.

During the year four homestead inspectors were engaged on special work, inspecting each quarter-section for which entry had been granted previous to September 1, 1905, and not patented. This inspection has failed to disclose 'blanketing' of homesteads. So far 260 entries have been summarily cancelled. Against 50 per cent of these entries, ordinary cancellation proceedings had already been instituted.

A special inspection of the Doukhobor colonies and enumeration of these settlers were also inaugurated during the winter months, the findings of which are now subjects of action. These special inspections seriously impeded the ordinary business of the office, involving a vast amount of clerical work and necessitating the full staff working after office hours during the winter and spring months.

A sale of school lands by public auction was held last November at Yorkton and Saltcoats, and farmers generally availed themselves of this opportunity to acquire more land.

The past year has witnessed the complete evolution of the district from stock raising to grain growing. The country for miles around Yorkton is occupied by farmers who counted crop acres by hundreds. One million and a half bushcls of grain were exported last year from Yorkton alone. Threshermen show thirty, thirty-five and thirty-seven bushels of wheat per acre to be common. Prices were good, and thus throughout the district, farmers are accumulating bank credits. The coming of strong healthy young men from Great Britain has kept in the background to somc extent the under supply of farm labour. More of these men are wanted, otherwisc, seedtime and harvest must inevitably become a serious problem to the large farmer.

Nearly one thousand applications for patent were recommended, and of these a large percentage was made by Galicians, who in most instances, had brought considerable more land under cultivation and done other improvements than is required by law, which demonstrates that these people must be recognized as a potent factor in the agricultural progress and prosperity of western Canada.

The prospects for the present year are unrivalled. Unless untoward events happen, such as hail or prolonged rain storms during harvest, a fair estimate of the grain sent from this district may be set at five million bushels.

The following is a summary of the work transacted:-
Homestead entries ..... 4,161
Sales ..... 115
Scrip located ..... 1,920
Timber permits. ..... 569
Hay permits (Dominion lands) ..... 30
Hay permits (school lands) ..... 84
Letters received ..... 46,340
Letters written ..... 29,157
Applications for patent ..... 975
Entries cancelled. ..... 1,794
Revenue. ..... \$61,652.47
Your obedieut servant,

- JAS. E. PEAKER, Agent of Dominion Lands.


## No. 18.

## REPORT ON TIMBER, MINERAL, GRAZING AND IRRIGATION.

> Department of the Interior,
> Ottawa, August $31,1906$.

## The Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,-I have the honour to subinit the twenty-sixth annual report of the Timber and Mines Branch of the Department of the Interior.

The revenue derived from timber, grazing, hay, irrigation and minerals on Dominion lands for the fiscal year which ended June 30 last, amounted to $\$ 649,802.35$.

Statement lettered 'A,' showing how this amount was made up, will be found at the end of this report.

The total revenue received from July 1, 1872, to July 1, 1906, was $\$ 10,785,785.93$.
Reports received from the Crown timber agents at Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Prince Albert and New Westminster, showing the revenues collected on Dominion lands within their respective agencies and other information are appended hereto. The report of the Commissioner of Irrigation is also appended.

The total revenue of the Winnipeg agency for the fiscal year $1905-6$ was $\$ 111,905.87$.
The price of lumber within the Winnipeg agency was from $\$ 10$ to $\$ 19.75$ per thousand feet B.M. There are 39 mills in operation within the agency cutting timber under government license.

The revenuc received from the British Columbia agency during the fiscal year $1905-6$ was $\$ 82,482.97$.

Lumber sold at the average price of $\$ 10$ to $\$ 14.95$ per thousand feet B.M.
There are 24 mills within the agency operating under license from the Dominion government.

The total amount of dues collected within the Calgary agency during the year 1905-6 amounted to $\$ 20,272.17$.

The price of lumber at Calgary was $\$ 16$ to $\$ 21$ per thousand feet B.M.
Fifteen saw-mills were operating within the agency last year under government license.

The total amount of dues collected within the Edmonton agency during the fiscal year amounted to $\$ 19,388.57$.

The average price of lumber during the year was $\$ 15$ per thousand feet B.M.
There are twelve saw-mills in operation within this agency.
The total amount of dues collected within the Prince Albert agency during the year amounted to $\$ 28,477.31$.

Lumber sold at Prince Albert at the average price of $\$ 17.80$ per thousand feet B.M.

There are seven saw-mills in this agency cutting timber under license.
The total amount of dues collected within the Yukon Territory on account of timber dues during the fiscal year was $\$ 20,637.69$.

There are ten saw-mills in this agency cutting timber under license.
Saw-mill returns received at this department give the following quantities of building materials as having been manufactured and sold during the year within the above-mentioned agencies:-

|  | Manufactured. <br> Ft. B.M. | Sold. <br> Ft. B.M. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sawn lumber. | 123,523,205 | 121,781,792 |
| Shingles. | 579,604 | 443,104 |
| Laths. . | 8,667,067 | 6,675,350 |

The quantity of lumber manufactured and sold within each agency will be found in the agents' reports appended hereto.

Seven hundred and seventy-one licenses were prepared. The areas in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, in the Northwest Territory, on Dominion lands in the province of British Columbia, and in the Yukon Territory in force on July 1, 1906, are as follows:-

| Manitoba. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $1,151 \cdot 36$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Alberta. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $2,505 \cdot 23$ |
| Saskatchewan. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $2,209 \cdot 23$ |
| Northwest Territory. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $246 \cdot 80$ |
| British Columbia. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $1,929 \cdot 22$ |
| Yukon Territory. . . . . . . . . . . . . .. . . . .. . .. | $275 \cdot 11$ |

The number of applications received during the year to cut timber was 263 ; the number of berths granted was 93 .

Within the past year 18 berths were cancelled or relinquished by the owners thereof.

The number of berths under license or authorized to be licensed in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Northwest Territory is 320, and on Dominion lands in the province of British Columbia 345. In the Yukon Territory 117 berths have been granted, covering a total area of $275 \cdot 11$ square miles.

The number of berths covered by permits on July 1, 1906, was 118.

MINING LANDS OTHER THAN COAL.
During the fiscal year 29 entries for quartz claims were granted by the agents of Dominion lands in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

In the Yukon Territory 34,760 placer claims, 6,009 quartz claims, 49,442 renewals and re-locations were recorded up to July 1, 1906. The returns for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, show that 787 entries for placer claims; 496 entries for quartz claims, 5,455 renewals and re-locations were recorded. The revenue collected from this source and from fees for registering other documents in connection with mining operations was $\$ 86,842.75$.

Up to July 1, 1906, 93,657 free miners' certificates have been issued, producing a revenue of $\$ 933,436.01$. During the fiscal year 4,569 free miners' certificates were issued, and the revenue derived therefrom was $\$ 28,118.02$.

The following is a list of the government agencies whereat free miners' certifcates were issued during the year, and the number issued at each within the year:-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25
Dominion lands agency at-
$\quad$ Calgary, Alta. . .. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 22
Edmonton, Alta. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 38
Lethbridge, Alta. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 54
Winnipeg, Man. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 81
Regina, Sask. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 1
Agencies within the Yukon Territory-
Clear Creek. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 24
Dawson. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3,492
Duncan. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 121
Kluahne. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 9 7
Whitehorse. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 531
Walsh Creek. . . . .. .. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 28
Other agencies and agents-
Ottawa, Ont., Department of the Interior. . . . . . . . . . . . 49
London, Eng., the High Commissioner's office. . . . . . . . . . 10
Vancouver, B.C., the Dominion assay office. . . . . . . . . . . . 10
Victoria, B.C., the Collector of Customs. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 11
Total. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4,569

The total revenue received for dredging leases in the Yukon Territory up to July, 1906 , was $\$ 149,564.60$, and for the fiscal year, $\$ 881.70$.

The total revenue received for the rent of the leaseholds in the Northwest Territory up to July 1, 1906, was $\$ 34,658.61$, and for the past fiscal year $\$ 942.92$.

The total sum collected up to July 1, 1906, for royalty on the gross output of placer mining claims in the Yukon Territory, after deducting the exemption allowed by the regulations, was $\$ 3.470,013.11$. Of this amount the sum of $\$ 163,963.25$ was collected during the last fiscal year.

The royalty was collected at the following places:-


## DREDGING.

Fifty-two leases to dredge for minerals other than coal in the submerged beds of rivers in the Yukon Territory are in force, covering a total mileage of 251 miles.

Sixty-four leases to dredge for minerals in the beds of rivers in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan are in force, covering a total mileage of $342 \cdot 75$ miles.

## HYDRAULIC MINING.

Sixteen leases are in force. The total frontage of the leaseholds is 41.90 miles. The leaseholds are all situated in the Yukon Territory, within a radius of 100 miles of Dawson.

COAL MINING LANDS.
The number of applications received during the year was 1,051 . The revenue for the year derived from the sale of coal mining lands was $\$ 125,754.12$. The area sold was 46,259 acres. The total area of coal lands sold up to July 1, 1906, was $1+8,440 \cdot 43$ acres, and the total amount received therefor was $\$ 544,567.57$.

Twenty-five coal mining licenses, embracing an area. of 9,076 acres in the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada, have been issued.

The revenue derived therefrom during the year ending on July 1, 1906, is as follows, viz.: $\$ 4,361.30$, made up as follows: Rental, $\$ 1,488$; royalty collected on coal mined thereunder, $\$ 2,873$.

Total amount of rental collected to July 1, 1906, $\$ 5,882.97$.
Total amount of royalty collected to July 1, 1906, $\$ 5,278.50$.

## GRAZING LANDS.

The total number of leases in force is 748 , including a total area of 2,773,453.99 acres, distributed as follows:-

|  | Acres. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Province of Manitoba. . | 11,950 00 |
| Province of Saskatcherran. | 784,986 29 |
| Province of Alberta.. | 1,551,372 50 |
| Railway Belt, B.C. . | 425,145 $\cdot 20$ |

IRRIGATION.
During the year 55 applications for authority to divert water for irrigation and other purposes were received, and 44 authorizations to construct works in accordance with the provisions of the Northwest Irrigation Act were issued. One hundred and ninety-five licenses have been issued up to date to divert water.

The following is a statement of the office work performed from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906:-
Letters received and recorded ..... 28,708
Letters sent ..... 28,107
Pages of memoranda and schedule ..... 12,802
Plans and sketches prepared ..... 661
Timber-
Berths applied for ..... 263
Berths granted. ..... 93
Berths cancelled. ..... 18
Licenses for timber berths prepared in duplicate ..... 71
Instructions issued for survey of timber berths ..... 66
Returns of surveys of timber berths examined. ..... 32
Returns of saw-mills received and verified ..... 1,489
Permits to cut timber issued by agents, also entered and checked. ..... 9,620
Accounts kept posted ..... 855
Timber seizures entered and checked ..... 393
Grazing-
Applications for grazing lands received. ..... 1,048
Leases of grazing lands issued. . ..... 87
Number of leases cancelled and relinquished ..... 103
Applications for hay lands ..... 22
Accounts kept posted-grazing ..... 751
Accounts kept posted-hay ..... 6
Hay permit forms used by the Dominion lands agents, also entered and checked over at this office. ..... 797
Mining-
Accounts kept posted-dredging, 180, and hydraulic, 27 ..... 207
Applications for coal locations received ..... 1,051
Applications for mining locations other than coal ..... 50
New entries and renerrals for mining locations granted in Manitoba and Northwest ..... 29
SESSION:AL PAPER No. 25
New entries and renewals for mining locations granted in Yukon Territory ..... 6,738
Applications for petroleum. ..... 88
Water-power ..... 19
Applications for reservoir sites ..... 1
Applications for gold dredging ..... 78
Irrigation-
Applications re irrigation recorded ..... 55
Memorials examined ..... 76
Plans examined. ..... 131
Authorizations for construction of ditches issued ..... 44
Assignments of irrigation applications cxamined and re- corded. ..... 4
Certificates issued by inspector, examined and recorded ..... 29
Cancellation of irrigation applications issued and recorded ..... 9
Irrigation licenses issued (in triplicate) ..... 21
Miscellaneous-Applications to purchase or lease land in the Yukon Terri-tory received and dealt with during the course of theyear.37
Applications for water frontage ..... 6
Leases for agricultural lands cancelled ..... 1
Leases for watar frontage issued ..... 1

Your obedient servant,

R. II. CAMPBELL, Chief Clerk.

## 6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907 <br> REVENUE OF DOMINION LANDS

A.-Statement of Receipts on account of Timber, Grazing,

| Month. | Timber. | Grazing. | Hay. | Coal. | Irrigation. | Mining Fees. | Hydraulic |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1905. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| July | 15,776 27 | 2,558 72 | 62210 | 45675 | 5150 | 8,218 50 | 2,220 22 |
| August. | 17,721 88 | 3,549 36 | 24730 | 52081 |  | 10,787 00 | 30000 |
| September | 18,566 37 | 3,111 12 | 2900 | 25487 |  | 10,958 00 | 50700 |
| October | 49,580 74 | 2,745 37 | 1550 | 86450 | 9800 | 10,303 50 | 1,008 00 |
| November | 14,311 51 | 8,417 15 | 050 | 22265 | 4100 | 5,878 50 | 1,546 05 |
| December | 17,290 16 | 2,337 68 | 550 | 6010 | 4600 | 5,133 50 | 76932 |
| January | 18,862 01 | 2,114 54 | 260 | 1,737 55 |  | 3,606 50 | 50000 |
| February | 21,162 17 | 3,566 61 | 6030 | 12225 | 5350 | 5,473 00 | 48110 |
| March. | 21,636 24 | 7,781 32 | 705 | 42605 | 4925 | 4,93000 | 1,456 50 |
| April | 20,704 12 | 5,966 09 | 54510 | 26725 |  | 4,929 00 | $453 \%$ |
| May. | 49,404 82 | 3,612 80 | 50695 | 1,595 95 | 15975 | 5,962 00 |  |
| June | 30,962 93 | 6,145 63 | 83815 | 11875 | 2525 | 11,628 25 | 15000 |
| Scrip (Sept., 1905). | 295,979 22 | $\begin{array}{r} 51,90639 \\ 80 \quad 00 \end{array}$ | 2,880 05 | 6,647 48 | 52425 | 87,807 75 | 0,391 89 |
|  | 295,979 22 | 51,986 39 | 2,880 05 | 6,647 48 | 52425 | 87,807 75 | 9,391 89 |

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

(YUKON INCLUDED).
Hay, Mineral and Irrigation, for the Fiscal Year, 1905-1906.

| Dredging. | Free Miners' Certificates. | Royalty on Gold. | Free Certificates. | Rent from Water Power. | Fish and Game. | Stone <br> Quarry. | Totals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$ cts. | \& cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \& cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|  | 4,545 00 | 28.94740 | 8200 | 3373 |  |  | 63,512 19 |
| 6428 | 4,35250 | 27,197 46 | 6400 | .. .. ..... |  |  | 64,80459 |
|  | 4,52550 | 37,319 61 | 12650 |  |  | 1700 | 75,494 97 |
| 500) 00 | 2,881 50 | 17,496 80 | 3800 |  |  |  | 85,531 91 |
|  | 1,377 00 | 8480 | 250 | 530 |  | 16000 | 32,046 96 |
|  | 1,439 00 | 1,219 17 | 400 | .. . ..... |  |  | 28,304 43 |
| 35000 | 89400 | 1,399 87 | 450 | 3200 |  | - |  |
| 23000 51580 | 83118 1,00375 | 4,37003 1913 | 250 650 | 3200 | 500 | . | 36,384 64 |
| --164 54 | 1,963 00 | 29429 | 450 |  |  |  | 34,291 59 |
|  | 1,425 00 | 24,022 77 | 650 | 1290 |  |  | 86,709 44 |
|  | 3,880 59 | 21,591 92 | 4000 |  |  |  | 75,381 47 |
| 1,824 62 | 28,118 02 | 163,963 25 | 38150 | 11593 | 500 | 17700 | $\begin{array}{r} 649,72235 \\ 8030 \end{array}$ |
| 1,824 62 | 28,118 02 | 163,963 25 | 38150 | 11593 | 500 | 17700 | 649,802 35 |

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907
REVENUE ON ACCOUNT OF
C.-Statement of Receipts from Timber, Grazing, Hay, Hydraulic Mining, Gold


SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## THE YUKON TERRITORY.

and Mining Fees for each Fiscal Year from July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1906.

| 1899-1900. | 1900-01. | 1901-02. | 1902-03. | 1903-04. | 1904-05. | 1905-06. | Tctals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \& cts. | \& cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | 8 cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| 35,468 46 | 74,893 80 | 42,452 29 | 61,19739 | 38,807 90 | 25,503 97 | 20,637 69 | 396,970 85 |
| 7,596 75 | 4,057 42 | 1,978 50 | 27767 | 4675 | 28300 | 19450 | 26307 |
|  |  |  |  | 550 | 6993 | 55030 | 62573 |
| 6,868 15 | 11,412 32 | 19,582 40 | 12,467 39 | 10,383 11 | 6,957 05 | 9,391 89 | 86,087 31 |
| 1,000 00 | 2,650 00 | 4,355 00 | 3,646 46 | 64016 | 38578 | 88170 | 149,564 60 |
| 733,041 04 | 596,368 03 | 331,532 04 | 302,893 48 | 272,217 96 | 206,760 87 | 163,963 25 | 3,470,013 01 |
|  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{27}{ }{ }^{27} 00$ | 45200 | 38150 | 86050 |
|  |  |  |  | 13975 | 6565 |  | 20540 |
| 154,386 70 | 348,658 30 | 259,598 10 | 200,208 49 | 145,391 14 | 92,854 00 | 86,842 75 | 1,738,739 07 |
| 126,709 80 | 125,861 00 | 118,312 02 | 82,624 52 | 62,190 10 | 46,022 53 | 28,118 02 | 933,436 01 |
| 1,065,170 90 | 1,163,952 07 | 775,9012 30 | 663,31540 | 530,270 17 | 379,364 70 | 310,971 60 | 6,793,383 94 |
|  |  | 3,342 00 |  |  |  |  | 3,342 00 |
| 1,065,170 90 | 1,163,952 07 | 774,560 30 | 663,315 40 | 530,270 17 | 379,364 70 | 310,971 60 | 6,790,041 94 |

REVENUE FROM THE YUKON TERRITORY.
B.-Statement of Receipts from Timber, Hay, Coal, Hydraulic Mining, Royalty on Gold and Mining Fees for the Fiscal

| Month. | Timber Jues. | (irazing | Hay. | Coal. | Hydraulic. | 1)redging Leases. | Free Miners' Certificates. | Gold. | Free Certificates for Export of Crold. | Mining Fees. | Totals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1905. | \$ ets. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ ets. | \% cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| July .. | 3,416 33 | 497 | 7350 | 16300 | 2,220 22 |  | 4,545 00 | 28,947 40 | 8200 | 8,108 50 | 47,560 92 |
| August. | 2,194 22 |  | 6400 |  | 30000 |  | 4,35250 | 27,197 46 | 6400 | 10,629 50 | 44,80168 |
| September | 1,236 48 |  |  |  | 50700 |  | 4,525, 50 | 37,319 61 | 12650 | 10,933 00 | 54,648 09 |
| Octoher .. | 3,450 74 |  |  | 23120 | 1,008 00 | 50000 | 2,881 50 | 17,496 80 | 3800 | 9,77. 50 | 35,384 74 |
| November | 71949 |  |  | 2860 | 1,546 05 |  | 1,377 00 | 8480 | 250 | 5,85̃¢ 00 | 9,614 44 |
| December | 1,003 71 |  |  |  | 76932 |  | 1,439 00 | 1,219 17 | 400 | 5,101 00 | 9,536 20 |
| January | 37858 |  |  |  | 50000 |  | 89400 | 1,309 87 | 450 | 3,591 50 | 6,768 45 |
| February | 64883 |  |  |  | 48110 | 23000 | 83118 | 4,370 03 | 250 | 5,470 50 | 12,034 14 |
| March. | 2,286 21 |  |  |  | 1,456 50 | 170 | 1,003 75 | 1913 | 650 | 4,925 00 | 9,698 79 |
| April | 2,576 68 | 503 |  |  | 45370 | 15000 | 96300 | 29429 | 450 | 4,931 00 | 9,378 20 |
| May.. | 1,615 50 |  | 4000 | 12750 |  |  | 1,425 00 | 24,022 77 | 650 | 5,907 00 | 33,144 27 |
| June.. | 1,110 92 |  | 1700 |  | 15000 |  | 3,880 59 | 21,591 92 | 4000 | 11,613 25 | 38,403 68 |
|  | 20,637 69 | 1000 | 19450 | 55030 | 9,391 89 | 88170 | 28,118 02 | 163,963 25 | 38150 | 86,844 75 | 310,973 60 |
| - March, 1906 ............. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 200 | 200 |
| Total cash deposit | 20,637 69 | 1000 | 19450 | 55030 | 9,391 89 | 88170 | 28,118 02 | 163,963 25 | 38150 | 86,842 75 | 310,971. 60 |

## YUKON REVENUE.

D.--Statement showing the total Gold Production, the cotal Exemption, the total subject to Royalty, and the total Royalty collected for each Fiscal Year from May 1, 1898, to June 30, 1906.

| Fiscal Year. | Gold <br> Production. | Exemption. | Subject to Royalty. | Royalty Collected. | Infringements. | Total Revenue. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \& cts. | \$ cts. | 8 cts. | \$ cts. | 8 cts. | \$ cts. |
| 1897-1898. | 3,072,773 20 | 339,845 00 | 2,732,928 20 | 273,292 82 |  | 273,292 82 |
| 1898-1899 | 7,582,283 02 | 1,699,657 02 | 5,882,626 00 | 588,262 37 | 1,681 15 | 589,943 52 |
| 1899-1900. | 9,809,464 64 | 2,501,744 64 | 7,307,720 00 | 730,771 99 | 2,269 05 | 733,041 04 |
| 1900-1901 | 9,162,082 79 | 1,927,666 62 | 7,234,416 17 | 592,660 98 | 3,707 05 | 596,368 03 |
| 1901-1902. | 9,566,340 52 | 1,199,114 64 | 8,367,225 88 | 331,436 79 | 9525 | 331,532 04 |
| 1902-1903 | 12,113,015 34 |  | 12,113,015 34 | 302,893 48 |  | 302,893 48 |
| 1903-1904. | 10,790,663 12 |  | 10,790,663 12 | 272,217 96 |  | 272,217 96 |
| 1904-1905 | 8,222,053 91 |  | 8,222,053 91 | 206,760 87 |  | 206,760 87 |
| 1905-1906 | 6,540,007 09 |  | 6,540,007 09 | 163,963 25 |  | 163,963 25 |
| Summary for | 76,858,683 63 | 7,668,027 92 | 69,190,655 71 | 3,462,260 51 | 7,752 50 | 3,462,260 51 |
| Dawson.. | 6,454,346 10 |  |  |  |  | 161,359 56 |
| Whitehorse Fortymile. | $85,315 \quad 99$ |  |  |  |  | $2,59506$ |
|  | $6,540,00709$ | . |  |  |  | 163,963 25 |

## YUKON REVENUE.

E.-Statement showing the Revenue collected for Free Miner's Certificates issued during the Fiscal Years 1898 to June 30, 1906.


Agevcies where Free Miner's Certificates were issued during the Fiscal Year 1905-6.


No. 19.

## REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF CROWN TIMBER AGENCIES.

Department of the Interior, Dominion Lands and Crown Timber Office, Winniped, September 12, 1906.

W. W. Cory, Esq.,<br>Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

Sir,-I beg to submit my annual report in connection with my work as inspector of Crown timber agencies for the departmental year ended June 30, 1906.

Along the line of my duties I gave direction to the agents and forest rangers in the conduct of their work.

I visited during the year a number of the Crown timber offices, and made a thorough inspection of the books and accounts and the method of dealing with the business, a report upon which was forwarded to you in each instance at the time.

I spent the month of November and part of October and December making inspection of the operations of millmen in the New Westminster district. Assisted by the agent, Mr. Leamy, the books and accounts of a large number of operators were examined. My findings were given to you in an exhaustive report forwarded from Winnipeg.

From my inspection reports and those which I have had occasion to make during the year, dealing with administration, it was shown there was much need in some quarters for improvement. The action that should be taken in this regard, according to my views, has been given to you, and while deemed unnecessary to reiterate them, I would like to point out that as conditions at present exist at many of the offices the agents have not the necessary time at their disposal for exercising proper supervision over the work in the office or of the forest rangers in the field.

I am kept in close touch with the work of these offices by my inspections, and through the checking of the agents' weekly returns prepared for the department, which pass through my hands in transit.

The saw-mill returns also pass through my hands, and receive careful checking. Where errors are discovered, the agent and the department are advised, and it is seen that the necessary corrections are made.

The disbursement accounts of the forest rangers also pass through my hands for the purpose of being checked, payment thereof being made on my approval. The correspondence arising over the checking of these returns and accounts and the answering of letters of general inquiry from the agents is large, and calls in a large measure for my personal attention.

The demands for timber upon the lands of the Crown, and the value thereof are steadily increasing, as is evidenced by the large number of timber berths awarded during the year, and the bonuses paid. Permits to cut timber upon Dominion lands for individual use for buildings, fencing and fuel were granted to upwards of ten thousand settlers, and those for hay to upwards of two thousand.

## LUMBERING INDUSTRY.

In my annual report as agent upon the work of the Crown timber office at Winnipeg, on another page, I give a statement which purports to show the amount of timber sold within the Winnipeg district during the year, and also for comparison the sales
for the previous year. As indicated by these figures, the demand for lumber has increased enormously during this year, which increase it is expected will continue to grow with succeeding years at greater ratio.

The following statistics giving the number of saw-mills, stationary and portable, and the amount of lumber manufactured at same during the year in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, were prepared by the agents at Calgary, Edmonton and Prince Albert:-

Calgary district-

|  | Lumber Manufactured. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Number stationary mills. . . . . . . . . . . .. 15 | 18,670,956 |
| " portable mills.. . . . . . . . . . . 10 | 2,163,154 |
| Edmonton district- |  |
| Number stationary mills. . . . . . . . . . . . . 7 | 12,981,834 |
| " portable mills.. .. .. . . . . . .. 45 | 11,000,000 |
| Prince Albert- |  |
| Number stationary mills. . | 19,282,345 |
| portable mills.. .. . . . . . . . . . 10 | 1,225,000 |
| Total. . . . . .. . . . . . . . . . 93 | 65,323,289 |
| Winnipeg district, including Manitoba and Eastern Sa | atchewan- |
| Number stationary mills. . . . . . . . . . . .. 39 | 50,755,905 |
| " portable mills. . . . . . . . . . . . 48 | 18,000,000 |
| Total. . . . . . . .. .. .. .. 180 | 134,079,194 |

This lumber was practically all disposed of as manufactured, the demand in all parts of the country being very active. In addition to quantities given above there was imported and sold, approximately: $179,000,000 \mathrm{ft}$. B.M. from province of Ontario; $360,000,000 \mathrm{ft}$. B.M. from province of British Columbia; $24,000,000 \mathrm{ft}$. B.M. from United States, bringing the total sales of lumber during the year in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to almost $700,000,000$ feet.

Your obedient servant,
E. F. STEPHENSON,

Inspector of Crown Timber Agencies.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25
CROWN TIMBER AGENCIES.

| Agencies. | Bunus. | Ground | $\begin{gathered} \text { Royalty } \\ \text { on } \\ \text { Sales. } \end{gathered}$ | Timber permits | Timber | $\underset{\text { permits. }}{\text { Hay }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Grazing } \\ & \text { Rents. } \end{aligned}$ | Mining Rents. |  |  | - |  | Revenues. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | v |  |
| Alameda |  |  |  | 201 | 2 | 119 | 2 | 17 |  |  |  |  | 70888 |
| Battleford |  |  |  | 149 |  | 62 |  |  |  |  |  | 90 | 59556 |
| Brandon |  |  |  | 233 |  | 17 |  |  |  |  |  | 263 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 30 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 7,75699 \\ 17,73833 \end{array}$ |
| Dauphin |  | 12 | 40 | 1,386 | 37 32 | 151 | ${ }_{5}^{64}$ | 4 | 30 |  |  | 1 | 11,721 58 |
| Edmonton |  | 30 | 37 | 1,393 | 10 | 84 |  | 56 | 8 |  |  | 159 | 12,067 75 |
| Lethbridge ..... |  |  |  | 599 | 33 | 101 | 112 | 83 | 23 |  |  |  | 5,639 33 |
| Minnedosa.:... |  |  |  | 224 | 4 | 155 |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 2,165 33 |
| New Westminster |  | 241 | 51 | ${ }_{1}^{44}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 35,699 05 |
| Prince Albert .. |  | 36 | 16 | 1,352 481 | 57 3 | 69 <br> 3 <br> 3 | 1 |  |  |  |  | 82 | $\begin{array}{r}20,34458 \\ 861 \\ \hline 9\end{array}$ |
| Red Deer....... |  |  |  | 1,4816 | 3 4 4 | -38 | 1 |  | 1 |  |  | 83 |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Regina. }}$ Yoriton |  |  |  | 1,316 569 | 4 <br> 1 | $\begin{array}{r}290 \\ 30 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 21 3 | 1 | 1 |  | 2 | 84 | 2,47319 933 9 |
| Winnipeg |  | 115 | 88 | 960 | 64 | 223 | , | 109 |  |  |  | 488 | 62,255 31 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$181,743 89 |

B.-Summary of Work Performed by Forest Rangers for the Year ended June 30, 1906

| Name. | Headquarters |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Miles Travelled. |  |  |  | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{By} \\ \text { Wagon. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{By} \\ \mathrm{Rail} . \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |  |
| Coxe, Joseph.... | Donglas . |  |  |  |  |  | 245 | 120 | 5,565 |  | 36000 |  | Paid by Forestry Branch. |
| Cameron, J. A. C | Edanonton |  |  | 8 |  |  | 256 | 88 | 7,424 | 4 | 75580 |  | 21 days vacation. |
| Lusted, John. ${ }^{\text {Margach, W. }}$ I | Selkirk | 6 |  | 8 | 163 13 |  | ${ }_{243}^{301}$ | 63 117 | 3,665 3,928 | 4,623 9,301 | -708 78 | + 18.90 | ${ }^{5} 1$ day of daty duty. |
| McDonald, D. J. | Kamloops | 1 |  | 4 | 97 | 19 | 98 | 206 | 1,667 | 5,188 | 69330 |  | Diary and account received to May 4, 1906. |
| Rutherford, John | Carlyle . | 516 | 4 | 1 |  |  | 276 | 89 | 4,702 |  | 52302 |  |  |
| Robertson, A. L. | Prince Albert | 58 |  | ${ }_{24}^{35}$ | ${ }_{29}^{4}$ |  | ${ }_{2}^{245}$ | 111 | ${ }_{3}^{3,645}$ | -652 | 452 63 68 | 985 | 2 days off duty. |
| Waufkinshaw, C.A | Doissevain. | 194 | 6 |  |  |  | ${ }_{341}$ | 12 | 3,709 |  | 66764 |  |  |
| White, J. B..... | Winnipeg | 16 |  | 38 | 70 | 25 | 314 | 51 | 4,535 | 6,802 | 1,185 16 | 4770 |  |
| Young, Thos ... | Dauphin. | 12 |  | 15 | 96 | 14 | 224 | 15 | 3,019 | 5,430 | 62006 | 1135 | Acc't. received to March 7, '06, died June 4, '06. |
|  |  | 988 | 10 | 137 | 557 | 58 | 2,773 | 1,007 | 44,936 | 35,011 | 7,655 70 | 46464 |  |

## No. 20.

## REPORT OF THE CROWN TIMBER AGENT AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

## Department of the Interior, <br> Dominion Lands and Crown Timber Office,

New Westminster, B.C., October 8, 1906.
The Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,-I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the twelve months ending June 30, 1906.

The receipts of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, amounted to $\$ 33,627.27$, which together with $\$ 48,855.70$ collected at head office on account of this agency, make a total of $\$ 82,482.97$.

I also inclose schedule of mills situated in the Dominion Railway Belt in the province of British Columbia, which gives the usual statistics respecting the timber trade.

I am pleased to be able to say that the lumber business in this province has increased very materially since my last annual report.

While the volume of business in Dominion timber is not much greater than that of last year, considerable more business has been done in timber cut on provincial lands than usual.

This is largely owing to the fact that the lumbermen find it more advantageous to hold, instead of working their Dominion leases, as they consider that greater security is afforded them under the Dominion regulations, instancing the question of fireguarding; for this and other reasons they prefer holding their Dominion leases in abeyance.

I may say that we have been very successful in coping with forest fires during the past season, there not having been $\$ 5,000$ worth of merchantable timber destroyed by fire within the Dominion Railway Belt.

The season was an extremely hot and dry one, little, if any, rain having fallen during the months of July and August.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

> I have the honour to be, sir, $$
\text { Your obedient servant, }
$$

JAMES LEAMY,
Crown Timber Agent.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907
Statement of Receipts of New Westminster Crown Timber Agency for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

| Year. | Month. | Ground Rent. | Royalty. | Permit <br> Dues. | Seizure Dues. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1905. | July <br> August <br> September. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|  |  | 20728 | 63254 | 2525 |  | 86507 |
|  |  | 18825 | 1,575 43 | 2550 | 2350 | -1,812 68 |
|  |  | 18386 | 2,843 71 |  |  | 3,027 57 |
|  | October |  | 2,287 97 | 65385 | 24020 | 3,182 02 |
|  | November. | 38018 | 52524 | 27177 |  | 1,177 19 |
| 1906... | December. | 413 | 3,166 82 | 6800 |  | 3,238 95 |
|  | January | 5900 | 27565 | 5325 |  | 38790 |
|  | February | 400 | 19822 | 28652 |  | 48874 |
|  | March | 23187 | 3353 | 23539 |  | 50079 |
|  | April | 2,571 44 | 31987 | 3644 |  | 2,927 75 |
|  | May. | 5,631 48 | 4,519 29 | 3,144 61 | 7925 | 13,374 63 |
|  | June. | 51892 | 2,104 56 | 2050 |  | 2,643 98 |
|  | Amount collected at head office. . <br> Total. $\qquad$ | 9,980 41 | 18,482 83 | 4,821 08 | 34295 | $\begin{array}{ll} 33,627 & 27 \\ 48,855 & 70 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 82,482 97 |

## SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 25



6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907
List of Mills operating in Dominion Railway Belt of British Columbia, \&c.-Concluded.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \dot{0} 0_{0}^{0} \\ . \ddot{6} \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | $\square$ |
|  |  |
| 'рәлптэъпияи <br>  |  |
| Name of Owner. |  |

No. 21.
REPORT OF THE CROWN TIMBER AGENT AT EDMONTON.
Department of the Interior,
Dominion Lands Office,
Edmonton, July 7, 1906.
The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.
Sir,--I have the honour to inclose herewith schedules ' $A$ ' and ' $B$ ' relative to the work of the timber and mines branch of this agency for the year ending June 30, 1906.

The total amount cut in B.M. by berth owners was $9,819,262$ feet B.M., and for the settlers by portable mills the estimated cut in round figures was $10,000,000$ feet B.M.

The returns of John Walter, the largest operator of berths, for the three months ending June 30 have not yet been received.

The average price per thousand feet B.M. was $\$ 15$.
I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

> A. G. HARRISON,
> Crown Timber Agent.

## SCHEDULE A.

Statement of Receipts from Timber, Grazing and Hay Lands at the Crown Timber Office, Edmonton, Sask., for the 12 months ending June 30, 1906.

| Month, | Dominion Lands. | School Lands. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1905. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| July | 68072 | 16155 |  |
| August. | 7476 | 500 |  |
| September | 5810 | 075 |  |
| October... | 1,028 04 | 1040 |  |
| November.... | 299 02 | 1200 |  |
| 1906. |  |  |  |
| January . | 3,147 98 | 11775 |  |
| February | 48130 446 40 | 2315 55 50 |  |
| April. . | 44640 20913 | 55 50 |  |
| May . | 2,505 57 | 14090 |  |
| June.. | 1,015 33 | 9530 |  |
| Collected at Head Office.. | 11,185 8,20298 | 88210 | $\begin{array}{r} 12,06775 \\ 8,20292 \end{array}$ |
|  | 18,388 57 | 88210 | 20,270 67 |

Certified correct,
A. G. HARRISON,

Crown Timber Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25
Return of Saw-mills Operating in Edmonton Crown Timber Agency under Government License, during the Year ending June 30 , 1906.


6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907
Return of Saw-mills Operating in Edmonton Crown Timber Agency under Tovernment License, during the Year

| Name of Owner. | Where Situated. |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & \text { 号 } \\ & \text { sut } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | B. M. | B. M. |  |  |  |
| Edmonton Lumber Co.. | Edmonton | Steam |  |  | 972 | Nil. | Nil. |  | 31, '06.. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1,007 | " | " |  | 31, '06.. |  |
| ", | " ${ }^{\text {" }}$ | " |  |  | 1,009 | " | " | " | 31, 06. |  |
| " | ." | " |  |  | 1,202 1,204 | " | " | ". | 31, 06. |  |
| " | " | " |  |  | 1,104 | " | " | " | 31, $06 .$. |  |
| " | " | " |  |  | 1,082 | " | " | " | 31, '06.. |  |
| " | " | " |  |  | 1,088 | " | " | " | 31, ${ }^{31}$,06.. |  |
| " | " ${ }^{\prime \prime}$. | ", |  |  | 1,156 | " | " |  | 31, 066. |  |
| " | " | " |  | .... | 1,231 | " | " |  | 31, '06.. |  |
| " | " | " |  |  | 1,101 | " | " | " | 31, $06 .$. |  |
| W. S. Dwinnell. |  |  |  | 1905 | 1,020 | ". | ". | Dec. | ${ }^{31},{ }^{31}, 064$. |  |
| F. Fetherstonhaugh | Fort Saskatchewan | " |  | 1901 | 956 | 974,784 | 974,784 | Mar. | 31, 06.. | Spruce. |
| Blain \& McKelvey.. | Ponoka... | " |  |  | 1,019 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ". ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | " ${ }^{1}$... | " | 100 .100 | 1903 1905 | 1,02 1,190 |  |  |  | 31, 31.0 |  |
| Imperial Pulp Co | " |  |  |  | 1,190 1,031 | 174,648 Nil. cher | 174,648 $N$ Nil. | Mar. | 31, $04 . .0$ | Spruce. |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1,052 | " |  | " | 30, 04. |  |
| " |  |  |  |  | 1,058 | " | " |  | 30, 04.. |  |
| " |  |  |  |  | 1,097 | " | " | " | 30, 04.. |  |
| McDonald \& Frith |  |  |  |  | 11,040 | " | " | Dec. | ${ }^{30}, 0 \pm .0$ |  |
| T. A. Burrows . |  |  |  |  | 1,046 | " | " | June | 30, ${ }^{\text {a }}$, $0 .$. |  |
| " |  |  |  |  | 1,099 | " | " | " | 30, 06 |  |
| " |  |  |  |  | 1,094 | " | " |  | 30, $066 .$. |  |
| " |  |  |  |  | 1,068 | " | " | " | 30, '06.. |  |
| " |  |  |  |  | 1,191 | " | " |  | 30, ${ }^{30}$, $06 .$. |  |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25


## No. 22.

## REPORT OF THE CROWN TIMBER AGENT AT CALGARY.

## Department of the Interior, Dominion Lands and Crown Timber Office, Calgary, July 31, 1906.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Ottawa, Ont.
Sir,-I have the honour to inclose herewith the following statements for the twelve months ending June 30, 1906.

Schedule 'A,' statement of receipts on account of Crown timber, covering the period referred to, amounting to $\$ 20,272.17$.

Schedule 'B,' showing the saw-mills within the Crown timber agency in operation under government license to June 30, 1906.

Schedule ' C,' general office work.
You will observe that the quantity manufactured from licensed berths during the year amounts to $19,397,856 \mathrm{ft}$. B.M., quantity sold, $17,960,248 \mathrm{ft}$. B.M., manufactured by portable mills under permits, approximately, $2,052,198 \mathrm{ft}$. B.M., and from lands other than Crown lands, $440,000 \mathrm{ft}$. B.M., making a total of $21,890,054 \mathrm{ft}$. manufactured and $17,960,248 \mathrm{ft}$. sold.

Hereto annexed please find Chief Forest Ranger Margach's report. Lumber is considerably higher than it was last year, and manufacturers find difficulty in supplying the demand.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

> J. R. SUTHERLAND, Crown Timber Agent.

No. 22 A.

## REPORT OF CHIEF FOREST RANGER MARGACH.

(Appended to report of Calgary Crown Timber Agent.)
Calgary, Alta., July 30, 1906.
The Agent of Dominion Lands,
Calgary, Alta.
Sir,-In reference to lumber cut at portable mills during the year ending June 30,1906 , I beg to say that the total amount cut by such mills was $2,492,198 \mathrm{ft}$. B.M., $2,052,198 \mathrm{ft}$. B.M. was cut under authority of permits issued for use on the lands of the permittee, and 440,000 was taken from lands other than Crown lands, making the total of $2,492,148 \mathrm{ft}$. B.M. The present prices of lumber will average from $\$ 3$ to $\$ 4$ per M. more at the local yards than a year ago, it is also very difficult for yardmen to get their orders filled by the British Columbia millmen, owing to the demand of taking the material from the saw, hence the mill stocks are very light.

There have been very bad fires on and in the vicinity of timber berths No. 252 and 253 during the months of April and May of this year, and I do not think that there is any doubt but what those fires are caused from people who are clearing land, and squatters as well as those who have homestead entries, and I think that it is impossible to work with fire in clearing lands where it is grass and spruce. One man can start such fires, while a ranger with an army of men cannot stop it in timber that has such a growth of grass in and about the timber, as in this country the spruce cones will ignite the grass half a mile away, making fire-breaking an impossibility.

In my opinion settlers should not be allowed to go on to lands that have a timber value, or in the vicinity of timber that has a merchantable value. In the above-mentioned fire I believe at least $100,000,000 \mathrm{ft}$. were destroyed.

There have been no new coal mines opened in this district, although large investments have been made for the purpose of procuring a supply of building material at the stone quarries, brick yards and in the two plants for the manufacturing of Portland cement at Kananaskis, and Calgary, both of which plants are modern.

Your obedient servant,
J. W. MARGACH,

Chief Forest Ranger.

## SCHEDULE A.

Statement of Receipts from Timber, Grazing and Hay Lands at the Crown Timber Office, Calgary, Alta., for the 12 months ending 30th June, 1906.


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| Statement showing | Saw-mills w | within | Calg |  | SCH | EDULE 13. <br> Agency in | operation under Government I |  | to June 3 | SCHEDULE 1. | 1906. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name of Owner or Assignee. | Where Situated. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 这 } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Description of Timber. | Logs Cut at | Logs Manufactured and Sold. |  | 1.)ate of Last Return. | \% | Berth No. |
| (i. H. Bawtenheimer | I'tle Red Deer River. | Steam | .. | $1900$ | Fir and Spruce | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tp. } 32 \text { R's. } 5 \text { and } \\ 6 \mathrm{~W} .5 \mathrm{M} . \end{gathered}$ |  Feet. <br> On hand Mar. 31, 1905.. 344,804 <br> Manufactured....... $1,067,666$ <br>  $1,412,470$ <br> Sold ................... 929,154  <br> On hand Mar. 31, 1906.. 483,316 | Nil. | Mar. 31, 1906.. | 3 | 252 |
| Eau Claire and Bow River Lumber Co. | Calgary .. . | Steam | ..... | $1887$ | Fir, Spruce Cypress and Pine. | Spray River.. |  | " | $\text { June } 30,1906 . .$ | 5 | E. \& F. |
| James \& Otterbine .. .... | Didsbury..... | Steam | . | 1902 |  |  | On hand Mar. 31, 1905... 26,590 <br> Manufactured......... <br> Nil. <br> Sold..................... <br> 26,590 <br> On hand Mar. 31, 19066.. <br> Nil.  | " | Mar. 31 1906.. | 4 | 1,143 |
| Hon. P. McLaren.......... | Blairmore .... | Steam | 40 | 1882 | Spruce and Fir |  |  | " | June $3^{\text {n , 100f.. }}$ | . 5 | 36 "A" |

SCHEDULE B.-Statement showing Saw-mills within Calgary Crown Timber Agency, \&c., to June 30, 1906.-Concluded.
Name of Owner
Or
Assignee.

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## SCHEDULE C.

General office return of the Calgary Crown Timber Office for the year ending June 30, 1906.

| Description of work. | Number. | Increase. | Decrease. | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Letters written | 39,749 | 19,105 |  | Incl. Dominion lands. |
| Letters received | 40,087 | 6,907 |  | " "1 |
| Permits issued subject to dues. | 33 |  | 3 |  |
| Free permits issued. | 889 | 17 |  |  |
| Mill returns received and verified | 61 |  | 27 |  |

J. R. SUTHERLAND,<br>Croun Timber Agent.

No. 23.

## REPORT OF THE CROWN TIMBER AGENT AT PRINCE ALBERT.

Dominion Lands Office,<br>Prince Albert, July 6, 1906.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,-I have the lonour to inclose herewith my report for the year ending June se, 1906.

Schedule 'A,' statement of receipts on account of Crown timber, grazing, mining and hay.

Schedule 'B,' statement showing saw-mills operating under government license. Schedule ' C ,' statement showing general work during the year.

The increase in the revenue received at this office over the previous year is $\$ 1,526.50$.
Owing to the fact that the Saskatchewan Lumber Company's mill at Crooked river and the large mill of the Telford Lumber Company at this point were both destroyed by fire last summer, the output of lumber was not as large as it otherwise would have been. The former company lave now a first-class mill in operation at Crooked river, and the Prince Albert Lumber Company have taken over the business of the Telford Lumber Company at this point and their new mill is the largest and most complete mill between Rat Portage and British Columbia, with a daily output, with one double cutting band saw and one gate, of 100,000 feet, which will be increased to 160,000 feet in the course of a few days, as they are adding another band saw.

The five large saw-mills operating under government license in this district have all increased their capacity and the cut this coming season will be more than double that of last. There are also thirteen portable mills scattered throughout the district and an approximate estimate of the cut is $2,000,000$ feet.

The average selling price of lumber for the year is $\$ 17.80$ per thousand feet.
The demand for lumber from the prairie districts to the west of us is largely in excess of the supply and as there are over 850 square miles of good spruce timber under

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license tributary to this point and a very considerable extent along the Prince Albert branch of the Canadian Northern Railway, the future of the lumber industry looks bright.

Your obedient servant,

R. S. COOK,<br>Crown Timber Agent.

## SCHEDULE A.

Statement of Receipts from Timber, Grazing and Hay Lands at the Crown Timber Office, Prince Albert, Sask., for the 12 months ending June 30, 1906.

Statement showing Saw Mills in the Prince Albert district operating under Government License，during the Year ending June 30 ， 1906

| Name of Owner． | pu！ч рие ләмоd－әs．ıH |  |  |  | Where cut． |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ت゙ } \\ & \text { on } \\ & \text { む } \\ & 0 \\ & \text { H } \\ & \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | Date of last return． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 36，000 | 1888 | Spruce and |  | Feet． | Feet． | M． | M． | I． |  |  |
| W．Cowan \＆Co <br> The Sturgeon Lake Lum－ ber Co．，Ltd <br> Prince Albert Lum．Co．Ltd | 225，Steam． |  |  |  | Limits north of Sturgeon Lake． | 4，027，103 | 4，493，378 |  | 57 | 386.35 | 433.90 | June 30， 1906. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 250, \\ & 225, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30,000 \\ & 35,000 \end{aligned}$ | 1890 | 促 | Limits up Little Red River． | $2,945,490$ | 3，954，045 |  | 0.25 | 297.35 | 573.65 | ＂＂ |
|  |  |  |  | ， | Limits north of Sturgeon |  | 5，．54，045 |  |  |  | 073.60 |  |
|  |  | ＋100，000 | 1906 | ＂ | Lake． <br> Limits on Sturgeon Lake， Shell and Little Red river． | $\begin{aligned} & 4,634,373 \\ & 4.160 .464 \end{aligned}$ | 5，002，528 |  |  | 757.90 | 273.50 | ， |
| A．Marcelin ．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1，822，866 |  |  | 748.30 | 98.10 | ＂＂ |
| Saskatchewan Lum．Co．Ltd |  | 30 |  |  | Limits on the Crooked River along the C．N．Ry． |  | 113，000 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 250， |  |  | ＂ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 13,000 \\ 595,563 \\ 2,806,352 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,000 \\ 595,563 \\ 1,734,556 \end{array}$ |  |  | 150.00 | 53.35 | ＂＂ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 19，282， 345 | 17，715，936 |  | 57.25 | 2，339．90 | 1，432．50 |  |

＊Mill burned down．$\quad+$ The capacity of the Prince Albert Lumber Co．，Ltd．，will be increased within a month to 160,000 feet per 10 hours．

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## SCHEDULE C.

General Return of the Crown Timber Otfice, Prince Albert, Sask., for the year ending June 30, 1906.


R. S. COOK,<br>Crown Timber Office.

Crown Tinber Office, Pince Albert, Sask., July, 1906.

No. 24.<br>CANADIAN IRRIGATION SURVEYS.<br>Report of John Stewart, D.L.S., C.E., Commissioner and Chief Engineer of

> Irrigation.
> Department of the Interior, Irrigation Office, Calgary, Alta., July 8, 1906.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Ottawa, Ont.
Sir,-During the year 1905-6 the contour surveys in connection with this branch were continued by a survey party in charge of Mr. J. F. Hamilton, C.E., in townships 21 and 22 , in ranges 24,25 and 26 west of the fourth meridian, contouring that township, and worked east to the east boundary of range 21 in same township, returning worked west in township 18, to east boundary of range 24 , and this work was afterwards carried on in township 17, ranges 28 to 21, inclusive, special attention being given to all topographical features in any way affecting the different watersheds of the country, and all streams, watercourses and ridges of any extent, all heights of land located and elevations of same obtained wherever possible. The surveys showed the country north of Bow river to be a clay loam, free from stones, and that the general slope of the townships was toward the southeast, draining into Bow river. After moving south of that river a traverse was made of the height of land through township 19, range 23 , west of the fourth meridian, commencing at the quarter-section south of section 6 , along the highest ridge of Buffalo hill into section 35; and it was found that the west and north portion of the township drained into the Little Arrowwood creek and Bow river, and the south and east portion drained into the Snake Creek valley. This township 19, range 23 west of the fourth meridian is very rough, and quite unsuited to grain growing, the soil is light clay loam and sandy loam, with gravel and stones in the ridges and hills; there are numerous fresh water sloughs in the northeastern part of the township, but the southern and western portions are dry. The soil in township 19, ranges 21 to 22 west of fourth meridian drains eastward into Rattlesnake lake,
whilst township 19, range 21 drains, generally, into the same lake, with a considerable quantity of alkali in the soil around the lake.

A sub-party, in charge of Mr. Ralph J. Burley, was organized in Calgary, and commenced work in township 21, range 26, west of the fourth meridian running levels, and continued same in township 21, range 26, west of the fourth meridian, but as there was no water in this township, camp was moved down to township 20 , range 25 , west of the fourth meridian, and both townships worked from there. Levels were also run over township 20 , ranges 26,27 and 28 ; township 19, ranges $28,27,26,25$ and 24 ; and township 18 , range 24 , township 21, ranges $28,27,26,25$, and township 22 , range 25 , all west of fourth meridian, and a record obtained of all leading topographical features.

Towards the middle of November, 1905, a very heavy snowstorm prevented further field work, and both parties were, therefore, called into headquarters.

Owing to the old Northwest Territories being absorbed in the new provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, the minister decided to remove the irrigation office from Regina to Calgary, and continue the work of the office under the temporary supervision of John Stocks, C.E., who had formerly had charge, under the arrangements made in 1896, between the Department of the Interior and the government of the Northwest Territories. This removal interrupted to some extent the work of the office, entailing a large amount of extra work on the staff in preparing the records for shipment to Calgary, and arranging for the satisfactory conduct of the business after arrival at that city.

In January, 1906, by direction of the minister a special party was organized under the charge of Mr. J. F. Hamilton, C.E., to make an examination of the Bow river, at Kananaskis Falls, to obtain data as to the flow of the river, the depth of fall, and such other information as would be necessary to demonstrate the value of these falls for power purposes. A very thorough contour survey was made of the country in that vicinity, and numerous gaugings made of the Bow river, the Kananaskis river, and Old Bow Fort creek, and a full report was made thereon and submitted to the department on March 12, last.

The work of the irrigation office was carried on under Mr. Stocks' supervision up to the end of April, 1906, when I assumed charge on appointment as Commissioner and Chief Engineer of Irrigation.

In the spring of this year (1906) I arranged to discontinue the contour surveys, and have one party devote its whole time to gauging rivers and large streams to determine the flow of water therein, and also to obtain information for the hydrographic branch of these surveys; and two other parties were organized to gauge the smaller creeks and also to inspect and report upon the various irrigation schemes which had been authorized but not completed, with a view to having the intending irrigators continue their schemes to completion, or to cancel same if it is found the schemes are not feasible.

During the past year the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company's canal for the diversion of water from St. Mary's river has been considerably enlarged and extended, and the company have now in operation 150 miles of main and lateral canals. This undertaking has been the means of large numbers of persons settling within the tract of land served by this system, and quite a number of small towns and villages have come into existence in the southwestern portion of the province of Alberta.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's canal to divert water from Bow river, near Calgary, has been partly constructed, and a considerable amount of work done in connection therewith, and about the middle of May, 1906, water was turned on into the canal for a distance of 46 miles. I made an inspection of the head works and first portion of the canal prior to the water being turned in, and found them to be of a very complete and substantial nature. The company has not, as yet, entered into any agreements for the sale of water, but it is expected that this will be done in the near future.

As regards the inside work of the irrigation office, I find its volume is much greater

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than I anticipated, and during the past year some 6,200 communications have been dealt with, as well as 90 applications for water rights (in duplicate); 350 agreements for supply and use of water, granting of right of way, \&c. (in quadruplicate), also some 250 records in conmection with gauge rods established on several rivers and creeks throughout the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Your obedient servant,<br>JOHN STEWART,<br>Commissioner of Irrigation.

No. 25.

## REPORT OF THE ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH.

Department of the Interior, Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Branch, Ottaiwa, August 15, 1906.

## W. W. Cory, Esq., <br> Deputy Minister, Department of the Interior.

Sir,-I have the honour to submit the following report on the work of this brancls of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

In this connection permit me to remark that in accordance with your instructions, I assumed charge of this branch on June 22, last, almost at the close of the fiscal year, in addition to the work with which I was previously entrusted, namely: copying and comparing, printing, indexing and arranging in book form, the orders in council passed from time to time relating to this department.

The annexed statements are somewhat similar to those which accompanied previous reports of the yearly transactions of this branch, and comprise statements ' A ,' ' B , ' ' C ' and ' D ,' respectively, and in connection with statement ' B ,' I may draw your attention to the fact that there is a substantial increase in the revenue for the year.
A.-Statement showing the amount reccived since the date of the last annual report, on account of the sale of land and the redemption of lots in the several localities where ordnance lands are situated, totalling $\$ 4,221.38$.
(1) Chambly.-In the autumn of 1905 preliminary arrangements were made to offer for sale at public competition all the lots remaining at the disposal of the department in this locality, but prior to the date fixed for the sale it was decided, upon representations made by the residents of this locality, to withdraw from sale that portion of the reserve known as 'the Common,' embracing twenty lots. The remaining thirteen lots were put up at auction and sold to the lighest bidder. The amount realized from this sale was $\$ 2,500$, of which $\$ 532.50$ was paid at the time of the sale, being the first instalment of the purchase money. Four of the lots sold have been since the date of sale, paid for in full and letters patent issued. The sale of lot No. 8 has since been cancelled, and the amount received on account refunded.
(2) Grand Falls.-The lots comprised within this reserve are gradually passing from government into private ownership. During the past year fifteen lots have been redeemed and letters patent issued; the amount for which these lots were sold being $\$ 696.20$, and the balance of the purchase money received during the year $\$ 158.65$.
(3) Nepean.-Nine lots forming part of the subdivision of the ordnance reserve in lot K , concession C , of this township which had been previously sold were fully redeemed and patents issued; the amount of consideration money being $\$ 743$, of which $\$ 594.40$ was paid during the past year.
(4) Rideau Navigation.-Two small islands situated in the line of the Rideau navigation between the townships of Pittsburg and Storrington, containing an area of about two and one-half acres, and which formed the subject of 'paragraph 7' of the report of this branch for 1904-5, were not sold for the sum of \$20, as therein stated; it having been decided before the above offer was finally accepted, that tenders should be publicly advertised for. An offer of $\$ 135$ having been received, the islands in question were disposed of in October last, for that sum.
(5) Ottawa.-A triangular piece of ordnance property situated between the west side of Nicholas strest and the canal reserve, and being composed of part of lot D, concession D, Rideau front, township of Nepean (now within the limits of the city of Ottawa), was offered for sale, public competition being invited. The land in question was sold to the highest tenderer for $\$ 1,400$ cash.

In accordance-with the provisions contained in the original leases granted by the Imperial authorities to tenants of ordnance lots in this locality, three lots and three half lots were redeemed and letters patent issued therefor, the total amount received for these lots being $\$ 996.33$.
(6) Quebec.-Two part lots fronting on First street, containing together an area of 4,950 square feet, and forming part of the subdivision of the tract of land known as the 'Cove Field' were paid for in full and letters patent were issued therefor. The amount received for these two pieces of property was $\$ 330$, of which $\$ 132$ was paid during the fiscal year.
B.-Statement showing the several localities where ordnance lands are situated, on account of which moneys have been received. The total net revenue derived from these lands since the date of the last report, amounts to $\$ 10,840.67$, an increase of $\$ 532.01$ over last year.
C.-Statement showing the amount received each $\cdot$ month of the fiscal year and classified as fees, rents or interest, and principal.
D.-Statement showing the amounts due and unpaid at the end of the fiscal year, in the several localities where ordnance lands are situated, classified as principal money and rent or interest. The total amount shown to be due and remaining unpaid is $\$ 61,014.35$.

During the year twenty draft letters patent were prepared and thirteen assignments registered. In other respects the work of the branch was about the same as that of the preceding year.

Respectfully sumbitted,
JOS. P. DUNNE, Clerk in Charge of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Branch.

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Stamement showing amount received on account of sales made and lots redeemed during the year ending June 30, 1906 (including sales made in previous years on which balance was paid during the last fiscal year).


JOS. P. DUNNE,<br>Clerk in Charge.

Department of the Interior,
Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Branch, Ottawa, August 15, 1906.

Statement showing the several localities on account of which moneys have been received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

| Locality. | Amount. | Locality. | Aliount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ cts. |  | \$ cts. |
| Burlington | 10000 | Brought forward.. | 6,929 02 |
| Chambly. | 92858 | Point Pelee...... . . .. | 100 |
| Charlotteville | 1867 | Presque Isle. | 050 |
| Edmunston | 9488 | Wuebec... | 1,975 97 |
| Eort Cumberland | 1780 | Queenston | 100 |
| Fort Cumberland. | 11500 | Rideau Navigation. | 13500 |
| Fort Erie | 2100 | Sarnia. | 4000 |
| Gloucester | 12000 | Shelbourne. | 100 |
| Grand Falls | 22944 | Sorel | 5936 |
| Grenville. | 240 | St. Croix | 100 |
| Kingston | 22225 | St. Joseph's Island | 5682 |
| Longueuil | 28500 | Toronto.... | 1,560 00 |
| Nepean | 1,153 68 | Wolford | 10580 |
| Oromocto. | 050 | Registration Fees. | 2670 |
| Ottawa...... | 3,596 82 |  |  |
| Oxford..... | 1600 | Less refund | $\begin{array}{r} 10,89317 \\ 5250 \end{array}$ |
| Carried forward. | 6,929 02 | Tutal . | 10,840 67 |

[^18]JOS. P. DUNNE,<br>Clerk in Charge.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907
Statement of receipts on account of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands for each month of the fiscal year ending June $30,1906$.

|  | Month. | Fees. | Rent or Interest. | Principal. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1905. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| July... |  | 250 | 31255 | 12360 | 43865 |
| August.. |  | 525 | 10865 | 13830 | 25220 |
| September. |  |  | 32923 | 1,130 40 | 1,459 63 |
| October.. |  | 250 | 1908 | 9250 | 11408 |
| November |  |  | 42227 | 1225 | 43452 |
| December.. |  | 1000 | 10760 | 51000 | 62760 |
|  | 1906. |  |  |  |  |
| January |  | 2500 | 46416 | 1,707 18 | 2,196 34 |
| February |  | 1692 | 2853 | 34750 | 64975 |
| March. |  | 200 | i,748 16 | 41755 | 2,167 71 |
| April.. |  | 2390 | 27644 | 97281 | 1,273 15 |
| MayJune |  | 200 | 13206 |  | 98948 |
|  |  | 98948 |  |  |
| Less refund |  |  | 9007 | 5,195 01 | 5,608 09 | $\begin{array}{r} 10,89317 \\ 5250 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 10,840 67 |

JOS. P. DUNN E,<br>Clerk in Charge.

## Department of the Interior, <br> Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Branch, Ottawa, August 15, 1906.

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Statement showing amounts due and unpaid on account of Instalments of Purchase Money and Rent or Interest to the end of the fiscal year June $30,1906$.

| Locality. | Amount of Instahments Due and Unjraid. | Hent or Interest Dueand Unpaid. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ ets. | \$ cts. | \$ ets. |
| Amherstburg. |  | $2 \omega_{0}$ | 200 |
| Burlington. |  | 12000 | 12000 |
| Beaver Harbour |  | $+00$ | 400 |
| Carillon.. |  | 460 | 460 |
| Chambly. | 15200 | 23809 | 39000 |
| Dalhousie | 2300 | 690 | 2990 |
| Edmunston | 9849 | 3506 | 13355 |
| Elmsley |  | 160 | 160 |
| Fort Cumberland. |  | 13600 | 13600 |
| Grand Fialls | 1,838 46 | 39515 | 2,233 61 |
| Grenville. |  | 020 | 020 |
| Kingston. | 5096 | 25096 | 30192 |
| Longueuil |  | 200 | 200 |
| Marlborough |  | 5800 | 5800 |
| Montreal. |  | 100 | 100 |
| Nepean. | 1,620 90 | 16124 | 1,752 14 |
| Niagara. |  | 1000 | 1000 |
| Oromocto |  | 025 | 0 2\% |
| Ottawa |  | 3,476 68 | 3,476 68 |
| Owen Sound. | . . ... . | 7300 | 7300 |
| Oxford. |  | 1960 | 1960 |
| Ponieroy Bridge... |  | 625 | 625 |
| Point Pelee.... . |  | 200 | 200 |
| Prescott |  | 100 | 100 |
| Presque Isle |  | 050 | . 050 |
| Quebec.... | .... .... | 3000 | 3000 |
| Shelbourne. |  | 100 | 10 O |
| Sorel |  | $11+88$ | 11488 |
| St. Croix. |  | 100 | 100 |
| Toronto...... | 52,000 00 |  | 52.00000 |
| Turkey Point |  | 1867 | 1867 |
| Wolford..... | ..... .. | 5900 | 5900 |
|  | 53,78381 | 5,230 54 | 61,014 35 |

JOS. P. DUNNE,<br>Clerk in Charge.

## Department of the Interior, <br> Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Branch, Ottawa, August 15, 1906.

## No. 26.

## REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTANT.

Department of the Interior, Accounts Branoh, Ottawa, September 17, 1906.

W. W. Cory, Esq.,

Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

Sir,-I have the honour to submit statements of revenue collected from various sources during the fiscal year 1905-6, as follows:-
A. Dominion lands, including Yukon Territory. . .. \$1,709,315 28
B. Ordnance lands. 10,893 17
C. School lands 608,960 79
D. Registration fees 180,310 73
E. Fines and forfeitures, N.W.T.

3,304 77
F. Casual revenue 8,496 09
G. Seed grain repayments

12,577 29
\$2,533,858 12
A statement of the revenue on account of Dominion lands (marked ' $H$ ') shows the receipts monthly, classified under sub-heads.

Statement (marked 'I') shows a comparison between the receipts on account of Dominion lands for 1905-6, as compared with the revenue of the previous fiscal year.

> Your obedient servant,
> CHAS. H. BEDDOE, Accountant.
A.-Dominion Lands Revenue (Cash and Scrip) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

| Agencies. | Cash. | Scrip. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yukon Territory. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Sales of Land. | 6,949 29 |  |  |
| Rentals of Land | 14,549 92 |  |  |
| Map sales, office fees, \&c | 11150 |  |  |
| Survey Fees. . | 100 u0 |  |  |
| Timber Dues.. | 20,637 19450 |  |  |
| May Permits. | 86,842 75 |  |  |
| Export Tax on Gold. | 163,963 25 |  |  |
| Free Certificates for Export of gold. | 38150 |  |  |
| Hydraulic Leases. | 9,391 89 |  |  |
| Dredging Leases | 88170 |  |  |
| Free Miners' Certificates Grazing Lands.......... | 28,11802 1000 |  | ... |
| Coal Lands .. . | 55030 |  |  |
| Suspense Account. | 2.29575 |  |  |
|  | 334,978 06 |  | 334,97806 |

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## A.-Dominion Lands Revenue (Cash and Scrip)-Concluded.

| dgencies. | Cash. | Scrip. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dominion Lands Agencies. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Alameda | 48,565 37 |  | 48,565 37 |
| Brttleford | 81,154 52 |  | 81,154 52 |
| Brandon | 14,885 30 | 62040 | 15,505 70 |
| Calgary | 105,47000 | 24000 | 105, 1000 |
| Dauphin | 8,77935 | 3000 | 8,809 35 |
| Edinonton | 76,81932 <br> 22,999 | 76665 1,42400 | 77,585 <br> 24,423 <br> 18 |
| Kamloops | $\begin{array}{r}22,999 \\ 184,105 \\ \hline 08\end{array}$ | 1,42400 | 182, 24508 |
| Lethbridge. | 5,456 19 |  | 5,45619 |
| New Westminster. | 4,994 60 |  | 4,994 60 |
| Prince Albert. | 25,069 57 | 74560 | 25,815 17 |
| Red Deer.. | 43,811 74 |  | 43,811 74 |
| Regina | 161,641 08 | 2,386 71 | 164,027 79 |
| Wimnipeg | 46,221 01 | 1,041 21 | 47,262 22 |
| Yorkton. | 56,353 55 | 16000 | 56,513 55 |
|  | 886,326 25 | 7,654 57 | 893,980 82 |
| Alameda | 8600 |  | 8600 |
| Battleford. | 13475 | . | 13475 |
| Brandon. | 1158 |  | 11585 |
| Calgary. | 16,940 18 |  | 16,940 18 |
| Dauphin. | 11,126 38 |  | 11,126 38 |
| Edmonton. | 18,759 74 |  | 18,759 74 |
| Lethbridgo. | 1,057 30 |  | 1,057 30 |
| Minnedosa | 1,083 08 |  | 1,083 08 |
| New Westminster | 82,482 97 |  | 82,482 97 |
| Prince Albert | 28,327 61 |  | 28,327 61 |
| Red Deer | 33766 |  | 33766 |
| Regina. | 50025 |  | 50025 |
| Winnipeg. | 110,154 02 |  | 110,154 02 |
| Yorkton | 94105 |  | 94105 |
|  | 272,046 84 | ......... | 272,046 84 |
| Rocky Mountains Park of Canada. | 18,883 83 |  | 18,883 83 |
| Irrigation Fees. | 52825 |  | 52825 |
| Survey Fees | 115, 95880 |  | 115,995 50 |
| Patent Fees and Interchange | -42625 |  | 526 25 |
| Map sales, otfice fees, \&c. . | 5,032 94 |  | 5,032 94 |
| Examination Fees, D.L.S. |  |  | 47400 |
| Refunds of Refunds.. | 96500 |  | 15444 96500 |
| Hay Lands. | 2,685 55 |  | 2,685 55 |
| Dredging Leases. | 94292 |  | 94292 |
| Grazing Lands. | 51,573 89 | 8000 | 51,653 89 |
| Coal Lands. | 1,735 88 |  | 1,735 88 |
| Rent of Water Power. | 11593 |  | 11593 |
| Extra Assay Charges. | 1,111 17 |  | 1,111 17 |
| Rental of Lands. | 19124 |  | 1.9124 |
| Suspense Account. | 6,652 14 |  | 6,02214 |
| Miscellaneous.. | 76033 |  | 76033 |
| Refunds | 208,229 56 | 8000 | 208,309 56 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,701,58071 \\ 33,64349 \end{array}$ | 7,734 57 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,709,31528 \\ 33,54349 \end{array}$ |
|  | 1,667,937 22 | 7,73457 | 1,675,671 79 |

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,
Accountant.

## Department of the Interior, Accounts Branch,

Ottawa, September 17, 1906.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907
B. -Statement of Ordnance Lands Revenue for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1906.

|  | Month. | Amount. | Month. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1905. | \$ cts. | 1906. | 8 cts. |
| July. |  | 43865 | January... | 2,196 34 |
| Augnst.. |  | 252 20 | February | - 64975 |
| October |  | 11+08 | April. | 1,273 15 |
| November. |  | 43452 | May | 240 Of |
| December. |  | 62760 | June.. | 98948 |
|  |  |  | Total. | 10,893 17 |

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,
Accountant.
Department of the Interior, Accounts Branch,

Ottawa, September 17, 1906.
C.-Statement of Receipts on Account of School Lands for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1906.

| Month. | Manitoba. | Saskatchewan. | Alberta. | Assiniboia. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1905. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | S cts. | S cts. | \& cts. |
| July, | 5.31647 | 11680 | 2,292 49 | 7,508 ${ }^{1}$ | 15,234 67 |
| August | 3,355 73 | 33 45 | 98144 | 1,186 50 | 5,557 12 |
| September | 2,690 81 | 4,963 83 | 37949 |  | 8,034 13 |
| October. . | 18,022 84 | 11,935 94 | 23002 |  | 30,188 80 |
| November | 68,393 83 | 52,039 12 | 12,429 05 |  | 132,862 00 |
| 1906. |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 14,645 17 | 15,003 04 | 106,784 92 |  | 136,433 13 |
| February.. | 8,178 27 | 19,564 40 | 24,7:6 12 |  | 52,518 79 |
| March. | 23,956 35 | 25,392 54 | 98305 |  | 50,331 94 |
| - April. | 9,377 41 | 7,573 79 | 11,415 90 |  | 28,36710 |
| May. | 10,268 36 | 3,280 48 | 2,851 04 |  | 16,399 88 |
| June | 17,586 42 | 33,748 45 | 9,426 32 |  | 60,761 19 |
|  | 212,901 13 | 203,882 18 | 183,482 07 | 8,695 41 | 608,960 79 |

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,
Accountant.

## Department of the Interior, <br> Accounts Branch, <br> Ottawa, September 17, 1906.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25
D.-Statement of Registration Fees for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1906.

C. H. BEDDOE,

Accountant.

## Department of the Interior, Accounts Branch, <br> Ottawa, September 17, 1906.

E.-Statement of Fines and Forfeitures, North-west Territories, Collected under Dominion Statutes (except 'The Indian Act' and 'The Fisheries Act') for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1906.


CHAS. H. BEDDOE, Accountant.
Department of the Interior, Accounts Branch,

Ottawa, September 17, 1906.

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25-\mathrm{i}-6
$$

F.-Statement of Casual Revenue for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1906.


Department of the Interior, Accounts Branch, Ottawa, September 17, 1906.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25
G.-Statement showing Seed Grain and Relief Mortgages for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1906.

| - | 术 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Refunds. | S cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | S cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|  | 58937 | 1,969 75 | 32798 | 66139 | 2,430 37 | 2,611 41 | 78146 | 1,818 40 | 1,387 16 | 12,577 29 |
|  |  | 9350 |  | 485 | 3835 | 5430 | 1340 | 5172 | 14898 | 40510 |
|  | 58937 | 1,876 25 | 32798 | (156 54 | 2,392 02 | 2,557 11 | 76806 | 1,766 68 | 1,238 18 | 12,17219 |

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,
Accountant.

[^19]6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907
H.-Statenent of Gross Receipts on account of Dominion Lands for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1906.


## DOMINION LANDS REVENUE.

I.-Statement of Gross Receipts (Cash and Scrip) on account of Dominion Lands Revenue for the fiscal year 1905-1906, compared with previous fiscal year.

| Particulars. | Kiscal Year 1905-190 ). | Fiscal Year 1904-1905. | Increase. | Decrease. | Net <br> Increase. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $S$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Dominion lands agencies | 893,98082 | 494,06655 | 399,914 27 |  |  |
| ('rown timber agencies . ... .... ... <br> Rocky Mountains Parl of Canada | 272,046 18,883 83 | 241,447 14,059 49 | $\begin{array}{r}30,599 \\ 4,824 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Rocky Mountains Park of Canada. . Hay, mining, coal, stone and grazing lands........................ | 18,88383 58,09917 | 14,059 55 |  |  |  |
| lands............................ | 58,09917 131,326 56 | $\begin{array}{rr} 52,151 & 54 \\ 130,949 & 05 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,947 \\ 377 \\ 37 \\ 51 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Yukon Territory . | $\begin{array}{r} 1,374,337 \\ 334,973 \\ 06 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 932,67418 \\ & 406,708 \quad 17 \end{aligned}$ | 441,663 04 | 71,730 11 |  |
|  | 1,709,315 28 | 1,339,382 35 | 441,663 04 | 71,730 11 | 369,932 93 |

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,
Accountant.

## Departient of the Interior, <br> Accounts Branch, Ottaifa, September 17, 1906.

## No. 27.

## REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR.

> Department of the Interior,
> Correspondence Registration Branch, Ottawa, August $31,1906$.
W. W. Cory, Esq.,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.
Sir,-I have the honour to place before you a statement showing in part the work done by this branch during the fiscal year 1905-6.

From the nature of the work it is impossible to give, in tabulated form, a report which would show adequately the duties involved in properly recording the many letters received.

Since January of this year it has been found necessary to add another indexer, and at the present rate of increase a fifth will be needed before the year is closed.

The quantity of mail matter received shows an increase of more than 41 per cent over the preceding year, and with such rapid growth it was impossible to get the correspondence through as expeditiously as it should have been.

The sum of $\$ 875,933.54$, in cash or its equivalent, was received, recorded and sent to the accountant; 110,085 pages of letter book were indexed and 2,735 pages of docul ments compared.

> Your obedient servant,
J. M. ROBERTS,

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907
Statement showing the number of Letters Received and Recorded in the Correspondence Registration Branch during the fiscal year 1905-1906.

J. M. ROBERTS,

Clerk in Charge.
Interior Dapartment,
Correspondence Registration Branch,
Ottawa, August 31, 1906.

No. 28.
REPORT OF THE GEOGRAPHER.
Department of the Interior,
Geographer,
Ottawa, June 30, 1906.

## W. W. Cory, Esq., <br> Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

Sir,-I have the honour to report as follows on the work of my office for the past year.

The staff at present is as follows:-
J. E. Chalifour, chief draughtsman.
H. E. Baine, draughtsman.
A. Akerlindh, draughtsman.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

MI. W. Sharon, draughtsman.
W. Anderson, draughtsman.
H. M. Blatchly, draughtsman.
G. E. Dumouchel, draughtsman.

Jas. K. Bennie, draughtsman.
R. W. Craig, draughtsman.
C. G. Wood, draughtsman.
M. Darrach, draughtsman.
H. W. Wilson, draughtsman.
A. Groulx, draughtsman.
J. P. McElligott, draughtsman.
S. Chandler, draughtsman.
J. S. Gagnon, clerk.
S. B. R. Roach, messenger.

Mrs. D. E. Waine, stenographer.
Mr. W. Anderson was appointed December 5, for special work, contouring, hachuring, \&c.

Mr. A. Akerlindh was transferred from the Immigration Branch, January 28, and has taken charge of the registration, \&c., of all plans and maps.

Mr. A. Groulx was transferred from the Surveyor General's office, November 1.
Mr. S. B. R. Roach was appointcd as messenger, May 18.
For some time past the work of my office has been seriously hampered by lack of room. On April 1, we moved to new and commodious quarters in the fourth floor of the Woods building, Slater street. The new offices are airy, well lighted and in every way superior to those that we vacated.

The large 'Mineral' map-25 feet by 15-for the Exhibition Branch of the Department of Agriculture, was commenced June, 1905, and completed early in April last. The scale $1 \cdot 1,000,000$ or 16 miles (nearly) to 1 inch, permitted the delineation of the topography, \&c., on a scale that will easily be read at a distance of even 25 or 30 feet. The mineral signs were also drawn large enough to be read by a spectator at a cousiderable distance. After completion it was shipped to London, England, for exhibition in the Imperial Institute.

Owing partly to strikes in the lithographic establishments and partly to the enormous amount of work involved in the compilation of the maps-concurrently with the other work of the office-the Economic Atias is not zet completed, though the end is in sight, and I hope that it will be ready for distribution next winter.

During the past year 18,648 letters and circulars were sent out, and 16,168 received,' also 14,938 maps and books were sent out and 41,673 received.

Below is a list of maps published, and in progress:-

## MAPS PUBLISHED.

Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, eight sheets, each 25 inches by 26 inches; extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Maryland and Oregon on the south, to Cumberland Sound and Herschell island on the north. Scale 35 miles to 1 inch.

Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, 16 inches by 36 inches. Scale 100 miles to 1 inch.

Dominion of Canada (with map of world on reverse). Scale 58 miles to 1 inch.
Relief map of Canada. Scale 100 miles to 1 inch.
Resource map of Canada. Scale $1 \cdot 12,500,000$ or $197 \cdot 3$ miles to 1 inch.
Water-power map-average rainfall at principal points in Canada. Scale 100 miles to 1 inch.

National Transcontinental Railway map-shows approximate route of the National Transcontinental Railway, Moncton to Pacific. Scale 100 miles to 1 inch.

Explorations in northern Canada and adjacent portions of Greenland and Alaska. Scale 75 miles to 1 inch.

Rocky mountains-Banff sheet-contoured map of mountains in the vicinity of Banff. Scale 2 miles to 1 inch.

Rocky mountains-Lake Louise sheet-contoured map of mountains in the vicinity of Laggan and Field. Scale 2 miles to 1 inch.

Manitoba and Northwest Territories, includes Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and southwestern portion of Keewatin; threc sheets, each 25 inches by 36 inches. Scale $12 \frac{1}{2}$ miles to 1 inch.

Index map showing townships in Manitoba and Northwest Territories, plans of which have been printed. Scale 35 miles to 1 inch.

General map of the northwestern part of the Dominion of Canada. Edition of 1898. In 2 sheets. Scale 35 miles to 1 inch.

Map showing railways in Manitoba, Alberta, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan. Scale 35 miles to 1 incli.

Manitoba. Scale $12 \frac{1}{2}$ miles to 1 inch.
Assiniboia. Edition of 1904. Scale $12 \frac{1}{2}$ miles to 1 inch.
Saskatchewan. Edition of 1904. Scale $12 \frac{1}{2}$ miles to 1 inch.
Alberta. Edition of 1904. Scale $12 \frac{1}{2}$ miles to 1 inch.
Regina land district. Scale $12 \frac{1}{2}$ miles to 1 inch.
Red Deer land district. Scale $12 \frac{1}{2}$ miles to 1 inch.
Calgary land district. Scale $12 \frac{1}{2}$ miles to 1 inch.
Winnipeg land district. Scale $12 \frac{1}{2}$ miles to 1 inch.
Alameda land district. Scale $12 \frac{1}{2}$ miles to 1 inch.
Lethbridge land district. Scale $12 \frac{1}{2}$ miles to 1 inch.
Edmonton land district. Scale $12 \frac{1}{2}$ miles to 1 inch.
Dauphin land district. Scale $12 \frac{1}{2}$ miles to 1 inch.
Yorkton land district. Scale $12 \frac{1}{2}$ miles to 1 inch:
Prince Albert land district. Scale $12 \frac{1}{2}$ miles to 1 inch.
Battleford land district. Scale $12 \frac{1}{2}$ miles to 1 inch.
Brandon land district. Scale $12 \frac{1}{2}$ miles to 1 inch.
Minnedosa land district. Scale $12 \frac{1}{2}$ miles to 1 inch.
Peace and Athabaska district-Alberta and Athabaska-includes the country between Wetaskiwin and Lake Athabaska and between Athabaska river and the eastern boundary of British Columbia. Scale $1 / 800000$, or $12 \cdot 63$ miles to 1 inch.

Map showing new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Scale 100 miles to 1 inch.

Map showing electoral divisions (for provincial legislature) in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Scale 35 miles to 1 inch.

Map showing electoral divisions (for provincial legislature) in Southern Saskatchewan. Scale $12 \frac{1}{2}$ miles to 1 inch.

Map showing all the even-numbered sections patented to May 1, 1906, and all even-numbered sections homesteaded and unpatented or finally allotted to railway companies to that date, in Manitoba. Saskatchewan and Alberta; 3 sheets. Scale $12 \frac{1}{2}$ miles to 1 inch.

British Columbia 'Railway Belt' map, showing the 'Railway Belt' in British Columbia. Scale $1 / 50 n 000$, or 7.89 miles to 1 inch.

Topographical map of British Columbia and Yukon-Alaska boundary. In 28 sheets. Scale $1 / 160000$.

Southeastern Alaska and portion of British Columbia. Edition of 1897. Scale $1 / 960000$.

Southeastern Alaska and portion of British Columbia, showing award of Alaska Boundary Tribunal, October 20, 1903. Scale $1 / 960000$.

Yukon-Extends from Lynn canal on the south, to Eagle on the north, and from the Pacific to the Frances river. Scale $1 / 50000$, or 11.82 miles to 1 inch.

White, Alsek and Kluane rivers district, southwestern Yukon. Scale $1 / 400000$, or $6 \cdot 31$ miles to 1 inch.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Timiskaming sheet, Pontiac county, Quebec, and Nipissing district, Ontario. Scale $1 / 550000$, or 11.83 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 1, S.W. Ontario. Windsor sheet. Essex, Kent and Lambton and portions of Elgin, Middlesex and Huron counties. Scale $1 / 250000$, or 3.95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 1, S.E. Ontario. London sheet. Norfolk, Oxford, Brant and portions of Elgin, Middlesex, Huron, Perth, Waterloo and Wentworth counties. Scale $1 / 250000$, or 3.95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheets 1. N.W. and 1, N.E. Ontario. Guelph sheet. Wellington, Grey, Bruce and portions of Huron, Perth, Waterloo, Halton, Dufferin and Simcoe counties. Scale $1 / 250000$, or 3.95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 2, S.W. Ontario. Hamilton sheet. Lincoln, Welland, Haldimand and portions of Wentworth and Halton counties. Scale $1 / 250000$, or 3.95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 13, includes whole of New Brunswick, with exception of Madawaska and portions of Westmoreland and Alberta counties. Scale $1 / 500000$, or 7.99 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 27, Ontario. Lake of the Woods sheet. Rainy River district and portions of Thunder Bay district and Keewatin. Scale $1 / 500000$, or 7.89 miles to 1 inch.

## REPORTS.

Altitudes in the Dominion of Canada. With a relief map of North America. Svo., pp. 226.

Dictionary of Altitudes in the Dominion of Canada. With a relief map of Canada. 8vo., pp. 143.

## MAPS IN PROGRESS.

Toronto and Mruskoka sheet includes York and Ontario counties, Muskoka district and portion of Sincoe county. Scale $1 / 250000$, or $3 \cdot 95$ miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 2, N.W. Ontario. Toronto sheet. Peel, York, Ontario and Victoria and portions of Halton, Simcoe, Dufferin, Muskoka, Durham and Peterborough counties. Scale $1 / 250000$, or $3 \cdot 95$ miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 2, N.E. Ontario. Belleville sheet. Northumberland and Prince Edward and portions of Durham, Peterborough, Hastings, Lennox and Addington counties. Scale $1 / 250000$, or $3 \cdot 95$ miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 9, S.W. Parry Sound sheet. Includes portions of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing and Haliburton districts.

Sheet 9, N.W. Temagami sheet. Includes the country between Lake Nipissing and the Height-of-land. Scale $1 / 250000$, or 3.95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 10, S.E. Cornwall sheet. Includes Dundas, Prescott and Russell counties, Ontario, and Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Argenteuil and Ottawa counties, Quebec. Scale $1 / 250000$, or 3.95 miles to 1 inch .

Sheet 11. Montreal sheet. Includes the country between Quebec and Vaudreuil, and between the international boundary and latitude $45^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. Scale $1 / 500000$, or $7 \cdot 89$ miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 14, S.E. Truro sheet. Includes Pictou, N.S., King's and Queen's, P.E.I., and portions of Halifax, Guysborough and Colchester, N.S. Scale $1 / 250000$, or $3 \cdot 95$ miles to 1 inch.

Sheets 15, N.W., 15, S.W. and 15, S.E. Cape Breton island and portions of Antigonish and Guysborough counties. Scale $1 / 250000$, or $3 \cdot 95$ miles to 1 inch.

Rocky mountains between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the North Saskatchewan. Scale 4 miles to 1 inch.

> ATLAS OF CANADA-MAPS.

1. Territorial divisions.
2. Relief map, west sheet.
3. Relief map, east sheet.
4. Geology, west shect.
5. Geology, east sheet.
6. Minerals, west sheet.
7. Minerals, east sheet.
8. Forests.
9. Limits of forest trees.
10. Telegraphs-Quebec and maritime provinces.
11. Telegraphs-Ontario and Quebec.
12. Telegraphs-Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.
13. Telegraphs-British Columbia, Yukon and Alberta.
14. Telephones-Maritime provinces and Quebec.
15. Telephones-Ontario and Quebec.
16. Telephones-Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and Yukon.
17. Railways-Quebec and maritime provinces.
18. Railways-Ontario and Quebec.
19. Railways-Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.
20. Railways-British Columbia, Alberta and Yukon.
21. Transcontinental Railways.
22. Canals, lighthouses and sailing routes-St. Lawrence and Great Lakes.
23. Lighthouses and sailing routes-Pacific coast.
24. Lighthouses and sailing routes-Atlantic coast.
25. Isotherms for months of year.
26. Isotherms for summer and year; precipitation, snowfall and Isobars.

26a. Average possible hours for sunshine in summer months and temperature maps.
27. Density of population-Maritime provinces and Quebec.

27a. Density of population-Ontario and Quebec.
28. Density of population-Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

28a. Density of population-British Columbia and Alberta.
29. Aborigines of Canada, Alaska and Greenland.

29a. Origins of the people-Maritime provinces and Quebec.
29 b . Origins of the people-Ontario and Quebec.
29 c . Origins of the people-Manitoba and Saskatchewan.
29 d . Origins of the people-British Columbia and Alberta.
30. International and interprovincial boundaries- $(a)$ eastern Canada-United

States; (b) New Brunswick-Quebec; (c) Quebec-Labrador.
31. Interprovincial boundary-Ontario-Manitoba.

31a. International boundary-British Columbia and Yukon-Alaska.
32. Routes of explorers.
33. Drainage basins.
34. Montreal.
35. Toronto.
36. Quebec, St. Jolin.
37. Winnipeg.
38. Vancouver, Ottawa.
39. Hamilton, London, Halifax.

DIAGRAMS.
40. Trade and Commerce-Exports.
41. Trade and Commerce-Imports.
42. Trade and Commerce-Exports, principal items.
43. Trade and Commerce-Imports, principal items.
44. Trade and Commerce-Imports per head, duty and increase of trade.
45. Minerals, telegraphs.
46. Population according to (a) age and sex, (b) sex and conjugal condition.
47. Population according to age, sex and conjugal condition.
48. Population (a) proportion of British and foreign-born, (b) birthplaces of native population, (c) areas of provinces and territories.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

49. Population (a) origins, (b) religion, (c) birthplaces.
50. Population (a) interprovincial immigration, (b) proportion of population, (c) density of population, (d) rural and urban.
51. Population, earliest records to 1901, in Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, other territories.
52. Population, earliest records to 1901, in Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island.
53. Population-Cities and towns with a population of upwards of 7,000 .
54. Population-Cities and towns with a population of upwards of 7,000.
55. Population-Cities and towns with a population of upwards of 7,000 .
56. Agriculture-Value of land, \&c.; of farm products; number of farmers and classification of farm area.
57. Agriculture-Improved and unimproved area; value of farm property.
58. Agriculture-Size of farms; number of farms; value of agricultural products.
59. Agriculture-Number of (a) sheep, (b) horses, (c) cattle.
60. Agriculture-Value of crops, live stock, dairy produce, \&c.
61. Agriculture-Production of grains, \&c.
62. Agriculture-Principal crops of Ontario.
63. Agriculture-Principal crops of Manitoba.
64. Manufactures-Capital invested; number of wage-earners; value of products.
65. Manufactures-Proportion of population; value of product, by provinces.
66. Vital statistics-(a) blind, (b) deaths.
67. Vital statistics-(a) insane, (b) deaf and dumb.
68. Finance-Revenue.
69. Finance-Expenditure.
70. Finance-Debt; expenditure for public works; assets.
71. Currency and banking-Savings banks, deposits and withdrawals.
72. Currency and banking-Chartered banks, liabilities, assets, deposits, loans and reserve fund.
73. Currency and banking-Chartered banks, capital, deposits, liabilities and assets.
74. Marine-Light stations, \&c.; vessels entered, 1903.
75. Marine-Vessels arrived and departed; coasting vessels.
76. Marine-Sea-going shipping; vessels on inland waters.
77. Marine-Vessels in coasting trade, by provinces.
78. Fisheries-Yield; fishermen; value of vessels, \&c.; fish exports.
79. Railways-Capital; passengers; freight; mileage.
80. Railways-Earnings; working expenses: receipts; expenditure.
81. Railways-Train mileage; rolling stock; passengers, freight.
82. Government railways-Expenditure and revenue; earnings and operating expenses; receipts.
83. Education and immigration-Literate and illiterate; schools, teachers; pupils; expenditure; number of immigrants.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

No. 29.

## REPORT OF THE LAND PATENTS BRANCH.

Department of the Interior,<br>Land Patents Branch,<br>Ottafa, August 20, 1906.

W. W. Cory, Esq.,

Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.
Sir,-I have the honour to subinit for your information the statements hereinafter enumerated for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906:-
A.-Statement showing the number of homestead entries made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.
B.-Abstract of letters patent covering Dominion lands situate in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory issued from the Department of the Interior during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, as compared with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.
C.-Statement showing the number of acres of swamp lands in Manitoba transferred by order in council to the province of Manitoba up to June 30, 1906.
D.-Statement showing the number of patents forwarded to the several registrars of the land registration districts of the Northwest Territories, and the number of notifications mailed to patentees during the year ending June 30, 1906.
E.-Statement showing the number of entries cancelled during the year ended June 30, 1906; also the year in which such entries were made.
F.-Statement showing the number of assignments recorded at head office during the year ended June 30, 1906.
G.-Statement of entries affecting Dominion lands which were made at head office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

Your obedient servant,
N. O. COTÉ.

Chief Clerk.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

A.-Statement showing the number of Homestead Entries made during the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1906, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

| Agency. | lear. |  | Increase. | Decrease. | Net <br> Increase. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Fiscal Year 1906. | Fiscal Year 1905. |  |  |  |
| Alameda. | 2,346 | 1,627 | 719 |  |  |
| Battleford | 7,365 | 3,610 | 3,755 |  |  |
| Brandon | 162 | 306 |  | 144 |  |
| Calgary.. | 2,667 | 2,155 |  | 88 |  |
| Dauphin.. | 626 | 514 | 112 |  |  |
| Edmonton | 4,584 | 2,899 | 1,685 |  |  |
| Kamloops. | 179 | 149 |  | 70 |  |
| Lethbridge. | 1,751 | 1,969 |  | 218 |  |
| Ninnedosa.... ${ }^{\text {Nestminster }}$ | 2.37 29 | 216 38 | 41 |  |  |
| New Westminster Prince Albert.... | 29 1,888 | 38 2,136 |  | 9 248 |  |
| Regina .... . | 11,944 | 7,946 | 3,998 |  |  |
| Red Deer.. | 3,861 | 2,115 | 1,746 | .... |  |
| Winnipeg. | 761 4,149 | 671 4,468 | 90 | 319 |  |
|  | 41,869 | 30,819 | 12,146 | 1,096 | 11,050 |


| Representing in 1905 | 77,550 Souls |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1. in 1906. | 105,420 " |
| Increase of | 27,870 Souls. |

[^20]Department of the Interior,
Land Patents Branch,
Ottawa, August 20, 1906.
B.-Abstract of Letters Patent covering Dominion Lands situate in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, issued from the Department of the Interior, during the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1906, as compared with the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1905.

| No. | Nature of Grant. | From July 1, 1905, то June 30, 1906. |  | From July 1, 1904, ro June 30, 1905. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Patents. | Acres. | Patents. | Acres. |
| 1 | British Columbia homesteads | 57 | 8,397 | 61 | 9,225 |
| 2 | " " sales | 42 | 5,505 | 43 | 4,740 |
| 3 | Coal lands sales | 4 | 740 | 6 | 1,087 |
| 4 | Commutation grants | 10 | 341 | 6 | 302 |
| 5 | Homesteads. . . | 8,604 | 1,366,453 | 5,869 | 928,376 |
| 6 | Hudson's Bay Co.. | 11 | 24,105 | 6 | 14,352 |
| 7 | Leases. |  |  | 1 | 230 |
| 8 | Manitoba Act grants. | 7 | 134 | 4 | 236 |
| 9 | Military Bounty grants.. | 1 | 160 | 1 | 160 |
| 10 | " homesteads | 5 | 1,597 | 8 | 2,572 |
| 11 | Mineral rights (943 acres) | 7 |  | 27 | 6,151 |
| 12 | Mining lands sales...... | 10 | 1,318 | 2 | 51 |
| 13 | Northwest half-breed grants | 347 | 62,031 | 265 | 55,329 |
| 14 | Parish sales.............. . . . | 19 | 1,653 | 18 | 2,104 |
| 15 | Quit claim Special grants (1,760 acres).... ..... Railways:- | 11 |  | 28 |  |
| 16 | Alberta Railway and Coal Co.. |  |  | 7 | 5,601 |
| 17 | Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co ....... | 8 | 2,215 | 188 | 194,343 |
| 18 | Calgary and Edınonton Railway, Co., (Under rights, $1,088,334$ acres). | 829 |  |  |  |
| 19 | Canadian Northern Railway Co............ | 101 | 21,248 | 109 | 26,580 |
| 20 | Canadian Pacific Railway grants............. | 700 | 1,432,578 | 829 | 3,723,470 |
|  | Canadian Pacific Railway grants (Souris Branch) | 62 | 243,448 | 319 | 902,280 |
| 22 | Canadian Pacific Railway grants (Souris Branch, Under rights, 2 15,102 acres). | 155 |  |  |  |
| 23 | Canarian Pacific Railway nominees.......... |  |  | 1 | 129 |
| 24 | Canadian Pacific Railway roadbed and station grounds | 12 | 895 | 15 | 296 |
| 2526 | Manitola and Nortwestern Railway Co....a | 3 | 20,182 | 14 | 23,953 |
|  | Mantoba Southwestern Colonization Rail- way Co ........................................ | 304 | 244,445 | 286 | 167,285 |
| 27 | Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Co...... ........... | 496 | 676,621 | 121 | 71,685 |
| 28 | Sales | 324 | 45,583 | 326 | 39,590 |
| 29 | School lands sales.. | 115 | 17,651 | 96 | 12,160 |
| 30 | Special grants. | 78 | 1,957 | 107 | 4,009 |
| 31 | Yukon Territory sales. | 46 | 1,928 | 34 | 1,054 |
| 32 | Yukon Territory specials. | 2 | 160 | 1 |  |
|  | Totals. | 12,370 | 4,181,345 | 8,798 | 6,197,354 |

N. O. COTÉ,<br>Clief Clerk.

Departyent of the Interior, Land Patents Branch, Ottawa, August 20, 1906.
C.-Statement showing the number of acres of swamp lands in Manitoba transferred by order in council to the province of Manitoba, up to June 30, 1906.

|  | Acres. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 52,600.00 |
| April 16, 188 | 60,335 •60 |
| June 7, 1888... | 105,635 $\cdot 41$ |
| August 25, 1891.. | 36,479 00 |
| April 22, 1893. . | 69,680.00 |
| October 21, 1893.. |  |
| " ${ }^{\prime}$ 4, 1895. | $\begin{aligned} & 50,602 \cdot 72 \\ & 53,520 \cdot 19 \end{aligned}$ |
| " ${ }_{\text {" }} \quad 31,1896$. | $\begin{array}{r} 53,520 \cdot 19 \\ 6060 \cdot 0 \end{array}$ |
| " 31, 1896.. |  |
| November 10, 1896 | 137,016.75 |
| December 1, 1896. | $\begin{aligned} & 117,250 \cdot 09 \\ & 151,985 \cdot 39 \end{aligned}$ |
| June 18, $1897 .$. | 3,120.00 |
| June 27, 1898.. | 148,811 39 |
| December 1, 1899 February 17, 1899 | 18,470.00 |
| August 18, 1899.. | 8,470.00 |
| May 26, 1900. |  |
| January 6, 1900.. |  |
| April 26, 1902.. | $27,764 \cdot 85$ |
| February 3, 1903. | $27,64,659$ 8 |
| August 17, 1904.. | 5,127.00 |
| " ${ }_{\text {a }}$ 17, 1904.. |  |
| " 18, 1904. | 13,098.01 |
| September 28, 190 | 43,192.27 |
| December 29, 1904 | 10,160.00 |
| April 20, 1905.. | 16,285 00 |
| July 20, 1905. |  |
|  | 1,283,000•89 |

N. O. COTE.<br>Chief Clerk.

Department of the Interior,<br>Land Patents Branch,<br>Ottawa, August 20, 1906.

D. -Statement showing the number of patents forwarded to the several Registrars of the Land Registration Districts of the Northwest Territories, and the number of notifications mailed to patentees during the year eading June 30, 1906.

| Registration District. | Number of Patents sent to Registrars. | Number of Notifications Mailed to Patentees. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assiniboia.. | 4,975 | 1,770 |
| East Saskatchewan. | 1,125 | 1,037 |
| West Saskatchewan. . | 418 | 144 |
| North Alberta...... | 2,506 | 2,063 |
| South Alberta. | 2,232 | 1,275 |
| Yukon..... | 48 | - 70 |
| Totals .. | 11,304 | 9,35? |

Department of the Interior,
N. O. COTÉ
Chief Clerk.

Land Patents Branch, Ottawa, August 20, 1906.
E.-Statement showing the number of entries cancelled during the year ended June 30, 1906, also the year in which such entries were made.

| Year. | Homesteads. | Pre-emptions. | Time Sales. | Sales. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1879. |  |  | 1 |  |
| 1880.............. |  |  |  |  |
| 1881. | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| 1882. | 3 | 6 | ....... ... |  |
| 1883. | 9 | 5 | .... ........ |  |
| 1884. | 3 | 9 | ..... ....... |  |
| 1885. | 1 | 3 | ... ......... |  |
| 1886. | 4 | 4 |  |  |
| 1887. | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| 1888. | 1 | 3 |  |  |
| 1889. | 5 | 5 | . .. .... .. |  |
| 1890. | 5 | 1 |  | . |
| 1891. | 4 | ........... |  | . |
| 1892. | 9 | ... ........ |  |  |
| 1893. | 3 | .............. | 2 |  |
| 1894. | 4 | ... | ....... . |  |
| 1895. | 2 |  |  |  |
| 1896. | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 1897. ... | 1 |  |  |  |
| 1898. | 12 | .. ....: | . |  |
| 1899. | 25 37 |  |  |  |
| 1901. | 84 | .... |  |  |
| 1902. | 610 | . | 1 |  |
| 1903 | 2,116 |  | 1 |  |
| 1904. | 4,002 | ..... . . . |  |  |
| 1905. 1906. | $4,150$ |  | 1 |  |
|  | 11,637 | 38 | 6 |  |

N. O. COTÉ,

Chief Clerk.

Department of the Interfor,
Lands Patents Branch, Ottawa, August 20, 1906.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

F.-Statement showing the number of assignments recorded at head office during the year ended June 30, 1906.
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Number of deeds registered. . . . . ...... .. .. .. .. } & 863 \\ \text { Fees received in connection therewith. . .. . . . . . . } & \$ 1,858.40\end{array}$
N. O. COTÉ.

Chief Clerk.
Departmext of the Interior,
Land Patents Braxcif, Ottawa, August 20, 1906.
G. -statemeyt of Entries affecting Dominion Lands which were made at Head Office during the fiscal year ending June $30,1906$.

| Name of (irant. | No. of Grant. | Acres. | Mines and Minerals Only |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sipecial grants. | 96 | 4,487 00 |  |
| Calgary \& Edmonton Railway Company | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 13350 |  |
| Canadian Vorthern Railway Company and | 447 |  | 359,587 88 |
| Canadian Northern Railway Company ....ine. | 87 | 22,565 39 |  |
| Canadian Pacific Railway Company main line.... . Souris branch.... | 665 44 | $1,318,48767$ 144,72241 |  |
| " " " Mines and minerals | -44 | 144,722 41 | 245,550 |
| " ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ Pipestone extension | 22 | 119,049 90 |  |
| Manitoba \& Northwestern Railway Company | 9 | 42,377 50 |  |
| Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Railway Company ......... | 285 | 213,415 27 |  |
| Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steam(n) , , boat Company | 506 | 678,619 28 |  |
| Railway right of way. | 22 | 23500 |  |
| Hudson's Bay Company | 25 | 575,625 00 |  |
|  | 2,368 | 3,119,917 92 | 605,138 71 |

> N. O. COTÉ,
> Chief Clerk.

Department of the Tnterior, Jand Patenis Branch, Ottawa, August 20 1906.

No. 30.

## REPORT OF THE SCHOOL LANDS BRANCH.

Department of the Interior, School Lands Branch,

Ottawa, October 4, 1906.
W. W. Cory, Esq.,

Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.
Sir, - I have the honour to submit the following report in connection with the School Lands Branch of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

AUCTION SALES OF SCHOOL LANDS.

## Manitoba.

While no general auction sales of school lands were held in Manitoba during the fiscal year, it was considered advisable to offer for sale the lots in the townsite of Tyndall, comprising the south half of the northeast quarter of section 11, township 13, range 6 , east of the first meridian, as a number of these lots were found to be occupied by squatters who had erected buildings and made other improvements.

These lands, with the northwest quarter and the north half of the northeast quarter of the same section, were accordingly offered for sale by public auction at Tyndall, on October 10, 1905, subject in each case to an upset price which had been determined after inspection by an officer of the department. All the lots, some 120 in number, were disposed of for $\$ 2,445$, while the farming lands of the section brought the average of $\$ 14.34$ per acre.

As the improvements had been made for the most part before the townsite was laid out, and in ignorance of the law respecting school lands, it was thought proper to protect the makers of the improvements, and for this purpose it was made a condition of the sale that the purchaser of a lot, if other than the maker of the improvements, should pay to the clerk of the sale, for the benefit of the maker, the value of the improvements on the lot as previously determined by actual inspection. This was done in all cases.

A small sale comprising section 11, township 19, range 15 , west of the first meridian, which is intersected by the Canadian Northern Railway, was also held at Glensmith on April 18, 1906.

The land was offered in quarter-sections of which the following were disposed of as follows:-

Southwest quarter for $\$ 16$ per acre; northeast quarter for $\$ 10$ per acre; northwest quarter for $\$ 8$.

## Alberta

The auction sales of school lands in the vicinity of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway and of the Crow's Nest Pass branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which were to have taken place in the autumn of 1904 , but which were postponed, were held during the months of October and Norember, 1905, with the following results:-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25


In view of the constantly increasing demand for land in the Edmonton district, and of the numerous applications made to the department, it was decided to put up again for sale the lands which were offered at the previous sale at Edmonton in October, 1905, but were not sold, and they were accordingly offered at Edmonton on March 21, 1906, subject to the same upset prices as at the previous sale. It was also considered advisable to offer about the same time, namely, on March 27, 1906, at Lloydminster, a few sections for which applications had been received. The result of the two sales was as follows:-

| Plater of siale. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \begin{array}{l} \text { ofers Solde. } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | Amonnt <br> Realizert. | Average l'rice per Acre. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | * cts. | 8 cts. |
| Eilmonton . | $5.958 \cdot 84$ | 81,870 84 | 1374 |
| Lluydminster | 1,054 50 | 15, (633 51 | 1482 |
| Total .. | -. 013.34 | 97,504 34 | 1390 |

The average price of all the sales in Alberta during the fiscal year was $\$ 11.68$ per acre.

Mr. T. C. Norris, of Brandon, acted as auctioneer for the sales held in October and November, but as the second sale at Edmonton, and also that at Lloydminster. were comparatively small, the services of a special auctioneer were not considered necessary, and Mr. Ingram, the inspector of school lands, who was in charge of the $s_{i} l e$, acted in that capacity himself.

## Saskatchewan.

Auction sales of school lands were held in Saskatchewan as follors:-

| Date of Sale. | Place of くiale. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nimber } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Acres sold. } \end{aligned}$ | Amonnt Realized. | A verage Price per acre. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1905. |  |  | $\bigcirc$ cts. | $s$ cts. |
| September 20. | Killaley | 3,200 | 46,600 00 | 1456 |
| November 27. | Yorkton. | 8,0!16:83 | 81,917 96 | 1012 |
| " . 30. | Saltcoats: | 10,689•20 | 82,872 44 | 7.5 |
| May 25. | Saskatoon | (66) 50 | 112,918 50 | 11695 |
| " 30. | Radisson. | $812 \cdot 40$ | 12,90: 00 | 15883 |
| June 7 . | Alameda. | $10 \cdot 00$ | 7000 | 7017 |
| " 12. | Yorkton | $4 \cdot 00$ | 2800 | 7 (18) |
| 1) 20. | Wadena | 2,88\% | 44,402 50 | $153!$ |
|  |  | $24,662 \cdot 93$ | 381,71440 | $14: 3$ |

The lands offered at Yorkton and Saltcoats were those included in the sales which were to have been held at those points in November, 1904, but which were postponed. Only a few parcels were offered at the other points mentioned, the sales being held in response to urgent applications for thesc lands. While, however, the sales were sinall, it will be seen that very good prices were realized, care having been taken to place such upset prices on the land as would prevent their being disposed of for less than their full value.

The land offered at Saskatoon comprised the west half of section 29, township 36, range $\check{5}$, west of the third meridian. It was offered in legal subdivisions as it adjoins the town, which accounts for the very high prices realized, one parcel selling for $\$ 515$ per acre.

The total area disposed of at the various sales in the three provinces, exclusive of the Tyndall lots, was $155,060 \cdot 71$ acres, representing the sum of $\$ 1,882,105.14$, or an average of $\$ 12.14$ per acre.

Mr. William M. Ingram was in charge of all the sales referred to, and his management was not only most satisfactory in the interest of the school lands funds, but also gave general satisfaction to the public attending the sales.

## GRAZING LEASES.

There continues to be a steady demand for leases of school lands for grazing purposes. The total number issued during the fiscal year was 351 . The total number of grazing ranches in force on July 1, 1906, was 1,787. The revenue from this source was $\$ 14,741.38$.

## COAL LEASES.

Ten leases for coal mining purposes were issued during the fiscal year, and the total number in force on July 1, 1906, was 21. The revenue for these leases during the fiscal year was $\$ 2,541.01$.

The selection of the lands necessary to replace the school sections included in the tract allotted to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in connection with their irrigation scheme, and also in certain townships allotted as part of the land grant of the Manitoba South Western Colonization Railway Company, was completed by Mr. F. C. Potts during the past year. The area required to recoup the school land endowment for the sections surrendered was, in round numbers, 200,000 acres. This is, however, only approximate, as some of the townships are unsurveyed and the exact area cannot be determined until the surveys are complete.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25
As the provisional districts of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan became merged on Scptember 1, 1905, in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, it became necessary to pay over to the government of the Northwest Territories the revcnue from school lands within the territories, less the principal moneys of sales, for the period between July 1, 1905, and September 1, 1905, to which it was entitled under authority of the order in council of November 19, 1902, in that behalf, and the issue of cheques against the school lands fund of the several provisional districts in favour of the liquidator of the territories was accordingly authorized by the Auditor General, the total amount paid over being $\$ 4,670.97$.

The authority of the Governor in Council was also obtained (order in council, January 6, 1906), to close the accounts in connection with the school lands funds of the several prorisional districts, and to transfer the balances to the credit of the schinl lands funds of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

In view of the provisions of the order in council referred to, and of those of the order in council of November 19, 1902, the authority of the Auditor General was given for the issuc of a cheque in favour of the government of Saskatchewan for $\$ 54,224.55$, being the revenue from the school lands within that province, less the principal moneys of sales and less also the cost of management, from September 1, 1905, when the province was established, to July 1, 1906.

A cheque was also issued in the usual course in favour of the Provincial Treasurer of Manitoba against Manitoba school lands fund for $\$ 58,447 . \% 1$. being the revenue from school lands for the fiscal year, less the principal moneys of sales and less also the cost of manageinent.

No cheque was issued in farour of the province of Alberta, the expenditure for the period between Scptember 1, 1905, and July 1, 1906, being in excess of the revenue other than the principal moneys of sales for the period.

Hereto attached is a statement. marked ' A , showing the net revenue derived from the school lands during the past fiscal year, from which it will be seen that the total net sum collected was $\$ 60\rceil, 0 \tau 0.13$.

The business of this branch has increased greatly during the past year, owing partly to the number of auction sales and the numerous transfers of lands, and _partly to the constantly growing demand for school lands and the consequent increase in the volume of correspondence. It may also be pointed out that nearly all the work in connection with the collection of the revenue, sending out statements of accounts, \&c., is done at this office, and as evidence of this, I may say that of the total gross sum of $\$ 608,936.01$ collceted during the fiscal year, $\$ 5 \$ 7.571 .50$ was paid into this office, and $\$ 21,364.51$ collected through the various agencies.

The following is a summary of the work of the branch for the year:-

> Letters written. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. . . 13,271

Reports, memoranda to council, \&c. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,648
Receipts issued.. .. .. .. .. . . . . .. . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 1,928
Accounts kept posted and statements of same issued. . . . . . . 4,800
Grazing leases issued. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 351
Coal leases issued. . .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 21
Cultivation permits issued. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 52
The above only gives an approximate idea of the amount of work done, as there is a great deal of which it is impossible to keep a record, such as the preparing and checking of lists of lands for auction sales. reading and correcting proofs of lists, advertisiug and making arrangements for the sales, \&c.

Herewith attached arc statements prepared in the accounts branch, showing the balances of the screral school lands funds on July 1, 1906.

I have the honour to be, sir.
Your obedient servant,
STATEMENT
Showing Net Revenue from School Lands for Fiscal Y'ear ending June 30, 1906. Sohool Lands Brancif,
Ottawa, October 4, 1906.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 25
Statement of Revenue and Expenditure on Account of School Lands for the Fiscal year ended Jane 30, 1906.

MANITOB. SCHOOL LANDS.


Statement of Revenue and Expenditure on Account of School Lands for the Two Months ended August 31, 1905.

PROVISIONAL DISTRICT OF ASSINIBOIA.

| Particulars. | Dr. | ('r. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - cts. | 5 cts. |
| By balance on July 1, 1905 |  | 219,192 12 |
| Sales... ......... ............... 2 months to August 31, 19015 |  | 7,924 12 |
| Timber, hay, grazing and coal |  | 77129 |
| Interest .. .... ........ |  | 1,145 56 |
| Fo cost of management at Ottawa.... | 8542 |  |
| Expenses, being salaries, printing and advertising, \&c | 56860 |  |
| Interest paid to Northwest Government. | 1,145 56 |  |
| Interest and rerenue paid to Northwest | 1,185 91 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 2.48891 \\ 224,74460 \end{array}$ |  |
|  | 229,033 09 | 229,033 |
| By balance on September 1, 1945, |  | 224,744 |
| To transfer to Province of Saskarchewan School Lands Fund, per Order in Council of January 6, 19196 | 224,679 58 | 22,71 |
| To transfer to Province of Alberta School Lands Fund, per Order in Council of January 6, 1904 | 6502 |  |
|  | 224,744 60 | 224,744 6 |

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure on Account of School Lands for the Two Months ended August 31, 1905-Concluded.

PROVISIONAL DISTRICT OF ALBERTA.


1ROVISIONAK DISTRICT OF 内ASKATCHEWAN.

By balance on July 1, 1905
Hay and grazing
Interest
Expenses, being contingencies, \&c. "" " "
Interest paid to Northwest Governinent..
Interest and revenue paid to Northwest
Gnvermment
To balance on Auguat 31, 190.)

By balance on September 1, 1905.
To transfer to Province of Saskatchewan school Lands Fund, per Order in Council of January 6, 1906.


Statement of Revenue and Expenditure on Account of School Lands for the Ten Months ended June 30, 1906.

ALBERTA SCHOOL LANDS.


## SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 25

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure on Account of School Lands for the Ten Months ended June 30, 1906-Concluded.

SASKATCHEWAN SCHOOL 亡ANDS.


## e

## PART II

IMMIGRATION

## IMMIGRATI()N.

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION.

> Department of the Interior,
> Ottawa, July $7,1906$.

W. W. Cory, Esq.,<br>Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

Sir,-I beg leave to place before you herewith the annual reports of the principal officers engaged in the immigration service of Canada, together with a report from the High Commissioner for Canada, in London, with reports of our British and continental agents appended thereto.

The growth of the work of this branch of the department is shown by the steady increase in the correspondence which we have to deal with at headquarters. Last year T1,610 attachments were made to our files; during the year now referred to (which ended on the 30 th ultimo), 118,187 attachments were made to our files and duly attended to, and we responded to 220,335 requests for information, direct and indirect, and sent out 4,455,310 pamphlets, maps, \&c.

The following is a statement showing the orders for immigration literature during the year:-

Geography of Canada (French). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100,000
Twentieth Century Canada. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 155,000
Twentieth Century Canada. . .. .. .. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100,000
Out-door Canada. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 600
Classes Wanted in Canada. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 200,000
Canada, Cost of Living. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100,000
Canada in a Nutshell.. .. . . .. . . . . .. . . . . . . . . . . 650,000
Prosperity Follows Settlement. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50,000
Canada, Learning Farming, Land Regulations. . . . . . . . . . 159,150
Home Building in Canada. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 200,000
English Emigrant's Experience in Western Canada. . . . . . 100,000
New Brunswick Leaflets. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 40,000
Canadian Year-Book. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3,675
Farm and Ranch Review. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5,000
Story of Manitoba Farmer. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5,000
Dominion Medical Monthly. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 500
The Biggest Crop. . . . .. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 253,500
Trade Reports (Pepper's) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. .. . . .. 259,000
Letters from Successful Settlers (Grieve's). . . . . . . . . . 20,000
Wheat Pamphlet (Winter) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 125,000
Book of Lectures. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. .. .. . . 103
Domestic Service and other Employment for Women. . . . 100,000
25 -ii- $1 \frac{1}{2}$

## Folder Maps.

L'Ouest Canadien (French) ..... 150,000
Bureau de Colonisation (French) ..... 25,000
Where and How (English) ..... 200,000
Maps.
School Map of Canada ..... 20,000
Small Map of the Dominion of Canada ..... 10,000
Small Coloured Map of the Dominion of Canada ..... 9,000
Newspapers (Special Editions).
'Canadian Farmer' (Galician) ..... 15,000
'The Leader,' Regina, Inaugural Number ..... 2,000
'Le Courrier de l'Ouest,' Edmonton ..... 14,000
'Christmas Globe' ..... 200
'Strathcona Plaindealer' (Christmas Number) ..... 1,200
Hungarian Paper (Winnipeg) ..... 1,500
'The Alberta German Herald ..... 36,000
' Der Nordwesten,' Winnipeg ..... 26,000
'L'Ouest Canadien,' Winnipeg. ..... 5,000
I submit the following statistical tables compiled in my office :-
immigrant arrivals.Summary for the Fiscal Year 1905-6.
Per ocean travel-
Halifax. ..... 23,525
.. John ..... 71,440
Vancouver ..... 2,041
Victoria.... . ..................................................................................................... 13
Portland ..... 2,535
Boston. ..... ,221
Philadelphia. ..... 165

From the United States, not including 123 United States citizens by ocean ports-
Montreal............ ..... ............. ................ .. .. 1,053

Lahe St. John District. . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. . .. ..... ............... . . . 1,088
Rainy River District................ . ................................ . . . 342
Montreal Colonization Society............................................. . . . . . 225
Timiskaming District 134


COMPARATIVE S'TATEMENT',
Immerants arriving for Canarla, by Ports, during the Fiscal Years 1904-5 and 1905-6.

|  | Fincal Year, 1904-5. |  |  |  | Fiscal Year, 1905-6. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males. | Females. | Children. | Totals. | Males. | Females. | Children. | Totals. |
| Halifax | 13,435 | 3,606 | 3,002 | 20,043 | 15,180 | 4,210 | 4,135 | 23,525 |
| St. John | 9,934 | 1,909 | 1,703 | 13,596 | 10,660 | 2,452 | 2,224 | 15,336 |
| Quebec . . . . . . . . . . . . | 34,972 | 13,566 | 12,305 | 60,843 | 37,454 | 17,363 | 16,623 | 71,440 |
| Tnited States Ocean l'orts (New York, Port land, Boston, Pliiladelphia and Baltimore). | 4,845 | 1,151 | 1,570 | 7,566 | 12,492 | 2,826 | 2,791 | 18,109 |
| Mcutreal, from the |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18,109 |
| U'nited States... | 1,187 | 275 | 358 | 1,822 | 761 | 118 | 174 | 1,053 |
| Winnipeg and Outports, from the United States | 17,931 | 5,983 | 8,122 | 32,056 | 26,548 | 10,071 | 11,142 | 47,761 |
| Vancouver... .. ...... | 478 | 120 | 63 | 661 | 1.629 | 272 | 140 | 2,041 |
| V'ictoria. | 9 | 4 | 1 | 14 | 691 | 100. | 26 | 817 |
| Tutals for principal ports. | 82,861 | 26,616 | 27,124 | 136,601 | 105,415 | -37,412 | 37,255 | 180,082 |
| Ristoms entries...... |  |  |  | 7,781 1,884 |  |  |  | 7,193 1,789 |
| (rrand totals. |  |  |  | 146,266 |  | . |  | 189,064 |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.
Immigrants arriving for Canada, by months, during the Fiscal Years of $190 t-5$ and 1905-6.

| Month. | Fiscal. Year, 19045. |  |  |  | Fiscal Year, 1905-6. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males. | Females. | Children. | Totals. | Males. | Females. | Children. | Totals. |
| July | 6,570 | 2,329 | 2,688 | 11,587 | 5,978 | 2,803 | 2,896 | 11,677 |
| August | 5,913 | 2,450 | 2,234 | 10,597 | 4,968 | 2,278 | 2,331 | 9,5:7 |
| September | 4,947 | 2,500 | 2,308 | 9,755 | 5,038 | 2,846 | 2,489 | 10,373 |
| October. | 4,124 | 1,893 | 1,981 | 7,998 | 4,398 | 2,278 | 2,117 | 8,793 |
| November. | 3,929 | 1,535 | 1,593 | 7,057 | 3,377 | 1,678 | 1,461 | 6,516 |
| December. | 2,514 | 878 | 811 | 4,203 | 2,635 | 1,081 | 998 | 4,714 |
| January | 2,360 | 607 | 575 | 3,542 | 2,041 | 702 | 690 | 3,433 |
| February | 2,862 | 642 | 581 | 4,085 | 3,807 | 1,057 | 928 | 5,792 |
| March... | 8,240 | 1,991 | 2,200 | 12,431 | 14,875 | 3,824 | 4,508 | 23,207 |
| April.. | 15,380 | 3,441 | 3,909 | 22,730 | 22,539 | 5,811 | 5,943 | 34,293 |
| May | 17,032 | 4,721 | 4,608 | 26,361 | 22,236 | 7,254 | 6,913 | 36,403 |
| June. | 8,990 | 3,629 | 3,636 | 16,255 | 13,523 | 5,800 | 5,981 | 25,304 |
| Totals | 82,861 | 26,616 | 27,124 | 136,601 | 105,415 | 37,412 | 37,255 | 180,082 |
| Customs entries |  |  |  | 7,781 | . ..... | ........ | . . . ... | 7,193 |
| Repatriation societies. |  | .... |  | 1,884 |  |  |  | 1,789 |
| Grand totals . |  |  |  | 146,266 |  |  |  | 189,064 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25
Comparative Statement showing the number of Immigrants arriving in Canada, by Countries, for the Fiscal Years ending.June 30, 1905, and 1906, giving increase and decrease.

| Country. | Fiscal Year 1904-1905. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fiscal Year } \\ 190 \bar{j} \cdot 1906 . \end{gathered}$ | Increase. | Decrease. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| English. | 48,847 | 65,135 | 16,288 |  |
| Welsh. | 770 | 797 | 27 |  |
| Scotch. | 11,744 | 15,846 | 4,102 |  |
| Irish | 3,998 | 5,018 | 1,020 |  |
| Total British. | 65,359 | 86,796 | 21.437 |  |
| African, South. | 35 | 46 | 11 |  |
| Australian. - . | 204 | 322 | 118 |  |
| Austrian, N.E.S. | 837 | 1,324 | 487 |  |
| Bohemian . . . . . . | 107 | 110 | 3 |  |
| Buckowinian. | 1,123 | 1,355 | 232 |  |
| Croatian and Slovenian. | 27 | 226 | 199 |  |
| Dalnatian <br> Calician. | 6,926 | 16 5,656 | 12 |  |
| Hungarian, N.E.S | ,981 | -739 |  | 1,242 |
| Magyar. | 5 | 324 | 319 |  |
| Kuthenian. | 3 | 266 | 263 |  |
| Slovak | 4 | 154 | 107 |  |
| Belgian. . | 796 | 1,106 | 310 |  |
| Bulgariau. | 2 | 71 | 69 |  |
| Brazilian . | 1 | 2 | 1 |  |
| Chinese. |  | 18 | 18 |  |
| Dutch. | 281 | 389 | 108 |  |
| French | 1,743 | 1,648 |  | 95 |
| German, N.E.S | 2,704 | 1,745 |  | 959 |
| Alsace-Lorraine. |  | 4 |  | 1 |
| Bavarian | 6 | 22 | 16 |  |
| Prussian | 28 | 23 |  | 5 |
| Saxon. | 10 | 2 |  | 8 |
| Wiirtemburg. | 6 |  |  | 6 |
| West Indian.. | 43 | 171 | 128 |  |
| Bermudian | 8 | 11 | 3 |  |
| Jamaican | 26 | 12 |  | 14 |
| Greek... | 98 | 254 | 156 |  |
| Hebrew, N.E.S | 1,000 | 731 |  | 269 |
| " Russian | 6,206 | 6,056 |  | 150 |
| " Polish.. | 151 | 44 |  | 107 |
| 1) Austrian | 240 | 260 | 20 |  |
| Italian German | 118 | 36 |  | 82 |
| Italian . | 3,473 | 7,959 | 4,486 |  |
| Japanese ..... | 354 | 1,922 | 1,568 |  |
| Newfoundland. | 190 | 340 | 150 |  |
| New Zealand. | 57 | 89 | 32 |  |
| Portuguese | 1 | 6 | 5 |  |
| Poles, N.E.S. | 247 | 155 |  | 92 |
| " Austrian. | 70 | 156 | 86 |  |
| 11 German. | 29 | 29 |  |  |
| Pusian Russian. | 399 | 385 |  | 14 |
| Roumanian. | 270 | 396 | 126 | 1 |
| Russian, N.E.S. | 1,916 | 3,152 | 1,236 |  |
| Finns. | 1,323 | 1,103 |  | 220 |
| Doukhnbors | 24 | 204 | 180 |  |
| Spanish | - 10 | 12 | 2 |  |
| Swiss | 150 | 172 | 22 |  |
| Servian | 7 | 19 | 12 |  |
| Danish | 461 | 474 | 13 |  |
| Icelandic | 413 | 168 |  | 245 |
| Swedish. | 1,847 | 1,802 |  | 45 |
| Norwegian. | 1,397 | 1,415 | 18 |  |
| Tırks... | 30 | 357 | 327 |  |
| Armenians. | 78 | 82 | 4 |  |
| Egyptians. | 2 | 18 | 16 |  |
| Syrians....... | 630 | 336 | . .... | 294 |

Comparative Statement showing the number of Immigrants arriving in Canada, by Countries-Continued.

| Country. |
| :--- | :--- |

arrivals at ocean ports.
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, there arrived via Canadian and United States ocean ports, 181,193 passengers, of whom 14,053 travelled saloon and 167,140 steerage. Of the saloon passengers 13,296 were destined to Canada and 757 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers 145,305 were for Canada and 21,835 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 10,913 returned Canadians and 3,124 tourists, leaving the immigration ${ }^{\circ}$ proper via ocean ports at 131,268 souls, which together with the 57,796 settlers direct from the United States, brings the total immigration to 189,064 , an increase over the previous fiscal year of 42,798 persons.

The following further statistical information will be of interest: Table I. deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, Table III. with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada, and Tables IV. and $\nabla$. give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

SESSIONAL PAPER No． 25
TABLE I．
Natrovality and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at Ocean Ports for the Fiscal Year ending June $30,1906$.

| Nutionality． | Casida． |  |  |  | 1 nitel Statem． |  |  |  | Canala | ANi］Usiten States |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\frac{\stackrel{2}{3}}{=}$ |  | 荡 | \％ | 岩 | － |  |  | 安 | 年 | 药 | F |
| dfrican，South | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | 1 |
| Australian ．．． | 4 | 32 | 8 | 84 | 10 | 12 | 1 | 23 | 54 |  | 9 | 107 |
| dustrian | 1 | 1 |  | 2 | 3 | 1 |  | ＋ | 4 | 2 |  | ； |
| Bohemian ．． | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | 1 |
| Hungarian ． | 2 |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | ， |  |  | 2 |
| Belgian．． | 21 | 8 | 2 | 31 | 1 |  |  | 1 | 22 | 8 | 2 | 32 |
| Brazilian．． |  |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ， | 1 |
| Chinesio． | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |  |  | 1 | 2 | 1 | ， | 4 |
| Dutch | 4 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 2 |  |  | 2 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| Firench | 60 | 19 |  | 79 | 2 | 4 |  | 6 | （62 | 23 |  | 85 |
| （ierman | 24 | 13 | 1 | 68 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 13 | 62 | 17 | $\because$ | 81 |
| Bavarian | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | 1 |
| linglish． | 2，178 | 1，258 | 179 | 3，61．） |  |  | 4 | 80 | 2，228 | 1，28t | 183 | 3，69\％ |
| Welsh | 11 | ${ }^{2}$ |  | 13 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ |  |  | 2 | 13 | 2 |  | 15 |
| scotch | 454 | 243 | 38 | 735 | 12 | 6 |  | 18 | 466 | 249 | 38 | 73 |
| Irinh | 96 | 40 | － | 143 | 5 | 3 |  | 8 | 101 | 43 | 7 | 151 |
| West Indian | 22 | 17 | T | 46 |  |  |  |  | 22 | 17 |  | 46 |
| Bermudian | 13 | 15 | － | 35 |  |  |  |  | 13 | 15 | 7 | 3 |
| Jamaican | 4 |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |  | 4 |  | ． |  |
| Greek | 2 |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  | 2 |
| Hebrew | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | 1 |
| Italian | 7 | 2 |  | 1 | 1 |  |  | 1 | 8 | 2 |  | 10 |
| Japanese． | 12 | 4 | 2 | 18 | 17 | 7 |  | 24 | 29 | 11 | 2 | $4{ }^{\circ}$ |
| N－wfoundland． | 46 | 56 | 21 | 123 | 4 | 20 | 4 | 28 | 50 | 76 | 2. | 151 |
| New Zealand．． | 25 | 15 | 2 | 42 |  |  | 1 | 4 | 26 | 15 | 3 | 46 |
| Portnguese．． | 1 | 1 |  | ${ }_{1}$ |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 |  | 2 |
| Polish ．．．．．． |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | ， |  | 1 |
| Russian | 6 | 3 |  | 11 | 4 | 1 |  | 5 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 16 |
| Spanish | 3 |  | ． | 3 |  |  |  |  | 3 |  |  | 3 |
| Swis： | 5 | 3 |  | 8 | 1 |  |  | 1 | 6 | 3 |  | 9 |
| Danish． | 2 |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  | 2 |
| Swedish． | 6 | 2 |  | 8 | I | 1 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 14 |
| Norwegian | 1. |  | ．．． | 1 | 1 |  | ．．．． | 1 | 2 |  |  | 2 |
| Armenian | 2 |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  | 2 |
| L．S．A．Citizens | 164 | 85 | 8 | 2.57 | 216 | 166 | 32 |  | 380 | 201 | 40 | 671 |
| Negrues ．．．．．．．． | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | ， |
| India |  |  |  | 3 | 1 | 1 |  | 2 | 4 | 1 |  | 5 |
| Canadians：． | 2，72： | 2，283 | 213 | 5，219 | 1 | 1 |  | 2 | 2，724 | 2，284 | 213 | 5，221 |
| Tourists． | 1，367 | 1，205 | 134 | 2，706 | 73 | 36 | 2 | 111 | 1，440 | 1，241 | 136 | 2，817 |
| Toutals． | 7，35： | 5，311 | （634 | 13，296 |  |  |  |  | 7，771 | 5，602 | 681 | 14,103 |

## TABLE II.

Nationality and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at Ocean Ports for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

| Nationality. | Canala. |  |  |  | United States. |  |  |  | Canada and Unitej) <br> States. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | تٍِّ |  |  | $\stackrel{\text { 惑 }}{\substack{0}}$ | $\frac{\dot{2}}{\underline{x}}$ |  |  | \#. | $\frac{\stackrel{y}{x}}{\pi}$ | 号 |  | Ex |
| African, South | 26 | 9 | 11 | 46 | 2 |  | 3 | 6 | 28 | 10 | 14 | 52 |
| Australian. | 168 | 72 | s2 | 322 | 70 | ${ }_{6} 6$ | 65 | 201 | 238 |  |  | 523 |
| Austrian, N.E.S | 796 | 261 | 267 | 1,324 | 197: | 91 | 67 | 355 | 993 | 352 | 334 | 1,679 |
| Bohemian: |  | 29 | 43 | 110 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 25 | 43 | 39 | 53 | 135 |
| Buckowinian. | 1,004 | 142 | 209 | 1,355 | 1 |  |  | 1 | 1,005 | 142 | 209 | 1,356 |
| Croatian and slovenian. | 202 | 13 | 11 | 226 | 1 |  |  |  | 03 | 13 | 11 | 27 |
| Dalmatian | 16. |  |  | 16 |  |  |  |  | 16 |  |  | 16 |
| Galician | 3,565 | 1,041 | 1,050 | 5,656 | 172 | 53 | 43 | 268 | 3.737 | 1,094 | 1,093 | 5,924 |
| Hungarian, N.E.S. | 429 | 151 | 159 | 739 | 247 | $9+$ | 42 | 383 | 676 | 245 | 201 | 1,122 |
| Magyar.. | ${ }_{193}^{237}$ |  | 48 | 324 |  |  |  | 4 | 240 | 40 | 48 | ${ }^{328}$ |
| Ruthenian | ${ }_{123}$ | 31 15 | 42 | 266 |  |  |  |  | 193 | 31 | 42 | ${ }^{266}$ |
| Slovak | 663 | 242 | 201 | $\stackrel{154}{1,106}$ | 193 | 67 | 73 | 333 | 123 856 | 15 309 | 274 | 154 1,439 |
| Bulgarian | 69 | 2 |  | 71 | 6 |  |  | 6 | 75 | , |  | 77 |
| Brazilian | 2 |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  | 2 |
| Chinese. | 3 | ) | 8 | 18 |  |  |  |  | 3 |  |  | 18 |
| Dutch | 236 | 83 | 70 | 389 | 41 | 30 | 33 | 104 | 277 | 113 | 103 | 493 |
| French | 917. | 441 | 290 | 1,648 | 34 | 24 | 18 | 76 | 951 | 165 | 308 | 1,724 |
| German, | 8096 | 104 | 485 | 1,745 | 358 | 264 | 267 | 889 | 1,214 | 668 | 752 | 2,634 |
| Alsace-Lorr | $2{ }_{21}$ | 1 | 1 | 22 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{21}^{2}$ |  |  | $\stackrel{4}{4}$ |
| Prussian. | 13 | 5 | 5 | 23 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 16 | 17 | 10 | 12 | 39 |
| Saxon |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| English | 36,333 | 14,135 | 14,667 | 65,135 | 811 | 479 | 321 | 1,611 | 37, 144 | 14,614 | 14,988 | 66,746 |
| Welsh | 539 | 159 |  | 797 | 28 | 12 | 3 | 43 | 567 | 171 | 102 | 840 |
| Scotch | 9,607 | 3,507 | 2,732 | 15,846 | 244 | 132 | 81 | 457 | 9,851 | 3,639 | 2,813 | 16,303 |
| Irish | 3,160 | 1,255 | 603 | 5,018 | 168 | 132 | 47 | 347 | 3,328 | 1,387 | 650 | 5,365 |
| West India | 109 | 49 | 13 | 171 | 4 |  |  | 4 | 113 | 49 | 13 | 175 |
| Bermudian |  | 2 | 1 | 11 |  |  |  |  | 8 | 2 | 1 | 11 |
| $J$ Jamaica | 10 | 2 |  | 12 |  |  |  |  | 10 |  |  |  |
| Greek | ${ }^{216}$ | 13 | 25 | 254 | 43 | 1 | 1 | ${ }^{45}$ | 259 | 14 | 26 | ${ }^{299}$ |
| Hebrew, N. E. S | 336 | 218 | 177 | 731 | 18 | 22 | 23 | 63 | 354 | 240 | 200 | 794 |
| ${ }^{\prime}$ Russian | 2,364 | 1,728 | 1,964 | (6,056 | 120 | 132 | 186 | 138 | 2,484 | 1,860 | 2,150 | 6,494 |
| " Polish.... | 27 | 74 | 10 | 44 |  | ${ }_{3}^{1}$ | 1 | 2 | 27 |  |  | 46 |
| ". Austrian | 108 17 | 74 | 78 11 | 260 36 |  | 3 | 4 | 8 | 109 18 | 77 | ${ }_{11} 1$ | 268 37 |
| Italian.. | 7,218 | 417 | 324 | 7,959 | 283 | 28 | 27 | 338 | 7,501 | 445 | 351 | 8,297 |
| Japanese | 1,614 | 264 | 44 | 1,922 | 883 | 162 | 24 | 1,069 | 2,497 | 426 | 68 | 2,991 |
| Newfoundland | 205 | 119 | 16 | 340 | 106 | 81 | 31 | 218 | 311 | 200 | 47 | 538 |
| New Zealand | 53 | 19 | 17 | 89 | 20 | 11 | 5 | 36 | 73 | 30 | 22 | 125 |
| ${ }^{\text {Portuguese }}$. | 126 | 2 | , | ${ }^{6}$ |  |  |  | 1 | 4 |  | $1^{1}$ |  |
| Poles A.E.S... | 126 | 20 29 | $\stackrel{9}{29}$ | ${ }_{156}^{155}$ | 56 | $\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | $\stackrel{20}{2}$ | $\stackrel{94}{3}$ | 182 98 | 38 30 | $\begin{aligned} & 29 \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ | 249 159 |
| " Austrian |  | ${ }_{4}^{29}$ | 29 3 | $\begin{array}{r}156 \\ \hline 29\end{array}$ |  | $1$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ | 30 4 | 31 3 | 159 31 |
| ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ Russian | 273 | 64 | 48 | 385 | 22 | 6 | 3 | 31 | 295 | 70 | 51 | 16 |
| Persian |  | 1 |  | 7 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{6}$ | 1 |  |  |
| Roumanian. | 244 | 73 | 79 | 396 | 23 | 11 |  | 43 | 267 | 84 | 88 | 439 |
| Russian, N. E. S. | 1,407 | 778 | 967 | 3,152 | 1,954 | 1,086 | 1,218 | 4,258 | 3,361 | 1,864 | 2,185 | 7,410 |
| ${ }_{\text {Finns }}$ Doukhobors | 767 77 | 237 53 | 79 | 1,103 | 1,624 | 676 | 320 | 2,620 | 2,391 | ${ }_{53}^{913}$ | 419 74 | 3,723 |
| Spanish |  | 3 |  | 12 |  | 1 |  | 3 | 11 | 3 |  | 15 |
| Swiss | 114 | 30 | 28 |  |  | 6 | 2 | 21 | 127 | 36 | 30 | 193 |
| Servian | 12 | 4 | 3 | 19 |  |  |  | 1 | 13 | 4 | 3 | 20 |
| Danish | 317 | 97 | 60 | 474 | 366 | 56 | 107 | 629 | 683 | 253 |  | 1,103 |
| Icelandic |  | 51 | ${ }^{62}$ | 168 | ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 57 \\ 000 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{53}$ |  | 176 |
| Norwegian | 1,100 87 | 270 | 371 | 1, 1,415 | 1,651 | 841 | 314 |  |  | 1,111 | 785 | 4 |
| Turks..... | 318 70 | 24 |  | , 357 |  | ${ }_{1}^{1}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | 33 11 | 347 | 25 | 18 | 390 |

## SESSIONAL PAPER No． 25

TABLE II．
Nationality and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at Ocean Ports for the Fiscal Year ending June 30，1906－Continued．

| Nationality． | Canalia． |  |  |  | Unitel States． |  |  |  | Canada ani，UniteiStates． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\frac{\dot{y}}{\underline{x}}$ | － |  | ت ت | 菏 | 既 | 需 | － | 走 | 碳 | 苞 | － |
| Egyptians | 18 |  |  | 18 |  |  |  |  | 18 |  |  | 18 |
| Syrians | 198 | 83 | 55 | 336 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 204 | 84 | 56 | 344 |
| Arabians | 17 |  |  | 19 |  |  |  |  | 17 |  |  | 19 |
| U．S．A．Citizens． | 63 | 30 | 30 | 123 | 555 | 428 | 141 | 1，124 | 618 | 458 | 171 | 1，247 |
| Negroes．． | 36 | 5 | 1 | 42 | 1 |  |  | 1 | 37 | 5 | 1 | 43 |
| India | 377 | 8 | 2 | 387 | 13 | 1 |  | 14 | 390 | 9 | 2 | 401 |
| Total Immigration．．． | 78，106 | 27，223 | 25，939 | 131，268 | 11，292 | 5，631 | 4，063 | 20，986 | 89，398 | 32，854 | 30，002 | 152，254 |
| Returned Canadians． | 7，802 | 2，275 | $8: 6$ | 10，913 |  |  |  |  | 7，802 | 2，275 | 836 | 10，913 |
| Tourists． | 2，139 | 799 | 186 | 3，124 | 738 | 67 | 44 | 849 | 2，877 | 866 | 230 | 3，973 |
| Totals． | 88，047 | 30，297 | 26，961 | 145，305 | 12，030 | 5，698 | 4，107 | 21，835 | 100，077 | 35，995 | 31，068 | 167，140 |

## TABLE III

Monthly arrivals of Immigrants, by Nationalities, at Ocein Ports, for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Nationality. \& July \& Aug. \& Sept \& Oct. \& Nov. \& Dec. \& Jan. \& Feb \& Mar. \& April. \& May. \& June. \& Totals. <br>
\hline African, Suuth \& 10 \& 2 \& , \& 1 \& \& 1 \& 1 \& 8 \& 11 \& 2 \& 1 \& 6 \& 46 <br>
\hline Australian \& 37 \& 48 \& 24 \& 7 \& 6 \& 13 \& 7 \& 8 \& 64 \& 19 \& 56 \& 33 \& 322 <br>
\hline Austrian, N.ES. \& 110 \& 22 \& 39 \& 59 \& 31 \& 8 \& 11 \& 14 \& 5. \& 158 \& 574 \& 243 \& 1,324 <br>
\hline Bohelnian. \& 11 \& 12 \& \& 1 \& 6 \& 1 \& 9 \& 1 \& \& 13 \& 51 \& 5 \& 110 <br>
\hline Buckowinian \& 49 \& 11. \& ${ }_{6}$ \& 9 \& $23^{\prime}$ \& 16 \& 7 \& 1 \& 33 \& 295 \& 686 \& 219 \& 1,355 <br>
\hline Croatian and Slovenian \& 2 \& 12 \& 6 \& 18 \& \& 18 \& 5 \& 22 \& 39 \& 66 \& 22 \& 16 \& -226 <br>
\hline Galician. . \& 315 \& 80 \& 61 \& 71 \& 121 \& 58 \& 31 \& 52 \& 1

0 \& ${ }^{1,4} 8$ \& \& \& 6 <br>
\hline Hungarian, N.E.S \& 116 \& 38 \& 7 \& 14 \& 43 \& 33 \& 19 \& 18 \& 100 \& 1,458 \& 200 \& 9 \& 5,656
739 <br>
\hline A1agyar. \& 1 \& 2 \& 13 \& 29 \& 5 \& 37 \& 39 \& ${ }_{68}$ \& 12 \& 54 \& 200 \& 94
32 \& 739 <br>
\hline Futhenian. \& 14 \& 12 \& 1 \& 5 \& 6 \& 7 \& 6 \& 27 \& 9 \& 175 \& \& 4 \& <br>
\hline Slovak \& \& 2 \& 3 \& 8 \& \& 12 \& \& 23 \& 27 \& 172 \& \& 18 \& 266 <br>
\hline Belgian \& 79 \& 39 \& 68 \& 62 \& 95 \& 20 \& 34. \& 29 \& 114 \& 257 \& 198 \& 111 \& 1,106 <br>
\hline Bulgarian \& , \& \& 2 \& 2 \& , \& \& \& 6 \& 15 \& $\stackrel{3}{37}$ \& 19 \& 111 \& <br>
\hline Brazilian. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{7}$ \& \& \& ${ }_{2}$ <br>
\hline Chinest.. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 10 \& \& 3 \& \& 3 \& 2 \& 18 <br>
\hline Dutch. \& 25 \& 10. \& 4 \& 10 \& 18 \& 9 \& 4 \& 13 \& 32 \& 144 \& ) \& 62 \& 389 <br>
\hline French \& 163 \& 92 \& 132 \& 114 \& 72 \& $55^{-1}$ \& 29 \& 42 \& 132 \& 198 \& 354 \& 263 \& 1,648 <br>
\hline (ierman, Ј. E.S.. \& 10.3 \& 119 \& 92 \& 152 \& 89 \& 58 \& 17 \& 63 \& 140 \& 243 \& 410 \& 259 \& 1, 14.5 <br>
\hline Alsace-Lorrame.. \& 3 \& \& 1 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Bavarian. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 18 \& 1 \& 2 \& \& 1 \& 22 <br>
\hline Prussian \& 2 \& 4 \& 1 \& \& \& \& \& \& 4 \& \& 8 \& 1 \& 23 <br>

\hline | Saxon. |
| :--- |
| English. | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 1 \& \& 1 \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Wrelsl. \& 4,52 \& ,2,944 \& 4,368 \& ,94 \& 1.51 \& 1,083 \& 9311 \& 1,560 \& 9,175 \& 10,832 \& 13,877 \& 10,433 \& 65,135 <br>
\hline Scotcli \& 873 \& 1,071 \& -5.) \& 53.5 \& 3.56 \& 23 \& 198 \& - 38 \& 145 \& 96 \& 173 \& 99 \& $79 \%$ <br>
\hline 1 rish \& 353 \& 35s \& 438 \& 249 \& 146 \& 216 \& 168 \& 110 \& 1,491 \& 2,975 \& 3,718 \& 207 \& 15,846 <br>
\hline West Indian. \& 2.5 \& 3 \& 7 \& 9 \& 14 \& 1 \& 3 \& 1 \& ${ }_{6}$ \& \% \& 1,183 \& ${ }^{2}$ \& 5,018 <br>
\hline Bermudian \& 3 \& \& 1 \& 2 \& \& \& 1 \& \& , \& 1 \& 1
1 \& 7 \& 171 <br>
\hline , ${ }^{\text {amaican }}$ \& 7 \& 1 \& \& \& \& 1 \& 1 \& \& \& 1 \& \& 1 \& 11 <br>
\hline Greek \& 15 \& 10 \& 15 \& 14 \& 16 \& 10 \& 2 \& 3 \& 12 \& 64 \& 34 \& 59 \& 254 <br>
\hline Hehr-w, N.E.S \& 117 \& 66 \& 83 \& 35 \& 61 \& 40 \& (5) \& 33 \& 39 \& 57 \& 81 \& 54 \& 731 <br>
\hline " Russion \& 510 \& 450 \& 515 \& 287 \& 238 \& 310 \& 397 \& 362 \& 671 \& 629 \& 729 \& 968 \& 6,056 <br>
\hline " Polish \& \& 3 \& 1 \& 1 \& 1 \& , \& 11 \& 3 \& 2 \& + \& 9 \& \& 4 <br>
\hline Anstrian \& 39 \& 30 \& 16 \& 60 \& 14 \& 3 \& 12 \& 14 \& 3 \& 4 \& 24 \& 41 \& 260 <br>
\hline , (ierman \& ) \& 12 \& 3 \& \& , \& \& 2 \& \& \& \& \& \& 36 <br>
\hline Italian \& 254 \& 122 \& 268 \& 185 \& 145 \& 119 \& 96 \& 613 \& 687 \& 2,451 \& 2,033 \& 986 \& 7,959 <br>
\hline Napanese ${ }^{\text {New foundiand }}$ \& 67
16 \& 54 \& 95 \& 38 \& 95 \& 82 \& 4 \& 179 \& 106 \& 226 \& 685 \& 291 \& 1,922 <br>
\hline New Zealand \& 112 \& 4.3
9 \& 39 \& 37 \& 39 \& 11 \& 12 \& 14 \& 37 \& 25 \& 39 \& 28 \& 340 <br>
\hline Portuguese. \& 12 \& \& \& 6 \& 8 \& 1 \& 4 \& 1 \& 8 \& 6 \& 21 \& 5 \& 89 <br>
\hline Polrs. N.E.S. \& 5 \& 1 \& 5 \& \& 30 \& 7 \& 2 \& 4 \& 14 \& 53 \& 2 \& 10 \& 155 <br>
\hline " Austrian \& 9 \& 8 \& 1 \& 13 \& 5 \& 7 \& 1 \& 8 \& 1 \& 58 \& 13 \& 24 \& 156 <br>
\hline " İerman \& $t$ \& 1 \& ) \& 2 \& \& 4 \& 3 \& \% \& $1{ }^{1}$ \& , \& I \& \& -29 <br>
\hline Per Russian \& 34 \& 29 \& 40 \& 20 \& 17 \& 10 \& 12 \& 13 \& 50 \& 41 \& 73 \& 46 \& 385 <br>
\hline Persian \& 2 \& 1. \& \& \& 2 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 7 <br>
\hline Roumanian \& 11 \& 10. \& 25 \& 8 \& 27 \& 53 \& 11 \& 9 \& 36 \& 128 \& 53 \& 25 \& 396 <br>
\hline Russian, N.E.S \& 402 \& 13.10 \& 115 \& 122 \& 140 \& 155 \& 37 \& 104 \& 265 \& 619 \& 706 \& 357 \& 3,152 <br>
\hline Finns \& 102 \& 58 \& 87 \& 74 \& 52 \& 103 \& (\%3 \& 78 \& 91 \& 86 \& 138 \& 171 \& 1,103 <br>
\hline Doukhobor \& , \& \& 198 \& \& , \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 204 <br>
\hline Spanish \& 3 \& 3 \& \& \& \& \& \& 1 \& \& \& 3 \& 2 \& 12 <br>
\hline Swis. \& 11 \& 9 \& 9 \& 10 \& 8 \& 4 \& 2 \& 9 \& 19 \& 21 \& 41 \& 26 \& 172 <br>
\hline Servian. \& \& 1 \& 1 \& 1 \& \& 1 \& 11 \& \& \& 2 \& 2 \& \& 19 <br>
\hline 1)anish. \& 39 \& 39 \& 26 \& 29 \& 19 \& 16 \& 5 \& 17 \& 90 \& 54 \& 78 \& 52 \& 474 <br>
\hline Icelandic: \& 98 \& 1 \& 12 \& 1. \& 4 \& 4 \& \& \& \& 1 \& 7 \& 40 \& 168 <br>
\hline Swedish. \& 211 \& 98. \& 149 \& 114 \& 71 \& 118 \& 80 \& 26 \& 121 \& 171 \& 394 \& 246 \& 1,802 <br>
\hline Corwegian \& 139 \& 67 \& 113 \& 57 \& 54 \& 49 \& 30 \& 24 \& 122 \& 176 \& 392 \& 192 \& 1,415 <br>
\hline Turks.... \& 13. \& 16 \& 5 \& 15 \& 41 \& 26 \& 5 \& 14 \& 9 \& 61 \& 68 \& 84 \& 3 3 7 <br>

\hline | Armenians |
| :--- |
| Fgyptian: | \& 15 \& \& \& 9 \& \& \& 2 \& - \& 6 \& , \& 7 \& 12 \& 82 <br>

\hline Syrian: \& 15 \& 49 \& 42 \& 30 \& $47{ }^{\circ}$ \& 39 \& 29 \& 10 \& 15 \& 9 \& 11 \& 40 \& 1886 <br>
\hline Arabians. \& 1 \& - \& \& 2 \& , \& \& \& 3 \& \& 2 \& \& 8 \& 19 <br>
\hline U.K.A. citizens \& 30 \& 6 \& 11 \& 6 \& 9 \& 1 \& 2 \& , \& \& 10 \& 12 \& 32 \& 123 <br>
\hline Negroes. \& \& \& 1 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 41 \& 42 <br>
\hline Inclia \& 22 \& 2 \& 16 \& 14 \& 43 \& 15 \& 10 \& 50 \& 10 \& 80 \& 89 \& 36 \& 387 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}



## TABLE 1 .

Monthly arrivals of Immigrants, for Canada, by Occupations and Destination, at Ocean Ports, for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 19(6.

|  | July | Aug. | Sept | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Janı. | Feb. | Mar. | April | May. | June. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agriculturists. | 2,783 | 1,820 | 1,966 | 1,138 | 899 | 676 | 478 | 934 | 6,363 | 7,294 | 9,068 | 5,175 | 38,594 |
| General labour | 1,507 | 1,045 | 1,278 | 1,016 | 726 | 696 | 480 | 1,247 | 2,997 | 7,203 | 7,607 | 5,308 | 31,110 |
| Mechanics | 2,470 | 2,196 | 2,488 | 1,675 | 1,099 | 847 | 831 | 1,105 | 3,761 | 5,506 | 8,182 | 5,925 | 36,055 |
| Clerks | 535 | 479 | 592 | . 430 | 258 | 185 | 167 | 288 | 512 | 1,060 | 1,527 | 1,327 | 7,360 |
| Miners. | 208 | 276 | 228 | 215 | 156 | 63 | 54 | 85 | 289 | 434 | 670 | 464 | 3,142 |
| Female servants. | 567 | $4 \cdot 35$ | 568 | 451 | 291 | 176 | 104 | 168 | 435 | 734 | 1,343 | 1,071 | 6,343 |
| Not classed | 1,041 | 1,025 | 814 | 604 | 354 | 317 | 219 | 261 | 466 | 726 | 1,440 | 1,367 | 8,934 |
| Total | 9,111 | 7,276 | 7,934 | 5, 229 | 3,783 | 2,960 | 2,333 | 4,088 | 4,823 | 22,957 | 29,837 | 20,637 | 131,26 |
| Maritime P | 568 | 286 | 463 | 262 | 290 | 302 | 280 | 192 | 638 | 1,513 | 837 | f,72 | 6,353 |
| Quebec | 1,816 | 1,560 | 1,763 | 1,420 | 776 | 627 | 564 | 666 | 1,650 | 3,274 | 6,33? | 4,311 | 24,766 |
| Ontario | 3,110 | 3,046 | 3,237 | 2,270 | 1,399 | 1,163 | 919 | 1,841 | 6,212 | 9,312 | 10,724 | 7,878 | 51,111 |
| Manitoba | 2,293 | 1,397 | 1,392 | 77.4 | 644 | 423 | 323 | 617 | 4,080 | 5,760 | 7,129 | 4,581 | 29,413 |
| Saskatche | 445 | 310 | 386 | 264 | 191 | 135) | 47 | 158 | 974 | 1,294 | 1,867 | 1,239 | 7,313 |
| Alberta | 440 | 278 | 261 | 244 | 152 | 52 | 49 | 130 | 807 | 1,005 | 1,315 | 938 | 5,671 |
| British Columbia | 439 | 399 | . 429 | 295 | 327 | 258 | 150 | 480 | 460 | 798 | 1,575 | 1,017 | 6,627 |
| Yukon.. |  |  |  |  | 1 |  | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| Totals | 9,111 | 7,276 | 7,934 | 5,529 | 3,783 | 2,960 | 2,333 | 4,088 | 14,823 | 22,957 | 29,837 | 20,637 | 131.268 |

Totals.... $9,1117,2767,9345,529,3,7832,960 \mid 2,3334,088,14,82322,957$ 29,837 20,637 131.268

Nationality，Sex，Occupation and Destination of Jmmigrant Arrivals
$\qquad$

| Nationality | Sex． |  |  |  | Farmers，or Farm Labourers Class． |  |  | General <br> Labourers． |  |  | Mechanics． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 范 | \％ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{\dot{x}}{5} \\ & \frac{6}{6} \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | ※゙ | 选 |  | $\stackrel{\otimes}{\text { ® }}$ |  |  | 范 |  | 亚 |
| African，South． | ${ }^{26}$ | 9 | 11 | ${ }^{46}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{n}^{2}$ | 8 |  |  | 5 | 8 | 11 |  |
| Austrian，N．E．E．S． | 796 | 261 | 267 | 1，324 | 318 | 89 | 150 | 336 | 41 | 48 | 74 | 32 | ${ }_{28}$ |
| Bohemian ．．．．．． | 38 | 29 | 43 | 111 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 8 | 11 |  | 10 |
| Buckowinian． | 1，004 | 142 | 209 | 1，355 | 350 | 69 | 151 | 618 | 27 | 47 | 27 | 5 |  |
| Croatian and Slo－ venian． | 202 | 13 | 11 | （） | 71 | 1 | 2 | 125 | 9 | 6 | 4 |  |  |
| I）almatian ． | 16 |  |  | 16 | 4 |  |  | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Galician．．．．． | 3，565 | 1，041 | 1，050 | 5，656 | 1，654 | 458 | 686 | 1，712 | 215 | 289 | 159 | 33 | 4 |
| Hungarian，N．E． | 429 | 151 | 159 | 9， | ， | 65 |  | 185 | 23 | 31 | 35 |  | 6 |
| Magyar． | 237 | 39 | 48 | 324 | 31 |  |  | 194 | 26 | 37 | 4 |  |  |
| Ruthenian | 193 | 31 | 42 | 366 | 7 | 2 | 4. | 186 | 20 | 34 |  |  |  |
| Slorak | 123 | 15 | 16 | 154 |  |  |  | 104 | 6 | 7 | 3 |  |  |
| Belgian．． | 663 | 242 | 201 | 1，106 | 302 | 2 | 81. | 125 | 24 | 27 | 166 | 66 | 44 |
| Bulgarian． | 69 | 2 |  | 71 | 34 |  |  | 35 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brazilian．． | $\stackrel{2}{3}$ | T | 8 | ${ }_{18}{ }^{2}$ |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dutch． | 236 | 83 | 70 | 389 | 131 | 30 | 12 | 55 | 6 | 2 | 38 | 13 | 20 |
| French | 917 | 41 | 290 | 1，648 | 443 | 154 | 167 | 113 | 20 | 30 | 132 | 67 | 33 |
| Gernam，N．ES | 856 | 404 | 485 | 1，745 | 340 | 170 | 282 | 181 | 28 | 43 | 242 | 68 | 97 |
| Alsace－Lorraine． |  | 1 | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bararian．． | 21 | 1 |  | 22 |  |  |  | 8 | 1 |  | 11 |  |  |
| Prussian | 13 | 5 | 5 | 23 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |  |  | 1 |  |  |
| English | 36，333 | 14，135 | 14，667 | 65，135 | 13，123 | 3，176 | 3，697 | 6，438 | 1，717 | 2，780 | 12，297 | 4，089 | 4，652 |
| Welsh | 539 | 159 | 99 | ${ }^{7} 797$ | 196 | 38 | 24 |  | 15 | 16 | 189 | 37 | 39 |
| Scotch | 9，607 | 3，507 | 2，732 | 15，846 | 3，416 | 689］ | S43 | 1，144 | 250 | 321 | 3，553 | 949 | 932 |
| Irish | 3，160 | 1，255， | 603 | 5，018 | 1，281 | 201 | 186 | 674 | 111 | 120 | 698 | 254 | 184 |
| West Indian | 109 | 49 | 13 | 171 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 41 |  |  | 37 | 7 | 3 |
| ${ }_{\text {der }}$ Jermudian | 8 | 2 | 1 | 11. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |  |
| Greek | 216 | 13 | 25 | 254 | 24 | 1 |  | 167 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 1 |  |
| Hebrew，N．E．S | 336 | 218 | 177 | 731 | 26 | 5 | 6 | 35 | 22 | 25 | 227 | 148 |  |
| ＂Russian． | 2，364 | 1，728 | 1，964 | 6，056 | 22.2 | 124 | 218 | 433 | 206 | 297 | 1，540 | 957 | 1，088 |
| ＂Polish．．． | 27 | 7 | 10 | 44 | ， | 1 | 1 | 2 |  |  | 21 | 4 | 9 |
| －Austrian | 108 | 74 | － 78 | 260 | 12 | 5 | ${ }^{6}$ | 18 | 8 | 12 | 72 | 35 | 46 10 |
| Italian ．．．．．．．．． | 7，218 | 417 | 324 | 7，959． | 844 | 45 | 44 | 5，946 | 217 | 220 | 10 264 | 6 29 | 10 18 |
| Japanese | 1，614 | 264 | 4 | 1，922 | 368 | 45 | 7 | 238 | 32 | 2 | 41 | 2 | 1 |
| Newfounclland | 205 | 119 | 16 | 340 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 173 | 2 |  | 16 | 4 | 4 |
| New Zealand．． | ${ }_{3}$ | 19 | 17 | 89 | 20 | 3 | 9 | 3 |  |  | 20 | 5 | 2 |
| ${ }_{\text {Portuguese }}^{\text {Poles，N．E．S }}$ ： | 126 | $\stackrel{2}{20}$ | 1 | 155 | ${ }_{13}^{2}$ | ${ }_{3}^{1}$ |  | 74 |  |  | 6 |  |  |
| Austrian | 98 | 29 | 29 | 151 | 15 |  | 8 | 73 | 9 | 9 | － | 4 | 4 |
| ＂German． | 22 | 4 | 3 | 29 | \％ | 1 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| Russian． | 273 | 64 | 48 | 385 | 71 | 15 | 17 | 128 | 13 | 18 | 64 | 14 | 3 |
| Persian | 6 | 1 |  | 7 | 2 |  |  | 3 | 1. |  | 1. |  |  |
| Roumanian | 244 | 73 | 79 | 396 | 37 | 12 | 29 | 161 | 13 | 17 | 38 | 24 |  |
| Russian，N．E．S | 1，407 | 778 | 967 | 3，152 | 384 | 196 | 337 | 615 | 125 | 241 | 344 | 200 | 219 |
| Finns | 767 | 237 | 99 | 1，103 | 82 | 8 | 14 | 610 | 55 | 57 | 46 | 12 | 8 |
| Douk hotrors Fmanish | 77 | 53 | 74 | 204 | 75 | 50 | 73 | 1 |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| Swiss | 114 | 30 | 28 | 172 | 49 | 8 | i4． | 21 | 2 | 2 | 35 |  | 10 |
| Servian | 12 |  | a | 19 | 2 | 1 |  | 9 | 1 | 2 |  |  |  |
| Danish | （317． | 97 | $6{ }^{6}$ | 474 168 | 122 30 | 18 | 20 | 96 14 | 8 | 11 | 74 10 | 16 | 16 |

for Canada at Ocean Ports, for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Occepation.
Destination.


Natioxality，Sex，Occupation and Destination of Immigrant Arrivals

| Nationality． | Sex． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Tran | OH |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Farmers，or Farm Labourers Class． |  |  | General <br> Labourers． |  |  | Mechanics． |  |  |
|  | $\stackrel{\text { 咸 }}{n}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{81}{\tilde{\pi}} \\ & \stackrel{\text { In }}{\tilde{y}} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\underset{\sim}{x}$ | 令 | 克 | $\frac{\dot{2}}{\underline{2}}$ | 淾 | 位 | 崖 | 年 | 永 |
| Swedish．．． | 1，100 | 383 | 319 | 1，802 | 296 | 84 | 158 | 624 | 64 | 98 | 141 | 32 |  |
| Norwegian | 874 318 | 270 | 271 15 | 1，415 | 254 | 55 | 112 | 419 | 38 | 61 | 180 16 | 39 |  |
| Armenians | 70 | 7 | 5 | 82 | 9 | 1 | 1 | ＋39 |  | ． 6 | 10 | 2 |  |
| Egyptians | $18^{\prime}$ |  |  | 18 | 3 |  |  | 10 |  | ． | 1 |  |  |
| Syrians．．．． | 198 | 83 | 55 | 336 | 31 | 3 | 2 | 87 | 22 | 17 | 32 | jr | 9 |
| Arabians．：．．． | 17 | 2 |  | 19 | 3 |  |  | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |
| U．S．A．Citizens． | 63 | 30 | 30 | 123 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 7 | （5） |
| Negroes ．．．．．． | 36 | 5 | 1 | 42 |  |  |  | 19 |  | 1 | 15 |  |  |
| India | 377 | 8 | 2 | 387 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 44 |  |  | 17 | 1 |  |
| Totals．．．．．． | 78，106 | 7，223 | 25，939 | 131，268 | 25,072 | 5，953 | 7，569 | 22，736 | 3，407 | 4，967 | 21，038 | 7，224 | ，823 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25
V.-Concluded.
for Canada at Ocean Ports, for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906-Concluded.

Occupation.
Destination.

| Clerks, <br> Traders, \&c. |  |  | Miners. |  |  |  | Not Classified. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\underset{\sim}{\text { 采 }}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{0} \\ & \frac{\ddot{y y}}{3} \\ & \text { y } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ¢ 走 L |
| 7 | 6 | 3 | 24 | 5 |  | 176 | 8 | 16 | 15 | 157 | 119 | 437 | 620 | 160 | 164 | 145 |  |
| 11 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 112 | 3 | 16 | 45 | 63 | 118 | 415 | 387 | 138 | 154 | 140 |  |
| 8 | 1 |  |  |  |  | 7 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 85 | 255 | 8 |  |  | 8 |  |
| 9 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 2 | , | 2 | 26 | 53 |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| $\stackrel{3}{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | 12 | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22 | 12 | 14 | 4 |  |  | 23 | 22 | 7 | 13 | 113 | 173 |  |  |  | 1 | 1 |  |
| $\stackrel{2}{9}$ |  | 5 | 1 | 2 |  | 5 | 12 | 11 | 17 | 24 | 14 16 | 1 3 |  | 5 |  | 33 |  |
| 2 | 3 |  |  | 2 |  | , |  | 1 | 17 | 33 | 16 | 8 |  | 5 |  | 33 |  |
| 99 | 1 |  |  |  |  | 3 | 208 | 2 |  |  | 11. | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 364 |  |
| 4,555 | 1,579 | 1,226 | 1,962 | 459 | 721 | 6,343 | 2,\%43 | 2,258 | 3,633 | 6.353 | 24,766 | 31,111 | 2,413 | 7,313 | 5,671 | 6,627 | 14 |

PORT OF HALIFAX．
For the fiscal year ending June 30，1906，there arrived at the port of Halifax 34,154 passengers，of whom 5,545 travelled saloon and 28,609 steerage．Of the saloon passengers 5，476 were destined to Canada and 69 to the United States．Of the steerage passengers 25,988 were for Canada and 2,621 for the United States．Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 2，125 returned Canadians and 338 tourists，leaving the immigration proper at 23,525 souls，an increase at this port over the previous fiscal year of 3,482 persons．

Table I．deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers．Table II．with the total arrivals of steerage passengers，Table III．with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada，and Tables IV．and T．give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival．

## TABLE I．

Nationality and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at the Port of Halifax for the Fiscal Year ending June 30， 1906.

| Nationality． | Canida． |  |  |  | United States． |  |  |  | Canada and UnitedStates． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 害 |  |  | 葸 | $\frac{\text { 号 }}{\text { zin }}$ |  | 碳 |  | 获 |  | 碳 | － |
| Australianl．Hungarian． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Belgian．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dutch．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newtoundland | 40 | 51 | 13 | 104 | 4 | 20 | 4 | 28 | 4 | 71 | 17 | 132 |
| New Zealand．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1 ．．．．．． 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canadians ．． | 1，694 | 1，336 | 79 | 3，109 | 1 |  |  | 31 1 | 1，695 | 1，336 | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ \hline 9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3，110 |
| Tourists． | 712 | 651 | 59 | 1，422 | 1 |  |  | 1 | 713 | 651 | 59 | 1，423 |
| Totals | 3，048 | 2，235 | 193 | 5，476 | 31 | 33 |  | 69 | 3，079 | 2，268 | 198 | 5，545 |

## TABLE II.

Nationality and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at the Port of Halifax for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.


## TABLE III.

Monthly arrivals of Immigrants for Canada by Nationalities at the Port of Halifax for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

| Nationality. | $$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{0} \dot{0}_{0}^{\circ} \\ & \frac{0}{0} \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\oplus} \text {. } \\ & \text { 炭 } \\ & \stackrel{\otimes}{0} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 宽 | $\underset{\sim}{\text { mic }}$ | $\stackrel{\otimes}{\Xi}$ | Totals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| African, South |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  | 8. | 8 |  |  |  | 18 |
| Australian |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 2 | 6 |  |  |  | 18 |
| Austrian, N.E.S. |  | 1 |  | 1 | 12 |  |  | 2 | 1 | 1. | 1 |  | 20 |
| Bohemian.. . |  |  |  |  | 2 | 1 | 2 |  |  | 2 | 5 |  | 12 |
| Buckowinian. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 | 3 |  | 10 |
| Galician. . |  |  |  |  | 4 | 15 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 8 |  | 45 |
| Mungarian, N.E.S. |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |  | 5 |
| Belgian... | 2 |  | 2 | 8 | 12 | 9 | 18 | 7 | 44 | 30 | 11 |  | 143 |
| Bulgarian. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | 1 |
| Dutch ... |  |  |  |  | 7 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 42 | 13 |  | 80 |
| French. |  |  |  | 1 | 9 | 30 | 17 | 12 | 86 | 61 |  |  | 224 |
| German, N.E.S |  | 1 |  | 1 | 11 | 28 | 7 | 4 | 32 | 12 | 29 | 1 | 126 |
| Bavarian. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17 | 1. |  |  |  | 18 |
| Prussian. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1. |  |  |  |  |
| Saxon. |  |  |  |  |  |  | , |  | 1. |  |  |  | 2 |
| English | 262 | 78 | 118 | 64 | 191) | 644 | 417 | 697 | 5,473 | 4,541 | 1,743 | 272 | 14,499 |
| Welsh. |  |  | 1 | 2 | 11 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 56 | 53. | 14 | 9 | 165 |
| Scotch | 33 | 21 | 31 | 35 | $7 \pm$ | 71 | 33 | 183 | 1,073 | 2,049 | 130 | 90 | 3,823 |
| Irish. | 3 |  | 6 |  | 45 | 44 | 28 | 51 | 380 | 452 | 55 | 17 | 1,088 |
| West Indian.. | 19 |  | 4 |  |  | 1 |  | 1 | 3 | 4 | 18 | 36 | 94 |
| Bermudian | 3 |  |  | 2 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 6 |
| Jamaican.. | - |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9 |
| Greek.. .... |  |  |  |  | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 |  |  | 18 |
| Hebrew, N.E.S |  |  |  |  | 3 | 11 | 25 | 10 | 7 | , | 7 | 1 | 69 |
| " Russian. | 3 |  |  |  | 57 | 246 | 243 | 238 | 255 | 57 | 90 | 4 | 1,193 |
| 1) Polish.. |  |  |  |  | 1 | 9 | $\pm$ |  | 2 | 1 | 5 |  | 30 |
| " Austrian. |  |  |  |  | 5 | 2 | 12 |  |  |  |  |  | 23 |
| " German. . |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  | 4 |  |  |  | 6 236 |
| t alian...... |  |  | 128 |  | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 4 | 6 | 4. | 23 | 62 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 1 | 236 |
| Newfoundland. | 16 | 42 | 39 | 37 | 39 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 37 | 25 | 39 | 27 | 338 |
| New Zealand. |  |  |  |  |  | , |  |  | 1 | 3 |  |  | T |
| Portuguese |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |
| Poles, N.E.S. |  |  |  |  | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |  | 6 | 1 |  | 15 |
| " Austrian |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  | 3 |  |  |  | 6 |
| " Russian. |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 |  | 19 |
| Persian. |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Roumanian ${ }_{\text {¢ }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |  | 7 | 12 |  |  | 175 |
| Russian, N.E.S | , | 1 |  |  | 1 | 31 | 17 | 28 | 72 | 12 | 12 |  | 175 |
| Finns.. | 1 |  |  |  | 14 | 83 | 29 | 52 | 45 | 6 | 7 |  | 237 |
| Swiss. |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{9}$ | 1 |  | 14 | 6 |  |  | 29 |
| Danish. | 2 |  |  | 1 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 12 |  | 64 |
| Icelandic. |  |  |  |  | 1 | 4 |  |  |  | 1 | 1 |  | 7 |
| Swedish. . |  | 1 |  |  | 14 | 90 | 61 | 12 | 36 | 58 | 29 |  | 301 |
| Norwegian. . |  |  |  |  | 4 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 42 | 71 | 37 | 1 | 182 |
| Turks. |  |  |  |  | 3 |  |  | , |  |  |  |  | 4 |
| Armenians. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ |  | 2 |  |  | 11 |
| Egyptians |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{6}$ | 8 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | 15 |
| Syrians. |  |  | 10 | ... | 13 | 9 |  | 1 | 5 |  | $\cdots$ |  | 47 3 |
| U.S.A. Citizens | 2 |  |  |  | 2 |  | 2 | 2 |  | 6 |  | 8 | 24 |
| Negroes. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 41 | 41 |
| India. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 4 |
| Totals | 354 | 164 | 341 | 164 | 558 | 1,409 | 977 | 1,395 | 7,743 | 7,617 | 2,291 | 512 | 23,525 |

## TABLE IV.

Monthly arrivals of Immigrants for Canada by Occupations and Destination at the Port of Halifax for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.


Nationality, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant arrivals for


## SESSIONIAL PAPER NO. 25

$V$.
Canada at the Port of Halifax for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.


## PORT OF ST．JOHN．

For the fiscal year ending June 30 ，1906，there arrived at the port of St．John 20,398 passengers，of whom 782 travelled saloon and 19,616 steerage．Of the saloon passengers 765 were destined to Canada and 17 to the United States．Of the steerage passengers 16,410 were for Canada and 3,206 for the United States．Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 805 returned Canadians and 269 tourists，leaving the immigration proper at 15,336 souls，an increase at this port over the previous fiscal year of 1,740 persons．

Table I．deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers，Table II．with the total arrivals of steerage passengers，Table III．with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada，and Tables IV．and V．give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival．

## TABLE I．

Nationality and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at the Port of St．John for the Fiscal Year ending June 30， 1906.

| Nationality． | Canadi． |  |  |  | （Tnited）States． |  |  |  | AND | Canala Uníed States． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 坒 | $\underset{\sim}{\underset{u}{E}}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ङ゙ँ } \\ & \text { E゙ } \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{ \pm}{2}$ | 皆 | $\frac{\text { 丐 }}{\text { ¢ }}$ |  | $\frac{x_{x}^{x}}{x}$ | ＊ | 号 | F |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Austrian．Bohemian |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Belgian．．．．．．．．．$\quad 7 \begin{aligned} & \text { ¢ }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| French． | 2 |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 1 |  |  |
| English． | 186 | 79 | 22 | 287 |  |  |  |  | 187 | 79 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scotch．． | 69 | 14 | 5 | 88 |  | 1 |  | 1 | 69 |  | 5 | 89 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| India．．．．．．． | 2 | ． |  | 2 |  |  |  | 12 | 9 | 11 |  | 20 |
| Canadians． | 115 | 76 | 19 | 210 |  |  |  |  | 115 | 76 | 19 | 210 |
| Tourists．． | 47 | 45 | 19 | 111 |  |  |  |  | 47 | 45 | 19 | 111 |
| Totals． | 459 |  | 67 | 765 |  |  |  |  | 469 | 246 | 67 | 782 |

SESSION'AL PAPER No. 25
TABLE II.
Nationality and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at the Port of St. John for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.


## TABLE III．

Montily arrivals of Immigrants for Canada by Nationalities at the Port of St．John for the Fiscal year ending June 30， 1906.

| Nationality． | $\stackrel{\vdots}{\rightrightarrows}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 薄 } \\ & \frac{0}{0} \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{0} \\ & \text { O } \\ & \text { B } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 窓 |  | E | 恐 | ®゙ | － |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| African，South |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |  |  |  | 3 |
| Australian．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 5 | 2 |  |  | 8 |
| Austrian，N．E．S．． |  |  |  |  | 6 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 47 | 115 |  |  | 185 |
| Bohemian．，． |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 | 1 |  | 9 |  |  | 15 |
| Buckowinian |  |  |  |  | 7 | 16 | 7 | 1 | 33 | 288 |  |  | 352 |
| Croatian． |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | 7 | 1 |  |  | 9 |
| Dalmatian．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 5 |  |  | 6 |
| Galician．． |  |  |  |  | 25 | 43 | 26 | 46 | 199 | 1，438 |  |  | 1，7\％ |
| Hungarian，N．E．S | ． |  |  |  | 15 | 25 | 18 | 16 | 62 | －39 |  |  | 175 |
| Nlagyar． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 |  |  | 6 |
| Slovak． <br> Belgian |  |  |  |  | 9 |  | 2 |  |  | ${ }_{15}{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | 241 |
| Bulgarian． |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 14 | 13 | 41 | 156 |  |  | 241 |
| Dutch．． |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 4 | 22 | 13 |  |  | 41 |
| French． |  |  |  |  | 4 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 14 |  |  | 36 |
| German，N．E．S． |  |  |  |  | 8 | 19 | 2 | 13 | 72 | 142 |  |  | $25 ;$ |
| Bavarian． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ， |  | 2 |  |  | 3 |
| Prussian． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 3 |  |  | 6 |
| English |  | 7 |  |  | 37 | 358 | 409 | 672 | 2，856 | 2，338 | 1 | 9 | 6，687 |
| Welsh． |  |  |  |  | 1 | 14 | 13 | 3 | ， 75 | 2，39 |  |  | 125 |
| Scotch |  |  | 3 |  | 5 | 126 | 82 | 140 | 307 | 451 |  |  | 1，114 |
| Irish |  |  |  |  | 11. | 27 | 22 | － 33 | 142 | 122 |  | 2 | ＋359 |
| West Indian． | 5 |  |  |  | 4 |  | 3 |  | 3 | 2 | 3 |  | 56 |
| Bermudian． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Jamaican |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |  | 2 |
| Greek．．． |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | 4 |
| Hebrew，N．E．S |  |  |  |  | 42 | 27 | 37 | 23 | 17 | 24 |  |  | 170 |
| ，Russian．． | ． |  |  |  | 23 | 38 | 120 | 87 | 227 | 172 |  |  | 665 |
| ＂Polish．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  | ．．． |  | ， | 2 |
| ＂Austriau． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | ．． |  |  | 2 |
| In＇ierman．． |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Italian ．．． |  |  |  |  | 7 | 21 | 15 | 42 | 162 | 1，117 |  |  | 1，364 |
| New Zealand． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |  | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ |
| Poles，N．E．S．．． |  |  |  |  | 1 | 5 |  | 2 | 7 | 44 |  |  | $5!$ |
| ＂，Austrian． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | t |  |  | 5 |
| ＂．German．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ， |  |  |  | 8 |
| R＂unssi |  |  |  |  | 4 | 4 |  | 8 | 40 | 20 |  |  | 83 |
| Roumaniaı．．．． |  |  |  |  | 25 | 41 | 1 | 3 | 22 | 43 |  |  | 135 |
| Russian，N．E．S |  |  |  |  | 18 | 95 | 12 | 16 |  | 457 |  |  | 744 |
| Finns．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  | 12 | 19 | 13 | 36 | 26 |  |  | 104 |
| Spanish |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | 13 |
| Swiss．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 11 |  |  | 13 |
| Danish．．． |  |  |  |  | 6 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 47 | 18 |  |  | 86 |
| Swedish．． |  |  |  |  | 2 | 24 | 11 | 11 | 64 | 50 |  |  | 162 |
| Norwegian． |  |  |  |  | 1 | 7 | 11 | 12 | 71 | 57 |  |  | 159 |
| Turks．．．．． Armenians |  |  |  |  |  |  | ， | 4 |  | 6 |  |  | 7 |
| Syrians．．．． |  |  |  |  | 20 |  | 28 | 8 | 10 |  |  |  | 74 |
| Arabians： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | 2 |
| IT．S．Citizens． |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | 4 |
| Totals．． | 5 | 7 |  |  | 284 | 938 | 882 | 1，200 | 4，738 | 7，226 | 5 | 48 | 15，336 |

TABLE IV.
Monthly arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Occupations and Destination, at the Port of St. John for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.


Nationality, Sex, Occupations and Destination of Immigrant arrivals

V.
for Canada at the Port of St. John for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Occupation.


## PORT OF QUEBEC．

For the fiscal year ending June 30，1906，there arrived at the port of Quebec 97,495 passengers，of whom 5.496 travelled saloon and 91,999 steerage．Of the saloon passengers 5,218 were destined to Canada and 278 to the United States．Of the steerage passengers 78,525 were for Canada and 13,474 for the United States．Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 5,726 returned Canadians and 1,359 tourists，leav－ ing the immigration proper at 71,440 souls，an increase at this port over the previous fiscal year of 10,597 persons．

Table I．deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers，Table II．with the total arrivals of steerage passengers，Table III．with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada，and Tables IV．and V．give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival．

## TABLE I．

Nationality and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at the Port of Quebec for the Fiscal Year ending June 30， 1906.

| Nationality． | Canala． |  |  |  | United Sta fes． |  |  |  | Canada and Untped，States． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{\pi}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 递 } \\ & \text { B} \\ & \text { un } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 类 } \\ & \text { تٍ } \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\text { İ }}{\stackrel{y}{0}}$ | $\frac{\stackrel{a}{c}}{\underline{\pi}}$ | 先 |  |  | 范 | 年 | 安 | － |
| African，South | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| Australian | 3 | 5 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 5 | 1 |  |
| $\underset{\text { Austrian ．}}{\text { Belgian }}$ ． | ＋ | 3 |  | 7 | 1 |  |  |  | 5 | 3 |  | \％ |
| Dutch．．． | 1 | 3 |  | 1 | 2 |  |  | 2 | 3 | － |  |  |
| French | 27 | 15 |  | 42 |  |  |  |  | 27 | 15 |  | 42 |
| German | 12 | 7 | 1 | 20 |  | 1 | 1 | 2 |  | 8 | 2 | 22 |
| Engarish． | 1，185 | 794 | 79 | 2，058 | 26 | 15 | 4 | 45 | 1，211 ${ }^{1}$ | 809 | 83 |  |
| Welsh．． | 5 | 1 |  | ${ }^{6}$ | 2 |  |  |  |  | 1 |  | 8 |
| Scoteh | 238 | 172 | 25 | 435 | 8 | 4 |  | 12 | 246 | 176 | 25 | 447 |
| Irish． | 50 | 25 | 3 | 78 | $\pm$ | 3 |  |  | 5 | 28 |  | 85 |
| West Indian | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | 1 |
| Greek | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | 1 |
| Italian． |  |  |  | ， |  |  |  |  | $t$ |  |  |  |
| New Zealand | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| Polish ．．．． |  | 1 |  | 1. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| Swiss | $\stackrel{2}{3}$ | 1 |  | 3 |  |  |  |  | 2 | 1 |  |  |
| Swedish． | 3 | 1 |  | 4 | 1 |  |  | 1 | 4 |  |  |  |
| Norwegian．． |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | 1 | 1 |  |  | 1 |
| Armenian．．．． | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ |  |  |  |
| Canadians．．．． | 736 | 72.3 | 85 | 1，544 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 1 | ${ }_{731}$ | 724 | 85 | 1，545 |
| Tourists | 484 | ＋19 | 49 | 952 | 20 | 15 | 2 | 37 | 504 | 434 | 51 | ${ }^{1} 989$ |
| Totals | $2.7 \times 9$ | 2，190 | 245 | 5，218 | 147 |  | 20 |  | 2，930 | 2，301 | 265 | 5，496； |

TABLE II.
Nationality and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at the Port of Quebec for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.


TABLE III.
Monthly arrivals of Immigrants for Canada by Nationalities at the Port of Quebec for the Fiscal Year ending J une 30, 1906.

| Nationality. | $\underset{\Xi}{\vdots}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B. } \\ & \text { 를 } \\ & \text { d } \\ & \text { dun } \end{aligned}$ | 烒 | تِ |  | ¢ | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| African, South. | 10 | 2 | 2 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 6 | 23 |
| Australian | 3 | 20 | 7 | 2 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  | 8 | 11 | 59 |
| Austrian, N.E.S | 85 | 20 | 39 | 35 | 9 |  |  |  |  |  | 161 | 47 | 396 |
| Bohemian. | 11 | 10 |  | 1 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  | 46 | 5 | -7 |
| Buckowinian | 49 | 11 | 6 | 9 | 16 |  |  |  |  |  | 683 | 219 | 993 |
| Croatian. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| (talician. | 315 | 80 | 58 | 71 | 9 |  |  |  |  |  | 2,435 | \%15 | 3,80\%, |
| Hungarian, N.E.S | 61 | 12 | ${ }^{6}$ | 9 | 27 |  |  |  |  |  | 117 | 74 | - 306 |
| Slovak.. |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 6 |
| Belgian.. | 72 | 39 | (i) | 54 | 72 | . |  |  |  |  | 166 | 108 | 580 |
| Bulgarian. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dutch. | 24 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 8 |  |  |  |  | 6 | 31 | ro | 150 |
| French. | 133 | 86 | 102 | 86 | 52 |  |  |  |  |  | 319 | 224 | 1,004 |
| German, N.E.S. | 83 | 100 | 68 | 147 | 65 |  | ... |  |  |  | . 300 | 235 | 1,000 |
| Alsace-Lorraine | 3 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bavarian. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 |
| Prussian. | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 | 1 | 16 |
| English. | 4,179 | 3,771 | 4,112 | 2,845 | 1,213 |  |  |  |  | 1,488 | 10,972 | 10,021 | 38,601 |
| Welsh. | ${ }^{68}$ | , 52 | 41 | 30 | 21 |  |  |  |  | 1 | 155 | ,90 | 458 |
| Scotch | 808 | 1,041 | 710 | 491 | 265 |  |  |  |  | 27 | 3,445 | 3,157 | 9,944 |
| Irish | 340 | 334 | 417 | 2:55 | 83 |  |  |  |  | 51 | 1,040 | 660 | 3,160 |
| West Indian. |  | 1 | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |
| Bermudian. Greek | 8 |  | 8 | 5 | 5 |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | 1 |  | 27 | 63 |
| Hebrew, | 117 | 66 | 81 | 35 | 131 |  |  |  |  | $\underline{7}$ | 74 | 27 53 | 63 446 |
| " Russian | 490 | 433 | 507 | 282 | 150 |  |  |  |  | 61 | 639 | 895 | 3,457 |
| " Polish. |  | 3 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 4 |  | 3,457 12 |
| " Austrian. | 39 | 30 | 12 | 59 | 9 |  |  |  |  | 4 |  | 41 | 218 |
| " German | 6 | 12 | 3 |  | 1. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 29 |
| Italian... | 74 | 62 | 54 | 101 | 33 |  |  |  |  | 1 | 825 | 239 | 1,389 |
| Japanere ... | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1, |
| Newfomndland |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 2 |
| New Zealand.. | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | . . |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 4 | 16 |
| Portuguese... | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |
| Poles, N.E.S. | 4 |  | 5 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 20 | 9 | 40 |
| " Austrian. | 3 | 5 | 1 | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13 | 12 | 46 |
| 1. German. | , | - | 3 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  | 11 |
| " Russian. | 34 | 29 | 39 | 16 | 13 |  |  |  |  | 1 | 70 | 40 | 242 |
| Persian. | 2 | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  | 5 |
| Roumanian. | 11 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  | 48 | 23 | 103 |
| Russian, N.E.S. | 369 | 119 | 108 | 106 | 62. |  |  |  |  | 9 | 290 | 274 | 1,337 |
| Finns | 97 | 54 | 81 | 73 | 35 |  |  |  |  | 7 | 64 | 150 | 561 |
| Doukhobors. | 2 |  | 198 |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 204 |
| Spanish... | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| Swiss. .... | 11 |  | 6 | 8 | 3 |  |  |  |  | 1 | 28 | 26 | 91 |
| Servian.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  | 2 |
| Danish. | 34 | 35 | 33 | 25 | 10 |  |  |  |  | 4 | 58 | 37 | 236 |
| Icelandic.. | 98 |  | 12 | 1 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  | 6 | 40 | 160 |
| Swedish. | 181 | 92 | 143 | 105 | 35 |  |  |  |  | 2 | 277 | 224 | 1,059 |
| Norwegian. | 114 | 65 | 92 | 47 | 39. |  |  |  |  | ( | 292 | 168 | 823 |
| Turks. | 4 | 2 | , | 12. |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | , | 4 | 28 |
| Armenians | 15 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 3 |  |  |  |  | 1 | 7 | 12 | 59 |
| Egyptians. | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |
| Syrians... | 11 | 35 | 27 | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 14 | 100 |
| Arabians. | 1 | 7 |  | 2 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 14 |
| U.S. A. Citizens | 9 | 4 | 10 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 5 | 24 | 58 |
| Negroes. <br> India. | 10 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 21 |
| Totals. | 8,002 | 6,673 | 7,085) | 4,957 | 2,356 |  |  |  |  | 1,703 | 22,666 | 17,998 | 71,440 |

## TABLE IV.

Monthly arrivals of Inmigrants for Canada by Occupations and Destination at the Port of Quebec for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1096.

|  | $\dot{\Xi}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{0} \\ & \text { O } \\ & \text { S } \\ & 00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{2}{6} \\ & \frac{3}{E} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & z \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 范 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ! } \\ & \text { ju } \\ & \text { تِ } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{y}{\underline{y}}$ | ${\underset{\sim}{\sim}}_{\infty}^{\infty}$ | \# | 第 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Igriculturists, | 2,5!5 | 1,727 | 1,887 | 1,64 | 665 |  |  |  |  | 613 | 7,025 | 4,671 | 20,247 |
| Gempral labourers | 1,218 | 883 | 983 | 847 | 3.71 |  |  |  |  | 274 | 5,583 | 4,267 | 14,406 |
| Mechanics. | 2,341 | 2,128 | 2,408 | 1,606 | 792 |  |  |  |  | 605 | 6,714 | 5,635 | 22,22!) |
| Clerks. | 460 | 419 | 504 | 402 | 144 |  |  |  |  | !4 | 1,111 | 1,181 | 4,315 |
| Miners. | 143 | 215 | 165 | 145 | $8!$ |  |  |  |  | 8 | $3!1$ | 347 | 1,503 |
| Female servants. | 508 | 391 | 517 | 402 | 185 |  |  |  |  | 69 | 1,107 | 994 | 4,173 |
| Not classed | 737 | 910 | 621 | 491 | 130 |  |  |  |  | 40 | 735 | 903 | 4,567 |
| 'Totals . | 8,002 | 6,673 | 7,085 | 4,957 | 2,35i; |  |  |  |  | 1,703 | 22,666 | 17,998 | 71,440 |
| Maritime provinces | 187 | 121 | 121 | 74 | 34 |  |  |  |  | 14 | 282 | 173 | 1,006 |
| Quebec . | 1,688 | 1,505 | 1,708 | 1,346 | 546 |  |  |  |  | 394 | 5,067 | 3,837 | 16,091 |
| Ontario. | 2,871 | 2,855 | 3,026 | 2,144 | 973 |  |  |  |  | 753 | 7,881 | 7,024 | 27,527 |
| Manitoba. . | 2,179 | 1,367 | 1,353 | 729 | 44 |  |  |  |  | 368 | 6,106 | 4.370 | 16,916 |
| Saskatchewan. | 417 | 290 | 372 | 257 | 146 |  |  |  |  | S3 | 1,628 | 1,156 | 4,349 |
| Alberta. | 411 | 268 | 236 | 235 | 110 |  |  |  |  | 63 | 1,149 | 892 | 3,364 |
| British Columbia. | 249 | 267 | 268 | 172 | 102 |  |  |  |  | 28 | 552 | 545 | 2,183 |
| Yukon |  |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Totals | 8,022 | 6,673 | 7,085 | 4,957 | 2,356 |  |  |  |  | 1,703 | 22,666 | 17,998 | 71,440 |



Totals

| 37,454 | 17,363 | 16,623 | 71,440 | 11,791 | 3,646 | 4,810 | 9,400 | 2,033 | 2,973 | 11,776 | 4,989 | 5,464 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

V
Canada at the Port of Quebec for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.


## port of vancotyer．

For the fiscal year ending June 30,1906 ，there arrived at the port of Vancouver 8,333 passengers，of whom 1,533 travelled saloon and 6.800 steerage．Of the saloon passengers 1,171 were destined to Canada and 362 to the United States．Of the steerage passengers 4,749 were for Canada and 2,051 for the United States．Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 1,628 returned Canadians and 1,080 tourists， leaving the immigration proper at 2,041 souls．

Table I．deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers，Table II．with the total arrivals of steerage passengers，Table III，with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada，and Tables IV．and V．give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canarla upon arrival．

TABLE I．
Natioxatity and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at the Port of Vancouver for the Fiscal Year ending June 30， 1906.

| Nationality． | Canaba． |  |  |  | Unitel States． |  |  |  | Canaba and UnitedStates． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\sim}{3}$ | 边 |  |  | $\stackrel{\text { ®゙ }}{\text { ®゙ }}$ |  |  | ¢ |  | 8， |  | ～0゙0 |
| Australian | $39 \quad 25$ |  | ${ }^{6}$ | 70 | 10 | 12 | 1 | 23 | 49 | 37 | 7 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Irish | 18 | 4 |  | 22 | 1 |  |  | 1 | 19 | 4 |  | 23 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Japanese ． | 9 | 3 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | 14 | 16 | 7 |  | 23 | 25 | 15 | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Zealand．．．．．．．． 23 13 2 38 1 2 1 4 24 15 3 42 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spanish | 3 |  |  | 3 | 1 |  |  |  | 3 |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Swedish ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1 |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U．S．Citizens | 8 | 13 | 3 | 24 | 97 | 72 | 16 | 185 | 105 |  | 19 | 204 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| India | 1 |  |  | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 2 | 2 | 1 |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canadians | 39 | 25 | 8 | 72 |  |  |  |  | 39 | －25 | 8 | ${ }^{72}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tutals | 705 | 391 | 75 | 1，171 | 210 | 133 | 19 | 362 | 915 | 224 | 94 | 1，533 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## TABLE II.

Nationatity and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at the Port of Vaneourer for the Fiseal Year ending June 30, 1906.


## TABLE III．

Monthly arrivals of Immigrants for Canada by Nationalities at $t^{\prime}$ ee Port of Vancouver for the Fiscal Year ending June 30， 1906.

| Nationality． | $\underset{\vdots}{\Xi}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & \frac{30}{4} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{+}{2} \\ & \frac{7}{7} \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | Hís | $\stackrel{3}{8}$ | $\stackrel{\Phi}{\circ}$ | $\stackrel{\text { İ }}{\square}$ | $\dot{\text { ® }}$ | 㹂 | $\stackrel{\vdots}{4}$ | 淢 | $\stackrel{\text { ت゙ }}{\text { ® }}$ | Totals． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Australian | 34 | 20 | 16 | 5 | 3 | 13 | 6 | 3 | 31 | 2 | 40 | 19 | 192 |
| Austrian ． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 2 |  | 1 |
| Chine e． |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Dutch．． | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| German |  |  | 1 |  |  |  | 2 | 1 |  |  |  | 1 | 5 |
| English． | 20 | \％ | 5 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 80 |
| Welsh． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  | 2 |
| Scotch | 12 | 1 | ． | 4 |  |  | 3 |  | 1 | 4 | 4. | 2 | 31 |
| Irish．．． |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | 3 |  | 2 | 5 | 11 |
| Hebrew． |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| Japanese | 65 | 51 | 81 | 27 | 78 | 75 | 4 | 138 | 43 | 91 | 455 | 152 | 1，263 |
| New Lealand | 10 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 2 | ， |  | 6 | I | 17 | ． | 58 |
| Portnguese |  |  |  | ． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| Russian． | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | 6 |
| Icelandic |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| Swedish． |  | 1 |  |  |  | 1 | 6 |  |  |  |  |  | 8 |
| Norwegian． |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  | 2 |
| Turks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 |
| Syrian ．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| U．S．Citizens | 17 |  |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |  | 26 |
| India． | 12 | 2 | 14 | 4 | 40 | 15 | 10 | 31 | 10 | 80 | 88 | 31 | 337 |
| Totals | 176 | 101 | 119 | 56 |  |  | 47 | 176 | 104 | 182 | 615 | 222 | 2，041 |

TABLE IV.
Monthly arrivals of Immigrants for Canada by Occupations and Destination at the Port of Vancouver for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.


Nationality，Sex，Occupations and Destination of Immigrant arrivals

| Nationality： | Sex． |  |  |  | Trate or |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Farmers or Farm Labourers Class． |  |  | General | Labourers． |  | Mechanics． |  |  |
|  | 号 | ～゙ |  |  | 官 |  | 惑 | 或 | 第 |  | 先 | 磞 | 年 |
| Australian ．．．．．．．． | 84 | 44 | 64 | 192 | 13 | 3 |  | 16 | 1 |  | 26 | $6 \quad 10$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| English ．．．．．．  <br> Welsh．．．．．．．．． 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Portuguese．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1 ．．．．．． 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Russian．．．．．．．．．．．． $3^{3} \quad 1 \quad 2{ }^{6}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U．S．Citizens．． | 11 | 3 | 12 | 26 | 1 |  |  | 2 |  |  | 3 |  |  |
| India．．．． | 336 | 1 |  | 337 |  |  |  | 41 |  |  | 16 |  |  |
| Totals | 1，629 | 272 | 140 | 2，041 | 321 | 5 | 23 | 177 | 16 |  | 104 | 18 |  |

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

V.
for Canada at the Port of Vancouver for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

## Ocrepition.

1) ESTINATION.


PORT OF VICTORIA．
For the fiscal year ending June 30，1906，there arrived at the port of Victoria 2,021 passengers，of whom 126 travelled saloon and 1，895 steerage．Of the saloon passengers 95 were destined to Canada and 31 to the United States．Of the steerage passengers 1,412 were for Canada and 483 for the United States．Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 518 returned Canadians and 77 tourists，leaving the immigration proper at 817 souls．

Table I．deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers，Table II．with the total arrivals of steerage passengers，Table III．with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada，and Tables IV．and V．give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants，for Canada，upon arrival．

TABLE I．
Nationality and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at the Port of Victoria for the Fiscal Year ending June 30， 1906.

| Nationality． | Canada． |  |  |  | United States． |  |  |  | Canada and Unitej，States． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 范 |  | \％ |  | ぎ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { gi } \\ & \text { 苞 } \\ & \text { 己 } \end{aligned}$ | （ | 毕 | 皆 | 䨌 | Eूँ |
| Australian ．． | ． | 1 | 1 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Austrian ． |  |  |  |  | 2 | 1 | ． | 3 | 2 | 1 |  | 3 |
| French． |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |
| German | 6 |  |  | 6 |  |  |  |  | 6 |  |  | 6 |
| English． | 40 | 11 | 1 | 52 | 2 |  |  | 2 | 42 | 11 | 1 | 54 |
| Scotch．． | 4 | 4 | 1 | 9 |  |  |  |  | 4 | 4 | 1 | 9 |
| Irish ． | 3 |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  | 3 |  |  | 3 |
| Japanese | 2 | 1 |  | 3 | 1 |  |  | 1 | 3 | 1 |  | 4 |
| New Zealand． | 1 | 1 |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 |  | 2 |
| U．S．Citizens． | 7 | 8 | 1 | 16 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 19 | 20 | 12 | 3 | 35 |
| Tourists．．． | 1. | 1 |  | 2 | 4 | 1 |  | 5 | 5 | 2 |  | 7 |
| Totals． | 64 | 27 | 4 | 95 | 22 | 7 | 2 | 31. | 86 | 34 | 6 | 126 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No． 25
TABLE II．
Nationality and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at the Port of Victoria for the Fiscal Year ending June 30， 1906.

| Nationality． |  | Canada． |  |  | Unitei States． |  |  |  | Canada and UnitedStates． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 秀 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { تٌ } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | 热 |  | 碼 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 玉゙ } \\ & \stackrel{y}{0} \\ & \stackrel{y}{4} \end{aligned}$ | 范 |  | 䒼 | － |
| Australian | 3 | 3 |  | 6 | 20 | 12 | 5 | 37 | 23 | 15 | 5 | 43 |
| Austrian． | 2 |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  | 2 |
| Chinese． | 1 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 12 |
| French．． | 1 |  |  | 1 | 2 |  |  | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | 1 |  |  | 3 |
| German | 5 |  |  | 5 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 19 | 16 | 4 | 4 | 24 |
| English． | 14 | 3 | 3 | 20 | 15 | 5 |  | 20 | 29 | 8 | 3 | 40 |
| Welsh |  |  |  |  | 1. |  |  | 1 | 1 |  |  | 1 |
| Scotch． | 5 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 13 |  |  | 13 | 18 | 1 | 3 | 22 |
| Irish | 1 |  |  | 1. | 5 |  |  | 7 | 6 | 2 |  | 8 |
| （rreek | 3 |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  | 3 |  |  | 3 |
| Italian | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | 1 |
| Japanese．． | 594 | 88 | 14 | 656 | 190 | 29 | 7 | 226 | 744 | 117 | 21 | 882 |
| New Zealand | 4 |  | ．．． | $\pm$ | 7 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 15 |
| Poles． | 27 |  |  | 27 |  |  |  |  | 27 |  |  | 27 |
| Russian，N．E．S． | 7 |  |  | 7 |  |  |  |  | 7 |  |  | 7 |
| Finus | 2 |  |  | 2 | 1 | 1 |  | 2 | 3 | 1 |  | 4 |
| Danish． |  |  |  |  | 2 | 1 |  | 3 | 2 | 1 |  | 3 |
| Swedish．． | 3 |  |  | 3 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 12 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 15 |
| Norwegian．． | 24 |  |  | 27 | 28 | 1. |  | 29 | 55 | 1 |  | 56 |
| U．S．Citizens | 6 |  |  | 1 | 42 | 15 | 14 | 71 | 48 | 15 | 14 | 77 |
| India | 25 |  |  | 25 | 1 |  |  | 1 | 26 |  |  | 26 |
| Total Immigration | 691 | 100 | 26 | 817 | 344 | 74 | 37 | 455 | 1，035 | 174 | 63 | 1，272 |
| Returned Canadians | 491 | 13 | 14 | 518 |  |  |  |  | 491 | 13 | 14 | 518 |
| Tourists ．．．．．．．．．．． | 46 | 19 | 12 | 7 | 20 | 7 | 1 | 28 | 66 | 26 | 13 | 105 |
| Totals | 1，228 | 132 |  | 1，412 |  |  | 38 | 483 | 1，592 | 213 | 90 | 1，895 |

## TABLE III．

Moxthly arrivals of Immigrants for Canada by Nationalities at the Port of Victoria for the Fiscal Year ending June 30， 1906.

| Nationality． |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\tilde{0}} \\ & \frac{0}{y y} \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 突 |  |  | 荮 | 密 |  | － |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Australian．． |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 4 |  | 6 |
| Austrian．．． |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | ， |  | 2 |
| Chinese．． | － |  |  |  |  |  | 7 |  | 3 |  | 2 |  | 12 |
| French．． |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| German |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |  | 5 |
| English． |  |  | 1 |  | 3 | 2 |  | 3 |  | 4 | 2 | 5 | 20 |
| Scotch．． |  |  |  |  | ， |  |  |  |  | 6 | $1)$ |  | 9 |
| Irish．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | 1 |
| Greek ． |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 3 |
| Italian．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| Japanese．． |  |  | 14 | 10 | 17 | 7 |  |  | 63 | 135 | 230 | 139 | 650 |
| New Zealand． |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |  | 1 | 4 |
| Poles |  |  |  |  | 26 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 27 |
| Russian，N．E．S． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 7 |
| Finns．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ |  | 2 |
| Swedish．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 27 |
| Norwegian．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 27 6 |
| India |  |  |  | 5 | 1 |  |  | 19 |  |  |  |  | 25 |
| Totals |  | 1 | 15 | 15 | 58 | 39 | 7 | 65 | 68 | 148 | 254 | 147 | 817 |

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## TABLE IV．

Moxthly arrivals of Immigrants for Canada by Occupations and Destination at the Port of Victoria for the Fiscal Year ending June 30， 1906.

|  | \＃ |  |  | 范 | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{2}{2} \\ & \frac{0}{3} \\ & \vdots \\ & z \\ & z \end{aligned}$ | $1 \text { becember. }$ | 蓖 |  | ¢ | 安 | 官 | ¢ | E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agriculturists |  |  | 4 |  | 1 | 1 |  | 8 | 6 | 36 | 14 | 34 | 112 |
| Greneral labourers |  |  | 2 | 2 | 24 | 19 |  | 9 | 15 | 37 | 78 | 8 | 194 |
| Mechanics． |  |  |  |  | 17 | 12 |  | 1 | 7 | 9 | 16 | 8 | 70 |
| Clerks． |  |  | 6 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 27 | 42 | 5 | 47 | 210 |
| Miners ．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 1 | 1 | ¢ |
| Female servants． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1. |  | 1 |
| Not classed |  |  | 3 | 4 | 10 | 3 |  | 35 | 13 | 21 | 87 | 49 | 225 |
| Totals． |  | 1 | 1.1 | 15 | 58 |  | 7 | 65 | 18 | 148 | 254 | 147 | 817 |
| Maritime Provinces |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quebre． |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| Ontario． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manitoba |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  | 1 |
| Saskatchewan． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alberta |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British Columbia |  |  |  | 15 | 58 | 38 | 7 | 65 | 68 | 148 | 253 | 177 | 815 |
| Yukon． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals． |  |  |  | 15 | 58 |  |  | （i5 | 68 |  | 254 | 147 | 817 |

Nationality，Sex，Occupations and Destination of Immigrantarrivals for Canada，at

| Nationality． |  | Stex． |  |  | Trade or |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Farmers or farm labourers class． |  |  | General labourers． |  |  | Mechanics． |  |  |
|  | 采 |  | 芴 |  | $\stackrel{\otimes}{\underline{E}}$ |  | 号 |  |  | 或 | $\stackrel{9}{\leftrightarrows}$ | \％ | 苞 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| German $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Greek．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．} & 3 \\ \text { Italian．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．} \\ 1\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Zealand．．．．．．．．．．${ }_{\text {P }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals． | 691 |  |  | 817 | 104 |  |  | 173 | 19 | 2 | 66 | 1 | 3 |

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V.
the Port of Victoria for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Occupation.


## UNITED STATES PORTS.

For the fiscal year conding Jume 30, 1906, there arrived in Canada, ria ports in the United States, 18,792 passengers, of whom 571 travelled saloon and 18,221 steerage. Included in the steerage passengers were 111 returned Canadians and 1 tourist, leaving the immigration proper at 18,109 souls.

Table I. deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of stecrage passengers, Table III. with the monthly arrivals of immigrants, and Tables IV. and V . give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants upon arrival.

## TABLE I.

Nationality and Sex of Saloon Passengers, for Canada, via Ports in the United States for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

| Nationality. | Canaia. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male. | Female. | Children. | Total. |
| Belgian. | 5 | 3 | 2 | 10 |
| French. | 1 | 1 |  | 2 |
| German. | 2 | 1 |  | 3 |
| English. | 95 | 74 | 10 | 179 |
| Weotch... |  | 1 |  | 1 |
| Scotch.. | 24 | 13 | 2 | 39 |
| West Indian | 6 2 | 5 | 4 | 15 |
| Jamaican ... | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Hebrew.... | 1 |  |  | 4 |
| Italian........ | 2 | 2 |  | 4 |
| Japanese ... | 1 |  |  | 1 |
| Newfoundland | 6 | i | 8 | 18 |
| Swiss.: . |  | 1 |  | 1 |
| Swedish .. | 2 |  |  | 2 |
| Norwegian | 1 |  |  | 1 |
| Negro ... | 1 |  |  | 1 |
| Canadian. | 139 | 123 | 22 | 284 |
| Totals.. | 292 | 229 | 50 | 571 |

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## TABLE II.

Nationality and Sex of Steerage Passengers, for Canada, via Ports in the United States for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

TABLE III.
Monthly arrivals of Immigrants, for Canada, via Ports in the United States for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.


TABLE IV.
Monthly arrivals of Immigrants, for Canada, by Occupations and Destination, via Ports in the United States for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

|  | $\underset{\frac{3}{\Xi}}{\stackrel{3}{3}}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \dot{4} \\ \stackrel{0}{0} \\ \text { 80 } \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 官 | 坒 | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\substack{\text { ¢ }}}$ | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agriculturis | 138 | 40 | 56 | 59 | $6 \pm$ | 55 | 42 | 165 | 209 | 641 | 1,111 | 388 | 2,968 |
| General labourer | 246 | 117 | 127 | 125 | 155 | 205 | 188 | 723 | 1,046 | 3,190 | 1,491 | 879 | 8,493 |
| Mechanics.. | 60 | 4 | 39 | 36 | 70 | 79 | 83 | 164 | 471 | 1,250 | 721 | 148 | 3,165 |
| Clerks.. | 21 | 281 | 38 | 17 | 19 | 36 | 47 | 61 | 102 | 370 | 173 | 51 | 963 |
| Miners. | 4 | 2 | 11 | 15 | 7 | $t$ | 1 | 17 | 34 | 72 | 48 | 15 | 230 |
| Female servants | 34 | 26 | 20 | 16 | 24 | 12 | 12 | 35 | 73 | 167 | 169 | 45 | 633 |
| Not classed. | 71 | 73 | 80 | 68 | 55 | 73 | 47 | 87 | 235 | 391 | 293 | 184 | 1,657 |
| Totals. | 574 | 330 | 371 | 337 | 394 | 464 | 420 | 1,252 | 2,1\% | 6,081 | 4,006 | 1,710 | 18,109 |
| Maritime Provinces | 30 | 3 | 5 | 29 | 6 | 17 | 12 | 34 | 21 | 83 | 68 | 12 | 320 |
| Quebec | 123 | 54 | 54 | 74 | 96 | 100 | 105 | 158 | 406 | 1,147 | 1,030 | 468 | 3,815 |
| Ontario | 234 | 183 | 205 | 120 | 166 | 236 | 249 | 700 | 1,208 | 3,025 | 1,881 | ع03 | 8,970 |
| Manitoba | 106 | 26 | 39 | 45 | 73 | 57 | 39 | 135 | 288 | 1,142 | 602 | 196 | 2,748 |
| Saskatchewan | 27 | 20 | 14 | 7 | 18 | 1 | 3 | 31 | 62 | 210 | 167 | 78 | 638 |
| Alberta. | 26 | 8 | 21 | , | 18 | 11 | 14 | 51 | 100 | 217 | 103 | 46 | 622 |
| British Columbia | 28 | 36 | 31 | 55 | 17 | 42 | 37 | 139 | 85 | 256 | 155 | 107 | 988 |
| Totals . | 574 | 330 | 371 | 337 | 394 | 464 | 420 | 1,252 | 2,170 | 6,081 | 4,006 | 1,710 | 18,109 |

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907
TABLE
Nationality, Sex, Occupations and Destination of Immigrant arrivals for Canada,


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V.
via Ports in the United States for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.


The report which I have received from the Women's National Immigration Society, 87 Osborne street, Montreal, is to the effect that 671 immigrants passed through the home of the society during the year, including nine parties sent out under the auspices of the president of the British Women's Emigration Association in England. The Women's National Immigration Society is doing very useful work in looking after female immigrants, finding places for domestic servants, \&c.

The repatriation of French Canadians from the United States has engaged the attention of the department for some zears past, and considerable progress has been made in this connection. The department makes an annual grant in aid of the work of the Montreal Repatriation and Colonization Society, and in addition to what is done by this society we employ some agents of our own, including the Rev. Father Blais, O.M.I., Rev. Father Vachon, O.M.I., Rev. Father Corbeil and Mr. Damase Gauthier, who make frequent journeys into the United States and carry on an active propaganda among the French Canadians who have drifted over there, with a view to inducing them to come back and make their homes in Canada, principally in the Northwest.

The Ottawa Valley Immigration Aid Society, with headquarters at 50 Rideau street, Ottawa, receives some financial aid from the department, and carries on a useful work. This society, besides conducting an information bureau in Ottawa, employs an agent to give lectures in the schools, and does what it can by this and other means to inform the rising generation and others of the resources of Canada and of the desirability of the youth of this country remaining in their own land and developing such resources. The society sent a delegate to the Colonization Congress which was held at St. Jerome in November, 1905, and a communication from the president of the Ottawa Society was read at this congress. The society conducted several excursions in the interests of colonization during the year.

The work we are carrying on generally through our agents in the United States is reviewed by Mr. W. J. White, Inspector of Agencies, in his report.

Your obedient servant,

W. D. SCOTT,<br>Superintendent of Immigration.

# OPERATIONS IN EUROPE. 

Report of the High Commissioner.
Office of the Higi Comnissiover for Canada, 17 Victoria Stibeet, London, S.W.. Scptember 4, 1906.
The Honourable
The Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa, Canada.
Sir,-I have the honour to transmit, herewith, the reports of the agents of your department in Europe on emigration matters for the year ended June 30, 1906.

At the present time these representatives are Mr. W. T. R. Preston, 11 and 12 Charing Cross, London (Commissioner of Emigration); Mr. A. F. Jury, Old Castle Buildings, Preeson's Row, Liverpool; Mr. G. II. Mitchell, Newton Chambers. 43 Cannon Street, Birmingham; Mr. John Wcbster, 14 Westmoreland Street, Dublin; IEr. E. O'Kelly, 17 Victoria Street, Belfast; Mr. J. B. Walker 37-39 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow; Mr. H. M. Murray, Western Mail Building, Cardiff; Mr. Paul Wiallard, 10 Rue de Rome, Paris, and Mr. D. Treau de Cœeli, Antwerp.

The special and temporary agents appointed during the year, and the names and dates of their appointment, are as under, and doubtless they have reported direct to you:

Mr. Thos. L. Morton, of Gladstone, Manitoba, appointed July 1, 1905. Mr. A. Burrows, of Detroit, September 20, 1905. Mr. H. F. Morel, of Edmonton, Alta., December 12, 1905. Mr. William Carson, of Whitewood, Sask., December 15, 1905. Mr. Kenneth Morrison, Point Tupper, C.B., January 15, 1906. Mr. S. Larcombe, of Birtle, January 27, 1906. Mr. C. C. Carter, of Regina, February 2, 1906. Miss Fitzgibbon, of Toronto. February 9, 1906. Mr. B. Pipe, of Wapella, Sask., March 26, 1906. Rev. M. A. F. Custance, of Rapid City, April 24, 1906. Mr. J. Hawkes.

## METHODS OF WORK.

Your department is fully aware, from the communications which have been made to you from time to timc, of the measures that have been taken to stimulate inquiry and to promote emigration.

## LECTURES.

It may be mentioned that a great number of lectures have been delivered, not only by the regular government agents, but also by schoolmasters, clergymen and gentlemen who have visited Canada. These lectures have been, on the whole, well attended, and have been most valuable in interesting large numbers of people, and impressing upon them the attractions of Canada as an emigration area.

## SHOWS.

The various agents of your department have also attended, with exhibits of agricultural produce, the more important of the agricultural shows in the United Kingdom. They have taken advantage of these occasions to distribute, among the farming classes who attend these meetings, the pamphlets which had been placed at their disposal. They have also, at the same time, been given many useful opportunities of personal intcrviews with the farming class, of which they have freely availed themselves, and, in this way, literature bearing on the attractions of Canada has been carried into the homes of the agriculturists in the rural districts of the United Kingdom.

## GENERAL.

In addition to such work as is outlined above, the agents attend to the routine duties of their offices-the correspondence-the personal inquiries, and in short they avail themselves of every opportunity which occurs from time to time of advertising the advantages of the Dominion of Canada, as a field for the intending emigrant. It is to prompt and careful attention to the details of this work that we must look for successful results, and this is fully realized by your agents.

In view of the great volume to which the stream of emigration to Canada has grown, it becomes more necessary than ever that the utmost care shall be exercised in securing that only suitable emigrants shall be allowed to land in Canada. It is, of course, laid down as a rule by the Dominion that no immigrant should land in Canada who is feeble minded, is medically unfit, who has been convicted of a crime, or who is likely, from whatever cause, to become a public charge. This we have endeavoured to impress upon the authorities in this country, as well as upon private individuals, and the subjoined correspondence in respect of a young man convicted of a crime will illustrate the action taken in cases to which my attention has been drawn; as whatever the sympathy for such persons, any proposals to send them to Canada must, on public grounds, be opposed:-

\author{

- Central Criminal Court, <br> - Sessions House, Old Bailey, E.C., <br> ' November 6, 1905.
}
'Sir,-I am directed by the recorder to acknowledge your letter of the 1st instant, which I forwarded to him in due course.
'The recorder desires me to say that $\qquad$ -was a very young man, being only 20 years of age, who was not only not an habitual criminal, but did not in any sense belong to the criminal classes, but on the contrary was of highly respectable parentage, having a mother living, and a brother in excellent employment.
' Unfortunately, as so often happens with youths, he got into a rather fast set, and made the acquaintance of a man named - described as a traveller and commission agent.
' The offence to which $\qquad$ pleaded guilty was the misdemeanour of obtaining money by false pretences, the charge of felony was not proceeded with.
'This man - had got in his possession a cheque book which had been issued to one - as far back as January, 1884, and contained bank cheques on
- Three of these cheques he very improperly gave to __ , who filled them in on July 1,1905 , for $£ 3-10-0, £ 4-14-0$ and $£ 2-10-0$, respectively, signing the fictitious name of - as the drawer.
'These cheques he changed by purchasing various articles from three different tradespeople.
' On being arrested he at once admitted his guilt, and expressed his deep contrition, and a very earnest appeal was made to the recorder by the brother not to send
to prison, but to allow him to go to Canada, where the recorder was informed he had some relations who would start him in life again.
'The recorder thought this would give the young man an excellent opportunity of retrieving his character and becoming a useful citizen.
'A similar course has constantly been taken, not only by the present recorder, but by his predecessors, and by His Majesty's judges, when the offence, as in this case, was an isolated one, and the accused very young and previously of excellent character.
'The only reason —— was accompanied to Canada by a police officer was that his brother could not well leave his situation, and the recorder thought some one should see him off. The police officer was, of course, in plain clothes.


# - Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, ' 17 Victorla Street, London, S.W., <br> ' November 11, 1905. 

'Sir,-I beg to acknowledge and to thank you for your letter of the 6th instant, in which you are good enough to convey to me the explanation of the recorder of London, in connection with the case of , and to detail the circumstances which led to the action taken therein. I am forwarding a copy of your communication to Ottawa, for the information of the Canadian government.
'I can only repeat that the government of the Dominion are opposed to the sending to Canada of any person who has been convicted of a crime, and I am afraid that the explanation given of the case under review is not likely to alter the views which are held in Canada in regard to such cases.
(Signed) 'STRATHCONA,
'High Commissioner.'
Quite recently, in dealing with a similar case to the foregoing, Judge Rentoul absolutely refused to be a party to the emigration of a young man to Canada, in view of the representations which had been made as above mentioned.

It was also found necessary to make representations through the Foreign Office in regard to the emigration of 'undesirables' from Denmark, and Norway and Sweden, and, as a result, the emigration of such persons from these countries has been discontinued.

The encouragement of immigration to the Dominion has been confined to those who might, broadly, be termed 'agricultural' immigrants; that is to say, 'those who have experience of farm work, and those physically and otherwise suitable who intend to work on the land-and also to female domestic servants. As in the past, your agents have followed this policy, and no encouragement has been given to emigrants to proceed to Canada except to such as intended following agricultural pursuits, and females going into domestic service.

On March 20, 1906, I was notified by your department that it had, been decided to make a change in the system of payment of bonuses to booking agents on tickets sold to emigrants to Canada on and after April 1, 1906. Briefly, the effect of the change in question was to provide that, as above, the government would pay a bonus of $£ 1$ to the booking agents on each person of the under-mentioned classes, eighteen years of age or over, and 10 shillings per head on those between one and eighteen years. The prescribed classes were: Farmers, farm labourers, gardeners, stable-men, carters, railway section men, narvies or miners who have signified their intention of following farming in Canada, and female domestic servants. It was also provided that satisfactory evidence should be forthcoming to your department as to the bona fides of the immigrant in respect of whom the bonus was paid.

These changes were communicated by circular to the agents of your department and to the steamship agents. A considerable correspondence ensued, and I also had several interviews with the representatives of the large steamship companies in the matter. Mr. Blair, of your department, paid a visit to this country, for the purpose of explaining to the agents the new regulations, and finally, after some slight initial difficulties had been overcome, the new provisions werc put into operation, and are working satisfactorily.

As you are aware, a departmental committee of the Colonial Office was appointed in July of last year to consider Mr. Rider Haggard's report on agricultural settlements in British colonies. Mr. Rider Haggard was nominated by the Colonial Office to proceed to the United States to inspect and to report upon the conditions and character of the agricultural and industrial settlements which have been established there by the Salvation Army, and also to visit Canada to report upon the application of the system in a British colony. The committee invited me to give evidence on behalf of Canada. In respect of special settlements in the colonies I informed them that, in my view, and
speaking personally, such settlements had not been successful; although subsequently, the persons forming these colonies, after distributing themselves among the people of the country, had done well, but that, from my past experience, I should doubt very much if Mr. Rider Haggard's scheme would be successful. I added, however, that no doubt the Canadian government would be glad to give every help and assistance they properly could in the selection of emigrants, but they would take no responsibility afterwards, and that I did not think Canada or Canadians would in any way object to emigrants being selected under a proper scheme, if carefully selected, because there are a large number of persons in the United Kingdom well fitted to become prosperous settlers in Canada-people who, from one cause or another, bave not means to go out, but who, if assisted would become excellent settlers. I emphasized the need of careful selection, and that, as to men from the towns, success would depend greatly upon the class sent, and indicated that the Canadian government would object to those belonging to the 'submerged tenth' --those who have so degenerated that they care very little about work.

In the report of the committee the relative advantages of emigration following the ordinary form of settlement as compared with the so-called 'colonies' are dealt with as follows:-
'We do not see, thercfore, that any of the arguments which have been brought forward in favour of colonization in principle are convincing. On the other hand, the arguments in favour of emigration, as contrasted with colonization, are many, and appear to us to be very forcible. The machinery is ready at hand-the existing emigration societies have shown that they are well able to make a wise selection of persons to send out, and to find suitable openings for them in Canada and other British colonies; the demand is in excess of the supply; the cost of emigration to Canada does not amount to more than $£ 10$ a head, and some of the societies (especially those managed by ladies) seem to be successful in securing the repayment of at least a part of the money advanced. In other words, $£ 300,000$, which Mr. Rider Haggard estimates as the necessary sum for forming a colony of 1,500 families, would enable at least 6,000 families to go out as emigrants.'

Another phase of the emigration movement which during the past year or two has created much interest and attracted much public attention in Great Britain, is the emigration of pauper children to Canada. Several proposals and schemes have been put forward in the press and otherwise in respect of the emigration and subsequent treatment of these children, but it would appear that the receiving homes in Canada of the various immigration agencies afford the best means of handling them.

These homes are admittedly well administered, they distribute the children with the Canadian employers, and they are brought up in the privacy of a Canadian home. In this way the taint of pauperism is removed, and they receive a training which is not possible in a publicly supported institution. It is admitted that however well managed such an institution may be, it cannot impart to the inmates, in a full degree, those qualities which are the outcome of home influence and training. Children brought up in a public institution cannot ordinarily be so well equipped for the battle of life as those who have received that individual treatment and been subject to those impressions which are inseparable from a home. It may, therefore, be said that so long as there is a demand from Canadian homes adequate to the number of children immigrating, the system outlined above offers the simplest and best method of dealing with this important matter.

> I have the honour to be, sir, Your obedient servant,

No. 1.

REPORT OF W. T. R. PRESTON.

(Appended to High Commissioner's Report.)

11-12 Charing Cross, London, W.C.,<br>September 4, 1906.

## The Right Honourable

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal.
My Lord,--The time is probably opportune for a brief review of the results following the active emigration propaganda on this side of the Atlantic which was instituted under the direction of the Honourable Clifford Sifton, late Minister of the Interior.

It was not until the situation in Great Britain and the continent had been carefully studied that the department decided upon entering energetically into the work of endeavouring to divert a somewhat larger share of the emigrating populations from these countries to Canada. In 1897 the emigrants from Great Britain to Canada numbered 11,383 , and from the continent 7,921 . An analysis of these arrivals raises serious doubts as to whether a considerable number of these did not immediately make their way to the United States.

As a result of the methods authorized by the late Minister of the Interior an improvement soon became evident in the interest taken in the Dominion by the emigrating populations in Great Britain and the continent of Europe. The growth of this movement to Canada can perhaps be better explained by the returns of the arrivals taken from official Canadian sources, as set forth in the following table :-

Arrivals in Canada from Great Britain and the Continent of Europe for the Calendar Years 1897 to 1900 , inclusive.

|  | 1897. | 1898. | 1890. | 1900. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| British Continental, \&o <br> Tutal | 11,383 | 11,608 | 10,660 | 10,360 |
|  | 7,921 | 10,285 | 21,938 | 18,437 |
|  | 19,304 | 21,893 | 32,598 | 29,197 |

Arrivals for the Fiscal Years ending June 30, 1901, to 1904, inclusive.

| - | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| British. | 11,810 | 17,259 | 41,792 | 50,374 |
| Continental, ito. | 19,352 | 23,732 | 37,099 | 34,728 |
| Total. | 31,162 | 40,991 | 78,891 | 8.5,102 |

Arrivals for the Fiscal Years 1905 to 1906, inclusive.


The general effect of the work in Great Britain is more particularly evident from the statement that when this active emigration propaganda was instituted here Canada received about 12 per cent of the emigrants leaving the shores of Great Britain for the North American continent, including, of course, the United States, the figures for the calendar year 1901 being 15,757, out of a total emigration from Great Britain to North America of 119,952 , as shown by the British Board of Trade returns.

A steady change has taken place from then until now, so clearly established in the following statement of figures taken from the British Board of Trade returns for the calendar years set forth:-

Emifration from Great Britain and Ireland.


A further analysis of the British returns, which cannot but be regarded as exceedingly instructive and interesting to the staunch advocates of the policy of the government, so energetically instituted by the department, shows that this improvement in the emigration to Canada from the British Islands has not been confined to any particular portion where for the time being actual want of employment occurred.

Statement from the British Board of Trade Returns of the emigration from Great Britain and Ireland to the North American Continent during the years 1901 to 1906.


SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25


Year 1904.

| English Scotch. Jrish | 54,051 | 76,546 | 22,495 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 12,715 | 17,111 | 4,396 |
|  | 2,915 | 52,788 | 49,873 |
| Tota | 69,681 | 146,445 | 76,764 |

Year 1905.


Seven Months of 1906.


These figures show that the means adopted for educating the British emigrating people upon the advantages offered in Canada were widespread and thorough, corresponding increases being evident throughout England, Scotland and Ireland. A still closer analysis will show that every county, and almost every hamlet, in the United Kingdom has contributed proportionately to this stream towards the Dominion of Canada.

The figures given herein clearly establish a steady decline of the excess of the emigrating movement from Great Britain to the United States, over and above that received by the Dominion of Canada. A cursory glance at the emigration returns from the continent justifies the contention that the carefully planned propaganda throughout Europe has not been unsuccessful, notwithstanding the criticisms which from time to time have been applied to the continental policy, both as to the manner of carrying on the work, and as to the general results. I think I can claim that there has been nothing discreditable to Canada in the manner in which the work has been carried on, and I can also add that the advertising of the Dominion on the continent, and the diversion of a portion of the emigrating stream to Canada has been done without violating the laws of these countries. The increases shown in the annual returns of the department indicate a commendable growing interest in the Dominion as a favourable field for successful emigration. It can fairly be claimed that the results furnish ample vindication of the policy of the department in connection with this phase of the work.

## 6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

To achieve these results has meant the most painstaking efforts on the part of those charged with the responsibility of carrying out the government policy on this side of the Atlantic. The methods adopted, and the details of the work have been subjected to criticism, and I may be pardoned for saying, somewhat unfairly in many of its aspects; and yet I may be excused for claiming that had it not been for faithful work, ungrudging devotion to duty, and loyalty to the department, to say nothing of patriotism to one's country, these magnificent results would never have been attained.

These figures, I submit, carefully studied, will furnish suggestive reading matter for students of the emigration problem.

> I have the honour to be, my Lord, Your Lordship's obedient servant,

W. T. R. PRESTON, Commissioner of Emigration.

No. 2.

REPORT OF A. F. JURY.<br>(Appended to High Commissioner's Report.)<br>Old Castle Buildings, Preeson's Row,<br>Liverpool, July 16, 1906.

## The Right Honourable

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., \&c., \&e.
My Lord,-In presenting a report of the emigration work done in this district during the year just closed, there is not anything new to mention. The work has been carried on along exactly the same lines as during the eight years I have been here, with the exception that to my knowledge during the winter and spring of the last financial year there has not been any advertising done, but in spite of that fact the circumstances in regard to the demand for farm labour and the easy opportunity for a man to acquire free land in Canada are such that we have bcen able to attract an ever increasing number of immigrants to our shore. The reasons for this are not hard to find. They are combined in two main facts, viz., the lack of demand for labour in the United Kingdom and the fact that Canada is the only country within easy reach that enjoys democratic government, and is suitable for the poor surplus industrial population of these isles, who wish to engage in agriculture. In my opinion, while these conditions exist, nothing can prevent the increase in numbers of the last five years continuing.

Canada has already commenced to realize the truth of the old saying that the best immigration agent is the successful immigrant, in the large number of people who have entered Canada during the last three years to join their relations and friends, who have succeeded in making homes for them, or who think the opportunities offered are such that they have no hesitation in advising them to try their fortune in Canada.

I think we should try and take full advantage of our superior position in regard to attracting emigrants by judicious advertising, by bill-posting, attending all agricultural gatherings for the purpose of exhibiting the products, and distributing the literature prepared by the department.

With regard to general newspaper advertising, I would respectfully suggest that the local agent of the department should decide in which papers, in his district, he should advertise, and the patronage be placed in his hands, though payment could be made from London. This would help the agent to obtain newspaper reports of his lectures and notices of shows and other work. The cost of such advertising may in the first instance be increased, but in the end I think we should get more for our money in the way mentioned above.

I have arrived at the conclusion, after considerable experience, that we could add greatly to the results of our work if each agent was supplied with a sufficient quantity of the various products of Canada, to supply the local steamship agents of their respective districts with an exhibit for their windows. By this means we should obtain the free use of hundreds of windows in the best positions of the principal towns and cities in the British Isles to advertise our country. I am strongly in favour of this being done, because my experience tells me that the best emigrants for Canada are those booked by the ordinary local steamship agent; they are more self-reliant (and they are the kind we want), than those sent out by professional emigration societies, some of which, I think, work in connection with the boards of guardians to relieve them of their semi-pauper population. The people booked by the local agents go out of their

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own volition and pay their fare, and are consequently more likely to he good 'hustlers' than those requiring the help of an emigration society.

During the year just closed I have attended the usual number of agricultural shows, and delivered the usual number of lectures. Our correspondence has not been so large as usual, but this is to be accounted for by the fact of no advertising being done for some time. I am convinced that with an active propaganda, all previous records can easily be beaten.

> I am, my Lord,
> Your obedient servant,

ALFRED F. JURY.

## No. 3.

## REPORT OF J. BRUCE WALKER.

## (Appended to High Commissioner's Report.)

35-37 St. Enoch Square,<br>Glasgow, June 28, 1906.

## The Right Hon. Lord Strathcona, <br> 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

My Lord,--I beg most respectfully to submit herewith the annual report of the Glasgow office for the year ending June 30, 1906.

The past year has been one of unprecedented success, so far as emigration from Scotland and the Clyde is concerned. The figures for the financial year ending on June 30, will show an increase in Scottish emigration to Canada of something like 50 per cent.

While the increase in numbers is extremely gratifying, it is perhaps still more satisfactory to note that, year by year, the class of persons proceeding to the Dominion from Scotland becomes of a higher standard. Increasing numbers are able to take with them a fair amount of capital, and the demand for Scottish farm labour in Canada continues to increase in such a manner as to make it comparatively easy for every man to secure employment either before he leaves these shores or immediately upon his arrival on the other side.

The departure of two ships per week, laden with passengers for the Dominion, has enabled the shipping companies sailing from Glasgow to handle the stream of emigrants fairly well, although in March it was impossible to find transportation accommodation upon any steamer before the beginning of June.

The sympathetic attitude adopted by the Scottish press has done much to further a knowledge of the country amongst the class of persons who have few opportunities of studying the possibilities of the Dominion. In addition to keeping up a regular propaganda through the newspapers, I have occupied myself throughout the winter with frequent lectures, and have, I hope, lost few opportunities of bringing before the people of Scotland the claims of Canada as a home for the Scottish farmer and farm labourer.

## Your obedient servant,

J. BRUCE WALKER,

Canadian Government Agent for Scotland.

# REPORT OF MR. G. H. MITCHELL. 

> (Appended to High Commissioner's Report.)

43 Cannon St., Birmingham, June 30, 1906.

## The Right Honourable

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., \&c., The High Commissioner for Canada, London.

My Lord,-I have the honour to present my report for the year 1905-6.
It has been eventful only in the way which was most desirable, namely, the success which has attended the work; the complete numbers are, of course, not yet available, but judging from the reports of the steamship agents in my district a record will have been made in emigration from the English Midlands to Canada, and not only have the numbers been larger, but there has been a continued improvement in the class; a big proportion of the people have been possessed of considerable amounts of money, and those whose means were not large were in every other way fitted to succeed. Needless to say my advocacy of emigration has been confined to those able and willing to take up agricultural work in the case of men, and domestic service in the case of women. I have been very careful to put the conditions of Canadian farm life and its prospects fairly before inquirers, concealing nothing of the one, nor exaggerating the other, and I have found that this course begets confidence and is most effective, as many approach the subject with some amount of suspicion.

That the results to the emigrants themselves have been satisfactory has been shown not only from the direct testimony to that effect which has been received by myself and others, but from the fact that so many have sent for their relatives and friends, and by the remittances sent home through the medium of the post office, and by dollar bills inclosed in their letters. The firms who make a business of moneychanging inform me that they are daily exchanging Canadian bills for English currency. There has also been a very noticeable decrease in the correspondence to the Midland newspapers from dissatisfied emigrants.

The work itself has been conducted on lines similar to those of former years; inquiries by post and callers have to be attended to, and the questions asked are of extraordinary variety and show in a large number of cases hoviv advisable it is to have centres at which personal advice can be obtained; our pamphlets can only deal with the subject and advise in a general way, whereas the circumstances or desires of each person differ in some particulars, and require to be specially dealt with. Letters or cards of introduction have been furnished when requested or in those cases in which it was thought they would be of special service.

I have visited steamship agents throughout the district, having my intention advertised where it could be arranged, to give intending emigrants who could not come to Birmingham the opportunity of an interview. I have advised steamship agents on points they have submitted, and have kept them supplied with pamphlets; to the most important of them I have regularly forwarded Canadian newspapers, and also typewritten sheets of Canadian news, the object being to create an intelligent interest in the work, and by furnishing them with current information of value to those thinking of moving, make them something more than mere booking agents.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

I have given lectures myself and arranged for others with the help of the lantern slides, for which there has been a good demand, and have had special distributions of our literature made at agricultural shows and on other suitable occasions.

The bonus system as recently revised will furnish a considerable amount of extra and responsible work in checking the agents' claims, and in examining the emigrants sent to the office for inspection; but the scheme is well designed to encourage steamship agents to bring Canada before the classes whose emigration your department is anxious to promote.

Emigration from localities is much influenced by local circumstances, the failure of the potato crop in Lincolnshire last year, for instance, detaining many whose intention it was to leave for Canada in the spring, but the returns from the district as a whole will, I trust, be considered satisfactory.

> I have the honour to be,
> Your obedient servant,

G. H. MITCHELL.

# No. 5. <br> REPORT OF JOHN WEBSTER. <br> (Appended to High C'ommissioner's Keport.) Canadian Government Offices, 14 Westmoreland St., Dublin, July 10, 1906. 

## W. T. R. Preston, Esq., <br> Commissioner of Emigration, London.

Sir,--I beg to submit a short report of my work in Ireland for the year ended June 30, 1906.

My time during the above twelve months has been actively employed in the interests of Canada, and I hope successfully. During the summer season I attended the weekly markets and monthly fairs in the various counties, where the farmers assemble in great numbers for the transaction of their business. Here a splendid opportunity presents itself for meeting them and for distribution of literature; the work which I do at these places is valuable. The fairs and markets are the most useful hunting ground for the Canadian agent. I find that a good attractive poster conspicuously displayed is of considerable advantage, as it gets farmers talking about the country and gives one an opening for conversation.

When travelling through Ireland, I take advantage of the opportunity for calling on steamship agents, and stirring them up to fresh activity; this has a good effect. I would suggest that the steamship companies make a careful revision of their agents, a large number of them not being suited to the work.

The agricultural shows are a first-rate medium for coming in contact with the farming community. I therefore, as far as possible, attend these events, and having secured space, put up a small portable tent; here the people call to see me, and I keep a man all day distributing literature to a most desirable class. Surely work of this nature must bring good results.

It is to be regretted that for the last couple of years I have been refused space at some of the agricultural shows, where I had been accustomed to be present in other years, this owing to the effort made in Ircland to keep the Irish people in their own country. Notwithstanding this opposition I am still successful in obtaining admission to some of the most important shows, and hope to continue doing so.

During the winter months I accept as many lecturing engagements as possible, and am generally anxious that they be in a rural district, so that the opportunity may obtain for reaching that class from which the most desirable settlers are recruited. My lectures are largely illustrated by slides, taken by myself when in Canada, and this, coupled with my practical experience in the Dominion as a farmer, adds very considerable force to my remarks. I have many times been impressed by the good results coming from one lecture, and hope during the coming winter to prosecute this work with vigour. Our spare slides are largely in demand, and usually out on loan.

The hanging map of the Dominion has been in great demand, and is much appreciated. I have it in a great many schools in my district. This map should serve a useful purpose.

The buildings for the Irish International Exhibition to be held next year in Dublin, are now well advanced. The exhibition will be a most important one, and I would respectfully suggest to the department the advisability of making a representation at this great event.

I am glad to note, from the board of trade returns, that the Irish emigration to Canada for the twelve months ended June 30, shows a very appreciable advance on the same period for the preceding year.

## Your obedient servant,

JOHN WEBSTER.

No. 6.

# REPORT OF EDWARD O'KELLY. 

## (Appended to High Commissioner's Report.)

## Canadian Government Offices,

17 and 19 Victoria St., Belfast, July 5, 1906.
The Commissioner of Emigration, London.

Sir,-I beg to present my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1906.
The number of callers at my office in the past year for literature and information about Canada, and who registered their names and addresses exceeded those of the previous year by 891 , the total being 3,450 .

One thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine letters were received at my office and attended to. I fully expect that the number of emigrants who have left my district for Canada in the past twelve months will show a proportionate increase to the number of callers.

I attended six of the most important show fairs at which I could obtain space for my stand of Canadian specimens of fruits, grain and grasses. I can safely say that the Canadian stand attracts more visitors than any other exhibit at those shows. The interest in Canada appears to me to grow quite as rapidly as the prosperity of the country, and that being so, I take every opportunity of meeting the farming and labouring classes at the stock fairs held throughout my district, as well as at the show fairs. The letters I receive from time to time from settlers showing that they are satisfied with their prospects, and which the newspapers kindly publish for me, produce the best effect amongst those desirous of bettering their condition in another country. Many who emigrated within the past four or five years have been able to afford a trip to see their people here, which fact combined with their anxiety to return to their Canadian home, is the best proof of the popularity of Canada, and the success of the immigration propaganda of the government.

I have settled numbers of young, inexperienced men with farmers in Ontario that they might obtain a knowledge of Canadian farming before going west to take up land. In this undertaking, I have been very successful, having had only one complaint, and that not from the emigrant, but from his people here, who appeared anxious to find a grievance, real or imaginary. The majority of those leaving my district settlc in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, and I say with confidence, no colony ever received men, and women too, more likely to assist in developing a new country than Canada is now getting from Ulster. Most of the families emigrating possess considerable capital.

I continue sending our literature to those who, I see by the newspapers, are advertising their farms for sale, and where possible, attend at the auction.

I also take every opportunity of bringing the immense possibilities of Canada as a farming and stock-raising country home to the landed proprietors of Ireland who are preparing to draw their stakes in this country (owing to recent legislation), and bring their capital, which will be very considerable, and their knowledge of farming and stock-raising, which is undoubtedly good, to another country.

On my calling your attention to the numbers of callers I had from the Isle of Man during the holiday season, desirous to obtain information about Canada, you suggested I should visit the island, taking a stock of literature with me. I did so early in August, and spent some days amongst the people. I was satisfied before I left the island that
good results would follow my visit, and have since seen by their papers that 200 left the island this spring for Canada.

Having advertised the fact that I was in a position to give a copy of our splendid new wall map of Canada to public schools, libraries, working men's institutes and reading rooms, I have had a large number of applications for it, and have supplied 168 of the applicants with this map, and from all of them have received letters expressing their admiration of the map and their obligation to the government that supplied it.

With reference to the results likely to follow the increased bonus paid upon tickets to Canada sold to persons of certain prescribed classes on or after the first of April last, I can as yet say little, other than that government agents have to be very careful in examining the emigrant mentioned in the claim, and that the steamship companies should see that their agents expend some of the increased bonus granted in advertising themselves as steamship agents anxious to procure passengers to Canada, and not content themselves with obtaining the increased bonus by selling only the same number of tickets they did under the old scheme. In justice to several booking agents, I should say I know from experience that in many districts they hardly dare advertise, either in their windows or the newspapers, as much as they would wish.

The number of trade inquiries received at this office is small and have been attended to immediately.

> Your obedient servant,

EDWARD O'KELLY.

## No. 7.

## REPORT OF H. M. MURRAY.

(Appended to High Commissioner's Report.)

Dominion of Canada Emigration Offices, Western Mail Buildings, Cardiff, Wales.

## The Right Honourable

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., 17 Victoria St., London.
My Lord,-I have the honour to submit to your lordship my report on the work done in the district covered by this office for the year ending June, 1906.

I was glad to note from the latest returns furnished by the department that there had been a satisfactory increase of British emigrants into Canada during the previous calendar year, and I am sure that this increase has continued even to a greater extent since January up to the present. In this increase I am happy to say that the several counties under my supervision have contributed their quota. Wales has done exceedingly well, better in fact, than I had anticipated, considering, as I have beforetimes stated, the scanty agricultural population. A large number of miners who had previously been on the land have gone out to resume farming operations, besides a proportion of the ordinary population bent on acquiring a knowledge of agricultural work as also tradesmen, the latter being warned that they must accept all responsibility for employment on arrival.

The counties of Somerset and Gloucester have had satisfactory results, more especially the former, one agent alone having booked 300 experienced agriculturalists.

In Gloucestershire, the city of Bristol has again come to the front, over 1,500 persons having booked their passages through the local steamship agents. Satisfactory results have also been obtained from Herefordshire and Monmouthshire.

The emigrants who have gone out this year have been of a much better class, in fact. as years go on not only the quantity, but also the quality seems to improve, and, of course, my own efforts are directed to obtaining for Canada the rery best class of agriculturalists, both those with capital and the ordinary farm labourer. The former are, however, very hard to move. They are imbued with the old fashioned idea that there is no place in the world compared to England, and that this country is good enough for them. They are also bound down by leases and by the fact that when they give up their farm holdings either voluntarily or compulsorily they receive nothing in the way of compensation for the money they have laid out in improvements, hence unless compelled to, they are loath to give up. These people are, however, in a great many cases allowing their sons to go to Canada; I have come into frequent contact with them and have heard from their friends satisfactory accounts of their success in the Dominion; these are the people we want, and they form grand advertising agents for Canada.

As was the case last year, I have endeavoured in so far as possible, to direct inexperienced young men in Ontario; this is, I think, in accordance with the wishes of the minister; very few appear to make for the maritime provinces, all wanting to go 'West,' and in many cases it requires much persuasion to get them to understand how much better it is for a young inexperienced hand to receive tuition in the east before going to the Northwest for a free grant.

During the spring season I spent many days visiting the booking agents, advertising my visits and receiving callers anxious to obtain information regarding their
prospects in Canada. Satisfactory results have followed this work. In one case fortynine passengers booked with an agent a few days after my visit.

Although not present with an exhibit at any agricultural show this year, I have had our literature well distributed, and will continue doing so until the end of the season.

Our lantern slides were in great demand during the winter months, lectures having been delivered with their aid, and supplies of literature having been sent to each meeting. Canada has, in this manner, been kept well to the front.

The New South Wales and other Australasian colonies are making a big bid this year for emigrants, part passages being paid, so that desirable settlers may reach these colonies almost as cheaply as Canada, still we are more than holding our own, and will, I think, continue to do so in spite of all opposition.

The re-arrangement of the payment of bonuses is much more satisfactory than under the old system. It does away with the payment to agents of a bonus on classes who, although they declared their intention of becoming agriculturists, were in many respects unfit for the life; clerks, shopkeepers, \&c., \&c., a good number of whom, through their own want of stamina and willingness to work, returned, giving in many cases a grotesque account of the country. Even now the agents have to be carefully watched, day after day I am returning bonus certificates improperly filled up or giving wrong or at least doubtful information. This shows the importance of the certificates being in the first place sent to the government agent in whose district the emigrant is booked. In a great many cases the booking agent does nothing to earn this bonus. Some do not pay a cent for advertising, they may have a few of the steamship companies' bills in their windows, the company advertise them in the local newspapers, and if perchance an intending passenger who has the qualification under which the bonus is paid casually enters their premises and books his passage, the pound is earned in the easiest possible manner. Others again spend a lot on advertising, and these I find are the men who have the best results. In this regard I have in my mind one agent who during the past few weeks has booked forty bonus emigrants apart from others.

I keep a good display of the country's products in my show case and office, which affords a practical lesson to intending settlers of what Canada can produce.

In conclusion, I can assure your Lordship that everything possible on my part will be done to secure a desirable class of emigrant for Canada.

I am, my Lord,
Your obedient servant,

> H. M. MURRAY, Agent for Wales and West of England.

No. 8.

REPORT OF PAUL WIALLARD.<br>(Appended to High Commissioner's Report.)<br>10 Rue de Rome,<br>Paris, July 1, 1906.

To the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa.
Sir,-I beg to submit my annual report for 1905-6, with the hope that my operations, as well as the way they have been conducted, will meet with the department's approval.

Our efforts this year were directed in several districts which, so far, had been neglected for want of opportunities and connections: of these 'l'Aveyron' and 'les Basses-Pyrénées.' Inquiries from these two regions came in great numbers, and the emigrants who went to Canada from both said districts were of a very good class indeed, in fact the best that could be desired. Brittany was again also a productive field, and important results were obtained in that direction as well as in 'les Charentes' and 'Savoie,' while 'Isère' and 'Drôme' have furnished, as last year and the year before, their quota of good emigrants.

The methods employed this season were exactly the same I had patronized and used previously. Being not at liberty in France to advertise on a large scale, nor to give public lectures, nor even to distribute our literature in an ostentatious way without contravening the law, I kept on answering carefully and promptly by correspondence all demands for information about Canada. And, when a certain number of persons in a given district would be ready and desirous of getting verbally some detailed indications on our country, I would arrange for a private meeting, and would go and answer all questions which can enlighten these would-be emigrants on the matter, and analyse before them the advantages offered by our country to all emigrants, mainly to agriculturists. These private meetings are necessitating quite a good deal of travelling, part of which has been done by my colleague, Mr. Pierre Foursin, whose experience and knowledge of Canada have helped me in bringing about the success of this last campaign.

If we remember that in France, as well as in nearly all other European countries, there exist restrictive emigration laws, I may say that the course we have taken was not only for the best, but really the best. Moreover, as I have explained on other occasions, the people of France have to be educated to the idea of emigrating, while in other countries, like England, for example, they have been accustomed to consider emigration as a natural and sometimes as an inevitable move.

Again this season our correspondence has increased to a large extent. No less than 5,000 letters were exchanged with inquirers anxious to know all about prospects in Canada.

Without knowing what will be the exact returns for this year, I think I can safely count that more than 500 emigrants above last year's number must have been recorded during the past season at the different arriving ports of Canada.

I am also happy to call the department's attention to the fact that many French emigrants are travelling second-class and even first on their way to our country, and that even most of the third-class passengers could boast, when leaving France, of some means of their own which will be added to their savings of the first experimental year in our country, and help them when they are ready to take up their homesteads,
which they will do as soon as they have gained sufficient knowledge of the Canadian agricultural methods.

All taken in consideration, I sincerely believe that the department will have every reason to be satisfied with the situation here, which is showing, after three years, or nearly so, of strenuous work, an ever growing number of emigrants of the finest agricultural stamp or ready to take up that profession. The department will also congratulate itself in seeing with what favour Canada is now thought of in France, and in considering that the problem of promoting and establishing a serious and uninterrupted exodus from this country to ours has made such progress that nothing save gross mistakes or mismanagement can stop the natural development of French emigration to Canada.

With due credit to the cordial and courteous help received from the London agency in all matters of service, and with thanks also to the department for prompt attention given to all subjects I have submitted to consideration, I remain,

Your obedient servant,
PAUL WIALLARD.

# No. 9. <br> REPORT OF D. TREAU DE CELI. 

(Appended to High Commissioner's Report.)

Antwerp, Belgiuar, June 30, 1906.

> To the Right Honourable Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner for Canada, London.

My Lord,-I have the honour to submit this my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1906.

The great success obtained by the Canadian pavilion at the exhibition at Liège, has called the attention of every one to Canada. Visitors had never dreamed that this country could give such crops of grain, fruit, \&c., nor that the soil contained such invaluable richness. After the close of the exhibition more information was eagerly demanded. This encouraged me to give a great number of illustrated lectures to farmer clubs, school teachers, popular universities and other societies. In most cases an extensive advertising was done and large and commodious buildings were provided, all free of charge. The notabilities of the place always attended these lectures, mostly presided at them, and the press rendered the most eulogistic reports.

In September, 1905, a 'Congres d'Expansion Mondiale' was held at Mons, I attended it as one of the members, and I am pleased to state that a great deal of attention was given to Canada, as one of the countries offering the greatest advantages to emigrants, and that at the meeting of September 27 a vote of thanks was tendered to the agent of Canada in Belgium, for the gift of a certain number of books and geographies relating to the Dominion. As a consequence of this congress, and acting upon its suggestion, a large number of teachers and principals of high schools have written me for a supply of maps, pamphlets, \&c.

The geography of Canada is now taught in 284 public schools in Belgium, and lectures are often given in different high institutions, to which I willingly give my lantern and the views. This movement is officially encouraged by the school inspectors and others, and I expect the best results from it.

There has been a decrease of correspondence, no advertising having been done; notwithstanding this the number of emigrants has sensibly increased; while the statistics of 1904-5 give only 796 emigrants, the returns for 1905-6 will certainly show that 50 per cent might be added to last year. I shall, in a few days, send the statement of the shipping agents.

I am in correspondence with quite a number of Belgians in Canada, and I can safely state that every one of them feels satisfied, and I receive continually the most encouraging letters, which I communicate to their friends or countrymen, giving these ample proof of the great advantages Canada offers to the sober, industrious and courageous worker.

I am confident that the difficult period of the emigration work in Belgium is over, and that a continual increase of the well-to-do farming class of Belgian emigrants is now guaranteed.

Your obedient servant,
D. TREAU DE CELI.

# OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES. 

REPORT OF W. J. WHITE, INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES AND PRESS AGENT.

Department of the Interior,<br>Ottawa, August 4, 1906.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.
Sir,-In presenting you with my ninth annual report, it is with pleasure that I direct your attention to the official report of the department, which shows that the immigration to Canada from the United States during the fiscal year just closed, was 57,176 persons. This is very gratifying to those who have had the direct charge of this part of the work. The prospects for the ensuing year are exceedingly bright, and it would not be surprising if from the United States the figures for 1906-7 amounted to 70,000.

When it is realized that these form a class of active, industrious workers, whose knowledge of farming has been gained upon the prairies of the Western States, where the conditions are so similar to those of our own prairies, and that, in addition to their practical worth as farmers, they have brought with them a large amount of money, stock and personal effects, it becomes difficult to place an estimate on their value to the country which will not be put at too modest a figure.

## AGENTS SATISFACTORILY LOCATED.

Your attention is called to the fact that in every portion of the territory in which the agents of the government have been working there has been a considerable increase in the number that have gone forward. This is evidence that in the location of the agents such judgment has been used as admits of no suggestion of any change. The agencies recently opened in Washington (state) and Montana and also in Pennsylvania have been doing good work, while farther east our interests have been carefully looked after, and good results are now following the establishment of the office at Boston.

## EDUCATIONAL WORK.

To-day there is scarcely a state in the union that is not contributing to the empire building that is going on in western Canada. From Maine to California, and from the Dakotas to Florida a system of education has been carried on, larger and greater of its kind, than has ever been carried on before by any country. Of the classes that it is intended shall be reached there are very few that have not received their first lesson on the resources and possibilities of Canada, especially that portion lying. west of the great lakes.

This education is carried on in different ways; by means of specially prepared literature, well illustrated and attractively printed, and advertisements are inserted in
the papers likely to reach the classes wanted on our agricultural lands. Following are examples of our advertisements:-

## \$16.00 AN ACRE <br>  Western Canada

## Twenty-five BUSHELS

is the amount many farmers will realize from their wheat crop this year.


## 25 Bushels to the Ácre will bo the

 Average Yield of WheatThe land that this was grown on cost many of the farmers nbsulutely 1101 h ins, while those who wish to add to the 160 aches the Government grants, can
buy ham adjoisimg at from $\$ 6$ to $\$ 10$ an acre.

Climate splendid, schools and churches convenient, railways close at hand, taxes low.
Send for pamphlet. "20th Century Canada" and full paiticulars regarding rate, etc., to superintendent of fmmi-
gration, Ottawa, Can i or to the following authorized Canadian Government Agent

## MIXED



FARMMG Mheat Raising Fanching
Three grent pursuits huve again shown wondeiful results on the Fige Homestead WESTERN CANADA
Mngulfcent Climate-Farmera plowing in their shirt sleeves in the middle of November.
"All are bound to be more thin pleneed with the Hnal remults of the pust scason's fiarvents."-Fintract. Coal, wood, water, hay in abundance - schools, churches, markets convenient. This is the era of wheat. Apply for information to Superintendent of lmmigration. Ottawa, Canada; or to the following authorized Canadian Government Agents:

of WHEAT to the Acre means a productive capacity in dollars of over

## SI6 per Acre

This on land, which has cost the farmer nothing, but the price of tilling it, tells its
 own story. The

## Canadian <br> Government

gives absolutely free to every settler 160 acres of such land.
Lands adjoining can be pur chased at from $\$ 6$ to $\$ 10$ per acre from railroads and other corporations.
Already $x 75,000$ farmers from the United States have made their homes in Canada.
For pamphlet " 20 th Century Canada," and all information apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; or to the following authorized Canadian Government Agent:

When space can be secured at state and county fairs, exhibits showing the grains and grasses grown in Canada are arranged and placed in charge of competent men who are able to impart information about the country, quote railway rates and designate routes. In some districts lectures are delivered; in special cases it has been found necessary to bring some settler back to his old home to tell his friends and neighbours of his success; it frequently occurs that a useful plan is to send delegates to look over the country and report.

These methods are not new, and the only reason for their continuance (and it is the very best), is that in the past they have been successful.

Besides the placing of exhibits at the fairs just spoken of, and which are looked upon as an annual event in several of the states, some of the boards of management feature the Canadian exhibit as one of the attractions. Splendid work was done during the year by the Agricultural Department, in the installation of an exhibit at the Pittsburg exposition. Advantage was taken of this to distribute literature to the crowds that were daily in attendance. Already the influence of this work has been felt and we look for much greater results. Pennsylvania is now looked upon as a good field for immigration efforts, and in order to further facilitate the work there an attempt was made last year to secure the co-operation of the large and influential body of writers forming the Pennsylvania Editorial Association, but without much success

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until during the spring months of 1906. It was only then that the vote of the association was secured in favour of making a trip through western Canada. As a result, at the time of writing, one hundred and seventy-five Pennsylvania cditors, in their special train of five Pullmans, are being shown through the farming districts of our west. I look for a lot of splendid editorial correspondence from the pens of these members of the fourth estatc. Their work will be followed up by, the personal solicitation of our agents.

It has not been considered advisable to make any changes in the method of advertising. The plan adopted in the early stages of the work, which has brought the number of scttlers up from less than a thousand to nearly sixty thousand in the space of nine years, has been considered good enough to adhere to. No other plan can be submitted that would be more effective.

The country weekly and the farm journals are the principal mediums used. It is found that they reach the class of people mostly desirable as settlers. The city daily and magazine have not been used to any extent, not being found as valuable for reaching the farming public as the others just mentioned. Nearly 7,000 newspapers were contracted with. Only such were used as circulate in the districts in which it is considered advisable to opcrate, and no advertising is carried during a portion of the summer months, nor in the Christmas holiday season. In the past year advertising was placed in the newspapers at an earlier date than previously, and the results have justitied the change. The advertising that has proved so successful should, I think, be continued even more vigorously than ever. It is hardly necessary to point out that advertising has been the keynote of the increasing success that we have been able to chronicle year after year. Canada has great possibilities, its agricultural resources are the best, but to become known and appreciated they must be advertised.

## OPPOSING INFLUENCES.

There are a great many opposing influences now operating and which cannot be ignored.

Various state organizations have been brought into existence for the purpose of retaining their people; newspapers have been subsidized to publish articles detrimental to Canada; holders of large tracts of land in different parts of the. States, especially in the south and west, have at their back the combined influences of railroads. All these factors are felt, as they carry on a propaganda of advertising that was not attempted a year or so ago, while their agents are scattered evcrywhere. The literature they distribute is in the best style of the printer's art, attractive and 'catchy,' thus making it necessary for us to present the very best that can be procured. It has been found that 'Twentieth Century Canada,' issued by the department, is well received and favourably commented upon. In fact our literature has always been of a high class, and so popular that in many cases it has been used as text-books in the schools. In this connection it might be interesting to append the following references to it. The British Vice-Consul at Port Townsend, Washington, says, in thanking the department for copies of 'Twentieth Century Canada' : 'the colour work, subject-matter and appearance generally are far in advance of anything I have seen. I have no doubt that your enterprise, as evidenced by these publications, will redound to great benefit to your country.' A prominent lawser of Paterson, N.J., says: 'A friend sent me last year one of your illustrated pamphlets, exhibiting the attractiveness of the Northwest for immigrants. It was one of the most beautiful publications, typographically, that I lave ever seen. If not too much trouble I would like to have two or three copies to send to friends in England.' (I trust this digression may be pardoned, while I refer again to some of the opposing influences referred to in opening this paragraph.)

The opening up of large tracts of land suitable for irrigation has the assistance of the United States government, and with the extensive advertising that is given them the probable mover has a choice between these lands and the lands in Canada. In addition to this, there are the Indian reservations, which are being opened up from time to time, another element added to the difficulties of securing people for Canada.

As I write I have before me a report that in one day of last week one thousand homeseekers passed through Sioux City, South Dakota, on their way to the vacant lands in that state. The information is also given that trains are being run in two sections, so great is the rush. It is stated that $1,000,000$ acres of government land will be opened up there very shortly. Then there are Texas, Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, and other western states, with land, whether good, bad or indifferent, upon which people are being asked to settle. Thus it will be seen that everything is not coming Canadawards.

The rapidly increasing price of farm lands in Canada prevents many of a certain class from going. This, however, is not as great a difficulty as might at first appear. The resources of the Canadian west are great, the fertility and productiveness of its soil are being made known by every available means, and the thoughtful and prudent realize that even the present enhanced figures are low, and give opportunity for good returns from the investment.

Even with the conditions as they have been outlined, it will be possible to show a very satisfactory increase in the results of our work during the present year, if the plans as they have been pursued are followed up with the vigour and earnestness which have been the keynotes of the past.

The correspondence at the head office and also at the various agencies, together with the number of callers at these agencies, show the interest that our efforts have created. But greater than all is the evidence found in the figures showing the influx to Canada during the past year.

## AGENTS' WORK IS SATISFACTORY.

It is again my pleasing duty to be able to say that the work of the agents has been highly satisfactory. They are uniformly courteous in the treatment of those seeking information, and, as it often happens personal attention is required by the man about to move, so that he may get his effects properly packed and shipped, the agents prove to be very valuable in rendering the assistance that their experience has taught them is necessary.

## EXTRA HELP REQUIRED.

In some of the offices the correspondence has been so great that it has taxed the energies of the small staff to take care of it. Extra help has had to be secured from time to time, and by this means it has been possible to come through the year with little cause for any complaint.

During the year it has been found necessary to increase the staff in the eastern states, where some considerable portion of the work consists in the repatriation of those who went there some years ago. This is fairly successful.

Special efforts are made amongst the French Canadians, the Scandinavians and Germans, and agents able to speak the different languages have been employed.

Your obedient servant,
W. J. WHITE,

Inspector of United States Agencies and Press Agent.

# REPOR'S OF IMMIGRATION OFEICIALS IN WES'TERN CANADA. 

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

Winnipeg, Manitobi, July 1, 1906.

W. D. Scott, Esq.,<br>Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,-I beg to submit the following report in connection with this branch of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, and to anticipate the various reports made by immigration agents, land agents, land guides, interpreters and others, by recalling the still increasing volume of business which has been tinrown upon the officers of the staff during the past twelve months, a duty which has been in every case cheerfully performed, and I am assured, with general and mutual satisfaction to the immigrants and the public generally.

The many loealities (increasing in number and extent from year to year) which have received so many new arrivals in the past continue to receive the friends of those already established on the land, thereby more closely settling these various districts; but the past twelve months has been marked by the extraordinary distances which thousands of new settlers have travelled from railways in their desire to secure a portion of the free domain of Canada. It is a matter of easy calculation that to secure for the homesteaders alone railway accommodation not more than ten miles from their land, would require the construction of not less than 1,300 miles of new railway.

This rapid and wide extension of new settlements has rendered the work of the office and outside staff much more complex than in previous years, as we have felt the responsibility placed upon us of seeing that no persons get beyond the influence of recognized authority, and thus leave themselves liable to possible vicissitudes and hardships which might, on publication, do serious injury to the immigration propaganda of the government. The details of the work connected with this branch of the public service cannot be successfully enumeratcd or counted, inasmuch as the diversity of human needs creates from time to time new and kaleidoscopic conditions which have to be met in a practical manner, and the way in which these multitudinous and minute duties have been performed entitles the officials of the department to considerable credit.

It is gratifying to be able to record the increase in the general immigration movement to Canada, the completed returns showing a very handsome increase in the number from Great Britain and Ireland, and the slight falling off recorded in arrivals from the United States during the previous year has been more than made up by the increased number during the last fiscal year, and if indications received in years past, and which have proven valuable, are accepted with some reserve as in the past, they clearly point to a large increase in American immigration for some years.

A most satisfactory feature during the past twelve months has been the presence of but a small percentage of undesirables, and the arrival of classes of people in every sense better fitted to make prosperous and permanent settlers in western Canada than have been received in any previous year.

The marked increase in numbers and the satisfactory improvement in financial condition and working capacity of those arriving from the old land continue to be a bright and gratifying feature of the government's immigration work, and I am pleased

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to be able to report that the rapid development and opening up of the country, added to more highly organized efforts and careful generous treatment of all new arrivals, have, I hope, been carried out to the satisfaction of all concerned. Generally speaking, the situation of the labour market has changed very materially, and while the department is, of course, able to guarantee work for any one desiring such on a farm at any time of the year, there is now a condition which requires more help by way of farm labourers than we have been receiving for some time past. The wages offered by farmers have increased during the last few months forty and fifty per cent, for temporary employment, and with the prospects of immense demands for men on railway construction the present condition of western Canada presents a very desirable opportunity of showing to the world outside, and those desiring to emigrate, that conditions warrant their emigration.

The number of arrivals from Wales is not anything like what we would desire to have, but we hope that the continued success of Welshmen already in Canada will prove to be an animating agency in connection with this work.

Around Lemberg, Saskatchewan, there has been a settlement of Germans originally from Austria, for eight or ten years. They are buying up more land and are preparing to cultivate to a large extent, and there is not to be found a more prosperqus and thrifty people in the whole of the Canadian west. Several hundred German families have located and settled in the older district of Balgonie, largely devoting their energies to wheat raising, and being hard workers and frugal, are well-to-do. A visit to the Langenburg and Riversdale districts indicated a great improvement since the settlement was commenced, ten years ago. Some of these German and Bohemian families moved from there some years ago but have all returned and are seeking to buy land to increase their holdings as quickly as possible.

Mariahilf.-The settlers in this colony originally came from Bukowina, and began to settle there in 1892. There are two schools, both built of stone, in the colony, and a stone church seating about three hundred people. One hundred families, containing probably five hundred souls, are successfully settled here, and the original sod and $\log$ houses are giving place to good stone and frame buildings.

Neudorf.-This settlement was commenced in 1889, by settlers moving from south of Medicine Hat. There are possibly 300 families, making 1,800 souls, in this district. There are three churches and three schools. The settlement near Fishing lake has not increased in numbers because of the lack of free land in the neighbourhood. Financially the people are in good circumstances, and numerically consist of about 150 souls.

Kronsberg.-These settlers are now doing extremely well. There are about 60 families, aggregating probably 300 souls. The settlement has two good schools and church.

Strassburg.-This is almost an exclusive German settlement from Germany, founded in 1886, containing about 80 German families, with probably 400 souls.

South Qu'Appelle.-This colony was started in 1888, and has steadily increased on account of nearness to a railway station. There are probably 300 families, 1,800 souls, in the district. Five schools have been established, and the district is generally successful, many of them increasing their holdings in land by purchase.

All German settlements are making excellent progress.
It is estimated that 75 per cent of our Scandinavian immigrants have settled on land; the balance have readily found work as labourers and domestic servants at good wages. This class of settler is generally prosperous all over western Canada, and thousands more could be immediately placed at remunerative labour on railway construction or other works, if they could be obtained. A personal inspection showed that the Scandinavian settlements at Fleming, Stockholm, Percival, Kinistino and Glen Mary were very successful, and the farmers there were adding more land to their farms by buying adjoining property.

Icelanders continue to come to us direct from Iceland and from the United States. Those from the States bring with them more or less means, live stock, farming implements and household effects, and a number of last year's arrivals went to Quill Plains

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district to augment the Icelandic settlement there. The Icelandic people are maintaining their excellent reputation for working hard and saving up their means, which enables them to settle on a homestead at an early date. Some engage in business, and their success in educational achievements is very marked. The settlers in the Icelandic colony at Thingvalla, Saskatchewan, arrived about eighteen years ago, with little means. They are now found to be in comfortable circumstances, many of them having acquired a whole section of land and built dwelling houses, granaries and barns. The country is well adapted for stock raising, and considerable dairying is carried on, there being a first-class creamery at Churchbridge station. Three of the settlers have, in partnership, purchased a first-class threshing outfit. It is estimated that about 500 persons of Icelandic nationality are settled in this district.

The number of Swiss arriving during the past year has been disappointing, as they are such very desirable people.

Davidson, Saskatchewan, has a small colony of Dutch and Belgian settlers, rather widely distributed. As these people only arrived there last year, they have had no opportunity of proving what they can do, but they appear to be satisfied with their present home and prospects, and are sending for a number of their countrymen. Some smaller scattered communities of Hollanders are succeeding. The start is difficult for them, but they readily adapt themselves to the new conditions afterwards.

Very few of the Hebrew immigrants of the past year have settled on land permanently, but persist in remaining in towns or peddling goods about the country. For this reason they cannot be classed as likely homesteaders or extensive producers in an agricultural country like western Canada. A small colony of Hebrews has been settled in township 19, range 1, W.P.M. The district of Wapella contains some of the best Hebrew farmers in the west, their land under cultivation ranging from 75 to 250 acres on their respective farms. These people go in for mixed farming, and that portion of their land which is not cultivated is fenced for pasture purposes.

In the Roumanian colony in townships 20 to 24, range 15, W. 2 M ., there are 24 families, with probably 150 souls. They have been on the land about two years, having started with practically nothing; they now have comfortable houses and are a thrifty class of settlers.

A settlement of Galicians lies between Camrose and Bawlf, on the Wetaskiwin branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Vegreville, on the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway, conveniently known as the Camrose colony. The majority of these people appear to be well fixed and prosperous. There appears to be danger from summer frosts in this locality; this and the low price paid for wheat were the only two serious drawbacks these people had. The Galician settlers on the south slope of the Riding mountain, known as Rossburn and Shoal Lake colonies, appear to be the most prosperous and advanced of the Galician colonies in Manitoba. The soil is excellent, though on the surface at some points stony and badly broken. An inspection of the Galician settlers in the Teulon and Gimli districts shows about 600 heads of families resident therein. They appear to be fairly prosperous and are quite happy and contented. A number of these settlers are hauling cordwood into Teulon and Winnipeg Beach stations. At Rosthern the people are enjoying great prosperity. Most of them have three, four or more horses, from 10 to 20 head of cattle, \&c., and many of them have 50 to 100 acres under cultivation. It is reported that the Galician people sold at Vonda station, on the Canadian Northern Railway, 200,000 bushels of wheat in one month. The Galician settlement in the Edmonton district forms a striking illustration of the advantage of successful settlers writing to their friends. The first nine families came from Galicia in 1894, and settled near Star, not far from Edmonton, and nearly 20,000 souls are in this district to-day; many of them have from 20 to 200 acres under crop, and from 10 to 100 head of live stock. The yield of wheat was good in quality and quantity, ranging from 15 to 25 bushels to the acre. All other Galician settlements are continuing to progress, and the men are in great demand for railway construction.

The number of Hungarian immigrants has been about the same as last year, but the financial standing has been better, since the greater number arrived from the United States, where they had worked and had saved some money before coming to Canada. These people come with the general intention of farming, and are unhappy when obliged, on account of poverty, to remain in towns in order to earn money to go on their land. Several new colonies have been established within the last twelve months, over 40 settlers having gone southeast of Winnipeg to Woodridge, and more are joining them. A new colony has been started northwest of Touchwood hills, with about 50 homesteaders. The colony of Esterhazy, being the first Hungarian settlement, is very prosperous, and these original settlers are hiring considerable help to enlarge their operations. The Stockholm settlement, four years old, is exceptionally prosperous. The Hungarian colony 15 to 25 miles east of Rosthern has only been founded about three years. The people are well satisfied with their present conditions, and being some distance from a railway have done more mixed farming than wheat raising. There are possibly 100 families in this settlement. The IIungarian settlement at Otthon has about 60 families, and Beaver Hills about 40. The former is a settlement twelve years old', the latter not over six years. Both are some distance away from a railway, and grain growing is not very profitable as yet. Many of them have large herds of cattle. With the advent of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway this will prove to be among the best settlements in the west.

## IMMIGRITION ACCOMMIODATION.

The Dominion government has erected and maintained immigration halls at Winnipeg, Brandon, Saskatoon, Lethbridge, Moosejaw, Yorkton, Qu'Appelle, Dauphin, Regina, Rosthern, Prince Albert, Calgary, Strathcona, Craik, Davidson, Duck Lake and Lloydminster, and have renterl for the same purpose buildings at East Selkirk, Saltcoats, Ponoka, Innisfail, Lacombe, Edmonton, Prince Albert, Battleford, Leduc, Stettler, Daysland, Virden and Elkhorn, and at other points where necessity arose temporary accommodation by way of tents has been provided. In view of the rapid construction of railways reaching into newly opened districts, further immigration buildings will be required to meet the necessities of the spring of 1907. It is the intention to close certain of the buildings hitherto used, as the tide of immigration passes beyond them.

## EMPLOYMENT.

Five hundred and three applications for married couples were received at this office during the fiscal year, but we have found it impossible to fill all the applications received. We readily found employment for those without children, and there has been no real difficulty in placing willing working people, even with small families. Seven thousand three hundred and fifty-six individual applications with stated wages, and 1,501 general applications were received from farmers for farm help, and no difficulty has been experienced in distributing new arrivals. As a matter of fact, at no time has our supply of help been equal to the demand. Seventeen thousand seven hundred and forty-nine harvest hands entered western Canada from the east for the harvest season of 1905, and were distributed as follows:-
By C.P.R. main line. ..... 5,853
West Selkirk branch. ..... 6
Deloraine branch ..... 2,983
Glenboro branch ..... 1,205
Arcola-Regina branch. ..... 765
Brandon-Estevan branch. ..... 1,826
Emerson branch ..... 111
Teulon branch. ..... 26
Yorkton branch. ..... 636

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Of these 4,834 declared their intention of remaining in western Canada.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

During the past twelve months 29,364 letters have been received, and there have been sent from this office 2,336 registered letters and 32,968 not registered.

## HEALTII OF MMMIGRANTS.

The large number of arrivals has necessitated continuous care on the part of our medical officer, and frequently two and three visits a day have been made throughout the various buildings. During the year medical attendance was given to 194 cases of sickness, of which 42 were cases of measlcs. Four children died from inflammation of the lungs following measles. During the year 71 certificates were given recommending deportation of undesirable immigrants. During the past year incoming immigrants. have been exceptionally free from infectious and contagious diseasc, and it is hoped that the proposed change of part of the immigrant hospital for isolation purposes will be immediatcly carried out, so as to be preparcd for any emergency which may arise.

TRAVELLING IMMIGRATION AGENTS.
Arrivals by train are checked by ten officers who personally secure necessary information for our records. All have been busily engaged with the increased immigration. Our travelling agents at Port Arthur and meeting trains from eastern Canada note an increased number of people from the old country, and a large increase of the agricultural class from Scotland. The extent of the movement from Ontario and other points in eastern Canada to the west has been greater than previous years, and during the months of March and April, 1906, over 2,000 cars of settlers' effects passed westward. The railway company have furnished immigrants with hot water for making tea, \&c., at divisional points, without charge. This has been much appreciated, but our agents exercise continual care to see that the trains carrying immigrants are kept in a thoroughly clean condition, and an abundant supply of good cold water is provided.

Dozens of steam ploughs can now be seen in operation along the Soo line. Fine homes are being put up on the farms; also large granaries; indicating the entire confidence of the people.

The coal mines in the Estevan district tributary to this railway are working at their full capacity, and the output is more than double any previous year. Land values are still increasing.

On April 24, 1906, it was deemed advisable to place an agent at Fernie, B.C., to check the trains carrying settlers east of the Rocky mountains, from points in the Northwestern States. With few exceptions these people were going to Alberta and were desirable people in every sense. It is noted that a number of miners who came to Fernie from Scotland in ${ }^{\text {June }}$ of this year have failed to get work, and left for the United States.

One hundred and seventy-eight cars of settlers' effects were received at Lethbridge, Kootenay Landing and Fernie for points in Alberta. Apparently all these cars passed through Macleod.

## DISTRICT REPORTS.

## EAST SELKIRK.

At the beginning of last July, 45 persons were detained in the immigration hall, 24 of them suffering from measles and pneumonia. During the first six months of 1906, only 49 persons received accommodation in this hall, and as the indications point to the tide of immigration having passed this point, this hall is being closed.

Our agent collected and cured in the immigration hall at this point a very large quantity of clover and grasses and peavine for exhibition purposes.

## PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM.

The new arrivals have been more independent of government agents than usual, owing to the fact that plenty of work can be had at good wages. A most excellent class of settlers is going into the Rainy River district, and better results could be secured if the provincial government could have more townships made available by survey. The White Fish valley, on the Duluth branch of the Canadian Northern Railway, has made great development, and there is now a settlement extending from Stanley junction to Silver mountain, a distance of 40 miles, and at least 7 miles wide, taking in the entire valley. School-houses have been erected and industries established. The crop prospects, so far as can be learned in these somewhat widely distributed settlements, are good, and, generally speaking, mixed farming is successful.

## BRANDON.

This is the centre of onc of the oldest districts in Manitoba; the labour bureau attached to our immigration hall at this point has been very extensively used by farmers from the surrounding district in order to secure help of various kinds; but such has been the demand, that we have not been able to supply all their needs during the past year. Indeed, this is the story throughout the whole of the west, plainly showing that there is no difficulty in the government carrying out the guarantee of employment on farms to any number of willing workers. This district continues to be one of the largest producers of wheat, and the acreage is from 15 to 20 per cent more than any previous year. Conditions of the crop could not give better promise than at the present time.

## IIRDEN.

This being the centre of a very large and prosperous farming district, absorbed no less than 1,719 labourers during the past twelve months. It is estimated the crops will require 500 harvest hands this year, as there is an increased acreage-probably 15 per cent. Four hundred and five thousand bushels of wheat was sent out from this point by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and fully 100,000 bushels is still in store. Adding to this the wheat shipped from Canadian Northern Railway points south of the town, it will probably make a grand total of 680,000 bushels of wheat shipped from the Virden district. A well established brickyard, making a good quality of brick, has been busily engaged throughout the year, shipping 216 carloads. From this point 35 cars of live stock were exported; 36 cars of horses were sold here, and the dealers in town received 125 cars of lumber, 9 cars of hardware and 11 cars of cement. Twenty cars of settlers' effects were unloaded at Virden, and there is a general desire to increase the acreage under crop by breaking more land this year.

## 1

## MOOSOMIN.

The homesteads in this district being largely taken up, new-comers have been purchasing vacant or improved land, at very reasonable prices. Our agents' interviews with them indicate appreciation of this particular district. They have first-class crops, and are making headway. Many from the United States purchased land, and brought personal effects of great value. As an indication of the increased value of real estate, wild lands are now selling at from $\$ 8$ to $\$ 14$ per acre, and partially improved farms $\$ 15$ to $\$ 27$ per acre. Twenty-five cars of settlers' effects were received at this station, and the indications are that a number of farm hands will be required for the harvest and next year's operations. Fifteen per cent increase is estimated for this year's crop.

## wapella.

This being an old settled district, the homestead entries are not very numerous, but the crop area has increased about 10 per cent, and is in excellent condition.

## QU'APPELLE.

Owing to the tide of immigration having passed this point, the government has sold the immigration building, and our offices have been closed, but a number of settlers with means to purchase land, are continually arriving, and the district is improving rapidly. The crop conditions indicate that there will be a scarcity of labour for the harvest, and this condition is likely to increase from year to year, as a larger area is being broken up from time to time in this very desirable locality.

The same remarks apply to Indian Head, which has become famous as a great wheat centre, and in consequence land values are fully as high as in any part of Manitoba.

## REGINA.

Three thousand two hundred and ninety immigrants were accommodated in our buildings at this point during the past year, consisting of British, 971 ; Germans, 967 ; Austrians, 79 ; Americans, 495; Canadians, 355; Norwegians, 239; Galicians, 68; Roumanians, 51; Russians, 31; Swedes, 18; Icelanders, 14; Swiss, 12. It is estimated that 70 per cent of all arrivals were well supplied with means to go on farms, the balance seeking labour. Not many cars of settlers' effects are unloaded at Regina, but it is an important junction point for the Prince Albert branch, and there passed through Regina since the beginning of $\mathbf{1 9 0 6}, 1,451$ cars of settlers' effects, indicating the rapid settlement of Saskatchewan. The crops in this district are most promising, and the acreage is increased by 50 per cent. The city of Regina is taking its place as the provincial capital, and business and municipal development is very marked.

## MOOSEJAW.

This district is experiencing the general prosperity which has settled over the Canadian west, and good homesteads within a radius of 20 to 25 miles of Moosejaw are few and far between; but with the extension of railways there would be no diffculty in providing for new-comers. A conservative estimate shows 100,000 acres under crop, and hundreds of harvest hands will be required to assist in taking the same off this year, if present conditions continue. The class of new settlers appears to be far above the average, and assists in making Moosejaw city an important point, the town itself having many branches of industry which are very successful. Twenty carloads of settlers' effects have been unloaded at this point. The general outlook of the city and district is good. A number of investors with capital have purchased real estate, and large quantities of land have changed hands at greatly increased prices.

WILLOW BUNCH.
The past winter was mild, with little snow, and all kinds of stock came through in good condition. Spring opened early and grass made a good start at the beginning of April. People are progressing and therefore contented. The prices for live stock and wool are good, and the hay crop will be above the average. This district is now receiving extensive attention, and incoming settlers are frequently seen prospecting the district. About 125 homesteads have been located since the beginning of April, the settlers coming mostly from North and South Dakota and from Ontario, and if the prospective railway through this district is assured, a very large increase may be early expected. Little grain has been sown owing to the long distance from a railway, but a good many of the new settlers will be breaking their land this year.

## HERBERT.

This is a new settlement on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in a district which until a year or two ago was generally considered within the semi-dry belt, but has now a large number of Mennonites from Manitoba and other parts, rapidly increasing in number by the arrival of their friends. The first year very little grain was sown, but the result was good. In 1905, 2,000 acres were in crop, from which 45,000 bushels were threshed. This year about 8,000 acres have been placed in crop, and the prospects are promising. The price of wild lands for sale has increased from $\$ 6.50$ per acre last year, to $\$ 10$ per acre this year. Five school districts have been organized, and others are in course of formation. About 100 carloads of settlers' effects have been unloaded at this point, and over 60 carloads of building lumber arrived since last summer; yet lumber dealers are without material for farmers. This district bids fair to be onc of the best in the Northwest, because those forming it have prospered and received their successful experience for the most part in Manitoba, before reaching this locality.

## SWIFT CURRENT.

Large numbers of homeseekers and settlers have come into this immediate district during the past twelve months, approximately 2,500 souls, bringing with them about 300 cars of settlers' effects; Mennonites from the province of Manitoba predominating in numbers. Last year the grain was grown mostly on first breaking, and averaged 30 bushels to the acre-all the yield being needed for secd. In this district 25,000 acres will be under crop this year, with every prospect of a bountiful harvest.

MAPLE CREEK.
The past year has been one of marked success in this district, the number of homestead entries being more than double, and the class of settlers coming in and taking up mixed farming well adapted for the purpose. It is estimated that 10,000 acres is under

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crop at the present time, and giving spleudid promise of harvest. Horses, cattle and wool are in great demand, and prices are good.

## MEDICINE HAT.

At this point and at Irvine 210 families, with 40 cars of effects were received, and homestead entries numbered 375 , a large increase over the previous year. The entire district appears now to be one vast green pasture, and looks exceedingly well. The losses during the winter in cattle, horses and sheep were very slight. The farmers prepared a large acreage for crop, and with the unusual rainfall in May and June, prospects are very bright. Imported at these points during the season 424 horses, 1,195 cattle. Exported, horses, 2,720 ; cattle, 13,025 ; sheep, 13,424; wool, 252,823 lbs.

## CALGARY.

The immigration passing through this gateway indicates that Alberta has received more immigrants than in any previous year, and of a better working class. Traffic from this junction point has required two passenger trains to the north and two to the south daily. During the year 1,203 immigrants received accommodation in the immigration building. Crop prospects at present are a great deal better than was expected early in the spring, owing to very little snow during the winter, and some of the fall wheat having failed. This wheat appears to be gaining rapidly in popularity, and it is estimated that there is 50 per cent more under crop than in the previous year. Oats could not look better; in fact all spring grains are in the best condition. The total acreage sown this year has increased over 1905 by 100 per cent. There has been plenty of rain, and farmers are well pleased with the prospects. The hay crop will be good, and cattle on the ranges never looked better. Horses are in good demand, and are bringing good prices. A good span will bring from $\$ 300$ to $\$ 350$, and some as high as $\$ 400$. There are 43 creameries in the province of Alberta, 19 of which are operated by the Provincial Departinent of Agriculture. One hundred and ten cars of settlers' effects were unloaded at this point. The city and surrounding district are prospering; the difficulty now being the insufficient number of cheap houses to rent. Irrigated lands are being sold very rapidly.

## KAMLOOPS.

The number of arrivals at this point is up to the average. Fifteen heads of families and 24 single men have settled within a short distance of this town in a district until recently given up entirely to stock raising. Two families came from England and 15 unmarried men from the States. If this settlement proves a success, other districts will be opened up and settled. Two cars of settlers' effects and stock came from the state of Washington and were unloaded at this point.

## NEW WESTMNSTER.

In many cases holders of lands in this district have subdivided their farms for disposal to home-seekers. A large number of new settlers have come in through this point from the United States.

## CARSTAIRS.

A very large number of first-class American and Canadian settlers have arrived in this district, and, added to the general development, have proved an important factor in the extraordinary growth and progress of the district. The town of Carstairs has grown to twice the size during the past year, and the construction of a rural telephone line is proceeding. One hundred and fifty cars of settlers' effects and 8,000 tons of freight were unloaded at this point. Land values range from $\$ 8$ to $\$ 30$ per acre, and practically all good homesteads 25 miles to the west and 75 miles to the east have been located by first-class settlers. Every farmer is breaking all he can, some of them having
as much as 1,200 acres ready for winter wheat this year. A careful estimate would place the acreage of this district under crop at 75,000 . There has been an abundance of rain and plenty of sunshine, and the present condition of the crop could not be surpassed.

## DIDSBURY.

Our reports show that the homesteads from range 22, W. 4 M., to range 5, W. 5 M., in townships 30,31 and 32 , are nearly all taken up, and settlement from this point east of the Red Deer river is impossible without a bridge. Twenty-five carloads of settlers' effects were unloaded this year, mostly from Iowa and Washington. Winter wheat is doing very well. Two hundred thousand pounds of creamery butter was shipped from this point during the year. Each homesteader for 40 miles east and 20 miles west is breaking land for fall wheat, and it can be safely estimated that each farmer will have not less than 15 acres, while the older settler will have as much as 100 acres in fall wheat this year, making an estimated area of 10,000 acres under this cereal alone.

## OLDS.

During the year, 426 homesteads were entered for at this point, and as 218 patents were applied for, the settlement appears to be drawing more closely together. Three times more breaking has been done this year than in any previous similar period. Occasional fields have been damaged with cut-worms, but this year's crop bids fair to be a large one. General prosperity is to be noted here and in neighbouring towns.

## INNISFAIL.

Although a large portion of this sub-agency was settled during previous years, 225 homesteads were taken within the last twelve months, being mostly by men with families and some capital, from Great Britain, eastern Canada and the States. Land that could be bought four or five years ago for from $\$ 3$ to $\$ 4$ per acre, is selling freely at $\$ 12$ to $\$ 15$, and some as high as $\$ 25$ for land 7 miles from this town. About half a million bushels of grain was threshed last year in the district of which Innisfail is the centre. An increase of from 10 to 15 per cent is estimated for the current jear. Innisfail continues to be an important centre of the dairying interest; the Innisfail creamery produced nearly $200,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. of butter. A new factory has been started 20 miles east, in a district that was only occupied by ranchers a little over a year ago. Three train-loads of steers were shipped from Innisfail this spring, in addition to what was shipped last fall. An average of two cars of live hogs per month were shipped from this point last year. Mixed farming appears to be successful. It is estimated that 50 or 60 farm hands will be required here for the harvest.

## RED DEER.

The influx of settlers has been largely in excess of any previous year, and the high standard of the immigrants has been maintained. The advantages peculiar to this district appear to be an equable and balmy climate, a rich and productive soil, an unlimited supply of pure water, an abundance of timber, and an inexhaustible supply of coal. The Swiss, German, French, Finnish and other settlers of foreign extraction are also exceedingly prosperous. The trend of settlement has been naturally to the east on account of the proposed railways running east from Lacombe and Wetaskiwin. Last season's winter wheat crop was very satisfactory, much of it going as high as 55 bushels to the acre, which was disposed of to the home market for seeding purposes, at prices ranging from $\$ 1$ to $\$ 1.30$ per bushel. About 50 per cent more ground was sown in winter wheat last season than the previous one, and while early in the season prospects were not very promising, especially on high ground, conditions have materially improved. During the past twelve months 3,859 homestead entries were granted in this land district, being an increase of 1,744 over the previous twelve months.

## BLACKFALDS.

This district has received a fair number of new settlers during the past year, many of whom have means to buy lands, and the improvement in buildings on homesteads is noticeable. The crops appear to be better than last year, and if no unforeseen setback occurs, our agents report, the crops will be excellent in quality and quantity. This new district is like many others, and for the first time is likely to experience the need of outside help for harvesting operations. Forty-six carloads of settlers' effects were unloaded here during the past year.

## LACOMBE.

This is a junction point on the railway from Calgary to Edmonton, and with the proposed early construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway line from Moosejaw to Lacombe, should increase in importance, although in a little while the homesteads in the immediate district will be all taken up. The new arrivals are of an exceptionally good class, with ample means to make a good start. Many have purchased improved farms and railway lands. The acreage under crop is largely increased, but many of the farmers who planted fall wheat find that a quantity was killed during the winter. Good homesteads can yet be obtained from 35 to 60 miles west in the Medicine River valley, but none nearer than 70 miles east of this point.

## STETTLER.

One hundred and eight homesteads were entered for at this sub-land agency during the month of May, this year, and 160 during June; this office only being opened on the first of May, 1906. A noticeable majority of the new settlers for these months were Germans, apparently well provided with means to settle on land at once. From 30 to 50 cars of settlers' effects have been unloaded at this point each month since the beginning of the year. Three hundred and forty-nine persons have received accommodation in our immigration hall. Many have already broken quite an area, and the new district will average at least 5 acres of brcaking and crop their first year. The acreage under crop is estimated as follows: Flax, 600 acres; spring wheat, 3,200 acres; fall wheat, 50 acres; oats, 9,000 acres; potatoes, 550 acres. Fully 1,000 acres will be planted in fall wheat this year. This is the centre of a comparatively new district, and the town shows marked progress. With the extension of the railway eastward towards Moosejaw, the very large number of settlers who are now in that unprovided for district will have much needed railway accommodation. The French colony that came direct from France are a credit to the district and have progressed satisfactorily. The other settlers, with the exception of a few English people, who apparently expected too much, are also in satisfactory circumstances.

## RED WILLOW.

Crop conditions appear to be excellent in this district. A large quantity of land is being broken up, some farmers breaking as much as 200 acres on their individual holdings, and it is difficult to find a dissatisfied settler in the district. The following are some striking instances of the fertility of the soil in this district. One field of 6 acres raised 219 bushels of wheat; a field of 17 acres raised 1,265 bushels of oats, weighing 40 lbs . to the bushel; 3 acres of barley produced 115 bushels. A $4 \frac{1}{2}$-acre field of wheat gave 182 bushels. One man produced 90 bushels of barley from one acre; and a 50 -acre field of oats threshed out 3,800 bushels.

PONOKA.
At this sub-land agency 302 entries were made for homesteads. The amount of breaking shows an increase of 10 per cent over the previous year, and winter wheat sowing 20 per cent. There are plenty of homestead lands 25 miles west of Ponoka
good for mixed farming. Settlers are turning their attention very largely to stock and creameries, and three of the latter are now shipping from Ponoka. Land values have increased over last year, and a generally good spiyit prevails.

## WETASKIWIN.

There has been a steady influx of settlers into this district, consisting of the better class of Canadian and American farmers, English and Scandinavians. The homesteads in this district are practically all taken. The district itself is best known as a mixed farming district, some 3,500 head of fat cattle having been shipped from this point during the past year; and while 750,000 bushels of grain were marketed at Wetaskiwin, there is still a large quantity in the farmers' hands. The crop acreage has increased 30 per cent, and the outlook for harvest could not be improved. Hitherto there has been no lack of farm labourers in this district, because of the new immigrants arriving, but with the demand for railway construction work it is expected there will be need of help from outside during next year, if not for the coming harrest.

## HEATHER BRAE.

This district is fast filling up with prosperous pcople. Mixed farming appears to succeed as indicated by the large number of stock in the district. A number of creameries are being built, and there is 25 per cent more land under crop than during last year. Daysland is the detraining point for this district, and has received a large number of cars of settlers' effects. The extension of the railway from Daysland towards Saskatoon has caused homesteaders to take up land fully 60 miles east of this point.

MILLET.
This point has not received a very large number of settlers this year, and our agent believes that it is caused by the lack of good roads from the town. In his report he states it is almost impossible for one to proceed west of Pigeon Lake even with pack horses, and those taking up homesteads find no means of moving in their effects.

## STRATHCONA.

The records of the agent at this point show 4,742 immigrants arriving, bringing in 152 cars of settlers' effects. In some of the older localities the cut-worm did considerable damage, necessitating re-seeding. The increasc in acreage in the older localities will not exceed 5 per cent, while in newer places will probably be 200 per cent. No complaints arc heard from the farmers, and the district continues to prosper and improve.

## EDMONTON.

As expected, the reports from this point show a very largely increased number of arrivals from all points, and most were men with experience and capital, a marked feature being fully 50 families from California, as a result of the good reports of a single family who settled near the Pembina river a year previous. A number of good Dutch farmers from Pennsylvania arrived, and their reports should result in better figures from that state in future. The number of immigrants from Germany, France, Belgium and Austria has greatly increased, making Edmonton probably the most important point in immigration matters during the past year; and as a natural consequence merchants and business men throughout Northern Alberta have bright hopes for a continuance of the present satisfactory conditions. The advent of the National Transcontinental Railway is a feature which should maintain and increase the present prosperity. Edmonton is experiencing the same conditions as some other large centres, and finds that settlers'are obliged to go miles away in order to secure land for settlement at what seem to Canadians moderate prices. The Pembina River district to the northwest of this city is being particularly favoured. A large number of settlers from

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Kansas and Oklahoma arc settling northeast of Edmonton. This distriet is part prairie and part timber, with an abundance of hay and water. The area under cultivation in the Edmonton district is probably double any previous year, and farmers are satisfied with the prices they are receiving. General prosperity is written large in this district; settlement spread ont in all directions; new towns springing up; new railways building and projected; weather good, and the crops excellent. There has been an increase of 50 per cent in land broken this year. Over 500 cars of settlers' effects arrived from the United States, and the live stock coming in is first-class. The rush of immigrants requiring temporary accommodation necessitated occupying the exhibition building for a short period, and it is hoped that the new immigration building, which is now in course of construction, will meet the requirements of this point for scveral years to come.

## EDISON.

Practically all the land surveyed in this immediate locality is homesteaded. Crops are very good and are maturing early. Owing to the distance from railway communication the average crop of the 200 settlers in the neighbourhood does not exceed 10 acres.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN.
Nine hundred and twenty homesteads were taken in this sub-land agency during the past six months, by a good class of settlers with capital to make a good beginning, and most of them came from the United States. Within this district the Federal and Alberta govermments have combined and set aside a park known as the 'Elk Park,' consisting of 10,240 acres, in the Beaver Hills district, comprising sections 12, 13, 14, $22,23,24,25,26,27,34,35$ and 36 , in township 54 , range 20 ; and scetions $18,19,30$ and 31, in township 54, range 19, all west of the fourth meridian, and it is hoped that this will tend to preserve the large game, an important feature from several standpoints. Tributary to this point is a large Galician settlement, and reports show they are succeeding wonderfully well. The young people soon learn English, and make firstclass labourers for other farmers. Fifteen new sehool districts have been formed in this Galician settlement since the first of January, 1906. It is estimated that for every 160 acres occupied at least 30 acres is under cultiration.

## wostok.

The acreage under crop is probably one-sixth more than the previous year, and as fast as the settlers can secure horses and machinery the acreage under crop will be increased from year to year. This point is 53 miles from the nearest railway station, and our agent estimates that probably 350 new settlers have arrived during the past year.

## WHITFORD.

This district, some distance from a railway, is rapidly filling up with good settlers, Vegreville being the nearest railway station. The crons at present indicate they will be the best on record. A large number of Galicians continue to arrive and make entry for land in this district, and practically all homesteads are entered for.

## ATHABASK. LANDING.

This is a new sub-land agency which is likely to become an important point, with largely increased business, during the present year. The district is inclined to be somewhat light in soil, but the crops indicate a good return, and thus far the rainfall has becn sufficient for all purposes, and is making the hay crop above the average.

## LETHBRIDGE.

The total arrivals recorded at this point were 2,555 , a decrease of 268 . This, doubtless, has been caused by the opening up of large Indian reserves south of the
international boundary line, and the action of the United States government in vigarously prosecuting irrigation works. The spring opened in Southern Alberta with a very droughty aspect. The soil was very dry last fall, and much of the winter wheat did not come up well. Many farmers re-sowed with oats in May last, and rainfall set in, since which spring wheat and other crops have come on well. The declared destinations of immigrants recorded at this point were: to Southern Alberta, 1,329; Northern Alberta, 974; Saskatchewan, 217; British Columbia, 28, and other points, 7. They comprised the following nationalities: Americans, 1,846; British, 184; Canadians, 177; Germans, 114; Danes, 17; Swedes, 50; Norwegians, 34; French, 15; Swiss, 9; Finns, 46; Hungarians, 49; Italians, 12; Japanese, 2. Of the whole number over 1,300 were farmers, not counting women and children or farm hands. The irrigation ditches have been widened and extended 50 miles, and during the past year fully 25,000 acres of irrigable and non-irrigable land have been broken and are in preparation for crop. Land sales exceeded 300,000 acres, of which a large portion must still be in the hands of the speculating purchasers. In this large district some 30 steam ploughs are operating, and the following elevators indicate an extensive area producing crop: one at Lethbridge, one at Raymond, one at Cardston, one at Raley, two at Spring Coulee, and two at Magrath. A party of German settlers from Wisconsin arrived and broke a large acreage of land; they also produced large quantities of excellent butter which has found a ready market at 22 cents a pound. The cattle industry appears to be prospering equally as well as in previous years, and shipments were made earlier owing to the good condition of the stock. Sheep have not increased. The price paid for wool was $16 \frac{1}{4}$ to $16 \frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound. Sheep realized from $\$ 4$ to $\$ 4.50$, and lambs $\$ 2$ to $\$ 2.50$. Hitherto about 75,000 sheep have been grazing upon the Irrigation Company's lands, but they have ordered their removal after the shearing season is over. The lumbering camps in mining towns west of this point have afforded ample opportunity for work at good wages, and there is demand for more men. The new coal mine accompanied by iron on the west side of the Belly river, 6 miles from Lethbridge, has been partly developed, and other discoveries indicate enormous areas in this district which are underlaid with coal. The beet sugar industry appears to be progressing notwithstanding competition by importation of sugar at Pacific coast points. The Raymond Beet Sugar factory produced nearly $5,000,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. of sugar during a run of two months last year; 18,000 tons of beets were converted into sugar, the producers of the beets receiving $\$ 5$ per ton. Prices for wheat were comparatively low, but the yield of 28 bushels to the acre compensated for the same. During the past year 751 homesteads were taken in the land office at this point.

## coutts.

One hundred and eighty-eight cars of settlers' effects were passed by the customs authorities at this outport, valued at $\$ 140,000$.

## PINCHER CREEK.

Farming is steadily progressing, notwithstanding lands within 15 and 20 miles of the town are all homesteaded, and 75 per cent of the land available for purchase has been acquired and occupied. Some of the best portions, however, suffer from lack of transportation facilities, and the acreage under wheat would be quadrupled in some districts if such facilities could be furnished. The acreage under cultivation has increased 30 to 50 per cent, and the crops are in prime condition at present. A small percentage of fall wheat was killed by prematurely warm weather in February. Conditions have been materially improved, and together with oats, roots and hay, a firstclass crop is assured. If the present low price of cattle continues a few years more the cattle industry will be largely disturbed and disappear.

## HIGH RIVER.

Two hundred and fifty-nine homestead entries were granted at this sub-land office, and practically all available homesteads for 40 miles east of this station have been taken up, and the same may be said as far west as the foot hills of the Rockies. The dry spell last fall and during the early spring of this year did damage to fall wheat, but many farmers sowed oats on the same land this spring. All crops are doing well. Cattle turned out well. Horses not quite so well, owing to grass coming too slow, but are now looking excellent. Every prospect of favourable predictions being fulfilled is present in this district.

## STAVELEY.

The immigration at this point is very satisfactory in number and class. One hundred cars of settlers' effects arrived, and land has increased $\$ 5$ per acre in price. Some of the winter wheat was killed by frost, but is turning out better than early reports showed. The prospects are good for an average crop. Wheat harvested in 1905 an average of 42 bushels per acre. It is estimated 30,000 acres are in crop this year, and conditions are highly satisfactory to the settlers.

## OLARESHOLM.

Owing to the long distance from the town to the vacant homestead lands, the returns are much lighter from this point than in previous years; nevertheless, our agent reports having located 100 homesteaders, and other settlers comprising 250 good farmers, 75 per cent of these being Americans. The district has about 50,000 acres in crop, looking well. Forty carloads of settlers' effects were unloaded at this point last year, and the town itself has now a population of between 900 and 1,000.

## MACLEOD.

The prospects for crop this year were never better. Plenty of rain, and fall wheat now appears to be very successful. All spring crops are looking well and there is likely to be some demand for help during harvesting and threshing. Most of the immigration to this district comes from the United States, and are men who understand farming in a practical sense. During the year 185 homestead entries were granted through this office.

## REDVERS.

The prospects never looked brighter in this district for a bountiful harvest. The acreage under crop in this district will be 50,000 acres. Fifty cars of settlers' effects were unloaded, and about 200 new settlers, mostly Americans, came in during the past year. Land is rapidly changing hands at from $\$ 20$ to $\$ 25$ per acre which three years ago would not bring more than $\$ 6$ to $\$ 10$. A very large amount of new breaking is being done.

## ALAMEDA.

Twenty-five carloads of effects have been unloaded at this point this year; the majority of settlers are Americans and Canadians, with a very noticeable increase of new settlers from Great Britain. There is a general air of prosperity, and already a scarcity of farm help. The crop area is 15 per cent greater than last year. The estimate in the last year's report of 25 bushels per acre was fully realized. Homestead entries for the year were 2,371 , an increase of 715 over the previous year.

## DUBUC.

This point is on a comparatively new branch of railway, yet over 85,000 bushels of wheat was shipped from this station last season. An increase of more than 50 per cent is expected over last year.

## LIPTON.

Settlements all around this point are thriving and prosperous. The Jewish settlement situated east and northeast is expected to market forty or fifty thousand bushels of grain this year. The Hayward settlement, 20,000 ; Kronsberg, 40,000 ; Parklands, 20,000 ; Headlands, 12,000 ; while the Lipton district itsclf will have 20,000 , all the crops being in a flourishing condition, and not in any previous year so far advanced as at this time. Twenty miles north of Lipton is a new Hungarian scttlement which has little this year, but is getting a large amount of land broken for next year. These people make very good settlers. A Swedish settlement northeast do more stock raising, as their lands are more rolling. The new-comers in this district will afford ample help for the harvest.

## TOUCHWOOD HILLS.

Last year's crop was taken off in good shape, the grain being heavy and of good quality. Oats appeared to be the main crop, realizing a general average of about 50 bushels per acre. All garden stuff, cattle and horses in good condition. Probably 25,000 acres of new land will be broken during the present summer. A large number of settlers have arrived, but as they unloaded their stock at so many different stations in order to reach this district, it is impossible to give the figures. Homesteads on straight prairie land are well taken up, but many good homesteads are vacant in the park country near the proposed line of railway, and which are unexcelled for mixed farming and dairying. In the north and northeast of this district settlers are chiefly Americans and Canadians, with a number of Scandinaviau; and to the south and southwest a large number of Hungariaus and Germans with a considerable mixture of Englishspeaking settlers amongst them.

> 'SOO' LINE.

The crops along the whole of this line, from North Portal to Moosejaw, are very promising. It is estimated the general acreage under crop is at least 25 per cent greater than in the previous year. Since the last annual report Milestone district has received the largest inflow of settlers in its history. Upwards of 200 cars of settlers' effects were unloaded at Milestone, 70 cars at Lang, and 70 cars at Wilcox siding. The new arrivals came from England, Ireland, Continental Europe and the United States as far east as Massachusetts and as far south as Kentucky. A considerable majority of the American arrivals this year are native Americans, and not American citizens of foreign descent. The area under cultivation has more than doubled during the year, and will probably double again during the present year by new breaking. Flax is still a favourite crop for new settlers on new brcaking. It can safely be sown up to June 20, and a larger cash return can be secured for flax the first season than from any other grain. Approximately, 110,000 bushels of flax was shipped from Milestone last year, making this the largest flax exporting station in Canada. A factory was built at this point last fall for the manufacture of flax straw. Two thousand tons were purchased at $\$ 2$ per ton. The number of large farms in this district has increased, and several farmers are working two or more sections at one time. A number of steam ploughs were working this spring, but scveral were obliged to cease operations on account of exceptionally wet weather. One hundred and sixty-five homestead entries were taken at this point. A notable incident of the year was the eagerness of all persons who were eligible to become naturalized, and our agent reports that careful inquiry shows that every one who has resided three years in this district is naturalized. After allowing for the new arrivals who would be available for harvest work, it is estimated that 150 additional men will be required. A number of settlers have found it advisable to go into the townslips west of Estevan, and 344 homestead entries werc granted during the past year. This immediate district is well scttled, and a favourite one, as evidenced by the fact that 247 applications for patent were rcceived. General contentment prevails. Conditions are generally satisfactory.

## MINNEDOSA.

As most of the homesteads are taken within a large radius of this point, not many new people have arrived, and it is intended to close this agency. The crops last year were good, and this year most promising. The pasturage appears to be excellent at the present time, and the owners of cattle will benefit largely thereby. Evidence of prosperity can be seen in all directions.

## RANCHVALE

This district is very largely settled by Galician farmers who have progressed very satisfactorily, as they invest all their savings in improving their farms and buying more stock for their operations. In this settlement there are five or six threshing outfits and three or four new ones will be purchased this year. A number of these Galicians continue to work out during parts of the year and earn good wages while leaving the rest of the family at home to attend to the farm.

## SALTCOATS.

The Galicians settled north of this point have very largely increased their crop area, stock is in good condition, and a considerable acreage of new land broken. The travelling dairy for instruction purposes was furnished by the provincial government of Saskatchewan, and has materially aided some of the foreign settlers in this district to improve their dairy products. All other settlers are prospering satisfactorily.

## YORKTON.

The last year has been one of rapid development in this district from the farmers' point of view, the yield of grain being exceptionally heavy and prices good. The elevator capacity is altogether inadequate to meet the storage demand in the threshing season. A larger area is under crop this year, and with present prospects even the bountiful harvest of 1905 will be surpassed. It is estimated that two and a quarter million bushels of grain will pass into the elevators at Yorkton alone, and to this must be added the output of Saltcoats, Churchbridge and other points in the vicinity, so that the Yorkton district may reasonably claim to ship out $5,000,000$ bushels of grain this year. During the year 2,161 homesteads were granted, chiefly to immigrants from Great Britain, which numbers will outbalance the large foreign settlements in this district. Of such settlements the Galicians appear to continue their record for diligent farming, and the residents consider them and their success admirable in every respect. In view of the fact that the area under cultivation on the farms in this district is increasing, more help will be required than in previous years. The prospects for a banner crop were never better. In every direction the smile of satisfaction is on the farmer's face; his crops and his cattle show that he is in a prosperous condition and making money. The acreage under crop is one-third more than the previous year, and every farmer is breaking more land if he can get teams for the purpose. Our agent at this point is in close touch with the Galician settlers, and reports they are all doing well, get plenty of work, and receive the best wages. This appears to be an important grain shipping point, as during the past year the elevators handled $1,360,000$ bushels. Thirty-nine cars of settlers' effects were unloaded during the past year. The tide of immigration appearing to have set many miles west of this point; it is intended to close this agency at an early date.

## KRISTNES.

The majority of recent settlers in this district have been Scandinavians and Icelanders from the United States, mostly from North Dakota. They are first-class settlers, used to farming and possessed of considerable means. The balance of the new arrivals are Englishmen and a few Canadians from the eastern provinces. The people generally

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express their satisfaction with their present condition. Last year's crop turned out well, although considerable had been sown on new breaking. At the time of this report settlers are busy breaking up new land, and at present the crop looks better than ever. There will be abundance of hay. Work on the railway line from Sheho westward has commenced, and will be extended from 35 to 40 miles this summer.

## DAVIDSON.

Over 500 cars of settlers' effects were unloaded up to June 15, since New Year's Day, 1906. More settlers came into this district from Ontario and Manitoba than during previous years, and all arriving were of the best class. The wheat crop will be almost double and looks excellent. The population of the town of Davidson is now about 500, and new and old arrivals appear to be contented and satisfied.

## KENASTON.

At this station 410 new settlers arrived, with 62 cars of settlers' effects, and among these were some Slovacs from Hungary and the United States. A very large aren of wheat and oats is under crop, and many townships show over a thousand acres of new breaking this year.

## HANLEY.

Seven hundred and ninety-one homesteads were taken through this sub-land office, and over 300 carloads of settlers' effects were unloaded here. The arrivals consisted principally of Americans and Canadians, probably 3,000 in the aggregate. The acreage under crop is double, and an immense amount of ploughing by steam and horse-power has been done for next year's crop. Fears are expressed that there will be demand for outside labour at this point at harvest time. Old and new-comers appear to be satisfied with their conditions.

## SASKATOON.

Our agent estimates over 6,000 souls arrived at this point, bringing with them 600 cars of settlers' effects. Steam ploughs can be seen at work in all directions, more breaking having been done early in 1906 than in any three previous years. The crops are looking well. The settlers are mostly Americans, English and Scotch. Many newcomers are going southwest beyond Goose Lake to Eagle Lake, fully 150 miles from a railway. Land has risen in value from $\$ 9$ to $\$ 20$ an acre. One thousand nine hundred and forty-three applications for homesteads were filed in this office.

## ROSTHERN.

The Rosthern district is a large one, containing several large settlements of forcign nationalities, as well as English-speaking pepople, and possibly 4,500 new arrivals settled around this district, bringing with them 425 carloads of settlers' effects. Sixty-four thousand five hundred acres were under crop last year, and there was marketed in this district two and a half million bushels of various kinds of grain. The crop area has increased this year to 78,000 acres, and is expected to yield three and a quarter million bushels. At the time of this report the crop is in excellent condition, and for the first time in the history of this new district the present supply of farm labour may be insufficient for the harvest.

## DUCK LAKE.

There has been practically no increase in the immigration arriving at this point, because the district is already well settled. Those who have come during 1905-6 are of the better class, with money enough to take up farming operations at once. The acreage under crop is increasing year by year, and in many cases two-thirds of the farm has been ploughed. One hundred and fourteen homesteads were granted through

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this sub-land agency. The acreage under wheat is estimated at 25,000 acres, with 10,000 acres under oats, all in good condition. Farmers well satisfied.

## PRINCE ALBERT.

During the year 1,888 homestead entries were granted, representing probably 8,000 new arrivals in this land district. The only new settlements opened up in the last twelve months are those of Sturgeon Lake and Lost River colony, the former about 18 miles north of this city, the latter some 25 miles north of Star city. A steady process of filling up the older settlements by good settlers has been going on, and the immigration arriving has been of a very desirable class. As a whole, the settlers are in a very prosperous condition owing to bountiful harvests during the past few years, the high prices ruling for wheat, and the employment furnished by large lumber industries operating at this and other points in the locality. The valuable fisheries to the north were operated last winter, and it is expected the operations during the coming winter will be largely augmented and will furnish employment for a considerable number of men and teams. The crop prospects for the present season were never better in any previous year, but there will be no special demand for harvest help, as a good many of the men employed in lumber camps are available as farm hands during the summer season, making this district an 'all year' district. A new Galician settlement has been started in the brushy country to the northeast. The number of settlers arriving was the limit of the accommodation of the immigration hall, being 520 persons during the year, consisting of 132 English, 141 Norwegians, 32 Americans, 23 Scotch, 14 Swedes, 26 Russians, 1 Belgian, 31 Canadians, 12 Irish, 20 Germans, 24 Dutch, 42 Galicians, 21 French, 1 Dane. Seventy-one cars of settlers' effects were unloaded at this station. Crops this year are looking very well, although the cut-worm secins to be damaging some oats. Work appears to be plentiful on farms and in saw-mills. The value of land in town and country has materially increased, and both appear to be desirable means of investing capital.

## DAUPHIN.

General prosperity has been enjoyed throughout the district. Many thousands of bushels of wheat were shipped, and a considerable quantity delivered at local flour mills. Much attention is paid to mixed farming, though more sheep and hogs could easily be carried by the farmers. A number of well-bred animals were brought in, and the improvement in stock is marked. All farm produce secured fair prices, the demand being fully equal to the supply. A great improvement is needed in the roads and bridges. Land values are increasing, one half-section 3 miles from Dauphin town having been sold for $\$ 19,000$. The district east of Lake Dauphin has been scttled to a considerable extent owing to the fact that a branch of the Canadian Northern Railway is expected there at an early date, but there are still a good many lands in that locality for settlement. During the year 621 homestead entries were granted in this land district. Lumber operations during the past winter were carried on with the usual vigour. Demand for farm labour has been generally met by new arrivals. Thirty-five families and 513 men were employed by local farmers, through our agent, in this district. 'Thirteen cars of settlers' effects were received, but this in no way indicates the extent of development in the district, because the extension railways beyond this junction point carry immigrants and their effects nearer their ultimate destination. It is estimated that 48,500 acres are under crop, and while probably 5 per cent damage was done by cut-worms, the present indications are the yield should be 25 bushels of wheat to the acre. Hay, roots and vegetables give promise of abundant results. Live stock of all kinds is improving, and generally the district is progressing very satisfactorily.
canora.
The acreage under crop in this district has doubled during last year, and the increase is likely to continue, as a large immigration of American farmers with capital 25-ii- $7 \frac{1}{2}$
has gone into this locality, and this class brings land under cultivation very rapidly. This district was favoured with good crops, some farmers reaping 42 bushels of wheat and 100 bushels of oats per acre. Wild hay and other fodder for mixed farming grows in abundance, and the settlers are now hoping that the provincial government will establish a creamery in the locality. Fifty carloads of effects accompanied 800 settlers arriving at this point during the year, and most of them were able to commence farming operations without being obliged to hire out beforehand.

## INVERMAY.

The settlers arriving at this point largely consist of English and Norwegians. Twenty-five families brought 15 cars of settlers' effects. Hay may be scarce on account of excessive rain having filled the marshes. 'I'here are about 1,000 acres in crop in the immediate vicinity, but some improvement will have to be made to the roads before other settlers can be induced to go in on the large number of homesteads still vacant.

## MUENSTER.

- This district was first settled by some farmers from Pontiac county, province of Quebec, and has been added to by numerous good people from eastern Canada and the United States. The soil is good, good water plentiful, and pasture excellent. It is difficult in this new settlement to obtain anything like an accurate estimate of the acreage under crop, but without exception settlers are improving their holdings; shanties and tents are giving place to roomy substantial homes, and a great many carloads of live stock were unloaded at this statiun. Grain crops give every prospect of a magnificent harvest, for which they will have sufficient help, but their progress indicates that next year assistance may be required to take off the harvest.


## HUMBOLDT.

The outlook for a good crop is excellent. Settlers appear glad to have reached this district, and they have succeeded beyond their expectation. Large tracts of land have been broken during the past year, amounting to probably 15,000 acres. The district is largely settled by German-Americans, and those who came in two or three years ago have from 80 to 100 acres under crop. One Russian from South Russia, arriving there two years ago, has 120 acres under crop this year. The Mennonite settlement south of Humboldt, started two years ago, is progressing satisfactorily, some of the individual farmers having from 100 to 150 acres under crop. It is estimated between five and six hundred homesteaders have settled on land in this extensive district during the year. Three hundred and two cars of settlers' effects have been unloaded at this point since the first of January, 1906. It is not considered necessary to send any outside help for the harvest, as many new settlers are continually arriving.

## BATTLEFORD.

A great increase in the volume of business during the year has taken place at Battleford, and the homestead entries which totalled 3,618 in the very busy previous year, increased during the fiscal year now closed to 7,873 . Commencing very early in the spring, or in fact while winter was yet on, a large number of settlers were daily passing through Battleford and other nearby points, on their way to their homesteads. Many of these settlers' parties were composed of Canadians and Americans, and had with them complete outfits of horses and agricultural machinery. A German colony a short distance south of Battleford has increased somewhat in numbers and continues to prosper. The general prosperity reported from year to year in this district continues, rain having been abundant throughout the whole district, with the exception of the Tramping Lake region, where some deficiency was experienced, but not sufficient to cause serious injury. The farmers disposed of their last year's grain crop at high

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prices, and while the price of beef stock for export was low, the local demand caused by railway construction, and incoming scttlers, compensated for this.

## LLOYDMINSTER.

During the last winter not many persons occupied our buildings at this point, but commencing with February it has been fairly well filled by those who were without means to reside upon their land at once. The largest number of persons occupying the immigration building was 168, during the month of April. Most of the arrivals came from England, also some Irish and Scotch families. A large number of homesteads were taken in the district, and during the early part of 1906 a number of Swedes and Americans arrived, bringing with them carloads of settlers' effects, which enabled them to start farming at once. Eighty-four carloads of settlers' effects were unloaded. One party of Norwegians arrived from Minnesota with six carloads. They settled 30 miles south of Lloydminster, and expect to give a good account of themselves. The original Barr colonists are, generally speaking, doing well. Many of them have from 25 to 80 acres under crop. The crops in the district are in a splendid condition, and every one looks forward to a successful year. The acreage under cultivation has doubled during the past year, and farming is done on a more practical scale than formerly. Individual progress has been very marked, and it is noted that the people who came here with the original Barr colony, with practically no means, but who worked their homesteads, are to-day in a fairly satisfactory position. Since the advent of the Canadian Northern Railway through this district, Lloydminster has become an important centre for immigration, large numbers leaving the train here and seeking land in all directions within a radius of 75 and 100 miles.

## VERMILLION.

During 1905 and 1906 this has been a very important point from which new settlers start for their homesteads. It is estimated that not less than 800 have arrived at this station, and have been located through government land guides during the past twelve months, and all of them were first-class settlers in every respect, with sufficient means to enable them to settle on the land almost immediately. The difficulty which was apparent in the past has been overcome by the provincial government erecting a substantial bridge across the Vermillion river at this point, thus throwing open for settlcment a large district to the north which was cut off for want of this accommodation. The town of Vermillion itself is a remarkable instance of the rapidity with which towns come into existence in a new country. Being only nine months old, it has practically established within its limits every branch of commercial business found in large towns. The crop reports could not be improved upon, and in fact the farmers in this district hope to compete very favourably with Manitoba as a wheat-growing country within the next few years. The rainfall has been sufficient for all agricultural purposes. The snowfall did not exceed four inches, with almost constant sunshine; consequently the stock came through the winter in good shape. A train load of cattle shipped from this point was reported by Winnipeg authorities to be the best average trainload received in Winnipeg during the past five years. A large number of homesteads, particularly between Vermillion and Saskatchewan rivers, are yet available for those desiring the same.

## SWAN RIVER.

While this district is not sharing in the remarkable inrush of settlers like other districts, yet the intervening vacant homesteads are being eagerly sought, and lands are changing hands at increased figures. The grain crop is increasing year by year; in 1904, 230,000 bushels of wheat were marketed; in $1905,500,000$ bushels, and it is estimated that at least 750,000 bushels will be marketed in the fall of 1906. The settlement known as the Fort Pelly district is attracting a great deal of interest, many new settlers having located there during the past year. The prospect of an extension of the

Canadian Northern Railway passing through this locality is a great attraction. The proposed line is from Swan river to Rosthern, a distance of 200 miles, and will open up a very fine tract of country. Fifty-eight carloads of settlers' effects were unloaded at this point, and 176 homestead entries were made during the past twelve months.

## MELFORT.

Our agents at this point have not sent any better report than they do this year. From 50 to 75 per cent more land is under cultivation, and homesteads are being taken up very rapidly. One hundred and seventy-five carloads of settlers' effects from eastern Canada and the United States were unloaded here. From this point a small settlement of Galicians have settled north, and a settlement of French to the southwest. Twice as much land has been broken during the past year than in any previous equal period, and the fact that whole quarter-sections are being broken up is an indication of the stability and enterprise of the farmers. Crops are well advanced, the majority of the wheat fields being headed out at the present time, with the prospect of a harvest two weeks earlier than usual. It is estimated 50 per cent more land is under crop, and a jarge amount of breaking is being done throughout the whole district. Quite a number of townships contiguous to this point are all taken up so far as homesteads are concerned, and our agent estimates that 1,000 settlers have located within the limits of tiiis sub-land agency during the past year. Sixty-five cars of settlers' effects were unluaded at Melfort, 65 cars at Tisdale and 60 cars at Star City. The majority of the new settlers are from the United States, and are very desirable.

WINNIPEG GIRLS' HOME OF WELCOME.
During the calendar year 1905, 1,531 people passed through the home, 547 were br,यa fide immigrants, 377 transients and 607 servants, housekeepers, \&c. The immigrants, of whom 90 per cent were English-speaking, were all given twenty-four hours' free board and lodging.

## grain exhibits.

During the past year the staff connected with this office purchased and prepared for exhibition purposes 557 large cases of grains and grasses which were forwarded to Great Britain, points in Europe and the United States, and doubtless were effective illustrations of Canada's possibilities. In addition to the above a large number of visitors passing through secured from us small samples of grain, and as in former years, we had a very extensive and substantial display of grains and grasses at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, to which large numbers of visitors were specially invited, with, we hope, beneficial results. As Canada becomes more widely known, the demand for grains and grasses for illustration purposes increases, and I respectfully submit that there is no better means of advertising our capacity to provide homes for immigrants than the extension of this branch of the service.

Under all existing circumstances, and adding the inevitable results of prosperous settlement, we may confidently look forward to a steadily increasing immigration, and it will be the desire and effort of my office to continue in the special work of enabling new-comers to provide themselves with not only a living, but a chance to secure a competence in due course by their own efforts.

Respectfully submitted,

## J. OBED SMITH, <br> Commissioner of Immigration.

REPORT OF C. W. SPEERS, GENERAL COLONIZATION AGENT.
Brandon, Man., July 1, 1906.

## W. D. Scott, Esq., <br> Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,-I have the honour to submit to you a report of my work in the immigration branch from June 30, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

During July, 1905, I inspected the different colonies throughout Saskatchewan, and made a report on some districts suitable for future settlement; report dated July 3,1905 , to the Superintendent of Immigration. During the same month I investigated certain complaints where settlers had been charged an excessive rate for their equipment; report dated July, 1905. During the same month I made an inspection of matters of importance to the department at different agencies in the west; also requesting agents in certain districts to examine lands for colonization; report dated July, addressed to J. Obed Smith, Commissioncr of Immigration. Report of inspection of different nationalities settled throughout western Canada, with special report on English colonists at Lloydminster; report dated July, 1905. Subsequent report on certain districts suitable for Galician settlement.

Under instructions from the deputy minister I inspected and adjusted certain matters of interest pertaining to the English colonies; full report to the deputy minister, dated July, 1905. Later I visited some districts in the interests of German colonization, with some influential German agriculturists. A complete report, with proposition to colonize submitted July 18, 1905.

I had some difficulty with a small faction of the Doukhobor community who became restless with their religious mania; report August 12, 1905.

Report August 14, 1905, on the importance of exhibiting at our local exhibitions.
Report August 14, on the general prospects in the west; the approximate yield of grain, and general prosperity among our settlers.

Report August 14, concerning the Doukhobors.
Investigation reports, including letters to Peter Veregin, leader of the Doukhobors; Commissioner Perry, Northwest Mounted Police, re the Doukhobor community.

According to instructions, I accompanied Mr. Arthur Hawkes, of the London Times, through a portion of western Canada; report August, 1905, to Superintendent of Immigration.

On August 28, 1905, a full report on the settlement of the Doukhobor difficulties.
A full report, August 28, of my trip accompanying the Agricultural Editors of the United States, through their entire journey to Western Canada, according to instructions from the department.

On September 7, 1905, an exhaustive report to the minister pertaining to the Doukhobor community settled in western Canada.

I visited the Springfield State Fair, as instructed by the department, and completed the exhibit, assisting state agent C. J. Broughton. I feel more than ever convinced that these exhibits are doing a great deal to promote immigration.

I made a full report on the Doukhobor community, giving villages and districts they occupy, with an approximate census of the different districts, on October 5, 1905.

During the same month I visited Lloydminster, accompanied by Mr. J. Obed Smith, Commissioner of Immigration. We were in a position to see much of the progress of the new settlements along the Canadian Northern. At that time, under instructions from the Deputy Minister of the Interior, I turned over to the Canadian

Northern Railway some property from the department in which they were interested. Full report dated November 4, 1905, addressed to the deputy minister.

During the same month, under instructions from the deputy minister, I supervised an investigation and inspection of the Doukhobor settlements situated in Saskatchewan, at Yorkton and Prince Albert, respectively. This work was done through officers of the Dominion lands branch, Messrs. T. Young, D. C. McNabb, White and J. Seale. After placing these officials in possession of all the information pertaining to this community, they proceeded at once with the work as outlined by the department, which occupied considerable time. In connection with this work reports were made, dated November 4, to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, and to the different officers entrusted with the work.

I inspected the different colonies situated throughout Saskatchewan and Alberta, and submitted a full report to the Superintendent of Immigration, dated November 4, 1905.

A report to Professor James Mavor, of the Toronto University, dated November 18, 1905.

Under instructions from the Deputy Minister of the Interior, to investigate and adjust certain matters at Lloydminster, existing among the British settlers, I completed this work and submitted a full report to the deputy minister, November 22, 1905.

During December, my time was pretty well occupied in connection with the Doukhobor investigation which was going on at that time. In January, after an inspection of our settlements in western Canada, full report submitted to the Superintendent of Immigration, January 24, 1906.

Complete report on the results of an investigation made by the Dominion lands branch concerning the Doukhobors, dated February 24, 1906.

During February, I visited the United States and met a number of important delegations, in addition to a large Polish committee in Chicago, who contemplate moving fifty thousand families to Canada.

In the month of March I discussed very fully in Ottawa, with Mr. J. W. Greenway, Commissioner of Dominion Lands, many matters of importance concerning the foreign colonies in western Canada; and also features of interest in connection with the Doukhobor investigation by that branch of the department, which was then complete.

During the latter part of March and April I visited many important points in Western Canada where we were anxious to have every facility to care for and receive the large influx of immigrants arriving in the spring, and after having fully discussed the situation with Mr. J. Obed Smith, Commissioner of Immigration, had everything in perfect readiness to receive the people.

During the month of April I visited many points that were receiving a large contribution of people, to see that the best facilities were available for the care and comfort of the people and their early despatch to the lands they intended to occupy. Reports dated May 8, 1906, to the Superintendent of Immigration.

Under instructions from the deputy minister, a complete report and inspection of the Lloydminster district and town; also a report re Saskatchewan Valley Land Company, June, 1906.

I beg to say that in addition to the above duties my time has been occupied in looking after many matters of detail, as in the case of applications for seed grain, \&c. In addition to this, there is the care and supervision required over new settlements until they are permanently established. With the great number of new-comers, many going far beyond railways, a vigilant eye is required to be kept upon the settlements until they have overcome their initial difficulties. I am pleased to observe that this has been the policy of the department, and that I can safely say that no settlement of any nationality has been established in Western Canada in the last ten years that is not to-day characterized by thrift and prosperity, and the prospect before them is a very bright and hopeful one.

We are securing with our increased numbers a very superior people, and without wishing to be invidious, I may, I think, say that no people settled in Western Canada

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have made greater progress and been a greater acquisition to the country than the Austrian people. Their settlements at Edmonton, at Yorkton, at Dauphin, Pleasant Home, Stuartburn and Shoal Lake speak for themselves. They are frugal, industrious and making marked progress. We have to-day about 70,000 of these people scattered throughout Western Canada. We commenced in 1894 with 10 families settled near Edmonton, and you will observe that we have been twelve years securing approximately 70,000 people.

Considering that we have many thousands of miles of railway to construct, it must be apparent to all that a class of rugged industrious labourers who will become progressive agriculturists after assisting in the construction of these lines by doing the early rough work connected therewith, would be the greatest and best acquisition to the country. The harvest about to be reaped is an abundant one, and requires many labourers. The domestic homes in Western Canada, both urban and rural, are at a loss to secure competent help. The country is progressing rapidly. The great difficulty with which we are confronted is the labour question; wages are very high, and may yet interfere with the honest industry of agriculture. For these, and many more reasons, I would like to see thousands of labourers come to Western Canada. While I have a desire for the superior classes, I am convinced that the good honest labouring man is badly needed, and in a few years will establish himself as a producer upon our fertile lands. The great public works referred to are only in embryo yet; the consummation of these works is a long way off, and there is no danger for many years to come of any lack of work for the unemployed. Not only the public works under construction, but the great areas being brought under cultivation and the increased produce of the country will open the way for work for all.

We have vast areas yet unsettled. One year ago I pointed out that a quarter of a million souls could be settled on good land, using Battleford as a distributing point. I am pleased to note that that particular point has received a generous contribution during the past year, and still there is room. The country from Prince Albert to Edmonton, on the north side of the Saskatchewan, although a little rougher in its nature, is well adapted for mixed farming, and can be settled by people anxious to go into the diversified industry of agriculture.

In conclusion, I beg to say that as a whole our settlements are in a state of prosperity, and most hopeful for the future. The crop promises to be an excellent one, which is the most potent factor after all in promoting immigration. The good work of our agents in the United States and Europe is being felt. The touring editors who have visited Canada have been astonished at the possibilities of our wonderful country, and these, through the agency of the pen, will do effective work. The flowing tide is with us, as can be readily seen by results. The work so well begun, and so well perpetuated through a judicious policy, is telling with effect. The year has been a most satisfactory one, and there is every reason for thankfulness for the peace and prosperity of our people.

Your obedient servant,
C. W. SPEERS,

General Colonization Agent.

REPORT OF P. M. BREDT, INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES AND FOREIGN COLONIES.

Regina, Sastr., August 22, 1906.

## The Superintendent of Inmigration, Ottawa.

Sir,-With reference to your letter asking me for an annual report, I beg to say that the just finished fiscal year has been a year of good progress in all the foreign colonies, more especially in the German settlements. All the new settlements in the Beaver Hills, Touchwood Hills, Last Mountain, Quill Lake and other districts are showing remarkable progress. In many of these settlements last year only a few acres were broken, and only here and there a few small sheds could be seen, but now everywhere good substantial houses can be noticed, large tracts of land are broken and well prepared for next year's crops, and the settlers feel that they are on the right way to prosperity.

There is only one German settlement to my knowledge not making as good progress as desired, and that is about 30 miles north of Chaplin station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway main line, in township 22, range 7, west 3rd meridian, but the fault is with the people themselves. These people came about sixteen months ago from Cincinnati, U.S.A. They are all townspeople, and they picked out the land for settlement and made their plans without asking anybody's advice; the result was disappointment, and about half the people left the settlement and went back to the United States. Those remaining trere good people but unaccustomed to farming, and as there were hardly any old farmers around there, the district being a ranching country in the past, the outlook was not very promising for them, but many good practical farmers from Ontario and the United States have since settled among these people, and the land being good and the people willing to learn, there is no reason why they should not succeed. I have paid special attention to this settlement, and it is my intention to visit it again before winter; in fact several of the settlers have asked me by letter to see them before winter.

The older foreign settlements north and south of the Canadian Pacific Railway main line, and on the branch lines to North Portal, Arcola and Kirkella are showing a most wonderful progress. On many farms during the last year substantial barns have been erected and many of the farmers are working from 320 to 640 acres of land, and there are not a few of them who will harvest this year from 2,000 to 6,000 bushels of wheat. On the other hand there is a general desire noticeable to improve their stock, and not a few of them have spent quite large amounts of money in the purchase of good sires, both horses and cattle. Another good feature is the fact that in some districts where new villages spring up on the railroad line some of the more enterprising ones, sons of old farmers, branched out in other business and opened stores and other business concerns, and where they did not go into business at their own expense, they hired out as clerks with some English-speaking business men. All this will tend more and more to the amalgamation and assimilation of the English-speaking people and the foreigners, and in fact in these old foreign (German) districts, marriages between people of Canadian or English origin and German origin are taking place quite frequently, and my observations are such that I must say that there is hardly another foreign-born immigrant who is ready and fit to assimilate with the Canadian people as quickly as the German-speaking immigrant, and more than that, who will, after having been assimilated, become as true and faithful a citizen as he does, who not only takes an interest in the affairs of the country, but prides himself on his new fatherland. These are facts proven not only in other countries, as for instance the United States, but in our own old province of Ontario, and I should regret very much if the influx of German immigrants should decrease.

Your obedient servant,
P. M. BREDT,

Inspector of Agencies and Foreign Colonies.

# JUVENILE IMMIGRATION. 

## REPORT OF G. BOGUE SMART, CHIEF INSPECTOR OF BRITISH IMMIGRANT CHILDREN AND RECEIVING HOMES.

Ottawa, June 30, 1906.
The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.
Sir,-I have the honour to submit my seventh annual report as Chief Inspector of British Immigrant Children and Receiving and Distributing Homes.

The duties which appertain to my position are purely sociological in character, and therefore entail a wider range than one might casually conclude. The care, training and oversight of orphaned and unbefriended childhood, and the study of child life in its various phases, are subjects of unremitting interest.

The class of juveniles sent to Canada has proved a desirable and useful addition to our population in relieving, to some small extent, the stringency in the juvenile labour market.

The method of placing and indenturing these young immigrants, with farmers, on their arrival in Canada has worked well. Should they afterwards prove unsuitable for farm work, it will then be time enough to choose other occupations for them.

There has been no curtailment in the operations of this branch of the service since I last had the honour to report.

The different receiving and distributing homes have been inspected during the past twelve months and I have appended brief reports on the operations of these agencies.

There are 13 distributing centres for children, located as follows: Ontario, 8; Quebec, 2; Nova Scotia, 1; Manitoba, 2. The majority of these homes have been established at no inconsiderable cost, and their maintenance requires a large expenditure. In these homes children are received on their first arrival and when changing situations. Amongst the children as a whole I have found a fine sense of honour. To be returned to the home is considered rather a humiliation. To the credit of the children I may say that in the course of my inspections I have found a smaller number in the homes than one would naturally expect.

In addition to a large number of children from the private and philanthropic homes in England, twelve hundred and five poor-law children were individually inspected in 1905, and reports on these inspections were from time to time transmitted to the Local Government Board at London, pursuant to the arrangement entered into with the British government. The compilation of such reports and their preparation for transmission to Whitehall involves much time and labour.

To adequately appreciate the labour necessary, and the amount of travel requisite to the accomplishment of the work of this branch, one has only to bear in mind the fact that the children are scattered throughout nearly every county in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and in some instances, notably in Manitoba and the new provinces, they are distant from each other a hundred or more miles.

The demand on the societies and agencies for juvenile labourers reached such proportions that only a small percentage of the available places have been filled.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Department of the Interior does not undertake the placing in situations of juveniles, no fewer than $19,37 \pm$ persons have made application to me for children during the year just ended. In discussing this phase of the subject, the General Superintendent of the Barnardo Homes in Canada said, 'Despite
the large emigration to Canada, which I believe has surpassed previous records, there seems no cessation in the demand for boys on the farm, and if the two hundred we had to place' (in the early spring of 1906) 'had been two thousand, there would have been a good situation in readiness for every individual of the party.' A similar condition of affairs was experienced by the other agencies in Canada.

From reports received from time to time concerning the general acceptability of these youthful settlers, I am enabled to say that with the exception of an insignificant few they are doing well. This gratifying condition of affairs relates chiefly to such of the children as have undergone a definite pre-emigration training in the homes. It has been demonstrated time and again that almost any boy or girl possessing qualities of earnestness and perseverance can reach the goal of success in Canada.

After having witnessed the real condition of child life in Great Britain, and seeing for myself the thousands of poor little children who through misfortune are thrown on the world, homeless, friendless and destitute, I can better appreciate the real benefit of the emigration of this class, whether it be to Canada, South Africa or other British colonies.

Doubtless owing to past results the child-emigration movement is gaining favour in the old country. On the occasion of my visit to Great Britain in 1905, many plans for its extension were suggested to me, such as the following: One would ask, "May I send any of the children in my school to Canada?' My reply was invariably 'Yes, under certain conditions, first that the child has spent a definite period under training in morals, religion and industriousness. Second, they must pass a careful medical examination, and be found physically and mentally healthy, and third, when they reach Canada and are placed in homes and situations they will be carefully looked after until they attain the age of 18 years.'

I might say here that in the case of poor-law children the Local Government Board insists on the fulfilment of these stipulations, and I have yet to find any one identified with the movement who has exhibited a desire to disregard such requirements. The fact is there are indeed few, if any, engaged in this benevolent cause who have not already a thorough appreciation of the type of juvenile that is acceptable to the Canadian agriculturist.

As a reward for good conduct, emigration is by many of the authorities kept before the children during their training and equipment. From a Canadian point of view, I regard this policy as a matter of national economics, and, judging by cases coming within my personal experience, it has operated most satisfactorily. In his work on 'Child Life and Home Training,' S. I. M. Henry states that the desired result is character, and the only process by which it can be obtained is self-government. As a rule discipline by suitable reward is more effective than by penalty. No child is ever, within my knowledge, forced to go to Canada.

For the most part the home boys and girls may be found in Canada with farmers, whose social conditions may be described as (a) young men, just married, and starting out on their own account, and who cannot afford the expense of keeping a 'hired' man. (b) Elderly couples, whose own children have grown up and probably gone to the wheat fields of Western Canada, and (c) extensive farmers who keep a number of farm labourers, but who require a boy to do odd jobs about the house and barns.

While as yet the larger number of the girls are placed in country homes, the percentage in domestic service in Canadian towns and cities is annually increasing.

In Wales, in the southern districts especially, I learn that a demand for English home boys as farm helps has arisen. Some of the authorities, who formerly sent their children to Canada, are now sending them to Wales, chiefly, I imagine, for economical reasons, but this scheme is as yet experimental.

As has been stated by me in previous reports, juvenile emigration to Canada has not yet reached the stage of universal popularity in the old land, and many arguments have been adduced against the policy. Here, for example, is a very frequent argument: 'England is sending her best children to Canada and is retaining the physically and morally defective; and further, England is being filled up with the refuse of Europe.

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We should close our ports to foreigners, and then we would have more room for our own children.'

When a child is sent to Canada the agency through which its emigration has been effected is held responsible for its proper care. In other words it stands in loco parentis to the child until it has reached the age of 18 years. Therefore it will be observed that a proper degree of discriminating judgment with regard to the children must be exercised. First they must be perfectly sure it is the right type of child to emigrate. It would be palpably unwise to send a juvenile across the ocean until it has been under training and discipline for a minimum period of three months. This I find to be, happily, the general policy.

During their sojourn in the homes and schools they are, as I have personally witnessed, medically examined and, I an assured, this examination is repeated at least four times during the year by a physician. Should a child show any tendency whatever to organic disease or evince undesirable tendencies it is certain of detection, and could not be sent to Canada. Time was when one frequently heard fears expressed that children tainted with disease might be sent to Canada, but the regulations of the Local Government Board, Liverpool Board of Trade, ship's surgeon, and lastly our departmental regulations, make such a contingency well nigh an impossibility.

The procedure on admitting a child to a home is first to find out what is wrong about the boy or girl and second, to know its character. The late Dr. Barnardo stated to me in this connection, 'My ladies get to know the girls and my men get to know the boys, and when they go to Canada my agents there are furnished with particulars of everything about the child for whom they must assume parental responsibility.'

A most striking feature of the work, and one which impressed me greatly during my visit to Britain, is the deep personal interest which is taken in the welfare of the individual child.

There are various methods of training poor and necessitous children in England. I was much pleased with all I saw in the private and poor law schools in this regard. In many of the homes before and after school hours the children do a considerable portion of the domestic work. The 'half time system' is good: a certain class of boys and girls attends school say in the forenoon and industrial work in the afternoon. Those who take this work in the forenoon attend school in the afternoon. In some of the schools the boys and girls receive a special training in farm and dairy work. The general training which the majority receive is sufficient to allow one to expect them to develop into a useful and industrious citizenship, should they find their way to Canada through the societies or otherwise.

In the larger or district schools, where I found several hundreds of children, I was immediately impressed by the military precision which characterized their actions. This I at once realized is quite unavoidable, as the strictest discipline must be exercised where there are such large numbers. Yet, I am happy to say the tendency in England to-day is to remove as far as possible the appearance of institutionalism and to treat the children as members of a family. Having made a personal study of child life in the old land, particularly in the ranks of those classes whence our annual immigration is derived, and after having personally followed the individual careers of hundreds of these youthful Britons on this side of the Atlantic, I am prepared to assert without fear of contradiction, that the money so liberally contributed by English philanthropists for the uplifting, training, educating and emigrating of the poor and unbefriended children has, as an investment of national and private funds, been repaid a hundred-fold. The movement is unique in that it is purely voluntary, and is conducted without appeal on the part of the government of Canada.

My visit to Great Britain afforded me an experience which has proved of much value to me in the pursuit of my official duties. I have seen the industrial training which these young immigrants receive in all its phases, and to me it would appear to be amply sufficient to qualify them for careers of usefulness in after life. My visit to Great Britain has also led me to appreciate more keenly the fact that in my capacity as Chief Inspector of British Immigrant Children and Receiving Homes in this country,

I must share the responsibility devolving upon emigration workers in the old land of seeing that these children are provided with homes wherein their moral, mental and industrial character will be moulded and developed. It is no exaggeration to say that a nobler work can scarcely engage the attention of any British or British-Colonial citizen.

The following is a statement showing the number of juveniles emigrated to Canada during the past year by some of the principal societies, and the number of applications received for children:-


## * Boys and girls. (a) Approximately.

Inspector R. W. Hillyard says in his report for the year that 'In the majority of cases the children from the different homes are well and comfortably "placed" and are giving general satisfaction. Many of them are held in high esteem by their employers.
' The average Canadian farmer's home affords much comfort to these juvenile immigrants, and the training received by the boys is of great value to them in after years. Only a small percentage of immigrant children have been failures.'

The report of Mr. Thomas Cory, Assistant Inspector for Manitoba and Western Canada states:- As regards the children that have come under my inspection during the past fiscal year, they may be described as being on the whole first-class. The character of the situations provided for them have been satisfactory, and for the most part they are indentured with well-to-do farmers.
'Their employers have given them good characters and their usefulness as farm helps is well recognized. In fact many farmers informed me that it would be hard to part with them when their indentures expire. In my personal interviews with the boys I questioned them carefully as to their treatment and satisfaction with their lot, and in nearly every instance they expressed contentment. Reports as to behaviour have been generally favourable to the boys.
' They welcome a visitor and are pleased to have some one interested in their welfare. The cause of many leaving their situations is due to inducements held out by neighbours of increased wages. Many farmers throughout the west have applied to me for boys and I am safe in saying that I could place fifty within a month. Taking all the boys I have inspected this year, to date, they are giving entire satisfaction.'

Manchester and salford boys' and girls' refuges and homes.
Children from these influential schools are sent to Canada each year under escort to Marchmont, Belleville, and are placed in situations and homes by the Rev. Robert

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Wallace. Over fifteen hundred have already been emigrated. The efficiency of these excellent homes and schools is enhanced by the industrial training which they provide. The children receive every encouragement. Each boy is paid a wage which varies according to the work he performs. On Saturday, pay day, the lads are given pocket money, the juniors a half-penny and those attending school a penny each, and every effort is made to treat the children as entities. As a result of this policy I was immediately struck with the freedom with which the children moved about. They were very polite and conversed with me unreservedly, giving an account of their treatment and daily routine in the home. It is quite impossible, in the space at my disposal, to adequately describe in detail the training afforded the children in these homes. It is sufficient, however, to say that the training and discipline are thorough, and one may look for good results from the children selected for emigration to the Dominion.

During the last half of this present year 31 girls and 73 boys were emigrated, 44 of whom were orphans and 21 had one parent living.

I desire here to express my appreciation of the kind hospitality and the efforts put forth by Mr. Ackroyd, Honorary Secretary, and officers of the homes which facilitated my inquiries into the care and training of the unbefriended and needy children of Manchester.
fatrinowe-brockville, ontario, canadian branoil mr. quarrier's homes.
On the date of my inspection there were no children at Fairknowe. One hundred and one boys and 86 girls have been distributed during the year.

A good system of oversight of the children is maintained, and a year of efficient work has been accomplished.
miss macpherson's home, stratford, ontario.
On May 14, the eighty-fifth emigration party reached Stratford. Children are received in the homes in England from four years of age up to fourteen. There is no definite period of training through which the prospective emigrants pass. From Mr. James Macpherson Merry I learn that each case is dealt with according to its individual necessities. Since the death of Miss Macpherson the work inaugurated by her is carried on as heretofore by her nepherws, the Messrs. Merry. Their Canadian branch is well maintained, and my inspection gave me a very favourable impression. The children in the home were neatly dressed and happy.
the children's homes and orrhanages (founded by dr. t. bowman stephenson), canadian branch, hamilton, ontario.
The number of children under the supervision of the Canadian branch of the children's homes and orphanages now exceeds 300 . This home, as I have previously reported, is efficiently maintained.

On June 23 there were 4 boys in residence, all of whom were found busily engaged about the house and area.

The greater number of the children are from Edgworth and Farnborough farm schools. Such practical training as I have witnessed there cannot fail to be beneficial to the children when they reach Canadian farms. The average training before emigration is five years, during which term children are under excellent influences.

THE BRISTOL EMIGRATION SOCIETY, ST. JOHN, N.B.
Forty-one boys and 31 girls were emigrated to New Brunswick during the year. They came from Bristol and vicinity and were placed, with one or two exceptions, in the maritime provinces. This society has recently arranged for the establishment of a receiving home at St . John, which has been long required.

## THE GIBB HOME, SHERBROOKE, QUE.

There were ouly 2 boys at the home on this date, and their stay was temporary, while changing places. Eighty-eight boys from their English homes have been placed in situations during the year. The home was exquisitely tidy throughout.

> CHURCH OF ENGLAND WAIFS AND STRAYS SOCIETY, 'OUR WESTERN HOME,' NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, ONTARIO.

I made my annual visit of inspection to this home on November 21, 1905. There were 28 little girls here, and all were attending the private school in the home. I questioned them concerning the various routine of their studies, and their replies showed good intelligence. The home was tidy and in good order throughout.

## DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

My annual visits of inspection to the Toronto, and Peterborough homes were made on June 19 and 22, respectively.

The number of children emigrated by the Dr. Barnardo homes during the past year was 1,314 , making a total emigration to Canada of 18,037 .

At Peterborough two parties of girls have been received.
Since 1883, 4,320 girls have been emigrated through the agency of these homes. At present there are 2,500 (girls) under actual visitation.

From the superintendent of the Canadian agencies I learn that approximately there are 6,400 boys under supervision, of whom 609 are 'boarded out.' These statistics, however, do not represent those with whom he is in touch, as an interest and correspondence are maintained with many even after they have passed the limit of age at which ordinary supervision ceases.

There has been no variation in the zeal and efficiency of these agencies, and business principles appear to prevail in the work of the homes.

At Peterborough I inspected 50 young girls, and their manner and appearance gave me a most favourable impression as I saw them at work in the kitchen and sewingrooms.

## MARCHMONT HOME-REV. ROBERT WALLACE, BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.

There are approximately 600 children under the supervision of this home.
During the year just ended 109 children ( 78 boys and 31 girls) were received and distributed under Mr. Wallace's direction.

The past year has been a successful one both as regards the health, progress and acceptability of their juvenile immigrants.

There were only 2 children in residence at the date of my visit, June 20.
The deep personal interest taken in the children calls for special comment.
the coombe home, hespeler, ontario-the misses smyley of dubiin.

## (Formally opened December 13, 1905.)

My first official visit to this receiving and distributing home was made on June 21, 1906.

The home was originally the residence of Jacob Hespeler, the founder of the thriving town of that name. The house is a large, handsome, cut stone structure, situated on a high elevation, surrounded by twelve acres of land, and a healthier or more suitable location could hardly be found. The living rooms and dormitories are nicely furnished and afford a cheerful outlook for the children. Boys and girls received here are from the Bird's Nest and other well known training homes in Dublin and its vicinity. There were 17 boys and 5 girls in residence at the time of my visit. The boys were busily engaged at gardening, poultry raising and such employment, and the girls were being taught domestic work. It is desired to keep each party of children

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here a year before indenturing them, in order that they may become familiar with Canadian ways. During their stay at the home they attend the town school. In selecting situations for the children an effort will be made to place them within a radius of 6 miles of Hespeler, under personal supervision. There are 28 boys in situations.

The Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, of Toronto, and the citizens of Hespeler have shown a kindly interest in the home, which is under very efficient management. The Misses Smyley are to be congratulated on acquiring this excellent property.
st. george's home-the catholic emigration association, hintonburg, ontario.
This association has 1,385 children, 332 girls and 1,053 boys, under actual supervision.

Since my last inspection 187 children have been placed in situations by the honorary manager. There were 20 boys in residence at this date, all bright and prosperous looking. A number of the girls are to be found in domestic service in Ottawa. An excellent system of visiting the children is maintained. During the year the children are given entertainments and treats at the home, and much interest is taken in their comfort and welfare.

The home is conveniently arranged, and the children's quarters satisfactorily laid out.
mr. middlemore's home, fairview, halifax, nova scotia.
On June 28 I visited this home. Two hundred and ninety-eight juveniles have been sent to Canada under Mr. Middlemore's auspices during the past year. There are at this date approximately 800 children under the personal supervision of this agency. The health of the children has been excellent, and only two deaths occurred during the year. It was unfortunate that I should have missed the superintendent of the home, who had just left on a tour of the provinces, distributing the children who had arrived from Birmingham. There were no children in the home at this date, and the number in residence at any one time during the year has seldom exceeded 4 . The home has a pleasant situation and appears to be well maintained.

MR. J. W. C. FEGAN'S HOMES.
One hundred boys have been received at this home during the past year, an increase of nearly 50 per cent over their numbers of the previous year.

The total emigration to Canada from Mr. Fegan's homes has reached, approximately, 2,000 .

Since my last report I have had an opportunity of inspecting the training schools at Southwark, London and Stony Stratford. The former is a well equipped industrial school, where the lads are taught various trades such as printing and shoemaking. The Stony Stratford school is for younger children. There were 115 boys in this excellent home.

The training afforded the children impressed me as being very thorough and useful. The deepest personal interest is taken in the children, and it was apparent that they responded to the excellent influences brought to bear on them. While there is no farm, for the special training of the boys, a large garden forms the area to the home and the boys are taught gardening, a training and experience which cannot fail to be useful to such as are emigrated to the Dominion.

## MRS. BIRT'S HOME, KNOWLTON, QUE.

I paid my annual visit of inspection to this home on March 5. Their first party of juveniles for the year had arrived only a few hours previous to my reaching Knowlton. I was, therefore, able to make individual inspections of 62 children, 61 boys and 1 girl, of an average age of twelve years. While at the home, farmers from the various districts began to arrive to take the children home with them. They were a nice-looking lot of juveniles, and I was impressed by their good manners and clear and open

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countenances. The general arrangements for the reception and distribution of the children arc very satisfactory.

I concluded my last annual report as follows:-
'The suggestion having been made from time to time, that in view of the importance of juvenile immigration, I should pay a visit to Great Britain for the purpose of studying the nature of the training given prospective children emigrants in the rarious homes and schools in the United Kingdom, and that suggestion being approved by the department, I left for England in the middle of June, and shall give some account of ny experiences there in my next annual report.'

It was, however, deemed better that I should make a report upon my English visit without waiting for the expiration of the departmental year, and such report having been made accordingly, and published, it is unnecessary that I should add anything further on the subject here.

> Your obedient servant,
G. BOGUE SMART.

## REPORT OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.

Ottawa, July 2, 1906.

W. W. Cory, Esq.,

Deputy Irinister of the Interior,
Ottawa.
Sir,-I have the honour to transmit the third annual report of the medical inspection service, it being for the year ending June 30, 1906.

The work covers the same field of operations as that of the previous year, with the addition of that of a medical officer stationed at New York since January, 1906. Thus the medical inspection of immigrants has been regularly carried on at Quebec, Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Victoria, Vancouver, and for six months at New York. Through the courtesy of the Department of Commerce and Labour of the United States it has been possible to obtain a return of immigrants destined to Canada, arriving at the ports of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Thus the actual number of immigrants arriving in Canada, whether subject to primary inspection at our own seaports, whether at United States ports or to examination subsequent to their being admitted to Canada will be found to have notably increased during the past year.

As was stated in the report for 1904-5, the methods for inspecting immigrants at the several seaports have become, with increased facilities and enlarged experience, of a very precise and thorough character. Quebec has a staff of four medical officers, of whom the chief is the superintendent of the detention hospital, who, with the hospital assistant, devotes all his time to the work of the service. At Halifax there are two physicians, one acting as medical inspector, and one as superintendent of the detention hospital; St. John has one physician, acting both as medical inspector and superintendent of detention hospital, while Montreal has similarly one physician in charge of the medical inspection and the detention hospital.

At Vancouver there is one physician acting as medical inspector and another has charge of the detention hospital, while at Victoria one physician devotes his whole time to the work of inspection and the care of detained immigrants.

At all these points, with the exception of Victoria, hospitals fully equipped exist, and the quality of the medical work performed by them is of a high order. At Victoria the great increase in the number of detentions has made it necessary to construct there an hospital as well. The officers of the staff at all these ports are enthusiastic, and an amount of clinical knowledge is being accumulated, especially with regard to diseases of the eyes and nervous system, which will prove of great future importance.

The addition, during the past year, of New York to the ports where the medical inspection of Canada-bound immigrants is carried on is also to be noted. During the fiscal year 1905-6 a total of 880,543 aliens arrived at this port, of which the larger number entered since January. Of this total 13,654 were booked for Canada. Of these the inspection since March 1, included 44 who were deported as undesirables. The medical officer who has charge of the work reports that he has received 'the most cordial treatment from the United States officials.'

TABLE I.-Statement for the Ports of Halifax, St. John and Quebec, showing the number of Immigrants detained and the number of Immigrants deported in the Fiscal Year 1905-6.

| SS. Line. | Port. | Number examined. | Detained. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { De- } \\ \text { ported. } \end{gathered}$ | Ratio of detained to Number examined. | Ratio of deported to Number examined. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Male. | Female. |  |  |  |
| Allan SS. Line | Halifax | 21,553 | 213 | 93 | 8 | 1 in 70 | 1 in 2,694 |
|  | St. John. | 2,048 | 8 | 5 |  | 1 in 157 | $1 \mathrm{in} . . .{ }^{\text {a }}$. |
|  | Quebec. | 43,219 |  | 84 | 93 | 1 in 179 | 1 in 165 |
|  | Total | 66,820 | 379 | 182 | 101 | 1 in 119 | 1 in 662 |
| Dominion SS. Line. | Halifax. Quebec. | $\begin{array}{r} 5,746 \\ 21,518 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 217 \end{array}$ | 111 | 6.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { in } 198 \\ & 1 \text { in } 64 \end{aligned}$ | 1 in 5,746 1 in 331 |
|  | Total | 27,264 | 235 | 129 | 66 | 1 in 75 | 1 in 413 |
| Canadian Pacific SS. Line | St. John | 16,399 | 282 | 98 | 31 | 1 in 43 | 1 in 529 |
|  | Quebec.. | 25,076 | 446 | 128 | 157 | 1 in 44 | 1 in 160 |
|  | Total | 41,475 | 728 | 226 | 188 | 1 in 43 | 1 in 221 |
| Donaldson SS. Line " | St. John | 938 | 2 |  |  | 1 in 469 |  |
|  | Quebec. | 2,157 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 1 in 216 | 1 in 539 |
| Other Line <br> " | Total | 3,095 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 1 in 258 | 1 in 774 |
|  | Halifax. |  |  | - 4 | 1 |  |  |
|  | St. John | $231$ | 1 |  | 1 | 1 in 231 | 1 in 231 |
|  | Quebec. | 29 | 2 |  | 1 | 1 in 15 | 1 in 29 |
| Grand total.... | Total | 1,570 | 30 | 4 | 3 | 1 in 46 | 1 in 523 |
|  |  | 140,224 | 1,380 | 545 | 362 | 1 in 73 | 1 in 387 |

To the list of immigrants in this table, almost all of whom come from European ports, may properly be added for clinical purposes those of similar nationalities destined to Canada via United States Atlantic ports, all of whom are examined by officers of the United States Marine Hospital Service, while most of them are again reviewed by our own officers either at New York or at Montreal. Of the latter entering Canada from either Portland, Boston or New York, 137 were detained at Montreal on account of disease. An examination of the table gives comparative figures of much interest, as in some measure indicating the quality of immigrants booked by different steamshif companies. The table shows there was 1 detained in every 73 examined, as compared with 1 in every 56 in the previous year. Of these only 1 in every 387 was deported, as compared with 1 in every 228 in 1904-5. It is further interesting to note that the Allan - line, at the several ports, showed relatively, as in the previous year, the fewest detentions and deportations, there being 1 in every 119, and 1 in every 662 , respectively, as compared with 1 in 130 and 1 in 490 in 1904-5. It is rather remarkable, however, that there should be such notable variations for different ports. It has, however, invariably occurred that everywhere the vessels arriving during the winter and early spring months have more detentions, especially due to trachoma, than those later in the season.

The vessels of the Dominion line have indicated improvement, but still show a notably large number of detentions, there being 1 to every 75 , and 1 deportation to every 413.

The detentions on the Canadian Pacific Steamship line are still too high, being 1 in every 43 , as compared with 1 in 38 last year, while the deportations are 1 in 221, as

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compared with 1 in 153. It is to be remembered, however, that this is practically the only steamship line bringing passengers direct from continental ports.

The Donaldson line, which last year first carried passengers, has shown a remarkable improvement, there having been but 1 in 258 detained, and 1 in 774 deported, as compared with 1 in 11 detained and 1 in 16 deported in 1904-5.

The total results, due we must conclude to the steady influence of strict inspection resulting, in the companies preventing the embarkation of undesirables, are most gratifying. While the total number of immigrants arriving at these ports in 1905-6 is 140,224 , as compared with 113,298 in the previous jear, the total detained has been but 1,925 , as compared with 2,016 . The deported likewise has fallen from 496 to 362 , or 27 per cent.
TABLE II.-Statement showing the number of Immigrants detained or deported
from Montreal and from Victoria and Vancouver during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

| Arrivals. | Total <br> Number <br> Arriving. | Port of Arrival. | Total Detained. | Total <br> Deported. | Total Released. | Still in Hospital. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Montreal | 8,650 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Montreal via } \\ \text { U. S. Ports } \end{array}\right\}$ | 137 | . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 120 | 17 |
| Victoria . . <br> Vancouver | 8,697 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Victoria ....... } \\ & \text { Vinncouver.... } \end{aligned}$ | . 1,4.56 | 118 | 1,273 | 65 |
| Total | 17,347 |  | 1,593 | 118 | 1,393 | 82 |

The above table shows the number of immigrants recorded as arriving at Victoria and Vancouver, from which it would appear that a very large number, viz. : 1 in 7 were detained and 1 in 74 were deported. The detentions, however, have been from the total second-class and steerage passengers coming from the United States ports as well as from Transpacific ports. For instance, at Victoria there were 743 vessels inspected, which had 87,210 on board, of whom 55,514 debarked at Victoria, while the intermediate and steerage alone at $V$ ancouver numbered 8,169. It is apparent, however, making due allowance for detentions from tourists, for diseased Chinese and others who have been previous residents in Canada, that the diseased amongst those from China and Japan is very large. In nearly all cases the disease has been some form of ophthalmia, either trachoma or conjunctivitis, presumably in some instances contracted on the long sea royage.

We have thus seen, in the several tables presented, the history of the results of inspection of immigrants before their admission to Canada at the several ports of entry from across the ocean, while in the following figures are seen as well the operation of the Act resulting in the deportation of those who, within a year of their admission to Canada have proved undesirable. In all there were:-

1. Number of immigrants deported prior to admission to

Quebec, Halifax and St. John. . .. .. .. . . . . . . . . 362
2. Number of immigrants deported at Pacific ports.. .. .. 118
3. Number of immigrants deported after admission to Canada. . 137
4. Number of immigrants deported prior to admission at United States Atlantic ports (in last four months).. 44

$$
\text { Total. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 661
$$

There is, however, further interest attaching to the fate of the immigrants of many diverse nationalities from Europe and Asia on their arrival at the seaports. The following table shows the results of medical examination and detention in hospital:-

TABLE III.-Statement of Deportations by Nationalities of Immigrants seeking admission to Canada during the Fiscal Year 1905-6.

| Nationality. | Total Arrivals. | Atlantic Ports. |  | Pacific Ports. |  | Totals. |  | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | For Canada. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { For } \\ & \text { U.S.A. } \end{aligned}$ | For Canada | $\begin{aligned} & \text { For } \\ & \text { U.S.A. } \end{aligned}$ | For Canada. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { For } \\ & \text { U. } \mathrm{H}: \mathrm{A} . \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Austrian, N.E.S. *.. | 1,324 | 22 |  |  |  | 22 |  | 22 |
| Buckowinian | 1,355 | 13 |  |  |  | 13 |  | 13 |
| Galician | 5,656 | 33 | 7 |  |  | 33 | 7 | 40 |
| Hungariall. | 739 | 2 | 1 |  |  | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Belgian. | 1,106 |  | 1 |  |  |  | 1 | 1 |
| Chinese | 18 | 1 | 1 | 8 |  | 9 | 1 | 10 |
| French | 1,648 | 3 |  | 1 |  | 4 |  | 4 |
| German, N.E.S | 1,745 | 4 | 2 | 1 |  | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Finglish. | 65,135 | 39 | 2 | 1 |  | 40 | 2 | 42 |
| Scotch. | 15,846 | 4 |  |  |  | 4 |  | 4 |
| Irish.. | 5,018 | 6 |  | 2 |  | 8 |  | 8 |
| Welsh. | 797 | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |  | 1 |
| Greek. | 254 | 3 |  |  |  | 3 |  | 3 |
| Hebrew, N.E.S | 731 | 2 |  |  |  | 2 |  | 2 |
| " Russian. | 6,056 | 26 | 10 |  |  | 26 | 10 | 36 |
| " Austrian. | 260 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| " Polish. . | 44 | 1 |  |  |  | i |  | 1 |
| Italian. . | 7,959 | 43 |  | 1 |  | 44 |  | 44 |
| Japanese | 1,922 |  |  | 53 | 15 | 53 | 15 | 68 |
| Poles, N.E.S | 155 | 1 | 1 |  |  | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| " Russian | 385 | 8 | 3 |  |  | 8 | 3 | 11 |
| Roumanian | 396 | 1 | 1 |  |  | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Russian, N.E.S. | 3,152 | 36 | 38 |  |  | 36 | 38 | 74 |
| Finns... | 1,103 | 5 | 6 |  |  | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| Danish | 474 | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |  | 1 |
| Swedish | 1,802 | 3 |  |  |  | 3 |  | 3 |
| Icelandic. | 168 | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |  | 1 |
| Norwegian | 1,415 | 4 | 5 |  |  | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Turks | 357 | 5 |  |  |  | 5 | ...... | 5 |
| Armenian | 82 | 11 |  |  |  | 11 |  | 11 |
| Syrian | 336 | 4 |  |  |  | 4 |  | 4 |
| Arabian | 19 | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |  | 1 |
| Newfoundlander | 340 |  |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |
| U. S. Citizens. | 57,919 |  |  | 15 |  | 15 |  | 15 |
| Negro.. | 42 |  |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |
| India . | 387 |  |  | 17 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 18 |
| Total. | 180, 145 | 284 | 78 | 102 | 16 | 386 | 94 | 480 |

* Not elsewhere specified.

What is apparent from a first glance at the table is that of the total 480 deported, 94 had indicated their destination to be the United States. This relatively high number is but a repetition of that of previous years and has been explained partly on the ground of there being a tendency on the part of such immigrants, who have failed to find an entrance by United States ports, to attempt the Canadian route, and partly on the ground that there being fewer immigrants to examine more time is given to individual cases, while contract labourers are wholly excluded.

As compared with the total immigrants the number of British deported on arrival at some port of entry has been few as compared with those of the continental nationalities. Thus of the 65,932 English and Welsh, 15,846 Scotch and 5,018 Irish, or 86,796 in all, there were deported 43 English and Welsh, 4 Scotch and 8 Irish, or 55 in all, that is 1 in 1,578 for the total, for English 1 in 1,533, for Scotch 1 in 3,961 and for Trish 1 in 627 . Of the 44,349 immigrants from the continent of Europe, 425, or 1 in every 104.3 was deported. There were notable variations in different nationalities. Thus of the total Austrians 9,334, including Buckowinians, Galicians, Hungarians and Austrian Hebrews, 78 in all were deported, or 1 in 120. Of the French and Belgian

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2,554 , in all 1 in 551 , and of the 5,130 German and Swedes, Norwegians and Icelanders, 1 in 256 were deported. Therc were in all 7,959 Italians, of whom 1 in 180 was deported. Of 794 Turks, Armenians. Syrians and Arabians, 21, or 1 in 37 were deported, while of 254 Greeks, 3 , or 1 in 84 were deported. Of the 10,696 Russians, including Russians proper, Russian Poles, Russian Hebrews and Finns, 132, or 1 in 80 were deported.

From the same table we gather interesting comparative facts regarding the Oriental immigration coming in by the Pacific coast ports of Vancouver and Victoria. At first this imnigration was principally of Chinese. Then of late years since the Chinesc exclusion tax it has been almost wholly of Japanese and of Chinese returning after a visit to China. This year has seen the first of an East Indian immigration. Altogether there were 2,327, including 18 Chinese, 1,922 Japanesc and 387 East Indians, of whom 96 were deported, or $\mathbf{1}$ in 24 , these being 1 in 1.8 Chincse, $\mathbf{1}$ in 28 Japanese and 1 in 21 East Indians. Compared with the exclusions at Atlantic ports this is very high, and places these people in much the same class as the people of the eastern Mediterranean as regards physical disease. From what is gathered from the hospital reports it is abundantly plain that these people from both eastern and western, and now from southern Asia suffer very generally from trachoma, the disease for which most have been excluded. Its importance is great, not alone as a communicable disease to be excluded, but because it is in a large measure the index of the low social condition of the sufferers from it. Were these people who have shown themselves on admission in most instances industrious and law-abiding, foreed by municipal regulations to occupy better houses, and prevented from crowding into old and insanitary houses, for which landlords exact excessive rents, there seems no reason from the public health standpoint why they should not be allowed to enter where accepted as physically healthy.

THE DETENTION HOSPITALS.
Since the department, in 1904, undertook the establishment of immigrant detention hospitals, for the treatment of immigrants who though they might be desirable were nevertheless detained on account of some curable disease, the work has been enlarged until it covers the regular inspection of all immigrants arriving in Canada by sea, whether directly or indirectly. Thus at Quebec a fully equipped hospital has been in operation for two years, at St. John for two years, at Halifax for over one year, at Montreal for over one year, at Vancouver for four months; while detention, in board-ing-houses, with treatment has existed in Victoria for over one year.

The Immigration Act of 1902 placed the cost for the treatment of all immigrants detained upon the steamship eompanies bringing them to Canada; and when the department undertook the work of treatment as well as detention it arranged that the various companies should pay the cost thereof. The amount at present paid by them is 75 cents per day for each patient, and 50 cents per day for each person accompanying a patient, as for children with parents. This rate has prevailed during the year at Quebec, Halifax and St. John. At Montreal it has also applied to all arriving by Canadian ocean ports; but it has not been collected from the railway companies briigging passengers arriving via United States ports, as they were found not legally liable under the Act. In the case, therefore, of the immigrants so arriving they were, as far as possible, made to pay for their own treatment. Montreal hospital is in another respect under conditions different from the seaport hospitals, as it is the chief port at which immigrants being deported are detained until arrangements can be made for their reception in the country from where they have come.

The hospital at Vancouver has only been in operation since April, 1906, so that the receipts for nine months are at the rate of 35 cents per day for medical treatment, the same amount as that still collected at Victoria where there is no hospital, the immigrants maintaining themselves in boarding-houses.

As seen in the following table, the revenue received as applied to daily maintenance and salaries may be considered satisfactory, but if against it were charged the
cost of the hospitals, including their equipment and maintenance, the amount would prove inadequate.

TABLE IV.-Statement showing total Earnings, total Receipts and total Expenses of daily maintenance of hospitals at Quebec, Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Yancouver and Victoria for 1905-6.

| Port. | Year. | Days in Hossital. | Rate per Diem. | Total Earnings. | Total Receipts. | Total <br> Expenditure |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Cents. | 8 cts. | \& cts. |  |
| Quebec. | 1905-6. | 15,977 | 75 | 11,982 75 | 14,294 60 | 21,709 18 |
| Halifax | 1905-6. | 4,344 | 50 | 2,172 <br> 6,946 <br> 10 | 6,706 25 | 392031 |
|  | 1905-6. | ${ }^{\text {- }} 52$ | 50 | 26 00 |  |  |
| St. John. | 1905-6. | 4,781 | 75 | 3,585 75 | 95885 | 3,091 99 |
| , | 1905-6. | 1,581 | 50 | 79050 |  |  |
| Montreal | 1905-6. | 3,216 | 75 | 2,41200 | 2,091 85 | 5,157 96 |
| Van'. | 1905-6. | 495 | 50 | 24750 |  |  |
| Vancouver | 1905-6. | 4,233 | 35 | 1,48155 | 1,481 53 | 3,435 49 |
| " | 1905-6 | 4,154 | 75 | 3,115 50 |  | . . ... |
| Victoria. | 1905-6. | -304 | 50 | 15200 |  |  |
| Victoria. | 1905-6. | 7,469 | 35 | 2,614 15 | 2,091 85 | 1,558 05 |
| Totals |  | 55,868 |  | 35,526 20 | * 27,624 93 | 38,872 98 |

* Partial receipts are for previous year and part of the year's earnings will appear in next year's receipts.

A glance at the table shows that in only one hospital, that at Quebec, have the expenditures greatly exceeded maintenance. An examination of the per capita daily cost for maintenance there, apart from salaries, shows no great difference from the others, but the salary list is especially heavy in consequence of the extra guards required, owing to the use of the temporary hospital, and the necessity for allowing the immigrants in the hot summer weather to wander about the grounds. It is hoped that the facilities in the new hospital under construction, will lessen the need of so many guards. In addition to this expense there has been that of the transfer of immigrants to the hospital, a distance of two miles. But another, and quite notable addition to the cost, was the occurrence of measles in children who had either passed quarantine, unreported by the ship's surgeon, or in those accompanying their parents, detained on account of some other disease. A separate camp of tents, quite apart from the hospital proper, had to be maintained, there being cases in five families in all. Two special nurses for severe pneumonia cases added considerably to the expenses during May and June.

The total number of hospital days for all the hospitals was 55,868 , and the total expenditure was $\$ 38,8 \% 2.98$. A comparison with an average hospital expenditure elsewhere is of interest. Thus the General Hospital, Ottawa, with 26,777 hospital days, cost for salaries and daily maintenance 74 cents per patient, excluding heating, lighting, water, \&c., as compared with 82 cents at the six detention hospitals, where the salaries of the six medical superintendents alone was $\$ 6,700$, as compared with the total salary list of Ottawa hospital of $\$ 7,997.77$. Remembering how large the necessary alditional salary list for hospital guards must be, the total cost must be considered very moderate.

DISEASES AND OTHER CAUSES OF DETENTION.
In the following statement have been classified the total detentions at the six ports where hospital and medical treatment are carried on :-

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TABLE $\nabla$.-Statement giving the Diseases and other causes for which Immigrants were detained at the ports of entry, Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, Vancouver and Victoria.


TABLE V.-Statement giving theDiseases and other causes for which Immigrant. at the ports of entry, Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, Tancouver and Victoria-Concluded.


The preceding table gives in detail the various causes for which the 3,518 persons were detained during the year. It is a notable increase over the previous year, but it is worthy of remark that the number detained at the Atlantic seaports was less than in the former year, the excess being from the Pacific seaports. We thus have introduced a new problem of interest regarding the diseases tending to prevail in the Oriental immigrants, Chinese, Japanese and Hindoos, who form the majority of detentions at Vancouver and Victoria. Altogether 480 were deported, or 1 in every $7 \cdot 3$ detained, as compared with 1 in 4 last year. Class I. shows a notably greater number of cases than last year, there being 19 cases of measles and 3 of diphtheria and quinsy. Of the measles, 2 cases died, while 1 died of pneumonia and 1 of debility following measles. Some of these cases ought properly to have been returned to quarantine, having not been reported by the ship's surgeon. The freedom of the hospitals from cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever has, however, been quite remarkable, remembering the very considerable number of cases of children detained.

Class II. shows but 4 cases of tuberculosis, of whom 1 died and 3 were deported. That there are not more does not imply that more did not come to Canada. It is

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cvident that in the absence of positive signs, like emaciation, cough and evident weakness, there will always be immigrants admitted who may later develop a latent tuberculosis, in some cascs quite unknown probably to themselves, just as other persons in the community very frequently never consult a physician till well advanced in the disease, and then only for some slight stomach trouble or cough. Fortunately the occupations which many take up in Canada in a bright, western climate, often mean recovery of health; but, as has been seen in the table VI. a number of consumptives are sent home really to die.

Class III. dealing with eye diseases is this year, as last, the chief cause of detentions, there having been in all 2,864 cases, as compared with 2,291 last year; or 81 per cent, as compared with 90 per cent of the total detentions were for eye diseases. The number deported, moreover, was notably fewer, being only 322 , as compared with 492 the previous year. This notable reduction, not alone in number relatively to the whole detained, but the notably less number deported, indicates that the careful supervision of the previous year has had its direct effect in increasing the strictness of examination at the ports of embarkation, and a great reduction in the more severe and incurable cases. From the scientific standpoint, moreover, the increased experience of the medical officers, with additional facilities for effective work is adding the cure of many cases of trachoma through radical operation under strict hospital methods to the triumphs of medicine. Trachoma has been in the past, in many cases, the despair of the ophthalmic surgeon; but this has been due, not so much to the nature of the disease as to the class of cases in which it has most prevailed and the conditions under which its cure was attempted. Spread through contact of hands, towels or infected water, naturally its presence has always been amongst the poorer classes and in unsanitary surroundings. Further its progress being chronic and its harmful cffects slow in making themselves evident, the cases, where treated at all, have been through the casual visit to the physician or public dispensary. In both cases the treatment was intermittent and, under the conditions, ineffective, resulting in cases running along for months or years. To-day in our detention hospitals treatment means all the care that is implied in any severe surgical operation, with results hitherto infrequent, because nowhere have trachoma cases ever before been treated in such large number and under eircumstances so favourable for the observation of results in every phase of the disease. It will be observed that of the detentions 1,310 out of the 2,864 cases of eye disease proved to be conjunctivitis. There is a simple and adequate explanation of this, which even from the financial standpoint the steamship companies would do well to consider. While it is quite probable that the continental emigrants are exposed on trains and in boarding-houses at seaports to conditions making them liable to infection, yet there can be no doubt that where, as both at Antwerp and Hong Kong, every emigrant is certified free from disease, the conditions on shipboard during the long voyage must be the explanation of so many cases of infective conjunctivitis. The sanitary conveniences are often defective, towels are used in common, and not infrequently the overcrowding has been such that infection through the air in sleeping rooms is not improbable. It is especially with the crowded ships of the spring season, when the weather is bad, that this prevalence takes place. The advantage of detention of the immigrants in an hospital, apart from mere cure of some infection, has been before adverted to. The rest given to women and children is often needed, while their education into the relatively sanitary modes of house-life in Canada is in itself important.

Class IV.-It is notable that the number of patients in this class has so markedly increased, there being 28 , as compared with 14 the previous year, or just twice as many. This is due in large degree to the more strict observation extended, especially to British immigrants, during the past year, as it is found that by far the largest number of those detained in this class were English. Of the 28, in all 19 were deported, those admitted having been allowed out after bonds had been taken that they would be cared for by their family.

In Classes V., VI. and VII. there were but few cases, all presumably acute and cured before being released, and but 1 dying.

Class IX., including diseases of the skin, while having but 22 cases, had notably more favus than in the preceding year, there having been 15 , as compared with 9. The other skin diseases were few and of minor importance. The paucity of this class of diseases usually readily diagnosed, may be considered as being directly due to more strict inspection, causing refusal of passage at ports of embarkation.

Class XI. likewise shows a remarkable increase over last year, there being 37, as compared with 8 cases the previous year, or four times as many, of whom 15 were deported. The problem is presented with almost every ship of some crippled or malformed person, usually a member of a family seeking admission, and often presents a problem of great difficulty and delicacy. Is a whole family to go back because of one partially helpless, or to what degree of helplessness has some particular case reached? No absolute rule is possible, and hence each case must be dealt with by itself. The personal equation, that of the character of the individual person and his family counts for much; while naturally occupation and destination enter into the problem. Suffice to say that it is the most important as well as most difficult of all the problems of medical inspection, and demands, not only medical judgment, but a good knowledge of its bearing on the wider social problems Canada will have increasingly to deal with.

Apart from what appeals immediately to the tax-payer, viz., the certainty that the insane and idiot are the most serious of burdens to the state, there is on every side, amongst his patients, the constant reminder to the medical man of the perpetuation of hereditary neuroses in many forms, and which under the stress of modern life are in the older civilizations, whether of Europe or of America, types which are directly affecting the literature, morals and general character of society. Table VI. of deportations after admission not only shows, along with this class, what we have had imported, but also what we have got rid of.

Class XIV. contains the large number of 369 detained on account of other members of a family. Of these 38 were deported with their friends. The 116 detained on account of lack of funds, or other disqualifying causes, is notably greater than last year, but the 58 deported is but 3 greater. There were 9 criminals detained and 7 deported as compared with 13 the previous year.

Viewing the results of the whole work broadly, there is everywhere evidence that the public, the shipping companies and their numerous agents abroad and the officials in Canada have in large degree begun to learn the attitude of the department toward the great body of what may be called the emigrating class in the different foreign countries, viewed at least from the medical standpoint, and that they are governing themselves accordingly.

As shown in the lessening detentions, a knowledge that the unfit will be detained lessens the number sent; hence it follows preventive medicine everywhere has proven, that the most and best work is being done where there are the fewest having to be deported.

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TABLE VI.-Statement showing the Number, Nationality and Causes for which Immigrants admitted to Canada were deported after admission.


TABLE VI.-Statement showing the Number, Nationality and Causes for which Immigrants to Canada were deported after admission-Concluded.

| Nationality. | Whence sent for <br> Deportation. |  | Class of Disease. | Canse of Deportation. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Deported at Mont-real-Con. |  |  |  |  |
| English | Winnipeg. Toronto | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | Eye diseases.... | Going blind. |
| Russian Hebrew. | Winnipeg. | 2 | " $\quad . .$. . |  |
| English........ . | " | 1 | Nervous diseases. | Epilepsy. |
| , |  | 3 2 <br> 1  | " | Insanity. |
| " | U.S.A. | 1 1 | " | " |
|  | Montreal.. | 1 | " | " |
| Welsh.. |  | 1 | " | " |
| Belgian Iceland | Wimipeg. | 1 | " | " |
| Icelandic... | " | 1 | " | " |
| English | " | $5{ }^{5}$ | " | Mental infirmity. |
|  | Montreal.. | 1 | " | " |
| Galician. | Wimmipeg... | 1 | " | , |
| English. | " | 1 | " | Locomotor Ataxia. |
|  | " $\quad .$. | 5 | " . | Paralysis. |
|  | " . | 1 | " . | Facial paralysis. |
|  | " | 1 | " . | Partial " |
| Scotch. | " | 1 | " | Cerebral |
| English | " | 1 | " | Sciatica and se- nility. |
|  | " $\quad .$. | 1 |  | Muscular atrophy. |
| " | " . . . | 3 | Circulatory system | Heart disease. |
| Scotch. | " $\quad .$. | 1 | Cor | " |
| Calicians | " ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | i. 1 | " | V." |
| English. | Montreal... .. |  | Dice ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | Varicose veins. |
| " | Winnipeg. . |  | Digestive system.. | Gastritis. |
| " |  |  | " | Chronic catarrh of stomach. |
|  | Tontreal | 2 | - " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | Hernia. |
| " $\quad . .$. | Montreal. | 1 | Genito-uriırary system..... . .. | Bright's disease. |
| Galician | Winnipeg. | 1 | " ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | Venereal |
| Welsh..... | Otta" | 1 | Locomotor system. | Stiff knee joint. |
| English...... | Winnipeg. | 1 | Malformation...... | Old age. |
| Galician. |  | 1 |  | Cripple. |
| French. | " $\quad . .$. | 1 | Accident . . . . | Disabled by accident. |
| Scotch | " | 1 | Ill defined causes. . | Poor physique. |
| Swede. | " . . | 1 | " | Physical infirmity. |
| Dutch. | " $\quad$. | 1 | , | " |
| English.. | " | 3 | " | Invalid." |
| Scotch | " | .. 1 | Other causes. . | Accomp'g patients |
| Icelandic | Montreal. | 1.2 | " | Acomp ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ |
| English | Winnipeg. | 1 | , | , |
| ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | Montreal. | 1.3 | " $\quad . .$. | " |
| Scotch | Toronto. | 1.1 | " .... | Lity to |
| Scotch | Montreal. | 2 | " $\quad . .$. . | Likely to beconte a |
| English | Ottawa....... | 13 | . | public charge. <br> Likely to become a |
| Dane. | Otawa | $1$ | ..... | public charge. <br> Criminal. |
|  | Totals.... | 72 |  |  |

From the table it is evident that of the 137 cases deported or sent out of Canada, after having been admitted, by far the largest number consisted of people from England. Of these there was a total of 100 out of a total of 65,932 immigrants

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arrived in 1905-6, while of 15,846 immigrants from Scotland, 9 were returned, and from 44,349 immigrants from contincntal Europe, 25 were returned. It thus will be seen that from a comparative standpoint by far the largest number returned were English. The character of those returned is, however, a matter of more importance, since it shows that persons were sent whose physical and mental condition must at the time have been well known either to their friends or to those persons, societies or local authorities who supplied the funds for their emigration. The fact that 20 of these were declared insane, 5 were imbecilc, and 3 showed physical and mental debility sufficiently indicates that it has become necessary on the part of the medical officers of the department to excreise the strictest scrutiny, whether in foreign countries or at ports of entry in Canada, if this class, increasing naturally with the number of immigrants, is to be reduced to a minimum.

It would be improper to conclude this report without again referring to what may be called the immunity little short of marvellous of the whole country during this year from outbreaks of acute contagious discases, directly traceable to the movements of immigrants over thousands of miles and going into hundreds of municipalities and thousands of homes. Practically not a single outbreak has been brought to the attention of the department. In past years, as the quarantine reports show, contagious disease again and again arrived at the ports and oceasionally resulted in wide-spread outbreaks. To-day the same systematic inspection has made the steamship companies and their medical officers so careful, that seldom now do such cases occur. In all 22 cases were detained at the port hospitals, while, as the report of the medical officer at Winnipeg shows, the cases occurring amongst the thousands who were housed there from day to day, were only 42 cases of measles, of whom 4 died. With this very remarkable freedom of the immigrants from infectious disease, the fact cannot be overlooked that the many thousands going into the towns and new settlements of the Northwest are exposed, judging by the number of cases of typhoid in immigrants in the hospitals of Winnipeg and elsewhere, to dangers from local insanitary conditions to a much greater degree than are the people of these communities to diseases from the incoming emigrant.

Looking over the whole field of operations for the year, however, whether on the one hand as regards the number and quality of immigrants admitted to Canada and their freedom, whether from contagious disease or from more serious, deep-seater maladies, and on the other hand to their reception in all the provinces, shown by their ready distribution and abundant employment amongst our people, and the mutually satisfactory results measured whether by statistical results or common report, it may fairly be said, comparing the present with the past history of large immigration whether to Canada in the early years of the last century, or of the large immigration in more recent years to the United States, that never have so many persons of a good class relatively come to any country in a single year, and nowhere have so many immigrants been more cordially received or more generously treated.

> P. H. BRYCE,

Chief Medical Officer.





A Group of Girds Recently Arrivei) in Canaid from Dr. Barnado's English Homes.


Planting Potatoes. Irish Lads in Their First Experienge of Farm Life.

## PAKT III

## SURVEYS

Department of the Interior, Topographical Surveys Branch, Ottawa, October 31, 1906.

## The Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

Sir,-I have the honour to submit the following report upon the operations of the Topographical Surveys Branch for the twelve months ending June 30, 1906.

The season for making surveys being generally the summer and autumn months, it is convenient to refer to the operations by calendar years although it involves some repetition in the successive annual reports.

## SURVEYS of 1905.

One hundred and ninety-three whole townships and two fractional townships were completely subdivided during the calendar year of 1905 , while eighty-one townships were partially subdivided. There were also twenty-six whole townships and nine fractional townships completely resurveyed, while forty-nine townships were partially resurveyed. Forty-nine survey parties were employed, forty-five being engaged on township surveys and four on other surveys. Of the parties engaged twenty-nine were paid by the day and twenty were working under contract. Five of the parties under daily pay were located in Manitoba, four in Saskatchewan, twelve in Alberta, and three in British Columbia. The remaining parties worked partly in one province and partly in another. One contractor was located in Manitoba, four in Saskatchewan, fourteen in Alberta and one in the Yukon Territory. The twenty-nine parties under daily day were distributed as follows:-

1. C. F. Aylsworth.-Resurveys in western Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan.
2. David Beatty.-Resurveys in north-eastern Alberta.
3. P. R. A. Belanger.-Supervisor of surveys.
4. E. Bray.-Resurveys east of Lake Manitoba.
5. L. T. Bray.-Resurveys in south-western Manitoba.
6. R. W. Cautley.-Block lines, north-west of Edmonton.
7. W. A. Ducker.-Outlines in south-eastern Manitoba.
8. A. Driscoll.-Block lines in the Peace River District.
9. C. C. Fairchild.-Subdivision surveys north of Banff, Alberta.
10. L. E. Fontaine.-Resurveys west of Edmonton.
11. J. Francis.-Subdivision surveys north-east of Yorkton.
12. G. A. Grover.-Resurveys north of Winnipeg.
13. E. W. Hubbell.-Resurveys south of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.
14. A. W. Johnson.-Subdivision in western British Columbia.
15. R. C. Laurie.-Reposting, townsite of Battleford.
16. G. J. Lonergan.-Resurveys near Red Deer, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta.
17. J. A. Macdonell.-Exploration survey in British Columbia.
18. C. F. Miles:-Miscellaneous subdivision work in south-western Alberta.
19. W. G. McFarlane.-Inspection of survey contracts.
20. T. S. Nash.-Inspection of survey contracts.
21. Geo. Ross.-Re-surveys and other surveys.
22. J. E. Ross.-Subdivision eastern British Columbia.
23. A. Saint Cyr.-Block lines in the Peace River District.
24. B. J. Saunders.-Block lines northwest of Edmonton.
25. H. W. Selby.-Block lines in the Peace River district.

25 -iii-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ iii
26. J. N. Wallace.-Block lines in the Peace River district.
27. Jas. Warren.-Resurveys south of Moosejaw, Saskatchewan.
28. M. B. Weekes.-Block outlines in northern Manitoba.
29. A. O. Wheeler.-Topographical survey in the Rocky Mountains.

Two inspectors of surveys were employed : T. S. Nash, D.L.S., of the office staff, and Walter G. McFarlane, D.L.S. Each had a party of the usual strength for inspection, and their work extended over the whole season. Mr. McFarlane inspected the survey contracts in western and northern Alberta, and Mr. Nash those in eastern Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The number of contracts examined was twenty-seven.

The mileage surveyed in the last three years is tabulated below :-

| - | 1905. | 1904. | 1903. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. |
| Township outlines. | 1,591 | 1,285 | 833 |
| Section lines...... | 10,544 1,809 | 24,488 | 25,982 |
| Traverse... | ${ }_{2}^{1,809}$ | +,441 | 4,050 |
| Re-survey.. | 2,579 | 7,699 | -,390 |
| Total for season.. | 16,523 | 37,913 |  |
| Number of parties..... ${ }^{\text {Average per survey party. }}$ |  | 80 474 |  |

The following table shows the mileage surveyed by the parties under daily pay and that by the parties under contract:-


Note.-In the tables of mileage the parties under Messrs. Wheeler, Macdonell and Laurie are not included because of thè nature of their work.

## surveys of 1906.

Prior to July 1, 1906, forty-nine survey parties were engaged on township surveys and four on other surveys. Of the parties employed, twenty-nine were paid by the day and twenty-four were under contract. Eight of the contracts mere for the subdivision of townships in Manitoba, three in Saskatchewan and thirteen in Alberta. The twenty-nine parties under daily pay were distributed as follows :-

1. C. F. Aylesworth.-Resurveys north-east of Winnipeg, Man.
2. David Beatty.-Resurvey and correction north of Prince Albert and east r,f Battleford, Sask.
3. P. R. A. Belanger.-Resurvey near Yorkton, Sask.
4. L. T. Bray.-Subdivision in southwestern Alberta.
5. Triangulation in the Railway Belt, British Columbia.
6. W. Christie.-Resurveys northwest of Winnipeg, Man.
7. W. J. Deans.-Resurvey and subdivision of lands adjacent to Lake Manitoba.
S. C. C. Fairchild.-Subdivision north of Banff, Alta.
8. L. E. Fontaine-Miscellaneous surveys in eastern Alberta and western Saskatchewan.
9. Geo. A. Grover.-Resurveys northwest of Winnipeg, Man.
10. A. H. Hawkins.-Resurveys and subdivision east of Coutts, Alta.
11. E. W. Hubbell.-Resurveys nothwest of Moosejaw, Sask.
12. A. W. Johnson.-Survey of southern limit of the Railway Belt, British Columbia.
13. R. C. Laurie.-Reposting townsite of Battleford.
14. G. J. Lonergan.-Resurveys and other surveys near Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.
15. J. A. Macdonell.-Exploration survey in British Columbia.
16. Geo. McMillan.-Inspection of survey contracts.
17. C. F. Miles.-Resurvey and subdivision southwest of Calgary, Alta.
18. W. F. O'Hara.-Resurveys south-east of Red Deer, Alta.
19. A. W. Ponton.-Outlines north of Athabaska Landing, Alta.
20. W. R. Reilly.-Resurveys east of Saskatoon, Sask.
21. J. F. Richard.-Miscellaneou. surveys at Cumberland and Le Pas on the Saskatchewan River.
22. J. E. Ross.-Subdivision and other surveys in the Railway Belt, British Columbia.
23. A. Saint Cyr.-Block lines in the Peace River district.
24. J. B. Saint Cyr.-Survey of settlement at Vermilion, Alta.
25. H. W. Selby.-Subdivision near Lesser Slave Lake.
26. J. N. Wallace.-Block lines north of Prince Albert, Sask.
27. J. Warren.-Resurveys south of Moosejaw, Sask.
28. A. O. Wheeler.-Topographical survey in the Rocky Mountains.

## DESCRIPTION OF TOWNSHIPS.

Descriptions of the townships subdivided have been compiled from the surveyors' repurts received during the twelve months ending June 30, 1906; they are given as Appendix No. 44. The townships are put in order of township, range and meridian and the descriptions are preceded by a list of all townships described.

In the reports of the last three years similar compilations have been published. Prior to 1893 such descriptions were published from time to time in separate volumes covering different portions of the country, but these volumes are now almost exhausted and moreover they are out of date, the surveys of the last fifteen or twenty years not being included. Many applications coming in for description of this nature it is hoped that at some early date authority may be obtained to combine and arrange
all surveyors' reports to date, and to issue revised editions. Such a publication would be of considerable service to land prospectors and others interested in western lands.

## EXPLORATION IN PEACE RIVER DISTRICT.

A party under Mr. J. A. Macdonell was engaged in an exploration with the object of selecting and locating three million five hundred thousand acres of land in the Peace River district of British Columbia, granted to the Dominion as a compensation for the lands in the Railway belt which had been alienated prior to the transfer of the belt to the Dominion. The operations of the party were continued throughout the year. Considerable information has been gathered, but the required tract of land has not yet been finally located.

## YUKON TERRITORY.

Under the supervision of the Director of Surveys at Dawson, work was continued, though on a somewhat less extended scale than last year. The returns of survey of thirty-six group lots were received of which a list is given in Appendix No. 5. Base lines were run on Caribou creek and Lion gulch, on the right and left forks of Eureka creek, on Flat creek and Isaac's gulch and on Bullion creek. A survey was also made of the Frooks hydraulic concession on Flat creek.

SCHEME FOR WATER WORKS IN KLONDIKE DISTRICT.
Mr. W. Thibaudeau, C.E., completed an extensi ie survey of the Klondike region in the Yukon Territory in connection with a proposal for bringing water from the Klondike river to be used in the gold mines. From his report the scheme appears to be a practicable one.

## IRRIGATION SURVEYS.

These surveys were formerly carried out by an officer of this branch, Mr. J. S. Dennis, then Inspector of Surveys. When Mr. Dennis was appointed Deputy Minister of Public Works of the Northwest Territories at Regina, it was agreed that he should remain in charge of these surveys and that they should continue to be carried out under the direction of this branch. Mr. J. S. Dennis was succeeded as deputy minister by Mr. John Stocks who also took charge of these surveys. On the formation of the new provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, Mr. John Stocks was reappointed Chief Engineer of Irrigation and the irrigation office was transferred from Regina to Calgary. Mr. John Stewart, D.L.S., was subsequently appointed Cominissioner of Irrigation in succession to Mr. Stocks. Three parties were engaged on surveys during the present season in charge of Messrs. R. J. Burley, R. M. Saunders and J. F. Hamilton. Gauge readings on a number of streams were continued as in former years; they are generally taken by residents to whom small payments are made

## CAVES OF CHEOPS.

A monogram on the caves recently discovered near Glacier, B.C., known as the 'Caves of Cheops,' has been prepared by Mr. A. O. Wheeler, D.L.S., accompanied by a map of the caves. This monograph is inserted as Appendix No. 41. It is illustrated by photographs taken by Mr. Wheeler and by Mr. W. S. Ayres, and will serve to draw attention to a natural feature of the mountains which in the future will attract many tourists.

## MANUAL OF SURVEY.

The new edition of the Manual of Instructions for the Survey of Dominion Lands, which at the time of the issue of last year's report was in the hands of the printers, has since been published and distributed to surveyor's in the field and to the

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members of the office staff. Subsequent to the issue of this edition, an Order in Council was passed making various changes in the rates received by survey contractors and surveyors working under daily pay. In addition to this, other amendinents were required. They were all printed in booklet form and sent to all the surveyors employed by the department.

The astronomical field tables, which in the past have proved to be of very great value to surveyors in furnishing a ready and accurate means of reducing their observations, continue to be issued. A description of these tables is given in the report of 1904. Formerly each set of tables covered six successive months but those now issued are good in some cases for two months only out of each year and for three successive years ; in other cases they are good for three months out of each year and for two successive years. The reason for the change is this : The apparent motion of the pole star is in cycles and it returns approximately to the same position from year to year although not at the same time of the year. Its position then for a given period one year is approximately the same as its position for anothter period of the next year and so on. It was found that tables, when constructed for a short period of each year but for two or three years as the case might be, could be made to cover six months in this way with greater accuracy than six successive months for a single year. Our surveys are increasing in precision every year and this is due in no small degree to the use of these astronomical field tables in connection with the new pattern of transit theodolite supplied by this office. The chief objection which formerly existed to taking a sufficient number of observations to produce accurate surveys was the amount of time and trouble required to make the reduction. Under present conditions, however, a very fcw minutes suffice for this work.

As a further aid to surveyors in taking and reducing observations on the pole star, a diagram of the altitude and azimuth of the pole star has been published since last year's report. Although the calculation .required in finding the altitude of the pole star and its bearings from the tables is very simple, some surveyors prefer to have no calculation whatever; this condition is fulfilled in the abacus of the altitude and azimuth of the pole star. It is in the form of a printed card six by seven and one-half inches, showing on one side of the card the bearing and on the reverse side the altitude of the pole star. The altitude and bearing of the pole star are given by it to practically the same degree of accuracy as by the tables. The abacus covers the same period as the astronomical field tables and accompanies them when sent to surveyors; it furnishes an excellent check on calculations made from the tables.

CORRESPONDENCE.
The correspondence consisted of :-
Letters received. . .... .... .... ....... ......... .... . .. 8,965
Letters sent .... .... ...... ...... . ........ . ...... .. . 9,452
The staff consists of one correspondence clerk, three stenographers and typewriters and two messengers.

ACCOUNTS.
The Accountant's records show:-
Number of accounts dealt with ...... ...... . ... . . . 704
Amount of accounts . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 599,780.00$
Cheques forwarded ...... ......... ...... . ... . .... 2,056

OFFICE WORK.
A list of the office staff of part of the Topographical Surveys Branch at Ottawa is given in Appendix No. 12.

A number of changes have taken place during the twelve months. In the Metcalfe Street office Mr. M. J. Cullen has been appointed stenographer and typewriter. Mr. Geo. McMillan, D.L.S., is in charge of a party of field inspecting surveys made under contract. Mr. J. C. Baker, D.L.S., has resigned to take a survey contract. Messrs. W. E. Weld, E. E. D. Wilson, F. W. Rice and A. J. Elder are acting temporarily as assistants to surveyors. Messrs. J. C. Baker, A. A. Bailie, Geo. L. Brown, A. d'Orsonnens, H. V. Finnie and W. J. Graham have left the office. Mr. J. D. McLennan has been transferred to the Boundary Commission. Mr. A. Groulx has been transferred to the staff of the Geographer. Mr. M. F. Cochrane has been transferred to the Railways and Swamp Lands Branch. Mr. G. B. Dodge has been granted leave of absence to make a hydrographical survey of the harbour of Prince Rupert, the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway on the Pacıu coast. Mr. P. A. Carson, D.L.S., is in charge of surveys in British Columbia. The additions to the staff during the year are : $-W \mathrm{~m}$. Crawford, D.L.S., A. d'Orsonnens, T. A. Davies, Captain T. E. S. Davies, Wm. Elwell, graduate School of Practical Science, G. A. Grey, M. J. Carroll, graduate School of Practical Science, E. R. Williams. Messrs. A. Rogers and D. C. Robertson have been reappointed to the staff.

## OFFICE OF THE CHIEF DRAUGHTSMAN.

A summary of the work executed in the chief draughtsman's office is given as Appendix No. 7.

This part of the branch was arranged some three years ago in five divisions and the same arrangement is still in force.

## First Division-Instructions and General Information.

In the first division, where a variety of miscellaneous work is carried on, instructions were prepared for the guidance of the surveyors engaged during the year, involving the compilation of 1,092 sketches of township outlines, besides other sketches and copies of plans. About 530 applications for various information as to areas, survey monuments, \&c., were dealt with, 245 preliminary plans of townships were made in triplicate and some 400 miscellaneous plans and tracings. The register of all field books, \&c., received and other records are kept in this division.

## Second Division-Examination of Surveyors' Returns.

The second division occupies the largest number of draughtsmen. Here most of the field notes received are examined, plans being compiled from them and the accounts of the contract surveys checked. A total of 744 sets of field notes were examined during the twelve months.

It may be of interest to give a short description of the methods now employed in compiling plans.

In 1903, it was decided by the Minister that the plans of the surveys of Dominion lands instead of being made by the surveyors as formerly should be prepared by the office staff from the surveyors' field notes. There were several reasons for such a radical change ; among them it may be mentioned that the great amount of work to be done in connection with the examination of returns of surveys and the issue of the township plans in that and the succeeding years required to be handled systematically. It had long been recognized that the old style township plan was lacking in much information that would be of value to those dealing with the plans, such as registrars, land agents and the various officers of the department at Ottawa. Such information as the bearings and lengths of the lines surveyed, the description of the corner monuments, \&c., is more useful than the topographical features of the country, the plans being intended primarily as a record of surveyed boundaries and for reference in dealing with the lands. It was found impracticable to merely add this valuable information to the plans as then issued; the principle now adopted is that of issuing two plans, a

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land plan, on which is shown such information as` is necessary in dealing with the land, and another plan showing features of a topographical nature such as hills, valleys, streams, marshes, the kinds and sizes of the timber and the class of soil, which although not required for the issue of patents, are nevertheless of value for the purpose of general information. But the office staff not being numerically strong enough to meet the demand even for the land plans alone, the topographical plans have not yet been commenced.

The new plans, however, do not overlook the topographical features altogether, as while the small details are onitted, there are still shown the larger valleys and hills, all the rivers, streams and all the lakes of sufficient size to materially affect the value of the quarter sections in which they are situated. The areas, instead of being shown for each quarter section only as formerly, are given in legal subdivisions to the nearest tenth of an acre where the quarter section is broken by a body of water.

On the plans formerly issued, bush, water and swamps were represented by colours; this required that each plan should go through the press several times, once for each colour, which occupied much time and caused delays in the issue. By the system adopted one printing is all that is usually needed, the plans can be printed much more expeditiously and delays avoided. Printing in colours will be limited to the topographical plans.

As a result, the legal tariff of fees charged by the department for printed copies of township plans fixed by the Order in Council of the 12th April, 1880, at fifty cents per copy, was reduced by Order in Council of the 4th November, 1905, to ten cents per copy, which it is estimated, will fully cover the cost of printing.

The colours, while they served a useful purpose and perhaps made the plans look more attractive, did not give much definite information. For instance, a green wash was used for bush, but there was no way of indicating whether the bush was composed of valuable timber or of a small growth of trees; the colours also being generally given along the surveyed lines only, and the interior of the sections left uncoloured, the plans were apt to mislead persons not familiar with them. The kinds and sizes of timber are indicated in a general way by a note on each plan. A great gain in uniformity has been attained by the plans being prepared in the office from the surveyors' notes. Another advantage of the new system is the speed with which plans can be issued. With the almost phenom nal increase in immigration to the Iorthwest during the last few years, the number of townships that have been surveyed is greatly in excess of the number surveyed in any other like period of time, with the exception perhaps of the years 1882, 1883 and 1884, when the Canadian Pacific Railway was being constructed. It would have been an almost impossible task to have issued township plans as they were wanted, by the system $\leftrightarrows$ hen in use. By the present system the greater part of the land is open for entry almost as soon as the survey is made. The surr yors are instructed to report, at least nce every month, the progress of their work, and to send in sketches of the lines surveyed with their bearings and lengths, distinguishing quarter sections made fractional by water from the full quarter sections. On receipt of these sketches, if the proper information is given and no mistakes in the survey are noticed, a preliminary plan is issued to the land agent in whose district the township is situated, and entry can be granted for the unbroken or full quarters. In the case of the fractional quarter sections, entry is not granted until the issue of the final plan showing the correct areas.

One great cause of delay in the issue of the final plans still exists and probably will never be overcome; that is the difficulty of communication between the head office and the surveyors. It is a very rare occurrence that the field notes of a survey be absolutely correct when received from the surveyor; clerical errors, omissions and discrepancies are nearly always found and it is necessary to ask for further information, sometimes more than once, before the plan can be issued. If, as is often the case, the surveyor is fifty or one hundred miles from the nearest post office, a great deal of time clapses before replies can be received. This correspondence with the surveyor has been greatly reduced, however, since the plans are made in the office, the requests for
further information now being in reference to the field notes only, instead of, as fornerly, to the plan and field notes.

The introduction of this system required a large increase in the office staff as well as the adoption of new methods and processes; the latter have gradually been improved until a workable system of handling the returns has been evolved. The work has been, to a great extent, specialized, each clerk having his own particular work to do which he learns to do expeditiously. Uniformity of examination has also been reached to an extent which was not attained under the former system.

After the field book has been received and entered in the register, it is given a cursory examination, noting whether or not all the information required has been entered therein, whether the instructions have been followed and in a general way whether the notes are acceptable. If any serious errors or omissions are discovered, the book is returned at once to the surveyor for correction; if not, the book is accepted and the examination is proceeded with. The astronomical observations are then checked and the information necessary to plot the plan is collected. Any former surveys made in the township and those adjoining have to be looked up, and all field notes and plans relating thereto procured from the Records Office. These consist of outline an.l subdivision surveys, railway right-of-way surveys, traverse surveys, surveys of Indian and other reserves, and of trails, lots and mineral locations. All plots of rivers and lakes, if not already made on the scale used in plotting the township plan, have to be reduced or enlarged, as the case may be, to the proper scale. This is done by photography; the outline of the lake or river traversed can then be traced directly to the township plan without going through the tedious process of replotting. An exhaustive examination of the field notes is then made, a rough plan being compiled at the same time. This includes checking the account, which in an ordinary township means adding up the chainage and classifying it under the different rates of payment for 250 to 300 items, checking over all triangulations and traverse surveys; entering the necessary information on the rough plans, calculating the areas of the full quarter sections, dividing the broken quarter sections up into legal subdivisions and calculating their areas, comparing the closings and corner monuments with those of adjoining surveys and preparing a memorandum of omissions, clerical errors and discrepancies to be sent to the surveyor with a request for explanations or further information. On receipt of his reply, the corrections which he indicates are made in his notes in red ink and the plans amended accordingly.

When the rough plan has bcen completed and checked, it is handed over to the draughtsmen who prepare finished plans and who form a distinct division of the office. They are not necessarily conversant with the dctails of the survey work, as the examiners must be.

The progress of the work in connection with the field notes and plans in this and other divisions is kept track of by means of slips attached to books or plans. Each separate set of notes is given a 'job number,' and as the slip passes from one man to another, the dates and number of hours each was engaged are entered on it, forming a complete record from the receipt of the field notes to the issue of the printed plan. These slips show that many of the jobs pass through as many as twenty hands from first to last.

## Third Division-Drawing for Reproduction.

The third division of the draughting staff is engaged chiefly in drawing plans for reproduction by photo-zincography or lithography. Four hundred and forty-four township plans and eight plans of settlements or townsites in addition to thirty-five other plans of various descriptions were completed during the year.

The method of preparing township plans for printing is that outlined in the annual report of the Surveyor General for 1905. All distances, bearings, areas and corner markings are stamped on the plans by means of type stamps. During the past year an effort has been made to have all the remaining work required on town-

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ship plans done in the same manner. The great dificulty is to sccure suitable styles of type, those in use for ordinary printing being, as a rule, not suitable for plans, However, type has been procured suitable for stamping names of lakes, rivers, railroads, \&c., but for some of the work none has yet been obtained. It is also very difficult to stamp lettering which lies on a curve. Such work is being done at present in the old way by our more expert draughtsmen, though the aim in view is to have everything done by type.

The plans of townships in British Columbia, owing to the mountainous character of the country, are usually quite complicated and irregular. These plans are the most difficult to prepare and take up much more time than plans of prairie townships. It is necessary to carefully arrange all the details so as to have everything clear and unmistakeable, giving each feature its proper prominence, and at the same time endeavouring to produce the most pleasing effect as a whole.

The work has been systematized so that at prescnt each man has one particular line and no one man turns out a complete plat. Each doing his own special part, the plan passes from one to the other until each line of work has been performed on it, making a complete plan ready for printing. The result of this system has been a saving in time and also uniformity in the appearance of the finished plans. Four additional stamping outfits have been procured during the year and two nore are being made. A small press capable of printing titles, notes, \&c., has also been procured; for the work required, it is a great convenience.

## Fourth Division-British Columbia Surveys.

Another part of the office staff (the fourth division) looks after the surveys in the railway belt, British Columbia. The nature of these surveys being peculiar on account of the character of the country, and the earlier provincial surveys largely affecting the subdivision of the Dominion lands, it is found convenient to have men who deal with British Columbia work exclusively and become familiar with the many details which complicate it. Ninety-four books of field notes were examined, the methods pursued being very similar to those employed in the second division and the rough plans when completed being sent on to be copied in the third division.

Two hundred and forty-scven miscellaneous plans and tracings were made and two hundred and seventy applications for various information dealt with.

## Fifth Division-Mapping.

The remaining draughtsmen, the fifth division, compile and draw any maps that may be required. These consist chiefly of the 'sectional sheets' which are ploted on a scale of two miles to an inch and kept up to date from the township plans and any other material available. As soon as, from new surveys or other information, it seems necessary, a revised plan on tracing cloth is made and handed to the photographer, who reduces it to the scale of three miles to an inch on which these map.s are lithographed. Another edition on a six mile scale is issued for office use by further reduction, the small maps being found very convenient for many purposes. Twentyone sheets were issued during the year on both scales. The sectional maps are confined to that part of the country in which subdivision surveys have been made.

Besides the usual routine work of adding new surveys, railways, post offices, \&c., and preparing the maps for new editions, extra work was caused by changes in the outlines of the sheets east of the second meridian. As mentioned in last year's renort, it was found advisable to alter the scheme of numbering the sheets so as to cover in a uniform plan the whole extent of country in which Dominion lands are situated. The distance from east to west between the initial meridians of the system of survey is uniform (four degrees of longitude), except in the case of the mcridian first established, which was run from a point about ten miles west of Pembina, without any reference to longitude, bccause the location was a convenient one for making the survey of the line. Two sectional sheets cover the space between any two adjoining meri-
dians from the second meridian westerly, but as there are four ranges more between the first (the principal) meridian and the second, this space was mapped on three sheets of which one covered only a few ranges. The size of the sheets is now being made uniform throughout. This necessitated the redrawing of the Lake of the Woods and Cross lake sheets, and a new tracing of the Winnipeg sheet.

Pincher creek and Kamloops sheets also had to be redrawn because the originals were worn out by the numerous corrections and changes made on them; a new tracing of Lytton sheet was made for the same reason.

New blank forms suitable for all sectional maps between the 17 th and 25 th base lines were drawn and are now being copied on stones by the lithographers.

These new forms are necessary on account of the extension of the surveys northward, the greater convergence of the meridians in the higher latitudes increasing the 'jogs' on the correction lines to such an extent that the diagrams in use for districts further south become unsuitable.

Apart from the sectional maps, a diagram of the Rocky Mountains triangulation with tables of angles and distances was drawn for photo-lithography; also a map of the semi-arid area of Alberta, and a series of diagrams showing the rainfall in different places for a number of years.

A list of the sectional sheets issued since the last report is given in Appendiz No. 8.

## ARREARS OF WORK.

The volume of business in this part of the branch is so large that it is found impossible to keep it up to date with the present staff, and even the most essential part of the work cannot be handled with the promptness that is desirable.

The delay in closing surveyors' accounts and in furnishing final plans of newly surveyed townships and of resurveys, is a cause of frequent complaint. Many of the old plans which are out of print require recoupling and printing, but we have been unable to prepare any during two or three years past. It is also very desirable that the series of topographical plans previously mentioned should be proceeded with. The surveyors' field notes contain a large amount of information as to lakes, ponds and swamps, hills and ridges, limits of tracts covered by bush and scrub, nature of timber and classification of the soil in respect to its value for agriculture, which is not at present readily available to the public, or even to officers of the department, being necessarily omitted from the land plans. Any attempt to place these details on one set of plans, in addition to those required for dealing with the lands, would result in so overcrowding the plans as to render them indistinct.

Some of the delay in issuing plans is unavoidable, and some is caused by circumstances exterior to the office and largely beyond our control, such, for instance, as surveyors failing to send in their field notes within a reasonable time or to supply the additional information needed for plotting. Much of the delay would be avoider if the office staff were stronger, but the most serious cause of weakness is the constant changing of the personnel of the office. From January 1, 1905, to date. no less than forty-four men left for one reason or another; some resigned to take employment elsewhere, others were transferred to different branches of the department. The result is that the staff is composed chiefly of men with very little experience and imperfectly acquainted with the business of the office. Effective administration under such conditions is an impossibility. It is most desirable that the staff should be increased to a number commensurate with the amount of work to be done and that after men have been trained to our business and are conversant with it, we should be allowed to retain them. To show how far behind the office work is, it may be mentioned that the plans of about five hundred townships of which surveys have been completed or in which resurveys have been made, remain unissued; new issues of the plans of about eight hundred townships are also needed, but cannot be prepared by the present staff.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC OFFICE.

In the photographice ntice there is a laree inerease in the work executed over that of last year, the total number of negatives and prints being eight thousand eight hundred and twenty-six against four thousand seven hundred and forty-six last year. The increase is chiefly in the mmber of silver mrints, five thousand one hundred and twenty-four, as compared with nine hundred and sisty-six last year ; many of these prints were for the Forestry Branch.

In the wet plate and photozincography department the township plans are reduced by photography from a scale of thirty chains to a scale of forty chains to the inch. Each plan is photographed on a 16 -inch x 18 -inch wet plate negative and printed on an 18 -inch x 20 -inch sleet of zinc. The process of photozincography, introduced in 1903 and 1904 and described in my report for 1904, has proved a success and is far superior to the old method of photolithography. It is more economical and the quality of the work is better. In less than one hour, a township plan can be photographed, printed on zinc and transferred to the power press, a stage which could be reached under the old system only after four or five hours' work and frequently more when the weather conditions were unfavourable.

Sectional maps on a scale of two miles to the inch are reduced for publication to a scale of three miles. They are photographed in two sectious on 18 -inch x 20 -inch wet plate negatives: they are then impressed on zinc and transferred in the lithographic office to large stones for printing. It is hoped in a short time to print these from the zinc plates direct. Another issue of the sectional maps is reduced by photography to a scale of six miles to the inch and printed from zinc for office use.

In addition to the above are the traverses of lakes and rivers furnished by the surveyors with their tield notes; they have to be reduced to the thirty chains scale. The average number pinned on the camera board is fifteen. They are first greatly reduced, after which the negative is placed in the enlarging camera and adjusted to the proper size. The image is thrown on bromide paper and when developed, waslied and dried, is used for plotting out the township plans.

The work for the Geological Survey consists principally of photographing sections of maps for the purpose of enlarging or reducing the scales, a great help and saving of time to the draughtsmen.

On several occasions lantern slides transparencies were made for the Forestry Branch for use in illustrated lectures abroad and at home.

A schedule of the work executed is given as Appendix No. 10.
The staff is the same as at the date of the last report, namely, one photographer in charge, one photo-lithographer and photo-engraver, three photographers and two assistants. A large part of their work is in direct connection with the preparation of township and other plans, reducing plans to proper scale for compiling and photographing for reproduction on zinc or stone the plans furnished by the draughtsmen.

## LITHOGRAPHIC OFFICE.

Work was continued in the lithographic office on the same lines as last year. There has been some increase in the number of maps and forms printed and a decrease in the number of township plans.

No change was made in the staff, which consists of one foreman, one transferer, one power press printer, one lithographer, one stone polisher and one apprentice.

## VISIT TO SOUTHAMPTON.

The methods and processes for the preparation and reproduction of plans outlined above were, to a large extent, adopted from those in use at the Ordnance Surres, Southampton, as described in their publications. This is the largest map making establishment in the world; it is under the direction of specialists of great ability and everything pertaining to map making has been brought there to a high degree of perfection. Owing to the enormous increase in the number of plans issued by this
office, their mode of production has assumed considerable importance and it is most desirable that the latest improvements should be introduced in our practice. I was accordingly authorized to visit the Ordnance Survey in order to become acquainted with the details of the organization and mode of execution of their work, which in technical matters of this kind, cannot be fully understood from printed descriptions. The High Commissioner, Lord Strathcona, was kind enough to introduce me to Colonel R. C. Hellard, R.E., Director General of the Ordnance Survey, by whom I was received with the utmost courtesy. I was shown over the whole establishment by Colonel S. C. M. Grant, C.M.G., R.E.. in charge of the Publication Branch, and Capt. W. J. Johnston, R.E., in charge of the Trigonometrical Branch; they spared no pains to show and explain everything in connection with their work. Adrantage was taken of my presence in London to visit the establishments where the surveying instruments supplied to our surveyors, are made. I had conferences with the makers and discussions with their men which resulted in marked improvements in the patterns of our instruments. At the request of the Minister of Inland Revenue, I called at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures to obtain information respecting the organization and work of the bureau.

## BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR DOMINION LAND SURVEYORS.

The regular meeting of the board was held as directed by clause 101 of the Dominion Lands Act, on the second Monday in February, 1906, and following days. Special meetings were held from the 12th to the 16 th December, 1905. on the 20th April, on the 1st May, and from the 7th to the 16th May, 1906.

The regular examinations were held during the February meeting at Ottawa, Toronto, Regina and Edmonton. Professor Stewart, D.T.S. of the School of Practical Science, presided at the examination in Toronto, F. J. Robinson, D.L.S., in Regina, and J. N. Wallace, D.L.S., in Edmonton, the two latter gentlemen having been appointed as special examiners by an Order in Council, dated February 10, 1906.

Twenty-five candidates successfully passed the 'Preliminary Examination for admission as articled pupil' as follows:-
A. H. Arens, Orillia, Ont.
D. D. Cairnes, Ottawa, Ont.
W. M. Carthew, Edmonton, Alta.
A. L. Cuming, Ottawa, Ont.
E. Flexman, Edmonton, Alta.
P. W. Greene, Orillia, Ont.
R. M. Hannon, Edmonton, Alta.
E. Harrison, Belleville, Ont.
S. N. Hill, Ottawa, Ont.
P. N. Johnson, Edmonton, Alta.
G. R. Jones, Brantford, Ont.
A. E. Jupp, Toronto, Ont.
F. Lambart, Ottawa, Ont.
N. C. Mackinnon, Red Deer, Alta,
W. L. MacIlquham, Ottawa, Ont.
J. F. Menzies, Staples, Ont.
B. F. Mitchell, Hamilton, Ont.
G. L. Rainboth, Aylmer, Que.
F. W. Rice, Ottawa, Ont.
H. F. Routly, Cambray, Ont.
C. Ryley, Ottawa, Ont.
W. A. Scott, Galt, Ont.
W. M. Setwart, Hamilton, Ont.
P. B. Street, Toronto, Ont.
W. M. Treadgold, Ottawa, Ont.

Nineteen candidates passed the 'Final Examination for Admission as a Dominion Land Surveyor,' as follows:-
J. C. Baker, Vermilion, Alta.
E. R. Bingham, Toronto, Ont.
P. A. Carson, Ottawa, Ont.
W. Christie, Chesley, Ont.
F. F. Clarke, Deer Park, Ont.
T. A. Davies, Ottawa, Ont.
J. S. Dobie, Regina, Sask.
A. H. Hawkins, Listowel, Ont.
F. D. Henderson, Ottawa, Ont.
A. J. Latorncll, Meaford, Ont.
F. I. Mackie, Ottiwa, Ont.
G. MeMillan, Ottawa, Ont.
H. J. McAuslan, Heathcote, Ont.
H. L. Seymour, Ottawa, Ont.
J. D. Shepley, Leamington, Ont.
C. C. Smith, Ottawa, Ont.
A. G. Stacey, Ottawa, Ont.
C. M. Teasdale, Concord, Ont.
W. M. Tobey, Ottawa, Ont.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Bouds for the sum of one thousand dollars eaeh, as required by clause 115 of the Dominion Lands Act, were reecived from seventeen caudidates who had previously passed the necessary examinations for eommissions as Dominion Land Surveyors.

Sixteen commissions to Dominion land surveyors were issued.
Every Dominion land surveyor is required by clause 125 of the Dominion Lands Aet to be in possession of a subsidiary standard of length furnished by the Secretary of the Board of Examiners. Eleven such standards were issued during the year. A list of surveyors who have been furnished with standard measures up to June 30, 1906, will be found in Appendix No. 4.

The eorrespondence of the board amounted to:-
Letters, dc., received. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 627
Letters sent. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. . 564
The examination papers used at the regular examination in February, 1906, and at a special examination in May, 1906, are submitted as Appendix No. 43.

## APPENDICES.

The following doeuments are appended:-
No. 1.-Sehedule of Dominion land surveyors employed, and work executed by them, from July 1, 1905, to Deeember 31, 1905.

No. 2.-Sehedule of Dominion land surveyors employed and work exeeuted by them, from January 1, 1906, to June 30, 1906.

No. 3.-Sehedule showing for eaeh surveyor employed during 1905, the number of miles surveyed of township subdivision lines, township nutlines, traverses of lakes and rivers, and resurvey; also cost of the same.

No. 4-List of Dominion land surveyors who have been supplied with standard measures.

No. 5.-List of lots in the Yukon Territory of which surveys have been eonfirmed during the year ended June 30, 1906.

No. 6.-List of miseellaneous surveys in the Yukon Territory of which returns have been received during the year ending June 30, 1906.

No. 7.-Statement of work executed in the orrice of the chief draughtsman.
No. 8.-List of sectional maps revised and reprinted from July 1, 1905, to July 1, 1906, on three mile and six mile seales.

No. 9.-Statement of work performed in the survey record office for the twelve months ending June 30, 1906.

No. 10.-Statement of work exeeuted in the photographic office during the twelve months ending June 30, 1906.

No. 11.-Statement of work exeeuted in the lithographic office during the twelve months ending June 30, 1906.

No. 12.-Names and duties of employees of the topographical Surveys Branch at Ottawa.

No. 13.-Report of C. F. Arlesworth, D.L.S.
No. 14.-Report of D. Beatty, D.L.S.
No. 15.-Report of P. R. A. Belanger, D.L.S.
No. 16.-Report of E. Bray, D.L..S.
No. 17.-Report of L. T. Bray, D.L.S.
No. 18.-Report of R. W. Cautley, D.L.S., survey of sixteenth base.
No. 19.-Report of R. W. Cantley, D.L.S., survey of thirteenth base.
No. 20.-Report of W. A. Dueker. D.L.S.
No. 21.-Report of A. Driseoll, D.I.S.
No. 22.-Report of C. C. Fairehild, D.L.S.
No. 23.-Report of L. E. Fontaine, D.L.S.
No. 24.-Report of G. A. Grover, D.L.S.

No. 25.-Report of E. W. Hubbell, D.L.S.
No. 26.-Report of A. W. Johnson, D.L.S.
No. 27.-Report of G. J. Lonergan, D.L.S.
No. 28.-Report of C. F. Miles, D.L.S.
No. 29.-Report of W. G. McFarlane, D.L.S.
No. 30.-Report of T. S. Nash, D.L.S.
No. 31.-Report of Geo. Ross, D.L.S.
No. 32.-Report of J. E. Ross, D.L.S.
No. 33.-Report of A. Saint Cyr, D.L.S., for 1905.
No. 34.-Interim Report of A. St. Cyr, D.L.S., for 1906.
No. 35.-Report of B. J. Saunders, D.L.S.
No. 36.-Report of H. W. Selby, D.L.S.
No. 37.-Report of J. N. Wallace, D.L.S.
No. 38.-Report of Jas. Warren, D.L.S.
No. 39.-Report of M. B. Weekes, D.L.S.
No. 40.-Report of A. O. Wheeler, D.L.S.
No. 41.-Report on the Caves of Cheops by A. O. Wheeler, D.L.S.
No. 42.-Report of W. Thibaudeau, C.E.
No. 43.-Examination papers of the Board of Examiners of Dominion Land Surveyors.

No. 44.-Descriptions of surveyed townships submitted by Dominion Land Surveyors during the year ending June 30, 1906.

I have the honour to be, sir, Your obedient sr vant,
E. DEVILLE, Surveyor General.
[These appendices will appear in supplement form.]

## PART IV.

## REGISTRARS.

# REGISTRARS 

No. 1.<br>REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR AT BATTLEFORD.<br>Land Titles Office,<br>Battheford, June 30, 1906.

The Secretary,

## Department of the Interior, <br> Ottawa.

Sir.-I have the honour to inclose herewith the report of this office for the fiscal vear which ends to-day. The large increase in the work and revenue over the preceding year, and particularly the increase in the months of the present calendar year, will be ohserved. For the first time in the history of this office I believe it can now be said that it has reached the self-supporting stage.

Your obedient servant,

> J. W. HANNON, Registrar.

Statement of transactions at the Land Titles Office for the West Saskatchewan Land Registration Distrct, Battleford, Saskatchewan, from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

| Year and Month. | Free CertifiIssued. | Total CertifiIssued. | Total Instruments Registered | Fees Receivel). |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | For Certificates of Title. | For <br> Registration of Instruments. | For Searches, Abstracts, Copies, \& c . | For A ssurance Fees. | Total. |
| 1905. |  |  |  | s | \$ | 8 | \$ | \$ |
| July | 1 | 17 | 29 | 7100 | 1150 | 3575 | 2814 | 14639 |
| August. | 1 | 23 | 30 | 7800 | 900 | 1075 | 4548 | 14323 |
| September | 82 | 104 | 136 | 6900 | 700 | 1225 | 5615 | $14 \pm 40$ |
| October . . | 212 | $2 ? 8$ | 237 | 5800 | 1700 | 1250 | 3778 | 12528 |
| November | 165 | 170 | 170 | 1640 |  | 1125 |  | 2725 |
| December . | 48 | 63 | 87 | 5800 | 4100 | 1925 | 3780 | 15605 |
| 1906. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 12 | 52 | 68 | 15000 | 11600 | 3350 | 11080 | 41030 |
| February. | 38 | 64 | 65 | 9100 | 10200 | 7935 | 7975 | 35210 |
| March.. | 37 | 90 | 93 | 18600 | 2050 | 4775 | 7445 | 32870 |
| April. | 14 | 40 | 61 | 9700 | 2850 | 5350 | 8385 | 26285 |
| May. | 17 | 72 | 91 | 17900 | 12050 | 5075 | 13391 | $48 \pm 16$ |
| June.. | 74 | 105 | 55 | 12650 | 5200 | 7075 | 13401 | 38326 |
| Totals | 701 | 1,028 | 1,122 | 1,179 50 | 52500 | 43735 | 82212 | 2,963 97 |
| For 1904-1905. | 259 | 352 | 398 | 33900 | 8700 | 14825 | 19833 | 77258 |
| Increase in 1905- $1906$ | 442 | 676 | 724 | 81050 | 43800 | 2 2910 | 62379 | 2,191 39 |

## No. 2.

Land Titles Office,
Calgary, N.IW.T.. July 12, 1906.
The Secretary,
Denartment of the Interior, Ottawa.
Sir,-Inclosed will be found the statement of the transactions in regard to registrations in this office for the year ending June 30, 1906, as also for comparison, a similar statement for the year ending June 30, 1905.

Your obedient servant,
W. ROLAND WINTER,

Registrar.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25
SOUTH ALBERTA LAND REGISTRATION DISTRICT, CALGARY.

| Comparative | STATEMENT | of Regis <br> Yea <br> Free <br> Certificate's only. | rations, \&c s July 1, 1 | in the $L$ <br> O4, to Ju | nd Titles e 30,1905 | Office, South and July l, | Alberta La 905, to Ju | d Registr <br> 30, 190 | ation 1)ist | ict (Calga | y), for the |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of Instrunents Registered. |  | Aggregate <br> Number of Certificates. | Assurance Feas. | 'Total Fees. | Year and Month | Number of Instruments Registered. | Free Certificates only. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aggregate } \\ \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Certificates. } \end{gathered}$ | Assurance Fees. | Total Fees. |
| 1905. |  |  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | 1904. |  |  |  | \$ ets. | 8 cts. |
| July . | 598 | 132 | 415 | 45920 | 1,886 50 | July . . | 501 | 95 | 355 | 39540 | 1,605 15 |
| Angust | 670 | 154 | 482 | 65885 | 2,245 55 | August.. | 696 | 215 | 536 | 35950 | 1,787 80 |
| September. . . . | 685 | 221 | 508 | 58710 | 2,022 90 | September. | 511 | 71 | 343 | 34800 | 1,60415 |
| October . . . . . . . | 649 | 98 | 432 | 58785 | 2,191 25 | October . | 571 | 187 | 42 | 31275 | 1,43525 |
| November | (589 | 116 | 480 | 67990 | 2,45405 | November | 485 | 98 | 347 | 32660 | 1,50760 |
| December | 602 | 15 | 357 | 71815 | 2,517 50 | December | 484 | 106 | 339 | 40470 | 1,521 30 |
| 1906. |  |  |  |  |  | 1905. |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 841 | 126 | 564 | 81725 | 3,009 30 | - January | 514 | 71 | 315 | 45105 | 1,758 00 |
| February. | 934 | 159 | (88!) | 87080 | 3,264 80 | February | 477 | 36 | 295 | 44190 | 1,820 05 |
| March . . . | 1,034 | 224 | 741 | 1,000 85 | 3,632 15 | March . | 608 | 79 | 409 | 57503 1.0710 | 2,159 73 |
| April | 8159 | 85 | 620 | 1,139 70 | 3,695 95 | April . . . . . . | 594 | 55 | 402 | $1,07 \pm 10$ | 2,768 35 |
| May. | 1,130 | 18!) | 758 | 1,272 15 | 4,135 75 | May. . . . . . . . | 710 | 139 | 508 | 542 50 | 2,293 4\% |
| June.. | 1,862 | 946 | 1.537 | 1,285 50 | 4,15430 | June. | 819 | 281 | 642 | 65560 | 2,412 5: |
|  | 10,563 | 2,465 | 7,583 | $10,077 \quad 10$ | 35,210 00 |  | 6,970 | 1,418 | 4,533 | 5,917 13 | 22,673 38 |
| Irrigation plans. | 4 |  |  |  | 400 | Irrigation plans. | 4 |  |  |  | 400 |

Certified correct,
W. ROLAND WINTER,
W. ROLAND WINTER,
Registrar.

No. 3.

## REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR AT DAWSON.

Land Titles Office,
Dawson, Y.T., June 30, 1906.
Report made by J. E. Girouard, Registrar of the Land Titles Office for the Yukon land registration district, of transactions of the office, from the lst day of July, 1905, to the 30th day of June, 1906.

| Year and Month. | No. <br> Deeds Recorded | No. Certificates of Title Issued. | Income. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Fees. | Assurance Fund. | Total. |
| 1905. |  |  | 8 cts. | \$ cts. | S cts. |
| July ... | 57 | 36 | 25442 | 1208 | 26650 |
| August.. | 71 | 37 | 29680 | 3175 | 32855 |
| September. | 48 | 28 | 21115 | 3230 | 24345 |
| October... | 49 | 18 | 15985 | 1415 | 17400 |
| November | 20 | 13 | 8075 | 400 | 8475 |
| December | 12 | 5 | 3700 |  | 3700 |
| January ....... | 9 | 5 | 2080 | 280 | 2360 |
| February.. | 14 | 8 | 3911 | 1174 | 5085 |
| March.... | 42 | 15 | 8270 | 635 | 8905 |
| April.. | 24 | 15 | 11135 | 465 | 11600 |
| May .. | 33 | 19 | 14555 | 840 | 15395 |
| June . | 31 | 14 | 14515 | 470 | 14985 |
|  | 410 | 213 | 1,584 63 | 13292 | 1,717 55 |

J. E. GIROUARD,

Registrar.

## No. 4.

## REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR AT EDMONTON.

Land Titles Office,<br>Edmonton, Alberta, August 20, 1906.

The Secretary,
Department of the Interior, Ottawa.
Sir,-Inclosed please find my annual statement showing number of registrations and total amount of fees collected in the North Alberta Land Titles Office for the year ending June 30,1906 , amounting to $\$ 35,574.70$.

> I am, sir,
> Your obedient servant, GEO. ROY,

Registrar.

Statement showing number of Registrations and amount of Fees collected in the Land Titles Office for the North Alberta Land Registration District, for the Year ending June 30, 1906, and a comparison with the work done the previous year.

| Month. | Number of instruments registered. | Total number of certificates issued. | Number of free certificates issued. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A mount } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { assurance } \\ & \text { fees. } \end{aligned}$ | Total amount of fees collected. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1905. |  |  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| July.. | 874 | 450 | 112 | 39155 | 2,106 55 |
| August. | 644 | 466 | 186 | 42310 | 1,915 35 |
| September. | 673 | 399 | 126 | 41050 | 1,930 25 |
| Octobrr... | 686 | 397 | 80 | 54330 | 2,264 65 |
| November.. | 766 741 | 447 378 | 118 | 605 68125 | ${ }_{2,311}^{2,418}$ |
| 1906. |  |  |  |  |  |
| January. . | 1,171 | 726 | 212 | 1.00935 | 3,890 35 |
| February. | 6f,4 | 344 | 90 | 59085 | 2,175 00 |
| March. | 1,292 | 713 | 86 | 1,238 40 | 4,679 40 |
| April | 1,064 | 621 | 145 | 1,043 35 | 3,825 95 |
| May. | 1,239 | 271 | 78. | 1,063 65 | 4,03855 |
| June.. | 1,029 | 119 | 642 | 1,056 50 | 4,019 40 |
| Totals.. | 10,843 | 5,331 | 2,682 | 9,057 05 | 35,574 70 |
|  | 8,401 | 4,631 | 1,476 | 4,966 00 | 23,835 55 |
| Showing increases over previous year... | 2,442 | 700 | 1,206 | 4,091 55 | 11,739 15 |

## No. 5.

## REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR AT PRINCE ALBERT.

Land Titles Office,<br>Prince Albert, Sask.. July 6, 1906.

The Honourable
Minister of the Interior.
Ottawa.
Sir,-I herewith beg to submit my report of the proceedings of this office for the уear 1905-n6.

The receipts show a very satisfactory increasc over the prcceding year, that of $\$ 3,988.50$.

This increase has not been attained without a great strain on the part of the staff, considering that only during ten weeks has additional help been allowed us, but I must now most urgently point out the immediate necessity of enlarging the staff so as to compete with the work before us. In my opinion the work of this office now warrants the appointing of a deputy registrar and a stenographer, making a staff of five in all.

These appointments should be made at once as both the free work and pay work are far hehind.

1 must also report that vault accommodation is`badly needed; the shelves in the vault are now more than full, many registers and other papers and books standing on the floor. The condition of the vault itself is not at all satisfactory, the walls being cracked by the subsidence of the foundation ; the door is badly cramped so that it has to be forced opeu with an iron bar and closed with a heavy maul. I beg to acknowledge with gratitude the willing help afforded me at all times by the staff.

1 have the honcur to be, sir, your obedient servant,
S. BREWSTER,

Registrar.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Annual Report for the East Saskatchewan Land Registration District, Prince Albert, Year 1905.6.

| Year and Month. | No. of , Instruments | Free Certificates Issuled. | N゙o. of Certificates Issued. | Assurance Fees. | Total Fees. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1905. |  |  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| July .. | 400 | 102 | 231 | 23510 | 1,058 15 |
| - ${ }^{\text {ugust. }}$ | 400 | 106 | 228 | 14610 | 89645 |
| September | 311 | 69 | 192 | 18925 | 86750 |
| October | 292 | 62 | 173 | 22635 | 93455 |
| November | 279 | 24 | 16.5 | 19685 | 1,016 85) |
| December | 329 | 94 | 231 | 22945 | 34020 |
| - Tanuary . . | 320 | 50 | 176 | 25575 | 1,013 75 |
| February . | 401 | 9 | 265 | 27710 | 1,166 8.5 |
| March.. | $44!$ | (i.) | 289 | 327 6.5 | 1,451 40 |
| April. | 331 | 40 | 219 | 321 85 | 1,329 60 |
| May. | 485 | 37 | 30 S | 61145 | 2,064 45 |
| June | 418 | 2 | 394 | 44560 | 1,638 10 |
| Totals | 4,435 | 75 | 2,871 | 3,462 50 | 14,377 85 |

The total receipts for the year $1904-5$ were $\leqslant 10,389$. 35 , showing an increase this year of $\$ 3,988.50$, and an increase over $1903-4$ of $\$ 6,876.15$.

Prince Albert, Sask., July 5, 1906.
S. BREIWSTER,
Registrar.

No. 6.

## REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR AT REGINA.

Land Titles Office,<br>Regina, N.W.T., July 16, 1901 b.

The Deputy Minister,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, Ontario.
Sir,-I beg to report as follows regarding the work of the Land Titles Office for the Assiniboia Land Registration District, for the year cuding June 30 last past.

The following is a statement of the fees received during each month of the said year :-

|  | For Certificate of 'Title. | ForRegistra <br> of <br> Instruments | For Searches. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { For } \\ & \text { Assurance } \\ & \text { Fees. } \end{aligned}$ | Total Fees. | Deposits. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1905 | 8 cts. | * cts. | * cts: | 8 cts. | \$ cts. | - cts. |
| July.. | 2,35! 20 | 91250 | 4725 | 1,318 10 | \%,062 35 | 5,062 35 |
| August. | 2,230 00 | 88840 | 4.52 (65 | 1,59735 | 5,168 00 | 5,168 00 |
| Selptember | 2,156 35 | 64550 | 378 | 1,305 45 | 4,535 5. | 4,535 55 |
| October. | 2,021 75 | 80950 | 61230 | 1,376 15 | 4,82070 | $\pm, 8 \geq 070$ |
| November | 2,314 45 | ร64 25 | 73.710 | 1,747 35 | 5,567 15 | 5.56615 |
| 1)ecember .. | 2,658 50 | 79.50 | 64400 | 1,621 15 | 5,718 15 | 5,718 1:5 |
| 1:06 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Januar* | 3,378 60 | 1,258 75 | 79400 | 2,598 10 | 8,029 45 | $8,02 \cdot 3) 4.5$ |
| February: | 3,850) (60 | 1,476 00 | 7.50 | 2,537 85 | 8,543 00 | 8,54300 |
| March | 5,280 95 | 1,573 75 | 1,290 4.) | 3,688 95 | 12,064 10 | 12,064 10 |
| April | 3,4430 | 1,23400 | 780 | 2,480 80 | 7,939 35 | 7,939 35 |
| May. | 4,359 70 | 1,450 75 | 1,197030 | 3,171 8.) | 10,052 60 | 10,052 60 |
| June | 5,830 65) | 1,723 00 | 93650 | 4, 34 0 0, | 12,839 20 | 12,839 20 |
| Totals | 35, 38.500 | 13,45\% 0 | 8,855 90 | 27,793 15 | 90,339 60 | 90,339 60 |

The total of these fees for the year ending June 30,1905 , was $\$ 63,646.15$, showing an increase, roughly speaking, of 45 per cent. Besides the above work free certificates were issued on grants to the number of 2,607, an increase over last year of 1,213 , or about the same increased percentage. The volume of 'Free' work done for the Northwest Territorics and province of Saskatchewan for the same time would not show quite this increase, I am satisfied, and as it would necessitate a large amount of clerical time being taken to figure this with certainty, I have not done so, not considering it of sufficient importance. Each item wonld bave to be picked out of the general work of the office.

Twenty-two new town sites have been registered, as have twenty-six additions to and subdivisions of heretofore existing town sites, an increase of nearly 25 per cent over last year.

The contingent expenditure of this office outside the payment of temporary clerks has been for the past year only $\$ 1,284.10$. This was almost altogether expended, for postage.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25
The increase of work in this office accessitated some change if section 33 of the Land Titles Act was to be always complicd with, and I have instituted a receiving book in which all work is entered as of the day, hour and minute when received. This work then passes along to the examiners and such as is found to be correct and ready for registration is placed on the day-book and given date, hour and minute taken from the receiving book in order that the section of the Act may be followed. The incomplete work is returned.

The transfer to the Southern Alberta Land Registration District of the ten ranges west of the fourth meridian caused a congestion of the work in this office, but I am pleased to be able to report that with the assistance of the night staff, lately established, all arrears have now bcen cleared off, except the issue of certificates of title on grants, and the work is being regularly done. It takes from five to six days to get a piece of work through the oflice, but I hope later on to shorten this time by a day or two.

I would suggest that if in future any division of registration districts is made the new one be established and have its officers appointed, and that they come right into this building (supposing the division is in this district), and while doing the registration work for the new district they would be gradually transferring the papers and records to that office, and thus after a time, without stopping or interfering with the work of this office they would have the registrations of the new district up to date and all instruments and documents that would have to be transferred, picked out and filed in their own files, and the only delay would be the day or two required to move the files and place them in position in their new quarters.

Besides the registrar and deputy registrar the staff to-day consists of thirteen permanent clerks and twenty-one temporary clerks. Nine of these clerks constitute the night staff. This staff is employed making out duplicates and copying duplicate certificates of title into the registers.

If this Land Titles Office is to occupy this building for another year increased vault accommodation should be provided.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

> F. F. FORBES,

Registrar.

## DEPARTMEEN OF THE INTERIOR

REPORT

OF THE

## CHIEF A STRONOMER

## BEING PART V. OF THE ANNUAL DEPARTMENTAL REPORT

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30

## 1906

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT


OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCEL_LENT MA.JESTY

1907
[No. 25a-1907]

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$25 a-1 \frac{1}{2}$

## REPORT

OF THE

## 

Department of the Interior,<br>Dominion Astronomical Observatory, Ottawa, Canada, October 9, 1906.

W. W. Cory, Esq.,<br>Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

Sir,-I have the honour to present the report of the Astronomical Branch of the Department of the Interior and of the International Boundary Surveys, for the past year.

The correspondence from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, was as follows :-
Letters received (exclusive of circulars, \&c.). . . . . . . . . . . . 1,124
Letters sent (exclusive of circulars, \&c.). . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2,087
Accounts dealt with. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 672
The expenditure, including salaries of all temporary employees, was $\$ 131,000$, of which $\$ 96,745.44$ was on account of boundary surveys.

The work of the photographer was as follows:-


Films, $3 \frac{1}{4} \times 5 \frac{1}{2}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 603
" $4 \times 5 .$. .. .. . . . . . . . . . .. . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 72
" 5 x 7.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 133
Copies of maps and plans, $4 \frac{3}{4} \times 6 \frac{1}{2}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 68
" " $8 \times 10$. ................. 69
"" " $11 \times 14 .$. .. . .. . . .. . . . . . 26
" " $14 \times 17$. ................. 9
" " $16 \times 20$. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 121
Lantern slides, $3 \frac{1}{4} \times 3 \frac{1}{4}$. . . .. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 170
Black and white (prints and negatives), blue prints, $16 \times 20 \ldots 2$
" " " " $18 \times 22 . . \quad 2$ " " " $30 \times 40$. 14 " " " $40 \times 60$. 6
Bromide prints (contact snả enlargements), $11 \times 14 . . .$.
" " $16 \times 20 \ldots \ldots$.
" " $30 \times 40 . . .$. " " $10 \times 14 \ldots \ldots$... 2,824 " " $9 \times 36 \ldots \ldots$... 45

" " $4 \times 6 . \ldots$............... 1,618
" " $4 \frac{3}{5} \times{ }^{6 \frac{1}{2}}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . 145
" « $5 \times 7 . \ldots$.............. 2,013
" " $8 \times 10 . \ldots$............ 220
" " $10 \times 14 .$. . . . . . . . . . . . 4
From April 1, seismograph record sheets developed... .. .. 61
Total. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 9,918

The library now contains 2,053 volumes, comprising standard works on mathematics, astronomy, geodesy, physics, \&c., and many scientific periodicals, reports of observatories, societies, and scientific operations.

The time service has been operated successfully during the year. Some few additions have been made to the number of dials operated in the government buildings. The signal for firing the noon gun on parliament hill is now given from the observatory, and a noon signal is also given at the city offices of the Great North Western Telcgraph and the Canadian Pacific Telegraph, when desired. Arrangements are making for the installation of the electric dials, including a large one for the tower at the eity post office. Some improvements have been made in the time apparatus in the observatory, which are detailed in the appended report by Mr. Stewart.

The fifteen-inch equatorial instrument has been under the charge of Mr. Plaskett, who has put in an electrie control for the clockwork, and has improved the star speetroscone by addition of bracing for avoidance of flexure, and a covering box with automatic temperature regulation. Thus improved it is used for line of sight determinations. The solar camera, with negative lens, has been adapted for attachment to the eye end of the telescope and is used for photographs of the sun. Photometric observations on stars have been made by Mr. Tobey with the wedge photometer, and with the stellar camera. A full report by Mr. Plaskett on these instruments, their adjustments and use, will be found in appendix 2.

The number of visitors to the observatory during the year has been 4,402. The Saturday 'open' night for the public to look through the large telescope has been continued.

Designs for a eoelostat house behind the main building have been prepared in the Department of Public Works, and it is expected that construction will shortly be begun. It is intended to instal in this building the 20 -inch eoelostat which was purchased last ycar for the eclipse expedition to Northwest river. The solar rays will be reflected through a tunnel to a room in the basement of the observatory, where the image can be examined spectroscopically.

The transit house, the construction of which was begun last year, has been practically completed, except for the piers, which it was thought advisable not to build until the instruments to be placed on them were ready for installation. The principal instrument, the meridian eircle, is under construction in England, and is expected shortly.

The seismograph was set up in January in the room which had been provided for it in the basement. It is a two-pendulum instrument by Bosch, of Strassburg, registering two right angled components of the horizon'tal displacement photographically, on paper moving at a speed of 90 cm . per hour. The instrument has been under the charge of Dr. Klotz. A considerable number of earthquake shocks have been recorded, notably the great San Francisco earthquake of April 18 last. Unfortunately an interruption to the series of observations has occurred through taking up the floor of the room to put in additional drains, which were found necessary on account of dampness. The instrument is now in working order again.

The difficulties attending the repair of instruments, and the making of minor attachments or appliances have been lessened by the use of tools and machinery in the workshop. Recently a mechanician has been appoin'ted.

The determination of latitude and longitude of points in Canada has been continued to fill requests for geographical positions made by the geographer of the department, and by the Georgian Bay Canal Survey. Sinee the date of my last report Mr. F. A. McDiarmid has made the necessary field observations at the following places:-

New Liskeard, May-June, 1906, latitude and longitude.
Rivière Ouelle wharf, June, 1906, latitude and longitude.
Maniwaki, July, 1906, latitude and longitude.
Cliff street observatory (second determination), May, 1906, longitude.
The longitudes of these stations have been determined by exchange of time signals

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with the temporary transit house at this observatory, Mr. R. M. Stewart taking the time observations here.

The geographical work was interrupted by the nccessity of sending Mr. McDiarmid to the Yukon in connection with the determination of the 141st meridian. Since his return he has again taken it up.

These astronomical determinations serve a useful purpose in the correction of maps, when the scale of these is not too large. For the control and checking of topographical surveys they are deficient. This is due to the fact that the astronomical and the geographical co-ordinates of the same point are not necessarily, nor usually, the same. The application of astronomy to topographical purposes proceeds on the assumption that the earth is a true spheroid and that the vertical line at a place (the direction of which it is the part of latitude and longitude obscrvations to determine), is a true normal to it. This assumption is only approximately true: the irregularities of the earth, both above and beneath the surface, by 'their attractions, cause 'local deviations of the plumb linc,' so that astronomical positions, though accurate in themselves within a few feet, nay show a discrepancy in comparison with survey measurements of very considerable amounts.

Thus astronomical positions are to be used with caution in the control, in testing the accuracy of survcys made with any degree of precision. Their utility has regard rather to general maps, based on a number of local surveys, in controlling compilation. These surveys, cach accurate within limits prescribed by its immediate purpose, will yet in general, as cxperience shows, be subject to errors of scale or distortion. When a general inap is compiled by building up these surveys the separate errors tend tG accumulate until the aggregate becomes sufficiently greater than the uncertainty, from the cause mentioned, of the astronomical observations. In such case these may be applied to correct the compilation.

It has been thought well to emphasize this point, since the relation of astronomical observations to surveys is frequently misunderstood, and corrections often misapplied.

There is still a wide field for astronomical determinations in Canada, both in correcting general maps compiled from local surveys not co-ordinated, and in affording new points of departure for geographical surveys in unsurveycd regions. They cannot serve as control for topographical surveys of any degree of minuteness of detail. This is the function of the trigonometrical survey.

The trigonometrical survey has becn carried on during the last year in the country between the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence rivers, southerly and eastwardly from the city of Ottawa. The general plan is the laying out of a network of quadrilaterals with sides 15 to 20 miles long. It is desired to carry this network eastward parallel to the 45 th parallel as far as the Maine boundary.

While in general the triangulation will be 'sccondary,' having for purpose the establishment of control for topography, a selection will be made of quadrilaterals to be observed as a primary chain, which can be connected with the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey and the United States Lake Survey 'triangulation.

The work on the triangulation has so far been confined to the selection of points and the crection of stations thereat for the angular observations. The building of high framework for the observing stations has been found generally necessary in this section of the country, on account of the small elevation of the hills, and the frequent occurrence of timber. The erection of these frameworks is in the hands of Mr. J. D. McLennan, under the supervision of Mr. C. A. Bigger. A beginning has also been inade in the carrying on of lines of geodetic levelling, which is a necessary concomitant of the triangula'tion, so as to obtain the vertical, as well as the horizontal co-ordinates .of the stations.

## BOUNDARY SURVEYS.

The resurvey and remarking of the international boundary line along the $49 \mathrm{th}_{1}$ parallel, by Mrr. J. J. McArthur, in conjunction with Mr. Sinclair, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, has been continued.

Mr. McArthur's operations have been on the section of the line in the Cascade mountains, and thence westerly in the valley of Fraser river. This section is throughout extremely difficult to survey, being very mountainous and densely wooded on the mountain slopes and lower lying lands. Since the party is still in the field, a report of the amount of work completed cannot be furnished.

It is with very great regret that I record the death of Mr. Howell Bigger, who was employed on this work. He was a young man of great promise, an honour graduate of McGill University in the engineering course, an Ontario land surveyor and a Dominion land surveyor. He was appointed to this branch by order-in-council of May 31, 1904. He had the duty assigned to him of carrying on the triangulation along the boundary line, a duty which he performed carefully and energetically. He also last winter made the triangulation connecting the old and the new observatories in Ottawa. While working ncar Huntingdon, B.C., in the early part of June he was attacked by appendicitis. Distance from proper medical care, coupled with his unwillingness to leave his work, led to fatal delay. He was taken to Vancouver hospital and operated upon on June 6, but too late. After lingering a month he died on July 7.

Dr. R. A. Daly has continued his geological investigations along the 49 th parallel west of the Rocky mountains, and collections of the fauna of the region have been made under the direction of Mr. J. M. Macoun.

The survey of the Canada-Alaska boundary line under the Award of 1903 and the supplementary agreement of March 25, 1905, has been continued.

The distribution of the survey work on this boundary line during the present season has been as follows:-

One Canadian party under Mr. A. J. Brabazon, D.L.S., in the vicinity of the Alsek river.

One Canadian party under Mr. W. F. Ratz, D.L.S., in the vicinity of Taku river.
One Canadian party under Mr. J. D. Craig, D.L.S., in the vicinity of Whiting river.

An attaché, representing the United States Commissioner, accompanied each of the two last mentioned parties.

One United States party has been working castward from Yakutat bay towards the Alsek river, and three parties at the crossing of Chilkat river, the Chilkoot and White passes, and southerly from the latter pass.

Mr. George White-Fraser, D.T.S., has been my representative with the United States surveyors operating, in the Lynn canal region.

As a result of the examination which was made last year into the condition of the monuments marking the boundary line eastward from Richelieu river to St. Croix river, an agreement was made between the United States and British governments for the resurvey and remarking of this section of the boundary line, in the same way as had been agreed to in regard to the 49th parallel. I was named for commissioner on behalf of His Majesty by order-in-council of July 7, 1906. Mr. O. H. Tittmann was appointed to a similar position for the United States.

With the concurrence of the Minister, I appointed Mr. G. C. Rainboth, D.L.S., as engineer in command of the Canadian share of the survey, and Mr. J. B. Baylor, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, was appointed to a similar position by Mr. Tittmann.

The survey was commenced at Hall's stream, at the northeast corner of the state of Vermont, about the beginning of August, and is now in progress, proceeding westward from the initial point.

The work consists of cutting a vista through the forest, which is fairly dense where the operations are now going on, chain measurements along the line, making a plane table sketch of the adjacent topography, running a line of levels along the line, and setting the monuments.

For monuments, preference was had for granite monuments similar to those placed along the Quebec-New York line in 1902, but consideration of cost of conveyance of the menuments in the hilly country to the points where they will be needed,

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resulted in a decision to use the old cast-iron monuments, when they were in good condition, resetting them in large concrete bases, and to place granite or concrete monuments only where the old monuments were broken or missing, or where additional monuments were needed.

A fourth boundary commission has become necessary with the ratification of the recent convention between the United States and Great Britain for the survey and demarcation of the 141st meridian. This meridian, under the terms of the Treaty of 1825, between Great Britain and Russia, forms the boundary between Canada and Alaska from the point where the Award boundary of 1903 terminates, near Mount St. Elias, to the Arctic ocean. The convention provides for the appointment of one commissioner by each country, whose duties shall be to determine the meridian in question where it crosses the Yukon river, and to survey and mark the line north and south from that point.

I was nominated as His Majesty's commissioner by order-in-council of July 23, 1906, and Mr. Tittmann has been appointed on behalf of the United States.

Since the observations for longitude could be made in summer timc only, our first action was to arrange that these should be made immediately, so that actual survey of the line, for which there is reported to be pressing need, could be begun early next spring.

The telegraph line from Dawson, Yukon, to Fort Egbert, Alaska, follows the Yukon river, across the meridian. From Dawson, communication with the south is had by the government line to Asheroft, B.C., and thence by the Canadian Pacific Railway telegraph to Vancouver. Fort Egbert is connected by a telegraph line built by the United States government with Valdez, Alaska, from which communication is had with Seattle by cable. The longitude of Vancouver had already been determined by observations which are printed in my report of last year. That of Egbert was determined by the United States Coast Survey in 1905. A double determination of longitude at the meridian from both sides was therefore possible, and was decided upon. Mr. Tittmann sent an observer, Mr. Smith, to Fort Egbert, while I detailed Dr. Klotz for the Vancouver observations and Mr. F. A. McDiarmid for those at the presumed location of the 141st meridian. The observations have lately been com;pleted.

An interesting point in connection with this is the fact that on the line between Vancouver and the 141st meridian there were four 'repeaters.' A repeater is a combination of relays whereby signals are automatically transmitted from one section of a line to another for the purpose of better utilizing battery power. From the construction of a repeater there is no certainty that the time of transmission of signals in opposite directions through it will be equal, and any difference in this time would affect the resulting longitude by half of its amount.

Not being aware of any previous experiments to determine the amount of this uncertainty, and recognizing the necessity of either estimating or eliminating it in such an important longitude determination as this, I had some experiments made with a repeater, which showed that the effect was measurable, and might become, though apparently only through a forced adjustment, large enough to be comparable with the probable error of a time determination. After some consideration, I advised the observers to make two exchanges of time in the one evening, directing the operators at repeating stations to reverse their repeaters between the exchanges. This reversal, if done without change of adjustment, should approximately at least eliminate the error from the mean of the two exchanges.

Appended to this report are the following sub-reports, namely:-
Appendix 1.-Report by Dr. Otto J. Klotz, on seismographic and magnetic work, and determination of the 141st meridian.

Appendix 2.-Report by J. S. Plaskett, Esq., B.A., on observatory instruments and astrophysical work.

Appendix 3.-Report by R. M. Stewart, Esq., M.A., on time service

Appendix 4.-Report by J. Macara, Esq., on longitude and latitude work.
Appendix 5.-Report by R. A. Daly, Ph.D., on the geology of the mountains erossed by the international boundary ( 49 th parallel).

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. F. KING,

Chief Astronomer and International Boundary Commissioner.

## APPENDIX 1

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ASTRONOMER, 1906.

# SEISMOGRAPHIC AND MAGNETIC WORK <br> AND 

DETERMINATION OF THE 141st MERIDIAN

BI

OTTO J. KLOTZ, LL.D.

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## APPENDIX 1.

REPORT OF OTTO J. KLOTZ, LL.D., ON SEISMOGRAPHIC AND MAGNETIC WORK, AND DETERMINATION OF THE 141st MERIDIAN.

Ottawa, Ont., October 31, 1906.

W. F. King, Esq., B.A., LL.D., Chief Astronomer, Ottawa.

Sir,-I have the honour 'to submit the following report for the year 1906, of work carried out under my charge: (1.) The Seismological record; (2.) the determination of the 141st meridian, being a part of the boundary line between Canada and Alaska.

## SEISMOLOGY.

As this is the first report on the seismograph recently installed in the Observatory, it may be opportune to give a brief sketch of the progress made in the study of seismology, one of the newer branches of science and the evolution of instruments in connection therewith.

Earthquakes have been existent upon the earth since the formation of the crust and will continue with ever diminishing force until the earth passes into a state of 'rigor mortis.' In the earlier writings are found records of quakes and tremblings of the earth, and as the belief was held that the solid crust of the earth floated on a liquid, the motion caused by an earthquake was supposed to be undulating, resembling the rolling of the sea. However, another motion was soon recognized-a succussatory one, one as if transmitted through a blow.

It is but natural that 'the ancients, being familiar with volcanoes, should associate all seismic disturbances to a volcanic origin. The systematic study of earthquakes, however, began only within the past sixty years, and systematic observations with suitable instruments, are of still more recent date. One of the early classics on the subject is by R. Mallet 'On the dynamics of earthquakes,' Transactions Royal Inst. Academy, Vol. XXI., 1846.

Japan is the country par excellence for earthquakes, and here we find the study of seismology to have received its greatest impetus, since 1880, both from the scientific and practical standpoint, through the labours of Milne, Ewing, Gray, Omori, Sekiya and others. The study of earthquakes prior to this period was, for lack of instrumental records, more or less academic and theoretic.

There is no branch of science in which co-operation is more essential for ultimate success than Seismology. It is only by the study of carefully obtained records from different places, widely scattered, of the same phenomenon that we can hope to elicit answers to the many questions that confront the seismologist. To make records valuable they must be comparable, and this again is best obtained when similar instruments and methods are adopted. To meet this want there has been organized 'The International Seismological Association,' with its headquarters at Strassburg in Germany. Practically all civilized countries are members of this association and contribute proportionately towards its support. It is intended to hold mectings about every four years, which will be attended by the duly accredited scientists from the various contributing countries. If the progress made during the last decade in the study of seismology is maintained, many difficult problems will soon be solved.

In the consideration of earthquakes we deal with the earth as an elastic body and the waves propagated by the seismic disturbance due to this elasticity, in contradistinction to the undulating motion of water due to gravity. When the motion of the particles is at right angles to 'the line of propagation we speak of transverse waves, and when it is in line with or parallel to the direction of propagation we speak of longitudinal waves. In the latter case there is compression and expansion of the moving particles.

The movements of the earth's crust are distinguished as Bradyseisms and Tachyseisms, the former being slow movements caused by the diurnal and seasonal heating of the surface; also to barometric pressures, and the attraction of the sun and moon producing tidal effects upon the solid surface of the earth similar to that on water. The latter, tachyseisms, are more rapid, and are subdivided into microseismic and macroseismic disturbances. Of these subdivisions the former is only recognizable by instrumental means, while the latter is the phenomenon observed directly by our senses at or near the epicentre or earthquake. The microseisms we may say are the echoes of the macroseisms or earthquake.

To the most casual observer it is evident that the earth's surface or crust has been subject to movement. Deep down in the earth arc found fossil remains, of vegetable and animal nature, indicative of submergence, while on the other hand on the heights of mountains are found marine fossils showing that the land has risen from the ocean bed. Again the sedimentary rock formations which were deposited originally in horizontal layers are found tilted, dislocated, ruptured, faulted, intersected by dykes of the solidified molten magma from the interior. All 'these phenomena are due to movements of the earth's surface. Many causes conspire to produce these results and the ever restless forces of nature are continually moulding the earth into a shape and figure best suited to satisfy the contending elements. Through atmospheric action by rain, frost and wind, denudation takes place; mountains are slowly ground down and the material carried to the sea by the rivers, lightening the land surface and burdening the ocean bed, whence stresses and strains are set up. Again the earth is a cooling body, and must contract. The outer shell as a rigid mass tries to accommodate itself to the shrinking interior with the result that crushing, crumpling and rupture must take place.

It may be worth while noting here that the theory advanced by Lowthian Green some thirty years ago of a tetrahedral earth is again receiving attention.* Briefly the theory of a tetrahedral earth is based on the following considerations. A given volume when confined within a sphere has the least surface, and when confined within a tetrabedron has the greatest surface, that is, of all regular solids, for a given volume the tetrahedron has the greatest surface. Now, the sphere is the form that a body will assume when the particles are free to move and are only acted upon by gravity. Such a revolving sphere, with the added centrifugal force, becomes an oblate spheroid. The angular velocity of rotation being uniform and constant the whole body would be in stable equilibrium. If now any force or forces are brought into play to disturb this equilibrium, stresses and strains are set up, and a counter tendency to relieve these stresses and strains is called forth to set up equilibrium. It is at this juncture that the property of the tetrahedron comes into play. Taking a.s the principal disturbing force of our supposed liquid or molten spheroid of revolution, that of dissipation of heat or cooling process, we find that the crust or shell of the earth tries to adjust itself to the stresses and strains set up by the contracting body, and does so by the line of least resistance, that is, by spreading the stresses and strains over the greatest surface, with the result, that the tendency of the surface of the earth is to assume the tetrahedral form, i.e., of an equilateral pyramid. Or one may say that the contracting earth changes into tha't form whereby the original superficial area is maintained. For equal surfaces the volumes of the sphere and tetrahedron are to each other as 1: .55; and for equal volumes the surfaces are as 1: $1 \cdot 449$.

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Neither the theory nor its advoeates gives us a four-cornered earth, its original condition and axial revolution would prevent that, but the theory does claim that the tendeney, however slight or great in effeet, must be 'towards shaping the surface into that of a tetrahedron, or tetrahedroid, the latter having eurved surfaces and edges. A good idea may be found of the effeet of the ehange produced upon the earth by the ehange to or towards the tetrahedral form, if we take a globe of the earth and surround it by a tetrahedron, of equal volume, made of cardboard, with eireular openings symmetrieal on the four faees for the protruding sphere. Taking the axis of the earth coincident with an axis of the tetrahedron through one of its apiees, the south pole, we have the opposite faee over the north pole. In the eooling and eontracting earth the protruding parts of the sphere through the four faees of the tetrahedron will tend to approaeh the surface of the tetrahedron, that is, will be depressed and become thereby water areas, or oceans, while the protrusions, land, will be towards the edges of the tetrahedron. If a eomplete transformation from the sphere to the tetrahedron took plaee, whieh is of eourse impossible, we would have a north polar sea, whieh is the case, three great equatorial oeeans, a south polar land eap, whieh too is the case, and there would be six grand mountain ranges, three diverging from the south pole, and the other three encircling the northern hemisphere. This ideal condition does not obtain, but still there are many interesting facts in keeping with the tetrahedral theory.

In the tetrahedron every eorner has a surfaee opposite to it, so that for the earth this would mean that land and water are antipodal, whieh is fairly well represented in the aetual eonditions. Another result would be that the land masses would be broad in the northern hemisphere and taper towards 'the south, whieh too agrees with our geography. Inversely, the oceans should eontraet towards the north, a condition fairly well borne out.

The north polar area being represented by a surface of the tetrahedroidal figure, and the south polar one by a corner, it would follow that the flattening of the earth in the southern hemisphere would be less than in the northern, and furthermore that gravity would inerease less rapidly towards the south pole than towards the north pole. Both these considerations have been eonfirmed by geodetie and pendulum observations.

The effeet of the rotation of the earth eounteracting the tetrahedral tendeney would be most effeetive in the equatorial regions, and henee the tetrahedral phenomena or condition most marked in higher latitudes. The oeeans of the four faces would represent depressions on the original sphere and hence be brought nearer the eartl's centre with a eonsequent inerease of gravity. Pendulum observations have shown that there is in general an excess of gravity in the great oeeans.

As Arldt in his eoneluding paragraph says: 'The tetrahedral theory appears at first sight rather peculiar, however, an unbiased examination will show that in its broad outlines and features it meets the eonfiguration of the earth very well.'

The tetrahedral form requires the antipodal position of land to water; the threesided symmetry of the earth; as well as eonvergent land and sea areas. The theory explains the difference in flattening at the north and south poles, and the variation of gravity, other than from a spheroidal form. In short, so far no proof has been adraneed to make the theory untenable.

We may refer to another theory of the figure of the earth, eon'tained in a paper presented by J. H. Jeans to the Royal Society in 1902.* 'It seems to be almost certain that the present elastie constants of the earth are sueh that a state of symmetrieal symmetry would be one of stable equilibrium. On the other hand, if we look baekward through the history of our planet, we probably come to a time when the rigidity was so mueh that the stable eonfiguration of equilibriums would be unsymmetrical. At this time the earth would be pear-shaped, and the transition to the present approximately spherieal form would take plaee through a series of ruptures.

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It is suggested that the earth, in spite of this series of ruptures, still retains traces of a pear-shaped configuration. Such a configuration would possess a single axis of symmetry, and this, it is suggested, is an axis which meets the earth's surface somewhere in the neighbourhood of England (or possibly some hundreds of miles to the southwest of England). Starting from England, we find that England is at the centre of a hemisphere which is practically all land; this would be the blunt end of our pear. Bounding the hemisphere we have a great circle, of which England is the pole, and it is over this circle that earthquakes and volcanoes are of most frequent occurrence. Now, if we suppose our pear contracting to a spherical shape, we notice that it would probably be in the neighbourhood of its equator that the changes in curvature and the relative displacements would be greates't, and hence we should expect to find earthquakes and volcanoes in greatest number near to this circle. Passing still further from England, we come to a great region of deep seas-the Pacific, South Atlantic, and Indian Oceans; these may mark the place where the 'waist' of the pear occurred. Lastly, we come, almost at the antipodes of England, to the Australian continent. This may mark the remains of the stalk-end of the pear.'

We cannot in this place pursue this subject of the figure of the earth any farther; it was only alluded to to show one of the factors-the contracting forces, ever active whereby stresses and strains are set up and without which no earthquakes are possible.

Fisher in his 'Physics of the Earth's Crust,' 1889, combats the 'theory of mountain building; as being due to the secular cooling of the earth and the accompanying contractions. Arrhenius in his 'Lehrbuch der Kosmischen Physik,' 1902, considers the crust of the earth comparatively thin, at a depth of about 40 miles to merge into a hot fluid mass, the magma, due to the increasing temperature. From the deepest boring on the earth the increase of temperature is about $1^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. for 51 feet,or say $100^{\circ}$ per mile. Beyond a depth of about 200 miles the magma assumes the gaseous form. 'The physical difference between these three conditions is not very great on account of the viscosity of the inagma as well as of 'the gases (due to pressure), but they practically behave as solids under deforming forces of not too long duration.' Further on he writes: 'The carth, as well as the sun, contracts, whereby heat is evolved and the contraction partly arrested or decreased. Nevertheless the earth slowly shrinks. This pertains especially to the interior of the earth, for the temperature of the surface is almost wholly due to radiation from the sun, and in a small degree upon the character of the atmosphere. It may be assumed that, broadly speaking, the radiation of the sun and the nature of the atmosphere are constant. It follows, therefore, that the crust of the earth will not follow the shrinking of the interior. Foldings and wrinkles will be found, and it is the general conclusion, that this is the principal reason for the uplifts of the surface into moun'tain chains.'

That earthquakes are due to an adjustment of stresses in the earth's crust is admitted by all investigators, but on the cause of the stresses set up, there is far from unanimity of opinion. Restless nature has so many forces at work, that there are many agencies by means of which the same or similar results may be produced. Hence a correctly interpreted phenomenon as to its origin and cause, will not necessarily give the proper explanation for a similar phenomenon. This manner of interpretation seems to have been the case especially with the 'Einsturztheorie,' whereby earthquakes were ascribed and correctly in some cases, as due to the downfall or collapse of a part of the earth's crust into hollows or caves. These hollows within the earth are due to the action of water in dissolving and carrying away the more or less soluble parts of the rock formations. From this it wonld follow that regions underlain by chalk, limestone, or gypsum formations with the necessary subterranean water courses, would be those most subject to earthquakes. This can scarcely be maintained as in accordance with facts. Mohr in his 'Geschichte der Erde,' 1866, would explain all earthquakes as due to downfalls. He adduces many instances in support of his theory, beginning with the well-known catastrophe a't Lisbon, on

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November 1, 1755. In support of his contention he drars attention to the fact that the sea first receded, and later the tidal waves rolled in, with a depth of fifty feet above the normal. Furthermore he adds that the tremor was felt before the destructive wave arrived. All this is of course obvious for a downfall or collapse of the bottom of the ocean off the mouth of the Tagus. He citcs many other instances, especially along the western coast of South America, in support of the existing theory, showing that the adjoining coast s'trip must have risen, as it did, due to the collapse in the bottom of the sea and to the landward thrust of the heat energy evolved by the downfall.

It is undoubtedly difficult to conceive large caves within the earth, especially as existing at any great depth on account of the enormous burden of the superincumbent mass. Cares which are near the surface cannot be the cause of far reaching earthquakes, and the deeper we go to extend the disturbed area the less probable is the existence of any large cave. As Dutton in his 'Earthquakes,' p. 20, says: 'The downthrow theory cannot claim full acceptance beyond those instances where the evidence of the downthrow is patent to every cye upon the surface of the ground, when the instantaneous sequence of the earthquake is attested by satisfactory evidenec.'

A popular belief of the cause of earthquakes is voleanic activity. This, however, on examination of the actual disturbances and outbreaks, proves to be true only within narrow limits, i.e., the earthquakes when they do accompany a volcanic eruption are confined within a rather restricted zone, and are never 'world shaking.' The case of the destructive earthquake at Casamicciola, on the island of Ischia, in 1883, may be mentioned as an instance of the above. 'The town of Casamicciola was utterly wrecked, only one house being left standing, and the number of poople killed by the falling ruins was nearly 1,000 . Yet in Naples, only 22 miles distant, the shock was noticed only by a few people as a faint tremor.' It may be interesting to quote from Strabo with reference to this unfortunate island. In his fifth book in geography he writes: 'That the Epomean hill on the island was shakch, vomiterl fire, and the water of the sea receded three stadia, but shortly returned with a tidal ware that flooded the island.'

Milne, onc of the foremost of seismologists, and who has made an exhaustive study of Japanese earthquakes, writes, 'Seismology,' p. 30. 'To produce earthquakes which are felt over areas of five or 'ten thousand miles, and which give rise to waves which may be recorded at any point upon our globe, it is difficult to imagine how the primary impulse could have originated at a volcanic focus. Volcanie explosions, as we sec them, seem to result from the concentration of subterranean energy at a point, while to shake the whole surface of our globe it would appear nccessary that the initial effort should be excrted on a surface very much larger than we can reasonably suppose to exist beneath a volcano . . . . An analysis of some 10,000 carthquake observations in Japan shows that there have been but comparatively few which had their origin near to the volcanoes in the country.' Volcanoes are shallow-seated and the disturbances caused by them are of limited areal extent.

Although some earthquakes are due to downfalls, and local ones to voleanic eruptions, yet for the great majority another reason or reasons must be found. Of the latter, the contracting force, already alluded to, is the onc first to suggest itsolf, and has for its support at least great plausibility. However, it has been combated by able investigators, without, howerer, being able wholly or satisfactorily to dispose of it completely.

Le't us picture to ourselves the earth at any given time in a state of perfect cquilibrium, i.e., isostasy, there being no stresses on its surface nor in the crust. Let us note the physical features, the heights of the mountains, the faulting and folding of the rock formations, the depths of the ocean and the distribution of land and water. Now let the atmospheric influences come into play, rain and snow, heat and cold, together with varying atmospheric pressure. The pre-existing equilibrium will be immediately disturbed, the water, as ripples, creeks, rivers and streams will begin its work of erosion and denudation; heat and frost will assist in the disinte-

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gration of mountain masses, and the ocean beds adjoining the continents will be loaded by enormous amounts of detritus earried from the land. Unless there is a eontinuous and simultaneous adjustment of the change of pressure, the stresses set up will be cumulative, and eontinue so until they exceed the limit of elasticity when rupture must take plaee to restore equilibrium for the time being. Rupture would necessarily be aeeompanied by earthquakes.

It is obvious therefore that meteorie or atmospheric influenees are eapable of setting up stresses on the earth's surfaee. It is safe to say that the whole surfaee of the earth is in a eonstant tremor due to stresses. But besides this general eondition, there are other factors whieh eome into play, and loealize in a measure the seismic disturbance. These are mountain masses and oceanie depths, espeeially if these are eontiguous. Speaking generally, mountains are not masses resting upon the surface of the earth, but must be considered as masses immersed in the earth, just as an ieeberg is immersed in the water. The greater the part that projeets above the water, the greater must be the part bencath the surface, for the amount oi water displaced must be equal to the floating mass, otherwise there would not be equilibrium. Somewhat similar it is with the mountains. Were they resting on the surfaee, the stresses set up by the superimposed mass would not only be enormous, but would be greater than the erust eould support. Furthermore as a superimposed mass it would materially affeet the foree of gravity in the adjoining region. The most noted investigation of this question was with referenee to the attraetion of the Himalayas in eonnection with the Great Trigonometrical survey of India. Pendulum observations have shown conelusively both in India and Ameriea that this is not the ease. However complete equilibrium or isostasy, does not obtain, and hence the residual stresses and strains.

Other things being equal, with great mountain "masses denudation must be relatively greater than with those of less magnitude, on account of the greater erosive aetion in the former, with a eonsequent decrease in the downward pressure of the mountain mass, and an increase by the transported material on the adjoining ocean bed.

Here we have then a cycle of stresses and strains established between the land and oeean with a deep-seated inflow from the sea towards the land, land-raising or moun'tain-building in its eharaeter. These ehanges are continuously taking place, the earth's erust and surface is undergoing constant transformation, however minute; the stresses and strains are continually responding to one another, vast roek formations that seem rigid, are by the slow proeess of time bent. and contorted as if made of wire. But when these responses are not synchronous, when there is a lag, equilibrium ean only be restored by rupture. The rupture will be along the line of least resistanee, and this is generally found in a geological fault, an old rent in the erust. This line of weakness is not necessarily visible or apparent upon the surfaee of the earth.

No eountry is absolutely free from earthquakes, but sueh where the surface geology shows the older or arehæan rocks, earthquakes are fewer and of less severity. On this seore the eastern part of our Dominion may feel pretty safe from any eatastrophe due to earthquake. As to distribution of earthquakes over the earth, Milne writes, p. 31: 'Throughou't the world we find seismic energy is most marked along the steeper flexures in the earth's erust, in localities where there is evidenee of secular movement, and in mountains which are geologieally new and where we have no reason for supposing that bradyseismie movements have yet ceased.

As examples of the flexures to whieh referenee is here made, we may take sections running a't right angles to the coast lines of the various continents. The unit of distance over whieh sueh slopes have been measured is taken at 2 degrees, or 120 geographieal miles. The following are a few of sueh slopes:

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The conclusion derived from this is that if we find slopes of considerable length extending downwards beneath the ocean steeper than 1 in 35 , at such places submarine earthquakes, with their accompanying landslips, may be expected.'

Although long ago it was observed and known that macroseismic earthquakes were confined almost wholly to coast strips, yet it is only comparatively recently that the relationship of depth or slope of the ocean bed and adjoining littoral to the seismic disturbance has been established. Destructive earthquakes in the interior of contients whether in the Americas, Europe, Asia, Africa or Australia are practically unknown. It would appear, therefore, that the more accurately we have the ocean bed charted, the adjoining topographic features, or orography, being pretty well known, the more accurately will the area most likely to be subject to seismic disturbance be known.

From statistics collated by de Ballore it appears that there are annually about 3,800 macroseismic disturbances, that is, such that can be directly noted by the senses. This means that there is a sensible earthquake nearly every two hours. As there is a large region of the earth, both on land and water, from which no records are obtained, the actual number must in reality be above the one quoted. There are now close on 150,000 earthquakes recorded. Milne estimates that of the smaller earthquakes, or microseisms, 30,000 take place every year, 'each of which disturb ten up to several hundreds of square miles of the earth's surface, and would be sufficiently intense to be felt by many people.'
'The former or macroseisms represent a disturbance, not only of the crust of the world, but also of the homogeneous nucleus it covers, and are the result of sudden accelerations in the process of rock-folding accompanied by faulting and molar displacements of considerable magnitude, whilst the latter appear to be shiverings within the crust, and are for the most part settlements and adjustments along the lines of their primary fractures.'

With the increase of seismographs, or recording instruments, our knowledge of the occurrence of the smaller earth movements will be greatly increased, and the relationship between the existing faults and fissures and disturbances more clearly established. Calamitous, destructive and cataclysmic as earthquakes have been in historic times, yet as terrestrial phenomena these historic earthquakes or the ones since the advent of man upon the earth, are vanishingly small disturbances compared with those that have taken place in the earlier history of the earth. The surface of the earth becomes dislocated a few fect and we find it followed by wreck and ruin. The plenomenon is to man a catastrophe, villages, towns and cities are destroyed, yet the earth has scarcely manifested that it is not an absolutcly dead and inert body. Relatively far greater phenomena take place on the surface of a cooling cast cannon ball, or in a day on the surface of an orange by drying. A foot represents but the one-twenty-millionth part of the radius of the earth, and yet how destructive such a small quantity can be when manifested by a sudden displacement in the crust of the earth, due to compensation and adjustment of forces active on and in the earth. The destructive action of earthquakes is greater in loose earth, 'made' ground, alluvium, gravel or drift than in fixed rock.

The depths of the hypocentre, the point or area from which the seismic disturbance is sent forth, have not as yet been satisfactorily determined. Generally, it may be said that the action is confined within a shell less in thickness than the hundredth part of the earth's diameter, say 40 miles.

Mechanical energy having been set free in the earth, it is propagated in all directions by spherical waves. The surface of the earth immediately above the disturbing origin, the hypocentre, is called the epicentre, and here the greatest motion is felt. If the earth were homogeneous and of uniform density, then the direction of propagation would be radially straight; this, however, not being the case, the direction suffers deflection, similar to refraction of a ray of light in passing through different media of an atmosphere, resulting in curved paths, the direction following the 'brachystochronic' curve, or line of shortest 'time from the hypocentre to the surface. The velocity through the denser part of the earth is greater than when approaching the surface. From this it follows that the wave surfaces are eccentric with reference to 'the hypocentre, the greater part of the surfaee being below the hypocentre, that is towards the centre of the earth. The surface of a wave cuts the surface of the earth in a line called an 'isochrone,' or 'coscist,' for points on this line would receive the disturbance at the same time. The line joining places where the intensity is the same is called an 'isoseist.' Different densitics of the same depth, different formations, different coefficients of elasticity, besides dislocations, faults, dykes are factors which govern the form of the coseist. Theoretically it should be eireular. Schmidt's investigations show that within a zone of the epicentral area the velocity of propagation upon the surface of the earth decreases up to the point of inflection indicated by his deduced conchoidal hodograph, and from there onward the velocity increases indefinitely with a consequent decrease in intensity. The point of inflection is dependent upon the depth of the liypocentre; the nearer the latter 'to the surface the nearer the point of inflection will be to the epicentre.

The true velocity of the wave is that of propagation from the hypocentre, while the apparent relocity is that along the surface of the earth. The latter is found from the linear measure between the coseists or isoehrones: A geometrical construction of cccentric spherical surfaces about a hypocentre, drawn at unit intervals of time, say a minute, and intersecting the surface of the earth will make clear the apparent velocitics upon the earth; and it will also show why the apparent velocity increases with distance beyond the epicentral zone. The shock at the hypocentre is sharp and short in duration, But it must be remembered that every particle set in motion, becomes itself a fresh centre of energy, sending out waves in all directions and 'thereby prolongs the disturbances felt or measured on the earth's surface, so that we may say, in general, the farther a place is removed from the epicentre the longer will be the duration of the earthquake. The epicentral area, which is the most disturbed, lying immediately above the hypocentre, after its surface is agitated from the hypocentre, in turn sends out pulsations along the surface of the earth, as transverse waves, those from the liypocentre being longitudinal, that is, the motion of the particles is in line with or parallel to the direction of the pulsation, while in the transverse the motion is at right angles or normal to the dircction. If we consider the effect (microseismic and measured by a seismograph) of an earthquake at a distant station, it will be found that the longitudinal waves through the interior of the earth from the hypocentre will be the first to arrive pursuing the shortest line (brachystochrone) dependent upon the varying density and coefficients of elasticity of the earth. These first arrivals of the seismic disturbance are recognized on the instrumental record as 'preliminary tremors.' These ' first' preliminary tremors are followed ly 'sccond' preliminary tremors due to the arrival of the slower transverse waves from the epicentral area. Together their duration is generally several minutes. Then comes the 'principal portion,' subdivided into 'initial,' 'slow period' and 'quick period 'phases. The first of the longitudinal as well as the transverse wave is followed by others, until the piling of wave upon wave reaches a maximum, thereafter the energy slowly fades away, the reeord thereof being the 'end portion.' The wave systems set up by the infinite number of vibrating partieles, in so many different mediums of different densities and elasticities is highly complex and difficult of analysis. In'terference phenomena must and do oecur, and are recognized on the seismograms. What actually occurs in and on the carth during an earth-

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quake can only in the present state of seismology be treated in its broad outlines. To elucidate all the ramifications of the observed phenomena requires further study and a more intimate knowledge of the constitution of the crust of the earth. It may, however, be said that perhaps in no branch of science has more rapid progress been made than in this new one of seismology.

Arrhenius calls attention to the fact that when the first impulse passes through a considerable part of the liquid and gaseous interior of the earth, it is exceedingly weak. From this he concludes that the wave is greatly damped by the viscosity of the interior, which would not be the case were the interior a rigid body.

Laska has given a simple rule and expression for the determination of distant earthquakes:
'The difference of time between the first and second phases expressed in minutes decreased by unity gives the distance of the epicentre in $1,000 \mathrm{~km}$. from the place of observation.'

Using symbols, let
$V_{1}=$ beginning of first phase (preliminary tremor).
$V_{2}=$ " second phase.
$\mathrm{B}=$ " principal part.
$\Delta=$ distance in $1,000 \mathrm{~km}$.
The empirical formulæ are-

$$
\begin{align*}
& 1+\Delta=V_{2}-V_{1}  \tag{1}\\
& 3 \Delta=B-V_{1} \tag{2}
\end{align*}
$$

Hence -

$$
\begin{align*}
& B=V_{1}+3 \Delta  \tag{3}\\
& V_{2}=V_{1}+(1+\Delta)
\end{align*}
$$

If we assume weight unity for the value of $\Delta$ in equation (1), that of (2) will be 3 .
Hence we obtain the more accurate value-

$$
\begin{equation*}
\Delta=\frac{\left(B+V_{2}\right)-\left(2 V_{1}+1\right)}{4} \tag{5}
\end{equation*}
$$

Applying these to the Ottarva record of the San Francisco earthquake of April 18 last, where from the east-west, north-south pendulums we have respectively:-

| h. | m. | s. | h. |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{1}=8$ | 19 | 25 |  |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{2}=8$ | 24 | 48 | m. |
| $\mathrm{~B}=8$ | 31 | 20 | 19 |

m.

From (1) $5 \cdot 380-1, \Delta=4380 \mathrm{~km}$.
4466 km .
" (2) $11 \cdot 93 \div 3, \Delta=3980 \mathrm{~km}$. 3777 km .
" (5) $\Delta=4080 \mathrm{~km}$. 3950 km . Mean. . . . . . . . . $\Delta=4015 \mathrm{~km}$.

Taking the geographic co-ordinates of San Francisco and Ottawa, the distance between the two places on a great circle is 3940 km .

As the epicentre lies a little to the west of San Francisco, the distance of the cpicentre as determined from the Ottawa record above is satisfactory.

This relationship of the times of the different plases of an earthquake, as shown on seismograms, to the distance of the epicentre is a very important discovery or deduction from a large number of records. It is impossible from the seismograms to determine to the absolute individual second the time of any particular phase. This uncer-
tainty amounts in the average to about sixty kilometres in the deduced distance of the epicentre.

The middle ordinate to the chord connecting the two places is in round numbers 190 miles, say 300 km ., and measured to the line joining the hypocentre, which is directly beneath the epicentre it will probably be 10 km . more. However, if the first impulse follows the shortest route of transmission, as it necessarily will, we find that the path of the first wave, being concave to the surface, will lie centrally considerably over 300 km . below the surface of the earth. This distance is greater than any quantity that has been assigned as the thickness of the crust, and hence penetrates into the mass that has been given the more or less vague term of 'magma.' Hayford in his recent (1906) valuable and important inrestigations of 'The Geodetic Evidence of Isostasy,' finds 71 miles ( 114 km .) as the most probable value for the depth of compensation, that is, the depth at which ' the compensation of the excess of matter at the surface (continents) by defect of density below, and of surface defect of matter (oceans) by excess of density below' is complete. 'At and below this depth the condition as to stress of any element of mass is isostatic, that is, any element of mass is subject to equal pressures from all directions as if it were a portion of a perfect fluid.' From this it appears that the behaviour of the magma, being situate beyond 71 miles, is that of a liquid.

The chord whose middle ordinate is 71 miles would subtend an angle of $21^{\circ} 40^{\prime}$, or say 1,500 miles upon the surface of the earth, so that for places at a grcater distance than 1,500 miles from the epicentre the preliminary tremors must pass through the magma. As earthquakes are so intimately bound up with stresses, we quote Hayford: 'In terms of stresses, it is safe to say that these gcodetic observations prove that the actual stresses in and about the United States have been so reduced by isostatic adjustment that they are less than one-tenth as great as they would be if the continent were maintained in its elevated position, and the ocean floor maintained in its depressed position, by the rigidity of the earth....It is certain that for the United States and adjacent regions, including oceans, the isostatic compensation is more than two-thirds complete, perhaps much more.'

Having found from a single seismogram a fairly accurate determination of the distance to the earthquake, the qucstion naturally arises whether the same seismogram conveys any information as to the direction of the earthquakc. If such were revealed by the record, then, knowing the distance, the position of the epicentre would become known.

It was at first believed that each horizontal pendulum gave one component of the earthquake wave, and hence the record of two pendulums mounted at right angles to each other would give a graphic solution of the parallelogram of forces, that is, the direction of the wave. However, Kovesligethy in his contribution 'Uber die Lesung seismischer Diagramme' in the first volume of the International Seismological Conference, has shown that this is not the case. He shows that all seismograms, of whatsoever nature, are dependent upon the seismic conditions of the surroundings. In consequence of the infinitely varied circumstances and conditions that lie in the path of the wave issuing from the hypocentre it is impossible for the rays of the spherical waves to continue in any given direction. To unravel all the vicissitudes that a wave suffers, due to the heterogeneous nature of the crust of the earth, the different rock formations of different degrees of elasticity and density, the dikes and faults encountered, is a problem that seems practically insoluble. What then does the seismogram show? It is evident that the seismograph records the differential movement of the pendulums and registering apparatus, which is dependent upon the immediate surroundings, i.e., of the ground and building.

Examining our seismogram of the San Francisco earthquake with reference to the relative movements of the two horizontal pendulums, the one swinging in the plane of the meridian, the other in that of the prime vertical, we immediately notice that the former is considerably less affected than the latter, the ratio measured by the amplitudes which themselves are variable, being roughly as 1 to 2 .

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On first impulse, as San Francisco lies over 500 miles south of Ottawa, and is nearly five times as far west, onc would be inclined to infer that the seismogram would give a record correspondingly, i.e., that the pendulum moving north and south would be considerably less affected than the one moving east and west. To some extent this is the case too. However, when we consider that the seismic disturbance issues as spherical waves, and assuming the earth homogeneous, the direction of the ray will lie in the plane of the great circle passing through the two places. From the geographic coordinates of the two places we find that the azimuth of the ray at Ottawa is $274^{\circ} 24^{\prime}$, reckoning from north through east. That is, the ray arrives almost due east and west, in fact, a little north of west, and the wave-front practically in the plane of the meridian. The pendulum that lies in an east and west direction should therefore be hit 'end on' and remain quiescent, while the whole force of the wave should be manifested by the other pendulum, that is, if the impulse received by the picr were directly that of the spherical wave, its displacement would be in the above case confined to an east and west movement, and recorded only on one pendulum. This, however, is far from being the case, and we are to conclude from this particular case, as has been proved and shown in general before, that from a seismogram we cannot deduce the direction whence earthquake waves arrive.

The seismogram shows the transformed and modified wave movements, dependent upon the immediate surrounding conditions of ground, pier and adjustment of seismograph.

Formerly in dealing with earthquakes and making comparisons of the times recorded at different places it was assumed that the pulsations or vibrations emanated from a centre, or point, so to speak. This occasioned discrepancies in the deduced velocities, as well as, inversely, the deduced time of the earthquake if such was not directly observed. The trouble lay in the conception of the nature of the disturbance. Once we recognize that we have not to deal with a centre but with a disturbed surface the above difficulty disappears and fair accordance is obtained. Harboe has found that in the disturbed area the velocity of propagation of the earthquake waves is from 20-30 km . per minute, while at great distances it may attain a velocity of $3-13 \mathrm{~km}$. per second, i.e., from 2 to 8 miles per second. The velocity is dependent upon the modulus of elasticity and upon the specific gravity of the medium through which the wave passes. Numerous observations and records have shown that the velocity greatly increases with the distance from the immediately disturbed arca, as pointed out by Schmidt.

The intensity of earthquakes was in the first place naturally expressed in terms of the resulting destructiveness or other outward phenumena. With the introduction of earthquake-measuring instruments the perception of seismic movements was extended beyond that directly observable. For making comparisons between different earthquakes, and for furnishing a scale to express the energy of the earth movement, Professor de Rossi of Rome in conjunction with Professor Forel of Geneva, devised the following scale as given by Major Dutton, which has been generally adopted:-
I. Microseismic shock; recorded by a single seismograph or by seismographs of the same model, but not by several seismographs of different kinds; the shock felt by an experienced observer.
II. Extremely feeble shock; recorded by several seismographs of different kinds; felt by a small number of persons at rest.
III. Very feeble shock; felt by several persons at rest; strong enough for the directioll or duration to be appreciable.
IV. Feeble shock; felt by persons in motion; disturbance of movable objects. doors, windows; cracking of ceilings.
V. Shock of moderate intensity; felt generally by everyone; disturbance, furniture, beds, \&c., ringing of some bells.*

[^23]VI. Fairly strong shock; general awakening of those asleep, general ringing of bells; oscillation of chandeliers; stopping of clocks; visible agitation of trces and shrubs; some startled persons leave their dwellings.
VII. Strong shock; overthrow of movable objects, fall of plaster; ringing of church bells; general panic; without damage to buildings.
VIII. Very strong shock; fall of chimneys, cracks in the walls of buildings.
IX. Extremely strong shock; partial or total destruction of some buildings.
X. Shock of extreme intensity; great disaster, ruins, disturbance of the strata, fissures in the ground, rock-falls from mountains.
In a scale like the above there is necessarily a certain amount of vagueness and want of precision in expressing the energy involved to produce a certain intensity, not to mention the varying sensibilities of different persous experiencing the phenomenon, and estimating the intensity accordingly, or of the varying strength of structures and building material in different countries.

Let us suppose a seismic disturbance to emanate from a point within the crust of the earth, and be propagated by spherical waves through a homogeneous or isotropic medium. Let the amplitude of a given wave-front of radius $r$, be A, and at the distance $r^{\prime}$ be $\Lambda^{\prime}$. Now if we consider a thin shell of radius $r$, and thickness $x$, the energy due to the waves contained in this shell is proportional to the volume of the shell and to the square of the amplitudc. We have thus:

$$
\mathrm{E}=4 \pi r^{2} x . \mathrm{A}^{2} \mathrm{~K} \text {, where } \mathrm{K} \text { is a constant. }
$$

If there is no dissipation of cnergy in the form of heat or otherwise, when this same energy is transmittel to a similar shell of radius $r^{\prime}$, it will be expressed by $\mathrm{E}=4 \pi r^{\prime 2} x, \mathrm{~A}^{\prime 2} \mathrm{~K}$.

Equating these two expressions we have

$$
\frac{\mathrm{A}}{\mathrm{~A}^{\prime}} \frac{r^{\prime}}{r}
$$

From which we see that the amplitude decreases directly as the radius or distance increases. The intensity of the wave motion being proportional to the square of the amplitude, it follows that the intensity decreases inversely as the square of the distance from the centre of disturbance. It follows that just as there are so many more particles in the larger shell than in the smaller, in that same ratio the energy of each particle in the former is less than that in the latter, the total energy being the same.

In 1888 Prof. Mendenhall, discussing intensity of earthquakes, gave mathematical expression thereto, and hence precision to the concept. He writes: 'It has long been customary to speak of the intensity of an earthquake without any special effort to give the word an cxact meaning. Generally it is applied to the destructiveness of the disturbance on the earth's surface, and sometimes to the magnitude of the subterranean cause of the same. But modern seismology proposes to measure the intensity of an earthquake, and to express its value numerically. It is worth while, therefore, to inquire in what sense the term may be used with precision and what may be expected as its mathematical equivalent. Evidently it may mean, and in fact it has been made by different writers to mean, the measure of the surface of destruction, the energy per unit area of wave-front; the rate at which energy is transmitted across unit area of a plane parallel to the wave-front; and the total energy expended in the production of the original disturbance.'

In dealing with the propagation of energy by spherical waves, we consider the vibration of each particle to be in the nature of simple harmonic motion. Using the above symbol for amplitude, and $t$ for the period $v=\frac{2 \pi a}{t}, v^{2}=\frac{4 \pi^{2} a^{2}}{t^{2}}$, and $f$ the acceleration $=\frac{v^{2}}{a}=\frac{4 \pi^{2} a}{t^{2}}$

From the record or seismogram the numerical values of $a$ and $t$ can be obtained, and hence the maximum acceleration found. From a series of records of earthquakes

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in Japan, Professor Omori has computed the respective accelerations. Knowing the intensity as expressed by the Rossi-Forel scale for each quake, he has prepared an absolute intensity scale for shocks varying from strong to destructive, that is, from VI. to X. of the former scale. His scale of I. to VII. corresponds to maximum accelerations of 300 mm . per second per second to $4,000 \mathrm{~mm}$. and upwards.

In Omori's scale the maximum acceleration alone is considered, the element of time during, which the acceleration acts being neglected.

An expression for intensity may be derived in the following manner. We have the general expression for energy $\mathrm{E}=\frac{1}{2} m v^{2}$.

If we let $V=$ speeti of wave transmission, $d=$ density of the medium, $T=$ time during which whole waves are passing through unit surface of the wave-front

$$
\text { then } m=d \mathrm{VT} \text {, and as } v^{2}=\frac{4 \pi^{2} a^{2}}{t^{2}}
$$

therefore

$$
\mathrm{E}=\frac{2 \pi^{2} a^{2} d \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{~T}}{t^{2}}
$$

Hence the intensity or rate at which energy is transmitted across unit area of plane parallel to wave-front in unit time

$$
\text { is } \mathrm{I}=\frac{2 \pi^{2} a^{2} d \mathrm{~V}}{t^{2}}
$$

The seismogram furnishes the values of $a$ and $t$, while $d$ is approximately known as well as V.

It must be remembered that the record is of the behaviour of the earth particles immediately surrounding the pier and of the pier. When we come to apply the same to the determination of the encrgy involved or work consumed in generating waves in a given mass within the earth, we enter upon somewhat uncertain ground, not knowing what changes the movement of earth particles may suffer at different depths. 'We do not know the volume of earth that is in motion at the same instant, and must conclude, with the author of this method of analysis, that until more reliable data have been furnished, the results obtained by it can only be crude approximations.'

Regarding the depths of the earthquakes or hypocentre, if we consider the disturbance as emanating from a point, which can only be a theoretical consideration, very little is accurately known. Mallet in 1862, believed to be able to deduce the depth from the directions of cracks in buildings within the epicentral area. He assumed the ${ }^{2}$ earthquake wave to be propagated equally in all directions and that cracks themselves were in a direction perpendicular to the line of impulse. The intersection of the direction of these impulses obtained at various places would locate the origin, and from its position the depth would readily follow. As the assumptions are now known not to be consistent with facts, Mallet's method is no longer used. I may mention here that the number of cracks examined by me in the area extending from Napa, San Francisco, San José to Palo Alto, presented such a medley of directions that it was utterly impossible therefrom to determine by the above method the position or depth of the hypocentre.

Theoretically the problem does not appear so difficult. It may be stated in this mamer: A shock takes place, its occurrence is recorded accurately at various places,determine the position of the origin of the shock. On these lines Scebach attempted a solution in 18i3. Dutton's method is to determine the position from the intensity curve. This curve is based on the general law, that radiant or wave energy is inversely proportional to the square of the distance from the origin. With reference to the recording of time,-it depends upon the delicacy and nature of the instrument or otherwise for its accuracy. Again, the earth not being homogeneous the velocity and propagation is not the same throughout the disturbed area, so that deductions based thereon can give only approximate values of the actual facts. Dutton concludes: 'That all earthquakes hitherto observed and recognized have their origins at very small depths as compared with the length of the earth's radius. All of them are only skin-deep. It is
practically certain that none of them start from so great a depth as thirty miles. It is highly probable that none of them start from a depth so great as twenty miles.'

With the multiplication and unification of instruments over the earth this interesting problem will undoubtedly yield up its solution.

The first earthquake recorded after the installation of the instrument in the beginning of January was on the 25 th of the same month. The preliminary tremors arrived at $3-47-00$ P.M. standard time $75^{\circ}$ meridian; the maximum disturbance at $3-52-00$ and the last phase or end of quake at $3-59-00$.

This earthquake appears to correspond to the one reported in the daily papers as having taken place at 1.30 P.M. (Mountain time is 2 hours $s l o w ~ o n ~ a b o v e ~ s t a n d a r d ~$ time), and which shook the section of the country lying between Gallup, New Mexico and Seligman, Arizona. Allowing five minutes for the transmission of the preliminary tremors, there appears to be a discrepancy of about 12 minutes in the agrcement with the press despatch. Furthermore, the difference in time between the preliminary tremor and the maximum is less on the seismogram, that is to be expected for the distance, say of 1,800 miles.

On the seismogram of the above quake, the amplitudes of the two pendulums are about the same, but the north-south component (recorded by the pendulum pointing east and west), shows a decided earlier arrival of the preliminary tremors than the east-west component by nearly half a minute. The second phase of the preliminary tremors, which are generally shown, is not very apparent on the seismogram.

The same quake was recorded at the Cheltenham Magnetic Observatory, giving the same time for the beginning for the north-south component, but for the east-west component the time is a quarter of a minute earlier,* the reverse of above.

The principal record obtained so far is the one of the San Francisco earthquake of April 18th last. The times of the principal phases as taken from our seismogram are as follows:-

| North-South <br> Component. |  |  |  | East-West <br> Component. |  |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| h. | m. | s. | h. | m. | S. |  |
| 8 | 19 | 25 | 8 | 19 | 12 |  |
| 8 | 24 | 48 | 8 | 24 | 40 |  |
| 8 | 31 | 20 | 8 | 30 | 32 |  |
| 8 | 35 | 00 | 8 | 35 | 00 |  |
| 0 | 00 | $06 \cdot 9$ | 0 | 00 | $07 \cdot 8$ |  |
| 11 | 48 | 00 | 12 | 48 | 00 |  |

The accompanying seismogram is from the original which is 90 cm ., about a yard long. It will be noticed that during the maximum oscillations the vibrations were so wide and so rapid that the light spots from the mirrors were unable to impress themselves on the photographic paper, some in some instances are shown at the turning points of the to-and-fro motion, where small V-shaped impressions are seen.

Examining the record it will be seen that on the preceding day at $23^{\text {h. }} 50^{\mathrm{m} .}$ G.M.T. ( $15^{\mathrm{h} .} 50^{\mathrm{m} .}$ Pacific Standard), there was a tremor lasting about 18 minutes, possibly a premonition of the coming shock. After the main shock had occurred, the settling of the crust into a condition of repose was accompanied by two quakes, the times of


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All above times are in Eastern Standard time, being $5^{\text {h. }}$ slow on Greenwich mean time.

Severe as was the San Francisco earthquake, yet, as far as the actual movement of the earth's surface is concerned, neither it nor the one of Charleston in 1886 can be compared with the one of New Madrid in the Mississippi valley in 1811,* and which lasted for about a year, the destructive shock occurring on Dec. 16, 1811. The disturbed area lay between St. Louis and Memphis. 'Some of the earthquake rents were of great size, having widths of thirty feet or more, while some are reported as many as five miles in length. Others were circular in form, making basin-like depressions up to several hundred feet in diameter. Into some of these cracks rushed the watcrs from swamps and bayous, while elscwhere small streams or even rivers left their old beds and made new channels through the cracks. In one instance, a settler living on a neck of land lying within a great bend or ox-bow started at daybreak the morning after the quake to go to his well which the night before had been in his yard. But no well was there! Instead the river was at his door. Glancing across the water, however, the well could be seen on the farther side. During the night a crack had been formed between the house and the well and had been taken possession of by the waters, leaving both unharmed though on opposite sides of the stream.' Whole islands disappeared in the river. The ground rose and fell, as earth waves, like those upon the sea. The features for which the New Madrid earthquake is most renowned, however, are the swamps and lakes which resulted from the warping of the surface, due to the propinquity of the Mississippi. 'This earthquake is famous all over the world as one of the few instances of almost incessant shaking for a period of many months in a region remote from the seat of any volcanic action.'

The San Francisco earthquake of last April shows no such violence nor such permanent deformations of the surface of the earth as that of New Madrid in 1811. The presence of a large city within the seismic area accentuated or magnified the destructive effect of the earth-movement. When to this is added the greater devastation caused by fire consequent to the earthquake, the calamity of April 18 becomes memorable and historic. The pecuniary loss in San Francisco is estimated at about $\$ 300,000,000$, whereof only $\$ 10,000,000$ is attributable directly to wrecking by the quake. The lesson taught, and which is already well known in Japan, by this earthquake is that much, very much, can be done in structural designs to make buildings less susceptible to damage and destruction from seismic disturbances, and on the other hand prevent the spread of fire, when such originates through the collapse of buildings. In the burnt area there was especially one large building-notable by its solitarinessthat arrested the attention of the writer as having' escaped, simply through its provision against destruction by fire.

Nature is relentless towards sham and make-believe. With unerring certitude theearthquake shakes off the mask and discloses the true inwardness. The architect and builder have their work treated by an impartial hand. Buildings that present to the world a beautiful face, be it of cut stone, marble or brick, will have it rudely disfigured, unless it is one with the body. Inferior work and material will not escape the blind forces of nature.

After finishing my longitude work in Vancouver I returned to Ottawa via California in order to gain some personal knowledge of the earthquake, as I have charge of the Observatory seismograph. The earthquake area passed over by the writer extended from Mt. St. Helena at the northern end of the Napa valley to San Francisco, San José, Palo Alto, and Los Angeles.

Looking at a relief map of California one is struck by the great depression running longitudinally along the interior of the state. so that a comparatively small lowering of Golden Gate would turn the interior of California into a large sea, hundreds of miles long. Another striking feature is the general parallelism of the river systems together with their direction being approximately that of the coast line. It

[^25]would appear that such a disposition of the topographical features, that is, of valleys running N.W.-S.E., being at right angles to the gradient from the chain of mountains to the great depths of the adjoining ocean, lends itself particularly well for a line of rupture approximately in a N.W.-S.E. direction. The great fault or dislocation in California extends-as far as known-from Point Arenas in a straight line to Mount Pinos, 45 miles northwesterly of Los Angeles, a total distance of nearly 400 miles. It passes just outside of Golden Gate, the ocean-entrance to San Francisco; it then continues overland along' the valley occupied by San Andreas and Crystal Springs lakes, passing to the west of Palo Alto, where is situate the Leland Stanford Jr. university, which suffered severely from the carthquake, and thence past San José, where considerable damage was done also, to Mount Pinos. Geologists familiar with the geological features, upon hearing or experiencing the quake, immediately concluded that along this line of weakness fresh evidences of sliding and movement would be shown. And so it turned out-although the displacements were not traceable as far south as Mount Pinos; on the other hand severe shocks were experienced north of Point Arenas and to the eastward of Cape Mendocino, showing apparently an extension of the fault about a hundred miles to the north, and almost wholly in the ocean. Along this fault then the strains set up within the earth by stresses of whatsoever nature, relieved themselves by sliding of the rock masses along the plane of fracture. From examination of the ground at various places it appears that there was a general relative displacement of the two sides in a N.W.-S.E. direction of about 10 feet, the western portion having a relative motion northward and the opposite side southward.

Where the displacement was as high as 20 ft ., it was generally found to be due to the loose character of the soil. The difference in vertical distance of the dislocation was comparatively small, being about two feet.

It is not likely that along this plane of old rupture the fresh break of April 18. was absolutely simultaneous, some time would elapse in consummating the downfall, and subsequently some movements (minor shocks) would be manifested in settling down to a state of rest, even if not of perfect equilibrium.

Professor Milne writes me: 'The California earthquake may be represented by a displacement of $400 \times 200$ miles, through a distance of 4 to 10 feet. The depth to which the shattering extended may be 30 miles. More than $2 \times 10^{6}$ cubic miles of stuff gave the blow or blows which shook the world. This may be wrong but it is what I anticipate.'

Intcresting as is an individual seismogram, its great value lies when it forms one of a world-encircling series, without which the study of earthquakes and the geophysics involved would be so restricted that many important questions would forever remain unsolved. For the present the writer must rely on the compilation of others. In an article by Dr. L. A. Bauer* the record for eleven stations is given; seven of which have seismographs only, three both seismograph and magnetograph, and one the magnetograph only. The part played by the magnetograph in an earthquake has not yet becn satisfactorily cxplained. Whether the record given by it is simply a mechanical effect similar to that of the seismograph; or whether magnetic currents are set up by the earthquake and propagated through the earth, are questions awaiting solution. In the earthquake records by the magnetographs, the latter seem to show a 'selective' property, not known to the seismograph, inasmuch as the former will record some earthquakes and not others, without any apparent reason. The distances of the various stations vary from 1,500 to 6,000 , miles in round numbers, and the interagreement of the deduced velocities of the seismic waves for the different phases is very satisfactory. The mean velocity of the pulsations passing along the chord, or more accurately along the brachystochronic line which is concave towards the surfacc, is 6.0 miles or 9.6 kilometres per second, the velocity increasing with the distance. This is obtained from the first phase of the preliminary tremors made by longitudinal

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waves. The transverse waves of the second phase of the preliminary tremors have a mean velocity of 3.5 miles or 5.6 km . per second. And, finally, the surface waves of the principal part of the seismogram show an average velocity of 2.4 miles or 3.8 km . per sccond. In these latter the deduced velocities are about the same for all the stations, not being affected by distance, as is the case with the first, which is as it should be. It is strange that the magnetograph of the four stations recorded only the surface waves of the San Francisco earthquake, and not the preliminary tremors as for previous quakes. The deduced velocities for the surface waves as deduced from the four magnetograms are identical with those of the corresponding seismogram for each station, so that in this instance at least, thero can be no doubt but that the magnetograph recorded a mechanical and not a magnetic effect.

In closing this first brief report on earthquakes, questions that naturally present themselves to the public are: Are earthquakes liable to occur anywhere; and is the science of seismology sufficiently far enough advanced to be able to give a forecast, as with weather, what is going to happen?

To the first question a fairly definite answer can be given. Although earthquakes may occur in any part of the surface of the earth, for the simple reason that there is no part of the earth's crust that is wholly free from stress, and hence the tendency to relieve that stress, yet it has been found from observation that certain areas of the earth are more subject to seismic disturbances than others, due in a measure to the configuration or outline of the solid eartl for any given area. Great elevations of lands adjoining great ocean depths are one of the factors conducive to frequency of quakes. That is, where there is a steep gradient from the land to the ocean bed, there we may especially look for such movement. Having this data to go upon, the next deduction therefrom is as to the locality in such an area where the disturbance will take place. The relief of the stress, the equalizing of the forces will necessarily take place along the weakest lines, at such parts that are least able to resist the thrust or tension forced upon them. These lines or planes of weakness are found in the faults and dislocations in the earth's surface, that is, in the geological formations. These ruptures were made in past geological eras or epochs, and now serve as planes of adjustment for any stresses set up within the earth, becoming thereby the epicentral region of earthquakes.

It may be said then with some degree of confidence that if there is a well-defined tectonic fault in a given area, and such area be visited by an eaithquake, it will manifest itself most decidedly along such fault, there the earth movement will be the greatest and the destruction of life and property most calamitous in its vicinity.

Examining a geological map of Canada, it will be found that 'the great St. Lawrence and Champlain fault' is the most important one in the Dominion. Its course runs from Anticosti along the bed of the river to Quebec, from where it enters the south shore and in a gentle curve bends to Lake Champlain. This then appears to be our principal weak spot and if any adjustment of stresses and strains is to take place in Eastern Canada we may expect it to show itself most markedly along this line.

Professor Milne published a 'map of the world' * in which he indicates twelve earthquake districts together with the very large earthquakes which have originated from these districts since 1899. The district of the East Indian archipelago, that of Japan and that of the west coast of North Amcrica lead in frequency of earthquakes, the first having 41. Off the banks of Newfoundland is found a small district with three as the number of earthquakes. It would appear therefore that the probability of a severe earthquake visiting Canada is somewhat remote. It may be pointed out furthermore, that of all the great rivers of the earth, the St. Lawrence carries probably less dctritus per cubic foot of water into the sea than any other. This means that there is less loading of the ocean bed, producing strains, than would otherwise be the case. That is, it is less of an earthquake factor relatively, than say, the Mississippi. This is due to two reasons. In the first place its drainage basin to the north for about 2,000 miles is composed mostly of archæan rocks whose denudation and crosion are small

[^27]compared with alluvium and rocks more easily disintegrated; the amount of the material carried away by water is smaller than it otherwise would be. In the second place, the material that is carried away is largely deposited in the long chain of lakes from Lake Superior eastward, so that by the time the waters reach the occan they carry but a small proportion of the material that they in the first instance had borne from the surface of the earth. The St. Lawrence then is not so disturbing an element as its magnitude would appear to indicate.

As to prognostication: unfortunately, science has as yet not been able to make any forecast whatever. That earthquakes are the result of an adjustment, of an equalizing of stresses and strains within the earth, is known, but what forces are active, and in what degrec each, in producing these stresses-that is the question upon which scientists are not jet agreed. The weather forecaster has the advantage of the telegraph line, by enabling him to know that 'something has begun to happen' far away, and from his meteorological experience can predict what will happen a day or few days afterwards. Without the telegraph, relying simply on such data as the rotation of the earth, the obliquity of the ecliptic, the eccentricity of the orbit, the amount of heat daily poured upon the earth; the circulation of the air, and similar material, the issuing of daily 'probabilities' would be another matter.

At present there are no instrumental means of any description available for heralding the arrival of an earthquake, nor is it probable that any such will ever be found. The outlook for forecasting does not look encouraging. Even when the generating forces of soismic disturbances have been definitely determined, their variability and periodicity tabulated, even then forecasts and predictions would probably only be possible in general terms, such as 'great or little seismic activity.'

Professor Milnc has made a comparison* between the frequency of earthquakes and the change in dircction of pole movement, i.e., of displacement of the pole of the earth, as shown by the diagrams of Professor Albrecht, and found that there is a general agreement between frequency and rate of change. But the connection between two phenomena has not been established. If there is a connection it may be found that both are the result of a common cause. When that cause is found, as therc are hopes of finding it, the forecasting of earthquakes will have made an important step towards realization.

Seismology has already done much in the study of geophysics ..nd has aided in many ways the activities of man upon the earth, which in the long run must always be the justification of the pursuit of science. Although Canada is not serionsly subject to earthquakes yet it is hoped that she will participate in appropriate measure with the other nations which have undertaken collectively a systematic study of the seismic conditions of the earth and the causes that lead thereto.

The evolution of earthquake instruments may be said to date from 1840. Amongst the old forms of instruments was a vessel filled with mercury and having eight or sixteen spouts or lips corresponding to the principal points of the compass. The vessel was completely filled with mercury, and under each lip was placed a cup to receive the mercury ejected by the shock. From the amount of mercury in any particular cup not only the direction of the impulse but also its magnitude or intensity were supposed to be indicatcd. However, this we know now not to be the case. Later we find the vertical pendulum introduced, registering its movements on a smoked surface, producing a tangled figure that no one has ever been able to read intelligently, for the motion of the pendulum itself after having been once set in motion is so involved in the motion of its support or point of suspension, that the seismic element is practically masked. The above primitive vertical pendulum was greatly improved by the labours of Ewing, Milne, Agamennone and others.

An inherent difficulty with all the various forms of vertical pendulums (also of horizontal ones) is that the earth vibrations are communicated to the point of support and in a greater or less degree affect the motion of the p - ndulum. If the difference of the periods of the earth vibration and of the pendulum be made as great as possible

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then there will be less tendency of the pendulum to assume its own swing than would otherwise be the case. In the vertical pendulum the axis of rotation is horizontal. If this be inclined, and the pendulum remain at right angles thereto, the period will be increased in the ratio of the cosecant of the inclination, $i$, to the vertical, reaching the limit when the axis is rertical, the cosecant then is infinity, that is, the period is infinity, or the pendulum in equilibrium, motionless, in any position of azimuth.

For practical purposes a slight inclination to the vertical is given to the axis of rotation, sufficient to establish a definite zero position of the pendulum when at rest; the suspended pendulum is called a horizontal pendulum, as the bob swings practically in a horizontal plane.

A vertical pendulum and a horizontal pendulum, whose axis of rotation makes the angle, $i$, with the vertical, being at rest, if we give a slight tilt, $a$, to the respective planes containing the point of suspension and the centre of gravity, the vertical pendulum will be deflected $a$, while the horizontal pendulum will show a Cosec $i$. Hence the latter :s far more sensitive and better adapted for the measurement of such deviations or deflections of the vertical. The end aimed at in earthquake instruments is in the first place to get an instrument to record only what is going on in the earth as communicated to it by the pier on which it rests; the instrument is to be an unbiased observer and recorder, devoid of personal idiosyncrasies. To attain this end wholly, is impossible. The 'steady point' (bob) of the pendulum is only partially steady or quiescent. The horizontal pendulum being delicately suspended, giving a long period and having: a minimum of friction at its points of support, has in its bob or weight a steady point, a point such that when the frame of the instrument or pier upon which it rests suffers a displacement, this steady point will remain stationary, and its apparent motion by the shock is in reality the motion of the pier. When the pendulum is in equilibrium, then the centre of gravity of the system, which is practically that of the oscillating weight or bob, and the axis of rotation must lie in the same vertical plane. Furthermore, if in this plane a vertical be drawn through the centre of gravity and the axis of rotation produced till it intersects the above rertical, the distance from this point of intersection to the centre of gravity will be the length of the equivalent simple pendulum having the same period as the horizontal pendulum. From this relation it follows that the length of the equivalent simple pendulum varies directly as the perpendicular distance of the centre of gravity from the axis of rotation and directly as the cosecant of the angle of inclination, designated by $i$ above.

When a series of impulses impinge upon the pier and set it vibrating, the horizontal pendulum will not remain for auy length of time at rest, but will itself be set swinging. It will respond most readily to those vibrations which are commensurable with its own period. The displacement of the steady point in the first instances gives only the component of the disturbing force at right angles to the strut of the pendulum.

The Milne horizontal pendulum which is used at most of the British stations is always mounted in the meridian, that is, it records the east-west component of an impulse. Its boom, of aluminum, is about a metre long, and is provided at one end with a thin metal plate having a slit, beneath which in the registering box is another slit at right angles to the former, so that a beam of light, projected by a lamp and mirror on the slit appears as a bright dot on the photographic paper in the registering box. A time scale is provided by a small clock the long minute hand of which cuts off the light from part of the slit temporarily every hour. An hour is represented by two and a third inches, or six centimetres, on the record, or a minute in time by a millimetre.

Another common form of seismograph is that of Omori of the University of Tokio, and built by J. \& A. Bosch of Strassburg. The boom, about three-quarters of a metre long, carries at its end a heavy weight, which is supported by wires from a massive casting a little over a metre in leight. By a system of delicate levers the motion of the pendulum is magnified ten times, and the record is made by a fine steel
point on smoked paper wound around a large cylinder, revolving once in an hour. The paper is afterwards 'fixed' to sceure a permanent record. By means of an electromagnet in connection with a time circuit a record is made every minute on the paper, and thereby a time scale secured for the seismogram.

In the following description of the seismograph installed at the Observatory here, we have two distinct advantages respectively in the Milne and Omori seismographs combined, viz.: the photographic advantages of the Milne and the magnification advantages of the Omori and for the latter in a greater and more efficient manner.

## The Bosch Seismograph.

The seismograph room is situate in the basement of the Observatory. The main room is 7.5 m . long and 1.7 m . wide, and is inclosed within solid brick walls 40 cm . thick. Entrance is gained at the east end from the hall through a lobby as shown on the accompanying diagram. The room is 2.6 m . high and a series of water and asbes-tos-covered hot-water pipes run along the ceiling. The pendulum pier is built of


Fig. 4-Seismograph Room.
cement, it is 90 cm . squarc and extends beneath the cement floor which covers the whole of the basement, 77 cm . resting on boulder clay in situ. Beneath the cement floor the pier is protected from contact with the surrounding earth by a brick wall, 10 cm . thickness, leaving an air space between the wall and the pier of about 4 cm ., this free space is decreased to about half a centimetre between the cement floor and pier. The pier is built N.-S., E.-W., and rises 77 cm . above the floor. The other pier for supporting the registering apparatus is also built of cement, but it rests directly on the cement floor. Its sides are 90 by 67 cm ., and its top is 60 cm . above the floor. From centre to centre of the two piers is 4.1 m .

The lighting of the room is electric, 104 volt alternating current. A 16 c.p. light is suspended over the pendulum pier, and is seldom used. Centrally suspended in the room there is another 16 c.p. light, and over the registering apparatus there is a 16 c.p. ruby light. Of the light in the lamp for throwing a beam on the mirrors reference will be made later.

The following is a description of the Bosch photographic registering horizontal pendulum as illustrated by the three accompanying figures. It may be stated at the outset, that there are two identical instruments placed on the same pier, and at right angles to each other; the one in a north and south direction for giving the east-west component of any disturbance, and the other in an east and west direction for the 'north-south component.

The base of the apparatus is a heavy iron plate resting on three levelling screws. On the plate are mounted two brass columns, rigidly connected at the top. The pendulum consists essentially of a cylindrical mass or bob, figs. 1, 2, a, of 200 grammes, connected with the tubular rod, $l, 4 \cdot 6 \mathrm{~cm}$. in length, which terminates in a conical agate cup, resting against the hardened steel point, $n$, which is firmly screwed to the support, $p$. The pendulum bob is supported by two fine wires, $b$, attached by eyes to the two studs projecting laterally from the bob. The position of the studs is such that there is little or no tendency for the agate cup to rise or fall at the steel point, $n$. The other ends of the wires are united in a stirrup, $c$, which is supported on a fine hardened steel point. The metallic framework connecting the two columns and upon which the stirrup rests has three adjusting screws, $d, e, f$. By means of, $d$, the pendulum may be raised or lowered; by means of, $e$, its azimuth is changed, i.e., its point of rest; and

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by, $f$, the inclination of the axis of rotation to the vertical may be changed. If the points of upper and lower support, at $c$ and $n$, of the pendulum were in the same vertical line, then the pendulum would be in neutral equilibrium and the mass, $a$, would be at rest in any position. In order to give it stability, a slight inclination of the axis of rotation or motion of, $c$, in the direction of, $a$, is made. On the degree of inclination depends the sensitiveness of the pendulum. The distance from the centre of the mass, $a$, to the lower point of support is 6.2 cm ., and from the latter to the upper point of support is 18 cm . The computed period of the pendulum swinging in a vertical plane is ${ }^{\mathrm{s}} \cdot 26$, i.e., the complete oscillation is ${ }^{\mathrm{s}} .52$.

In order to modify the amplitudes and the free oscillations, there is attached to the mass, $a$, a light aluminum rod, $r$, terminating in a thin aluminum vane within the small air chamber $k$. The chamber is of brass, has a movable glass cover, and has a small horizontal. slit for the admission and motion of the thin rod carrying the vane. The whole chamber has two rectangular motions backward-forward, upward-downward, by means of the screws, $g, h$, to adjust itself to the vane, and give it play which in the direction of the screws, $g$, $h$, is very limited within the chamber. The air within the chamber forms a cushion. To increase the 'damping,' there are two double walls in the chamber, and the inner ones may be made to approach each other by pushing in the studs, $s, s$. Unless the pendulum has a very long boom, the apparent displacement of the steady point is very minute and a magnification of the movement is necessary for purposes of record. When the magnification is effected by a system of long and short arm levers, as in some forms of seismographs, it is evident that the pendulum must do some work to overcome inertia and friction inherent in the recording apparatus, and thereby to a greater or less extent the sensitiveness of the pendulum is affected and destroyed. However, if the record is made photographically these disadvantages disappear. For this purpose there is mounted on each pendulum in the axis of rotation at the point, $n$, the small concave mirror, $m$, having a curvature of 4 metres or very nearly so. The recording apparatus contained within the oaken box, fig. 3, consists of a train of clockwork driven by a strong spring and regulated by a pair of governors similar to that of our (Fauth) chronograph. The brass drum carrying the photographic paper has a circumference of 90 cm ., width 17 cm ., and is provided at one edge with a projecting rim, perpendicular to its surface. This rim rests on two rollers, one of which is free to move, the other is driven by the clockwork, and the further necessary support for the drum is given by its axis projecting on one side and resting horizontally on two small loose wheels or dises in an upright. The brass axis is cut with a thread of 3 mm . pitch. The drum revolves by friction once in an hour so that each minute is 1.5 cm . long. By means of the threaded axis resting in the two small loose wheels spoken of, the drum moves laterally and the record is a helix with 3 mm . intervals.

A fresh sheet of paper is put on the drum daily.
The illumination for the mirrors is obtained from a lamp as shown in fig. 3. It is mounted on a frame which slides on the lower plate for proper focusing. Within the vertical tube there is an incandescent lamp 16 c.p., 104 volts, with single vertical filament. The ordinary commercial incandescent lamp with the twisted and looped filament is unsuitable as its image cannot be condensed to a point on the photographic paper by the cylindrical lens in front of the drum and shown by the slit in the box, fig. 3. The vertical tube revolves on an axis in the stand, it can be moved up and down, and clamped in any position. Underneath the vertical tube there is a screw for adjusting the verticality of the filament of the electric light.

The horizontal tube telescopes, and is provided at one end with an adjustable slit on which is thrown the image of the incandescent filament by means of an achromatic lens within the horizontal tube. Furthermore, beneath the slit is a small electromagnet, the armature of which carries a small shutter to cover the slit. The electromagnet is put into circuit with our standard mean time service and at every minute the armature is released for two seconds and hence cuts off the light passing through the slit for that time and the record shows broken lines at minute intervals accordingly.

In order to define the hour, the sixtieth minute is omitted, so that the line on the reeord from the 59th to the 1st minute of the following, hour is continuous. The beam of light as it emerges from the slit is made just wide enough to cover the distance between the two mirrors of the pendulums. Each of these mirrors is adjustable on a vertical and on a horizontal axis so that the image may be thrown on the desired part of the eylindrical lens. The images are spaced about 7.5 cm . The cylindrical lens is 20 cm . long, its ehord is 2.5 cm ., and is 5 cm . from the drum; it is securely fastened to the inside of the box, behind the longitudinal opening seen, fig. 3, and covered by two brass plates separated $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$. to admit of the condensed image. Twice the ratio of the distance of the steady point from the axis of rotation, to the distance of the latter from the drum where the image is, gives the magnification, whieh in this case is 120 . That is, any movement of the pendulum is magnified 120 times on the record. Granting that the record may be read to a tenth of a millimetre, it would be equivalent to the measurement of the relative displacement of the steady point $\cdot 00083^{\mathrm{mm}}$. or the $1 / 30,600$ of an inch, which is approximately the length of a light-wave at line A of the solar spectrum.

The thermometer seen in fig. 3, is hung up in the room, and is a 'wet and dry bulb' thermometer, for obtaining the hygrométric condition of the room from day to day.

During the winter months, when the ground was frozen, the seismograph room kept eomparatively dry, but after the frost had disappeared the eement floor began to show signs of moisture. It was believed that by placing saueers of chloride of ealeium about the room the moisture might be absorbed. Although within five or six days a half dozen saueers would be filled with water the relative humidity was not only not reduced but showed an increase from 70 in May to 85 in June, with a maximum of about 88 in July.

It was feared that this continued high degree of humidity would in time affect the effieiency of the seismograph, especially of the steel points supporting the pendulums. Although the basement and building are supposedly thoroughly drained, the other parts of the basement showing no moisture, undoubtedly due to the free cireulation of air, which is not the ease in the seismograph room, it was decided to lay two lines of tiles longitudinally through the seismograph room.

During the repairs all the instruments were dismounted on the eve of my departure, July 24, for the longitude work in Vancouver, referred to in the first part of the report, and were not mounted till my return in October. This aceounts for the absence in our records of the great earthquake at Valparaiso on the evening of August 16.

At present (October) the room is quite dry, but the test of the efficieney of the additional tiling will not be apparent till next spring, as the present summer has been exceptionally dry, and the earth almost exhausted of all its moisture
determination of the 141st meridian.
During the season of 1905 , the astronomic stations at Vaneouver and Seattle were connected by the telegraphic determination of their difference of longitude; the observers were Mr. Edwin Smith, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the writer.

Subsequently the longitude was carried by Mr. Smith and Mr. MeGrath also of the U. S. Survey, by cable to Sitka and Valdez, and thence overland to Ft. Egbert or Eagle City, on the Yukon, about ten miles to the west of the 141st meridian.

It was arranged by the International Boundary Commissioners, Dr. W. F. King and Mr. O. H. Tittmann, that the determination of the meridian should be made from the determined positions of Vancouver and Egbert, Mr. Smith to occupy the latter station, Mr. F. A. McDiarmid of the Ottawa Observatory a station on or near the meridian, and the writer, Vaneouver. Mr. MeDiarmid and the writer were provided with practically identical astronomic outfits, Cooke transits Nos. 2 and 3, deseribed in my report for Transpacific longitudes, while all three observers used the registering or

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transit micrometer, whereby personal equation is eliminated, and the accuracy of the work increased, compared with the former method with transit key and noting the transit over a system of eleven threads.

The method and programme of work were similar to that described in my last year's report. Each observer obtained, if the night was clear, two independent time determinations each night, from two sets of 14 stars each, two thereof being polars and the other time stars. For each determination the instrument was used in positions clamp east and clamp west, seven stars in each position. The comparison of the clocks Boundary and Egbert, and Boundary and Vancouver, was made between the respective two time determinations so that the errors of the respective clocks were clinched, as it were, between the time determinations.

At Vancouver there is a permanent observatory for longitude work; at Egbert the pier of 1905 was occupied, while at Boundary Mr. McDiarmid erected a cement pier and hut. Boundary and Egbert being very near to each other, the telegraphic exchange of signals was readily accomplished. These signals were as heretofore 'arbitrary.' One observer would send twenty signals by means of a break-circuit telegraph key, then the other would send forty signals, and again the former twenty signals, so

- that the mean of the time of the signals of the first would be about the mean of the time of the other (40) signals, cutting out thereby differential rate of the clocks or chronometers, each observer having a break-circuit sidereal chronometer. Every night during the exchange of clock signals all the telegraph offices on the line were cut out, save those where there were repeaters.

The telegraph line from Vancouver to Boundary is composed of the following sections :-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Vancouver to Ashcroft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 204 \text { miles. } \\
& \text { Ashcroft to Hazelton. } \\
& 587 \text {." } \\
& \text { Hazelton to Atlin. . . . . . . . . . . . .. . . . . .. . . . . . . } 515 \\
& \text { Atlin to Boundary. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 663 \text { " } \\
& \text { Vancouver to Boundary. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,974 " }
\end{aligned}
$$

In round numbers the distance is 2,000 miles. The iron wire is of No. 8 Birmingham gauge, weighing 360 pounds to the mile.

It may be observed that the above distances, supplied by Mr. Phelan, Superintendent of the Yukon Telegraph Line, were arrived at by 'wire mileage,' counting $3 \frac{1}{3}$ coils of wire to the mile. Repeaters were inserted at Vancouver, Ashcroft, Hazelton and Atlin. The electro-motive force employed was distributed as follows:-

Asheroft, 60 gravity cells west, 132 cells north.
Hazelton, 115 gravity cells south, 85 cells north.
Atlin, 65 gravity cells south, 154 cells north.
Dawson, 150 gravity cells straight.
Egbert, 96 gravity cells straight.
At Vancouver storage cells were used.
The Vancouver-Boundary telegraph line passes nearly the whole of its course through a sparsely settled country, in fact, by far the greater part through a wilderness. Through the woods a fair 'right of way' is cleared and the wire is supported on trees from which the branches have been cut. Under these conditions, with the vicissitudes of wind and water and fire it was to be expected that interruptions in the telegraphic service would be not infrequent, but as it subsequently turned out, the service was better than anticipated, and here I wish to express my appreciation of the solicitous interest the superintendent, Mr. Phelan, took in the work, and furthered it by every means in his power. To Mr. Fletcher, too, chief operator at Vancouver for the Canadian Pacific Railway my thanks are due for his hearty co-operation this year as in former years.

On account of the high latitude of Boundary ( $64^{\circ} 41^{\prime}$ ) and Egbert and the consequent long daylight, the longitude campaign was deferred to the latter part of the summer.

Attention having been called in the Astronomische Nachrichten No. 4101 to the probable occultation of 3 Geminorum by Jupiter on August 4, occurring shortly after noon, Greenwich mean time, it was suggested that I observe the phenomenon at Vancouver. Accordingly, I left for my destination on July 25, carrying with me besides the longitude outfit, the portable $4 \frac{1}{2}$ " equatorial, and also the Tesdorpf magnetic instruments. The transit was mounted in the observatory while the equatorial was mounted in the open air. The weather was very propitious and nightly time determinations were obtained until the night of August 3-4, when the sky was wholly overcast. The phenomenon was to occur or to begin about dawn. I remained up all night watching the sky to get a time set, but without avail. About dawn there came a slight rift in the clouds, and that rift disclosed Jupiter. Another moment and the equatorial was trained on the giant planet. Wires had been led from the observatory for the purpose of recording time on the chronograph. The four satellites were distinctly seen on one side of the planet and on the opposite side very near the upper edge shone brightly 3 Geminorum. I watched Jupiter slowly increasing its right ascension and approaching the star. How I wished as on similar occasions that there were no atmosphere, and that celestial bodies would not get 'glued' together, but instead each pursue its own course so that the phenomenon of occultation would be sudden and sharp as it theoretically is. Daylight was fast advancing, so were the clouds, and the air was becoming more and more tremulous, however a fairly good record of the time of ingress was obtained. When the time of egress came, clouds obscured the event.

We have-


Mr. McDiarmid reached Vancouver on the 3rd August, and left for Dawson on the 6th. A fortnight later he was installed at Boundary ready to observe. On the $22 n$ d August we had our first exchange of clock signals. The weather or sky at night was very favourable at all three stations almost continuously, and the telegraph line as already stated gave less trouble than anticipated, so that by September 3 we had obtained seven differential longitude determinations between Boundary and Vancouver, for five of which each observer had obtained a full set of stars for the two independent time determinations, while for the other two nights, good time determinations were also obtained, but not with the full complement of stars. Similarly between Egbert and Boundary seven differential longitudes were obtained. At Vancouver the mean temperature during the observations was $60^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$., the lowest being $56^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$., while at Boundary the mean temperature was about $42^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$., and the lowest just reached the freezing point. In order to assure as constant a temperature as possible the chronometers were kept in the observatory in wooden boxes, used for their transport, having 3 -inch hair padding on the inside. Although the temperature of the observatory might vary within the building $20^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$., in the 24 hours, that of the chronometer would be confined to about two degrees.

At Vancouver, where the pier was built years ago and is therefore practically settled, after the transit was mounted and adjusted in azimuth and levelled, the levelling screws were not touched thereafter, as it is preferable to take careful readings of the inclination of the axis than to attemut to level the instrament every night; for experience shows that there is a 'set' of the levelling screw after turning the same. Besides, as there is a small correction for inequality of pivots it would be impracticable to have the instrument level in both positions-clamps east and west.

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The reduction of the observations, now in progress, will be made in the usual way. The three unknowns azimuth, collimation and clock error-involved in each observation equation will be deduced from each set of (14) observation equations by the method of least squares.

As already stated on the line between the Vancouver observatory and Boundary, there were four repeaters, i.e., at each of the four stations there were two repeaters, one for transmitting automatically signals going north, and the other for signals going south. Although the repeatcrs, of the Weiny-Phillips type, were all alike, and their adjustments very similar, yct there was no absolute assurance that the transmission time of a signal going north say, was exactly the same as that of one going south, as they passed on their route through different repeaters. It was not found practicable to make the necessary changes for sending the signals in a given direction alternately through the two repcaters of each station. During the campaign the signals were sent through the repeaters as they were used in the ordinary commercial work. On the night of September 3, when the longitude work was completed it was intended to make the experiment of reversing the direction through the repaaters, but a vivid aurora borealis sprang up about Atlin, which interfered so matcrially with the clectric circuit that the experiment had to be abandoned. However, on the following afternoon it was successfully carricd out. The experiment consisted: (1) exchange of arbitrary signals as usual, 20,40 and 20 signals; (2) repeaters reversed; (3) repeaters reversed, poles reversed; and (4) as usual, same as (1). The last, (4), condition assured, compared with the first, (1), the determinations of the differential rate of the chronometers for application to (2) and (3). It may be remarked that there was no change made in the adjustment of the points in the repeaters in the various experiments.

EXPERIMENT REGARDING TRANSMISSION TIME.
Vancouver--Boundary, Sept. 4, 1906.
(1) As in preceding longitude work. (2) Repeaters reversed. (3) Repeaters and poles reversed. (1) As in preceding longitude work, same as (1).

|  |  | irection. | Vancouver middle time. | Difference <br> of <br> Chronometers. | Differential rate correction. | Difference of Chironometers for same eproch | Trans. time in both directions. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | s. | h. m. s. | s. |
| (1) | Western S | Signals | $\begin{array}{lll}13 & 57 & 56\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 09 & 59\end{array} 129$ | -000 | 11 09 59 |  |
| (1) | Eastern | " | $14 \quad 0456$ | 58.667 | - 011 | . .. 58.678 |  |
| (2) | Eastern | " . | $14 \quad 12 \quad 03$ | . $58 \cdot 647$ | -022 | . . $58 \cdot 665$ |  |
| (2) | Western | " | - 1436 | 59.079 | 026 | .. .. 59 105 |  |
| (3) | Western | " | $\begin{array}{lll}15 & 16 & 15\end{array}$ | . 58.963 | - 123 | . $59 \cdot 086$ |  |
| (3) | Eastern | " | - 1949 | - $58 \cdot 542$ | 128 | - 58.670 |  |
| (4) | Eastern | " | 15 | . $58 \cdot 542$ | 153 | $58 \cdot 695$ |  |
| (4) | Western | " | . 3525 | - 58.962 | -156 | $59 \cdot 118$ |  |

If $d=$ absolute difference of the two chronometers at stations $V$, (eastern), and $B$ (western), respectively.
$t=$ transmission time with repeaters going west.
$t^{\prime}=$ transmission time with repeaters going east.
$D_{\mathrm{w}}=$ diff. of chronometers by western signals from B , and read on eastern, V , chronograph.
$D_{\mathrm{e}}=$ diff. of chronometers by eastern signals from V , and read on western, B , chronograph.
$D_{\mathrm{w}}^{\prime} \quad$ e similarly as above, but with repeaters reversed.
Then we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{w}}=d+t^{\prime} \\
& D_{\mathrm{e}}=d-t \\
& D_{\mathrm{w}}-D_{\mathrm{e}}=t+t^{\prime} \quad d=\frac{D_{\mathrm{w}}+D_{\mathrm{e}}}{2}-\left(\frac{t-t^{\prime}}{2}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

Again $D_{\mathrm{w}}^{\prime}=d+t$
$D_{\mathrm{e}}^{\prime \prime}=d-t^{\prime}$
$D_{\mathrm{w}}^{\prime}-D_{\mathrm{e}}^{\prime}=t+t^{\prime}$
$d=\frac{D_{\mathrm{w}}^{\prime}+D_{\mathrm{e}}^{\prime}}{2}+\binom{t-t^{\prime}}{2}$
Hence $D_{\mathrm{w}}-D_{\mathrm{e}}=D_{\mathrm{w}}^{\prime}-D_{\mathrm{e}}^{\prime}=t+t^{\prime}, d=\frac{D_{\mathrm{w}}+D_{\mathrm{e}}+D_{\mathrm{w}}^{\prime}+D_{\mathrm{e}}^{\prime}}{4}, t-t^{\prime}=\frac{D_{\mathrm{w}}+D_{\mathrm{e}}-\left(D_{\mathrm{w}}+D_{\mathrm{e}}\right)}{2}$ or $t+t^{\prime}=\frac{\left(D_{\mathrm{w}}-D_{\mathrm{e}}\right)+\left(D_{\mathrm{w}}^{\prime}+D_{\mathrm{e}}^{\prime}\right)}{2}$
Taking the mean of (1) and (4) $=^{s .437}$, and the mean of (2) and (3) $=^{8 .} 426$
we have $t+t^{\prime}={ }^{8} .4315$
and $t-t^{\prime}=.0225$
whence $t=-2270$

$$
t^{\prime}=2045
$$

That is apparently the transmission time going east, i.e., going from Boundary to Vancouver is ${ }^{\mathrm{s}} .022$ less than going in the opposite direction. We say apparently, for the inter-agreement of (1) with (4), (2) with (3), which should be identical, is of a magnitude of that quantity.

It is therefore not certain whether the difference of transmission times found for the two directions is apparent or real. In any case it is a very small quantity, the corrections being a hundredth of a second in time or less than seven feet at the Yukon boundary.

It is evident that by taking the mean of the mean differences of the chronometers found by the signals traversing first through one set of repeaters, and then through the other set, not only is the transmission time cut out, but also any difference in transmission time in going through the one set of repeaters compared with that going through the other set, or, which is the same thing, the difference of transmission time going in one direction and the other direction is eliminated.

While at Vancouver, the opportunity was embraced of obtaining a complete set of magnetic observations. The instrument used was that of Tesdorpf, the same that I used in Fiji, Australia and New Zealand.

The magnetic station was $48 \frac{1}{2}$ feet south of the observatory pier and $28 \frac{1}{2}$ feet west thereof, the geographical co-ordinates being.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \phi=49^{\circ} \quad 17^{\prime} \cdot 7 \\
& \lambda=123^{\circ} \quad 07^{\prime} \cdot 1
\end{aligned}
$$

The declination was obtained from observations with the fibre declinometer, magnet 10 , using the magnet in both positions, N up, and N down. As reference object, the finial of the steeple of the Catholic Indian Mission church across Burrard inlet in North Vancouver, was used. The azimuth of the latter was determined by observations on Polaris noting the time by a pocket sidereal chronometer, which was compared

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with the box chronometer whose error was accurately known. The mean declination for August 21, 1906, at 2.50 P.M. was found to be $25^{\circ} 04^{\prime} \cdot 4$ east.

Inclination was observed with both needles VII. and VI. The setting of the instrument in the magnetic meridian was readily obtained from the preceding declination observations. Each needle was observed in the usual position-circle west, face east, face west:-circle east, face east, face west. Then the polarity of the needle was changed by means of the two bar magnets, and another set-circle east, circle west was obtained. The inclinations as found by needle VII. on August 21, 1906, at 4.17 P.M., the mean of the time of beginning and end of observation, was $71^{\circ} 40^{\prime} \cdot 0$.

On the following day at 5.05 P.M., with needle VI., the inclination was $71^{\circ} 40^{\prime} \cdot 2$. The mean of the two needles is $71^{\circ} 40^{\prime} \cdot 1$.

Deflection observations, with deflecting magnet 46, deflected magnet 10, were also made, besides oscillations observed of magnet 46. For noting time, Bond mean time chronometer 511 was used. It was compared for several days at frequent intervals with the Dent sidereal chronometer 48419, whose error was accurately known, and thereby the rate of the former determined.

The reduction of the oscillation and torsion observations have not yet been made and hence the value of the total force is not available at present.

I have the honour to be, sir, Your obedient servant,

OTTO J. KLOTZ.
Klotz-Seismology.

Fig. 1.-Bosch Seismograph.
$25 a-5$
Klotz-Seismology.


APPENIDIX 2<br>REPORT OF THE CHIEF ASTRONOMER.

# OBSERVATORY INSTRUIIENTS AND ASTROPHYSICAL WORI 

J. S. PLASKETT, B.A.

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## APPENDIX 2.

# REPORT OF J. S. PLASKETT, ESQ., B.A., ON OBSERVATORY INSTRUMENTS AND ASTROPHYSICAL WORK. 

Ottawa, Ont., October 20, 1906.

W. F. King, Esq., B.A., LL.D., \&c.<br>Chief Astronomer, Ottawa.

Sir,-I have the honour to report as follows upon the work organised and carried on by me during the past year.

Owing to its being the first year of the occupation of the Observatory, a great deal of time has necessarily been spent in erecting, adjusting and testing new instruments, and getting them into shape for regular work. Moreover, in the early part of the year, my time was entirely occupied with preparations for the Eclipse Expedition to Northwest river. After my return from the expedition, about September 10, 1905, the preparation of a report upon the expedition, and of a description of the observatory and instruments with the necessary photographs for illustrative purposes occupied considerable time. It was, hence, not until the middle of November, that I was able to devote much time to the astronomical work of the observatory. Since then my attention so far as regards astronomical work, has been chiefly directed to the measurement of the radial velocities of some of the brighter stars, to stellar, lunar and solar photography, and to the erection and adjustment of the concave grating spectroscope. The cataloguing and care of the field and observatory instruments and apparatus has occupicd considerable time, as has also the fitting up of the workshop and the carrying on of numerous necessary and convenient pieces of work in it. The design of the house and tube for a coelostat reflecting telescope for solar research work, with the necessary mechanism for the adjustment of coelostat and secondary mirror to suit the varying declination of the sun, has also been completed. Further, a design for a combined single prism and three prism spectrograph of modern type for the accurate determination of velocities in the line of sight, which is to be constructed in our own workshop, has been practically completed.

The equatorial telescope has been in use practically every fine night since last Norember on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays by myself, in line of sight work and occasionally in stellar and lunar photography; on Tuesdays and Thursdays by Mr. Tobey, in photometric work; and on Saturday evenings for the use of visitors. This latter feature, which I have personally attended to except on two or three evenings when I was out of town, seems to be very popular, the average attendance of risitors since it was instituted having been greater than 50.

It has seemed preferable to consider the various matters that have occupied my attention under separate headings. They may be conveniently classified under the following subdivisions:-

## Workshop.

Instruments.
Equatorial Telescope.
Stellar Camera.
Solar Camera.
Concave Grating Spectroscope.
Coelostat Telescope.
Stellar Spectroscopy.

WORISSHOP.
As described in last year's report, the workshop is equipped with a Rivett bench lathe, a 10 -inch Hendey Norton toolmaker's lathe, and a Brown \& Sharpe Universal nilling machine No. $1 \frac{1}{2}$. Each machine is also well supplied with the necessary attachments and small tools for its efficient working. These machines were received in July, 1905 , but nothing was done to put them into service until my return from the Eclipse Expedition in September last. As soon as possible after that date, I took steps to have the machines set up and placed in working order. The necessary shafting, hangers and pulleys were supplied by the Victoria Foundry, and were satisfactorily erected under my supervision by Mr. George Sparks, the engineer of the observatory. The whole equipment was ready for use by January 1, 1906, and since then has been rery frequently used by Mr. R. M. Stewart and myself. The former has placed additional contacts in some of the electric clocks, has made an automatic thermostat for keeping the clock room at constant temperature and has executed numerous smaller repairs as well. Besides making small repairs and alterations to some of the field instruments, I have placed several trusses on the spectroscope for preventing, Hexure, remodelled the comparison apparatus, made new diaphragm for the slit and placed a double slide motion, adjustable from the eyc end, on the correcting lens. The solar camera has been altered to adapt it to the new type of enlarging lens, and an electric synchronization has been placed on the driving clock of the telescope, while the driving worm has been re-cut to remove periodic errors. Many other small repairs and constructive details have also been attended to as the necessity arose, but these and the work mentioned above will be described each under its separate subdivision below.

Not much time was available for such work and the services of a competent mechanician were urgently required. Now that a capable man has been appointed, his services will be found invaluable to the observatory. With the addition of a small grinder to keep the tools and milling cutters sharp, work can be done with the machinery installed here which cannot be duplicated in Ottawa, and much time and expense will be thereby saved. There is sufficient work already in sight, including a new modern type spectrograph and the mechanism for the coelostat telescope and its spectroscopic adjuncts to keep the mechanician employed for at least two years, and this does not take into account the smaller details and repairs that will be continually needing attention.

## INSTRUMENTS.

All the instruments used, both surveying instruments and observatory apparatus, are under my care. Those not in use are stored in the circular room directly over the entrance hall. Until the early part of the year they were temporarily placed in cupboards, \&c., in the room, pending the completion and installation of the circular steel cases with glass doors which had been provided to contain them. After these had been erceted, the instruments were classified as far as possible and arranged in the cascs so as to keep the field instruments and others likely to be often required as accessible as possible. All particulars pertaining to each instrument, such as its location in the cases, when obtained, cost, by whom and when borrowed and returned, \&c., are recorded in a convenient card catalogue. The proper looking after of the instruments takes considerable time and the question of repairs is a troublesome one. Some of the smaller repairs and alterations have been done by myself, but in the majority of cases the instruments have had to be sent away for the necessary repairs. Now that a mechanician has been appointed the trouble, delay and expense involved in this process will be to a great extent avoided, and there should be no difficulty in keeping the instruments in good shape.

THE EQUATORIAL TELESCOPE.
This instrument, which was fully illustrated and described in last year's report, lias been employed during the past year chiefly in spectroscopic work, determinations

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of the radial velocities of some of the brighter stars, but has also been used in photometric work by Mr. W. M. Tobey and as a guiding telescope for the stellar camera. An cnlarging camera, which can be attached to the telescope, and which is intended for solar photography, has also been used in photographing the moon and some excellent lunar negatives obtained. Each of these will be treated in a subdivision by itself; it will be sufficient here to speak of the working of the telescope itself.

It has given excellent satisfaction on the whole and has answered admirably for the work done. One or two details, chiefly in the driving, have required attention in order to secure the most efficient results. It was early discovered, when the instrument was being adjusted, that the driving clock ran too fast, abont two minutes to the hour, even when the governor was adjusted to its slowest rate. The proper remedy for this difficulty is to use longer governor arms, but as the obtaining of these arms would involve sending the present arms to the makers for some time, and hence stopping the use of the instrument during the interval, the difficulty was temporarily overcome by attaching a piece of lead to the lower part of each governor ball, thus lengthening the radius of gyration and slowing the clock. It was now found that, although the aggregate rate over a long interval, as compared with a standard clock, could be made nearly exact, the rate for a short time as observed when the telescope was pointed to a star, or when the star was brought on the slit of the spectroscope, was very irregular as shown by the image travelling back and forth over an angular distance of some 30 seconds of arc. This oscillation might be due to one or both of two causes-nonuniform motion of the governor; or periodic error in the clock train or driving mechanism.

Although some traces of periodicity were detected, they were so masked by other irregularities as not to be readily evident, and it therefore seemed probable that the trouble lay in the governor. It was noticed that it did not respond very quickly to any change in the driving force, and that the heights of the balls varied through a considerable distance while running. An examination showed that one of the screw heads was too long and rubbed against the governor arm, preventing its free movement. When this was filed off, there was some slight improvement in the driving, but it was still very irregular, and no efforts on my part met with much success in overcoming the difficulty. Such irregularities are very troublesome in investigations with the telescope, especially in photographic or spectroscopic work, as they materially increase the labour of guiding and diminish the efficiency and accuracy of the results.

## Electric Control.

It seemed therefore worth while to attempt other means of getting rid of the difficulty, and an electric control seemed the most feasible. In consulting' with Mr. R. M. Stewart, Superintendent of the Time Service, who has had considerable experience with electrically synchronized clocks, he suggested that the equatorial clock be synchronized with the sidereal clock, and that this be done by the pull of an electromagnet, actuated by the sidereal clock, on an armature attached to a wheel rotating in two seconds. This period is necessary on account of the arrangements of the contacts in the sidereal clock, which sent a current for one second every alternate second, that is to say the current is on for a second and then off for a second. I worked out the details of the mechanism, and, as there is no spindle revolving at the required rate, once in two seconds, it was necessary to introduce an auxiliary wheel for the purpose. The governor spindle revolves twice a second and the second spindle once in four seconds. A connection with the governor spindle was determined on as being more simple and direct and also on account of there being more room for the necessary mechanism. A reference to fig. 1 shows the arrangement of the scheme. It consists of a brass pinion, $\mathrm{A}, 1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, attached to the governor spindle, gearing into a brass wheel, B, 6 inches in diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. This wheel, which revolves on ball bearings, has mounted on its upper surface two sectors, C and D, each $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide and extending over $120^{\circ}$ of the circumference. One of these sectors
is of brass, for balancing purposes, and the other of Swede's iron which is attracted by the electro-magnet, E, every alternate second. This electro-magnet, which is adjustable back and forth, has about 1,200 turns of No. 24 wire and exerts a strong pull on the iron armature when the current is flowing. The synchronizing current from the clock flows through the coils of the relay, F, while the electro-magnet, the points of the relay, and the storage battery of 5 cells form a secend circuit, the conducting wires for both circuits coming up through the telescope column from the room below.

The governor is adjusted to gain a little on sidereal time, so that the original frictional contact will not come into action when the synchronization is working. After the governor has reached its full speed, the switch, G, connecting the battery and the electro-magnet is thrown in, and a current hence passes through the coils of the magnet for a second and is then interrupted for a second. As the wheel, B, rotates in two seconds, it will evidently turn $180^{\circ}$ while, E , is a magnet. The armature, however, occupies $120^{\circ}$ only, and if it is in synchronization, the wheel will be accelerated at the beginning and retarded an equal amount at the end of the magnetization of E. If, however, the mean position of the armature is behind the mean time of passage of the current, the acceleration will be greater than the retardation and vice versa. The tendency will therefore always be to bring the armature into step with the magnetization, and hence to keep the telescope clock at the same rate as the sidereal clock. Theoretically the mean time of magnetization and the central position of the armature should coincide, but the question is complicated, not only by the lag due to self induction and hysteresis, but also by the friction induced in the bearing by the magnetic pull, so that the armature is some $30^{\circ}$ behind the magnetizing current. As first made, the bearing was furnished with balls at the lower end to take the thrust due to the weight of the wheel and armatures, but the friction induced on the plain bearing by the pull of the magnet on the armature was so great as to practically obliterate all synchronization, and it was necessary to make entirely new ball bearings for both ends. The whole mechanism, which is carried on a brass plate, H, firmly screwed to the top of the clock box, was made by myself in the workshop, and it completely overcomes the irregularities of the governor which now, when running, always remains in the same position, instead of moving up and down as formerly.

## The Driving Worm.

The first effect noticed, when it was tested, was to exhibit very clearly a periodicity in the remaining irregularity which had now an angular amplitude of between 15 and 20 seconds of arc, about lialf its previous amount. This irregularity, whose period had previously been masked by the irregularity of the governor, had now a period of 4 minutes, which is the exact time occupied in one revolution of the driving worm, the connecting rod, and the last wheel in the train. The trouble must therefore be looked for in one or other of these parts, and the driving worm seemed the most likely place. The worm was dismounted from the telescope and placed between the lathe centres. It was at once noticed that the end of the worm shaft, which carried the bevel transmitting gear, was bent, but on straightening it, and replacing the worm there was not much improvement. It was therefore again taken out, put in the lathe and thoroughly tested. The hardened end of the shaft which received the thrust of the worm appeared to be true, and there only remained the worm itself. A careful test showed that it was not concentric with its shaft and journals, so that, even supposing the screw were correctly cut, its eccentricity with respect to the journals on which it revolves would cause it to mesh more deeply into the teeth of the worm wheel at one part of its revolution than another, and this defect would be quite sufficient to cause the observed irregularity.

The method employed to remedy the trouble was to make the shaft as straight as possible, so that the bearing parts ran true, or as nearly so as possible, when revolved between the lathe centres. The thread was then re-cut with the utmost care, using a very sharp tool and taking very light cuts, removing the least possible amount of


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metal consistent with accuracy. Finally after this was finished a very light cut was taken over the journals to ensure their being concentric with the thread. It was thought better to do this even at the cost of having them slightly loose in their bearings.

On testing it was found that the drift was now reduced to less than one-fourth of its original amount, being now only three or four seconds of arc, equivalent at the focus of the 15 -inch objective to about $1 / 300$ inch. This is probably as good as can be obtaincd without making an entirely new screw, and such an amount of drift is not objectionable for some purposes. For spectrographic work it is, on the contrary, an advantage to have the star move slowly along the slit, provided the amplitude of oscillation is not too great, as was originally the case. The length of slit used is about $1 / 100$ inch, so the drift is about $\frac{1}{3}$ this length, and it is easy to so divide this length and the required exposure as to get practically uniform exposure over the whole width of star spectrum.

Although considerable time was occupied in devising, constructing and adjusting the electrical synchronization, and in correcting the driving worm, I consider it time well spent as not only is the labour of guiding very much diminished, but the accuracy is increased and the exposure time correspondingly diminished. In following a star for photographic or spectroscopic purposes, only the small differential corrections for inexact adjustment of the instrument, and for change in refraction with varying altitude require attending to.

## THE STELLAR CAMERA.

The objective of this camera is a photographic doublet of 8 inches aperture, and 40 inches focus made by Brashear. It was fully described in last year's report, and an example of the work done with it was there reproduced. It gives beautiful star images over a large field the extent of good definition being fully equal to, if not greater than in any other objectives of whose work I have seen reproductions. The canera is attached to the tube of the equatorial telescope which is used as the guiding telescope. This prevents its extended use as no other work can be done with the telescope while a star photograph is being made. However, last fall the camera was put in açcurate focus, and some photographs in the Milky Way obtained. Recently the camera has been used by Mr. W. M. Tobey for photometric work. He has been testing it on some short period variable stars, the change in brightness being exhibited by a change in the diameter of the star image, according to a certain empirical relation. His work has not yet proceeded far enough to give any definite results. If some useful and continuous work could be found for this camera, it would seem desirable to detach it from the telescope and provide it with an equatorial mounting and a guiding telescope so that it may be used regularly without interfering with other work.

THE SOLAR CAMERA.
It had always been the intention to use the telescope for obtaining large scale photographs of the sun's surface to record the areas of spots, \&c. As the diameter of the solar image in the focus of the objective is only about $2 \frac{1}{8}$ inches, some type of enlarging lens must be used to obtain the necessary size of image and as a negative lens requires less extension of the telescope, it was chosen for the purpose. The curves of this objective were computed by Hastings, and the lens itself, and the camera, which consisted of a conical tube screwing into the same flange as the eye end and spectroscope adapter, with rack and pinions for focussing and a simple slit shutter for the short exposures required, were made by Brashear. The lens and mounting were received shortly before starting on the Eclipse Expedition, and then there was only time for a short trial. Although the definition obtained was very poor, it was thought that further adjustment might improve matters.

As soon as possible after my return the lens was further tested, both visually and photographically, all possible adjustments were made, but no definition whatever could
be obtained. I had from the first been somewhat sceptical as to the possibility of obtaining a well-defined enlarged photographic image over a considerable angular field from a visual objective. When it is remembered that the photographic light, which extends between the wave lengths of $\lambda 5000$ and $\lambda 3800$ say, forms foci at different points along the axis, extending over a range of upwards of an inch beyond the visual focus of the telescope objective, and that the enlarging lens has to unite all this light into a focus at one plane not only along the axis, which would be feasible enough, but over an extended surface of about $10^{\circ}$ angular aperture, it is evident that a two-lensed objective can scarcely fulfil these conditions. It seemed to me that there would be much greater hope of success if the enlarging lens were corrected for the visual part of the spectrum, the same as the objective of the telescope, if an orthochromatic plate sensitive to the visual light were used, and if the photographic light, which would give blurred images, were prevented from reaching the plate by an absorbing screen or filter. In correspondence with Brashear, it was learned that Hastings had misunderstood the requirements, and the original enlarging lens was only corrected for axial light, and was hence quite useless for solar photography. My idea in regard to a visually corrected enlarging lens was accepted, and a new lens was made for us by Brashear. It was received in April last, and owing to the fact that its focal length was slightly shorter, in order to obtain a larger solar image, the camera had to be modified to suit the new conditions, after a preliminary trial with temporary adjustments to determine the best position of lens and plate. The lens had to be placed lower down in the tube and the opening between lens and plate enlarged to admit the full beam. This trial showed that the definition was very much improved and the prospects of good results looked hopeful. However, an examination of the image through the shutter slit showed a marked deterioration, probably due partly to diffraction and partly to the position of the shutter which was about a quarter the distance between lens and plate away from the lens, and hence not near the place where the pencils were combined. Indeed with a negative enlarging lens the only real focus is on the plate and it therefore seemed necessary to use a shutter near the plate. A sliding metal shutter would be so heavy as to cause vibration and a Thornton-Pickard Focal Plane shutter, in which the moving part is a light roller blind having a narrow slit in it moving rapidly across the plate, was ordered. In order not to have lines across the negative parallel to the motion of the blind, the slit was to be faced with smooth and straight metal cdges.

While waiting for this shutter the camera has been used in lunar photography, and a number of excellent negatives have been obtained. A reproduction of a print of one of these, exposed on June 1, 10h. for ten seconds is shown in fig. 2. An absorbing screen was made from two pieces of thin plate glass 8 inches by 10 inches in size, coated with gelatine and then stained in a solution of tartrazine, an orange-yellow dye very useful for yellow screens, to such a depth that the two combined absorbed all light of shorter wave length than $\lambda 5000$. These two plates are sealed together film to film with Canada balsam. This filter is placed as close to the plate as possible in order to avoid distortion of the image owing to deviations of the surfaces from accurate planes, for although they are a good quality of plate glass the surfaces are not optically worked. The plates used for the lunar photography were Cramer Instantaneous Isochromatic, and the exposure given varied from 5 to 20 seconds, depending on the age of the moon and the aperture of the telescope objective which was in some cases diaphragmed to $7 \frac{1}{2}$ and 10 inches. The aperture used for the negative of the reproduction was 10 inches. The rapid motion of the moon in right ascension and declination must necessarily have caused some drift of the image on the plate even with an exposure of 10 seconds only, and this will to some extent diminish the sharpness of the image. Owing, however, to the use of the screen which increases the exposure some five times, and to the relatively small angular aperture about $f-80$, a shorter exposure is not possible. However, very good definition has been obtained, and as soon as the shutter arrives the camera will be put to regular use in the photography of the solar surface.

the concave grating spectroscope.
This instrument, which was briefly described in the last report, has been set up and adjusted during the present ycar, and some photographs of the solar spectrum obtained. The grating is of 4 inches aperture, ruling about $3 \frac{1}{3}$ inches long, 2 inches wide, containing 15,000 lines to the inch, and the whole grating about 50,000 lines, hence, giving a resolving power of 50,000 in the 1 st order spectrum, 100,000 in the 2 nd and so on. The radius of curvature of the surface is 10 ft . The mounting, of the Rowland type, consists of two rails at right angles, with the slit at their intersection. Two carriages, one carrying the grating, and the other the eycpiece or camera connected by a tubular arm, the same length as the radius of curvature 10 ft. roll, one on each of the rails. The advantage of this type of mounting is that, when once adjusted, different parts of the same spectrum or spectra of different orders arc all in exact focus, and are brought into the field by simply rolling the carriages along the rails. The mounting was made in a very satisfactory manner by Brashear, and, although the adjustment of this type of spectroscope is rather a troublesome matter, the worlmanship is such as to facilitate the various adjustments as far as possiblc. The adjustments necessary in this case are as follows:- 1 . The rails, which are stecl T -bcams with the stem of the T upwards and planed true and smooth, must be exactly at right angles to each other. 2. The connecting tube must be pivoted to each carriage vertically over the rail, and its length between pivots must he exactly the same as the radius of curvature of the grating. 3. The grating and camera must have the centres of their effective surfaces directly above the pivots connecting tube and carriages. 4. The axis of the grating must pass through the centre of field of the camcra or eyepiece, and, as a consequence of (2), the centre of curvature must coincide with the centre of the focal plane of camera and eyepiece. 5. The slit must be placed exactly above the intersection of the rails. 6. The ruling of the grating and the slit jaws must be parallel to each other.

As each one of these adjustments is interrelated with the others, and as the final test is the definition of the spectrum, the whole adjustment is a question of continuous and successive changes and tests. In the first place all the adjustments were made mechanically as closely as possible, the rails, for instance, being placed very nearly at right angles by measurement of the sides and calculation of the corresponding hypothenuse of a right angled triangle. The definition was then tested and slight changes made in the adjustments until, with the movement of the carriages along the rails, the spectra remained in accurate focus.

The grating is mounted in the room directly below the equatorial room at the midway floor, and is so placed that the rail on which the grating carriage rolls, points towards the south window of the room. Outside this window a small platform is placed to receive the heliostat, when sunlight is required, and the light from its mirror is reflected through an opening in the shutter to a quartz condensing lens, which forms an image of the sun on the slit. Thence the light passes to the grating and is diffracted back to the camera. All the windows of the room are closed by light-tight shutters to prevent extraneous light from reaching and fogging the plate. A small dark chamber parallel to the rail carrying the camera contains an arc lamp for forming. are spectra of the metals. The light issues from this chamber at right angles to the direction of the sunlight and can be reflected into the slit by a plane mirror at $45^{\circ}$. Hence, when any wave length determinations are required as will sometimes be the case in stellar spectroscopic work either the light from the sun or that from incandescent terrestrial substances can be thrown on the slit.

## coelostat telescope.

As mentioned in the last report, it was proposed to use the coelostat obtained for the Eclipse Fxpedition as the nucleus of a horizontal reflecting telescope for solar research work, and considerable time has been spent in designing the most suitable
arrangement for this telescope. It is proposed to use the room in the basement under the time room as the solar research laboratory, and an image of the sun is to be formed within this room or in a small annex to the north by a concave mirror of about 80 ft . focus and 18 inches aperture. The coelostat is to be placed in a house about 70 ft . north of this laboratory, which is arranged to roll back on rails to uncover the mirror to the sun, and the light from the coelostat mirror is to be reflected south to a secondary adjustable plane mirror, whose position can be changed to allow for the varying declinations of the sun, and thence north to the concave mirror. The dimensions and general design of the necessary shelters for the coelostat and the secondary and concave mirrors and for the ventilated tube to conduct the light from the concave mirror to the lahoratory have been worked out, after consultation with those who have had experience with similar instruments, and the Department of Public Works are now engaged in making the necessary detail drawings. It is expected that these shelters will be constructed this season, and as the two mirrors have been ordered and will be here in good time, it is hoped that the installation will soon be ready for work. Full detail drawings of the necessary adjusting mechanism for the coelostat and the secondary and concave mirrors have also been completed, and this work can be started at any time so as to be ready as soon as the buildings. It is proposed to begin with the photographic study of the spectra of sun spots, and with the spectrographic determination of the period of solar rotation in co-opsration with others engaged in the same work, but the programme will be expanded as we develop to embrace other lines of research on the sun which may be helpful in elucidating some of the intricate problems, connecting the constitution of the sun and the periodic changes occurring on its surface, with climatic and meteorological conditions on the earth.

## STELLAR SPECTROSCOPE.

The spectroscope which is of the universal type, arranged to be used visually or phctographically with the following dispersing media:-1. A light flint prism. 2. A dense flint prism. 3. A train of three dense flint prisms. 4. A plane grating, was rade by Brashear and was fully described and illustrated in last year's report. The rincipal optical data are repated here for convenience. Collimator of 15 inches focus and $1 \frac{1}{4}$ inches clear aperture, but as, when used with the equatorial, the effective aperture is only about an inch, it was diaphragmed to that size. Camera $1 \frac{1}{4}$ iuches aperture and 15 inches focus. Resolving power with the train of three prisms about 40,000 , and linear dispersion at $\mathrm{H}_{\gamma}$ about 19 tenth-metres to the millimetre. A photograph of the instrument as modified for radial velocity work is reproduced -in fig. 3.

Except for its use with the single dense flint prism in tests of the colour sensitiveress of photographic plates for photography of the Corona, described in last year's renort, the instrument has been used almost entirely with the train of three prisms, mostly for measurements of the velocities of some of the brighter stars in the line of sight. The train of three prisms has also been used to photograph the green, yellow, and red parts of the spectrum of some third type stars, using for this purpose plates bathed in Pinachrom. These were found very suitable, giving a spectrum practically uniform in intensity between $\lambda 4000$ and $\lambda 6000$, and also being very sensitive to the longer wave lengths. The red end of $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$ Orionis and $\boldsymbol{a}$ Taurus was photographed in much less time on Pinachrom bathed plates than the blue end of the same stars could be photographed on the fastest ordinary plates.

The universal type of spectroscope, although useful for a great variety of work, is not suited for determinations of radial velocity, as its universal character prevents the thoroughly rigid construction so necessary to prevent the displacements of the lines likely to occur during a long exposure. What is required for thoroughly accurate work of this nature is a spectrograph built from beginning to end with that one object in view, the greatest possible rigidity of construction and consequent invariability of the relative positions of the parts during the change of position involved during a

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long exposure. This of course, is not the only point that requires attention in designing a spectrograph, but it is a very important one, though displacements due to temperature changes also require careful consideration. Although some statements in regard to the difficulty of obtaining good results with the universal type of instrument had been published, I had not fully realized the difficulties involved. The adapter and correcting lens were not received until the spring of last year, and press of work in preparation for the Eclipse Expedition, and other urgent duties with very unfavourable weather after my return, prevented any extended trial until November, 1905. A few negatives then served to show that, with the instrument in its original form, first-class results could hardly be expected, and, until a new spectrograph built solely for radial velocity work could be obtained, I determined to make the instrument as serviceable as possible. A series of very thorough tests of its performance under varying conditions was made to determine the weak parts, and these were improved or removed as soon as discovered. A short description of these tests and of the modifications and changes necessary in the instrument will now be given as it may be useful to others engaged in the same work and is necessary to make what follows complete.

## Focus of Collimator.

The first adjustment required, the focussing of collimator and camera, is a very important one, especially that of the camera as will be seen later. Three methods of determining the collimator focus were employed, Schuster's, Lippmann's and Newall's, with fairly accordant results. Schuster's method consists in fixing the observing telescope at a greater deviation than the minimum, and so changing the focus of camera and collimator, that any line will be in sharp focus in the two positions of the prism which bring the line into the field. Both the dense single prism and prism train were used in this method, giving the same value, about $15 \cdot 6$, on the index and scale of the collimator. This method seems to be sensitive as successive values of the reading: differ from one another by about $0.2^{\mathrm{mm}}$.

Lippmann's method of focussing which depends upon the lateral displacement of a pencil of light by a plane parallel plate placed obliquely was also tried. A Lippmann focussing device, which consists of two plates each about $\frac{3}{\frac{3}{-}}$-inch thick, $\frac{1}{2}$-inch wide, and about 3 inches long placed on edge over one another, crossing centrally at right angles, was inserted in the beam from the collimator, displacing one half the beam in one direction, and the other half in the other. When the beam is parallel, these displaced pencils will all be united at the camera or telescope focus, but if not parallel, they will form two foci and the lines will be double. I could not, however, get such accurate results by this method as Schuster's as the position where the lines were single could not ke determined closer than about a millimetre.

Newall's method, described in Monthly Notices 57, p. 572, was also tried, but this, in my opinion, is more applicable to the determination of the exact camera focus. The principle of the method depends upon the exact combination at the fincal plane, of all the pencils of light passing through the objective. At points within and without the focus, however, a pencil from one side of the objective will form an image of a spectral line on the same or opposite sides, respectively, of the image of a spectral line given by a pencil from the other side of the objective. If two spectra can be nade side by side, one spectrum being produced by light passing through one side of the objective, and the other spectrum from the other side of the objective, then, if the plate be at the exact focus, the lines of these two spectra will coincide in position or form continuous lines, while, if the plate be within or without the focus, the lines will be displaced relatively to each other, and the magnitude of this displacement gives a measure of the distance of the plate from the true focus. As applied to the determination of collimator focus, however, this method does not give definite enough results as a deviation from the true collimator focus of a millimetre on either side could be so comrensated hy exactly focussing the camera as not to be evident by any displacement of the lines.

Wadsworth says in the Astrophysical Journal, vol. XVII. p. 17, that accuracy in focussing the collimator is unimportant compared to camera focus. This is exactly what my experiments have shown, and was the conclusion I had reached before I noticed that portion of his article. Eight series of spectra, made in the manner described above, were taken of the iron spark, one series for each half-millimetre setting of the collimator lens between 14.0 and ${ }^{\text {¹ }} 17.5$ inclusive, the setting by Schuster's method being $15 \cdot 6$. In each series six photographs were taken, using camera settings Io millimetre apart, the best camera focus being about the middle of the range. In each series of six, the spectrum was selected whose lines were continuous, or showed the least displacement, and which was therefore the one nearest the true focus. We had then eight negatives of the spectrum in each of which the camera focus was nearly exact, but the collimator focus varied from 14.0 to 17.5 by half millimetres. On comparing these negatives it was seen that there was practically no difference as regards the displacement of the lines in the centre of the spectrum, but the length of spectrum in which there was no displacement varied in the different series. That is to say, there was a longer range in sharp focus at collimator settings of $15 \cdot 0$ and $15 \cdot 5$, with a slight advantage to $15 \cdot 0$, than at $14 \cdot 0,17 \cdot 5$ or the intermediate settings. This was taken as showing, not that between 15.0 and 15.5 was the focus of the collimator, but that at that focus the curvature of field of the camera lens was reduced to a minimum. However, so far as the centre of the spectrum was concerned, there was practically no difference in any of them. I believe that $15 \cdot 6$, the collimator focus as determined by Schuster's method, is nearly exact, but that by moving the slit about half a milliinetre away from the lens a greater length of spectrum can be brought into sharp focus. Hence the final setting of the collimator lens was fixed at $15 \cdot 2$, and as the changes in focus due to temperature are very slight it remains at that setting.

## Focus of Camera.

As previously stated the accurate focussing of the camera is much nore important than that of the collimator, and here one cannot depend upon the test of definition as the focus may be changed through a millimetre, an amount fatal to accuracy in line of sight work, without appreciably affecting the sharpness of the lines. The method of focussing the camera lens evolved from Newall's method, for focussing the collimator and a mọdification of which is described by Hartmann, Astrophysical Journal, vol. XII., p. 45, is now always employed, and the focus is tested almost every night the spectroscope is used. The method, as above stated, depends upon the displacement of the spectral lines on a plate not in focus, when the pencil which forms them has its centre of intensity separaced by a sensible distance from the centre of the objective. Practically, the procedure is as follows. By a pair of diaphragms or windows situated close in front of the slit, which will be presently described, two spectra can be made on the same plate side by side, or rather one spectrum about $\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{3 m}$. wide along the centre of the plate has placed on each side spectra, each about a millimetre mide. These spectra touch each other so that when there is no displacement of the lines they appear continuous, but the slightest displacement is at once apparent. An opening was arranged below the collimator lens in which a brass plate slides. This plate has a rectangular opening about 12 mms . wide and 30 mms . long, and the position of this opening is regulated by stops so that in one position it allows a pencil of light of half the aperture to pass through the prisms near the refracting edge, and in the other position near the base. The centre spectrum is made through the refracting edges, and the outside spectra through the bases of the prisms. Hence the centres of intensity of the two pencils through the camera objective are separated by about 12 mms ., and if the camera is not in exact focus the lines of the spectrum will not be continuous. The method is so sensitive that, if the plate is 0.05 mm . distant from the true focal plane, a displacement of the lines is noticed. The camera was originally furnished with a plain index and scale reading, to millimetres only, but it was found necessary to rule and apply a vernier to read to tenths and to estimate to twenticths

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of a millimetre. The importance of accurate fncus in line of sight work cannot be too highly emphasized, for, as the method outlined above shows, any inaccuracy of focus will result in a relative displacement of the star and comparison lines whenever, as often happens, the centres of intensity of the illumination pattern of star and comparison light do not exactly coincide.

## Adjustment of Prisms.

The prisms of the prism train are attached to a minimum deviation device which is connected with and actuated by the camera, and the range is such that any part of the spectrum may be brought to the centre of the field. This is very convenient for general work, but for line of sight determinations, where one part of the spectrum only is used, and where constancy of position of the prisms is essential, it is not at all desirable. Screws passing through the top of the box and pressing on the top of the prism cells are provided to fix the prisms in position, but sufficient pressure for that purpose will also induce unequal strain in the glass and spoil the definition. As the collimator and camera lenses were corrected for $\mathrm{H} \gamma$, the camera and train were so placed that this was the central ray, and screws were inserted, passing through the base of the box and the arms of the minimum deviation device into the base of the prism cells so that they could be clamped to the base as firmly as desired, without fear of inducing any strain in the glass. After this 'ıad been done the prisms were carefully readjusted for minimum deviation by loosening the strips along the bases, and shifting them to the minimum position, the spectrum for the first and second prisms being observed through holes cut in the outer semicircular side of the prism box. The strips were then again fixed to keep the prisms in this position, and the top plate with its circular piece of cork which holds the prisms down to the base of the cell was so adjusted as to put only sufficient pressure on the prisms to hold them firmly in position without causing sufficient strain to affect the definition.

## The Slit and Slit Diaphragms.

The diaphragms provided in front of the slit for making star and comparison spectra of the right width and in the right position were a modification of Hartmann's device described in the Astrophysical Journal, vol. XII., p. 46, and were attached to the slit head. To change from the opening through which the atar was exposed to the opening for the spark, the brass plate containing these openings was moved between adjustable stops. As displacements of the lines were sometimes noticed in two spark spectra taken side by side through these windows, it was feared that the sliding of this brass plate might induce strains in the slit. This arrangement was dismounted and I made the one shown at A, fig. 3, to replace it. There are two separate diaphragms, one for the star light, B, fig. 3, having an opening about 0.3 mm . wide in the centre, all the rest of the plate over the slit being cut away except two narrow bars about 0.2 mm . wide to limit the star light. This was done for convenience in setting on the slit and guiding. The diaphragm for the spark light, which cannot be seen in the figure as it is turned down on the slit ready for use, has two openings each about 1 mm . wide, separated by an opaque bar, about 0.35 mm . wide, which is central and occupies the same position on the slit as the opening for the star light. These are mounted on adjustable pins so that either can be readily turned down in position, while the whole arrangement is mounted on an arm clamped to one of the supporting tubes, as shown in the figure. It can be placed at any desired distance in front of the slit, or at once moved away to leave the slit entirely free if desired. It does not touch the slit or slit head at all, and hence all chance of displacement of the lines from this cause is avoided. It is also much more convenient in use than the old arrangement. The window for the starlight is only turned down at first to get the star image central, and occasionally throughout the exposure to ensure that the required width of spectrum is being uniformly exposed. When the diaphragm is continuously in front
of the slit, as was the case in the old pattern, not only is the guiding more difficult owing to the short length of slit illuminated by the diffuse visual portion of the star image, but also part of the light in the converging cone of rays will be cut off by the edges of the opening, where the image approaches the ends of its range, as they are upwards of a millimetre above the edges of the slit jaws.

In the tests for flexure to be presently described, I noticed that, even when there was no movement of the telescope and spectroscope ketween exposures of the adjacent spark spectra, one made through the star, and the other through the spark windows, there was sometimes a displacement of the lines of one spectrum with reference to the other. After the diaphragms had been changed as above described, this could only be due either to the slit or the comparison apparatus. An examination of the slit jaws showed that they were not sharp, but consisted of two flat vertical surfaces about $0 \cdot 7$ mm . wide. One could not say what part of the jaws acted as the source of light, and the focus would be uncertain and besides trouble might arise from reflections between these flat and nearly parallel surfaces. The slit was taken apart, the jaws bevelled off to a sharp edge and ground perfectly straight. Great care was taken to ensure that the edges of these two jaws lay in one plane perpendicular to the axis. Even when this had been finished a photographic test by adjacent spectra showed occasional displacement of the spectral lines, and there only remained the comparison apparatus to be examined as the cause of the trouble. I may say that this work was done previous to the evolution of the focussing method above described, so that the camera focus may have been inexact to the extent of three or four-tenths of a millimetre. This amount of displacement of the sensitive surface from the focal surface is quite sufficient to cause a marked displacement of the spectral lines piovided there is any faulty centering of the star or spark light.

## The Comparison Apparàtus.

An induction coil by Queen capable of giving a 15 -inch spark is used in conjunction with six half-gallon jars in parallel to supply the energy for the iron spark which has been used entirely for the comparison light. The spark gap was originally mounted to one side of the collimator tube, and the spark light was reflected into the slit to one side of the light from the star or source to be examined by a small diagonal prism. This was changed to a direct mounting of the terminals and condensing, lens in the optical axis of the collimator about 80 mms . above the slit, C, fig. 3. When the star spectrum is being photographed the whole apparatus is swung back out of the way, it being attached to one of the supporting tules of the spectroscope by a clamp which allows it to be rotated at will: As it was not possible to be sure of its swinging back to the same position, a stop, D, fig. 3, was clamped to the other supporting tube against which the comparison apparatus could be rotated, and always return to the same nosition.

The angular aperture of the condensing lens is much greater than that of the collimator, and this should, theoretically speaking, ensure the uniform illumination of the collimator objective by the spark light, even if not in exact adjustment. However, as the displacement of the lines of adjacent spectra photographed one immediately after the other on the same plate, under, as far as could be judged, similar conditions of intensity and position of the spark, was still sometimes present, it was evident that something must he done to get rid of this if accurate results were to be obtained.

The iron wire. pieces of wire nails being generally used, was held in two forceplike clamps, but their construction did not ensure their being held concentrically nor even firmly. These were discarded and replaced by small brass rods having a hole bored centrally in one end into which the wire was slipped and fastened by small screws. These rods were also, after they had been adjusted, firmly clamped by screws in their holders so that they could not be accidentally shifted. The central and invariable position of the terminals was thus assured, and they were purposely made small in diameter so that the spark could not shift its position very much by jumping from one side to the other. In order, to render the illumination more uniform, a small

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piece of finely ground glass was placed about midway between the spark gap and condensing lens. It was tried in various positions, but the one just mentioned seemed to best fulfil the requirements. A second piece of ground glass was also mounted on the attachment carrying the diaphragms which could be turned down in front of the slit if desired. It does not seem to have any effect beyond increasing the exposure and is not now used for that purpose. However, when rendered opaquc by a picce of black papcr, it can serve as a shicld to prevent light getting through the slit.

Tests of the uniformity of illumination are always made visually before starting a night's work and sometimes photographically by placing a small plate over the aperture of the collimator lens. The stop, D, fig. 3, is adjusted visually as follows. If the eye be placed in the direction one of the bright iron or air lines, one can see the whole camera lens in the light from that line and can readily judge of the uniformity of illumination. By moving the spark apparatus back and forth past the ceutre, the position of uniformity, which extends over two or three millimetres of movement, can be readily judged and the spark apparatus is placed at the centre of this range. Then the stop is brought up to just touch the arm, and after this is done the comparison arrangement can always be returned to the same position. The relative positions of spark, condensing lens, and slit are so adjusted that the image of the spark is formed about a centimetre above the slit. Thus only a diverging pencil strikes the slit and the adjustment required is not so accurate as if the image were focussed on the slit.

After these changes had been made no further displacements of the spcctral lines were observed even with considerable mal-adjustment of camera focus. If the camera focus has been adjusted carefully in the way above specified, any slight lack of uniformity in the distribution of the spark light should be without effect on the position of the lines.

## Flexure of the Spectroscope.

The greatest difficulty encountered in putting the spectroscope into condition to do accurate work was that of flexure. Owing to the design of the instrument, which aimed to make it of a universal type, the prism box has no adequate support. It is fastened by a single screw to the rotating table, which carries the grating or the single prisms when used with low dispersion, which from its nature can not be rigid, and is further secured by two rods reaching down from the box and clamping to the edge of the divided circle which is a thin ribbed plate of brass not sufficiently stiff to furnish much support to the prism box. The outer end of the prism box which carries the camera is entirely unsupported and could be moved by a pressure of the hand three or four millimetres to one side or the other. I had always suspected that flexure might cause trouble, but had no idea, until I made a test, of the extent of the displacement of the spectral lines that would be caused by a movement of the telescope with spectroscope attached through two hours in right ascension, which would be the duration of an exposure on a faint star. The test was made in a similar manner to those above described, by making a spectrum of the iron spark through the star diaphragm, and, after moving the telescope, a second adjacent spectrum through the comparison diaphragm. Any shift of the lines due to flexure will at once be shown, and the shifts at first were very marked. A movement of the telescope through two hours showed in some declinations a displacement of the lines equivalent to a velocity of 20 kms . per second. A rotation of the spectroscope of $90^{\circ}$ around the optical axis, when the telescope was at hour angle 0 h . declination $0^{\circ}$, showed a shift equivalent to about 50 kms . per second. These figures at once show the impossibility of obtaining accurate results with the spectroscope in its original form, and I set myself the task of rendering it capable of reasonably good work until a modern, thoroughly rigid spectrograph could be obtained. The framework of the instrument consists of a hollow built up structure of rectangular section, seen in fig. 3, which is fastened by four hinged clamps to the two supporting tubes of the adapter. The collar into which these tubes clamp can turn on an inner collar, which in turn screws into the eye end of the telescope. The two tubes are of 17 -inch diameter of steel thick

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enough not to bend appreciably under the weight of the spectroscope. It was thought preferable to attach any stiffening trusses direct to these tubes rather than to the spectroscope frame which is not stiff enough for that purpose. The first truss that I made, shown at E, fig. 3, was built of thick sheet brass screwed to a brass rod which entered into clamps directly below the spectroscope frame, on each tube, one of the clamps being shown at F. This triangular shaped brass plate, which had a second plate screwed at right angles underneath, extended diagonally across the back or base of the prism box almost under the third prism. It was firmly screwed to the base of the box and served to prevent flexure at the outside edge of the prism box and the lower end of the camera. The upper end of the camera was already provided with a brace, but this was further stiffened by a diagonal connecting rod. The prism cells, as before mentioned, had already been firmly clamped to the base of the box so that no displacement could arise there.

So far as stiffness of the outer end of the prism box is concerned, the spectroscope was immeasurably improved by this truss. A test of the displacement showed that the flexure had been much reduced, as a movement of two hours caused a displacement equivalent to about 5 kms . per second.

This was still too great, and a careful examination showed that it was probably due to a movement of the collimator end of the prism box, which was only supported by one projecting arm of the framework, as the truss already applied was sufficiently rigid to prevent any appreciable flexure of the camera end. A built up brass T piece, G, fig. 3, of suitable thickness, was inserted between the other projecting arm, to which it was firmly screwed, and the top of the prism box. The arms of the T were made sufficiently long to extend to the outer walls of the box to which they were also screwed, the upper plate not being thick enough to form much support. The introduction of this piece further stiffened the instrument and resulted in a reduction of the displacement to an amount equivalent to between two or three kms. per second.

As this displacement was still rather great, I determined to make an effort to further reduce it, and I removed the swinging arm, which carried the telescope or camera when used with the single prisms or grating, the verniers on the circle and other small attachments. Two pieces of 2 -inch brass tubing were bored out to fit the projecting ends of the $1_{8}^{7}$-inch supporting, tubes, and these, one of which is shown at H, fig. 3., were firmly joined at their lower ends by a rigid U-shaped truss, I, fig. 3, built up of brass plate to which the outer edge of the prism box was screwed. The projecting arms of the framework were also firmly attached to the tubes, $H$, while the prism table and divided circle were rigidly connected together by a screw and blonk. The whole instrument with these additions seemed now very rigid, and a test showed that the displacement of the lines due to flexure was now reduced, at the most, to an amount equivalent to from 1 to 2 kms . per second while in some declinations of the telescope the flexure was hardly appreciable. This amount of flexure would not affect the final result by half the velocity mentioned owing to the displacement being compensated to a considerable extent by a similar displacement of the comparison lines which are exposed for half the time before, and half after the exposure on the star. As I could contrive no further means of stiffening the instrument without rebuilding, it seemed preferable to keep it intact for work on other parts of the spectrum and to design and construct in our workshop a thoroughly rigid modern type of spectrograph for the express purpose of accurately determining the radial velocities of the brighter stars.

## The Temperature Case.

It was realized from the first, that it would be necessary to provide some means of keeping the instrument at constant temperature during an exposure, for not only does the deviation and dispersion of the prisms change with change of temperature, but the expansion of the metal parts would also be liable to cause differential displacements of the star and comparison lines. Either cause would be liable to introduce errors in the velocity determination which, owing to the small displacements measured



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1 mm . on the plate being equivalent to about $1,300 \mathrm{kms}$. per second, might easily be comparatively large.

A light wooden case was constructed by the carpenter at the observatory, under my direction, to inclose the whole spectrograph with the exception of the upper part of the collimator tube containing the slit. This case was made in two pieces to permit of ready removal, and was fastened to the supporting tubes only, not touching the spectroscope proper at any point. Doors and slides admitted to the plate holder, the focussing screw of the camera, and for the insertion of the focussing diaphragm, as the focussing can only be accurately performed when the temperature of the instrument has been maintained constant for some time, so that the temperature of the interior of the prisms is in a steady state. A glass window in the side of the case permits the reading of the thermometers, of which one has its bulb within the prism hox and is seen at K, fig. 3, while the other is inside the case.

The box is heated by the passage of an electric current through coils of No. 28 German silver wire, which are wound on light wooden frames, the wire entering saw cuts in the edges, so as not to become displaced. Two larger coils are placed on the sides of the case directly opposite the prism box, while two smaller coils are placed on the end one on each side of the camera. The resistance of the coils in series is about 100 ohms and current from the lighting service at 105 volts quite rapidly overcomes a lowering of the external temperature. It would be preferable to be able, by means of a variable external resistance, to so regulate the current through these coils, that the temperature be only slowly raised the required amount, since the oscillations of temperature in the outer case would then not be so great. The pressure of other work and the provisional nature of the installation has, however, prevented me from so arranging it. The current is applied automatically, when the temperature drops, by an electric contact minimum thermometer completing the circuit, by means of a small polar relay seen under the induction coil in fig. 4, between the lighting current and the heating coils. The receptacles with attaching plugs and flexible coils lead, fig. 4, A from the heating coils to the points of the relay, B from the thermometer contacts to the coils of the relay, and C to the lighting circuit respectively, while a fourth D as shown furnishes a convenient light for reading the thermometers, \&c. The minimum thermometer used is not sensitive enough and is moreover too sluggish in action, owing to the expanding liquid being a poor conductor of heat, the thermometer in the case showing an extreme range of temperature of about $3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$., which is by far too great for the best results. Although the fluctuations are so smoothed down in getting through the blanket wrappings of the instrument as not to show on the inner thermometer, they must nevertheless have some effect on the expansion of the metal parts and, if no other harm is done, will render the spectrum lines more diffuse than would be the case under constant temperature conditions.

For the new spectrograph it is proposed to use much more sensitive and rapidly responding mercury thermometers, so that the range will not exceed $0.2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$., and moreover, to provide some means of mechanically stirring the air to prevent temperature stratification. In the present temperature case, there may be as great a difference as 3 or $4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. between the upper and lower parts of the box, and this could be to a great extent prevented by a small electric fan for stirring the air inside the case.

## The Correcting Lens.

After the thorough tests and the modifications and additions just described, I expected to get results free from systematic error, but star spectra made with the instrument still gave velocities up to and sometimes greater than 2 kms . per second different from the mean of the values obtained by other observers of the same star. As these values were sometimes greater and sometimes less, it was evident that the cause of the trouble was in the instrument itself. It could not be due to accidental errors of measurement as the mean error of the radial velocity of a star, as obtained from the values given by the individual lines, was only from 0.4 to 0.5 kms . per second. It
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rlid not seem likely that a systematic error of such magnitude could arise from any of the causes previously discussed and overcome, and so I was led to examine the distribution of the star light over the collimator objective from the following considerations. Supposing the star light were so distributed that its centre of intensity did not coincide with the optical axis, then, provided the camera were not exactly focussed, the positions of the star lines would be displaced to one side or other of their position with uniform illumination, and therefore also to one side or other with respect to the comparison lines, which are presumably formed under uniform illumination and ennsequent coincidence of the centre of intensity with the optical centre. The amount and sign of this displacement would depend upon the distance between, and the relative positions of the centres of intensity of star and comparison light, and also on the distance between, and relative position of, the sensitive and focal surfaces in the camera. Even though the camera were exactly focussed for one plate, it does not necessarily follow that it will be exact for another plate, as, when the plates are supported at the ends of the holders, the irregular curvature of the glass may be such as to introduce a difference in the position of the sensitive surface easily as great as the tenth of a millimetre. An incorrect adjustment of the camera focus of one-tenth of a millimetre causcs, as previously stated, a sensible displacement of the lines, equivalent to 2 kms . per second, when the centres of intensity of the two sources are separated hy 10 or 12 mms .

It is hence evident that the errors observed could easily be caused by an unsymmetrical distribution of the star light over the collimator objective, and in order to avoid this error the camera must he focussed as exactly as possible, and the distribution of star and comparison light made as uniform as possible. As the comparison light had already been attended to, there remained only to examine the distribution of the star light.

This was done both visually and photographically in exactly the same way as was adopted for the spark light, though the chief dependence was placed on visual observations with a bright star. A very few minutes sufficed to show that the star light was distributed very irregularly and unsymmetrically over the collimator and camera lenses. It was readily seen that a slight difference in the guiding might easily cause a displacement of the centre of intensity several millimetres to one side or other of the optical centre, and a consequent displacement of the spectral lines, except when the sensitive surface exactly coincided with the focal surface. Even then owing to curvature of ficld of the camera lens, only a short part of the spectrum could be in exact focus, and at the ends of the measured portion the lines might be displaced, thus causing an error in the velocity.

The slit was placed in all positions, both at and near the apparent star focus, and to considerable distances within and without, but in no position could the illumination be made even approximately uniform. Although the pattern on the camera objective observed visually always appeared irregular and rapidly changing, probably due to unsteadiness of the air, it had, when the slit was within the focus, the general form of a diametrical bar, which became narrower as the distance of the slit from the focal point increased. When the slit was without the focus the diametrical bar parallel to the slit still appeared with the addition of a peripheral ring.

The position of the correcting lens was then altered from its computed position in each direction without any improvement in illumination and the lens itself was inverted in its cell with the result of making matters worse. Acting on a suggestion of Dr. Ralph Curtiss of the Allegheny Observatory, to whom I am much indebted for this and other help, I madc a double slide carrier for the correcting lens, adjustable from the eye-end, which allowed the lens to be collimated exactly by means of a bright star. This also was without useful effect, so the cause of the trouble had to be looked for in another direction.

It was noticed that, when the slit was made very narrow, the illumination became more uniform, which was likely due to the diffractional spreading of the light. Furthermore, when the slit was made about 0.2 mm . wide, the illumination became uni-

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form, and the inference must be that, with a narrower slit, part of the image was cut off by the jaws, but that the whole image got through with a 0.2 mm . slit, equivalent to 7 seconds of are in the focus of the refractor. The diameter of the central diffraction dise, or rather of the first dark ring as given by the formula $d=1 \cdot 22 \frac{\lambda}{r}$ is, for a 15 -inch objective, about 0.6 seconds for the photographic light. As unsteadiness of the air will much confuse and apparently enlarge this image, it is probable that the effective diameter will be in the neighbourhood of 2 inches. Newall's considerations in regard to tremor and scatter dises indicate a central condensed part of the image he calls the 'core,' about 2 seconds diameter surrounded by a diffuse scatter disc 5 seconds to 10 seconds diameter. The appearance here seemed to indicate a core about 7 secouds diameter, which is much too large, and evidently something was radically wrong with either objective or correcting lens, or both. This was also indicated by the very long exposure required to obtain measurable spectra. For instance a Boötis with slit width 0.02 mm . required 15 min ., a Arietis slit width 0.025 about 75 min . Such exposures are upwards of twice as long as those given by Lord of the Emerson McMillin observatory with a spectroscope of practically the same dispersion on a $12 \frac{1}{2}$-inch telescope.

In order to determine where the trouble lay, the correcting lens was removed and the slit brought into the focus for different parts of the spectrum. On examining the illumination pattern the regularity and uniformity of illumination was much improved at all slit widths, and at 0.05 mm . it was practically uniform. This is equivalent to an effective diameter of the star image about 1.8 seconds, and is no larger than is to be expected in average seeing. A test of the exposure time required in the neighbourhood of $H \gamma$, with and without correcting lens, showed that for equal intensity of spectra about double the exposure was required in the former case. As accurate guiding on the visual image with the slit in focus for $\mathrm{H} \gamma$ is almost impossible owing to the large size of the visual image, this would increase the above disparity in exposure times. It was evident therefore that the trouble lay in the correcting lens.

In order to obtain more information about the character of the star image the spectrum of a bright star, Vega, was photographed with the slit in different positions in the neighbourhood of the star focus. In order to admit the whole image, the slit was made about half a millimetre wide, and the spectroscope was turned so that the edges of the jaws were parallel to an hour circle to prevent the spectrum being widened by irregularities in driving. If the star image were good the spectrum taken with the slit at the focus should be the narrowest and they should become wider in those taken with the slit at increasing distances from the star focus. On the contrary, however, there was very little difference in the width of the spectra, taken within a range of about 8 mms. on each side of the focus, the width in each case being about 6 seconds or upwards. In another series taken with shorter exposure, the width was practically the same, but in the spectra outside the focus there was a condensed central strip having a diffuse strip on each side. A series of the photographs of the image itself as given by the objective and correcting lens showed a similar effect, the smallest image at the focus, being about 10 seconds diameter, while those on each side increased in diameter and consisted of a central nucleus surrounded by a more or less expanded disc. The appearance both in the case of this image and of the spectra seemed to me exactly like that produced by spherical aberration.

In order to further localise the trouble, a similar series was made with the correcting lens removed and the slit at the foci of different parts of the spectrum. In these spectra the part near the wave length in focus only, was linear and about 3 seconds wide, while it expanded into a broad band on each side of this portion. The intensity in this broad strip was, however, quite uniform without any appearance whatcrer of a central nucleus as shown in the other series.

The trouble, as stated above was, diagnosed as probably due to spherical aberration, and the correcting lens was taken out of the cell and examined carefully. There were apparently no defects in the surfaces, for, so far as could be seen without
specially testing, they were all spherical. One cause of the trouble might be the wrong placing of the elements in the cell, for if one of the elements were inverted it would probably introduce sufficient spherical aberration to cause the observed effects. The lens consisted of a double equi-convex, presumably of flint glass, and a double concave of crown. The curvature of the outside surface of the concave was the same as that of the convex, while the inside surface, against the convex lens, was of greater curvature. As it seemed probable, when one of the surfaces of the concave was of the same curvature as the conver, that it had been intended to place them together, the paper separators were moved to the other side and the concave inverted so that the contact surfaces faced each other.

This seemed to solve the difficulty, for the illumination pattern on the collimator and camera lenses was now found to be practically uniform for all slit widths, and had the same appearance as that given when the correcting lens was removed. A slit 2 seconds wide seemed to admit practically the whole star image, while the necessary exposure for measurable star spectra was diminished by at least 50 per cent.

So far as regards the removal of systematic error due to the eccentric position of the centre of intensity of the star light, the negatives made since, so far as measured, show no signs of such error, but give accordant results.

Although the various difficulties encountered in making the spectroscope suitable for accurate velocity determinations have prevented as much work being accomplished as could otherwise have been done, they have not been without advantage, for they have certainly been an education on spectrographic peculiarities and causes of error, which could not otherwise have been obtained. The new spectrograph for purely radial velocity work, which I have designed and which is now being constructed in our workshop, is so arranged as to avoid all the difficulties encountered in working with the present instrument, and it is hoped the new instrument will prove to be as efficient as possible for determinations of velocity in the line of sight.

## REDUCTION OF SPECTROGRAMS.

## General.

Since commencing work with the spectroscope last November, some 350 negatives of stellar spectra have been made. This does not include several hundred negatives of the spectrum of the iron spark made during the testing, adjusting, and remodelling of the spectroscope. Of the early star negatives only a few liave been measured and reduced, owing to the systematic errors present in most of the earlier work, and these were reduced more for the sake of determining the condition of the instrument and the progress made in overcoming the difficulties, than for the actual determination of radial velocities. Since the spectroscope has been placed in a condition to do reasonably accurate work, about June 20 of this ycar, the suitably exposed negatives are being measured and reduced by Mr. Harper as rapidly as possible, but as each takes upwards of a day, the progress made is slow. Some of those he is measuring will be included in this report and the results will follow this description of the method.

Those measured so far are certain of the brighter stars, chiefly of the solar type, which have been chosen, by agreement among astronomers engaged in radial velocity work, as suitable for periodical observation. When their radial velocities have been well established by the combination of the measurements of many observers using different methods, they may be used at any time as a check upon the performance of the spectroscope, when none of the planets, whose velocities with respect to the earth can be readily computed, are available. For this purpose, as my difficulties with the correcting, lens show, they may be more suitable than the planets which have a sensible disc and give uniform illumination of the collimator lens, when a star would not do so. Another purpose, that may be served by such measurements, is to furnish data with regard to the wave lengths of certain lines in the star spectrum, which constantly give discrepant values of the velocities.

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Some stars known to be spectroscopic binaries, double stars whose components are too close together to be visually resolved, and only recognized as binaries by their variable radial velocity, have also been observed, but no measurements have yet been made of the spectrograms obtained. The determination of the velocity curves of spectroscopic binaries offers a very wide field for radial velocity work, and one which is scarcely at all occupied. Of the 150 spectroscopic binaries discovered up to the present, less than 20 have had the elements of their orbits determined, and it seems to me that work of this nature requiring persistent and continuous observation is very suitable for this observatory.

## Theory of the Method.

The theory of the method of detcrmining the velocity of stars in the line of sight by the spectroscope, depends upon Doppler's principle, which can be simply stated as follows. When any source of light is approaching the observer, the apparent period of the oscillation is decreased and when receding increased. A simple illustration of this principle is given by the increase of pitch of the whistle of an approaching locomotive. When the period is decreased, the length of the wave is diminished, and conversely when the period is increased the wave length is also increased. Hence it follows that a recession of the star causes a displacement of the lines in the direction of the longer wave length or towards the red end of the spectrum and increases the apparent wave length, while an approach of the star displaces the lines toward the violet end of the spectrum. Such a displacement of the lines is well shown in the spectrum of Jupiter, fig. 6. The slit was set parallel to the equator and one side, the lower, in the spectrum is approaching; and the other receding with a velocity of 12.8 kms. per second. This is well shown by the inclination of the planet lines with respect to the comparison lines.

The precise relation is $V_{\mathrm{s}}=\frac{299860}{\lambda}$, where $V_{\mathrm{s}}=$ velocity of the star in the line of sight in kilometres per second.
$299860=$ velocity of light in kilometres per second.
$\lambda=$ wave length of the line considered in units of the ten millionths of a millimetre.

If the spectrum of a star be photographed, and beside it the spectrum of some terrestrial source such as the iron spark, the wave lengths of whose lines are exactly known, the apparent wave lengths of the star lines can be accurately determined by comparison with the terrestrial spectrum. If, moreover, the elements producing the lines in the star can be identified, then the wave lengths of these lines in the star at rest are known. The difference between the latter values and the apparent wave lengths, as determined from the comparison spectrum, gives us the displacement or change in wave length of each line due to the radial motion of the star. These differences multiplied by $\frac{299860}{\lambda}$ give us the velocity in kilometres per second, due to the lines, while the mean gives us the velocity of the star with reference to the observer.

## The Spectrograms.

The negatives, which are made on plates, 5 by 7.5 centimetres in size, have the comparison spectrum, the iron spark, photographed on each side of the star spectrum, the method of accomplishing this by slit diaphragms having been previously described. The time of exposure on the comparison spectrum is divided into two, one half being given just before, and the other half just after the exposure on the star spectrum. The star spectrum is made about 0.25 mm . wide, while the comparison spectra are each about 1 mm . wide, and separated by a strip of unexposed film about 0.1 mm . wide from the star spectrum. The whole spectrum is about 5.5 cms . long, but, owing chiefly to currature of field of the camera lens, only about 2 cms . in the middle of its length is
in sharp focus. The limiting wave lengths in this range are approximately $\lambda 4185$ and $\lambda 4535$, and it is this portion only which is used in velocity determinations. A reproduction of the measurable portion of a spectrum of $a$ Boötis enlarged about nine times, is given in fig. 6. The linear positions of the lines, both star and comparison, in this strip are determined by a measuring machine.

## The Measuring Engine.

The instrument we are using for this purpose is one specially designed for this and similar work, and is made by Toepfer \& Son, of Potsdam. It is a very efficient and complete instrument, and has given excellent satisfaction. A photograph of the complete instrument with accessories is shown in fig. 5. Its essential part is the micrometer screw of 0.5 mm . pitch, which moves a carriage on which the negative is placed. This carriage travels in accurately surfaced ways, and lost motion on the screw is taken up by a weight. The negative rests on a piece of plate glass, against which it is firmly clamped by two spring clips whose tension can be regulated and the clips also entirely removed from contact by turning a milled screw. The upper part of the carriage, containing, the plate glass holding the negative can be oriented with respect to the direction of movement by turning a milled head. This is to allow the spectrum to be set parallel to the direction of motion of the carriage, or, in other words, so that the horizontal wire in the microscope eyepiece will always remain in the same position on the spectrum as the carriage is moved along the ways. The microscope itself is moved in ways at right angles to the motion of the carriage by a micrometer screw of 1 mm . pitch, and this motion can be read on a micrometer head divided into hundredths and readily estimated to thousandths of a revolution or millimetre. This allows measures in two directions at right angles to each other to be made without shifting the negative and is also very convenient in adjusting the negative. The settings on the spectrum lines are made by means of spider lines in the focus. In one direction there are two, which can be made to coincide or which can be adjusted to any desired distance from each other, always remaining parallel, while crossing centrally in a direction at right angles is a second single wire. The head containing these wires can be rotated through a right angle to permit either the single or double threads to be used for setting on the lines, and also to allow the vertical wire or wires to be set exactly parallel to the comparison lines. The single thread has been used exclusively for setting on the star and comparison lines. Although a double thread could be used to advantage on the emission lines, its use on the absorption lines of the star spectrum would increase the accidental errors of setting to such a degree as to more than compensate for its advantage on the iron comparison lines.

One eyepiece and four objectives, with an extension tube in the microscope body to allow of increasing the distance between eyepiece and objective, give any magnifying power between 8 and 75 diameters. A power of about 25 seems to give the best results, and is accordingly usually used, although if the lines are not very well defined a lower power would be more suitable.

The negative can be placed on the carriage, adjusted in position, and aligned while the microscope is vertical. For the measurement, however, the whole microscope is rotated about a horizontal axis into a nearly horizontal position, the eyepiece is then at the proper height for convenience and ease of reading when comfortably seated in an ordinary chair. In this position with the elbow resting on the table, the right hand just comfortably reaches the micrometer head and makes the necessary setting; on the line. The head is of large size, graduated to hundredths, but easily and accurately estimated to thousandths of a revolution. To the left of this head separated by a narrow strip of metal bearing the index mark, is a second head of the same diameter, geared into the first in the correct ratio to read whole revolutions of the screw direct. A reading lens is so placed that one can make these two readings at one time without moving the head to any extent from its position when making the settings.

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The field is very bright and has a decided advantage over the Zeiss comparator in this respect. The Zciss was used for a short time, but, owing to the double reading on the negative and the silver scale, more than twice the time was occupied in making a measurement with considerably more strain on the eyes. The negative is illuminated from an adjustable mirror below, and the definition and illumination leave nothing to be desired. An attachment for ruling scales, reticles or similar small pieces is provided, which can be readily attached to the bed of the carriage, and is shown at the front of the figure.

## Sources of Error in the Measurement and Reduction.

1. Errors in the micrometer screw of the microscope.-From the experience of others with similar instruments, these may be safely neglected, as they will be very small in any case compared to the accidental errors of setting, and will also be partially compensatory. As soon as time can be found, however, the screw will be examined for errors in its pitch, whether periodic or otherwise.
2. Personal error due to the difference in setting on the light star and dark comparison lines. -The amount of this error may be affected by uneven or one-sided illumination. Fortunately it can be almost entirely overcome by reversing the negative on the carriage after half the settings have been made, and finishing the measurement in the reversed position.
3. Accidental errors of setting.-The magnitude of the accidental errors of setting depend upon a number of factors, upon the general quality of the plate as regards sharpness and intensity, upon the quality of individual lines in the plate, and finally upon the experience and carefulness of the measurer. Their influence upon the final result is diminished by increasing the number of settings on each line as well as by increasing the number of lines measured. The custom here has been to make 8 settings, 4 in each position of the negative on both star and comparison lines and to measure about 30 star and 12 comparison lines on each negative of a solar type star. The mean error of the velocity, as determined from a single line, $\epsilon= \pm \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma v^{2}}{n-1}}$, varies from two to three kilometres per second equivalent in linear measure with the dispersion of the present spectrograph to $0.0015-0.0022 \mathrm{~mm}$. The mean error of setting on a good single line, as determined from the residuals of the four settings themselves, is about 0.0005 mm . The difference is probably due to errors in the interpolation formula, in the values of the wave lengths employed, and to displacements of the lines on the negative due to aberration in the spectrograph, or changes in the film during developing and drying.
4. Errors due to temperature changes during measurement.-Change of temperature of the screw or plate during measurement will be very likely to introduce errors. Care is taken to maintain the temperature as constant as possible, and to complete a measurement in one setting, so that errors from this source will be reduced as much as possible.
5. Errors in Wave Lengths.-Such errors may be of two kinds, errors in identification, and errors in the wave length tables employed. Errors in identification are likely to arise owing to the comparatively low resolving power of a star spectroscope. One cannot be sure of separating lines with this instrument less than about one half a tenth-metre apart and frequently lines with a greater difference than this are unresolved. With solar stars, which so far are all that have been measured, one must take the sun as the type, though it is quite possible and probable that some of the composite unresolved lines in the star spectrogram may have different components, or components with different intensities, than the same composite lines in the sun. In cither case, wave lengths taken from solar spectrum tables would not be corrcet. Evidence of such errors is given by some of the lines employed, which give consistently large negative or positive residuals. They have, howerer, been included in the
measurements, until more plates have been reduced, when they may, if they act in the same way throughout, be rejectcd. Their inclusion will, however, hardly affect the final result more than two or three-tenths of a kilometre. Others of the lines may also be in error from the samc cause to a less degree, so as not to markedly show in the residuals, but such errors cannot be overcome until we get much purer star spectra than are possible at present.

That errors in the wave length tables employed are present is well known, their magnitude in the best tables, Rowlands and Kayser's may amount to 0.01 tenth-metre and perhaps more. This is equivalent to a velocity of about 0.65 kms . per second. Such errors, however, may partially compensate each other and thus reduce the error of the final result as obtained from the mean of lines extending over three or four hundred tenth-metres.

## Reduction to Wave Lengths.

The linear measures of star and comparison lines are reduced to wave lengths by means of Hartmann's simple and convenient interpolation formula, as given in the Astrophysical Journal, VIII., p. 218. Wave lengths and linear measures are connected
by the relation $\lambda=\lambda_{0}+\frac{c}{s-s_{0}}$
where $\lambda=$ wave length of the line,
$s=$ micrometer reading,
$\lambda_{0}, c, s_{0}$ are constants.
To determine these constants, three equations are necessary, and these are obtained from the readings for three iron lines, taken, one near the centre, and the other two near the ends of the range of spectrum measured, which extends usually between the limits $\lambda 4530$ and $\lambda 4200$ approximately. Three iron lines very frequently used as standards are $4476 \cdot 207,4315 \cdot 255$ and $4202 \cdot 195$, but the choice of these lines depends altogether upon the negative; those best defined near the above values are always chosen. The wave lengths of the standards, and the other iron lines measured have been taken from Kayser's iron arc standards in the Astrophysical Journal, XIII. p. 334. These values have been considered preferable to Rowland's solar spectrum values, as the wave lengths in the sun may be affected by conditions of pressure, etc., which will give them values different from those of a terrestrial source. On the other hand it is an advantage to use one set of tables throughout for both star and spark lines, and besides it is not as yet definitely settled whether the wave length of lines produced by arc and spark are exactly the same. The difference, if any, is however, very small, and while I decided to use Kayser's values for the comparison lines as likely on the whole to give the best results, Mr. Harper has generally used Rowland's values, chiefly, I believe, bẹcause Kayser does not give the wave lengths of several measurable iron lines.

When the three standard lines with micrometer reading and wave length have been selected, the determination of the three constants $\lambda_{0}, c$ and $s_{0}$ is a simple matter of substitution and reduction, although the actual work is rather long. In the determination of $c$, one can with little additional work form a check upon the numerical accuracy of the reduction, and this is always performed. When the constants have been obtained, the wave length of each star and comparison line measured is computed from the formula above and tabulated. Some idea of the accuracy of the interpolation formula, and of the magnitude of the accidental errors on the comparison lines is obtained from the magnitude of the differences between the computed wave lengths and the wave lengths as given by Kayser. In most of my plates, these differences have not exceeded two or three hundredths of a tenth-metre, except at the red end of the spectrum beyond the standard line, where they sometimes amount to two tenths of a tenth-metre. The question then arises, as to the means to be cmployed of determining the correction to be applied to the computed values of the star wave lengths; whether to interpolate to the nearest comparison line, or to run a smooth curve through the points whose position is given by the corrections to the comparison lines, and to take

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corrections to the star lines direct from this curve. I have generally preferred the latter method as making some allowance for the accidental errors of setting on the comparison lines.

The apparent wave lengths of the star lines now being; known, there remains to identify these lines, and to determine their wave length when unaffected by the motion of the star. For the solar stars, which so far only have becu measured, Rowland's Solar Spectrum Tables are used. Knowing the photographic purity of the spectrum, which, for the fast plates necessary in star spectra is about 8,000 , one can form an idea whether a star line is single in the solar spectrum, or whether it is a blend of two or more solar lincs. For this a good map of the solar spectrum as Rowland's or Higg's, is of service, but the main dependence is placed on the tables. If the line is single, all that is necessary is to put down the corresponding wave length, but, if composite, it is necessary to determine the number and intensity of the lines entering into the blend, and form their weighted mean. Each observer seems to be a law unto himself in this respect, for, in comparing wave lengths of the same line as used by diffcrent observers, I find as many as three or four different values. Indeed one observer uses for different solar stars, and in some cases for different negatives of the same star, two or three values of the same line, differing by from two or three hundredths to over a tenth of a tenth-metre. The practice followed here has been to judge from the appearance of a star line on the negative, and the appearance of the same line or lines in the solar spectrum, what lines enter into the blend. These being compared with the tables, one can generally form a good idea of the lines entering into it, and their weighted mean gives the wave length to be applied. Following the practice of others, I have included lines in these blends, of intensities 0 and higher on Rowland's scale. The residuals of lines determined in this way have usually been of reasonable magnitude, and the adopted wave lengths are probably nearly correct. As previously stated some residuals are consistently large, and when more data has been accumulated those lines will probably be rejected. It is, however, not only the blends, but some single lines also that are at fault in this way, notably $4494 \cdot 738$, which has always given a residual about 4 kms . or more per second. This must be due to an irresolvable companion in the star. The inclusion of these lines at present does not introduce much difference in the final result, however, probably two or three tenths of a kilometre.

When the true wave lengths of the star lines have been determined, the difference between these values and the corrected computed wave lengths gives the displacement of the lines in tenth-metres, due to the radial velocity of the star. For convenience in calculation the values of $\frac{299860}{\lambda}$ have been computed and tabulated for wave lengths of every 5 tenth-metres between $\lambda 4175$ and $\lambda 4575$, and the velocity for any line is readily obtained by selecting the corresponding velocity for a displacement of one tenth-metre given in this table and multiplying by the displacement in the star. The mean of the values obtained for all the measured lines gives the apparent radial velocity of the star.

Correction for Curvature.
To this velocity there has to be applied a correction for curvature of the spectral lines, which causes an apparent displacement of the star lines towards the red end of the spectrum. This displacement, and its corresponding velocity value, depend upon the form of the curve taken by the line, and the distance between the centre of the star spectrum and the point on the iron spectrum where the measurement is made. The form of the curve approximates a parabola, and the equation of this parabola can be obtained either by calculation or measurement. Ditscheiner's formula as given in Frost-Scheiner Astronomical Spectroscopy gives to the parabola formed by this spectroscope the equation $x=0.0082 y^{2}$ where $x$ is the displacement and $y$ the distance above
mentioned. In order to obtain the formula by measurement, two negatives of the iron spark were madc, using the full length of the slit. When these negatives were placed face to face, the lines formed figures similar to equi-convex lenses, and it was easy to measure the diameter and thickness of such a lens from which the formula is easily obtained, as $x=0.0083 y^{2}$ in almost exact agreement with that obtained by calculation. This is for the central part of the range measured, actually for the line $\lambda 4325 \cdot 941$, but no sensible error will be introduced in using this value throughout, as the $x$ 's will be as much greater at the violct end as they are smaller at the red. In order to obtain $x$ for any negative, all that is necessary is to measure the distance between the tips of the comparison lincs or rather between the points where the measurement was made, which gives $2 y$, and substitute in the above formula. When reduced to kilometres the average correction is about 0.5 km . per second, and is of the negative sign.
Reduction to Sun.

The radial velocity of the star above obtained, reduced for curvature, gives the value with respect to the observer, and to render it comparable with other determinations, three variables must be removed to obtain its velocity relative to the sun.
(a) Correction for the orbital velocity of the earth in its path around the sun.
(b) Correction for velocity of the earth caused by the revolution of the earth and moon around their common centre of gravity.
(c) Correction for the diurnal rotation of the earth on its axis.

Prof. W. W. Campbell has given a very complete treatment of these corrections in Astronomy and Astrophysics, and also in Frost-Scheiner's Astronomical Spectroscopy, but the calculation in the case of (a) has been much shortened by convenient tables, for all the brighter stars, published by Dr. Frank Schlesinger in the Astrophysical Journal, vol. X., p. 1. By these tables not only is the computation of the component, in the star's direction, of the velocity of the earth simplified, but the cumbrous reduction of the star's right ascension and declination to latitude and longitude is avoided. According to these tables the orbital velocity of the earth in the direction of the star is given by

$$
V_{a}=b \sin (\odot-\lambda)+c
$$

$\odot=$ longitude of the sun at the mean time of exposure, $\lambda=$ longitude of the star,
$b$ and $c$ are constants given along with and in the tables.
The correction (b) caused by the revolution of the moon around the earth is never greater than 0.01 km . per second, and so can be neglected.

The correction for the diurnal rotation of the earth is given by the formula

$$
V_{\mathrm{d}}=-0.47 \sin t \cos \delta \cos \phi
$$

where
$t$ is the hour angle of the star, $\delta$ is the declination of the star,
$\phi$ is the latitude of the observer.
The values of the correction for this latitude, at varying declinations and hour angles, have been computed and tabulated, from which they can be at once taken and applied to the velocity of the star with the proper sign, which is positive for stars observed east of the meridian, and negative for stars west of the meridian.

RADIAL VELOCITIES OF SELECTED STARS.

## General.

The stars whose spectra have been measured and reduced for this report are certain stars of the solar type which astronomers, engaged in line of sight work, have agreed to observe periodically for radial velocities. The object of this co-operation, as

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previously stated, is to obtain well determined values of the velocities of ten stars, fairly uniformly distributed in right ascension. Such stars can then serve as objects for testing the performance of the spectrograph when any of the planets or the moon are not available, and, when sufficient observations have been accumulated, the data can be used to correct the values of the wave lengths employed in the reductions. Observations are being continued now upon a number of spectroscopic binary stars, but no measurements will be included here until a sufficient number of any one star lave been obtained to give a definite velocity curve and period. Seven only of the ten standard velocity stars are here given as, during the period the instrunent has been giving reliable values, these were the only ones available, the other three being too close to the sun to easily obtain suitable spectra for measurement. The seven are $\alpha$ Boötis, $\beta$ Geminorum, $\gamma$ Aquilae, $\beta$ Ophiuchi, $\alpha$ Arietis, $\alpha$ Persei, $\epsilon$ Pegasi. The remaining three $\beta$ Leporis, $\gamma$ Piscium and $\alpha$ Crateris, will be observed in due time and published later with probably a further determination by the new spectrograph of the whole ten stars.

The journal of observations shows the conditions prevailing during the exposures such as temperature, time and length of exposure, hour angle, focal settings, \&c., and forms a complete record of all data necessary, not only for the reduction of the spectrum, but also for the comparison of different spectra in case any investigation as to temperature effects, flexure, focus, \&c., may be required. The entries are made in a book, ruled in the same manner as the table below, and are thus always at hand and not likely to be mislaid or lost as might happen if they were made on separate sheets.

The measurements of the spectra are recorded and the reductions made on large pads, ruled in such a manner as to systematize the labour as much as possible and present all the data in tabular form for convenience of reference and for checking errors. Only the essential parts of these sheets are reproduced below; those which suffice to show the relation between the measures and the computed wave lengths, the corrections to the values as given by the interpolation formula, the wave lengths of the lines or blends of lines in the sun, the difference representing the displacement due to velocity, and finally, the velocity in kilometres per second for each line measured. Some idea of the accidental errors are given by the agreement of the velocities for the different lines and also by the values of the mean errors which are given below the tabular part in each reduction sheet.

It may be stated here, and it will be evident when the results are examined, that nuch better agreement between the lines is obtained and the mean errors are much less for the brighter stars than for those of the 3rd and 4th photographic magnitude. This is easily explained by the longer exposure required in the fainter stars, and consequent greater displacement of the lines due to temperature changes and to flexure. Although the flexure has been reduced so that the displacement produced during a two hours exposure is equivalent to a velocity of $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{kms}$. per second, this displacement, with that due to variations of temperature in the outer case caused by an imperfect thermostat, is sufficient to blur the lines and prevent as accurate settings of the microscope wires as can be obtained in stars like a Boötis and $\beta$ Geminorum, when the exposure is short and displacements consequently negligible. The principal effect of the flexure and temperature displacements, however, is in increasing the accidental errors, and no systematic error of any appreciable magnitude is likely to be produced owing to the compensation effected by the division of the exposure time on the comparison spectrum between the beginning and end of the exposure on the star spectrum.
RECORD OF SPECTROGRAMS.


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$\beta$ GEMINORUM 196.
1906. Feb. 22.
G. I. T. $15{ }^{1} 25^{\mathrm{m}}$

Observed by J. S. Plaskett.
Measured by J. S. Plaskett.

| Mean of Settings | Computed Wave Length. | Corrected W.L. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nor- } \\ \text { mal } \\ \text { W. L. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Velocity. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Settings. } \end{gathered}$ | Computed Wave Length | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cor- } \\ & \text { rected } \\ & \text { W.L. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nor- } \\ \text { mal } \\ \text { W. L. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Velocity. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 72.7488 | 4584 390 |  | 018 |  |  | 49.5829 | 4337-148 |  | 216 |  |  |
| 71.2655 | $4566 \cdot 198$ | 960 | 726 | 234 | +15 3 | $48 \cdot 6227$ | 4328.373 | 413 | 080 | 333 | +23.04 |
| 69.9416 | $4560 \cdot 270$ |  | 051 |  |  | $47 \cdot 6056$ | $4319 \cdot 186$ | 196 | 817 | 379 | $26 \cdot 26$ |
| 69.9048 | 4549.792 |  | 642 |  |  | $47 \cdot 1890$ | $4315 \cdot 454$ | 455 | 178 | 277 | $19 \cdot 22$ |
| $68 \cdot 7731$ | 4536.450 | 340 | 965 | 375 | $24 \cdot 75$ | S $47 \cdot 1667$ | $1315 \cdot 255$ |  | 255 |  |  |
| $68 \cdot 1604$ | $4529 \cdot 291$ | 205 | 807 | 398 | $26 \cdot 41$ | $46 \cdot 3545$ | 4308035 |  | 081 |  |  |
| 681307 | 4528.945 |  | 798 |  |  | $45 \cdot 3729$ | $4299 \cdot 401$ |  | 420 |  |  |
| $67 \cdot 6419$ | $4523 \cdot 278$ | 207 | 854 | 353 | $23 \cdot 37$ | $44 \cdot 8245$ | $4294 \cdot 624$ | 650 | 273 | 377 | $26 \cdot 31$ |
| S 65.1321 | 4494.754 |  | 755 |  |  | 44.7847 | $4294 \cdot 275$ |  | 301 |  |  |
| $64 \cdot 3696$ | 4486.275 | 262 | 888 | 37 | $24 \cdot 98$ | $44 \cdot 1141$ | 4288472 | 494 | 134 | 360 | $25 \cdot 13$ |
| $63 \cdot 4919$ | $4476 \cdot 619$ | 592 | 214 | 378 | 25.29 | 43.4250 | $4282 \cdot 557$ |  | 565 |  |  |
| 63.4571 | $4476 \cdot 234$ |  | 207 |  |  | $42 \cdot 5724$ | $4275 \cdot 302$ | 302 | 922 | 380 | 26.64 |
| $63 \cdot 1910$ | $4473 \cdot 334$ | 317 | 957 | 360 | 2408 | $40 \cdot 8257$ | $4 \because 60 \cdot 661$ |  | 656 |  |  |
| $62 \cdot 6220$ | $4467 \cdot 158$ | 162 | 771 | 391 | $26 \cdot 20$ | $40 \cdot 1194$ | 4254.823 | 807 | 50 3 | 302 | 21.29 |
| $61 \cdot 9245$ | $4459 \cdot 648$ | 683 | 301 | 379 | 25.46 | 39.6918 | 4251.311 | 290 | 954 | 336 | $23 \cdot 69$ |
| 61.8888 | 4459.266 |  | 301 |  |  | $39 \cdot 6561$ | 4250.969 |  | 948 |  |  |
| 60.8522 | $44 \pm$c <br> 234 | 265 | 892 | 373 | 25.10 | 39.2768 | $4247 \cdot 917$ | 897 | 566 | 331 | $23 \cdot 33$ |
| 59.6431 | 4435.552 | 580 | 184 | 396 | $26 \cdot 73$ | $39 \cdot 2095$ | $4247 \cdot 370$ | 350 | 996 | 354 | $24 \cdot 96$ |
| 58.8923 | 4427.75 | 799 | 420 | 379 | $25 \cdot 65$ | 39.0160 | 4245.795 | 775 | 455 | 320 | 22.59 |
| 57.7084 | $4415 \cdot 660$ | 680 | 293 | 387 | $26 \cdot 27$ | $38 \cdot 3427$ | 4240358 | 338 | 975 | 363 | $25 \cdot 66$ |
| $56 \cdot 6742$ | 4405.228 | 261 | 951 | 310 | $21 \cdot 08$ | $38 \cdot 2205$ | 4239.356 | 337 | 970 | 367 | $25 \cdot 94$ |
| $57 \cdot 6668$ | 4415.278 |  | 293 |  |  | 37.8611 | $4236 \cdot 466$ | 447 | 112 | 335 | $23 \cdot 68$ |
| $56 \cdot 6413$ | 4401.895 |  | 929 |  |  | $37 \cdot 8198$ | $4236 \cdot 137$ |  | 118 |  |  |
| 55.7019 | 4395535 | 575 | 286 | 289 | $19 \cdot 68$ | $36 \cdot 1321$ | 4222.721 | 696 | 382 | 314 | 22.26 |
| $54 \cdot 0865$ | 4379694 | 739 | 396 | 343 | $23 \cdot 46$ | 35.7.05 | 4219.887 | 860 | 520 | 340 | $24 \cdot 14$ |
| 53.7409 | $4376 \cdot 345$ | 405 | -107 | 298 | $20 \cdot 38$ | $35 \cdot 7285$ | $4219 \cdot 551$ |  | 523 |  |  |
| $53 \cdot 7080$ | 4.376 .028 |  | -107 |  |  | S $33 \cdot 4867$ | $4202 \cdot 19.5$ |  | 195 |  |  |
| $53 \cdot 2510$ | 4371 624 | 689 | 312 | 377 | 25.82 | $33 \cdot 2661$ | 4200510 | 510 | 114 | 396 | 28.40 |
| 53.0999 | 4370173 | 241 | 856 | - 385 | 26.41 | $32 \cdot 0516$ | $4191 \cdot 301$ | 281 | 874 | 407 | 29.05 |
| $52 \cdot 0397$ | $4360 \cdot 069$ | 154 | 784 | 370 | $25 \cdot 42$ | 31.5560 | 4187.584 | 560 | 204 | 356 | $25 \cdot 49$ |
| $51 \cdot 3152$ | 4353240 | 330 | 923 | 407 | $28 \cdot 00$ | 31.2749 | $4180 \cdot 483$ | 455 | 058 | 397 | $28 \cdot 49$ |
| 51.2092 | $4352 \cdot 247$ | 345 | 006 | 339 | $23 \cdot 32$ | 305250 | 4179.906 | 876 | 542 | 334 | $23 \cdot 94$ |
| $51 \cdot 2655$ | $4352 \cdot 773$ |  | 908 |  |  | $30 \cdot 1342$ | $4177 \cdot 019$ | 986 | 739 | 247 | $17 \cdot 71$ |
| 49.9950 | $4340 \cdot 947$ | 01. | -634 | 383 | $+26.43$ | $29 \cdot 3845$ | $4171 \cdot 513$ | 473 | 140 | 333 | +2391 |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& s_{0}=216.5922 \\
& i=281.598 \\
& \log c=5.4089030 \\
& \epsilon= \pm 2.76 \\
& \epsilon_{0}= \pm 0.40
\end{aligned}
$$


$\beta$ GEMIINORUM 197
1906. Feb. 22.
G. M. T. $16^{6^{12}} 15^{m}$

Ob=erved by J. S. Plaskett. Measured by J.'S. Plaskett.

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Settings. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Computed } \\ & \text { Wave } \\ & \text { Length. } \end{aligned}$ | Cor rected W.L. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nor- } \\ \text { nıal } \\ \text { W.L. } \end{gathered}$ | Displacement. | Velocity. | Mean of Settings. | Computed Wave Length. | Cor rected W.L. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nor- } \\ & \text { mal } \\ & \text { W.I. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Velocity. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $72 \cdot 7530$ | $4584 \cdot 228$ |  | -018 |  |  | $49 \cdot 5833$ | 4337 - 157 |  |  |  |  |
| $72 \cdot 5867$ | $4582 \cdot 173$ | 970 | -634 | 336 | +21.41 | $48 \cdot 6301$ | 1328 - +16 | - 463 | 080 | 383 | $+26.50$ |
| $70 \cdot 3285$ | $4554 \cdot 730$ | -617 | - 211 | - 406 | $26 \cdot 72$ | $47 \cdot 6055$ | +319 191 | - 190 | 817. | -373 | 25.86 |
| $69 \cdot 9462$ | $4550 \cdot 164$ | -064 | 766 | 298 | $19 \cdot 64$ | $47 \cdot 1929$ | 4315495 | - 495 | 178 | 318 | 22.07 |
| $69 \cdot 9104$ | 4549 -739 |  | 642 |  |  | S $47 \cdot 1660$ | $4315 \cdot 255$ |  | 255 |  |  |
| 68.7780 | $4536 \cdot 366$ | 292 | - 965 | 327 | $21 \cdot 61$ | $45 \cdot 3.511$ | $4308 \cdot 038$ |  | 081 |  |  |
| 68-1670 | $4529 \cdot 236$ | 174 | . 807 | 367 | $24 \cdot 30$ | $45 \cdot 349$ | 4299376 |  | 410 |  |  |
| (98-1346 | $4.523 \cdot 859$ |  | . 798 |  |  | $44 \cdot 8275$ | $4294 \cdot(650$ | 668 | 273 | 395 | $27 \cdot 57$ |
| $67 \cdot 6482$ | $4523 \cdot 927^{\prime}$ | 174 | 854 | 320 | $21 \cdot 22$ | $44 \cdot 7853$ | 1994-283 |  | 301 |  |  |
| S $65 \cdot 1402$ | 4494.755 |  | 75. |  |  | $4+5942$ | $4292 \cdot 626$ | 644 | 319 | 325 | $22 \cdot 69$ |
| (64.376) | $4481 \cdot 266$ | 2.54 | -888 | -366 | $24 \cdot 45$ | $44 \cdot 1197$ | $4288 \cdot 523$ | -540 | - 134 | 416 | $29 \cdot 04$ |
| $63 \cdot 4925$ | 47.6 - 55 | 549 | -214 | - 325 | $22 \cdot 41$ | $43 \cdot 4238$ | $4282 \cdot 548$ |  | -565 |  |  |
| $63 \cdot 41613$ | $4776 \cdot 213$ |  | -297 |  |  | $40 \cdot 1198$ | 4254 -819 | 822 | 505 | 317 | $22 \cdot 34$ |
| $63 \cdot 1975$ | $473 \cdot 337$ | 338 | - 957 | 381 | $25 \cdot 53$ | $39 \cdot 6892$ | $4251 \cdot 281$ | 284 | -954 | 330 | $23 \cdot 27$ |
| $62 \cdot 625^{\circ} \mathrm{Z}$ | 4467 129) | 14.3 | $\cdot 771$ | -372 | $2 \frac{1}{2} 96$ | $39 \cdot(6483$ | $4250 \cdot 946$ |  | -948 |  |  |
| $61 \cdot 9300$ | 44.59 .651 | -683 | 304 | -379 | $25 \cdot 47$ | $39 \cdot 2822$ | $4247 \cdot 953$ | -955 | 566 | 389 | $2 \% \cdot 42$ |
| $61 \cdot 8942$ | 4459 268 |  | 301 |  |  | $39 \cdot 2069$ | $424 \%$-339 | 340 | -996 | 314 | $24 \cdot 25$ |
| $60 \cdot 8546$ | $4448 \cdot 214$ | 253 | -892 | -361 | $24 \cdot 30$ | $39 \cdot 0182$ | +245 802 | -803 | - 455 | 348 | 24.36 |
| $60 \cdot 3501$ | 4142 ? 103 | -947 | 510 | - 437 | $29 \cdot 45$ | $37 \cdot 8645$ | $4236 \cdot 477$ | 477 | - 112 | 363 | $25 \cdot 80$ |
| $58 \cdot 89.7$ | $4427 \cdot 758$ | -807 | - 420 | -387 | $26 \cdot 20$ | $37 \cdot 8186$ | $4236 \cdot 119$ |  | -118 |  |  |
| $57 \cdot 7073$ | $4415 \cdot 626$ | -681 | -293 | -38: | $26 \cdot 34$ | $37 \cdot 7642$ | $4235 \cdot 672$ | 671 | -389 | 282 | $19 \cdot 94$ |
| $57 \cdot 6695$ | $4415 \cdot 243$ |  | -293 |  |  | $36 \cdot 1369$ | 42.2 -736 | 718 | 382 | 336 | $23 \cdot 82$ |
| $56 \cdot 6759$ | $4405 \cdot 225$ | 250 | -951 | 299 | $20 \cdot 33$ | $35 \cdot 7712$ | - $4219 \cdot 860$ | 836 | 5-0 | -316 | $22 \cdot 44$ |
| $56 \cdot 6443$ | $4404 \cdot 905$ |  | -929 |  |  | $35 \cdot 7303$ | 4219.547 |  | - 523 |  |  |
| $55 \cdot 7106$ | 4395609 | 623 | -281 | . 337 | $22 \cdot 95$ | $34 \cdot 6165$ | $4210 \cdot 858$ | - 816 | -523 | 323 | 22.97 |
| $54 \cdot 0872$ | 4379 -69.) | 712 | -331 | - 381 | 26.06 | 33.9284 | $4204^{\circ} \cdot 010$ | -007 | 730 | 277 | $19 \cdot 75$ |
| $5.3 \cdot 7461$ | 4376.392 | 405) | -107 | -29s | $20 \cdot 38$ | S $33 \cdot 4915$ | $1202 \cdot 195$ |  | -195 |  |  |
| $53 \cdot 7174$ | $4370 \cdot 115$ |  | -107 |  |  | $33 \cdot 2650$ | 4200464 | 464 | 114 | 350 | $25 \cdot 03$ |
| $53 \cdot 249$ t | 4371.606 | 630 | -312 | - 318 | $21 \cdot 81$ | $32 \cdot 0511$ | $4191 \cdot 257$ | 257 | 874 | 383 | $27 \cdot 38$ |
| $53 \cdot 1076$ | $4370 \cdot 245$ | -272 | 856 | - 116 | :8.53 | $31 \cdot 8827$ | $4189 \cdot 989$ | 989 | 723 | 266 | 19.01 |
| $51 \cdot 3205$ | $4353 \cdot 2!1$ | 326 | -923 | - 403 | $27 \cdot 72$ | $31 \cdot 2691$ | $4185 \cdot 390$ | 390 | -058 | 332 | $23 \cdot 77$ |
| $51 \cdot 2180$ | 435.2 330 | 36 F | -006 | -359 | $24 \cdot 74$ | $30 \cdot 80.32$ | $4181 \cdot 917$ |  | -918 |  |  |
| $51 \cdot 2686$ | $4352 \cdot 805$ |  | -908 |  |  | $30 \cdot 5300$ | $4179 \cdot 889$ | 889 | -542 | 347 | $24 \cdot 87$ |
| $49 \cdot 9978$ | $4340 \cdot 976$ | 012 | -6.34 | 378 | $+26 \cdot 08$ | $29 \cdot 3875$ | $4171 \cdot 42$ | 472 | $\cdot 140$ | 332 | $+23 \cdot 84$ |

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{s}_{\circ}= & 217 \cdot 4001 \\
\log c= & 2794 \cdot 709 \\
& \epsilon= \pm 2 \cdot 67 \\
& \epsilon_{\circ}= \pm 0 \cdot 38
\end{aligned}
$$



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25a

$\beta$ GFiMINORUM 212.
1906. March 5.
G. M. 'T. $15^{\mathrm{h}} 55^{\mathrm{m}}$

Observed by J. S. Plaskett.
Measured by J. S. Plaskett.

| Mean of Settings. | Computed Wave Length. | Corrected W. L. |  |  | Velocity. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Sttings. } \end{aligned}$ | Computed Wave Length. | Corrected W. J. |  |  | Velocity. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 72.7545 | $4583 \cdot 997$ |  | 018 |  |  | $49 \cdot 9935$ | $4341 \cdot 113$ | 112 | 634 | 478 | $+32 \cdot 96$ |
| 71.3075 | $4566 \cdot 094$ | 123 | -726 | 397 | ${ }_{+}+26 \cdot 20$ | S $49 \cdot 5701$ | $1337 \cdot 217$ |  | - 216 |  |  |
| $70 \cdot 8420$ | $4560 \cdot 487$ | - 518 | -233 | 285 | $18 \cdot 69$ | $47 \cdot 1783$ | $4315 \cdot 577$ | 527 | - 178 | 347 | $24 \cdot 12$ |
| $69 \cdot 9761$ | $4550 \cdot 152$ | 187 | .66 | 421 | $27 \cdot 70$ | $47 \cdot 1493$ | $4315 \cdot 318$ |  | - 255 |  |  |
| $69 \cdot 9302$ | $4549 \cdot 607$ |  | 642 |  |  | $44 \cdot 8140$ | 4294.770 | 700 | -273 | 427 | $29 \cdot 84$ |
| $68 \cdot 8005$ | $4536 \cdot 311$ | 325 | 965 | 360 | $23 \cdot 80$ | $44 \cdot 7686$ | $4294 \cdot 376$ |  | 301 |  |  |
| 68.3908 | $4531 \cdot 538$ | 543 | 202 | 341 | $22 \cdot 57$ | $44 \cdot 1073$ | $4288 \cdot 661$ | 590 | . 34 | 456 | $31 \cdot 88$ |
| 681876 | $4529 \cdot 181$ | 181 | -807 | 374 | $24 \cdot 75$ | $43 \cdot 4047$ | $4282 \cdot 635$ |  | -565 |  |  |
| S $68 \cdot 1545$ | $4523 \cdot 797$ |  | 798 |  |  | $41 \cdot 6075$ | 4267.440 | 380 | - 050 | 330 | $23 \cdot 20$ |
| $65 \cdot 1527$ | $4494 \cdot 712$ |  | 738 |  |  | $40 \cdot 7998$ | $4260 \cdot 711$ |  | 656 |  |  |
| $64 \cdot 0772$ | 4482.822 | 835 | -434 | - 401 | $26 \cdot 82$ | $39 \cdot 6776$ | $4251 \cdot 463$ | 383 | -954 | 429 | $30 \cdot 28$ |
| $63 \cdot 2094$ | $4473 \cdot 347$ | -352 | -957 | -395 | $26 \cdot 46$ | $39 \cdot 5397$ | $4250 \cdot 825$ | 745 | -287 | - 458 | $32 \cdot 34$ |
| $62 \cdot 6357$ | 4467142 | - 140 | 771 | -369 | $24 \cdot 83$ | $39 \cdot 6210$ | $4251 \cdot 033$ |  | -948 |  |  |
| $62 \cdot 5974$ | $4466 \cdot 730$ |  | 727 |  |  | $39 \cdot 2547$ | $4248 \cdot 007$ | 937 | -448 | 489 | $34 \cdot 47$ |
| $61 \cdot 9505$ | 4459791 | 796 | 304 | -492 | $33 \cdot 17$ | $38 \cdot 3244$ | $4240 \cdot 464$ | 418 | . 975 | 443 | 31.28 |
| $58 \cdot 9047$ | $4427 \cdot 881$ | 90C | 420 | - 480 | 32.50 | $37 \cdot 7884$ | $4235 \cdot 153$ |  | -118 |  |  |
| $57 \cdot 7155$ | $4415 \cdot 740$ | 775 | -293 | -482 | 32.73 | $36 \cdot 1100$ | $4222 \cdot 817$ | 770 | -382 | 388 | $27 \cdot 55$ |
| $57 \cdot 6682$ | $4415 \cdot 261$ |  | -298 |  |  | $35 \cdot 7407$ | $4219 \cdot 962$ | 912 | - 520 | 392 | $27 \cdot 80$ |
| $56 \cdot 6795$ | $4405 \cdot 315$ | 322 | -951 | 371 | $25 \cdot 27$ | S $33 \cdot 4527$ | $4202 \cdot 197$ |  | -198 |  |  |
| $56 \cdot 6402$ | $4404 \cdot 922$ |  | - 928 |  |  | $33 \cdot 2312$ | $4200 \cdot 504$ | 504 | 114 | 390 | $27 \cdot 85$ |
| $53 \cdot 2499$ | 4371 734 | 731 | 312 | 419 | 28.75 | $32 \cdot 0206$ | $419132{ }^{-1}$ | 342 | -874 | - 468 | $33 \cdot 46$ |
| 537051 | $4376 \cdot 110$ |  | 107 |  |  | $31 \cdot 61.96$ | $4188 \cdot 313$ | 235 | -92t | 411 | $29 \cdot 43$ |
| 513086 | $4353 \cdot 335$ | 333 | 923 | 410 | $28 \cdot 20$ | $31 \cdot 2474$ | $4185 \cdot 528$ | 555 | 058 | 497 | +35.63 |
| $51 \cdot 2102$ | $4352+15$ | - 413 | -006 | -407 | +28.01 | $30 \cdot 7640$ | $4181 \cdot 926$ | . . . | - 956 |  |  |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& s_{\circ}= 218.6834 \\
& \lambda_{\circ}= 785.473 \\
& \log c= 5.4189980 \\
& \epsilon= \pm 4 \cdot 16 \\
& \epsilon_{\mathrm{o}}= \pm 0.72
\end{aligned}
$$

1906. Feb. 22
(r. M. T. $18^{\text {h }} 35^{\text {m }}$

Observed by J. S. Plaskett.
Measured by J. S. Plaskett.

| Mean of Settings | Computed Wave Length. | Corrected W.L. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nor- } \\ & \text { mal } \\ & \text { W.L. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Velocity. | Mean <br> of Settings. | Computed Wave Length. | Cor- <br> rected W.L. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nor- } \\ & \text { mal } \\ & \text { W.L. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Velocity. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $72 \cdot 8215$ | $458+193$ |  | 018 |  |  | $49 \cdot 6515$ | 4337 |  | 216 |  |  |
| 69.9652 | $4549 \cdot 548$ | 424 | 766 | 342 | 22.53 | $47 \cdot 6000$ | $4318 \cdot 535$ | 525 | 817 | 292 | -20 27 |
| $68 \cdot 7903$ | $4535 \cdot 684$ | 530 | -965 | 385 | $25 \cdot 46$ | S $47 \cdot 2343$ | $4315 \cdot 262$ |  | 262 |  |  |
| $68 \cdot 1725$ | $4528 \cdot 481$ | 388 | -807 | 419 | $27 \cdot 74$ | $44 \cdot 8588$ | 4294 -337 |  | 301 |  |  |
| 68.2060 | 4528.870 |  | 798 |  |  | $44 \cdot 8200$ | $4294 \cdot 000$ | . 970 | 273 | 303 | $21 \cdot 15$ |
| 67.6648 | 4522.610 | 525 | 855 | 330 | $21 \cdot 87$ | $42 \cdot 5576$ | $4274 \cdot 609$ | 600 | 122 | 322 | $22 \cdot 60$ |
| 65.2133 | 4494.791 |  | 738 |  |  | 40.8937 | $4260 \cdot 664$ |  | 656 |  |  |
| 63.4990 | 4475864 | 850 | 214 | 64 | 24-39 | $39 \cdot 3728$ | $4248 \cdot 146$ | 135 | 448 | 313 | 22.06 |
| 63.5314 | 4476.218 |  | 207 |  |  | $39 \cdot 1870$ | $4246 \cdot 632$ | 616 | -996 | 380 | 26.83 |
| $62 \cdot 6250$ | 4466.377 | 377 | 771 | 394 | $26 \cdot 44$ | $39 \cdot 0928$ | $4245 \cdot 865$ | 846 | 237 | 391 | $27 \cdot 60$ |
| S $62 \cdot 6574$ | $4466 \cdot 727$ |  | 727 |  |  | 39.0000 | $4245 \cdot 111$ | 088 | 455 | 367 | 25.91 |
| $59 \cdot 6441$ | $4434 \cdot 809$ | 826 | 184 |  |  | $38 \cdot 2094$ | $4238 \cdot 714$ | 687 | 970 | 283 | $20 \cdot 00$ |
| 58.8922 | $\begin{array}{r}4427.033 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 055 | ${ }_{4}^{420}$ | 365 | 24.71 | 37.8903 | $4236 \cdot 148$ |  | 118 |  |  |
| 57.7113 | 4414.969 | 995 | 293 | 298 | $20 \cdot 24$ | 37.7595 | $4235 \cdot 099$ | 067 | 359 | 322 | $22 \cdot 80$ |
| 57.7357 | 4415.216 |  | 298 |  |  | 35.7580 | $4219 \cdot 234$ | 190 | 520 | 330 | $23 \cdot 46$ |
| 56.6743 | $4404 \cdot 521$ | 535 | 951 | 396 | $27 \cdot 00$ | 35.8006 | $4219 \cdot 568$ |  | 523 |  |  |
| 56.7116 | $4401 \cdot 894$ |  | 928 |  |  | $34 \cdot 1261$ | 4206.555 | 550 | 830 | 280 | $19 \cdot 96$ |
| $55.708{ }^{-}$ | 43.94 .917 | 900 | 286 | 326 | $22 \cdot 23$ | S 33.5585 | $4202 \cdot 198$ |  | -195 |  |  |
| 53.7787 | 4376.048 |  | 107 |  |  | $33 \cdot 2472$ | 4199820 | - 820 | 114 | 294 | 20.96 |
| $52 \cdot 0352$ | 4359.385 |  | 784 923 |  | $25 \cdot 74$ $20 \cdot 87$ | 30.8698 30.5130 | $4181 \cdot 917$ |  | - 918 |  |  |
| 5193175 49888 | 4352626 +340221 | 620 -192 | ${ }_{6}^{923}$ | 303 | $20 \cdot 87$ <br> -30 | $30 \cdot 5130$ | $4179 \cdot 270$ | 270 | -542 | 272 | $-19.53$ |

$$
\begin{aligned}
\delta_{\circ} & =217 \cdot 5467 \\
\hat{\lambda}_{\circ} & =273 \cdot 146 \\
\log c & =5 \cdot 4134086 \\
& \epsilon= \pm 2.91 \\
& \epsilon_{\circ}= \pm 0.55
\end{aligned}
$$

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25a

a BOOTIS 216.
1906. March 5.
(土. M. T. $19^{\mathrm{h}} 40^{\mathrm{m}}$

Observed by J. S. Plaskett.
Measured by W. E. H.irper.


6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907
1906. March 23.
G.M.T. $19^{\mathrm{h}} 20^{\mathrm{m}}$
a'BOÖTIS 220.

| Mean of Settings. | Computed Wave Length. | Cor- rected W. L. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nor- } \\ & \text { mal } \\ & \text { W. L. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Velucity. | Mean of Settings. | Computed <br> Wave <br> Length. | Corrected W. L. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nor- } \\ & \text { mal } \\ & \text { W. L. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Velocity. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4501308 |  | 01 |  |  | $49 \cdot 6351$ | $4337 \cdot 150$ |  | 216 |  |  |
| 71.2475 | 4565701 | -501 | 726 | - 225 | $-14.70$ | $\begin{array}{r}47.1867 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4314.938 | 938 | -178 | 240 | $-16 \cdot 68$ |
| 69.9201 | 4549719 | $\because 97$ | -761 | -169 | $11 \cdot 13$ | S $47 \cdot 2222$ | $4315 \cdot 256$ |  | -255 |  |  |
| $69 \cdot 9238$ | 4549763 |  | -642 |  |  | $44 \cdot 8166$ | $4 \times 94.040$ | 050 | -273 | -223 | $15 \cdot 57$ |
| 68-7520 | 4535 89i | 789 | - 96.5 | 176 | $11 \cdot 64$ | $44 \cdot 8441$ | +294.279 |  | -290 |  |  |
| $58 \cdot 1357$ | 452 -689 | 591 | 807 | 216 | $14 \cdot 30$ | $44 \cdot 1117$ | 4287.935 | -943 | -134 | 191 | $13 \cdot 35$ |
| $68 \cdot 1535$ | 4528.896 |  | 798 |  |  | $42 \cdot 5703$ | $427+759$ | - 764 | -922 | - 158 | $11 \cdot 09$ |
| 651680 | $4494 \cdot 810$ |  | 738 |  |  | $40 \cdot 8895$ | $4260 \cdot 656$ |  | 656 |  |  |
| $63 \cdot 4685$ | $4476 \cdot 000$ | 920 | 214 | 294 | $19^{\circ} 43$ | $39 \cdot 6915$ | $4250 \cdot 765$ | 762 | 954 | 192 | $13 \cdot 53$ |
| $63 \cdot 4935$ | $4476 \cdot 2 \cdot 4$ |  | 185 |  |  | $39 \cdot 2740$ | $424 \cdot 350$ | . 345 | -566 | 221 | $15 \cdot 60$ |
| $62 \cdot 7826$ | 4468.527 | 500 | -663 | 163 | $10^{\circ} 94$ | $39 \cdot 2032$ | $4246 \cdot 773$ | 766 | -996 | 230 | $16 \cdot 21$ |
| -62 6013 | $4466 \cdot 563$ | 563 | 771 | 208 | 1396 | $39 \cdot 1100$ | $4246 \cdot 013$ | 004 | 237 | 23i | $16 \cdot 42$ |
| S $62 \cdot 6174$ | 4466.738 |  | -737 |  |  | $38 \cdot 2238$ | $4238 \cdot 830$ | 820 | - 170 | 150 | $10 \cdot 60$ |
| $62 \cdot 4288$ | 4464.698 | -700 | -884 | 181 | 1208 | $37 \cdot 8608$ | $4235 \cdot 909$ | 898 | -112 | 214 | $15 \cdot 12$ |
| $58 \cdot 8780$ | $4427 \cdot 224$ | . 250 | -420 | 170 | 11.51 | $37 \cdot 8885$ | $4236 \cdot 131$ |  | 118 |  |  |
| 57.6937 | $4415 \cdot 096$ | - 130 | -293 | 163 | $11 \cdot 16$ | $37 \cdot 7724$ | $4235 \cdot 200$ | 188 | 389 | 201 | 14.23 |
| $57 \cdot 7096$ | 4415.2.58 |  | 293 |  |  | $36 \cdot 1369$ | $42 \cdot 2 \cdot 196$ | 185 | -382 | 197 | $13 \cdot 99$ |
| 57.0296 | $4408 \cdot 574$ | 400 | 550 | 150 | $16 \cdot 20$ | $35 \cdot 7745$ | 4219346 | -335 | - 520 | 185 | $13 \cdot 16$ |
| $56 \cdot 6656$ | $4404^{\circ} 714$ | 732 | 951 | 219 | $14 \cdot 90$ | $35 \cdot 7485$ | 4219 -534 |  | $5 \geqslant 3$ |  |  |
| $56 \cdot 6852$ | $440 \pm 911$ |  | - 929 |  |  | $34 \cdot 1431$ | $4206 \cdot 659$ | 656 | 830 | 174 | $12 \cdot 41$ |
| $55 \cdot 6940$ | $4395 \cdot 025$ | 040 | . 286 | 246 | $16 \cdot 78$ | S 33.5622 | $4202 \cdot 196$ |  | -195 |  |  |
| 53.7617 | 4376.094 |  | -104 |  |  | $33 \cdot 2714$ | - $41.99 \cdot 973$ | 973 | 114 | 141 | $10 \cdot 00$ |
| $53 \cdot 2457$ | 4371121 | -126 | - 312 | -186 | 1276 | $32 \cdot 0479$ | 4190.692 | 689 | . 874 | 185 | $13 \cdot 23$ |
| $51 \cdot 3123$ | 4352.746 | 750 | -903 | -153 | $10 \cdot 54$ | $30 \cdot 8763$ | 4181923 |  | 918 |  |  |
| $51 \cdot 2077$ | 4351.764 | 769 | -006 | 237 | $16 \cdot 32$ | $30 \cdot 5355$ | $4179 \cdot 396$ | 391 | 523 | -132 | -9:47 |
| $49 \cdot 9958$ | $4340 \cdot 478$ | 483 | - 634 | $\cdot 151$ | $-10 \cdot 43$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |

$S_{\circ}=216 \cdot 4974$
$\lambda_{\circ}=2801 \cdot 149$
$\log c=54087498$
$\log e=54087498$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \epsilon= \pm 2.45 \\
& \epsilon_{0}= \pm 0.42
\end{aligned}
$$



Rad:al Velocity
Mean
.00
Curvature.. - 0.50
$\qquad$ $-46$

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25a

a BOÖTIS 230.
1906. March 28.
G. M. T. $19^{\mathrm{h}} 15^{\mathrm{m}}$

| Mean of Settings | Computed Wave Length. | Corrected W. L. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nor- } \\ \text { mal } \\ \text { W. L. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Velocity. | Mean of Settings. | Computed Wave Length. | Corrected IV. L. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nor- } \\ & \text { mal } \\ & \text { W. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Velocity. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $72 \cdot 815$ | $4584 \cdot 219$ |  | 018 |  |  | $49 \cdot 999$ | $4340 \cdot 447$ | 480 | 634 | 154 | -10.64 |
| $70 \cdot 210$ | $4552 \cdot 542$ | 435 | 594 | 159 | $10 \cdot 4$ | $49 \cdot 640$ | $43: 37 \cdot 144$ |  | 216 |  |  |
| $69 \cdot 972$ | 4549.703 | 606 | 766 | 160 | 1054 | $49 \cdot 168$ | 4332823 | 850 | 988 | 138 | 9 -55 |
| 69.975 | 4549739 |  | 642 |  |  | $47 \cdot 186$ | 4314.943 | 943 | 178 | 235 | $16 \cdot 33$ |
| $68 \cdot 804$ | $4535 \cdot 908$ | 823 | 965 | 142 | $9 \cdot 38$ | S 47221 | $4315 \cdot 255$ |  | 255 |  |  |
| $68 \cdot 185$ | 4528684 | 623 | 807 | 184 | $12 \cdot 18$ | $44 \cdot 811$ | $429+059$ | 080 | 273 | 193 | $13 \cdot 47$ |
| $65^{2} 200$ | $4528 \cdot 859$ |  | 798 |  |  | $44 \cdot 833$ | $4294 \cdot 247$ |  | 290 |  |  |
| 64.074 | $4482 \cdot 204$ | 188 | 434 | 246 | $16 \cdot 16$ | $42 \cdot 558$ | 4274776 | 800 | 922 | -122 | $8 \cdot 56$ |
| $61 \cdot 950$ | $4459 \cdot 157$ | -151 | 304 | 153 | $10 \cdot 28$ | 41.739 | $4267 \cdot 890$ | 900 | 035 | 135 | $9 \cdot 48$ |
| $61 \cdot 964$ | $4459 \cdot 308$ |  | 301 |  |  | 40.871 | $4260 \cdot 661$ |  | 656 |  |  |
| S 62.655 | $4466 \cdot 737$ |  | 737 |  |  | 40.588 | 4258.320 | 320 | 477 | 157 | 11.05 |
| 60.868 | $4447 \cdot 660$ | 676 | 892 | 216 | 1455 | $40 \cdot 103$ | $4254 \cdot 325$ | 325 | 505 | 180 | 12.69 |
| $60 \cdot 356$ | 4442.27 | 294 | 510 | 216 | $14 \cdot 60$ | 39.672 | $4250.7!3$ | 793 | 954 | 161 | 11.35 |
| 58.906 | $4427 \cdot 213$ | 243 | 420 | 177 | 11.98 | $39 \cdot 261$ | $4247 \cdot 441$ | 441 | 566 | 125 | 8.82 |
| 57.720 | $4415 \cdot 097$ | -130 | 293 | 163 | $11 \cdot 06$ | $39 \cdot 183$ | $4246 \cdot 07$ | -808 | 996 | 188 | $13 \cdot 27$ |
| 57.735 | $4415 \cdot 249$ |  | 301 |  |  | $38 \cdot 322$ | $4239 \cdot 841$ | 842 | 975 | 133 | $9 \cdot 41$ |
| $57 \cdot 056$ | $4408 \cdot 394$ | 429 | 550 | 121 | $8 \cdot 23$ | $37 \cdot 839$ | $4235 \cdot 963$ | -965 | 112 | 147 | $10 \cdot 39$ |
| 56.683 | $4404 \cdot 701$ | 737 | 951 | 218 | $14 \cdot 48$ | 37858 | $4236 \cdot 115$ |  | 118 |  |  |
| $56 \cdot 707$ | $4404 \cdot 892$ |  | 929 |  |  | 35.743 | $4219 \cdot 374$ | 360 | 520 | 160 | 11-38 |
| 55.718 | $4395 \cdot 052$ | 090 | 286 | -196 | $13 \cdot 37$ | $35 \cdot 765$ | $4219 \cdot 546$ |  | 523 |  |  |
| $55 \cdot 191$ | $4389 \cdot 859$ | -900 | 105 | 205 | $14 \cdot 00$ | $34 \cdot 111$ | 4206.722 | 715 | 830 | 115 | $8 \cdot 20$ |
| $5+098$ | $4379 \cdot 194$ | 236 | 336 | 160 | $10 \cdot 55$ | S 33520 | $4202 \cdot 195$ |  | 195 |  |  |
| 53.756 | $4375 \cdot 887$ | 930 | 107 | 177 | $12 \cdot 12$ | $33 \cdot 235$ | $4200 \cdot 022$ | 020 | 114 | 094 | 6.72 |
| 53774 | 4376.061 |  | 104 |  |  | 32.005 | $4190 \cdot 724$ | 718 | 874 | 156 | 11.1 |
| $52 \cdot 045$ | $4359 \cdot 546$ | 590 | 781 | 194 | $13.3 t$ | $30 \cdot 826$ | $4181 \cdot 927$ |  | 918 |  |  |
| $51 \cdot 325$ $51 \cdot 221$ | $4352 \cdot 772$ | -810 | 923 | 11.3 | $7 \cdot 78$ | $30 \cdot 482$ | $4179 \cdot 455$ | 440 | 542 | 102 | $7 \cdot 31$ |
| $51 \cdot 221$ | 4351797 | -830 | -06 | -176 | - 11.92, |  |  |  |  |  |  |

$\begin{array}{ll}s_{0} & =216 \cdot 484 \\ \lambda_{i .} & =2805 \cdot 448\end{array}$
$\log c=5 \cdot 4074833$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \epsilon= \pm \begin{array}{l}
2.39 \\
\epsilon_{0}= \\
\pm
\end{array} 0.39
\end{aligned}
$$

$\lambda_{n}=2805 \cdot 448$
$\log c=5 \cdot 40^{-} 4832$

Observed by J. S. Plasketr. Measured by J. S. Plaskett.

Mean ...... - 11 . 27
$\mathbf{V}_{a} \ldots \ldots \ldots+7 \cdot 13$
$\mathrm{V}_{d} \ldots \ldots . . .-0.04$
Curvature $-0.50+6.59$
Radial Velocity...... - $\quad 47$
a BOÖTIS 238
1906. April 2,
G. M. T. $19^{\mathrm{h}} 50^{\mathrm{m}}$

Observed by J. S. Plaskett.
Measured by J. S. Plaskett.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \epsilon= \pm 2 \cdot 63 \\
& \epsilon_{\mathrm{o}}= \pm 0 \cdot 44
\end{aligned}
$$

$\begin{array}{ll}\mathrm{V}_{a} \ldots \ldots .+5 \cdot 07 \\ \mathrm{~V}_{a} \ldots \ldots . .-11 \\ \text { Curvature. }-50 & +4 \cdot 46\end{array}$
Radial Velocity ...... -5.2

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25a
a BOÖTIS 252.
1906. April 24.
G. M. T. $15^{\text {h }} 55^{\mathrm{m}}$

Oloserved by J. S. Plaskett.
Measured by J. S. Plaskett.

a BOOTIS 253.
1906. April 24.
G. M. T. 1 in $^{\mathrm{h}} 30^{\mathrm{m}}$

Observed by .J, S. Phaskett.
Measured by J. S. Plaskett.

| Mean <br> of Settings. | Computed Wave Length. | Corrected W.L. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nor- } \\ & \text { mal } \\ & \text { W.L. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Velocity. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Settings. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Computed } \\ \text { Wave } \\ \text { Length. } \end{gathered}$ | Corrected W.L. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nor- } \\ & \text { mal } \\ & \text { W.L. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Velocity. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $68 \cdot 8761$ | $4536 \cdot 080^{\prime}$ | 030 | -965 | -065 | + 430 | 53.7767 | $4376 \cdot 142$ | 145 | -107 | -038 | + $2 \cdot 60$ |
| 68.6478 | 4533.381 | 345 | -349 | 004 | -0.26 | $53 \cdot 1259$ | $4369 \cdot 908$ | 910 | -856 | -054 | + 3.70 |
| $68 \cdot 2536$ | $4528 \cdot 848$ | 820 | 807 | 013 | + 0.85 | $51 \cdot 3321$ | $4352 \cdot 978$ | 980 | 923 | -057 | + 390 |
| $68 \cdot 2516$ | $4528 \cdot 825$ |  | 798 |  |  | $50 \cdot 0002$ | $1340 \cdot 641$ | 643 | 634 | -009 | + 0.62 |
| 67.7406 | $4522 \cdot 933$ | 900 | 855 | 045 | + 298 | 49.6280 | $4337 \cdot 229$ | 230 | 216 | -014 | + 0.97 |
| 65.2444 | 4494.723 |  | 755 |  |  | S 48.3850 | $4325 \cdot 941$ |  | 941 |  |  |
| $6 \pm 1330$ | $4482 \cdot 452$ | 425 | 434 | -009) | $-0.60$ | 47.8299 | 4320.954 | 940 | 992 | 052 | -3.60 |
| $63 \cdot 5652$ | $4476 \cdot 253$ | 230 | 214 | -016 | $+1 \cdot 07$ | 47.1836 | $4315 \cdot 188$ | 148 | 178 | 030 | - 2.08 |
| $63 \cdot 5630$ | $4476 \cdot 230$ |  | 207 |  |  | 47.1965 | $4315 \cdot 303$ |  | 255 |  |  |
| $62 \cdot 6932$ | $4466 \cdot 822$ | 822 | 771 | 051 | $+342$ | 44.7991 | $4294 \cdot 288$ | 260 | 273 | 013 | 0.91 |
| S $62 \cdot 1880$ | 4466.734 |  | 737 |  |  | 44.8024 | 4294.317 |  | -290 |  |  |
| $58 \cdot 9405$ | +427.417 | 420 | 420 | -000 | 0.00 | 41.7156 | 4268 -100 | 074 | -035 | 039 | $+2.74$ |
| 57.7546 | 4415.348 | 355 | 293 | -062 | $+421$ | 40.8215 | 4260.678 |  | -656 |  |  |
| 57.7492 | 4415.293 |  | 301 |  |  | $39 \cdot 2276$ | $4247 \cdot 630$ | 610 | 565 | - 044 | + $3 \cdot 10$ |
| 57.0861 | ${ }^{4} 408 \cdot 623$ | 633 | 550 | 083 | +564 | 39.1535 | $4247 \cdot 030$ | . 010 | 996 | 014 | + 0.98 |
| $57 \cdot 0096$ $56 \cdot 7149$ | 4407857 4404.913 | 870 | 851 929 | 019 | + 1.30 | $38 \cdot 2852$ 35.7043 | $4240 \cdot 025$ $4219 \cdot 600$ | -998 | -975 | ${ }^{0} 023$ | 1.62 $+\quad+62$ |
| ${ }_{56} 6160$ | $4404 \cdot 924$ | 938 | 951 | 013 | -0.88 | $35 \cdot 6965$ | $4219 \cdot 539$ |  | 523 | , | +62 |
| $56 \cdot 3865$ | 4401.645 | 652 | -589 | -063 | + $4 \cdot 28$ | S 33.4458 | $4202 \cdot 195$ |  | -195 |  |  |
| 55.7445 | $4395 \cdot 295$ | -301 | 286 | 015 | + 1.02 | 31.9514 | $4190 \cdot 912$ | 910 | 874 | 036 | + 2.58 |
| $54 \cdot 5608$ | $4383 \cdot 718$ |  | 724 |  |  | $30 \cdot 7433$ | $4181 \cdot 922$ |  | -918 |  |  |
| $54 \cdot 1140$ | $4379 \cdot 392$ | -395 | -396 |  | $0 \cdot 00$ | $30 \cdot 4312$ | $4179 \cdot 618$ | 612 | -542 | '070 | $+5.02$ |

$s_{o}=217.7153$
$\mathrm{~A}_{\circ}=2799 \cdot 574$
$\log c=5 \cdot 4123938$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \epsilon= \pm 2 \cdot 25 \\
& \epsilon_{\circ}= \pm 0 \cdot 41
\end{aligned}
$$

## v

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25a

a BOÖTIS 300 .
1906. June 18
G. M. T. $14^{\mathrm{h}} 25^{\mathrm{m}}$

Observed by J. S. Plasiett.
Measured by W. E. HARPER.

1506. June 27.
G.M.'T, 14 $1^{\text {m }}$

Ubserved by J. S. Plaskett.
Measured by W. E. Harper.

a BOÖTIS 319.
1906. July 2.
G. M. T. $14^{\text {h }} 20^{\text {m }}$


## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25a

a BOOTIS 325.
1906. July 4.
G. M. T. $13^{\mathrm{h}} 55^{\mathrm{m}}$.

Observed by J. S. Plaskett.
Measured by J. S. Plaskett.

| Mean of Settings. | Computed <br> Wave <br> Length. | Corrected W.L. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nor- } \\ & \text { mal } \\ & \text { W.L. } \end{aligned}$ | Displacement. | Velocity. | Mean of Settings. | Computed <br> Wave. <br> Length. | Corrected W.L. | Normal W.L. |  | Velocity. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 68.8850 | $4536 \cdot 408$ | 268 | -965 | 303 | + 20.02 | $53 \cdot 2899$ | $4371 \cdot 683$ | 688 | 312 | 376 | $+25.75$ |
| $68 \cdot 4745$ | $4531 \cdot 628$ | -518 | 202 | 316 | $20 \cdot 88$ | $53 \cdot 1367$ | $4370 \cdot 222$ | 227 | 856 | 371 | $25 \cdot 45$ |
| $68 \cdot 2654$ | $4529 \cdot 204$ | 094 | 807 | 287 | $19^{\cdot 66}$ | $52 \cdot 0664$ | 4360.078 | 083 | 784 | 299 | $20 \cdot 54$ |
| 68'2399 | $4528 \cdot 909$ |  | 798 |  |  | $51 \cdot 3401$ | $4353 \cdot 266$ | -271 | -923 | 348 | $23 \cdot 94$ |
| $67 \cdot 7505$ | $4523 \cdot 263$ | 19) | 855 | 335 | $22 \cdot 21$ | $51 \cdot 2346$ | $4352 \cdot 286$ | -291 | 006 | 28.5 | $19 \cdot 60$ |
| S $65 \cdot 2291$ | 4494.754 |  | 755 |  |  | 500121 | $4340 \cdot 974$ | -979 | . 634 | 345 | $23 \cdot 80$ |
| $64 \cdot 1472$ | 4482.810 | 800 | 434 | 366 | $24 \cdot 31$ | S 48.3592 | $4325 \cdot 942$ |  | 941 |  |  |
| $63 \cdot 544$ | $4476 \cdot 230$ |  | 207 |  |  | $47 \cdot 6046$ | 4319177 | 184 | 817 | 367 | $23 \cdot 38$ |
| $63 \cdot 2741$ | $4 \pm 73 \cdot 293$ | 281 | 957 | 321 | $21 \cdot 70$ | $47 \cdot 1813$ | $4315 \cdot 407$ | -414 | 178 | 236 | $16 \cdot 37$ |
| $62 \cdot 7028$ | 4467124 | 111) | 771 | 339 | $22 \cdot 71$ | +7.1638 | $4315 \cdot 252$ |  | 255 |  |  |
| $62 \cdot 6702$ | $4466 \cdot 773$ |  | 737 |  |  | $44 \cdot 8027$ | $429+575$ | 580 | 273 | 307 | $21 \cdot 42$ |
| $62 \cdot 0043$ | $4459 \cdot 643$ | 628 | 304 | 324 | $21 \cdot 77$ | 44.7705 | 4294.297 |  | 290 |  |  |
| 59.7084 | 4435.523 | 508 | -184 | 324 | $21 \cdot 90$ | $42 \cdot 5381$ | +275 268 | 268 | . 922 | 346 | 24*25 |
| 58.9507 | $4427 \cdot 718$ | 706 | -420 | 286 | 1936 | $40 \cdot 7839$ | 4260654 |  | 656 |  |  |
| $57.765 \%$ | 4415 '658 | 648 | 2.3 | 355 | 24•10 | $39 \cdot 0576$ | $4246 \cdot 55$ | 540 | 237 | 303 | 21.39 |
| $57 \cdot 7302$ | $4415 \cdot 300$ |  | 301 |  |  | $38 \cdot 9597$ | 4245762 | 749 | 455 | 294 | $20 \cdot 75$ |
| $57 \cdot 0929$ | $4408 \cdot 890$ | 850 | 550 | 330 | $22 \cdot 4$ | 382855 | 4240.335 | 322 | 975 | 347 | $24 \cdot 53$ |
| 567220 | $4405 \cdot 185$ | 180 | $\cdot 951$ | 229 | $15 \cdot 57$ | $37 \cdot 7072$ | $4235 \cdot 713$ | 700 | 389 | 311 | $21 \cdot 98$ |
| $56 \cdot 6982$ | $4404 \cdot 946$ |  | - 929 |  |  | $35 \cdot 6968$ | 4219.873 | 863 | 520 | 343 | $24 \cdot 35$ |
| $55 \cdot 7514$ | 4395.565 | 565 | - 286 | 279 | $19 \cdot 70$ | $35 \cdot 6555$ | $4219 \cdot 551$ |  | 523 |  |  |
| $54 \cdot 5411$ | $4383 \cdot 732$ |  | . 724 |  |  | S $33 \cdot 3992$ | +202.19 ${ }^{2}$ |  | 195 |  |  |
| $54 \cdot 1248$ | 4379.703 | 706 | - 396 | 310 | $+21 \cdot 20$ | $30 \cdot 4134$ | 4179.872 | . 879 | -542 | 337 | $+24 \cdot 16$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{s}_{\circ}=210 \cdot 9934 \\ & \lambda_{\circ}=2807 \cdot 280 \\ & \log c=5 \cdot 4084067 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | + 21.90 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $5 \cdot 26$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \epsilon= \pm \\ & \epsilon_{0}= \pm \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 40 \\ & 0 \cdot 42 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Radial Velocity..... $\quad$ - $3 \cdot \hat{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |

a BOÖTIS 325
1906. July 4
G. M. T. $13^{\text {h }} 55^{\mathrm{m}}$

Observed by J. S. Plaskett. Measured by W. E. Harper.

$\gamma$ AQUILAE 323.
1906. July 2.
G. II. T. $19^{\mathrm{m}} 10^{\mathrm{m}}$

Observed by J. S. Plaskett.
Measured by W. E. Harper.

| Mean of Settings. | Computed Wave Length. | Corrected W. L. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nor- } \\ & \text { nial } \\ & \text { W. } \mathrm{L} \end{aligned}$ |  | Velocity. | Mean <br> of Settings. | Computed Wave Length. | Corrected W. L. |  |  | Velocity. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $70 \cdot 4754$ | $4554 \cdot 043$ | 063 | 211 | -148 | - 9.73 | $58 \cdot 9964$ | $4427 \cdot 346$ | - 320 | 420 | 0 | $6 \cdot 77$ |
| 700992 | $4549 \cdot 578$ | 598 | 766 | 168 | 10.54 | $57 \cdot 8015$ | $4415 \cdot 204$ |  | 301 |  |  |
| $70 \cdot 0948$ | 4549.526 |  | 642 |  |  | $57 \cdot 4977$ | $4412 \cdot 146$ | -130 | -200 | 070 | $4 \cdot 75$ |
| $68 \cdot 9211$ | $4535 \cdot 742$ | 754 | 965 | 211 | $13 \cdot 94$ | $56 \cdot 7777$ | 4404.955 |  | -929 |  |  |
| 68.5073 | $4530 \cdot 35$ | 945 | 202 | 257 | $17 \cdot 01$ | 55.7813 | 4395083 | 078 | 286 | 208 | $14 \cdot 18$ |
| S 68.3226 | 4528.798 |  | 798 |  |  | S $54 \cdot 6181$ | 4383724 |  | 724 |  |  |
| 68.3107 | 4528660 | 660 | 807. | 147 | 973 | 53.3232 | 4371.268 | 268 | 312 | 044 | 3. 01 |
| 67.8020 | $4522 \cdot 801$ | 805 | 855 | 050 | $3 \cdot 33$ | $49 \cdot 3102$ | $4333 \cdot 884$ | 88. | . 928 | 036 | 2.49 |
| $65 \cdot 3177$ | 449.754 |  | 755 |  |  | 49-1830 | 4332.728 | 733 | 988 | 255 | -17.64 |
| $64 \cdot 1909$ | $4482 \cdot 331$ | 316 | 434 | 118 | - $7 \cdot 89$ | S $48 \cdot 4322$ | $4325 \cdot 941$ |  | 941 |  |  |
| 62.7553 | $4466 \cdot 768$ |  | 737 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

$$
\begin{aligned}
s_{0} & =217 \cdot 5952 \\
\lambda_{\mathrm{o}} & =280 \cdot 551 \\
\log c & =5 \cdot 4108313 \\
\epsilon & = \pm 5 \cdot 29 \\
\epsilon_{0} & = \pm 146
\end{aligned}
$$

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25a
$\gamma$ AQUILAE 32:
1906. July 2.
(r. M. T. $19^{\mathrm{h}} 10^{\mathrm{m}}$

$\gamma$ AQUILAE 329.
1006. July 4. G. M. T. $19^{\mathrm{h}} 0^{\mathrm{m}}$

Observed by J. S. Plaskett,
Measured by J. S. Plaskett.

$\gamma$ AQUILAE 335.
1906. July 6.
G. M. 'T. $18^{\mathrm{h}} 25^{\mathrm{m}}$

Observed by J. S. Plaskett.
Measured by W. E. Habper.

| Mean of Settings. | Computed Wave Length. | Corrected W.L. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nor- } \\ \text { mal } \\ \text { W.L. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Velocity. | Mean <br> of Settings. | Computerd Wave Length. | Corrected W.L. |  | 䓃 | Velocity. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S 68.3458 | $4528 \cdot 798$ |  | 798 |  |  | $57 \cdot 5045$ | $4412 \cdot 153$ | 133 | -200 | -067 | $-4 \cdot 5 t$ |
| $68 \cdot 3310$ | $4528 \cdot 6.30$ | -630 | -807 | - 177 | $-11 \cdot 71$ | S $56 \cdot 7811$ | $4404 \cdot 927$ |  | -927 |  |  |
| $67 \cdot 8220$ | $4522 \cdot 775$ | 765 | -855 | - 090 | $5 \cdot 96$ | $54 \cdot 6240$ | 4383.752 |  | - 720 |  |  |
| $65 \cdot 3382$ | $4494.78{ }^{\prime}$ |  | 738 |  |  | $54 \cdot 1608$ | $4379 \cdot 280$ | 280 | -396 | 116 | $7 \cdot 93$ |
| $63 \cdot 6429$ | $4476 \cdot 194$ |  | -185 |  |  | $53 \cdot 3246$ | 4371.266 | -266 | -312 | - 046 | $3 \cdot 15$ |
| $63 \cdot 3292$ | 4772.798 | -768 | -957 | 189 | 1266 | 49.1909 | $4332 \cdot 813$ | -833 | . 988 | 155 | $10 \cdot 72$ |
| $6{ }^{2} 7681$ | $4466 \cdot 760$ |  | 727 |  |  | S $48 \cdot 429!)$ | $4325: 939$ |  | 939 |  |  |
| $62 \cdot 7600$ | 4466.672 | -642 | 771 | -129 | 8.65 | $47 \cdot 8642$ | $4320 \cdot 867$ | $\cdot 887$ | . 992 | 105 | $-7 \cdot 27$ |
| $59 \cdot 0061$ | $4427 \cdot 364$ | 330 | 420 | -090 | -677 | $46 \cdot 4197$ | $4308 \cdot 068$ | - | -081 |  |  |
| $57 \cdot 8065$ | $4415 \cdot 190$ |  | 293 |  | . |  |  |  |  |  |  |

$$
\begin{aligned}
s_{\circ} & =218 \cdot 6983 \\
\lambda_{\circ} & =2794480 \\
\log c & =5 \cdot 4162390 \\
& \epsilon= \pm 3 \cdot 07 \\
\epsilon_{\circ} & = \pm 0 \cdot 96
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& V \quad \text { Mean...... }-7.94 \\
& V_{d} \ldots \ldots \ldots .6 \cdot 66 \\
& \text { Curvature. }-0.44
\end{aligned}
$$

Radial Velocity...... -1.8
1906. July 18 .
G. M. T. $\left.18^{\mathrm{h}} 0\right)^{\mathrm{m}}$

Observed by J. S. Plaskett.
Measured by W. E. Harper.

| Mean of Settings. | Computed Wave Length. | Corrected W. L. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nor. } \\ & \text { mal } \\ & \text { W. L. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Velocity. | Mean of Settings | Computed Wave Length. | Corrected W. L. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nor- } \\ & \text { mal } \\ & \text { W. L. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Velority. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $73 \cdot 1626$ | $4586 \cdot 127$ | 127 | 163 | -036 | -2.35 | 63.3175 | $4472 \cdot 932$ | 897 | 957 | 06 | -4.02 |
| S $72 \cdot 9902$ | $4584 \cdot 017$ |  | -018 |  |  | 62.7455 | $4166 \cdot 782$ |  | 727 |  |  |
| $70 \cdot 5007$ | $4554 \cdot 081$ | 131 | -211 | - 080 | -5.26 | 62.7467 | $4466 \cdot 796$ | 751 | 771 | 020 | $-1 \cdot 34$ |
| $70 \cdot 3653$ | $45 \mathrm{5} 2 \cdot 480$ | 530 | 594 | -064 | -4'21 | 58-9971 | $4427 \cdot 548$ | 468 | 420 | 048 | $+3 \cdot 24$ |
| $70 \cdot 1201$ | $4549 \cdot 589$ |  | 642 |  |  | 57.7970 | 4415-363 |  | 293 |  |  |
| $70 \cdot 1214$ | $4549 \cdot 606$ | 656 | 766 | 110 | -7.04 | 56.7734 | $4405 \cdot 109$ |  | 927 |  |  |
| $68 \cdot 9489$ | $4535 \cdot 908$ | -945 | 965 | 020 | -1.32 | $54 \cdot 6011$ | $4383 \cdot 761$ |  | 720 |  |  |
| $68 \cdot 5322$ | $4531 \cdot 091$ | 131 | 202 | 071 | -4.70 | $54 \cdot 1486$ | $4379 \cdot 383$ | -338 | 396 | 058 | -3.96 |
| $68 \cdot 3307$ | 4528.771 |  | 798 |  |  | 53.3098 | $4371 \cdot 330$ | - 295 | 312 | 017 | -1.16 |
| $67 \cdot 8057$ <br> $\mathrm{~S} 65 \cdot 3135$ | $4522 \cdot 754$ 4494 | 779 | 855 .738 |  | -5.03 | S $48 \cdot 4217$ | $4325 \cdot 938$ |  | 939 |  |  |

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{s}_{\mathrm{o}} & =222 \cdot 9795 \\
\lambda_{\circ} & =2750 \cdot 386 \\
\log c & =5 \cdot 4393723 \\
\varepsilon & = \pm 2 \cdot 69 \\
\epsilon_{0} & = \pm 0.77
\end{aligned}
$$

$V_{1} \ldots \ldots+1 \cdot 63$
$\mathrm{V}_{d} \ldots \ldots-0.15$
Curvature. - 0.46 - 1.02
Radial Velocity
$-2 \cdot 1$

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25a
1906. Aug. 1.
G. M. T. $16^{\mathrm{h}} 30^{\mathrm{m}}$


Observed by W. E. Harper.
Measured by WV. F. Harper.

$$
i_{0}^{\circ}=2792 \cdot 05
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{V}_{a} \ldots \ldots \ldots=-426 \\
& \mathrm{~V}_{d} \ldots \ldots \\
& +004
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\text { Curvature. }-0.50
$$

Radial Velocity... .. - 1.3

* Cannot be used on account of unknown companion in star. Same in all the plates of this star.


## $\beta$ OPHIUCHI 327

1906. July 4.
G. M. T. $16^{\text {h }} 30^{\mathrm{m}}$

| Mean of Settings. | Computed Wave Length. | Corrected W.L. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nor- } \\ & \text { mal } \\ & \text { W.L. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Velocity. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Settings. } \end{gathered}$ | Computed Wave Length. | Corrected W.L. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nor- } \\ \text { mal } \\ \text { W.L.L. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Velocity. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $70 \cdot 1041$ | $4549 \cdot 640$ |  | 642 |  |  | $61 \cdot 6+12$ | $4454 \cdot 858$ | 898 | -962 | 064 |  |
| $70 \cdot 1108$ | $4549 \cdot 719$ | 719 | 766 | 047 | $-3 \cdot 09$ | 61.0093 | $4427 \cdot 448$ | 470 | 420 | 050 | +4.06 |
| 68.9333 | $4535 \cdot 889$ | 899 | 965 | 066 | -4.36 | S 56.7792 | $4404 \cdot 927$ |  | 927 |  |  |
| 68.5246 | $4531 \cdot 129$ | 139 | 202 | 063 | -4.17 | $55 \cdot 8036$ | $4395 \cdot 269$ | 259 | 286 | 037 | -2 52 |
| S 68.3220 | $4528 \cdot 798$ |  | 798 |  |  | $54 \cdot 6158$ | 4383 *668 |  | 720 |  |  |
| 68.3200 | $4528 \cdot 763$ | 773 | 807 | - 034 | -2.25 | $53 \cdot 3300$ | $4371 \cdot 300$ | 280 | 312 | 032 | -2 19 |
| $67 \cdot 8007$ | $4522 \cdot 780$ | 795 | 850 | -060 | -3.97 | $52 \cdot 9850$ | $4368 \cdot 014$ | 034 | $0: 1$ | 037 | -2.53 |
| $65 \cdot 3145$ | 4494.702 |  | 738 |  |  | $51 \cdot 3801$ | $4352 \cdot 908$ | -888 | -923 | 035 | -2 40 |
| $64 \cdot 2055$ | $4482 \cdot 41$ | 494 | 434 | 060 | $+4.01$ | $51 \cdot 2792$ | $4351 \cdot 968$ | 948 | -006 | 058 | -3.99 |
| 63.6299 | $4476 \cdot 193$ |  | 185 |  |  | S 48.4354 | 4325.939 |  | -939 |  |  |
| 63.6257 | $4476 \cdot 146$ | 168 | 214 | 046 | -3.07 | 47.2285 | $4315 \cdot 156$ | 156 | 178 | 022 | -1:52 |
| $63 \cdot 0152$ 62.7528 | $4469 \cdot 539$ | 559 | 520 | 039 | $+2 \cdot 61$ | $46 \cdot 4276$ | $4308 \cdot 084$ |  | 081 |  |  |
| $62 \cdot 7528$ 62.0594 | $4466 \cdot 677$ 4459300 | 322 | 727 304 | 018 | $+1 \cdot 20$ | 44.8394 | 4294.255 | 273 | 273 |  | $0 \cdot 00$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

$\gamma$ AQUILAE 361.
$\mathrm{s}_{0}=217 \cdot 2709$
$=2806 \cdot 63$
$\log c=5 \cdot 4091088$
$\epsilon= \pm 2.83$
$\epsilon_{0}= \pm 066$

Mean.
$-1.62$
$V_{\text {a }} \ldots . . .$.
$V_{a} \ldots \ldots . .0^{-} 04$
Curvature... - 0.50
Radial Velocity
$-8 \cdot 66$

- 10.3

1906. July 6.
(土. M. T. $16^{\mathrm{h}} 25^{\mathrm{m}}$

| Mean of Settings. | Computed Wave Lengrh. | Corrected W. I. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nor- } \\ \text { mal } \\ \text { W. L. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Velocity. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Settings. } \end{gathered}$ | Computed Wave Length. | Cor. rected W. L. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nor- } \\ \text { mal } \\ \text { W. L. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Velocity. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $70 \cdot 1490$ | 4549-692 |  | 642 |  |  | $62 \cdot 6100$ | 1464.837 | 822 | 772 | 050 |  |
| $70 \cdot 1518$ | $4549 \cdot 725$ | 700 | 766 | 066 | -4 34 | 59.0296 | $4427 \cdot 366$ | 340 | 420 | 080 | -5.01 |
| $68 \cdot 9727$ | 4535884 | 889 | 965 | 077 | - 5 r8 | S $56 \cdot 8049$ | +404.927 |  | 927 |  |  |
| 68.5610 | 4531104 | 119 | 202 | 083 | -6.14 | $55 \cdot 8257$ | $4395 \cdot 245$ | 250 | 286 | 026 | -2 45 |
| S 68.3616 | 4528.798 |  | 798 |  |  | $54 \cdot 6447$ | 4383.723 |  | 720 |  |  |
| 68.3531 | 4528.700 | 715 | 807 | 492 | -6.75 | $53 \cdot 3517$ | $4371 \cdot 300$ | 332 | 312 | 020 | $+137$ |
| 67.8422 | 4522.820. | 840 | 855 | -015 | -0.83 | $53 \cdot 0022$ | $4367 \cdot 974$ | 014 | 071 | 057 | - 3.91 |
| 65.3498 | 4494702 |  | 738 |  |  | $51 \cdot 3990$ | $4352 \cdot 902$ | 932 | 923 | 019 | +0.62 |
| $64^{-2347}$ | 4482.419 | 429 | 434 | 005 | -0. 27 | $51 \cdot 2961$ | $4351 \cdot 945$ | 975 | 006 | 031) | -2.13 |
| $63 \cdot 6662$ $63 \cdot 66404$ | 447625 |  | 185 |  |  | 49.9589 | $4339 \cdot 609$ | 624 | 684 | 060 | -4.14 |
| $63 \cdot 6604$ 63.3571 | 4476.161 +472.876 | ${ }_{8}^{161}$ | ${ }_{95} 14$ | 053 | -2.95 | S 48.4516 | $4325^{-939}$ |  | 939 |  |  |
| $62 \cdot 7855$ | $4466 \cdot 17$ |  | 727 |  | -3 12 | 472407 46440 | $\begin{aligned} & 4315 \cdot 132 \\ & 4308 \cdot 106 \end{aligned}$ | 122 | 178 | 056 | -3.88 |

Observed by J. S. Plaskett.
Measured by W. E. Hakper.
$\beta$ OPHIUCHI 334.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& s_{\circ}=217.4535 \\
& \lambda_{0}=2806.875 \\
& \log c \mp 5.4094677
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \epsilon= \pm 2.77 \\
& \epsilon_{0}= \pm 0.67
\end{aligned}
$$

1906. July is
G. M. T. $16^{\text {h }} 40^{\text {m }}$
$\beta$ OPHIUCHI 353 .

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Settings. } \end{gathered}$ | Computed Wave Length. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cor- } \\ \text { rected } \end{gathered}$ W.L. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nor- } \\ & \text { mal } \\ & \text { W.L. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Velocity. | Mean <br> of Settings | Computed Wave Length. | Corrected W.L. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nor- } \\ & \text { mal } \\ & \text { W.L. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Velocity. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $70 \cdot 3261$ | $4549 \cdot 694$ |  | 642 |  |  | $58 \cdot 0144$ | $4415 \cdot 271$ |  | 293 |  |  |
| $70 \cdot 3387$ | 4519 -842 | 792 | 766 | . 026 | $+171$ | S $56 \cdot 9812$ | $4404 \cdot 927$ |  | 927 |  |  |
| $69 \cdot 1679$ | 4536.099 | 049 | -965 | -084 | $+5.55$ | 560125 | 4395.349 | 369 | 286 | 083 | $+566$ |
| 687524 | 4531.279 | 239 | 202 | -037 | $+2.44$ | $55 \cdot 6725$ | 4392.014 | 034 | 029 | 005 | + $0 \cdot 34$ |
| $68 \cdot 5437$ | $4528 \cdot 859$ |  | 798 |  |  | $54 \cdot 8131$ | $4383 \cdot 647$ |  | 720 |  |  |
| 68.5453 | 45.38 .878 | 838 | 807 | 031 | + 2.05 | 54.0138 | 4375.944 | 964 | 107 | 043 | - $2 \cdot 94$ |
| 68.0292 | 4522 938 | 903 | 855 | 048 | + $3 \cdot 18$ | 53.5277 | 4371297 | 317 | 312 | 005 | + 0.34 |
| S 65.5297 | 4494.738 |  | 738 |  |  | $53 \cdot 3781$ | $4369 \cdot 871$ | -891 | 856 | 035 | $+2.40$ |
| 63.8407 | $4476 \cdot 202$ |  | 185 |  |  | $50 \cdot 1407$ | $4339 \cdot 660$ | -684 | 684 |  | 0.00 |
| 63.8437 | 4176.235 | 245 | 214 | 031 | + 2.07 | 49.8638 | $4337 \cdot 131$ |  | 216 |  |  |
| 63.5450 | 4472 9994 | 009 | 957 | 052 | + 3.48 | S 48.6279 | 4325.939 |  | .939 |  |  |
| $62 \cdot 9593$ | 4466690 |  | 727 |  |  | 47.4360 | $4315 \cdot 302$ | 297 | 178 | 121 | $+840$ |
| 618490 | $445 \pm .919$ | 939 | 962 | 023 | $-1.54$ | $46 \cdot 6185$ | $4308 \cdot 090$ |  | 081 |  |  |
| $59 \cdot 2210$ | 442.522 | 540 | 420 | 120 | + 8.12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

$\mathrm{f}_{\circ}=217 \cdot 6937$
$\lambda_{0}=2806 \cdot 270$
$\log c=5 \cdot 4098049$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \epsilon= \pm 3 \cdot 15 \\
& \epsilon_{0}= \pm 0.5
\end{aligned}
$$

$Y_{\text {1....... }}-13 \cdot 63$ Mean $\ldots . .+2 \cdot 58$
Y
Curvature. - 0.50

$$
\text { Radial Velocity..... } \overline{-117}
$$

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25a

1906. July 4.
G. M. T. $20^{\text {h }} 15^{\mathrm{m}}$
a ARIETIS 331.

Observed by J. S. Plaskett. Measured by W. E. Harprr.

| Mean <br> of Setting. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Computed } \\ \text { Wave } \\ \text { Length. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cor- } \\ \text { rected } \end{gathered}$ W.L. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nor- } \\ & \text { nal } \\ & \text { W.L. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Velocity. | Mean <br> of Settings. | Computed Wave Length. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cor- } \\ & \text { rected } \\ & \text { W.L. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nor- } \\ & \text { mal } \\ & \text { W.L. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Velocity. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \%0.1910 | $4549 \cdot 695$ |  | 642 |  |  | $57 \cdot 8560$ | 4414.751 | 731 | - 293 | -562 | $-38 \cdot 83$ |
| (88.9771 | $4535 \cdot 418$ | 400 | 965 | 565 | - $37 \cdot 34$ | 62.8171 | $4466 \cdot 754$ |  | 727 |  |  |
| 6.8. 5655 | $4530 \cdot 631$ | 625 | 202 | 577 | $38 \cdot 19$ | S $56 \cdot 8767$ | $4404 \cdot 927$ |  | -927 |  |  |
| S $68 \cdot 4073$ | 4528 -98 |  | 798 |  |  | $55 \cdot 8151$ | 4394 707 | 706 | 286 | 580 | $39^{\circ} 5$ |
| 68.3531 | $4528 \cdot 171$ | 171 | 807 | 636 | $12 \cdot 10$ | $54 \cdot 7221$ | 4383.729 |  | 720 |  |  |
| (6) 4055 | 4494.738 |  | -738 |  |  | 53.8606 | $4375 \cdot 412$ | 417 | - 107 | 690 | 47.25 |
| $63.721 \%$ | $4476 \cdot 210$ |  | -185 |  |  | $53 \cdot 3698$ | 4370.710 | 722 | 312 | 590 | 40.47 |
| 633659 | 4472.354 | 330 | -957 | 627 | 42.00 | $52 \cdot 0487$ | 4358199 | 215 | 670 | - 455 | $31 \cdot 34$ |
| $63 \cdot 0550$ | 4368 994 | 974 | -663 | (68) | $46 \cdot 23$ | $51 \cdot 4294$ | 4352 $\cdot 401$ | -418 | . 923 | 505 | $34 \cdot 79$ |
| $62 \cdot 1010$ | 4458.768 | 74 | - 301 | 560 | 37.57 | $50 \cdot 5322$ | +344.080 | 097 | 597 | 500 | $34 \cdot 50$ |
| $61 \cdot 6860$ | $4454 \cdot 359$ | 335 | -962 | 627 | $42 \cdot 19$ | S 48.5423 | 4325.939 |  | -939 |  |  |
| $59 \cdot 0447$ | $4426 \cdot 838$ | -816 | -420 | -604 | -40.89 | $46 \cdot 5401$ | $4308 \cdot 114$ |  | 081 |  |  |


| $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{s}_{0}=217 \cdot 1678 \\ & \lambda_{0}=2806 \cdot 818 \\ & \log c=5 \cdot 4085157 \end{aligned}$ | Mean..... - 39.59 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathrm{V}_{a} \ldots \ldots$. |  |
|  | $V_{d} \ldots \ldots$. |  |
|  | Curvature - | $+26.08$ |
| $\epsilon= \pm$ $\epsilon_{0}=$ $\pm$ |  | $13 \cdot 5$ |

a ARIETIS 337.
1906. July 6.
G. M. T. $20^{\mathrm{h}} 15^{\mathrm{m}}$

Observed by J. S. Plaskett. Measured by W. E. Harper.

| Mean of Settings. | Computed Wave Length. | Cor- rected W. L. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nor- } \\ & \text { mal } \\ & \text { W. L. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Velocity. | Mean of Settings. | Computed Wave Length. | Corrected W. L. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nor- } \\ & \text { mal } \\ & \text { W. L. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Velocity. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $70 \cdot 2077$ | $4519 \cdot 672$ |  | 642 |  |  | $59 \cdot 0510$ | 4426.799 | 780 | - 420 | -640 | -43.32 |
| 6i8 99003 | 4535.328 | 320 | 965 | 645 | -42 63 | $57 \cdot 8585$ | $4414 \cdot 694$ | 678 | -293 | -615 | 41.75 |
| $68 \cdot 5825$ | 4530.588 | 588 | 202 | 614 | 40.64 | $57 \cdot 5606$ | 4411697 | 687 | 200 | 513 | 34.83 |
| - 68.4279 | 45.28 .798 |  | 798 |  |  | S 56.8833 | +404.927 |  | 927 |  |  |
| $68 \cdot 3740$ | $4528 \cdot 176$ | 180 | 80 | 627 | 41.50 | $55 \cdot 8409$ | $4394 \cdot 617$ | 642 | -286 | (644 | 43.92 |
| 67.8550 | $4512 \cdot 198$ | 236 | 943 | 707 | 46.94 | 54 \% 2208 | 4383.687 |  | - 720 |  |  |
| 65.4206 | 4494.710 |  | 738 |  |  | 58.8617 | $4375 \cdot 106$ | 450 | -107 | 657 | +5 00 |
| $6{ }^{63} \cdot 2381$ | 4481.69 | 710 | +185 | 724 | $48 \cdot 43$ | 53.3715 | $43.0 \cdot 719$ | 760 | - 312 | 552 | 38.55 |
| 63. 3819 | 4472 361 | 371 | 957 | 586 | $39 \cdot 26$ | 51.4209 | +352 34 | ${ }^{210}$ | . 672 | +546 | 38.30 |
| 63 062 4 | 4468.912 | -922 | 663 | 741 | $49 \cdot 72$ | $51 \cdot 3160$ | $4351 \cdot 372$ | 402 | -006 | 604 | -41.61 |
| $62 \cdot 8563$ | 4466 -695 |  | 727 |  |  | S 48.5341 | 4325.939 |  | -939 |  |  |
| 620966 | 4458.573 | 573 | 304 | 731 | $48 \cdot 97$ | $46 \cdot 5308$ | $4308 \cdot 141$ |  | 081 |  |  |
| 616873 | 4454.231 | 226 |  |  | $-49 \cdot 53$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |

$\mathrm{s}_{\circ}=216 \cdot 6847$
$\hat{\lambda}_{0}=281+151$
$\log c=5 \cdot 4051895$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \epsilon= \pm 407 \\
& \epsilon_{0}= \pm 1 \cdot 17
\end{aligned}
$$

Ya........ +26.74
$\mathrm{V}_{d} \ldots \ldots \ldots+0.23$
Curvature - $0.50 \quad+26.47$
Radial Velocity ..... . ... - 16.0
a ARIETIS 364
1906. Aug. 1.
G. M. T. $19^{\mathrm{h}} 30^{\mathrm{m}}$

Observed by W. E. Harper.
Measured by W. E. Harper.

a ARIETIS 393.
1906. Sept. 10
G. M. T. $19^{\mathrm{h}} 05^{\mathrm{m}}$

Observed by W. E. Harper.
Measured by W. E. Harper.

| Mean of Settings. | Computed Wave Length | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cor- } \\ & \text { rected } \\ & \text { W. . } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nor- } \\ & \text { mal } \\ & \text { W. L. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Velocity. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Settings. } \end{gathered}$ | Conıputed Wave Length. | Corrected W. L. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nor- } \\ \text { mal } \\ \text { m. L. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Velocity. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S $69 \cdot 3295$ | $4528 \cdot 798$ |  | 798 |  |  | $57 \cdot 8198$ | $4415 \cdot 189$ |  | 293 |  |  |
| $68 \cdot 2791$ | 4528.214 | 217 | -807 | -590 | -39.00 | S $56 \cdot 7961$ | $4404 \cdot 927$ |  | . 927 |  |  |
| $67 \cdot 7681$ | $4522 \cdot 321$ | - 365 | 855 | 490 | $33 \cdot 15$ | $55 \cdot 7538$ | $43.94 \cdot 611$ | 706 | 286 | 580 | $-4023$ |
| 641633 | $4481 \cdot 877$ | -967 | 434 | 467 | $31 \cdot 24$ | $54 \cdot 6241$ | 438.3 .583 |  | 720 |  |  |
| 636339 | $4476 \cdot 099$ |  | 185 |  |  | $53 \cdot 2800$ | 4370.661 | 782 | 312 | 530 | $-36 \cdot 35$ |
| 63.2871 | $4472 \cdot 335$ | 427 | 957 | 530 | $-35 \cdot 51$ | S $48 \cdot 4498$ | 4325.939 |  | -939 |  |  |
| $62 \cdot 7623$ | $4466 \cdot 6.2$ |  | 727 |  |  | $46 \cdot 4466$ | $4308 \cdot 141$ |  | 081 |  |  |

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\varepsilon_{\circ}=215 \cdot 7091 \\
\lambda_{\circ}=2522 \cdot 039 \\
\log c=5 \cdot 4006095 \\
\epsilon= \pm 3 \cdot 40 \\
\epsilon_{\circ}= \pm 1 \cdot 38
\end{array}
$$


Radial Velocity ....... - 13.7

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25a
1906. July 4.
G. M. T. $199^{\text {h }} 50^{\mathrm{m}}$
a PERSEI 330

| Mean <br> of Settings. | Computed Wave Length. | Cor. rected W.L. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nor- } \\ & \text { mal } \\ & \text { W.L. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Velocity. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Settings. } \end{gathered}$ | Computed Wave Length. | Corrected W.L. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nor- } \\ \text { mal } \\ \text { W.L. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Velocity. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 700696 | $4549 \cdot 648$ |  | -642 |  |  | $62 \cdot 4997$ | $4464 \cdot 397$ | 7 | 617 | 240 | -16.10 |
| $70 \cdot 1496$ | $4549 \cdot 111$ | 391 | 612 | 251 | -1651 | $62 \cdot 0265$ | $4459 \cdot 342$ |  | 301 |  |  |
| 68.7235 | 4533858 | 873 | 139 | 266 | 1758 | 61.9936 | 4458 !91 | 956 | 301 | 315 | $23 \cdot 18$ |
| S 68.2871 | 4528.798 |  | 798 |  |  | 61.1749 | $4450 \cdot 322$ | 280 | 597 | 317 | $21 \cdot 33$ |
| 67.7381 | $4522 \cdot 477$ | 527 | 812 | 275 | $18 \cdot 23$ | S 56.7439 | $4404 \cdot 927$ |  | 927 |  |  |
| 676928 | $4515 \cdot 104$ | 165 | 508 | 343 | $22 \cdot 77$ | $56 \cdot 7195$ | $4404 \cdot 685$ | 670 | . 927 | 257 | $17 \cdot 47$ |
| 66.4705 | 4508.055 | 125 | 455 | 339 | 21.91 | 54.5877 | 4383.725 |  | 720 |  |  |
| $65 \cdot 8567$ | $4501 \cdot 158$ | 220 | 44 | 228 | $15 \cdot 18$ | $52 \cdot 9040$ | 4367.566 | 606 | 839 | 233 | $15 \cdot 98$ |
| 6.) 2762 | 449 + 6885 |  | -738 |  |  | $48 \cdot 4091$ | 4325.959 |  | 939 |  |  |
| $64 \cdot 9580$ | 4491 158 | 213 | $5: 0$ | 337 | $22 \cdot 4$ | $46 \cdot 4035$ | $4308 \cdot 102$ |  | 081 |  |  |
| $64 \cdot 0369$ | 4481.031 | -061 | 400 | 339 | $29 \cdot 67$ | $44^{-3687}$ | 4307.794 | 764 | 081 | 317 | 2203 |
| 635946 | 4476 |  | 185 |  |  | S 10.8355 | $4260 \cdot 640$ |  | 640 |  |  |
| 63.5636 | 4475874 | 875 | 185 | 310 | $20 \cdot 73$ | 40.7461 | $4260 \cdot 315$ | 315 | ${ }^{6} 10$ | 323 | $22 \cdot 81$ |
| 62.7138 | +466 693 |  | 727 |  |  | 44.7842 | 1293.984 | 944 | 273 | 329 | -22.96 |


a PERSEI 336.
1906. July 6.
G. M. T. $19^{\mathrm{h}} 35^{\mathrm{m}}$

Observed by J. S. Plaskett.
Measured by W. E. Habper.

a PERSEI 411.
1906. Oct. 16.
G.M.T. $19^{\mathrm{h}} 45^{\mathrm{m}}$

Observed by W. E. Harper.
Measured by W. E. Harper.

$\epsilon$ PEGASI 378.
1906. Aug. 15
G. M. T. $16^{h} 45^{m}$

Observed by W. E. Harper.

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Settings. } \end{gathered}$ | Computed Wave Length. | Cor rected W. L. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nor- } \\ & \text { mal } \\ & \text { m, L. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Velocity | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Settings. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Computed } \\ & \text { Wave } \\ & \text { Length. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cor- } \\ & \text { rected } \\ & \text { W. L. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nor- } \\ & \text { mal } \\ & \text { m. L. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Velocity . |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $68 \cdot 4915$ | 4\%31 303 | 293 | -202 | -091 | $+6.01$ | $62 \cdot 7000$ | $4466 \cdot 725$ |  | 727 |  |  |
| S 68.2750 | $4528 \cdot 798$ |  | 798 |  |  | 62.7122 | $4466 \cdot 855$ | 835 | 771 | 064 | $+4 \cdot 29$ |
| (8.2675 | $4528 \cdot 711$ | 717 | -807 | 090 | -5.95 | $58 \cdot 9544$ | $4427 \cdot 774$ | -43t | 420 | 014 | $+0 \cdot 94$ |
| 67.7616 | $4522 \cdot 888$ | 918 | 855 | 063 | +417 | S 56.7194 | 4404.927 |  | 927 |  |  |
| 65.2585 | $4494 \cdot 646$ |  | 738 |  |  | 55.6224 | 4394.058 | 148 | 161 | 013 | -0.88 |
| 64.8316 | $4489 \cdot 922$ | 982 | 911 | . 071 | $+474$ | $54 \cdot 5440$ | 438.3575 |  | 720 |  |  |
| $64 \cdot 1561$ | $4482 \cdot 501$ | 531 | 43 ¢ | -097 | +6.48 | $53 \cdot 2654$ | $4371 \cdot 299$ | 369 | 312 | 057 | +3.91 |
| $63 \cdot 5775$ | $4476 \cdot 196$ |  | 185 |  |  | S $48 \cdot 3664$ | $4325 \cdot 939$ |  | 939 |  |  |
| 63. 5801 | $4476 \cdot 225$ | 235 | 214 | . 021 | $+140$ | $46 \cdot 3560$ | 4308.081 |  | -081 |  |  |
| $62 \cdot 9645$ | $4469 \cdot 568$ | 505 | 520 | 038 | $+254$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& s_{o}=217 \cdot 2923 \\
& \lambda_{0}=2807.524 \\
& \log c=5 \cdot 4090867
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{V}_{a} \ldots \ldots \ldots+3 \cdot 61 \\
& \mathrm{~V}_{2} \ldots \ldots \ldots \\
& \underbrace{2} \ldots
\end{aligned}
$$

Mean........ +2.51

$$
\text { Curvature . - } 50
$$

Curvature . - 50
3. 11

$$
\text { Radial Velocity....... } \overline{+56}
$$

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25a

1!06. Sept. 27.
G. M. 'T. $15^{\mathrm{h}} 40^{\mathrm{m}}$

є PEOASI 400

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Settings. } \end{gathered}$ | Computed Wave Length. | Corrected W.L. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nor- } \\ & \text { mal } \\ & \text { W. L. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Velocity. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Settings. } \end{gathered}$ | Computed Wave Length. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cor- } \\ \text { rected } \\ \text { W.L. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nor- } \\ & \text { mal } \\ & \text { W.L. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Velocity. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $68 \cdot 2754$ | 4528.888 |  | 798 |  |  | $51 \cdot 5823$ | 4383.690 |  | 720 |  |  |
| S $65 \cdot 2667$ | 4494.738 |  | 738 |  |  | $54 \cdot 1811$ | 4379 - 802 | 832 | 396 | 436 | +29.82 |
| 63.9630 | $4480 \cdot 364$ | 384 | 249 | 135 | + 903 | $53 \cdot 3357$ | $4371 \cdot 671$ | 702 | 312 | 390 | $26 \cdot 71$ |
| 63.5492 | $4476 \cdot 178$ |  | 185 |  |  | $53 \cdot 1862$ | $4370 \cdot 243$ | 276 | 856 | - 420 | 28.77 |
| $63 \cdot 3167$ | $4173 \cdot 328$ | 337. | 957 | 380 | $25 \cdot 46$ | $51 \cdot 3943$ | $4353 \cdot 312$ | 343 | 923 | - 420 | -2S•89 |
| $62 \cdot 7011$ | 4466 -680 |  | 727 |  |  | $49 \cdot 2135$ | $4333 \cdot 192$ | 212 | 988 | 224 | $15 \cdot 50$ |
| $61 \cdot 6398$ | $445053+3$ | 352 | 962 | -390 | 26.24 | S $48 \cdot 1133$ | $4325 \cdot 939$ |  | -939 |  |  |
| 60.0381 | $4438 \cdot 520$ | 500 | 344 | 156 | $10 \cdot 53$ | $47 \cdot 9028$ | $4321 \cdot 348$ | 343 | 992 | 351 | $+243$ |
| 59.0027 $\times 56.7393$ | 442 4104 4 | 795 | -420 |  | $+25 \cdot 38$ | $46 \cdot 4139$ | $4308 \cdot 112$ |  | 081 |  |  |

Observed by W. E, Harper.
Measured by W. E. Harrer.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{aligned}
\mathrm{s}_{\circ} & =218 \cdot 1741 \\
\lambda_{\circ} & =2794 \cdot 460 \\
\log c & =5 \cdot 414948.5
\end{aligned} \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\epsilon= \pm 8 \cdot 11 \\
\epsilon_{0}= \pm 2 \cdot 44
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

$\epsilon$ PEGASI 409.

1906 Oct. 16.
G. M. T. $15^{\mathrm{h}} 4 \mathrm{i}^{\mathrm{m}}$

Plirasi 409.

Observed by W. E. Harper. Measured by W. E. Harper.

| Mean of Settings. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Computed } \\ \text { Wave } \\ \text { Length. } \end{gathered}$ | Corrected W.L. | Normal W.L |  | Velocity. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Settings. } \end{gathered}$ | Computed Wave Length. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cor- } \\ & \text { rected } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nor- } \\ \text { mal } \\ \text { W.I. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Velocity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $73 \cdot 0683$ | $4586 \cdot 705$ | 690 | 163 | 527 | $34 \cdot 36$ | $62 \cdot 6853$ | $4466 \cdot 709$ |  | 727 |  |  |
| 728520 | $4584 \cdot 03$ |  | 018 |  |  | $62 \cdot 7250$ | $4467 \cdot 137$ | 137 | 771 | 366 | $+24.55$ |
| $72 \cdot 5810$ | $4580 \cdot 689$ | 681 | 228 | 4.35 | $29 \cdot 58$ | $59 \cdot 0001$ | 4427.899 | 929 | 420 | 509 | $34 \cdot 45$ |
| 70.2912 | $4552 \cdot 953$ | 959 | 594 | 365 | $24 \cdot 01$ | 57.7571 | $4415 \cdot 212$ |  | 293 |  |  |
| S 70.0131 | $4549 \cdot 642$ |  | 642 |  |  | S 56.7350 | 4404-927 |  | 927 |  |  |
| 70.0545 | $4550 \cdot 135$ | 142 | 766 | 376 | 24.74 | 54.5821 | $4383 \cdot 685$ |  | 720 |  |  |
| 68.8933 | $4536 \cdot 438$ | 438 | -965 | - 473 | $31 \cdot 26$ | $53 \cdot 3457$ | 4371.738 | 718 | 312 | 406 | 28.00 |
| 68.2378 | $4528 \cdot 903$ |  | 798 |  |  | $52 \cdot 2587$ | 4361.383 | 363 | 958 | 405 | $2^{-1} \cdot 8$ |
| 67.7612 | $4523 \cdot 293$ | 285 | 855 | 430 | $28 \cdot 50$ | 48.4266 | $4325 \cdot 436$ |  | -939 |  |  |
| 65 2451; | 449473 |  | 738 |  |  | $47 \cdot 6830$ | $4319 \cdot 243$ | 243 | 817 | 426 | $+29 \cdot 50$ |
| 63.5640 | $4476 \cdot 239$ |  | -185 |  |  | $46 \cdot 4283$ | 4308.081 |  | 081 |  |  |
| 63.2975 | $4473 \cdot 336$ | - 312 | -957 | -355 | $+2378$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |



SUMMARY OF RESULTS.


## CONCLUSION.

For convenience of reference the radial velocities determined are tabulated above, along with those obtained by other observers of the same stars, with the range, or difference between the greatest and least values of the radial velocity.

It must be remembered in comparing the Ottawa results with those of other observers, that the dispersion of the instrument used here is about 40 per cent less, thus increasing the relative error of setting on the lines; that our results were obtained from an adapted universal spectroscope which no one else has been able to use for the purpose, their spectrographs, with one exception, being specially designed and constructed for radial velocity work; and finally that all the velocities given here were obtained within a few months of starting work on the spectrograph, the instrument during that period having, been put into condition to do accurate work, while so far as I know no other observations were published within two years.

In conclusion, I wish to express my deep appreciation of the readiness with which you acted on any suggestions of mine looking towards the improvement of the present instrument and the construction of a new one, and of the kindly encouragement and help you have always afforded me.

> I have the honour to be, sir,
> Your obedient servant,

J. S. PLASKETT.

## TIME SERVICE SYSTEM

BY
R. M. STEWART, M.A.

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# APPENDIX 3. <br> REPORT OF R. M. STEWART, M.A., ON THE TIME SERVICE. 

Ottawa, Ont., July 31, 1906.

W. F. King, Esq., B.A., LL.D., \&c., Chief Astronomer, Ottawa.

Sir,-I have the honour to present the following report of the operations in connection with the Time Service of the observatory since my last report.

During the past nine months time determinations have been taken on about 75 different nights. On a large proportion of these occasions one, and in very many cases two, complete sets of 12 stars have been observed; on the remainder the sets consisted usually of 6 or 8 stars. In addition to the ordinary distribution of time, these observations have served for determinations of the longitudes of a number of stations, and also furnish considerable data for the accurate rating of the sidereal clocks.

The Riefler sidereal standard has been in use continuously during this time, except for a week at the begimning of February and about three weeks towards the end of June, when the time was taken from the Howard, which is always compared with it daily. A continuous record of the temperature of the clock room has been kept, and also of the atmospheric pressure, while during the greater part of the time the temperature and pressure inside the sealed case of the Riefler clock have been read daily. The time service to the departmental buildings and the observatory has been continued, and is giving satisfaction. Since December 1, 1904, the time-ball on Parliament Hill, which gives the signal for the firing of the noon-day gun, has been dropped by the master-clock at the observatory, and since January 2, 1905, the time has been furnished daily (holidays excepted) to the Great North Western Telegraph Company. The Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company also made a request to have the time furnished them occasionally, at their head offices in Montreal, but owing to pressure of business on their lines, have been able to avail themselves of it only a few times.

## Clock Room.

The constancy of temperature in the clock room has not been as satisfactory as could be desired. As stated in the last report, the apparatus for temperature control consists of an electric heater which is automatically turned on and off by a thermostat, while an electric fan keeps the air in constant circulation. The thermostat in use at that date was simply a special form of minimum thermoneter with an electrical contact. It cousisted of a $V$-shaped tube with a bulb at one end coutaining a liquid whose expansion measured the temperature. Below this liquid, and filling the bent portion of the tube, was a column of mercury which made connection with a binding post by means of a wire scaled through the glass. A movable iron dumb-bell in the tube, connected with another binding post, served to cstablish a circuit when the temperature dropped to such a point that the mercury touched it. The apparatus was not particularly sensitive, allowing an oscillation of fully a degree Fahrenheit between maximum and minimum; still, as this oscillation took place every few minutes, it was not particularly objectionable. But the fatal objeetion was that, through the repeatel pressure of the mercury against the dumb-bell at each sucessive contact, the latter was gradually but surely pushed along the tube. causing a con-
tinual creeping of the zero, and a consequent gradual falling of the temperature in the room. After, some experiment it was abandoned, and a new thermostat made, which it was hoped would prove more satisfactory, and which is still in use. It consists of a strip of hard rubber and one of brass fastened firmly together by screws along their whole length; one end of the combination is rigidly attached to a baseplate, while the other end is fitted with a platinum contact abutting against an insulated contact screw attached to the base-plate. Owing to the difference in the thermal expansions of the components, the bar bends in one direction or the other as the temperature rises or falls, and the contact operates the relay controlling the heating circuit. Hard rubber was chosen as one of the components on account of its large coefficient of expansion; the same sensitiveness as obtained from this thermostat with a length of thirteen inches would, with zinc and iron, the next most advantageous combination, require a length about three times as great, a fact which assumes considerable importance because the stability of the instrument and the firmness of the contact decrease with the length. The performance of the new thermostat is at least a considerable improvement on that of the old one, but it is not all that could be desired. The sensitiveness is much greater, the extreme range of temperature being not more than one, or at most two, tenths of a degree Fahrenheit. For a considerable time, too. no shifting of the zero became apparent, but later some irregularities showed themselves, culminating finally in a gradual decrease in the temperature from $71^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. on March 20, to $65 \frac{1}{2}^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. about May 20, during which time the adjustment was not altered; since that time, however, it has remained nearly constant. The explanation seems to lie in the hygrometric state of the air; when the air is moist the hard rubber absorbs moisture and expands, and vice versa; the shifting of the zero follows as an obvious consequence. The beginning of the period, March 20 to May 20, corresponds to the diminution of artificial heat in the building and the consequent increase of moisture in the basement, where the clock room is situated. Such a constant and gradual change in temperature is of course not so objectionable as more rapid and irregular fluctuations; the effect is simply a slow change in clock rates; it is, however, not by any means desirable. When the Callendar apparatus recently ordered arrives, all difficulty on that score will no doubt be removed. This Callendar apparatus consists essentially of a Wheatstone bridge in which the slider is automatically moved along the bridge wire until the resistance of a platinum thermometer is balanced. An electric contact operated by the slider will control the heating circuit, and a pen which it carries will at the same time furnish a record of the temperature. Besides being extremely sensitive, the temperature control depends directly on a platinum thermometer, which is considered to be even less liable to variation than a mercury one. Another source of trouble arose from the presence in the clock room of two ventilators opening into the two main ventilating shafts of the building. During the winter, whenever a strong, wind was blowing, enough draught was forced in even through the closed ventilators to cause a very material diffcrence in temperature between the two ends of the room. On the discovery of this fact, the ventilators were removed and the openings sealed up, with the exception of a small window which could be opened or closed by a sliding shutter.

## RIEFLER CLOCK.

A considerable amount of trouble was experienced with the maintaining of the partial vacuum in the Riefler clock. Naturally it was at first thought to be due to defective sealing of the cylinder when the clock was exhausted; consequently about the beginning of February the cylinder was opened and very carefully resealed. On account of the slowness of the leak (about 2 mm . per month), and also on account of the slight variations of temperature in the clock room, it required considerable time to come to a definite conclusion, but by about the beginning of April the persistence of the leak became evident, and it was finally located in the bushing which contained the leads for the electric circuits. On tightening this bushing the pressure remained practically constant for a month and a half, when the leak became more pronounced

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25a

than ever, and it was finally determined to take the clock out of commission and make a thorough examination. The bushing consisted of a cylinder of hard rubber with a flange at one cnd and a thread at the other; the lower side of the flange abutted against the plate of thick glass which formed the bottom of the clock cylinder, and was lield tightly in place by the nut which screwed on the other end of the bushing outside the clock. Through the bushing ran the four leads for the winding circuit and the seconds-contact circuit. It was found that the hard rubber had not been sufficiently rigid to withstand the strain duc to the necessary


Fig. 1.-Air-tight bushing in Riefler clock. tightness of the nut, and had cracked just around the inner edge of the flange. In making a new bushing, it was decided to use a brass shell to withstand the strain, and through it to run a hard rubber cylinder. A scetion of the new bushing is shown in fig 1 ; $a$ is the plate glass bottom of the clock cylinder, $l$ the brass shcll with a flange at the upper end, and $c$ the hard rubber through which the leads (not shown) are run; the nut $d$ clamps the brass shell to the clock-base, and the shoulder of the nut $e$, press ing against the flange near the lower end of $c$, holds it firmly in place. The leads consist of small brass rods with a shoulder at one end and a nut at the other by which they were tightened firmly. To make the joints more surely air-tight they were lined throughout with a liquid cement before assembling the parts. The bushing was put in place on June 26, and the clock exhausted on June 29. Since that time there has been no measurable leak.

A considerable quantity of data has accumulated for the rating of the Riefler, but the necessary computations for a thorough analysis of its constancy of rate and of the variations due to temperature and pressure have not been made. It may be of interest, however, as giving a rough idea of its accuracy, to show in tabular form a record of its performance for a few months. The period chosen (February 5 to May 14) has been taken at random, and is the only one for which even such a rough analysis has been made. It seems best to divide this period into two parts; during the first part the clock was leaking slightly, and the temperature in the clock room was fairly uniform; during the second there was no appreciable leak, but the temperature was slowly decreasing; so that we should expect to find a difference in the average rate during the two periods. The column headed $\Delta \mathrm{T}$ in Table I . shows the clock-correction as determined by observation on the dates mentioned; the next column shows the observed gain or loss in seconds for each interval, a positive sign denoting a loss, and vice rersa; in the fourth column is given the average daily rate for each of the two pcriods, and in the fifth the loss or gain which would have taken place during each interval at this average rate. The last column gives the difference between the observed and computed variations. For a rough test of how far these differences may be due to errors of okservation, we may resort to an indirect method. In an extended series of obscrvations for personal equation by two observers, the probable error (of a single determination) derived by a comparison of the different values obtained is evidently closely analogous to the probable error of the difference of two time determinations made by the same observer. In a series of personal equation observations consisting of eight different determinations, made by the writer with Mr. McDiarmid in the spring of 1905 , the probable error of a single determination was about .053 second; and in a similar series of ten determinations in the spring of 1906, which have been only partially reduced as yet, it would, appear to be about 063 second. On comparing these results with column VI., it becomes at once apparent how remarkable true was the running of the clock; if we treat the diffcences in column VI. as residuals, and reduce in the usual way, we obtain a probable error of .051 second, a value practically identical with those obtained from personal equation. The distribution of the differences as regards absolute magnitude also corresponds closely to that of the

TABLE I.

| Date. | $\triangle T$ | Observed loss or gain. | Average daily rate. | Loss or gain at average rate. | Diff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | -07 sec. <br> .08 $\prime \prime$ <br> -06 $\prime \prime$ <br> -01 $\prime \prime$ <br> .04 $\prime \prime$ <br> .07 $\prime \prime$ <br> $\cdot 06$ $\prime$ <br> .12 $\prime \prime$ <br> .21 $\prime \prime$ <br> -12 $\prime \prime$ <br> -03 $\prime \prime$ <br> .07 $\prime \prime$ | + $\cdot 010 \mathrm{sec}$. | $\begin{array}{ll} \cdot 03 & \text { sec. } \\ 05 & \prime \prime \\ 08 & \prime \prime \\ 01 & \prime \prime \\ 05 & \prime \prime \\ 06 & \prime \prime \\ 00 & \prime \prime \\ 05 & \prime \prime \\ 12 & \prime \prime \\ 02 & \prime \prime \\ .02 & \prime \prime \\ 01 & \prime \prime \end{array}$ | $-\cdot 10 \mathrm{sec}$.  <br> -03 $\prime \prime$ <br> -14 $\prime \prime$ <br> -02 $\prime \prime$ <br> -01 $\prime \prime$ <br> -01 $\prime \prime$ <br> -07 $\prime \prime$ <br> $\cdot 09$ $\prime \prime$ <br> -10 $\prime \prime$ <br> -.06 $\prime \prime$ |
| $\left.\begin{array}{crc} \hline \text { " } & 3 \ldots \ldots & \ldots . . \\ " 1 & 4 \ldots \ldots & \ldots \\ " 1 & 6 \ldots \ldots & \ldots \\ " 1 & 16 & \ldots \end{array}\right) .$ | -6.50 -6.05 -6.50 -6.1 -6.53 -6.63 -6.64 -6.63 -6.11 -6.70 -6.11 -6.93 -6.9 -6.45 | -05 -05 -03 -0 -10 -.01 .01 .06 $-1 "$ -.03 $-01 "$ -.24 .02 | - 010 sec . | $\begin{array}{ll} -01 & \prime \prime \\ -02 & \prime \prime \\ -10 & " \\ -07 & \prime \prime \\ -01 & \prime \prime \\ -01 & \prime \prime \\ -03 & \prime \prime \\ -05 & " 1 \\ -03 & " 1 \\ -07 & " 1 \end{array}$ | -04 $\prime \prime$ <br> $\cdot 07$ $\prime \prime$ <br> -07 $\prime \prime$ <br> -03 $\prime \prime$ <br> 00 $\prime \prime$ <br> .09 $\prime \prime$ <br> -08 $\prime \prime$ <br> -00 $\prime \prime$ <br> -17 $\prime \prime$ <br> .03 $\prime \prime$ |

residuals in the personal equation computation. Of the 18 residuals, 8 are less than one-half of the probable error, 5 greater than twice, and 2 greater than three times the same quantity, while the corresponding numbers in the case of the 23 differences in Table I. are 7,5 and 1, respectively. That is to say, these differences are closely analogous in their distribution and magnitude to the residuals to be expected if the clock-rate had been absolutely constant during each of the two periods. It would appear, then, so far as the above rough analysis is concerned, that there is no evidence whatever of any irregular variations in the rate of the clock. When all the data have been rigidly compared and computed, irregularities will no doubt show themselves, but it is probably safe to say that they will be quite small.

The primary recording and synchronizing circuit controlled by the Riefler is an intermittent one-that is, the circuit remains closed continuously for one second, and open for the following one, and so on alternately. This circuit is unsuited for use in recording observations on an ordinary chronograph; consequently observations were formerly taken with the Howard clock, which was compared with the Riefler on a special chronograph both before and after the observations. A device has, however, been adopted by which the circuit of the Riefler is transformed into the ordinary


Fig. 2.-Transformation from intermittent to break circuit.

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break-circuit type, suitable for use with an ordinary chronograph. The relay A (fig. 2 ) is the one controlled by the intermittent circuit; B is a differentially wound, neutrally adjusted polar relay, and C the relay which operates the transformed circuit. When the armature $a$ of the relay A is held against the back contacts $b$ and $c$, as shown in the figure, the circuit from the battery E holds the relay C closed, while it also so operates the relay $B$ that the circuit through its points is open. When, on the opening of the primary circuit, the armature $a$ leaves $b$, the circuit through $C$ is opened; as soon, however, as $a$ touches the front contact $f$, a circuit through B is completed which draws its armature to the right, again closing the circuit through C , which has thus been open only momentarily. When, a second later, $a$ is again drawn down by the magnets, the armature of B returns to the left, after the circuit of C has been closed through $a b$. Consequently, the action of C consists of a short, sharp break every alternate second, as with the ordinary break-circuit contact. Tris device has been in use since about the beginning of April, and has given perfect satisfaction, giving a neater and more uniform break even than the Howard. This transformed circuit is used only for recording, the primary intermittent circuit, as before, performing the synchronizing functions of the clock. The synchronization has now been extended to the driving clock of the equatorial, giving a much more uniform rate to the latter. The apparatus for the purpose was made and installed by Mr. Plaskett.

## HOWARD CLOCK.

A comparison by chronograph is made every morning between the Riefler standard and the Howard sidereal clock, and in this way considerable data have been accumulated for a determination of the variations in rate of the latter with temperature and atmospheric pressure. The mean temperature for any period may be found from the record of the thermograph in the clock room, while the pressure is taken from the recording aneroid barometer in the time room, which is compared daily with the standard mercury barometer to allow for the well known vagaries to which all aneroids are subject. As in the case of the Riefler, no detailed computation has been made as yet, but as an illustration some selected data of the means for various weeks are given in Table II. The periods were chosen so as to show as wide a range as possible, both in pressure and temperature; the second column gives the mean daily rate for each

TABLE II.

| Interval. | Daily Rate. | Barometer. | Temperature. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| November 13-20 | - 061 sec. | 752.6 mm . | 74.5 F |
| February 5-12-. | + 068 " | $767 \cdot 6$ | 71.0 |
| February 12-19 | +.001 " | $761{ }^{\circ} 0$ | 71.0 |
| March 5-12 | -. 057 | 753.4 | 71.0 |
| April 30-May 7 | - 184 | $748 \cdot 9$ | $67^{\circ} 0$ " |
| June 12-19. | --211 | 755.3 " | $67 \cdot 6$ |
| June 19-25. | -.243 " | 751 " | $67 \cdot 8$ " |
| July 3-9 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | - 105 | 758.4 | 68.2 |

period in seconds, while the third and fourth contain the means of the pressure and temperature. While complicated somewhat by irregular variations, the indication is that roughly the clock loses .01 sec . per day for an increase of 1 mm . in barometer, and $\cdot 02 \mathrm{sec}$. per day for an increase in temperature of $1^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.

## TIME DISTRIBUTION.

As mentioned above, Standard time has been supplied daily since the beginning of 1906 to the Great North Western Telegraph Company, and on a few occasions to the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company. The time signal relay beats seconds, omit-
ting the 29 th second, and the last five seconds, of every minute; at the end of every fifth minute the last ten seconds are omitted, and at every even hour there is a single beat lasting one second, after which the line remains open for five or ten seconds. This circuit is switched on the telegraph line from 11.55 a.m. till 12.00 noon, and is distributed by the Telegraph Co. over the various lines. At present the circuit is switched on by hand, but when the programme clock which has been ordered arrives, the whole operation will be performed automatically by the clock. The operation of this time signal circuit necessitated the making and installation of several new contacts and an additional gear-wheel in the secondary master clock in the time room, which controls the circuit. These consist of a seconds contact, a minute contact, and a five minute contact. The seconds contact is controlled by a wheel with 54 teeth and 6 blank spaces, fixed on the arbor of the cscapement wheel; each tooth, as it passes, presses aside a spring and opens the circuit for an instant; the blank spaces correspond to the 29 th, 55 th, 56 th,....... 59 th seconds. The five minute contact is controlled by the extra wheel, turning once in five minutes, and serves to short-circuit the seconds contact for the last ten seconds of every fifth minute. The minute contact is controlled by a hard rubber cam on the axis of the escapement wheel, and closes its circuit for the first second of every minute. It is operated in series with the hourly contact, thus giving a signal of one second duration exactly at the even hour. The writer is indebted to Mr. Plaskett for considerable assistance in making these contacts. Some slight further modifications may be found necessary, as, owing apparently to a lack of trueness in the escapement wheel, the beats during one part of the minute are not perfectly uniform. The mean time primary clock is compared daily with the sidereal standard shortly before noon, and any necessary correction made; at the time of sending the signals, its error is practically never more than one-tenth, or at most, two-tenths of a second; on one occasion, owing to a mistake in computation, it was one second in error; on two or three occasions trouble on the telegraph line prevented siguals being sent at all.

The Canadian Pacific time signals are sent out from the head offices of the company in Montreal. A short line runs from there to McGill College observatory, over which the beats of the McGill clock are transmitted continuously. In accordance with these the time signals are sent out over the various lines by hand. The company made a request for occasional time signals from the Dominion observatory for purposes of comparison, and these have been given whenever called for. On account of pressure of business on their lines between Ottawa and Montreal the connection has been made only a few times. On several of these occasions the beats of the McGill clock were also received at the observatory, and on one occasion the time signals of the company. The different dates and the amount of disagreement with the observatory time on each date are as follows:-


A glance at Table I. will show that these discrepancies were certainly not due to variations in the observatory clock.

Through the courtesy of the Great North Western Company, the beats of the Washington signal clock were received at midnight of December 31, 1905, and at 1 a.m. January 1, 1906. The agreement between these and the observatory time was very close, there being a difference of certainly not more than a tenth of a second.

On Dccember 1, 1905, connection was made with the time-ball on Parliament Hill, which has been dropped from the observatory since that date. The circuit which controls the ball is the hourly signal circuit described above, and is automatic in operation. On two occasions a failure of the line has prevented the working of the signal, while

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once the same result was caused by a burnt-out fuse. For upwards of a week, while the new contacts were being installed in the clock, the noon signals, as also the telegraphic time signals, were controlled by hand.

A circuit has been arranged for recording the time on the obscrvatory seismograph. It is worked by one of the contacts on the master-clock, and controls a shutter on the seismograph which, when the circuit is closed, shuts off the beam of light which makes the record on the revolving cylinder. It operates once a minute, for a period of two seconds; the signal corresponding to the even hour is omitted for convenience in reading the time from the record.

Several seconds-dials have been ordered for use in those rooms where time in seconds is required. These will be operated by the two secondary master-clocks in the time room-some by the mean time, some by the sidereal. Before those to be operated by the sidereal clock can be connected, it will be necessary to install a new contact in the latter, as the one now in place has a tendency to 'miss fire.'

The dials in the parliament and departmental buildings are now working in a thoroughly efficient manner. During the winter of 1905-1906 especially, and also previously, a certain amount of trouble occurred in the parliament building and the east block, and to a less extent in the west block. These three buildings were equipped with Riefler secondary master-clocks, in which the contact controlling the dial circuits was somewhat uncertain. It was decided to replace these contacts by new ones of a different type; this has already been done in the case of the east block and the parlia-


Fig. 3.-Minute contact (old style).
ment building; the remaining one will be completed shortly. Fig. 3 shows the principle of the original contact; the contact wheel $w$, containing a single slot, revolves once a minute with the arbor of the escapement wheel; the contact lever $l$, pivoted at $p$, carries a jewel $j$ at one end and a contact piece $c$ at the other; as the wheel revolves the circuit is closed for one second each minute between $c$ and the adjustable contact screw $s$; the tension is regulated by the spring $t$. The difficulty with this contact was that a tension sufficient to give a firm contact at $c$ involved a considerable downward pressure, and consequent friction, on the contact wheel, especially at the instant when $j$ was being raised out of the slot; to make matters worse, the contact wheel was so large that this friction exerted considerable levcrage on the clock-train. The effect was, that a firm contact was impossible without risk of stopping the clock. A diagram of the new contacts installed is shown in fig. 4. The contact wheel is replaced by a


Fig. 4.-Minute contact (new style).
small cam, and the contact lever by two separate ones, one running slightly in advance of the other on the cam; the tail-pieces, where the contact is made, are comparatively shor't, so that the pressure at the contact ends of the levers is much greater than on the cam; in addition, the work done by the cam in raising the levers is distributed
throughout nearly the whole revolution. The contact is closed at the 59th second by the dropping of the first lever, and reopened at the 60 th by the dropping of the second. Since their installation these contacts have worked in a perfectly satisfactory manner.

The relays worked by these contacts, which control the dial circuits, were formerly equipped with a mercury break at the points, because some previous experiments had shown that with platinum points, unless with a relay which worked very strongly, the sparking at the points was liable to cause trouble. The relays in use, however, were fairly strong, and after the installation of the new contacts their action was firm and certain; as platinum points require less attention than mercury ones, where their use is possible, the experiment of installing them was tried first in one building, and proving successful, their use was adopted throughout. The mercury points have, however, been retained in the cut-out relays for the charging circuits, as they are required to control a stronger current.

There is very seldom now any trouble arising from dials stopping or becoming deranged, unless through unwarranted interference. On several occasions this has occurred; for instance, an officer in one of the departments, claiming to be annoyed by the ticking of the dial, instructed a messenger to remove it; this was done, and the circuit left open, with the obvious result of stopping all the dials on that circuit. In another case, when a dial had been removed from a certain room, the wires were left temporarily in place, pending the proper connection and insulation in the corridor outside; shortly after, a complaint was received from that building that the dials had stopped; investigation showed that the wires in the room had been deliberately cut and taken down. The circuits have also on several occasions been broken by careless or ignorant workmen. In addition, it is of course sometimes to be expected that an isolated dial will get out of order and either stop or fall behind; in that case it is desirable that the observatory should be immediately notified and the matter will receive prompt attention. The precaution is taken as frequently as possible of inspecting each separate clock; this work, and also the other necessary attention, such as recharging batteries and winding master-clocks, is performed almost altogether by Mr. Robertson of the observatory staff.

> I have the honour to be, sir,
> Your obedient servant,

R. M. STEWART.

## APPENDIX 4

## REPORT OF THE CHIEF ASTRONOMER.

## TABLLAR STATENENT OF LONGITLDE AND LATITUDE OBSERVATIONS, 1905

J. MACARA.

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## APPENDIX 4.

## TABULAR STATEMENT OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE OBSERVATIONS.

Ottawa, Ont., August 16, 1906.
W. F. King, Esq., B.A., LL.D., Chief Astronomer, Ottawa.

Sir, -I have the honour to transmit herewith a tabular statement of the differences of longitude and the latitude results of stations observed in 1905. Annexed thereto is, also, a description of the stations occupied.

A synopsis of the statement giving the longitude and latitude of the various stations will be found on page 129.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. MACARA.
DIFFERENCE OF LONGITUDE BETWEEN CLIFF ST. TRANSIT HOUSE AND DOMINION OBSERVATORY, OTTAWA


SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25a
DIFFERENCE OF LONGITUDE BETWEEN VANCOUVER AND SEATTLA.

DTFFERENCE OF LONGITUDE BETWEEN SHARBOT LAKE AND DOMINION OBSERVATORY, OTTAWA.

| Date. | Difference <br> of Chronograph. |  | Clock Correction. |  |  |  | Difference of Longitude. |  |  |  |  | Time ofTrans. mission |
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|  | Western. <br> Signals. | Eastern Signals. | Western Station. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Proba. } \\ & \text { ble } \\ & \text { Error. } \end{aligned}$ | Eastern Station. | Proba ble Error. | Western Signals | Eastern Signals. | Mean. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Proba- } \\ & \text { ble } \\ & \text { Error. } \end{aligned}$ | $r$. |  |
| 1905. | m. |  |  |  | s. |  | m. s. | m. | m. s. | s. | s. | s. |
| June $14 .$. . $15 .$. |  | 3 09 <br> 3 09 | - - -51.283 $-\quad 51.237$ | + ${ }^{+} \cdot 007$ | ${ }^{1} 1.076$ | $\pm .007$ | ${ }_{3}^{3} 54 \cdot 116$. | $3{ }^{3} 54.050$ | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 54.083\end{array}$ | $\pm .010$ | + 065 |  |
| .. $22 . .$. | 4 4 4 | 4 4 4 19.580 | - 51.037 | + | ${ }_{2}^{1 \cdot 776}$ | $\pm \pm{ }_{ \pm}+007$ | 3 $54 \cdot 024$ <br> 3 53.981 | 3 $53 \cdot 976$ <br> 3 53.942 |  | + | $\begin{array}{r}\text { a } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | .024 |
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## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25a

dIFFERENCE OF LONGITUDE BETWEEN ST. ANNE DE BELLEVLE AND DOMINION OBSERVATORY, OTTAWA.

DIFFERENCE OF LONGITUDE BETWEEN TRENTON AND DOMINION OBSERVATORY, OTTAWA.


SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25a
DIFFERENCE OF LONGITUDE BETWEEN MADOC AND DOMINION OBSERVATORY, OTTAWA.

DIFFERENCE OF LONGITUDE BETWEEN FATHER POINT AND DOMINION OBSERVATORY, OTTAWA.


## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25a


difference of longitude between kingston and dominion observatory, ottawa.


SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25a

DIFFERENCE OF LONGITUDE BETUEEN WHITBY AND DOMINION OBSERVATORY, OTTAWA.


SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25a

DIFFERENCE OF LONGITUDE BETWEEN ST. CATHARINES AND DOMINION OBSERVATORY, OTTAWA.

| D.ate. | Differenceof $\mathrm{Chronograph}$. |  | Clock Correction. |  |  |  | Difrerence of Longitude. |  |  |  |  |  | Time of Transmission. |
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|  | Western Signals. | Eastern Signals. | Western Station. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Proba- } \\ & \text { ble } \\ & \text { Error. } \end{aligned}$ | Eastern Station. | Probable Error. | Western Signals. | $\underset{\text { Sign }}{\text { East }}$ |  | Mean. | Probable Error. | $v$. |  |
| 1905. | m. | m. | m. s. | s. | s. | 8. | m. |  | 8. | m. s. |  |  | s. |
| August 29. | $\begin{array}{ll}13 & 25.476\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}13 & 25 \cdot 380\end{array}$ | -35.841 | $\pm \cdot 008$ | $3 \cdot 698$ | $\pm \cdot 010$ | 1405.015 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sept. ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | 13 12 | 13 08.364 <br> 12 58 <br> 845  | -1 $\begin{array}{r}-52 \cdot 929 \\ 02\end{array}$ | $\pm \cdot 003$ | $3 \cdot 639$ | $\pm .013$ | $14.04 \cdot 998$ | 14 | 04.934 | 14.04966 | $\pm \cdot 015$ | - 028 | 048 |
| Sept. 1. | 12.58 | $12 \quad 58.845$ | -1 $02+32$ | $\pm \cdot 607$ | 3703 | $\pm \cdot 006$ | $14 \quad 05.055$ |  | 04.980 | 1405.017 | $\pm .009$ | + 023 | -038 |
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SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25a

DIFFERENCE OF LONGITUDE BETWEEN NORTH BAY AND DOMINION OBSERVATORY, OTTAWA.


SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25a

DIFFERENCE OF LONGITUDE BETWEEN RENFREW AND DOMINION OBSERVATORY, OTTAWA

| Date. | Differbnce <br> of Chronograph. |  | Clock Corrrction. |  |  |  | Difference of Longitudr. |  |  |  |  | Time of Transmission. |
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|  | Western Signals. | Eastern Siguals. | Western Station. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proba- } \\ \text { ble } \\ \text { Error. } \end{gathered}$ | Eastern Station | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Proba- } \\ & \text { ble } \\ & \text { Error. } \end{aligned}$ | Western Signals. | Eastern Signals. | Mean. | ( Proba- ${ }_{\text {ble }} \begin{aligned} & \text { ble } \\ & \text { Error. }\end{aligned}$ | $v$. |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { m. } & \text { s. } \\ 3 & 10 \cdot 192 \\ 2 & 40.075 \\ 2 & 22.966 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \mathrm{m} . & \mathrm{s} \\ 3 & 10.099 \\ 2 & 39.993 \\ 2 & 22.916 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{s} . \\ -\quad 2.510 \\ -33.332 \\ -3.699 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{s} . \\ \pm \quad 009 \\ \left. \pm \pm \begin{array}{c} 0.0, \\ \pm \\ \hline 009 \end{array} \right\rvert\, \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \mathrm{m} . & \mathrm{s} . \\ 3 & 51 \cdot 634 \\ 3 & 51.606 \\ 3 & 51 \\ \hline & 763 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \mathrm{m} . & \mathrm{s} . \\ 3 & 51 \cdot 541 \\ 3 & 51.623 \\ 3 & 51 \cdot 689 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \mathrm{m} . & \text { s. } \\ 3 & 51 \cdot 588 \\ 3 & 51 \cdot 664 \\ 3 & 51 \\ \hline 614 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} s . \\ \pm \quad 014 \\ \hline \pm \quad .014 \\ \pm \quad 014 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { s. } \\ -\quad 067 \\ +\quad 0099 \\ +\quad \cdot 099 \end{gathered}$ |  |
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| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Observers:--West, F. A. McDiarmid, } \\ & \text { Kast, R. M. Stewamt, } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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SESSIONAL PAPER No．25a

| Place． | Difference of Longitude． |  | To | Longitude． |  |  |  |  | Longitude． |  |  |  | Latitude． |  |  |  |  |
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|  | m．s． | 8. |  |  | h．m． | s． |  | s． | 。 | ， | ＂ | ＂ | 。 | ， | ＂ |  | ＂ |
| Dominion Observatory | 1.739 | $\pm \cdot 009$ | Cliff St．transit bouse． |  |  | 51.761 |  |  | 75 |  | $56 \cdot 41$ | $\pm 78$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vancouver | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 118 & 187\end{array}$ | $\pm \ldots$ | Seattle ．．．．．．．．． |  | 12 | $28 \cdot 461$ |  |  | 123 |  | 06.91 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sharbot Lake Bulle ． | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 54 & 138\end{array}$ | $\pm{ }^{ \pm}$ | Dominion Observatory |  | 06 | 45．839 |  |  | 76 |  | 28.48 | $\pm 78$ | 44 | 46 | $29 \cdot 07$ | $\pm$ |  |
| Ste．Anne de Bellevue | $7 \quad 03.551$ | $\pm \quad 010$ | ， |  | 55 | 48．210 |  |  | 73 | 57 | $03 \cdot 15$ | $\pm 80$ | 45 | 24 | $28 \cdot 13$ | $\pm$ |  |
| Madoc． | $\begin{array}{ll}7 & 26.921 \\ 7 & 01.995\end{array}$ | 士 $\pm .011$ | ＂＂ | 5 | 10 | $18 \cdot 682$ <br> 53 <br> 50 |  |  | 76 | 34 28 | 4023 26.34 | ＋ | 4 | 05 30 | $52 \cdot 53$ 15 | $\pm$ |  |
| Father Point | $28 \quad 58 \cdot 188$ | 士 009 | ＂＂ |  | 33 | $53 \cdot 573$ |  | －052 | 68 | 28 | $23 \cdot 60$ | 士－78 | 48 | 31 | 05．14 | ＋ |  |
| Lindsay | $1204 \cdot 848$ | $\pm \cdot 012$ | ＂＂ |  | 14 | $56 \cdot 609$ |  |  | 78 |  | 0913 | 士 80 | 4.4 | 21 | $30 \cdot 50$ | 干 | － 12 |
| Kingston | 3 01．082 | 士 010 | ＂＂ |  | 05 | $52 \cdot 843$ |  | 0．33 | 76 | 28 | $12 \cdot 64$ | 士 80 | 44 | 13 | $46 \cdot 58$ | 干 | $\cdot 0!$ |
| Tadousac | $24 \quad 00 \cdot 250$ | $\pm \cdot 009$ | ＂ |  | 38 | $51 \cdot 511$ |  |  | 69 | 42 | 52.67 | 立 78 | 48 | 08 | 2719 | 士 |  |
| Whitby | $1254 \cdot 1165$ | 士 $\cdot 012$ | ＂ |  | 15 | $45 \cdot 826$ |  |  | 78 | 56 | $27 \cdot 39$ | 士 80 | 43 | \％2 | $43 \cdot 34$ | 士 |  |
| Sutton | $14.35 \cdot 834$ | $\pm{ }^{ \pm} 013$ | ＂＂ |  | 17 | $27 \cdot 595$ |  |  | 79 | 21 | 5392 | 士 80 | 44 | 18 | $12 \cdot 49$ | 立 |  |
| St．Catharines | $14 \quad 05 \cdot 213$ | 士 012 | ＂＂ |  | 16 | $56 \cdot 974$ |  |  | 79 | 14 | 14.61 | 士 80 | 43 | 09 | 41.72 | 士 |  |
| Juminion Observatory | $18 \quad 20 \cdot 543$ | 士 008 | Harvard College |  | 02 | $51 \cdot 703$ |  |  |  |  | 55.55 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Bay | $\begin{array}{ll}14 & 59 \cdot 079\end{array}$ | $\pm .012$ | Dominion Observatory |  |  | $50 \cdot 840$ |  |  | 79 |  | 42.60 | $\pm 80$ | 46 | 18 | $22 \cdot 21$ | $\pm$ |  |
| Temagami | $16 \quad 17519$ | 士 9112 | ＂${ }^{\text {＂}}$ |  | 19 | 09－280 |  |  | 79 |  | 1920 | 士 30 | 47 | 03 | $47 \cdot 91$ | 士 |  |
| Renfrew | 3 51.930 | $\pm{ }^{ \pm} \cdot 013$ | ＂ |  | 06 | $43 \cdot 691$ | $\pm$ |  |  |  | $55 \cdot 36$ | 士 80 | 45 | 28 | $30 \cdot 08$ | 王 |  |

## LOCAL POSITIONS OF ASTRONOMICAL STATIONS.

Dominion Observatory.-The reference point of the longitudes observed in 1905 is a temporary transit house, the meridian of which is $0^{\mathrm{s}} .12$ east of the centre of the dome of the observatory.

Vancouver.-The observatory is at Brockton Point, in Stanley Park.
Sharbot Lake.-The observatory was on a hill north of the Canadian Pacific Railway station. The pier is 385 feet north and 73.5 feet west of the west corner of the Canadian Pacific Railway station house.

Ste. Anne de Bellevue.-The observatory was about 300 feet south of the Canadian Pacific Railway station. The pier is 1552.22 feet N. $12^{\circ} 12^{\prime} 15^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}$. from main triangulation station 5 on end of guard pier at the lower entrance of the new lock.

Trenton.-The observatory was on the right-of-way of the Central Ontario Railway. The pier is 173 feet south and 83 feet east of the southeast corner of the Central Ontario Railway station house.

Madoc.-The pier is 113 feet west and 123 feet north of the northwest corner of Durham and St. Lawrence streets.

Father Point.-The observatory was on the property of J. McWilliams, immediately adjoining the lighthouse reserve. The centre of the pier is 125 feet 7 inches due south of the centre of the revolving light surmounting the lighthouse.

Lindsay.-The observatory was on the right-of-way of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 10.7 feet west and 172.8 feet north of the northwest corner of the Canadian Pacific Railway station house.

Kingston.-The observatory is situated on the Royal Military College grounds, on Point Frederick, about 200 feet from Cataraqui bay. It is used in connection with the work of the college.

Tadousac.-The observatory was on the premises of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, to the rear of their hotel. The meridian through the centre of the pier passes one foot west of the flag-pole over the tower of the main or office entrance to the hotel, and the flag-pole is 211 feet south of the pier.

Whitby.-The pier is 198 feet north and $159 \cdot 3$ feet east of the northeast comer of Brock and Colborne streets.

Sutton.-The observatory was situated on the right-of-way of the Grand Trunk Railway. The pier is $65 \cdot 7$ feet south and 111.2 feet west of the southwest corner of the Grand Trunk Railway station house.

St. Catharines.-The observatory was situated on the property of the St. Catharines Gas Company, at the corner of Phelps and Mill streets. The pier is 191.5 feet north and 94 feet east of the northeast corner of Phelps and Mill streets.

North Bay.-The observatory was situated on the property of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The pier is 283.5 feet south and 109.5 feet west of the northwest corner of Main and Sherbrooke streets.

Temagami.-The observatory was situated on the right-of-way of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. The pier is 316 feet south and $219 \cdot 6$ feet west of the southwest corner of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway station house.

Renfrew.-The observatory was situated north of the Canadian Pacific Railway station, about 210 feet north of the main line. The pier is 75 feet north and 77.7 feet east of the southwest corner of Joe and Janet streets.

# REPORT OF THE CHIEF ASTRONOMER. 

# GROLOGY OF THE MOUNTAINS CROSSED BY THE ISTERNATIONAL BOLNDARY (49TH PIRALLLELL) 

R. A. DALY, Ph.D.

## APPENDIX 5.

# REPORT ON FIELD OPERATIONS IN THE GEOLOGY OF THE MOUNTAINS CROSSED BY THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY (49тн PARALLEL). 

By R. A. Daly, Ph.D.

Ottawa, Ont., November 14, 1906.

W. F. King, Esq., LL.D., D.T.S., \&c.,<br>International Boundary Commissioner,<br>Ottawa.

Sir,-I have the honour to transmit herewith a brief report of my work as geologist to the Boundary Commission during the past year.

The field-season of 1906 was largely spent in completing the geological map and structure section across the mountains along the 49 th parallel of latitude. After the preceding seasons of employment on this work there remained three short belts to be surveyed.

One of these areas lies between Christina lake and Midway. The larger part of this belt, extending fifteen miles along the boundary east of Midway, had already been surveyed in detail by Mr. R. W. Brock of the Geological Survey Department. It seemed inadvisable to cover the ground thoroughly again, and I merely traversed this part of the belt to become acquainted with the formational units mapped by Mr. Brock, and to effectively tie on his map at its two ends to the general boundary map. It was a pleasure to appreciate by actual field tests, the excellence of his mapping in this, geologically very difficult, piece of country.

Between Christina lake and Grand Forks, a belt ten miles long from east to west and five miles in width was mapped. This area lies outside of the Boundary District map of Mr. Brock, and was surveyed in detail. The geology proved to be here. in the main, simple, as most of the area is underlain by a batholith of greatly crushed granite, now for the most part a banded gneiss. This batholith is structurally and genetically a parallel to the Remmel and Osoyoos granite batholiths examined last year, and already described in a paper on the Okanagan Compositc Batholith.

The second area studied extends from the Skagit river to Chilliwack lake-a belt sixteen miles long and five miles or more in width. Its mapping has thus filled the gap in the general boundary map between the belts covered in the respective seasons of 1901 and 1905. The oldest formation found is a thick metamorphic series of unfossiliferous, but probably Palæozoic sedimentary rocks, now occurring as normal quartzites, cherty quartzites, phyllites and other micaceons schists ; the whole group corresponds in many features to the Carboniferous Cache Creek series. These metamorphic rocks are cut by a greatly sheared and banded gneissic granite of batholithic relations. Its intrusion is tentatively referred to the Jurassic period. Both thie graxite and the invaded sedimentary rocks were deeply eroded and were then unconformably covered by a thick series of basic volcanic flows, breccias and tuffs. The volcanics have low dips, but are extensively faulted; they are tentatively correlated with the volcanic breccias of similar composition underlying the Lower Cretaceous Pasayten formation mapped last season in the adjoining Hozomeen range. The ynungest principal formation is the Tertiary batholith of granodiorite described in 1901 as composing the moun-
tains surrounding Chilliwack lake. The whole belt between the lake and the Skagit river is extremely rugged, the volcanic fornation noted composing the high, sometimes almost inaccessible, peaks along the summit of Skagit range.

The third area covered this season extends from Slesse creek to Sumas prairie, a distance of about twenty miles from east to west. The minimum width of this belt is five miles. The region has only recently become accessible; by means of Mr. McArthur's system of good trails it is now possible, for the first time, to take horses and supplies into the heart of the region. Without such trails it would have been impossible to do satisfactory geological work in this most inaccessible part of the whole international boundary. The work has consisted chiefly in the attempt to unravel the complex groups of strata which here compose the Pacific slope of the Cascade range. A large part of the season of 1901 was spent on these same rocks, and, at that time, Palæozoic fossils were discovered in some of the staple formations; but many of their problems of stratigraphy and of correlation remained absolutely unsolved. It was therefore a matter of gratification to find fossils at half a dozen points and in critical members of the stratified series. The fossils indicate that both Mesozoic and Palæozoic formations are present. When a detailed determination of the collections has been made, it is hoped that these rocks may be referred to particular stratigraphic horizons. Associated with the Mesozoic sediments, which are argillites chiefly, is a thick, massive series of vesicular flows of basic lavas now greatly crushed, faulted and metamorphosed; they are tentatively correlated with the Triassic volcanics of Vancouver island and Queen Charlotte islands.

After the mapping of this third area, a week was spent in the study of the fossiliferous Cambrian rocks described by Mr. McConnell as occurring along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The purpose of the study was to test the conclusion derived from the ficld data of 1905 , that a large part of the conformable series composing the staple rocks of the Southern Selkirk system, the Purcell system, and the Rocky Mountain system at the forty-ninth parallel, are also Cambrian, though they bear no determinable fossils. It was found that the Castle Mountain-Bow River Cambrian strata repeat with great fidelity a large number of special lithological features characteristic of the great Siyeh formation and the underlying formations at the boundary. These special correspondences render it in the highest degree probable that the base of the Cambrian underlies the Siych formation, while, of coursc, overlying the preCambrian Altyn limestone in which 'Algonkian' fossils were discovered in 1905. It has thus become possible to correlate with considerable certainty the dominant sedimentary formations of the eastern half of the boundary belt with the major sub-divisions of the world's geological series. The 4,000 -foot dolomitic and argillitic Siyeh formation is the stratigraphic equivalent of the massive Castle Mountain group of dolomites and argillites; the correlation of other formations in the boundary sections will be detailed in the final report.

Since the Cambrian and pre-Cambrian rocks of the boundary belt and elsewhere in British Columbia, Alberta, Idaho and Montana, are relatively not much metamorphosed, the prevailing absencc of fossils in those rocks has itself afforded an important special problem antecedent to the interpretation of the rocks in the different sections. I have attempted a solution of the problem in terms of the varying constitution of ocean-water. The conclusion arrived at is, briefly, that the pre-Cambrian Ocean, for most of its history, was practically a limeless ocean. It was not until near the beginning of Lower Cambrian time that calcium salts came to be dissolved in the sea-water in amounts sufficient for the nceds of lime-secreting organisms. The oceanic condition for the preservation of abundant animal remains became established only in late Cambrian or in Silurian time. The hypothesis further explains the origin of magnesian sediments including dolomites, and suggests the origin of many iron ore deposits as, for example, those of the Lake Superior district. An explanation is also offered of the emanations of natural gas and petroleum from the pre-Cambrian rocks of the Flathead valley, on which I reported last year. This hypothesis has been outlined in the form of a special paper and is now in press.

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As in former years the effort was made during the months in the office, to clear up some of the theoretical and other major difficulties in the way of the interpretation of field observations in the boundary mountains. The experience of the five scasons spent on the boundary work have convineed me more and more thoroughly that theoretical geology is the basis of practical geology, that economie or mining geology is unceasingly dependent on the healthy and vigorous growth of the theory of general physical geology. On the other hand, the data for intelligent geological theory must be found chiefly in sheet or areal mapping on the large seale. There is, therefore, one prineipal way in which the Government can best subserve the interests of the mining public, and that is, by causing the active, thorough, interpreting geological survey of areas much larger than mining districts. That wider view of the rocks is absolutely indispensable to a full and rounded, and henee completcly fruitful knowledge of ore-bodies or other mineral deposits as to their origin, occurrence or exploitation. The mining companies are to-day showing an inereasing demand for the services of those mining geologists who have most completely assimilated the stable principles of rock-interpretation laid down by intelligent areal geologists. Both classes of geologists are dependent upon theory; without theory it is impossible to take a single long step in the explanation of field phenomena whether those have a direct practical bearing or not. It is thus not of choice merely, but of necessity, that I have had to spend much time on the theoretical side of the boundary geology.

A paper on 'Abyssal Igneous Injection as a Causal Condition and as an Effect of Mountain-Building' was published in the September number of the American Journal of Science. A second paper on 'The Differentiation of a Secondary Magma through Gravitative Adjustment' was published at Stuttgart in the Rosenbusch Festschrift. A third on 'The Okanagan Composite Batholith of the Cascade Mountain System' was published among the bulletius of the Geological Society of America, volume 17. A fourth paper, on 'The Nomenelature of the North American Cordillera between the 47 th and 53rd Parallels of Latitude' was printed in the June number of the Geographical Journal.

These publications and the continued preparation of the final report on the boundary geology occupied all of the year except the time spent in the field and in attending the International Geological Congress in Mcxico City during the middle part of September.

With the close of the past season the field work has been practically completed for the geological map and sections aeross the mountains. Owing to the exigencies of the work, and cspecially owing to the fact that ti, ? geology of several parts of the boundary had to be done before the topographie base-ritips of the International Commission were available, it has been found advisable tu nap parts of the belt which lie entircly in Canada. In such cases I either made a rough sketch map or enlarged for field work the reconnaissance contour maps issued by the Geological Survey Department. The consequence is that the geological map as actually completed is not always symmetrical with respeet to the international boundary. From Point Roberts to about the longitude of Sumas lake the geological map will coincide with the Commission topographic map. From Sumas lake to the Skagit river the minimum width of the belt mapped is five miles and the belt lies wholly on the Canadian side. From the Skagit to the Similkameen river the belt is again symmetrical with respect to the boundary line. From the Similkameen to Port Hill the geologically mapped belt is limited on the south by the line; the minimum width is here five miles, but from Christina lake to Port Hill, a distance of about eighty miles, the minimum width is ten miles. From Port Hill to the summit of the Rocky Mountains the Commission topographic map was employed. From that summit to Waterton lake, a distance of fifteen miles, no geological map was made, but a structure section was run to the lake and thus to edge of Great Plains. The total length of the belt mapped is 410 miles; its area, about 2,700 square miles.

## PART VI

## ROCKY HOUNTAINS PARK OF CANADA

# ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK OF CANADA 

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK OF CANADA.

Banff, Alta., September 1, 1906.

## To the Hon. Frank Oliver, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

Sir,-I have the honour to submit for your consideration my report as Superintendent of the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada for the year ending June 30, 1906.

It is a sincere pleasure to me to be able to report that my anticipations of only a fcw years ago have been already more than realized. The National Park has already developed beyond all reasonable expectations, and from present indications it is difficult to limit its usefulncss not only as a unique pleasure resort for the people of the Dominion as well as for visitors from almost every quarter of the habitable world but also as a health resort of the highest a $\cdot d$ most beneficial character.

Nowhere on the continent of America is there to be found so attractive a beauty spot as the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada. Its magnificent scenery is absolutely unrivalled; the air is clear and invigorating and everything that can be done with the means at the disposal of your department is being done to permit tourists and others to enjoy with the least possible discomfort the many and varied beauties with which the park abounds. It i also pleasing ts be able to report that the more recent discoveries are, if anything, more magnificent and more diversified than those of earlier date. The scenery in some portions of the Yoho Valley district baflles description. Tourists who have penetrated from Laggan northwards are unanimously enthusiastic in their praise of the magnificent scenery to be found between the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Saskatchewan river. In this connection, I would respectfully suggest that the northern limit of the park, in the province of Alberta at least, should be increased from its present boundary, the northern limit of township 34, to the Saskatchewan river which is to-day the natural, though not the official, northern limit in this province. As you are already aware, the present northern boundary is altogether theoretical, the country not having as yet been surveyed, and for the preservation of game as well as for other obvious reasons, the Saskatchewan river would form an ideal and easily recognizable boundary. The country to be included, should my suggestion meet with your approval, is the natural complement of Canada's great playground, and should prove easy of access in view of the proposed construction of railroads through the mountain passes and Northern Alberta to the Pacific coast. The following graphic description of the country adjoining the southern bank of the Saskatchewan river and the district known as the Kootenay Plains, both of which are at present outside of the park limits, is well worthy of perusal, more especially as it is from the pen of Mrs. Schaffer, of Philadelphia, Pa., a lady who, from long acquaintance with the mountains and thorough knowledge of her subject, is eminently well qualificd to speak :-
' $A$ recent visit to, the Saskatchewan river and Kootenay Plains district, corering a period of three weeks, furnishes ample proof of the desirability of including those sections of the country within the limits of the National Park.
'Our party left Laggan on July 24, heading. almost directly north and following the course of the Pipestone river. The Pipestone and the adjoining valleys are in themselves some of the most picturesque features of the trip. Having its birth in the snows of the Pipestonc Pass thirty miles from Laggan and 8,400 feet above the sea level, the Pipestone winds along between parallel ranges of comparatively low moun-

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tains. These mountains, presumably of limestone, have a uniform dip towards to west or southwest. The summit of the pass is a sight to be long remembered. One follows the course of the Si Fleur river for miles from Laggan away in the south, winding like a silver thread through the green meadows and still greener forests until it becomes lost in the medley of mountains around the Saskatchewan.
'Here the botanist will find a profusion of the rarest alpine plants, and it may be safely said that nowhere through the entire country will the botanist find himself more pleasantly at home.
'The Kootenay Plains are marvels of beauty. A magnificent open grassy valley surrounded by low hills 7,000 or 8,000 feet high and watered by the winding Saskatchewan, it is an ideal resting place for the nature lover or as a temporary refuge from the increasing civilization of this vast country. The Indians have named this section Ka Soona Finda or the Winding Valley, from the soft wind which blows constantly from the north. This chinook wind sweeps away the winter snows and keeps the whole valley delightfully green throughout the entire year. During the summer season the melting snows from the higher mountains which surround it, make the river almost impassable to the tourist. The best trail is on the north side of the river, but owing to the high water the south trail had to be resorted to. This is a more or less dangerous route as the banks of the river are badly undermined and one needs to keep a sharp watch on one's pony, which, although usually a clever trailer, sometimes makes faulty calculation as to the stability of rotten banks.
'Twenty-five miles carries one to the junction of Bear creek and the Saskatchewan river, under the shadow of Mount Wilson. Here is the heart of a magnificent panorama of the higher and less known mountains. Murchison, Pyramid, Sarbach, Survey, Forbes, Saskatchewan and the Freshfield range form a group well worth several days' travel to reach. Turning now towards the south and following Bear creek, the mountains are seen here and there gleaming from among the rich pine forest. The Wild Fowl lakes are among the first to attract the eye in the long series of water stretches. The first of these will promptly appeal to the artistic eye, and the countless ducks fully justify the title. The second, half a mile distant, is almost if not quite as beautiful as its sister. Peyto lake, probably the most dramatic and effective of all the lakes in the Bow region, lies on the north exposure of the Divide. This is a sight which no tourist should fail to see. It lies like a great emerald set in rugged rocks. At its upper end a superb glacier feeds its green waters which eventually merge into Bear creek. One mile further to the south one climbs the last gentle slope and stands on the summit of the Bow Pass.
'Here the well known river which flows through Alberta past Banff and Calgary to the Saskatchewan first sees the light of day. Two beautiful springs of crystal clearness bubble from among the green meadows and start in joyous chatter on their journey south. Even if one goes no further than Bow Summit one feels glad to have seen the vision of beauty which here greets the eye.
'The Bow lake and Glacier appear two miles further down the valley. One takes a novel trail to skirt the lake, not other than the water of the lake itself. The wise little horses much prefer the pebbly lake bottom to the soft and treacherous muskeg of the shore.
'Lake Hector is the last of this superb group, and we say farewell as we follow the still magnificent mountains and the constantly widening Bow. The last two days of travel to Laggan are but a poor ending to 150 miles of unsurpassable scenery. Twelve miles of muskeg with constant fear of being engulphed, weary horses and miles of fallen timber are the chief characteristics. But it is all worth many times the trouble and inconveniences to be endured which are small enough in comparison with the stupendous magnificence of a district whose beauties will appeal to every lover of nature's treasures.'

I think it unnecessary to add anything to the extract quoted above except to again impress upon you the desirability of including this magnificent district within the con-

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fines of the National Park by extending the northern boundary to the Saskatchewan river.

The popularity of the National Park as a tourist resort may best be gathered from the photographic reproduction appended of a page from the register at the Banff Springs Hotel. This is a most interesting contribution to the literature of the park,

## BANFF SPRINGS HOTEL.

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showing as it does the truly cosmopolitan character of our visitors, and inferentially the fact that the National Park has become known throughout the civilized world. On
a single page are to be found the names of visitors from such distant points as Johannesburg, Borneo, Hong Kong, Paris, Austria, Ohio, England and Japan. What more need be said?

As will be seen from a comparison of the figures for the year ending June 30, 1906, with those for the preceding year, the number of visitors at the Banff Springs Hotel has almost doubled, while the Sanitarium and other hotels at Banff show a very large increase. As a consequence the revenue of the park has increased by leaps and bounds. The subject is dealt with in detail in another part of my report but I should like to point out here the significant facts that while in July, 1903, our revenue from baths amounted to $\$ 263.50$, for the same month this year it has reached the eloquent sum of $\$ 1,429.50$. Similar evidence of increased revenue will be found in the comparison of the amounts received by way of rent. For the year ending June 50,1903 , the revenue from this source amounted to $\$ 2,214$; for the year ending June 30, 1906, the revenue from rents amounted to $\$ 4,055$. In other words, the revenue from rents has almost doubled in three years. A comparison of the figures appended hereto with those of former years will show that the revenue from other sources has also largely increased within the same period.

The establishment of the Alpine Club of Canada has already done a great deal to make the National Park attractive to lovers of mountain climbing. This club, which was organized at Winnipeg in March last year under excellent auspices, held its first summer camp at the summit of the Yoho Pass from July 9 to July 16. Over 100 members attended, and the proceedings were entirely successful. The situation was admirably chosen, only twelve miles from the village of Field, and at the same time in the heart of the mountains. The weather was perfect throughout, and Edouard and Gottfried Feuz, the Swiss guides in attendance, did their work most satisfactorily. Eight of the higher mountain peaks were successfully surmounted, Collie, the President, the Vice-President, Marpole, Michael's Peak, Wapta, Burgess and Field.

Forty-four graduating members, of whom fifteen were ladies, duly qualified for active membership by climbing peaks at least 10,000 feet above the sзa level. For the official climb the peak known as the Vicc-President was selected. This is by no means an easy climb, involving nearly all the various phases of mountaineering. The ascent occupies from seven to eight hours. Visits were also made to points of interest in the vicinity. One of the most pleasant of these was a two-day trip around the Yoho valley, going by the lower trail, stopping the night at the Laughing Falls and returning by the upper trail after a visit to the Yoho Glacier and Twin Falls. The parties each consisted of about twenty persons and all scemed to be delighted beyond expression.

As a consequence of the phenomenal success attending the first camp, the location of the next camp has already been decided upon, and the club has arranged to assemble next year at Paradise valley in the province of Albicrta, when it is hoped that the membership will be largely increased.

I may add that the club, under the able presidency of Mr. A. O. Wheeler, F.R.G.S., will during the coming winter issue its first Year-book, which should be of immense assistance in making known to the world some of the wonders of our great Dominion. The Alpine Club has already become a national institution whose importance to the country has, I am pleased to say, been already recognized by your department.

Another matter to which I respectfully desire to draw your attention is the necessity for some more suitable and permanent provisions for the caged animals in the park. These animals, as you are already aware, are now maintaincd in temporary structures in the Buffalo park, about two miles from the village, and are subject to all the inconveniences naturally arising from the absence of proper sanitary and other necessary equipment. The village of Banff is now provided with an adequate waterworks and sewer system, and I would respectfully suggest that an appropriation be made without delay for the purpose of establishing in the grounds surrounding the museum building a properly equipped zoological garden, where permanent provision might be made for the keeping of our caged animals. Cages constructed of cement and iron in such a

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way as to allow their being kept in proper sanitary condition would be not only much more healthful for the animals themselves but much more convenient for visitors to the museum. As will be seen from the dctails giren hereunder we have now in captivity sheep, goats, antelopes, mountain lions, bears, wolves, foxes, \&c., which suitably distributed in a convenient place should be most attractive. I am strongly of opinion that the outlay which I have suggested would be well justified by the results and that in a few years the zoological gardens should become one of the leading attractions for visitors to this portion of the National Park. I may add, in this connection, that the birds at present in captivity close to the museum buildings are visited during the season by thousands of persons, who are delighted even with the few specimens on exhibition. We have adjoining the museum about four acres of suitable grounds. These can with very little expense be cleared of underbrush and made into a pleasant and cool resting place for summer visitors. The advantages of the sewerage and waterworks systems in connection with the establishment of the zoological garden are too obvious to require further comment and the central location of the grounds would make the garden most casy of access. I sincerely hope you may be able to see your way to carry cut this suggestion which I think will, in a great measure, solve some of the difficulties under which we labour.

The roads and bridges throughout the park have during the past year been maintained in good repair. In all about eight miles of new road have been constructed since the date of my last report. The two bridges over the Kicking Horse river, mentioned in my report last year, were completed during the past winter and have been in use since the beginning of the present season. These bridges, as you are already aware, arc on the main carriage road leading to the Yoho valley, and their usefulness cannot be really proved until the roadway is constructed to its termination.

The wooden bridge over the Kicking Horse at Leanchoil has been raised beyond the reach of high water, and new abutments and trussing have been put in. This bridge is on the road from Leanchoil, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Wapta Falls and the Ice River valley, where about nine miles of good driving road had been already built by the government of British Columbia before this district was included in the park limits. About nine miles of equally good road has been built by me under your directions from Field to Ottertail, and I now propose, with your approval, to connect Ottertail and Leanchoil by the construction of nine miles more of roadway so as to have a continuous driving road all the way from Field to the Ice River valley, a distance of about thirty miles and through a district which has been described by Mr. Edward Whymper, the famous mountain climber, as 'The beauty spot of the Rockies.'

A bridle trail three miles in length from Leanchoil to the Hoodoos has also been constructed since the date of my last report and five new bridges have been built on the bridge trail already existing between Leanchoil and Wapta Falls. These trails have been needed for a considerable time for the purpose of rendering accessible two points of very great interest. The Hoodoos here are undoubtedly the finest in the mountains and are well worth a visit. They consist of natural columns of cemented gravel standing straight up to a distance of in some cases a hundred feet. The Wapta Falls, which have to some extent been already described in my various reports, are truly magnificent and have been much appreciated during the present scason by a large number of visitors. The falls are situated at the junction of the Kicking Horse and Beaver Mouth rivers, the former suffering a sheer drop of about 75 feet, and forming a magnificent waterfall owing to its width which is about 200 feet.

In the village of Field, the streets have been thoroughly cleared and graded and as a eonsequence the appearalue of the town has been much improved. The Emerald lake and Ottertail roads have been carefully looked after, and the damage caused by snow and mud slides as well as by the ever-recurring washouts has been repaired. Work on the carriage road to the Yoho valley is well under way, about seven miles in all having been completed up to the present. This enables the tourist even now to cross the Yoho river near its mouth so as to get a glimpse of the wonders which will be made accessible as soon as the road has been constructed into the valley itself.

A handsome office building for my assistant has been erected at Field. The building, which is of the bungalow style which has become so popular in the park, harmonizes gracefully with its surroundings and its interior is finished in the handsome woods in which the district abounds.

It will be necessary at an early date to replace the present temporary bridge over the Kicking Horse river, at Field, by a structure of a more permanent character, as it is the only artery connecting the village with Emerald lake and the Yoho Valley district. The hotel register at the Mount Stephen• House shows about 4,000 visitors at Field during the past year, about 90 per cent of whom would undoubtedly have visited Emerald lake as well. It is estimated that about 1,000 tourists also visited the Yoho valley, even under the present crude conditions. It is therefore evident that, in view of the large and constantly increasing traffic, a permanent bridge is an almost absolute necessity.

In that portion of the park lying east of the village of Banff a good deal of useful and necessary work has been and is now being done. As I stated in my report of last year a good driving road is under construction by the government of the province of Alberta, between the City of Calgary and the eastern limit of the National Park. The work of grading the western end of this road is now being proceeded with, and I have had a number of men employed in grading and otherwise improving the road between Canmore and the eastern limit already mentioned; as a result, although the road from Calgary to Banff is not as yet in at all as good a condition as I should wish, it has been extensively used by residents of Calgary and the surrounding district, who have by this means been enabled to bring their horses and carriages to Banff during their summer stay, and are therefore enabled to provide themselves and their families with a very necessary and inexpensive mode of locomotion. I may add that this road runs through the new but thriving town of Exshaw mentioned in another portion of this report.

In the village of Canmore one and a half miles of roadway connecting the coal mines with the railway station have been constructed and graded.

I have found it necessary to make arrangements for the replanking of the traffic bridge across the Bow river at the village of Banff. This bridge, which is the only connecting link between the north and south sides of the river, carries a very great deal of the traffic, and the present flooring, which was put in about ten years ago, has survived its usefulness.

The Mountain Park reserve, at Glacier, which was instituted by order in council, in November, 1903, is, as you are aware, outside the limits of the Rocky Mountains Park and Yoho extension. It comprises a territory of about 700 square miles and includes among other things the famous Deutschman caves and the great Glacier of the Rockies, and some of the highest and most magnificent peaks to be found in the Selkirk range, including Mounts Sir Donald (10,800), Fox (10,572), Bonney (10,205), Kilpatrick ( 10,636 ), Augustine $(10,762)$, and Cyprian ( 10,712 ). Glacier House on the Canadian Pagific Railway line is the centre of this magnificent district and a favourite resting place for tourists. It is the nearest point for those wishing to visit the Glacier and the Deutschman caves, which only need to become known to make them attractive to large numbers of visitors.

During the spring season of the prescnt year I constructed a permanent bridle trail from Ross Peak station to the Deutschman caves, a distance of four miles. This trail with its numerous 'switchbacks' or corkscrew trails affords a charming ride and the scenery from the different points along the road baffes all description. Already, since the construction of this trail, an average of about 50 persons per week have visited the caves. A short distance from the railway I built a $\log$ cabin $16 \times 18$ for the convenience of tourists alighting from the train at Ross Peak, where there are no other buildings of any kind; a similar cabin $18 \times 40$ has also been erected near the entrance of the caves, and small buildings for storing tools, \&c. These cabins are of rustic design, being of split cedar on heavy log frames. In this connection I may say that in the construction of all necessary buildings, I have endeavoured as far as possi-

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ble to earry out the rustie design, which is by far the most suitable as well as the prettiest for all buildings in the park. These eabins have been furnished with eamp-stoves, cooking utensils and slecping bunks, so that tourists as well as our earetakers may make themselves as comfortable as possible under the cireumstanees. The climatic eonditions at the summit of Cougar mountain, where the caves are situated, are such as to render some place of refuge neeessary for belated travellers, many of whom have already expressed their gratitude for the provision made for their comfort.

In the Deutsehman eaves, the entranee to that described on the map already sent you as No. 1 has been considerably enlarged.

In the auditorium, one of the vast ehambers in the eave, I built a bridge aeross that portion of Cougar crcek which runs through it, to avoid crossing tourists on the temporary raft, which was a constant source of danger. A pathway has been blasted out of the solid rock in this eave to a length of over 200 feet. This, however, is merely the commencement of the work neeessary to be done in the caves, which, as I have alrcady reported, are of cnormous area and have as yet been explored only for the extent of about a mile.

The caretaker has done a good deal of exploration work himself during the past season, when not oceupied in conducting tourists. Altogether it may safely be predicted that the Deutschman caves will in the very near future attraet thousands of visitors, who will be amply repaid for the inconvenience accompanying the trip by the wonders of nature whiel they will be enabled to see.

At Laggan, work has been continued on the earriage road from Lake Louise to the ralley of the Ten Peaks. This road is now in, use for a distance of aboüt eight miles. I hope to have the remaining four miles completed before winter, so as to enable tourists to visit the famous Moraine lake in the valley. This is one of the most beautiful of the many beautiful spots to be found in the park, and I am informed on good authority that as soon as the road is eompleted, a handsome chalet, similar to those already built at Lake Louise and Emerald lake, will be erected by the Canadian Pacifie Railway Company. When that has been done the latter places must look to their laurels, as competent authorities claim that the beauties of Moraine lake are more accentuated than those to be met at any other point.

The road from Laggan station to the chalet at Lake Louise is now being gravelled and finished. I have experieneed no trouble whatever from washouts sinee the construetion of this road, which I am informed may be utilized for an electric tramway in the near future, subject of course to your approval. No formal application for permission has, however, been made as yet, although the matter has been mentioned to me unoffieially.

## THE VILLAGE OF BANFF.

The beautiful village of Banff, which has been facetiously described as the 'Capitai ' of the National Park, eontinues to improve in every desirable direction. The popularity of Banff as a summer home is best evinced by the fact that there are at present no less than 525 lots under lease, producing an annual revenue of over $\$ 4,000$. Of these nearly one-half have been taken up within the past year and I am daily in reccipt of applieations for leases of the lots still remaining. I an pleased to report that many of the lessees have erected handsome buildings altogether in harmony with the surroundings, and Banff has to-day many rustic homes which for beauty and comfort it would be diffieult to rival. In the business portion of the village some buildings have recently been erected which form in themselves a pleasant addition to the many existing attraetions. Amongst these is the building now erected for the Imperial Bank of Canada, which in tastefulness of design and prettiness of appearance stands out prominently. Plans are also being prepared for the ereetion of barraeks for the local detaehment of the Royal Northwest Mounted Poliee, and it is to be hoped that the general idea of rustie design, whịch I strongly favour, will be carried out in the construction of this building also.

The contract let last year to Messrs. Breckenridge \& Lund for the construction of a waterworks and sewerage system is now almost completed, and we are eagerly looking forward to the day which is already close at hand when the residents of the village will bo provided with modern sanitary appliances as well as with an abundant supply of excellent water, which will be found invaluable for the purpose among others of beautifying the streets and lawns throughout the village. Our electric light system has proved most satisfactory, more especially in regard to street lighting. We have now thirteen incandescant arc lights, each of 1,200 candle power, placed where most necessary throughout the village streets, and several others will be needed in the future owing to the opening up of new streets and the erection of buildings in the outlying districts. The money expended in this direction is being well spent. The bright light enhances the beauty of the village to incoming travellers, many of whom expect to fird themselves in a primitive and unprogressive village, rather than in a beautiful, well-lighted aud well-appointed little town, having every characteristic of genuine prosperity and comfort.

Owing to the recent large increase in the number of lots applied for I have found ir neccssary to clear and grade over two miles of new streets, among these being those shown on the townsite plan as Otter, Cariboo, Wolf and Muskrat streets. The clearing and grading of these streets is a somewhat tedious operation, meaning nothing less than cutting through the virgin forest, felling growing timber, clearing, grubbing out roots, and ploughing the soil so as to bring the streets to a proper grade. About four miles of the main road from the village to Lake Minnewanka has been freshly gravelled and is now in excellent condition. This road requires no little attention as it carries the heavy traffic to Bankhead as well as to Lake Minnewanka. A good deal of work has been done on the road, on the south side of the Spray river, since the date of my last report. Owing to the heavy character of the work, I have been able to complete only one mile in addition to five miles already built. Some unforeseen but neccssary work which had to be done in other places prevented me from leaving my workmen on this work for any very great length of time, but I hope by next year to have this road fully completed as far at least as the Canyon or Spray Falls, a distance of about seven miles from the village.

All the roads in the vicinity of the village are being kept up to their usual standard, repairs being made without delay whenever necessary.

## MUSEUM BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

As will be seen from the report of the curator of the museum (which is appended hereto), over 9,000 visitors registered at the museum building during the past year, besides many others who visited the building but failed to register their names.

Additions are being made from time to time as opportunity offers, to the various collections of specimens on exhibition, and the greater number of visitors seem deeply interested in the different exhibits. The reading and writing rooms are also well patronised, the latter being a great convenience to passing tourists.

I have already poin'ed out the desirability of clearing the four acres adjoining the museum building, to be used as a zoological garden.

## HOTEL ACCOMMODATION.

The ever-increasing number of visitors to the National Park is still a puzzle to the hotel managers at the different points of interest. In Banff itself, Banff Springs Hotel, although now of enormous proportions, is entirely inadequate to the number of its patrons, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company finds itself again compelled for the third time to make another large addition to its already magnificent building. The Sanitarium has recently been more than trebled in capacity but has again to find more room for its patrons. In the village all the hotels, the King Edward, the Alberta, and

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the Park have been more than doubled in capacity, yet it is not an infrequent thing to find numbers of visitors wandering around in search of accommodation, while thousands have bcen warned against stopping over owing to the lack of room everywhere.

At Laggan, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has found it necessary to more than double the capacity of the Chalet, which has now been transformed into a palatial hotel, gloriously situated in the centre of one of the most attractive spots to be found in the park. No less than 5,454 people were accommodated at this point during the past year, nearly all of whom were obliged to reserve rooms some time in advance. From present indications the number of visitors to Lake Louise for the present year will be at least double the number given above.

Nearly 4,000 visitors chose the Mount Stephen House at Field as their headquarters. for the purpose of spending a few days at Emerald lake. The accommodation for visitors at hoth places is excellent but entirely inadequatc.

At Glacier House, which is the centre of the Glacier Park, nearly 5,000 were accommodated, which is a tribute to the increasing popularity of this recent addition to the attractions of the mountains. Many people were induced to visit this district owing to the propinquity of the Great Glacier and the Deutschman caves which have already been described.

CAVE AND BASIN AND UPPER HOT SPRINGS.
At the Cave and Basin the increase in the number of bathers has exceeded all reasonable expectations. As already reported, the additional dressing rooms were added in 1904. In 1905 eight more rooms were added and during the past year I added six more rooms, making in all 32 rooms now in use. This accommodation during the past season has proved altogether inadequate, intending bathers being compelled to wait sometimes for hours to secure a dressing room for themselves. Owing to the limited area of the pools the erection of additional dressing rooms would be of doubtful advantage. The question of increasing bathing facilities is one that will have to be carefully gone into, as it wil' probably involve considerable expense. At the present time the most obvious solution of the difficulty is the erection of another large bathhouse at the middle spring, which should to some extent relieve the congestion at present existing at the Cave and Basin. The register at this place for the year ending June 30, 1906, shows 9,566 visitors. For the month of July last past, about 4,000 bathers used the Basin alone. These figures will show the absolute need of increased bathing facilities. I have found it necessary to employ additional temporary help for the laundress in charge of bathing necessaries, during the months of July and August. The revenue from this source has more than trebled within the last three years. Every bather is supplied with a bathing costume and fresh towels at a charge of 25 cents (bath included). This, as you will have seen, is one of the most popular of our attractions.

The popularity of the baths at the Upper Hot Springs, although not quite two years in operation, has caused similar difficulties to those experienced at the Cave and Basin. Indeed, here the difficulty seems to be almost insurmountable. The pool, which is patronised almost entirely by invalids who come from all parts of the world, has become altogether too small for the number of those using it. I originally had eight dressing rooms built, which I thought would have been ample for some time to come. I very soon found it necessary to add eight more, and this year I shall have to add eight more, making in all 24 rooms. There is no advantage in adding further accommodation, for the reason that the pool is only $24 \times 48$ feet in all, and our private baths are only ten in number. The marvellous cures effected here have becomc known in distant lands, and the result is that invalids from every conceivable place come hcre for treatment, which in almost every case results in a cure. The problem now before your department is to find means to meet this ever-growing demand. In my opinion it will be necessary with the least possible delay to erect a modern hydropathic establishment
with a resident physician in charge. The revenue to be dcrived from such an establishment will undoubtedly in a very short time repay all the expense of construction and maintenance besides leaving a handsome surplus. Moreover, the enormous benefit which the government can in this way confer on suffering humanity would entitle the administration to the sincere gratitude of the people of Canada and other countries as well. It is impossible for one who is not on the spot to realize the curative properties of the waters at the Upper Hot Springs. In rheumatism and kindred ailments, some marvellous cures have already been effected, with the result, as stated above, that it has become almost impossible to cope with the increased patronage, or to give relief to many who urgently need it. I trust that you will give this matter your earliest attention.

I reproduce for ready reference the analysis made by A. NcGill, government analyst, of the water from this spring :

|  | Millegrammes per litre. | Grains per gallon. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chlorine (in chloride) | $6 \cdot 0$ | $0 \cdot 42$ |
| Sulphuric acid ( $\mathrm{SO}_{3}$ ). | $550 \cdot 0$ | $38 \cdot 50$ |
| Silica ( $\mathrm{SiO}_{2}$ ) | $33 \cdot 0$ | $2 \cdot 31$ |
| Lime ( CaO ) | $355 \cdot 0$ | 24.85 |
| Magnesia ( MgO ) | $69 \cdot 5$ | $4 \cdot 87$ |
| Alkalies (expressed in terms of | $8 \cdot 9$ | $0 \cdot 62$ |
| Lithium. | ecided trace. | Trace. |
| Sulphuretted hydrogen ( $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$ ). | $4 \cdot 3$ | $0 \cdot 30$ |
| Temperature of water. ..... . | $15.5{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |  |
| Albuminoid nitrogen. | None. | None. |

## THE AVIARY.

The golden eagle, a splendid specimen, is being kept at the Buffalo paddock, owing to lack of proper accommodation in the Aviary. The great horned owl and a large fish hawk, also fine specimens, are also confined at the paddock for similar reasons.

The birds in the Aviary show a fairly satisfactory increase, without any loss whatever, but I do not as yet fecl justified in setting any of them at liberty. Our different yarieties of pheasants are seen daily by large numbers of visitors. Since my last report I have added a large wire cage $20 \times 50$, containing specimens of Canadian wild gcese, wild ducks and mud hens. The cage is built over a natural pond in the museum grounds and the birds up to the present seem to be in a healthy condition. I hope when opportunity offers to secure further specimens of native water fowl to add to our present little collection.

THE FAUNA OF THE PARK.
The animal paddock, in which are kept our herd of buffalo and other big game as well as the caged animals, has during the past year fully maintained its hold on popular favour, the number of visitors passing through the gates being 12,090 as against 8,000 for the year preceding. In addition a large number of pedestrians visit the paddock and inspect the animals from the outside fence. Of these no record is kept.

During the past year the buffalo have increased by ten head, making our herd in all 61 head. All the animals are healthy and in a thriving condition. The elk, moose, mule, deer, Persian sheep, goats, and indced, all the animals in our collection have shown satisfactory increase and are doing well. Since the date of my last report a fine specimen of the male antelope has becn added. Aş already pointed out, I hope to secure your approval to the transfer of the caged animals to the museum grounds, where they can receive better care and attention and be placed in the less irksome confinement.

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The animals now in captivity in the park under my care are as follows :-
Buffalo. ..... 61
Elk. ..... 8
Moose. ..... 12
Mule deer ..... 16
Persian sheep. ..... 4
Angora goats. ..... 5
Antelope ..... 1
Mountain lion ..... 2
Bear ..... 2
Wolves ..... 4
Coyotes ..... 5
Foxes
Badgers. ..... 2

The past year has been remarkable for the large numbers of botanical students who have visited the park, attracted no doubt by the glowing reports of earlier visitors. The botanical specimens on exhibition at Lake Louise, Field and Glacier House have also attracted visitors, who find here an unsurpassable field for botanical research. Even to the non-botanical mind, the wild flowers of the National Park are a revelation.
'Here are pink garlics, harebells swaying in wild waywardness, veronicas looking up with their wide-open blue eyes, heathers red, rose and white, amethyst asters, and sweet scented orchid, all mingling their perfume with the shining green leaves and waxen petal of the rhododendrons and great snowy chalices of the globe flowers.'

It is difficult to describe the glorious beauty of an alpine meadow. Here indeed man meets nature face to face and finds that it is good.

The recent publication of Mrs. Henshaw's excellent work on the mountain wild flowers of Canada will do much to provide lovers of nature who visit the park with a popular and at the same time scientifically accurate guide to the striking wild flowers which they are most likely to meet in the course of their rambles, besides affording to the ordinary tourist a means of identifying some at least of the many wild flowers whose beauties obtrude themselves on his attention at every point.

## THE BANKHEAD MINL.

At the Pacific Coal Company's mines, at Bankhead, which have been in steady operation during the past year, a large amount of development work has been done and several new seams of marketable coal have been opened up. Up to date nine scams have been encountered, and of these, eight vary in thickness from 4 feet 6 inches to 10 feet. Seven seams have been extensively developed, but at the present time, the output from three of these is sufficient to supply the demands for the product of the mines, which is now on sale from Winnipeg to Vancouver, and from Edmonton on the nerth, to Spokane, Washington, and Great Falls, Montana, on the south.

The breaker, which was in course of construction during the summer of 1905, was completed and in operation at the beginning of November. In this building the coal as it comes from the mine is cleaned and sized, and from it passes to the various bins underneath. From these bins it is drawn off as required, and loaded into railroad cars by means of a carrying belt and Victor Box Car Loader. The breaker is designed for an output of 2,000 tons in a day of ten hours. It has at present a capacity of only half that amount, but it is the intention ultimately to instal the remainder of the machinery, when the plant will be equal to any demand which may be made upon it.

Compressed air locomotives, of which there are now five in operation, are used for underground haulage, for handling the coal cars in the yard and the cars for dumping
the dirt and refuse. These locomotives are equipped with storage tanks, designed to carry air at a pressure of 800 lbs . per square inch, which is reduced, by means of reducing valves, to a working pressure of 140 lbs . per square inch.

Surface improvements during the year include the building of 25 five-room cottages for employees, and the erection of a school-house, which during the past session has had an average attendance of 44 scholars.

It is the intention of the coal company to manufacture briquettes from the coal dust, which is unavoidably produced in the preparation of the various sizes of cleaned coal; and at the present time, there is under construction a briquetting plant, which will have an ultimate capacity of 400 tons per day of 24 hours.

For the present, and until a market has been worked up for this class of fuel, only a single unit plant will be installed, but all the buildings are designed for the purpose of a two-unit plant. These buildings comprise melting-house, where the binding material is melted, before being mixed with the coal dust, a briquetting house, in which are mixers, to thoroughly mix the coal dust and binder, and a press, which moulds and compresses these materials. From the briquetting house, the hot briquettes pass to the cooling-house, where on a travelling cooling table they are cooled and thus hardened before passing to the bins, from which they are loaded into railroad cars.

These briquettes have been thoroughly tested, in locomotives, and steam boilers, furnaces, stoves, ranges and grates, and have been found to be an excellent fuel for all purposes, and when the public has had an opportunity of judging of the quality of this fuel, there is little doubt but that it will come into general household use. This will mean the steady employment of a cousiderable number of additional hands at Bankhead, and increased prosperity for that growing town.

## THE EXSHAW CEMENT WORKS.

The industrial assets of the park have been increased since last year by the establishment of a Portland cement mill of large capacity. The enterprise is locatcd at Exshaw, in the province of Alberta. In order to find material for the manufacture of Portland cement, with which to supply a portion of the great demand of the west, a prospecting party under direction of the managers of the Cement Company at Hull, Quebec, was put in the field at Winnipeg in 1903. This party worked west as far as the foot hills and into the mountains before the necessary materials were discovered in sufficient abundance and in close enough proximity to warrant the erection of a large mill. In August, 1904, at a point of the Canadian Pacific Railway, north of Lake des Ares or Sand lake, about three miles east of the Gap, a large deposit of limestone was found, bearing a high percentage of carbonated lime. Shale containing the necessary proportions of silica and alumina and some iron were discovered close by, and as coal is plentiful in the vicinity, stels were taken to acquire the various parcels of land in which these materials were located. The limestone and cement shale were found to be within the park limits and leases were applicd for and granted in 1905. Another tract containing shale situated at Radnor, outside the park limits, as well as a large freehold area of coal lands at Anthracite were purchased outright. In August, 1905, a company was incorporated, called the Western Canada Cement and Coal Company, Limited. The above mentioned properties were taken over by this company and operations were commenced at once.

The total area of the company's property aggregates 1,271 acres all within economical distance of the mill, which is being constructed at the location of the heaviest constituent, the limestone rock.

Beautifully situated on a gentle slope overlooking Lake des Arcs, with a magnificent view in every direction, the new town of Exshaw, the centre of a great manufacturing industry, has arisen out of the valley of the Bow river.

The plant itself is being constructed in a most substantial manner. The foundations for the machinery and mills are of concrete, and the buildings of reinforced con-

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crete and cement blocks with heavy concrete arches and piers. The tunnels are of solid concrete two and three hundred feet long. Structural steel trusses and girders, all covered by metal roofing, make the buildings absolutely fireproof. The mill buildings cover an area of about seven acres and the roof area alone is over three acres.
-The machinery consists of six 80 -foot rotary kilns, seven rotary dryers, 12 Krupp ball mills, 18 tube mills with crushers, shafting, conveyors and electrical apparatus of the best and most modern pattern. The power-house, which consists of three turbines developing 1,000 K.W. each, operated by seven Babcock and Wilcox boilers, will be one of the largest power-houses in Canada. The mill is planned to have a minimum capacity of 1,500 to 1,800 barrels per day with room for extension. The cost when completed will be $\$ 1,000,000$. About half of that amount has already been expended.

The town is well laid out and contains already twenty or more neat buildings, consisting of dwelling houses, hotel and a general store. Both the town and the mill are supplied with excellent water from a mountain stream, on which is being built by means of a concrete dam, a reservoir of $7,000,000$ gallons capacity. Several thousand feet of water mains have been laid already and the mill is provided against fire with twelve hydrants each throwing water at a pressure of 90 lbs . Hydrants are also placed at convenient places throughout the town. At the time of writing, the employees at Exshaw with their wives and families number about 500 people, living, some in cottages and some in tents, until suitable dwelling houses can be provided by the company at a rental equal to a moderate rate of interest on the actual cost. Many of these cottages are now under construction. In addition to the water supply, a telephone system has been installed, and water and sewerage connection made with each house. The houses and mills as well as the streets will be lighted electrically as soon as the power plant has been put in running order.

The erection of these large cement mills within the park will prove an important step in the building up of Western Canada. With an output of half a million barrels of cement a year they will not only circulate a large sum of money in this neighbourhood, but they will provide a most necessary material for the construction of railways and large industrial buildings throughout this country and supply cheaper and better building material for the settler than he is now able to procure.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.
I find no little difficulty in enforcing the laws regarding the preservation of game, within the limits of the park. Game is generally killed only in the more remote districts, and offenders are careful to see that their actions are unobserved, so that there is very great difficulty in securing evidence of unlawful killing other than the possession of game during close season. Again, as I have already pointed out, the boundaries of the park are in some places not by any means clearly defined, and it is therefore obviously difficult in many cases to secure convictions for shooting game within the park limits. In this connection I would strongly recommend the appointment of two permanent guardians who would act as fish guardians and fire wardens as well. One of these should devote his attention to that portion of the park that is within the province of Alberta, while the other should look after the portion located within the province of British Columbia. I have found the engagement of temporary game guardians during a few months in each year to be most unsatisfactory in result. These men, knowing that their position is merely a temporary one, are inclined to wink at breaches f the law rather than incur the enmity of their neighbours. If, however, the appointment were made a permanent one, I have no doubt whatever that game guardians would properly appreciate the responsibility of their position, and would as far as lies in their power see that the law was carried out. The proper protection of game is just as important in the winter season as during the summer months. Trappers have been known to come in on the snow, and shoot and trap large quantities of game, as well as drive herds of big game well out of the park limits to a remote place where they may destroy
them with comparative safety. There is at present a good number of big game in the park, consisting chiefly of moose, elk, deer, bear, sheep, lynx and goat, as well as marten and beaver, besides an unlimited number of game birds. As the park is the natural breeding ground of many varieties of animals it is not at all uncommon to run across a herd during one's wanderings in the mountains. The present is by far the best time to give these animals proper protection so that the different herds may increase naturally, and that the large expense incident to the restocking of the game preserves in the future may be avoided.

Among the offenders against the game laws, the Indians are by far the worst. They invade the National Park at all seasons of the year, and slaughter any animal they run across without regard to age or sex. The greater part of the meat of the animals s? killed is dried and packed away for future use. The Indian has been led to believe that he is entitled to slaughter game at any time of the year and wherever he may find it. I would recommend that your department should without delay instruct all Indian agents in the west to notify the Indians in their charge that they are not permitted to shoot any game of any kind at any time in the Rocky Mountains Park, and that any offender against the law in this respect would, if convicted, be subjected to the maximum penalty allowed by law. The adoption of this course would, I think, effectually put a stop to the indiscriminate killing of game within the park limits and more especially around the southern boundary of the Yoho valley extension, which in my opinion should be surveyed without delay so as to leave no possible excuse as to ignorance of the delimitations of the park. I would also recommend that no further mining or timber licenses be granted within the park, for the reason that I have found by experience that the establishment of large camps of men invariably leads to trapping and snaring and in fact to almost every possible breach of the laws for the protection of game.

## FISH AND FISH HATCHERY.

The excellent fishing to be liad in the park has during the past year attracted large numbers of followers of 'the gentle art.' I must, however, draw your attention to the fact that the big catches which were common in former years are becoming almost unknown, and the irresistible conclusion, more especially with regard to the more accessible lakes and streams, is that these are being rapidly fished out, and that it will br: necessary in the near future either to restock many of them or to curtail or even abolish the open season for some time.

As you may be aware, the open season for trout fishing instead of being shortened as in my judgment'it should have been has been extended this year in Alberta so as to allow trout to be taken two weeks earlicr and two weeks later than heretofore. This, in my opinion, is a very grave error, as far as the Rocky Mountains Park is concerned. Throughout the entire open season hundreds of visitors to the park are to be found on the banks of the more accessible fishing grounds busily engaged in taking fish, without any limit whatever as to the number. I would urgently recommend that the open season in the Rocky Mountains Park should be very much curtailed rather than extended. No person should be allowed to fish without having first obtained a license so to do, and a license fee might reasonably be demanded from non-residents of Canada. A limit should also be placed upon the number of fish to be taken by any one person in any one day. These are among the enactments which, as the result of my experience, I think should be made for the proper regulation of trout fishing in the park. It is my intention at an early date to submit for your consideration a set of proposed regulations which, if you approve, should be added to those now in force, and which would render the National Park independent of the general fishing regulations of the country.

Since the date of my last report the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has brought in no less than three carloads of trout from Lake Nipigon and from the Wisconsin hatchery. These have been placed in the rivers near Banff, at Lake Louise, near Laggan, and at Emerald lake in the Yoho valley.

In order to maintain an adequate supply of trout and other suitable fish for our lakes and streams, I would again urge the establishment of a properly equipped fish hatchery at some one of the many suitable locations to be found within the park. We should then be in a position to supply not only our own requirements but those of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan as well. As already pointed out, there are in the park many lakes and streams apparently suitable for the support of fish which are as yet entirely devoid of either lake or brook trout. The establishment of a fish hatchery would in a short time remedy this state of things, besides making the park still more attractive for fishermen as well as for other visitors desiring to study the various phases of fish life.

## PREVENTION OF FOREST FIRES.

Owing to the dryness of the past season serious forest fires broke out at several points in the park, the suppression of which involved a great deal of trouble and expense. A large area of green forest was unfortunatcly destroyed, although no other damage was done. All the men regularly employed in the park as well as all the outside help available were engaged day and night for a considerable time fighting these fires and preventing them from spreading. Although large tracts of timber were consumed, we succeeded to a very large extent in retarding the progress of the flames.

Our fire guardians, who patrol the railway regularly twice daily, have on many occasions been successful in preventing what would otherwise be disastrous fires caused by sparks from passing trains. At present, even with the greatest vigilance, it is impossible to prevent fires from spreading, and the cost of dctecting and suppressing these fires has during the past year been one of my heaviest items of expenditure, for which no provision has been made. I would respectfully suggest that a sum of money be appropriated during the present year to meet contingencies of this kind, as it is hard to say what we may be called on to expend at any time should we meet with a continuance of dry seasons.

## revenue.

The revenue of the Rocky Mountains Park is now more than double the amount ordinarily required for current expenditure and maintenance.

I have again to acknowledge the liberality of the grants made by parliament for the maintenance and development of the park. I have endeavourcd to the utmost of my ability to expend the moneys entrusted to me as economically and judiciously as possible and to ensure the best and most lasting results. The constantly increasing popularity of the park and the prospect of the large additional revenue which is to be derived from different sources would undoubtedly seem to justify the still larger expenditure necessary to keep pace with growing requirements.

I would again draw your attention to the meteorological reports which will be found appended hereto. A perusal of records of temperature to be found therein will indisputably show that the climate of the National Park is exceptionally mild and equable, and that the district is quite as well adapted for a winter resort as it undoubtedly is for a holiday resort in summer. All the hotels in the village are kept open tbroughout the winter and the clear, bracing mountain air has proved most beneficial to those who have taken up their winter quarters in the National Park. It is gratifying to note that the number of winter visitors is also rapidly increasing.

In conclusion, I desire once again to acknowledge the faithful work done by the employees who have worked under my dircctions during the past year, as well as the loyal and cordial support given me by the officers and men of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police in my efforts to maintain law and order within my jurisdiction.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,
HOWARD DOUGLAS,
Superintendent Rocky Mountains Park of Canada.
25-vi-2

## VISITORS.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMIANYS HOTEL.

Canada ..... 2,345
United States ..... 6,703
England ..... 77
Ireland ..... 21
Japan ..... 27
India ..... 23
Hungary ..... 2
South Africa ..... 6
New Zealand ..... 37
New South Wales ..... 9
Germany ..... 22
Australia ..... 48
China ..... 37
Italy ..... 2
Switzerland ..... 3
Gibraltar ..... 2
Egypt ..... 2
France ..... 7
Portugal ..... 4
Transvaal ..... 4
Jamaica ..... 2
Fiji ..... 4
Belgium ..... 2
Austria. ..... 2
Total ..... 9,684
SANITARIUM HOTEL.
Canada. ..... 4,496
United States ..... 2,075
England ..... 96
Scotland ..... 21
Australia. ..... 59
New Zealand. ..... -52
Ireland. ..... 11
Germany ..... 10
China ..... 9
Japan. ..... 7
India ..... 7
Portugal ..... 2
Switzerland. ..... 1
Korea. ..... 1

## KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Canada ..... 2,904
United States. ..... 880
Scotland ..... 23
England. ..... 20
Ireland. ..... 3
Japan. ..... 4
Italy ..... 4
New Zealand. ..... 4
Egypt. ..... 2
Alaska ..... 2
West Indies ..... 2
Total ..... 3,848
ALBERTA HOTEL.
Canada ..... 2,267
United States. ..... 907
England. ..... 19
Scotland ..... 10
Ireland. ..... 10
New Zealand ..... 17
France ..... 1
Australia ..... 5
South Africa ..... 2
India. ..... 2
Japan. ..... 2
China. ..... 1
Borneo ..... 1
Sumatra ..... 1
Russia. ..... 1
Egypt. ..... 3
New South Wales. ..... 1
Total ..... 3,250
PARK HOTEL.
Canada ..... 1,200
GRAND VIEW HOTEL.
Canada ..... 1,350
United States. ..... 293
England ..... 25
Germany ..... 4
Australia. ..... 11
New Zealand ..... 10
Scotland ..... 5
Sweden. ..... 2
Holland. ..... 1
Ireland ..... 5
Mexico. ..... 4
Austria. ..... 1
Honolulu. ..... 3
6-7 EDWARD VII., ..... 1907
HOT SPRINGS HYDROPATHIO.
Canada ..... 414
United States ..... 171
Scotland ..... 2
England. ..... 6
Total ..... 593
SUMMARY.
Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Hotel ..... 9,684
Sanitarium Hotel ..... 6,847
King Edward Hotel ..... 3,848
Alberta Hotel. ..... 3,250
Park Hotel. ..... 1,200
Grand View Hotel. ..... 1,714
Hot Springs Hydropathic. ..... 593
Excursions not registered. ..... 1,500
Summer visitors residing in cottages and camps ..... 1,500
Total ..... 30,136
LAKE LOUISE CHALET.
Canada ..... 991
United States. ..... 4,171
England ..... 143
Scotland ..... 13
Ireland ..... 5
Australia ..... 31
Germany. ..... 25
New Zealand ..... 13
New South Wales. ..... 12
China ..... 11
Hawaii Islands ..... 6
West Indies. ..... 5
South Africa ..... 4
France ..... 4
Italy. ..... 4
Japan ..... 4
India. ..... 2
East Indies ..... 2
Portugal ..... 2
Wales ..... 1
Tasmania. ..... 1
Switzerland ..... 1
South America ..... 1
Philippines ..... 1
Fiji. ..... 1
Total ..... 5,454

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MOUNT STEPHEN HOUSE, FIELD, B.O.
Canada ..... 1,336
United States. ..... 2,353
British Isles. ..... 224
Australia ..... 53
Total ..... 3,966
GLACIER HOUSE, GLACIER, B.O.
Canada ..... 1,850
United States ..... 2,850
British Isles. ..... 210
England. ..... 15
Total ..... 4,925
museum.
Canada ..... 5,027
United States ..... 3,461
England. ..... 355
Scotland ..... 128
Australia ..... 52
New Zealand. ..... 39
China. ..... 33
Ireland. ..... 24
Germany. ..... 16
Wales ..... 15
Italy ..... 14
France ..... 14
Japan. ..... 11
New South Wales ..... 10
India ..... 8
Hawaiian Islands ..... 7
Queensland. ..... 5
British North Borneo ..... 5
Russia ..... 4
Channel Islands ..... 4
Denmark ..... 3
Sweden. ..... 3
Austria. ..... 3
South Africa ..... 3
Natal ..... 2
Bohemia ..... 2
Norway ..... 1
Siam ..... 1
West Indies. ..... 1
Greece ..... 1
Brazil. ..... 1
Belgium ..... 1
British Honduras. ..... 1
Switzerland ..... 1
Palestine. ..... 1
Hungary. ..... 1
Total ..... 8,961

## CAVE AND BASIN.

Canada ..... 4,439
United States ..... 4,519
England ..... 186
Scotland ..... 161
Ireland ..... 75
Australia ..... 53
New Zealand. ..... 36
Queensland ..... 13
New South Wales ..... 9
South Africa ..... 5
India ..... 10
Japan ..... 16
China ..... 15
Fiji Islands ..... 2
Gcrmany ..... 7
Sweden ..... 5
France ..... 4
Russia ..... 2
Holland. ..... 4
Switzerland ..... 5
Total ..... 9,566
UPPER HOT SPRINGS.
Canada ..... 8,314
United States ..... 1,465
England. ..... 74
Scotland ..... 41
New Zealand. ..... 7
Australia ..... 20
India ..... 4
Sweden ..... 11
Total ..... 9,936

## MUSEUM.

Well on to 9,000 visitors are shown on the museum report, this would, no doubt, be well over 9,000 if all had registered who visited the museum.

It is hoped that many specimens may be added in every branch of the work. As curator I have used a good deal of my unoccupied time in collecting the different orders of flies.

> I am, sir, yours truly,
N. B. SANSON,

Curator.

[^29]
# METEOROLOGICAL TABLES. 

ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK.
Maximum and Minimum Temperatures and the General State of the Weather between July 1, 1905, and June 30, 1906.


Maxinum and Minimum Temperatures, \&c.-Continued.

| Date. |  | Thermometer Readingis. |  |  |  | Weather. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Maximum. |  | Minimum. |  |  |
|  |  | $6 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. | 6 p m. | $6 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. | $6 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. |  |
| 1905. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $70 \cdot 0$ | $80 \cdot 3$ | $3+1$ | 312 | Fair. |
|  |  | $73 \cdot 8$ | 67.7 | $48 \cdot 4$ | $51 \cdot 3$ | " smoke from bush fires. |
|  |  | $62 \cdot 3$ | $75 \cdot 4$ | 339 | $32 \cdot 9$ | " " " |
|  |  | $68 \cdot 8$ | 61.7 | 43.3 | 44.0 | " rain. |
|  |  | 58.7 | 67.5 | 33.0 | $32 \cdot 8$ | Cloudy, min |
|  |  | $63 \cdot 6$ | $67 \cdot 0$ | 35.3 | 37.9 | Cloudy, rain. |
|  |  | $4 \cdot 2$ | $44 \cdot 1$ | 38.7 | 38.7 | " 1 |
| Sept. | $\begin{aligned} & 1 . \\ & 2 . \end{aligned}$ | $43 \cdot 0$ 58.4 | $60 \cdot 8$ $70 \cdot 3$ | $36 \cdot 2$ $33 \cdot 8$ | 37.0 34.0 | Fair. |
| " | 3. | $67 \cdot 7$ | $74 \cdot 3$ | $35 \cdot 3$ | 35.2 | " perfect day. |
| " | 4 | 693 | $67 \cdot 5$ | $33 \cdot 8$ | 33.2 | " lightning. |
| " | 5 | 64.5 | 71.4 | 38.5 | $38 \cdot 3$ | " rain, fine sunset. |
| " | 6 | 64.7 | 59.4 | $3 \cdot 9$ | $37 \cdot 0$ | " |
| " | 7 | 52.7 | 46.6 | 40.9 | $40 \cdot 2$ | "11 rain. |
|  | 8 | 445 | 60.9 61.4 | 41.9 439 | $42 \cdot 3$ +3 | Cloudy " |
| " | 10.. | 560 | 628 | $4 \cdot 1$ | 43.8 | Fair. |
| " | 11... | $5 \pm 2$ | 55.3 | 43.4 | 428 | " |
| " | 12. | 47.7 | 67.9 | 39.7 | 39.5 | "' geese Hying South. |
| " | 13 | $64 \cdot 6$ | 62.6 | $33 \cdot 8$ | $33 \cdot 8$ | Cloudy. |
| ", | $14 .$. | $58 \cdot 7$ 48.7 | $58 \cdot 9$ $55 \cdot 3$ | 43.2 <br> 55.8 <br> 8. | $42 \cdot 7$ 25 | Faï. rain. |
| " | 16. | 501 | 54.9 | 39.5 | $39 \cdot 1$ | Cloudy. |
| " | 17. | 47.9 | 51.6 | 39.7 | $39 \cdot 3$ | " rain. |
| " | 18. | 46.7 | $53 \cdot 1$ | 40.4 | 40.2 | - |
| " | 19. | 53.2 | 62.5 | $46 \cdot 8$ | $53 \cdot 1$ | " |
| " | $20 .$. | 57.0 | 51.7 | 437 | $45 \cdot 2$ | * " |
| " | 21... | 50.0 50.5 | 56.4 67.6 | $41 \cdot 3$ 47 | 41.5 | Fair, rain" |
| " | 23. | $58 \cdot 7$ | 5.5 .4 | $45 \cdot 2$ | $4+3$ | 11 |
| " | 24 | 53.9 | 698 | 341 | 34.4 | " " |
| " | ${ }^{25}$. | 56.7 | 49.9 | 39.3 | 39.7 | Cloudy, rain. |
| " | 26. | 45.0 | 493 | 39.9 | $39 \cdot 1$ | " |
| " | 27. | 41.4 | 48.4 | 34.2 | 33.0 | " |
| " | 29. | 36.9 | $48 \cdot 1$ | ${ }_{30} 5$ | 30.0 | Fair. |
| " | 30. | $42 \cdot 8$ | $48 \cdot 2$ | 31.8 | 32.7 | " |
| Oct. | 1. | 43.1 | 45.0 | 267 | 25.5 |  |
| " | 2. | $3{ }^{4 \cdot 7}$ | 46.3 | $3{ }^{3} \cdot 2$ | 36.0 | Clondy. |
| ", | 3. | 42.3 | 51.3 | $35 \cdot 9$ | $35 \cdot 9$ | " rain. |
| " | 4 | 46.7 | 49.0 46.2 | 35.1 | 34.7 | rain thunder |
| " | 6. | 41.4 | 41.2 | 31.8 | 313 | " rain, thunder. |
| " | 7 | 38.7 | 36.2 | $33 \pm$ | $32 \cdot 1$ | ran and smo. |
| " | 8 | $34 \cdot 6$ | 42.4 | $30^{\circ} 7$ | 21.7 | , |
| " | 9 | 3.6 35 | $40 \cdot 6$ | ${ }_{2}^{2+6}$ | 25.1 | Fair, ice nn still water. |
| " | 11. | 35.6 | 47:6 | ${ }^{23 \cdot 7}$ | $23 \cdot 9$ | Clon |
| " | 12. | 41.8 | 41.8 | $32 \cdot 2$ | 31.2 | Cloudy smow: |
| $i$ | 13. | $32 \cdot 8$ | $40 \%$ | $20 \cdot 8$ | $19 \cdot 2$ | Fair. |
| " | 14. | $35 \cdot 6$ | 42.3 | $26 \cdot 4$ | 245 |  |
| " | 15. | $36 \cdot 8$ | $36^{\circ} 2$ | 28.8 | $28 \cdot 9$ | Cloudy. |
| " | 16. | $30 \cdot 6$ | 37.7 | 24.5 | $26 \cdot 2$ | " snow. |
| " | 17. | $32 \cdot 6$ | 16.4 | 11.7 | $3 \cdot 7$ | Fail " 2 dit inches on ground. |
| " | 18. | 219 | 35.2 | $-10.8$ | - 13.7 | Fan. |
| " | 20. | $31 \cdot 9$ | 38.8 | 22.2 | 21.0 | " nu) snow on ground. |
| " | 21. | $34 \cdot 6$ | 40.3 | 20.2 | 18.3 |  |
| " | 22. | 37.5 | 17.1 | $32 \cdot 3$ | 31.5 | Cloudy. |
| " | 23. | $36 \cdot 9$ 39 | $43 \cdot 7$ $46 \cdot 1$ | 33 35 3 | 32.9 35.2 | ", rain. |
| " | 25... | $42 \cdot 3$ | $42 \cdot 3$ | $36 \cdot 2$ | $34 \cdot 3$ | ", " |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25
Maximum and Mimimum Temperatures, \&c.-Continued.


Maximum and Minimum Temperatures, de.-Continued.


SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25
Maximum and Minimum Temperatures, \&c.-Continued.


Maximum and Minimum Temperatures, dc.-Continued.


SESSIONARL PAPER No. 25
Maximum and Minimum Temperatures, \&e - Continued.

N. B. SANSON,

Observer.

## PART VII.

## YUKON TERRITORY.

# YUKON TERRI'TORY. 

No. 1.
REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER.

Department of the Interior,<br>Dawson, Y.T., July 2, 1906.

## The Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

Sir,-I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for the Yukon Territory for the year ending June 30, 1906.

The gold yield for the past year amounted to $\$ 6,539,402.85$. This was less than the preceding year. The decrease is to be accounted for by (a) the lack of water, due to the exceptionally dry summer, and (b) the fact that many mining properties were not worked pending the installation of dredges anḍ expensive hydraulic plants. This latter cause, while it makes the pcrmanency of the Klondike as a gold producing country ccrtain and will inevitably in the near future increase the output enormously, may, for another year, continue to prevent a large output.

The methods of placer mining in the territory are quickly changing. The cruder methods of working the ground are disappearing and in their stead the auriferous gravels are being worked more extensively and economically by means of hydraulic plants and dredges. Large hydraulic plants have been started and in some cases finished during the past year, and several dredges have bcen installed and proven to be a great success. The operations of the dredges have proven so conclusively that the ground is suitable for this manner of working that many new dredges have been ordered, so many in fact that the manufacturers cannot fill all the orders this year. The deposits of gold bearing gravel, which can be treated by dredging and hydraulicking, are so extensive that placer gold mining in the Yukon is absolutely assured to be a vast and permanent industry. While much of the gold-bearing gravels will be worked and must be worked by such means, involving the investment of considerable capital, it would be an undoubted mistake to conclude that there are no inducements left for the individual prospector and miner. On the contrary, the Stewart, Pelly, MacMillan, Kluane and many other sections abound in most alluring prizes and will some day give rise to other 'Klondikes.'

Quartz mining has received much attention throughout the territory, and has been particularly active in the southern end, in the vicinity of Conrad city, on Windy Arm. A large amount of development work has been done there and the prospects are most promising. I visited the claims in September and was surprised at the amount of work done and the size and richness of the ledges.

The council of the Yukon Territory met on the 24th of August and prorogued on the 9 th September, 1905. During the session a number of ordinances were passed dealing with local matters, and much other business was transacted. Three committecs were appointed to act after the close of the session to take steps looking to a mining code, a lien for miner's wages and a general water system. The committees faithfully performed their work and made appropriate representations to the government at

Ottawa. In accordance with the recommendations of these committees, it is satisfactory to note that the Governor in Council has passed an ordinance giving a lien to miners for wages, that the mining code drawn up by the committee has been presented to parliament in the form of a Bill, and that you have instructed officials of your department to inquire fully on the ground into the extent of the gravels available for a general water system should such be installed.

I trust the mining code will be accepted by parliament, as its passage will do much to render mining conditions more stable and induce the investment of capital.

The neccssity of a general water system is well understood by all who know the country, and I would urge that in this matter too, the well considered advice of the Yukon Council as contained in a memorial to the Governor in Council, dated January 27,1906 , be acted upon.

On February 2 I left Dawson for Ottawa to consult with the government regarding some important matters affecting the welfare of the Yukon. I returned here on June 6. Upon my return I found that the work of my office had been carried on in a most gratifying manner by the Acting Commissioner, Mr. J. 'T. Lithgow.

The finances of the territory are in splendid condition. For the year ending June 30,1905 , the revenue was $\$ 389,629.97$ and the expenditure was $\$ 454,390.52$, leaving a deficit of $\$ 24,530.37$. For the past year the revenue was $\$ 371,4 \pi 6.49$ and the expenditure was $\$ 308,849.47$, leaving a surplus of $\$ 62,627.02$. Economy has been exercised wherever possible without interfering with the efficiency of the public service or works.

The Yukon Territory during the past year has been practically without crime. This happy condition, however, is not unique as it has prevailed in the territory from its earliest history. This is due and has been due to the remarkably law-abiding disposition of the citizens, and in a measure also, to the splendid administration of justice and the untiring vigilance of the Royal Northwnst Mrounted Police, under the effieient command of Major Wood.

The past year saw a large number of tourists and investors visit the territory. The country with its delightful summer climate, perfect order and social adrantages, was a revelation to them. Notable among these visitors was a large party of members of the Ameriean Institute of Mining Engincers. They were extended courtesies by the government and citizens, and were afforded every opportunity to study and understand the country. They manifested a decp interest in the economic conditions of the territory, and already the favourable effects of their visit can be noticed.

It is also pleasant for me to record that you visited Dawson from August 26 to September 1, being the first Minister of the Crown to honour this section of the Dominion with a visit. I would respectfully urge that you avail yourself of the earliest opportunity to revisit the territory and remain for a more extended period; and that your colleagues be also urged to come and gain a personal knowledge of the requirements and possibilities of this rich country.

In conclusion I can say that the future of the Yukon never looked brighter. Mining in the older parts is fast passing through the transition stage. Dredging and hydraulicking have been demonstrated to be successful and millions of capital are now being invested in these methods of extracting the gold from our gravels. Virgin fields also are in plenty. They are attracting individual prospcctors, and hundreds of miners who stampeded to the new diggings of Mlaska are returning to the 'Mother of the Golden North.' Throughout the whole territory there are sure cridences of an era at hand of great and permanent prosperity.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,
W. W. B. McINNES,

Commissioner.

## No. 2.

## REPORT OF TIIE TERRITORIAL SECRETARY.

Dawson, Y.T., August 23, 1906.

## The Hon. Frank Oliver, <br> Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

Sir,-I have the honour, by direction of the Commissioner, to forward to you inelosed reports of the following offieers of the government of this Territory :

Gold Commissioner ;
Assistant Gold Commissioner ;
Crown Timber and Land Agent ;
Comptroller ;
Direetor of Surveys.
I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

C. B. BURNS,<br>T'erritorial Secretary.

## No. 3.

## REPORT OF THE GOLD COMMISSIONER.

Dawson, Y.T., July 28, 1906.
The Hon. W. W. B. McInnes, Commissioner Yukon Territory, Dawson.
Sir,-I beg to submit my annual report for the year ending June $30,1906$.
During the year 53 protests have been issued by the Clerk of the Gold Commissioner's Court.

This is a deerease from the previous years, the number for the year ending June 30,1905 , being 137 ; for the year ending June 30, 1904, there were 84, and for the previous year again there were 99 .

All protests were heard at Dawson with the exeeption of two, heard at Mayo Landing on the Stewart river.

The deerease in the number of protests is due to the eonfliet of elaims on the old ereeks getting more and more settled as time goes on. The ehange in the regulations as to the side boundaries of elaims has, I eonsider, also tended to minimize disputes, as it does away with the opportunity of hill or beneh elaims encroaching on the creek bottom, as they did formerly under the very indefinite boundary line of 'base of the hill' or 'rimrock.'

I have the 'honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,
E. A. SENKLER,

Gold Commissioner.

## No. 4.

## REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT GOLD COMMISSIONER.

Dawson, Y.T., July 16, 1906.

The Hon. W. W. B. McInnes,<br>Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, Dawson, Y.T.

Sir,-I have the honour to submit herewith the annual financial report of the Gold Commissioner's Office, Yukon Territory, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June last, which embodies the revenue of the head office at Dawson for the fiscal year in question ; and also the revenues received at this office during the last fiscal year from the offices of the Mining Recorders outside of the Dawson Mining District.

At the same time I beg to submit herewith inclosed for your information and for the information of the department a comparative statement between the fiscal year in question and the previous one ; and also a statement showing the number of instruments issued in connection with the said revenues.

The total receipts amount to $\$ 120,563.26$.
As you will see by the said comparative statement there is a decrease of $\$ 25,467.47$ from the total receipts of the corresponding period of the previous year:

The largest portion of the decrease in question is accounted for by the reduction in the rate of free miners' certificates from $\$ 7.50$ to $\$ 5$ per annum ; and also by the fact that since the 7th October last, inclusive, free miners' certificates were issued to expire on the 30th June, 1906, and that only a proportion of the fee of $\$ 5$ was charged, according to the provisions of section 1 of the Order in Council of the 31st July last, amending the Placer Mining Regulations in that respect.

There is also a slight decrease in the amount received from renewal fees and from certificate of work fees, which decrease is accounted for by the fact that a number of claims have been allowed to lapse so as to be incorporated in extension of side or rear boundaries of adjoining claims under the provisions of section 12 of the Placer Mining Regulations ; or so as to be relocated under the provisions of the regulations which came in force on the 7 th October last, increasing the size of hill and bench claims from 500 feet to 1,000 feet.

There is also a slight decrease in the amount of fees received from relocation grants ; and in the amount of fees received from new location grants ; and from the recording of documents regarding placer mining claims. There has been, however, on the other hand, a substantial increase in the receipts of fees under the Quartz Mining Regulations in the Whitehorse Mining District.

Notwithstanding the decreases hercinabove mentioned in the revenues collected under the Placer Mining Regulations, there has been very little difference in the amount of clerical work connected therewith.

During the fiscal year ending 30th June last an important change has $t$ env
by the Department of the Interior in dividing the Yukon Territory into two divisions, viz., the Dawson Mining Division and the Whitehorse Mining Division, at Yukon Crossing, and in appointing Mr. R. C. Miller, who has been the Mrining Recorder at Whitehorse since 1899, as an Assistant Gold Commissioner for the Whitehorse Mining Division.

The office of the Mining Recorder at Clear creek was closed on the 30th ultimo, and that portion of said Clear Creek district comprised within the watershed of the Mc-

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Questen river has been incorporated in the Duncan Mining district, and the balance of said district has been incorporated in the Dawson Mining district.

It was also decided at the same time to re-establish the Sixtymile Mining district, which was abolished on the 31st January, 1905, and a mining recorder will take charge of this new office in a few days.

The abolishing of the Clear Creck Mining district was brought about by the fact that a very small number of claims are now in good standing on Clear creek and its tributaries ; and the re-establishment of the said Sixtymile Mining district has been brought about by the fact that the Royal Northwest Mounted Police authorities decided last winter to close their detachment on Glacier creek, and it was, therefore, by reason of the large number of claims then in good standing in that locality, decided to appoint a mining recorder to transact the affairs of the miners in that locality.

The Duncan Mining district has given much encouragement to the miners interested in that part of the country during the last fiscal year, especially on Highet creek.

The Kluane Mining district has not undergone any matcrial change since the date of my report for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1905.

As regards the Whitehorse Mining district, a large number of quartz mineral claims have been staked and recorded in the Windy Arm portion of said district, and a large amount of development work was done during the last fiscal year.

As regards the matter of hydraulic mining leases, several of those leases werc cancelled during the fiscal year ending 30th June last, viz. :

1. Lease No. 22, issued on the 29th March, 1901, in favour of Mr. William MacIntosh, for an hydraulic mining location, situated on the left limit of Dominion creek, in the Indian River Mining Division, commencing at a point opposite the left limit of creek claim No. 210 below lower Discovery, thence down stream one mile, which location was thrown open for occupation and entry on the 20th November last ;
2. Lease No. 32, issued on the 15th October, 1901, in favour of Messrs. George Foote Washburne and Peter Reid Ritchie, for an hydraulic mining location situated on Kirkman creek, a tributary of the Yukon river, commencing at the upper boundary of Discovery claim on said creek, thence down stream for five miles in direct distance, which location was thrown open for occupation and entry by free miners on the 31st January last ;
3. Lease No. 40, issued on the 25th June, 1902, in favour of the Klondike Consolidated Gold Fields, Limited, for an hydraulic mining location, situated on the Lewes river, in the Yukon Territory, commencing at a point on said river, about four and onehalf miles in direct distance, above the mouth of Big Salmon river, thence up stream three miles more or less, by half a mile in depth, on either side of the said Lewes river, which location was thrown open for occupation and entry by free miners on the 19th February, 1906 ;
4. Lease No. 35, issued on the 25th February, 1902, in favour of the North American Transportation and Trading Company, for an hydraulic mining location situated on Indian river, in the Yukon Territory, commencing at a point two and a half miles below the mouth of Quartz creek, thence down stream a distance of two and a half miles, which location was thrown open for occupation and entry by free miners on the 12 thebruary, 1906 ;
5. Lease No. 41, issued on the 18th September, 1902, in favour of the North American Transportation and Trading Company, for an hydraulic mining location situated on Indian river, in the Yukon Territory, commencing atothe junction of Quartz creek with Indian river, thence down stream two and a half miles, which location was thrown open for occupation and enfry by free miners on the 27 th November last ;
6. Lease No. 42, issued on the 18th September, 1902, in favour of the North American Transportation and Trading Company, for an hydraulic mining location therein described as situated on the Stewart river, in the Yukon Territory, commencing at a point on the Stewart river three-quarters of a mile below the junction of the Mc-

Questen river with the Stewart river, thence down the said Stewart river five miles, more or less, which location was thrown open for occupation and entry by free miners on the 20th December last.

Besides the above cancellations, the Minister of the Interior issued on the 30th April last notices of cancellation of the following leases, viz.: Lease No. 1, issued on the 12 th February, 1900, in favour of the Klondike Government Concession, Limited, for an hydraulic mining location, situated on Hunker creek, in the Yukon Territory; No. 5, issued on the 3rd November, 1899, in favour of the Honourable E. H. Bronson and Mr. C. C. Ray, for an hydraulic mining location, situated on Bonanza creek, in the Yukon Territory ; lease No. 10, issued on the 16th March, 1900, in favour of Mr. Joseph W. Boyle, for an hydraulic mining location, situated on Quartz creek, in the Yukn Territory ; lease No. 16, issued on the 23 rd October, 1900, in favour of Mr. Ernest B. Scroggie, for an hydraulic mining location, situated on Scroggie creek, in the Yukon Territory ; lease No. 20, issued on the 8th November, 1901, in favour of Mr. Edward L. Ensel, for an hydraulic mining location, situated on Eureka creek, in the Yukon Territory ; lease No. 33, issued on the 16th October, 1901, in favour of Messrs. George Foote Washburne and Peter Reid Ritchie, for an hydraulic mining location, situated on Gold Bottom creek, in the Yukon Territory.

The ground comprised within the said leases Nos. 1, 5, 10, 16, 20 and 33 has, however, been closed from placer mining entry by special Order in Council peuding further determination in that regard.

On the other hand, the following hydraulic mining leases were issued by the department during the fiscal year ending 30th June last, viz.: lease No. 47, issued on the 30th August, 1905, in favour of Mr. William Charles Thompson, for an hydraulic mining location therein described as situated on Dublin Gulch, a tributary of Haggart creek, in the Yukon Territory (Duncan Mining district); lease No. 45, which was forwarded by the Department of the Interior for the signature of the lessees, Messrs. James Ollason and A. J. Green, of a tract of land situated on the ancient bed of the Stewart river, in the Yukon Territory.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

Assistant Gold Commissioner.

No. 5.

## REPORT OF THE CROWN TIMBER AND LAND AGENT.

Dawson, July 5, 1906.

## Tle Hon. W. W. B. McInves, Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, Dawson, Y.T.

Sir,-I have the honour to submit herewith my report for the year ending June 30, 1906.

Attached hereto please find :
A. Statement of receipts from timber, hay, grazing land and coal royalty.
B. Statement of revellue derived from Dominion lands.
C. Statement showing timber and hay permits issued.

The revenue has decreased $\$ 9,446.84$.
In the Crown Timber Branch. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. $\$ 4,337$ 81
In the Dominion Lands Branch. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5,109.03

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

The decrease in the Timber Branch applies to royalty and to hay permits, and is due to the falling off in sales of lumber and to a lesser number of hay permits having been issued. Timber permits show a slight increase over last year, and this is due to the fact that permits have been issued for the cutting of sawlogs, this latter fact accounting at the same time to some extent for the reduction in royalty. Wood as fucl is being replaced by coal and this too partly accounts for the reduction in royalty on timber.

There is an increase of nearly $\$ 1,000$ in seizures, which is not to be considered as due to a tendency among millmen and wood-choppers to evade the laws, but rather to the fact that there have been cases where men have cut wood under contract for mining operations, but, before delivery, the mining operations had ceased for one reason and another, and the wood was offered for sale to others. The office became aware of a few such instances, and as no permits had been taken for the wood it was dealt with under the head of seizures, but, on account of its having been cut in good faith for mining purposes, the ordinary fee of 50 cents per cord, with an office fee of $\$ 5$, was charged in each case. Wood contractors do not realize that wood can be cut free only by a frec miner for mining purposes and that the moment it is offered for sale it becomes subjèct to dues.

There were 43 square miles of timber lands applied for, under seven applications, none of which have been dealt with on account of the instructions which you issued September 8, 1905, suspending the operation of the Timber Regulations. Had it not been for such suspension the reduction in revenue from timber would not have been as great as it is.

During the year royalty has been collected on 5,503 tons of coal; a further 3,000 tons have been mined by the lessees of group lot 10 and lot 11, group 10, Y.T., near Tantalus, royalty on which will be paid during the current year ; 4,000 tons or more have been mined from property purchased under the old regulations by which $\$ 20$ an acre was charged for bituminous coal lands, and in which no provision for royalty was made.

The revenue from Dominion lands sales decreased $\$ 1,135.05$. This is due to the suspension of the Lands Regulations, per your instructions of September 8, 1905, instructing me not to dispose of lands outside of townsites until further advised. Only in June were these instructions rescinded, and then only in so far as they applied to lands which were not suitable for agricultural purposes. However, a few applications for lands werc approved by you, during the month of June, and only in one instance, that of an application for one acre of land, has the purchase price been paid.

There were 56 applications for land received, covering a total of 4,163즐 ącres.
An area of $425 \frac{1}{2}$ acres, covered by seven applications, has been sold.
An area of $196 \frac{1}{3}$ acres, covered by three applications, has been cancelled, leaving $3,541_{3}^{2}$ acres, covered by forty-six applications, which are now in abeyance pending the receipt of the new regulations from the department before being dealt with,

Twelve applications have been made for coal lands, covering a total area of 2,399 acres ; seven applications covering 1,360 acres have been cancelled, and five applications, for a total of 1,039 acres, are now being dealt with.

A few applications by lessees to relinquish waterfront, held by them at Dawson were granted, and this has caused quite a reduction in the rentals.

The work of this office has not decreased, but it has been systematized so as to allow of its being handled by a reduced staff. During the year 1903-04, when the revenue was $\$ 72,252.65$, the expenditure for salaries and living allowance charged to this office was $\$ 22,800$. To-day my staff is composed of a clerk, who is also a stenographer, and one timber inspector, whose salaries and allowances, together with mine, amount to only $\$ 8,700$ per annum.

All of which is respectfully submitted by your obedient serrant,

25-vii-2

H. M. Martin,<br>Crown Timber and Land Agent.

YUKON TERRITORY
A.--Revenue from Timber, Hay, Grazing and Coal Lands during the Year ended June 30, 1906.

| 190\%.1906. | Bonus. | Royalty. | Timber Permits. | Seizures. | Fees for Inspection. | Hay Permits. | (irazing <br> Land. | Coal Royalty. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ cts. | 8 cts . | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | 8 cts. | 8 cts. | \$ cts. 16300 |  |
| July, | 1,00000 | 1,04017 | 91850 <br> 344 <br> 100 | 41766 23564 | 2000 | 7350 6400 |  |  | 3,63780 <br> 2,088 <br> 18 |
| August... | 4500 | $\begin{array}{r}1,39958 \\ 583 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 34400 210 | 35714 |  |  |  |  | 1,15148 |
| September. |  | 1,034 12 | 1,206 00 | 83925 |  |  |  | 23120 | 3,310 57 |
| November.. |  | 28699 | 23500 | 5750 |  |  |  | 2860 | 60809 |
| December.. |  | 18071 | 72500 | 2800 |  |  |  |  | 37858 |
| January ... |  | $\begin{array}{r}7408 \\ 24883 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 19100 | ${ }_{29} 1700$ |  |  |  |  | 46883 |
| February.. |  | 28921 | 1,822 50 | 9900 |  |  |  |  | 2,21071 |
| April |  | 1,451 31 | 74500 | 38037 |  |  | 503 |  | 2,58171 |
| May. |  | 1,19267 +5667 | 3500 54925 | 9775 10500 |  | 40 <br> 17 <br> 00 |  | 12750 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,49292 \\ & 1,12792 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 1,045 00 | 8,238 18 | 7,269 25 | 2,663 31 | 2000 | 19450 | 1000 | 55030 | 19,990 54 |
| H. M. MARTIN, Crown T'imber and Land Agent. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

B.-Revenue from Dominion Lands During Year ended J une 30, 1906.

| 1:05-190\% | General Sales. | Rentals. | Registration Fees. | Patent r'ees. | Survey <br> F'ees. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \& cts. | \& cts. | S cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| July | 45061 | 21525 |  |  |  | 67286 |
| August | 33955 | 709 | 200 |  |  | 34914 |
| September. | 9809 | 95810 | 28.50 | . |  | 1,084 69 |
| Octuber | 1,309 29 |  | 500 |  |  | 1,31+29 |
| November | 7709 | 828 | 200 |  |  | 8737 |
| December.. | 34) 65 | 928 |  |  |  | 35893 |
| January |  | 41.321 | $\pm 00$ |  |  | 41721 |
| February | 5227 |  | 500 |  |  | 5727 |
| March. | 82866 |  | 201 |  | 10000 | 93066 |
| April. | 13031 | 48.) 31 |  |  |  | 61562 |
| May | 23021 | 8,241126 | 450 |  |  | $8,47+97$ |
| June | 12426 | $1,4+464$ |  | ... .. |  | 1,573 90 |
|  | 4,001 99 | 11,7*1 42 | 5350 | . .. ... | 10000 | 15,936 91 |

H. M. MARTIN,<br>Crown Timber and Land Agent.

C.-Timber and Hay Permits Issued during Year encled June 30, 1906.


No. 6.

# REPORT OF THE COMIPTROLLER. 

Comptroller's Office,
Dawson, Y.T., July 23, 19015.
The Hon. W. W. B. MoInnes,
Commissioner of the Yukon Territory,
Dawson, Y.T.
Sir,- I have the honour to submit my eighth annual report, for the year ending June 30, 1906.

The expenditure under the vote, 'Administration of the Yukon,' through the Department of the Interior disbursed through my office was $\$ 168,357.54$, monthly stateinents with vouchers being sent to the department.

The local revenues and expenditures of the Yukon Territory for the year were : revenue, $\$ 371,476.47$; expenditure, $\$ 305,849.47$, administered through my office ; a copy of the report is attached thereto. Quarterly statements were sent to the Auditor General as required by Order in Council.

The disbursements for the Department of Justice were $\$ 29,111.90$ for services in connection with this territory, monthly statements being forwarded with vouchers.

For the Department of Indian Affairs, the expenditure was $\$ 6,419.04$, of which $\$ 3,000$ was for schools and $\$ 3,419.04$ for the relief of sick and destitute Indians, dc.

The management of the expenditure of the Department of Public Works, 'Buildings,' has, as herctofore, been vested in the Superintendent of Public Works and myself; the expenditure was $\$ 74,650.93$.

The expenditure for the Department of Public Works, ' Fiver Improvements Vote' was $\$ 13,962.08$, the credit being in the name of the Commissioner and myself.

The total royalty collected in the territory for the jear was $\$ 163,487.31-$ Dawson $\$ 161,359.56$, Whitehorse, $\$ 2,119.12$, and Fortymile, $\$ 8.63$.

The receipts from free certificates issued to exporters of American gold-dust were $\$ 381.50$. The revenue was forwarded to the credit of the Receiver General, the drafts being sent to the department weekly and statements monthly.

The revenue from law stamps, Vukon Territorial Court was $\$ 5,517.50$; from mining court stamps, $\$ 753.25$, drafts and statements being forwarded to the Department of Inland Revenue.

Monthly statements from the Gold Commissioner's and Crown Timber and Land Igent's Offices have been checked each month as heretofore and the returns forwarded to the Department of the Interior ; the suspense account checked and the cheques countersigned in payment of withdrawals.

The management of the affairs of the city of Dawson has been vested in my office during the past year ; a copy of the financial report is attached herewith.

Your obedient serrant,
J. T. LITHGOW, Comptroller.

No. 7.

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF SURVEYS.

Survey Office, Yukon Territory,<br>Dawson, Y.T., June 27, 1906.

The Hon. W. W. B. McInnes,
Commissioner,
Yukon Territory.
Sir,-I have the honour to submit the annual report of the operations of the Survey Office for the year ending June 30, 1906, as follows:-

The employees of this office during the past year were James Gibbon, D.L.S., P. F. X. Genest, draughtsman, and myself.

Mr. Gibbon was employed during the whole of last season in making a phototopographical survey of the Klondike watershed, which he was unable to complete on account of the season closing in. I would respectfully recommend that this survey be completed during this presentiseason. Mr. 'Gibbon filled the position of director during my absence last winter. In April, May and part of June he surveyed 23 miles of base line on Barker creek and its tributaries, and 40 miles of traverse of the Stewart river.

Plans of the following surveys were filed in this office during the year and include the surveys made by the surveyors in private practice in the territory :-

Group lots 38 (including 25 quartz claims).
Advertised placer claims, 20.
Base lines, 6.
Hydraulic concessions, 3.
Auction claims, 6.
Subdivisions, 2.
Reference traverse, 1.
Two plans of 69 placer claims in Matson and Doyle concession.
Mr. Genest has been employed in general draughting work, copying and compiling plans and sketches and making blue-prints, \&c., for the public for much of which charges have been made. The practice of making plans and blue-prints from the office records to bona fide prospectors and investors, free of charge has been followed more liberally this year than formerly.

Mr. H. G. Dickson, D.L.S., of Whitehorse, surveyed under contract for the department, 12 miles of reference traverse in the Windy Arm mineral belt, and 15 miles of base line on Burwash creek in the Kluane district. Returns for this last survey have not yet been received but Mr. Dickson has notified this office that the work has been completed.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,
C. W. MacPHERSON,

Director of Surveys, Y.T.

$$
25-\mathrm{vii}-3
$$

## PART VIII

## SUPERINTENDENT OF MINES

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MINES.

Department of the Interior,<br>Office of the Superintendent of Mines, Ottawa, August 15, 1906.

The Hon. Frank Oliver, P.C.,<br>Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

Sir,-I have the honour to submit herewith the report of the operations and conduct of the Mines Branch for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

## MINERAL RESOURCES.

Owing to the general need of reliable information regarding the mineral resources of Canada as evidenced by the numerous applications made to this office for such information, the Mines Branch has undertaken the publication of a series of reports on the economic minerals of Canada, giving for each mineral the location, mode of occurrence, exploitation, treatment and such other information as may be of interest and value to the investor and mining engineer. The commencement of this undertaking was made with two reports:

1st. Mica, its occurrence, exploitation and uses ;
2nd. Asbestos, its occurrence, exploitation and uses.
The editions of these reports, which were ready for distribution in the autumn of 1905, are now nearly exhausted.

A report on graphite, giving all available information on this mineral, is now in preparation.

## IRON ORE DEPOSITS.

A commencement has been made of the systematic investigation of the iron ore deposits of Canada, covering for the present season the deposits of Nova Scotia, of Western Ontario and the country along the Ottawa valley.

The field party in Nova Scotia is in charge of Dr. Woodman, Professor of Geology, Dalhousie College, Halifax ; that of Western Ontario is in charge of Mr. F. Hille, M.E., Port Arthur ; and that along the Ottawa valley in charge of Mr. Fritz Cirkel, M.E., of Montreal.

The following are the items of information to be covered by the investigation :-

1. Localities of iron ore del osits so far discovered, with names and addresses of owners.

2nd. History of development of mines and companies, if any.
3 3rd. Geological features so far as necessary for comprehension of the nature of the ore deposits.

4th. Analyses of properly selected ore samples.
5th. In case of mines which have been worked, output and statistics.
6 th. Transportation facilities.
7th. Water-powers in neighbourhood of ore deposits ; height of fall and amount of water discharged.

8th. Timestone deposits in neighbourhood of deposits.
25-viii-1 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$

9th. The character of forest in neighbourhood of deposits and amount of wood supply suitable for mining purposes and the production of charcoal in the crent of the introduction of electric smelting.

10th. Maps of mines and drill holes, if any.
111h. Description of the topography of the ore fields as to suitability for magnetic surveys.

The field to be eovered is extensive and, therefore, only those deposits will at present be considered which are located either in the vicinity of transportation lines, water or rail, or in localities easy of access and to whieh branch lines-could be cheaply construeted to existing transportation lines.

This investigation undertaken in the interests of the iron industry of Canada will require many seasons' work to cover satisfactorily the more important iron ore deposits. The results of the investigations will, however, be published at the rate at which the survey proceeds.

## MAGNETIC SURIEYS.

It is the intention to make magnetic surveys of all important magnetite ore fiekls, the terrain of which is suitable for this class of work.

The method of delimiting magnetitc deposits by magnetometric measurements, although practised for many years in Sweden, is new in this country and without special training in the use of this method by laboratory practice very erroneous conclusions are apt to be drawn from the intensity curves obtained as the result of field measurements. To furnish facilities for this needed laboratory practice for training members of the staff to apply this method successfully an experimental plant has been designed and constructed. The rooms at present oceupied by`the Mines Branch are, however, entirely unsuitable for this work. The many conduetors running in Sparks strect parallel to the rooms and earrying heavy fluctuating currents produce a rapidly varying magnetic field, which prevents the needle of the magnetometer from coming to rest. A proper room free from these magnetic disturbances is urgently needed for the setting up and use of this apparatus.*

There are at present many and urgent applications for magnctic surveys of magrectite deposits on file in this office. The staff of the Mines Branch, consisting at present of only two persons competent to do this work, is entirely insufficient to meet this demand. more especially since cren these cannot be sent into the field on account of the large amount of office work entailed by the preparation for the press of the two reports on the electric smelting experiments and the report of the Zinc Commission, which latter hy your instructions was not to be delayed.

On account of the inability of owners of magnetic ore deposits to find engineers competent to apply this method, the request of private parties to have such work done for them by the government is reasonable, since it is one of the functions of the government to assist in the development of the country's resources by doing a class of work which owners of properties cannot do for themselves.

## FIELD TVORK.

This summer Mr. E. Lindeman, M.E., has been temporarily engaged to make a magnetic survey of the Glendower iron range, which is now in progress. If time permits, he will make further surveys of the iron ore depesits along the Jingston and Pembroke Railroad.

During the summer of 1905 magnctic surveys were made of the Wilbur mine and of the Belmont iron mine by Mr. B. F. Haanel, B.Sc. The following are his reports :-

[^30]
## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

## Dr. Eugene Haanel, <br> Superintendent of Mines, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

$S_{\text {Ir, }}-\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{In}}$ aceordance with your instructions I made magnetic surveys of the following properties :-

1st. Wilbur Mine.-This mine, the property of W. Caldwell, Esq., is situated on lots 3 and 4. concessions 12 and 13 , township of Lavant, Lanark counts, wovince of Ontario, and is comnected with the Kingston and Pembroke Railroad by a branch line rumning through the mine.

A base line was cut through in the direction northeast, southwest, the approximate direction of the strike of the ore formation. This basc or principal line was divided into 30 -foot spaees and cross lines run at right angles from these divisions 500 fert on either side of the base linc. These cross lines were in turn divided into 30 -foot spaces. Thus the field was divided into squarcs 30 feet on the side. for a length of 2,500 feet and a width of 1,000 feet.

Magnetometric readings (both vertical and horizontal) were taken at every comer of these squares and when necessary additional readings were taken at intermediate stations.

The deposit, whieh is of magnetite, is a contact one, the foot wall being dolomitic limestone and the hanging wall granitic gneiss; between the ore and the hanging and font walls is a layer of chlorite schist and other green stones.

The dip of the formation is, approximately, between $25^{\circ}$ and $40^{\circ}$ and is in an easterly direction. The granitic gneiss of the hanging wall rises quite rapidly towards the south, forming a hill. This considerable elevation above the actual deposit tended in some degree to distort the magnetic field.

As will be scen from the map of vertical intensity, the deposit consists of a number of pockets which for convenience of description have been designated in red letters on the map as A, B, C, de., while the different shafts and pits have been marked Workings Nos, 1, 2, 3, \&ce.

Starting with the most southerly end of the property surveyed is a pocket whieh gives promise of containing ore. A pit filled with water and marked Working No. 1 did not admit of investigation as to the quality of ore, dip or other faets which would have been desired. However, according to the magnetic readings, there is still evidence of ore to a workable extent being present here. The blue colour denotes the influence of the upper pole, while the rellow colour denotes the influence of the lower pole.

Situated a short distanee to the north of this Working No. 1 is a shaft (Working No. 2), which dips about $30^{\circ}$ to the east, the inelination becoming less a little below, and extends for a distanee of about 90 fect. This shaft was full of water and could not, therefore, be inspected.

Situated in a northerly direction from the shaft are located the shafts, or Workings 3 and 4, which lie in the area called B. These shafts are part of the principal workings on the property. Shaft or Working No. 3 extends to a depth of about 45 feet, has a dip of about $30^{\circ}$ towards the east, and is connected by means of a drift to shaft or Working No. 4, which extends over 300 feet at a dip of about $27^{\circ}$ to the east.*

This shaft follows pretty closely the dip of the hanging wall. At about 90 feet from the mouth of this shaft the inclination becomes less. About 10,000 tons of good ore were taken out of this shaft and were piled up along the railroad. This caused the disturbance in the area C .

To the east of Working No. 4 is Working No. 5, an old shaft which has not been used for some time, connected to No. 4 by a drift. To the northwest of Working No. 5

[^31]is Working No. 6, a shaft put down by a company some time ago, and from which considerable ore was taken. The blue area D shows the existence of some ore, although not in any workable quantity. The yellow area E is caused by the excavation in Working No. 6. To the northeast of Working No. 6 the deposit pinches out.

The blue area F and its corresponding yellow area denote the existence of a small pocket of magnetite, but cannot be considered worth working.

At area $G$ is a pocket of ore which has to some extent beer worked. Working No. 7 is an open cut from which some ore of rather poor quality was taken out. The ore here is mixed with a soft, greenish rock (chlorite schist, epidote, \&c.).

Area H is a pocket which is, no doubt, composed of the same class of ore as that at G.

The area denoted by I, J, K forms a deposit which has been broken by the ore taken out from Working No. 9.

Working No. 8 extends vertically to a depth of about 97 fect and has a width on top of about 50 to 60 feet. Both Workings Nos. 8 and 9 were full of water at the time the survey was made and consequently nothing could be definitely ascertained as to the depth of either working. However, from all appearances Working No. 9 seems to extend in an eastcrly direction and no doubt extends for a short distance under area J. The indications here are good that there is sufficient ore to prove workable.

The area designated by $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{L}$ and O is caused by the extensive dump which contains a large quantity of good ore. At $P$ is another small pocket which has been worked to a small extent at Working No. 10. But I would not consider this pocket worth working.

Several diamond drill holes have been put down in various parts of the property, but neither the plan of these holes nor the plan of the workings was available at the mine while I was there.

Considerable important information as to the geological features and extent of the deposit might be obtained by the records of the drill cores, \&c., and before locating any new holes the plan of the holes already drilled and their direction should be obtaincd.

The railroad facilities are excellent, since a branch line of the Kingston and Pembroke Railroad runs through the property and a siding also runs along the dumps.

The ore, the analysis of which is given below, is practically self-fluxing. It is also very low in phosphorus and sulphur.

The analysis below is from a sample taken from 30 tons sent to Sault Ste. Marie, and is as follows :-


2nd. Belmont Iron Mine.--Situated on lot 19, in the first concession of the township of Belmont, county of Peterborough.

The conditions for making a magnetic survey were very favourable, as the terrain was comparatively level, thus permitting of an accurate interpretation of the curves of the map, which would have been more or less distorted had the terrain been uneven or hilly, and the freedom from a thick growth of trees expedited the work considerably.

The work done in the past upon the property consisted of two openings extending in a north and south direction and separated by about three hundred feet. The most southern opening is a pit of about 35 feet in width and fifty feet in length, with a depth of five or six feet. This pit is called the Nichol pit and is so marked on the map.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25
The largest opening is of irregular shape and has a length of about one hundred and twenty fcet in an east and west direction, with a width of about sixty or seventy feet. At the northeast end of this working is a shaft said to be about fifty feet decp, but this could not be verified, nor could an examination of the deeper portions of the workings be made on account of the water which filled all the workings.

The ore which outcropped in several places or was exposed by stripping was of a rusty colour, due to the decomposition of iron pyrites, which could be seen disseminated through the ore taken out some time previously and piled around the workings.

Sand-like material, consisting of magnetite and pyrite, lies on the surface at various points and was at one time experimented with for concentration. The results of a few of these experiments will be given later.

At the time of my visit a New York firm was drilling a hole for the purpose of proving the deposit. A calyx drill was used and appcared to give good results, a core of about one and a half inches in diameter being obtained. This drill hole was put down to a depth of about three hundred feet and I had an opportunity of examining the cores takell out for this dcpth. The record of this drilling, which was kept by R. Tatc, Esq., acting for T. D. Ledyard, Esq., will be given later in this report.

Mr. Ledyard was not satisfied that the drill holes were properly located to prove the property. He, therefore, applied to the Mines Branch of the Department of the Interior to locate a hole. Mr. Nystrom was accordingly sent to Belmont for this purpose, I being engaged at that time in making a magnetic survey of the Wilbur mine.

Mr. Nystrom located a holc on the northern side of the main working which is marked on the map, and the drill was set up over this place, but after drilling through about twenty feet of rock work was stopped.

It was our opinion at the time and this has since been confirmed by an examination of the map of the vertical intensity, that the drill hole put down in this location would have proved the thickness and angle of dip of the deposit, as the dip of the deposit, although very slight, was found to be in a northerly direction.

Before beginning my survey, a base line was laid down in a northeast and southwest direction and cross lines run perpendicular to this line at thirty font intervals. These cross lines were then divided into thirty-foot spaces, thus dividing the field to be surveyed into thirty-foot squares. The length of the field surveyed was about one thousand feet and the width six hundred feet (three hundred feet either side of the base line).

Readings of both the horizontal and vertical intensity were taken at each corner of every square, with intermediate readings whenever necessary.

Upon the completion of the field work maps were constructed of the vertical and horizontal intensity.

It will be seen upon examining the map of the vertical intensity that the curves are very regular, thus indicating a regular deposit and that the main portion of the deposit lies within the $60^{\circ}$ curve, or that portion of the map coloured the darkest. The negative or yellow portion of the map is the attraction of the south pole and indicates by its fceble attraction a considerable depth from the surface of the south pole of the ore body.

The stronger portion of the negative area is caused by the shaft above referred to, which is located at this corner of the main working.

While the area covered by this deposit is comparatively small, the indications are that it extends to a considerable depth and a few holes put down in different places may prove it to be of considerable magnitude.

A great many analyses made of samples from different parts of the field show the phosphorus to be exceedingly low and although the quantity of sulphur existing in the form of iron pyrites is considerable, magnetic separation experiments carried on by different parties have shown that this can be very easily separated out.

The following analyses taken from Professor W. G. Miller's report on this property to the Bureau of Mines, Toronto, January 6, 1905, were made by Mr. A. G. Burrows, Analyst to the Bureau of Mines.

No. 2. Sample taken across a width of 12 feet of the ore body in the southwest corner of the 'Big' pit (main working) :


No. 3. Sample taken from ore in place in the Nichol or more southern pit :
Per cent.
Metallic iron. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $65 \cdot 31$

Sulphur
. 07

No. 4. Sample from the dump at Nichol pit:


No. 5. Sample from waste heap to the west of Nichol pit:

|  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Metallic iron. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $60: 40$ |  |
| Sulphur. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | .17 |  |
| Phosphorus. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | .016 |  |

No. 6. Ditto :


No. 7. Sample selected on account of its high percentage of pyrites, with the object of testing it for gold :

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Metallic iron . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } & 58 \cdot 50 \\
\text { Sulphur. ... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } & 18 \cdot 18 \\
\text { Phosphorus. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } & \cdot 007
\end{array}
$$

No. 8. Ditto :
Metallic iron. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $60 \cdot 90$ Per cent.

Sulphur. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Phosphorus. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 028
No. 9. North end of main working near shaft. Sample taken from a space $35 \times 5$ or 6 feet. A little of the surface of the bottom of this pit was covered by water and mud and could not be sampled :


No. 10. Ditto :


SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25
No. 11. Broken up or sandlike material, consisting of magnetite and pyrite, which lies on the surface of the deposit at various points. Separated by magnetic means, it was found that it gave approximately 89 per cent of magnetic and 11 per cent of nonmagnetic material, which contained more or less pyrite. The composition of these two parts of the sample is given in the following analysis :-

Sample marked Magnetite :

|  | Per cent. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Sulphur... | 71.01 |
|  | $0 \cdot 11$ |
| osphorus. | $0 \cdot 016$ |

Sample marked Pyrite :

$$
\text { Sulphur. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ... . } \quad \text { Per cent. }
$$

It will be seen that the metallic iron in the magnetite after concentration is only a little over one per cent below the theoretical or absolutely pure ore.

No. 12. Coarse sample of crude lump magnetite; was crushed to 10 -mesh by Professor Kirkpatrick and separated magnetically. The magnetite was found to represent 87 per cent and the pyrite, together with rock matter represented 13 per cent. The composition of these two products is shown in the following :-

## Magnctite :

| Metallic iron | Per cent |
| :---: | :---: |
| Sulphur... |  |
| Phosphorus. | $0 \cdot 01$ |

## Pyrite :

The following is taken from the International Separator Company's Report :-
' Ore crushed to between 10 and 20 mesh gave in the concentrate 70.9 per cent of irn and $0: 1$ per cent sulphur; crushed to 10 mesh it gave in one case $70: 9$ per cent of iron and 0.1 per cent of sulphur, and in another 71.4 per cent of iron and 0.08 per cent of sulphur.'

The above concentration experiments seem to prove conclusively that the sulphur content of the ore can be reduccd to a low enough point to permit of its use in ordinary blast furnace work. (However, the finely divided state of the product would make it undesirable, although it could be used in the blast furnace.)

The best process for treating this ore would be the Gröndal magnetic separation and briquetting process. It may be described in part, as follows :-

The crude ore is reduced to about $\frac{1}{2}$-inch cube in a suitable crusher and then introduced into a Gröndal ball mill, which consists of a horizontal cylinder built up of longitudinal steel riks with cast-iron end plates, through one of which the ore is introduced together with water, escaping through the other end plate as pulp in a finely ground condition. No scrcens are required.

The mill is carried on rollers and charged with balls of chilled cast-iron ranging in size from 6 inches diameter downwards. The wear of the balls is said to be on an average about 2 lbs . of metal per ton of ore crushed. The energy required for each mill is from 20 to 25 horse-power, which produces from 50 to 100 tons of ore in twentyfour hours.

This crushed ore is then passed through a magnctic separator. Before charging into the separator proper the pulp from the ball mill is first passed through a slime box, in order to get rid of the bulk of non-magnetic slimes. The pulp now freed from slime passes into a separator proper.

The material after leaving the separator contains just enough moisture to allow of briquetting without the use of any binding material. The briquettes thus made are sufficiently firm to be removed from the press to the trucks used in the furnace, which is long and tunnel-shaped. The furnace is gas-fired, the combustion chamber being situated about the middle of the furnace.

The temperature in the combustion chamber reaches $1,300^{\circ}$ or $1,400^{\circ} . \mathrm{C}$., and is sufficient to agglutinate the particles to form a firm briquette able to stand rough treatment and long transport.

The following analysis was made by Messrs. Pattinson and Stead, of Herräng ore treated by the Gröndal process. (See Journal of the Iron and Steel Institute, No. 1, for 1904.) :

|  | Iron. Percent. | Sulphur. Per cent. | Phosphorus. Per cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crude ore. | $39 \cdot 30$ | $1 \cdot 13$ | $0 \cdot 006$ |
| Concentrates | $62 \cdot 90$ | $0 \cdot 27$ | $0 \cdot 003$ |
| Refuse. | $11 \cdot 40$ | 1.58 | $0 \cdot 017$ |
| Briquettes. | $61 \cdot 10$ | $0 \cdot 008$ | 0.003 |
| Pig iron from these briquettes | - | $0 \cdot 005$ | 0.012 |

The location of this property is excellent. It is on a branch of the Central Ontario Railroad and forty-five miles from water navigation at Weller's bay, on Lake Ontario.

A water-power of about 1,000 horse-power, about three miles distant from the mine, has been developed by the Belmont Gold Mine Company, and as it now stands idle power for running machinery, \&c., could probably be obtained at a very reasonable figure. Another water-power owned by T. D. Ledyard, Esq., of about 200 or 300 horsepower, lies within easy distance of the mine and could provide ample power for running ail machinery. I think the cost of development per horse-power would be quite low.

[^32]
## SESSIONAL FAPER No. 25

Record of Drill Hole No. 1. Marked on Map of the Vertical Intensity. Ore fit for Concentration.


3rd. Lot 7a, Range V, Township of Leeds, Que.-This survey was made in May, 1905.

A base line was cut out in the approximate direction of the strike and the field divided into thirty-foot squares in the usual manner.

Magnetic measurements of the horizontal and vertical intensities were taken at the corners of every square and at intermediate stations when necessary.

Upon the completion of the field work a sketch map of the isodynamic lines showing the principal part of the deposit was made. From these isodynamic lines the posi-
tion for a drill hole was located, for the purpose of proving the depth and thickness of the ore, but no drilling up to the present time has been done.

A preliminary report of this survey was published in the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Mines for 1906.

The ore which is magnetite occurs in schistose rock and serpentine, and in places is exposed by outcrons and in others by stripping which was done some time previous to my visit. The strike of the formation is very nearly northwest-southwest, and the dip is approximately $45^{\circ}-50^{\circ}$ to the northwest at the surface.

Some ore had been removed from these exposures and from a test pit (No. 1) shown on the map of the rertical intensity accompanying this report, but the amount removed was so small that the general readings would have remained the same had this ore been left in place.

It will be seen, on examination of the map, that the ore occurs in pockets. These pockets, to facilitate reference, are designated by the capital letters $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{D}$ and E printed on the map.

The positive areas $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$ and D indicate the existence of ore in the form of pockets, but the indications of the amount of ore present are not sufficiently encouraging to warrant any outlay for developinent.

The positive area E is the most promising of these pockets and the only one where further prospecting would prove of any value, but even here the indications of the amount of ore present do not warrant any great expenditure.

It will be noted that the positive vertical intensity decreases rapidly in the direction of the lip of the formation. .This may be taken as an indication that the ore body has little extension in denth.

A drill hole put down in the position previously mentioned would have pierced the ore body at a depth of 150 feet, if the dip at the surface continued to this depth. If ore does not extend to this depth the deposit is not worth working.

The ore formation continues into the next lot, which is lot $7 b$, range $V$, but, according to your instructions, I confined my survey to lot $7 a$.

About one day was spent in taking measurements on lots 1 and 3, range X , but no indications of iron ore other than several surface boulders were found.

The nearest railroad station is Robertson on the Qucbec Central Railway, about twelve miles drive from this property.

The following analyses were made by Mr. M. F. Connor from samples taken from two outcrons and the test pit mentioned above :

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. } 1 . \\ \text { Test Pit. } \end{gathered}$ | No. 2. | No. 3. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{SiO}_{2}$. | $10 \cdot \mathrm{n}$ | $8 \cdot 77$ | 40.43 |
| $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ | 3.70 | $0 \cdot 30$ | $0 \cdot 10$ |
| $\mathrm{TiO}_{2}$ | 0. 10 | trace. | trace. |
| FeO. | $2+60$ | 2.528 | 17.98 |
| $\mathrm{Fe}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$. | $59 \cdot 05$ | $64 \cdot 96$ | $40 \cdot 10$ |
| MgO | ${ }_{0} \cdot 50$ | 0.43 0.03 | 0.411 0.02 |
| $\mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{\overline{5}}$ | $0 \cdot 69$ | 0.35 | $0 \cdot 37$ |
|  | $99 \cdot 76$ | $100 \cdot 12$ | 99.40 |
| Fe | 6i) 48 | $65 \cdot 15$ | 42.07 |
| S | ${ }^{1} \cdot 007$ | $0 \cdot 007$ | $0 \cdot 03$ |
| P. | 0. 307 | 0153 | $0 \cdot 163$ |

It will be seen from these analyses that the sulphur is very low in all three samples and that the phosphorus is bigh.

## Electric smelting experinents.

On account of the great importance of this subject for the utilization of the numerous water-powers and iron ore deposits in Canada, cspecially in those provinces where eoal for coking purposes or coke needs to be imported, an appropriation was made to defray the expenses of crecting an experimental plant for the determination of the following important points referring to Canadian conditions :-

1. Can magnetite, which is our chief ore and which is to some extent a conductor of electricity, be successfully and cconomically smelted by the electric process ?

2nd. Can iron ores with comparatively high sulphur content, but not containing manganese, be madc into pig iron of marketable composition?
3. Can the electric process be so modified that charcoal, which can be cheaply made from mill refusc and other sources of wood supply, useless for other purposes, could be substituted for coke? This is especially important since clarcoal and peat coke constitute home products.

The Lake Superior Corporation offered, if the plant were crected at the works in Sault Ste. Marie, to furnish the required clectric energy frce of expense for four months and to place at our disposal their well equipped laboratory and facilities for crushing and briquetting at a reasonable rental. It was decmed that these advantages could not be secured elscwhere and the offer was, therefore, accepted.

Mr. Erik Nystrom, MI.E., nember of the staff of the Mines Branch, was detailed to proceed to Sault Ste. Marie to superintend the erection of the furnace, which had been designed for the experiments by Dr. P. Heroult, and to make all needed preparations for the commencement of the experiments at an carly date.

The difficulty of obtaining the necessary clectric appliances and measuring instruments and the fact that the electrodes required to be imported from Sweden greatly delayed the begimning of the experiments.

The official experinents were commenced about the middle of January, 1906, and continued, with a few intermissions for repairs, night and day until March 4.

The experiments were carried out under the directions of Dr. P. Heroult and myself. The working of the furnace, dividerl into three eight-hour shifts, was superintended in rotation by Messrs. E. Nystrom and B. F. Haanel (inembers of the staff of the Mines Branch), and by Messrs. R. Turnbull and J. Sejournet (engineers for Dr. Heroult), each being responsible for the respective shifts, notes and measurements made.

A prelininary report of these experiments was published in June, giving the principal results obtained and a full report is at present being prepared for the press.

At the request of the Faraday :ociety of England a paper on the subject of the government electric smelting experiments at Sault Stc. Marie was prepared by me, which was read on July 2.

A similar paper on the same subject was, at the request of the Chemical Society of the Unitel States, read by me on Jume 30, at the meeting of the Society at Ithaca, N.Y.

Previous to this an address on the subject was also given by me before the Canadian Club of Toronto on March 12.

Permission was asked by the secretary of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, Pa ., to reproduce the report in their transactions, which was granted.

After the conclusion of the experiments, the plant was sold to the Lake Superior ecrporation and the furnace has since March been employed by this compans for the manufacture of ferro-nickel pig.

RESULTS OBTAINED BY THE LAKE SUPERIOR CORPORATION.
Mr. E. A. Sjöstedt, Chief Metallurgist of the Lake Superior Power Company, who has had charge of the smelting operations, reports regarding the production of ferronickel pig, as follows :-
'During the first few weeks of our experiments minor changes in the shape of the furnace were made, also in the electrode holder, the lime charges were purposely kept low (from 15 to 18 per cent of the ore charge) in order to observe the influence and efficiency of the lime in the elimination of the sulphur and silicon. During this time the furnace product averaged $2,700 \mathrm{lbs}$. per diem of ferro-nickel with 0.01 per cent S and Si contents, varying from 5 to 11 per cent.

Returning to our old practice and running on 50 per cent lime charge, the product decreased somewhat (yielding. from April 4 to May 5 on an average 2,456 lbs. per diem), but the Si contents were reduced to about 3 per cent. The further increase of the lime charge tended to further decrease the Si contents, but at the sacrifice of the production. Finally we settled down to an ore charge of 400 lbs . of briquettes (carrying from 1.5 to 2.25 per cent S), 140 to 150 lbs . limestone of the composition given below and about 120 lbs . charcoal.

## Limestone.

Per cent.




P.... .... ... ............ .. ...... . ... . ... . . . .... 0.004
S... .... . .... .... .... ...... ... . . . ... . ... . ... . $0 \cdot 052$
$99 \cdot 826$
Up to August 1 about 168 short tons of ferro-nickel had thus been produced. Omitting the first few weeks and taking into consideration only the four full months, April to July, inclusive, during which time the furnace was in continuous operation, with the exception of such unavoidable interruptions as were caused at the power plant and for the changing of electrodes, the following average results were obtained :-

During this period the following average amounts of raw material were consumed for the production of one short ton of ferro-nickel pig (of an average composition of about 2.75 per cent Si; 0.01 per cent $\mathrm{S} ; 0.03$ per cent $\mathrm{P} ; 4$ per cent Ni , and 0.8 per cent Cu ):-


Since the publication of the report of the commission appointed to investigate the different electro-thermic processes for the smelting of iron ores and the making of steel in operation in Europe,* the following plants have been erected:-

[^33]
## In United States-

By Henry Disston \& Sons, at Tacony Works, near Philadelphia, Pa. Type-Induction furnace, by E. A. Colby. By the Halcomb Steel Company, Syracuse, N.Y. Type-The Heroult Steel Furnace.

## In Germany-

By the Electro Stahl Gesellschft, at Remscheid, near Cologne. Type-The Heroult Steel Furnace. By Deutsche Llectrische Stahlwerke, at Plattenberg, Westphalia. Type-The Gin Steel Furnace.
For the Kjellin Steel Furnace contracts are said to have been made by Krupp, in Essen, Germany, and by Vickers, Sons \& Maxim, and J. Pd. W. Baldwin, in England.

Since the issuance of the preliminary report on the experiments made at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., under government auspices, in the smelting of Canadian iron ores by the electro-thermic process advices have been received at this office from Mr. R. Turnbull, representative of Dr. Heroult, that a contract has been secured for the erection of an electric smelting plant to be in operation in six months at Baird, California. The plant is at first to consist of one 2,000 H. P. Electric Furnace with a guaranteed output of 20 tons of $2,240 \mathrm{lbs}$. of pig iron per 24 hours. If successful, the plant is at once to be enlarged by the erection of additional furnaces with a capacity of 600 to 800 tons per day.

Mr. Turnbull also informs me that he has practically closed with a firm in Mexico for the erection of an electric smelting plant for the production of pig iron, the plant to be in operation within 12 months.

Professor E. G. von Odelstierna in a paper read before the Fjärde Allmänna Svenska Tekniker Mötet,* in Norrköping, Sweden, and published in the Teknisk Tidskrift, No. 30, for the year 1906, comments as follows regarding the consequences of the electric smelting experiments made at Sault Ste. Marie under government auspices:
'The iron industry of Canada in certain ways resembles that of Sweden, viz. :
'1st. The largest number of the iron ore deposits are magnetites, very similar to certain of our Swedish ores, as shown át the Chicago Exhibition in 1893, where we Swedish jurymen, with somewhat painful feelings, studied the Canadian iron ore exhibit. The exhibit consisted of only small samples but from 70 different localities from all parts of the country. The specimens exhibited were mostly rich crystalline magnetites.
' 2 nd . The large deposits of magnctite seem in general to be located at great distances from the coal deposits, but in localities where abundance of good wood for charcoal is available.
' 3 rd . Canada possesses in these localities large water-powers.
' There is no doubt in my mind that Canada will develop in the near future a large iron industry, as already stated in my report on the exhibition in Chicago, and whatever doubt there was is now entirely removed when witnessing the energetic steps taken by the government of Canada in later years to reach this aim.
' I require, therefore, now to add that this expansion of the iron industry of Canada will very soon be reached to judge from the results obtained with the electric smelting process,** with which very gratifying results have lately been obtained.
'We have, therefore, to fear that the iron industry of Sweden can expect a dangerous competition from Canada, which not only can cut our market in United States of America, but also our market in England, if that country should adopt the proposed customs union with the colonies; also in regard to China and Japan, is Canada better situated, which is evident from a look on the map.

[^34]'Only in one respect, viz., the cost of labour, are we better situated than Canada, if this is to be considered as a better situation.
'The Canadian government, which already saw the importance for the country of utilizing and smelting their rich ore deposits in the country and not only export the ore, has unconsciously given our government a sharp lesson. As already known, this patriotic government appointed a commission to investigate all the inventions made in Europe for the reduction of iron ores and the making of stcel by the electric processes and enabled the commission to publish a standard work on this subject.
' On account of these investigations, it was considered to be of advantage of further experimenting with Canadian raw material in Canada, and the first process employed was the one invented by Heroult. The figures hereafter given are those obtained with this method and lately published in a report by the Superintendent of mines.
'So much can ve said, however, that very important experiments have been made, and even if the greater part of our labour should be continued in the direction of direct producing stcel from the ore, a very important part of the practical electrometallurgy has been solved by the Canadian government and the energetic members of the commission.'

## INVESTIGATION OF THE ZINC RESOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

It has for a long time been known that zinc ores occurred in British Columbia associated with silver bearing lead ores. The zinc ore until very recently was, however, considered of little value and in most cases was thrown on the dumps. Lately scveral companies have reconstructed their plants with a view of saving the zinc concentrates as a valuable by-product. These zine concentrates were in most cases exported to zine smelters in the United States.

In view of these facts the Silver-lead Association and Associated Boards of Trade of British Columbia petitioned that a commission be appointed to investigate and report on the zinc ore resources and the zinc industry of British Columbia. I was directed by you to prepare a memorandun on this subject, outlining the work to be done and presenting names for your approval of the staff who were to be entrusted with this examination. On approval of this memorandum, Mr. Walter Renton Ingalls, editor of The Engineering and Mining Journal, New York city, and author of an extensive work on the 'Metallurgy of Zinc' and a treatise on the 'Occurrence and Distribution of Zinc Ores,' the commercial and technical conditions affecting the production of speltcr, \&c., was appointed chief of staff of the Zinc Commission.

The following is an extract from the instructions given to Mr. Ingalls regarding the work to be covered and the appointment of his assistants :-
' The examination is to cover-
'1st. Examination of the present development of the mines to determine approximatcly the tomage of zinc ore immediately available, its occurence and character and the future prospects, together with the cost of mining.
' 2 nd. Examination of the present methods of milling.
'3rd. Investigation of the adaptability of the ores to the new methods of concentration (magnetic, electrostatic, \&c.).
'4th. Study of the conditions affecting marketing of the concentrate, including the question of smelting in the province or elsewhere in Canada.
'5th. Investigation of the possibility of special utilization of the zinc ore high silver content.
' Mr. Philip Argall, M.E., of Denver, Colorado, and Mr. A. C. Gardé, of Nclson, B.C., will act as your assistants, the former taking charge of the field work, the latter acting as Mr. Argall's assistant. These parties are to report to you the results of their investigations made in accordance with full instructions to them from you.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

' Your recommendation that the investigation of the adaptability of the ores of British Columbia to magnetic and electrostatic concentration, \&c., be undertaken by Henry E. Wood, of Denver, Colorado, is hereby accepted.
' Upon the completion of the field work, or sooner if advisable, you are directed to make a tour of the zinc districts of British Columbia to obtain such personal view of the economic conditions as will enable you to form a sound judgment regarding the establishment of zinc smelters, fuel supply and strategical railway locations and such other data as are necessary to arrive at proper conclusions affecting the development of the zinc industry of British Columbia.
'Your report dealing with the economic features of the inquiry is to contain an analysis and summary of the data collected under your direction by your assistants in the field and in the concentration laboratory. The individual reports of Messrs. Argall, Gardé and Wood are to appear in the full report.'

The investigation of certain undeveloped deposits and prospects was assigned to Dr. A. E. Barlow, assisted by Mr. Keele, who were for this purpose detached from the Geological Survey Department.

A report from the Gold Commissioners on zinc ore occurrences in their districts was also obtained through the courtesy of the Honourable the Minister of Mines of British Columbia.

Regarding the erection of a zinc smelter at Frank, Alberta, Mr. Ingalls reports in The Engineering and Mining Journal, of July 7, Vol. 82, No. 1, page 22 :
' An interesting innovation in the metallurgical industry of Canada was the beginning of operations by the Canadian Metal Company, which has erected an expensive zinc smelting plant at Frank, Alberta, the purpose of which is to treat the zinc ores of British Columbia, especially of the Slocan district. The plant was located at Frank, on the Crow's Nest branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, because coal is cheaply available at that point. The company, indeed, owns a coal mine, operated through an adit, the cars of which dump the fuel directly into the bunkers of the gas producers. The plant was put in opcration on May 31 and on June 3 spelter was drawn from the condensers of the distillation furnaces, this being the first spelter ever produced on a commercial scale in Canada.'

The report of the commission is at present in the hands of the printer and will be ready for distribution at an early date.

## OFFICE WORK.

Numerous requests were made during the year for information relating to mining and metallurgical matters, the occurrence of economic minerals, the mining laws of Canada, \&c. The correspondence is steadily increasing and from January 12 to July 1, 1906, 1,821 letters were received.

In addition to the work necessitated in answering these requests much time was consumed in the editing and proof-reading of the different reports issued and the drawing of necessary diagrams and illustrations.

From the City Trade Branch of London, England, and other similar associations sevcral requests have been received for information in regard to mining properties in Canada, with a view of investment of European capital, or exportation to Europe of Canadian minerals.

I am informed by the above association that Messrs. Brandeis, Goldschmidt \& Co., 18 and 19 Fenchurch street, London, England, would like to get in touch with Canadian producers, especially of copper, lead and antimony, and that under certain conditions they might be prepared to offer financial assistance.

In view of the numerous inquiries received at this office for information regarding the 'Mineral Industry of Canada,' a publication is urgently needed, which, in addition to the statistics of the mineral production of Canada, would furnish the following information regarding the different mining and metallurgical companies operating in

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Canada : Names and addresses of the companies ; date of incorporation; location of their properties; capital invested; names of directors, managers and chief engineers; short description of their works and machinery, and number of workmen employed.

## DOMINION OF CANADA ASSAY OFFICE.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, 21,050.80 ozs. of bullion, valued at $\$ 337,820.59$, were received and assayed. These deposits were derived from the following sources :-


The following table shows the business done by the assay office since its establish ment:

|  | Fiscal Year. | Deposits. | Weights. | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | No. | Oz . | \$ cts. |
| 1901-1902 |  | 671 | 69,925•67 | 1,153,01450 |
| 1902-1903 |  | 509 | 36,295 '69 | 568,888 19 |
| 1903-1904. |  | 381 | 24,516 36 | 385,152 00 |
| 1904-1905 |  | 443 | 29,673 73 | 462,939 75 |
| 1905-1906 |  | 345 | 21,050 83 | 337,820 59 |

The following is a statement of difference in value of assays between Seattle Assay Office and Dominion of Canada Assay Office from July lst, 1905, to June 30, 1906 :


## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Statement of indebtedness of Government of Canada to Canadian Bank of Commerce for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

## Received by Bank.



## Statement of Earnings and Expenditure.



Percentage of Net Expensés to Deposits, 24423.
Statement of extra assay charges received by Dominion of Canada Assay office from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.


Statement of Expenditure made by Dominion of Canada Assay Office, Vancouver, B.C., from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

> Rent.
> \$ 1,200 00
> Power and light.
> 11452

Gas and fixtures. .. . .... . . .... . . .... .... .. .... . 26799
Chemicals.... .... ... .... .... ... .. .... ... 735
Repairs and alterations.... .... . . .... .... . . .... . 5095
Water taxes...... . ... .... . . . .... . ... . . . ... . .... 1440
Postage.. .... .... .... . ... .... . ... .... . . . ... . 900
Stationery and printing. . . . . . . . . . . . . . .... .... . . . 380
Assayers' materials. .. .. ... .. ... .. .. .. .. .... 6905
Melters' supplies. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4210
Freight and express.... .... .... .... .. ..... .... 4949
Telegrams... .... .... .... ...... .... .................. ... 37 89
Telephone... . .... .... .... ..... .... .... ............. .. . . . 6630
Office supplies... ......... . . .. .... ..... ..... .... 3538
Hardware. .. . ... ... .. .... .... .... .... .... . . 4085
Machinery... ... ... ... . ..... .... .... .... . . . 64267
Premium on bond. . . . .... ....... ......... . . . . . . . . 8000
Consular certificates. . . . .... . . . . .... .... ... .... 250
Thomas McCaffray. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2,500 00
J. B. Farquhar. . . . . . . . ... ... .... ... .... . ... . 1,50000
G. Middleton. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. . . . 1,50000
D. Robinson.... ... ... ... .... ... . ... . ... . ...... . 90000

Miss Tierney. . . .. .. ... ... ... ...... : ... . . . .. 72000
J. O. Sullivan. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ... . . . . . 8000
T. Fitch. . . . . .. ..... ..... ..... . . . . . . . . ... . 1300
\$ 9,94724
The following is a statement of money received and expended by the Dominion of Canada Assay Office, Vancouver, B.C., to June 30, 1906, and shows the unexpended balance of the appropriation to be $\$ 1,743.92$ :-

| Appropriat | \$ 11,000 00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Value of sweepings and recovery of grains. | 58036 |
| Difference, value, Vancouver and Seattle assays, from |  |
| July 1, 1905, to June 30, 19@6. | 10580 |
| Special assay charges. | 500 |
| Total. | \$ 11,691 16 |
| Expenditure to June 30, 1906. | 9,947 24 |
| Balance. | \$ 1,743 92 |

inventory of proof gold and silver on hand june 30, 1906.

## Ounces.

Proof gold. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $6 \cdot 22$
Proof silver. . . . . . .. ..... ... .. .... .. $275 \cdot 65$
Ounces.
Large disks.... .... ........ .... .... .... .... .... 110:83
Small disks... ... ... .... ..... .. .... . . . . .... .. $30-87$
Silver bars. .. . .... . ... . ... . ... . ... . . . ..... . ... $133 \cdot 95$

Hitherto the bullion deposited in the Dominion of Canada Assay Office has been marketed for us by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the bank receiving for these services 17 cents per $\$ 100$ to cover marketing expenses. This arrangement has been cancelled by an Order in Council, dated May 10, 1906. The Order in Council provides for the purchase by the government of the bullion deposited, the manager of the assay office being authorized to issuc letter of credit cheques for the value of the deposits to the depositors, or if they are unable to present themselves personally to mail cheques to their addresses.

The following regulations regarding deposits and charges thereon have been authorized by the Order in Council of May 10, 1906 :-

1st. Each parcel requiring a scparate assay will be treated as a scparate deposit.
2nd. All deposits will be treated in the order in which they arrive.
3rd. The gold on which royalty has been paid mustebe accompanied by a certificate from the Comptroller of the Yukon Territory at Dawson, that the royalty at the rate prescribed by the regulations has been paid.

4th. The charges to be made on each deposit after assays to be as follows :-
On gold on which royalty has been paid :
-1st. Charge-Assaying and stamping charge, 충 of 1 per cent on the gross value of the gold and silver contained in the deposit.

2nd. Charge-rarting and refining charge : 4 cents per ounce on the weight aft:r melt.

3rd. Charge-Toughening and alloy charge : 2 cents per ounce on $1 / 11$ of the standard weight of gold contained in the deposit.

In paying for silver $1 / 99$ of the stanadrd weight of the gold to be deducted from the gross standard weight of the silver contained in the deposit. This deduction is to cover loss in converting silver from solution.

On gold on which no royalty has been paid an additional charge of one dollar on each melt is to be exacted.

## IMPROVEMENTS IN THE INTERNAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE ASSAY OFFICE AND ADDITIONS TO EQUIPMENT.

The upper back windows of the Assay Office, which had so far been left unprotected, have been ordered, for greater safety, to be provided with iron gratings.

Mr. Middleton, chief melter, having reported that the space from the melting furnace table to the partition being only 4 feet 8 inches, sufficient room was not given to handle large melts required by the provisions of the Order in Council which changed the conduct of the business of the Assay Office, it was decided, to avoid accidents, to move 12 feet of the partition opposite the large furnaces in towards the office 2 feet 6 inches, which would make the space between the large furnace table and the partition 7 feet 2 inches.

The assay weights having been in use for four years, it was found that their accuracy could no longer be depended upon. A set of standard weights of 500 oz . down to tion of an ounce, with a certificate of the Tnited States Standardizing Burcau, was, therefore, ordered from Henry Trocuncr, Philadelphia, Pa. On receipt of these standard weights by the manager of the Assay Office, he was instructed to institute a comparison of the office weights by substitution with the 'standards.' The following is his report thereon :-

This certifies that the office weights designated below have been compared by substitution with the 'standards' and the following corrections made, viz.: -

| Designation. | Correction. | Distinguishing marks. | Sensibility of balance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 500 oz | *.03/100 oz. | 1 dot | 100 mgrms. |
| 500 | *. $0+100$ - | 2 dots | 100 " |
| 300 " | None. |  | 100 " |
| 200 | *.01/100 oz. |  | 100 |
| 200 " | **01/100 " | ${ }_{2}^{1}$ dots | ${ }_{100}^{100}$ |
| 100 " | None. |  | 100 |
| 50 |  |  |  |
| 30 | ' |  | 70 |
| 20 | " |  | 10 |
| $10 \mathrm{\prime}$ | " |  | 70 |
| ${ }_{2}^{5}$ | " |  | 70 |
| 2 | " |  | \%0 |
| 1 | " |  | 50 |
|  | " |  | ${ }_{5}^{50} 50$ |
|  |  |  |  |

A * means that the weight was heavier than the Standard.
The necessity, according to the provisions of Order in Council of May 10, 1906, of melting all sinall ingots for marketing purposes into large ingots not exceeding 1,400 oz . in weight required the use of an ingot balance. This balance of $2,000 \mathrm{oz}$ c capacity, sensibility $1 / 1000$ oz., with beam cncased, and standardized weights to accompany same, was ordered from Henry Troemner and has since been reccived at the Assay Office.

ADDITIONS TO THE STAFF OF THE ASSAY OFFICE.
On the resignation of Mr. J. Walter Wells, chief assayer, on April 30, 1904, Mr. J. B. Farquhar was appointed chief assayer on July 1, 1904, and the services of an assistant were dispensed with in the interests of cconomy.

The change in the conduct of the business of the Assay Office constituting it a purchasing office rendered it advisable, to insure the proper checking of the assays, to appoint an assistant. Mr. A. Kaye, who had been in the employ of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at their Atlin branch as assayer during the years 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904, and whose work in this capacity has been vouched for as satisfactory by Mr. H. H Morris, Inspector of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, was appointed to this position, his duties to commence July 1, 1900 .

## APPENDIX.

In the appendix a description is reproduced of the Heskett-Moore iron process, which I owe to the courtesy of the Superintendent of Commercial Agencies, Mr. F. C. T. O'Hara; also a letter received from the manufacturers in England regarding the new explosive 'Ammonal.'

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,
EUGENE HAANEL,
Superintendent of Mines.

## APPENDIX.

## Description of the Heskett-Moore Patented Direct and continuous process for Treating Ferruginous Ore for the Manufacture of Iron and Steel, showing the method employed and the commercial advantages arising therefrom.

The process is a method for directly converting iron ore into malleable iron or stcel by a continuous system.

This process consists essentially in first reducing iron ore to a fine state of division, and separating the gangue therefrom by electro-magnctic treatment, or other approved method of concentration, leaving a pure oxide of iron, which is then treated automatically by a pure fuel, reduced to a metallic state, and finally fused and delivered from the furnace in the form of malleable (commercially pure) iron and steel as desired, by one direct and continuous process doing away with the intermediate stage of pig iron.

Any iron ore can be treated by this method, but the New Zealand iron sand, in consequence of its natural extreme fineness is particularly adapted for treatment.

In New Zealand cnormous deposits of magnetic iron sand exist on the beaches of the west coast, the value of which is clearly recognized, so much so indeed, that the New Zealand government offer to take 65,000 tons of iron smelted from the sand, at English prices with carriage and expenses added, and in addition to give a bonus of £1 per ton for the first 20,000 tons to encourage the establishment of iron works there, conditionally upon a plant of a certain value being erected.

Although many processes have been tried, until now no commercially successful means of treating the sand has been proved.

Owing to the fineness of the sand some inventors who had operated on it conceived the idea that the best way of working it was to mould it into 'briquettes' and smelt them in an ordinary blast furnace, producing pig iron in the usual way. The necessity of making sand into briquettes or the production of pig iron at all, has been obviated by the introduction of this process.

In the present patented process, gaseous fuel free from impurities specially prepared in the apparatus, is used, and is perfectly under control. Instead of making the iron sand into briquettes thus adding to the cost before smelting, and also introducting impurities into the iron during the smelting and adding to the cost of subsequent treatment, the magnetic sand under the new process is treated 'automatically' and without the addition of any fluxing agent.

The trial runs of the plant constructed at South Melbourne have proved conclusively that the method and apparatus designed by the inventors have produced malleable iron and steel direct of a very high quality.

It is estimated by those competent to judge that the highest grade of tool steel can be produced for less than three farthings per pound-or for very little more than the cost by other methods of ordinary grades of stecl for structural purposes; steel rails can be produced for under $£ 4$ per ton, and malleable iron for $£ 410$ s.

One of the inventors of the new direct and continuous process, Mr. T. J. Heskett is well versed in English iron smelting methods, having been trained to the business in Middlesborough, England.

After working at Onchunga, New Zealand, on the iron sand, the result, in conjunction with Mr. Montague Moore, was the discovery of the present method of obtaining malleable iron or steel direct from the ore instead of pig iron as hitherto.

The company has obtained a lease of 320 acres at Lal Lal, near Ballarat, upon which there is an extensive and rich deposit of hematite iron ore, and has also arranged for a special concession of beach frontage from the New Zealand government at Manukau Heads, upon.which there is a very large deposit of high grade magnetic iron sand sufficient for many years consumption.

The following details explain the mode of working :-
Starting with the iron sand or pulverized iron ore it is dried and separated from its gangue, by which means iron oxide separated from every impurity is obtained. The great natural fineness of the New Zealand iron sand, admits of a thorough separation of the impurities, but in Australia and other countries the ore to be smelted by the new system will first have to be reduced to a fine state of division and concentrated.

After separation, the purified iron oxide is automatically fed into the furnace.
The first portion of that furnace consists of a heating chamber, wherein by using the waste heat from subsequent operations, the iron oxide is thoroughly heated. It then mechanically passes into what is called the reducing chamber, where a jet of gaseous fuel takes up the oxygen from the oxide of iron particles, which are thus conrerted by deoxidation into particles of metal, which are automatically fed into the melting furnace, and converted into mallcable iron or steel according to arrangements made.

The commercial advantages are :

1. By using a pure ore frced from foreign matter by magnetic or other separation, there is no cost for fuel to melt the gangue into slag, and afterwards disposing of that was1e product. Also the much greater economy with which the fine atoms can be heated as compared with solid ore in lumps effects a large saving compared with existing methods.
2. Sulphur and phosphorus are usually present in both fuel and fluxes. These elements act injuriously upon 1 ron and steel, and cause much expense in effecting their separation. By using a gaseous fuel alone these impurities are not present, or if present are easily removed before the gas is used for smelting. Also by using a purified ore, the result is the production of a very high class malleable iron or steel. There is also the advantage of having the heating quickly and certainly under control.
3. The arrangement of the furnace utilizes the waste heat, a thorough conversion of it being achieved throughout the whole cycle of operations, which is continuous from the sand to the finished metal.
4. The most important saving is effected by adopting this direct process, and the subsequent diminution of the number of operations necessary. The present commercial process, which the Heskett-Moore invention is intended to supersede, consists first in the production of pig iron, an impure type of metal requiring detailed handling, puddling, bessemerising, \&c., before conversion into wrought iron or malleable iron or steel. Working by the Heskett-Moorc process with a pure ore free from foreign matter and using as a fuel purified gases, the direct and continuous result is metal at once fitted for use as wrought iron or stcel as may be required.
5. The working plant is so arranged that the process, as well as being continuous, and saving any reheating of the metals, as hitherto, is entirely automatic; as after the iron sand is fed into the magnetic separator, the pure oxide taken by mechanical conveyors and fed by them into the heating chamber, and no handling occurs until the malleable iron or steel is produced from the melting furnace, ready to be wrought under the steam hammer, and rollcd into rails, plates or bars.

One of the chief impediments to the successful establishment of iron works on a large scale in Australia, has hitherto becn the high price of labour as compared with other countries. By the new direct and continuous method of smelting much less manual labour is required than under the older system, and malleable iron or steel can be produced here at less cost than similar qualities of metal under present conditions in England. The invention having been proved at South Melbourne Works by the production of high quality iron and steel, very far reaching consequences will result.

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In faet a revolution must be effeeted in iron and steel manufacture throughout the world, and, recognizing the immense benefits which will accrue, patents have been applied for in New Zealand, Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, France, Belgium, Gerınany, Russia, Canada, India, the United States of Ameriea, the Commonwealth of Australia, Japan and the Transvaal.

The company which has secured the invention intends to run the works at South Melbourne, to demonstrate its value to Australian capitalists able to establish works in the different states of the Commonwealth and also the representatives of ironmasters from other eountries.

Excellent cutting tools of the finest quality lave been made from some of the steel manufactured, and may be seen at the offiee of the company.

The eost of erecting a large smelting plant on this system would be less than onefourth of the eost of a smelting plant on existing methods to produee the same quality of metal.

Finally it may be stated that the directors aim at making large profits for the shareholders, not from establishing works in the different states and countries, but from the sale of the patent rights to those able to finance and establish ironworks on an adequate seale.

## THE MOORE-HESKETT STEEL AND WROUGHT IRON FURNACE.

A is the ore feeding-hopper delivering a eonstant stream of powdered iron ore into revolving cylinder B. The eylinder is lined with fire brick and has projecting shelves for raising the ore. It passes from cylinder B into cylinder C through a small opening in damper L and from there falls into revolving furnace D .

The ore is heated in cylinder B, deoxidized in cylinder C and either balled up for wrought iron or melted for steel in revolving furnace D.

The fuel (in this plant being crude oil) is sprayed into east-iron retort E under pressure at F , passes through reducing cylinder C then through gas port J into revolving furnace D where it meets the hot air coming in through port I. The heated products of combustion enter the flue H and pass through regenerators G , around retort E and then through revolving eylinder B to chimney.

Cold air enters the regenerator $G$ at $N$ passing through flue $N^{1}$ to port I.
The gas and reduced particles of iron enter the furnace through the fire clay pipe $J$ which is protected in front by the furnace lining. The furnace is lined with chrome ore in blocks made roughly in a spiral form so that the ore is gradually worked forward in the furnace and either delivered in the form of puddled ball, or melted for steel, depending upon the temperature maintained.

When the reduced ore falls into the furnace the gas plays over it, effeetually prerenting any possibility of reoxidation taking place before the finely divided iron particles become absorbed in the bath of metal or slag.

A tapping hole (not shown) is provided in the centre of furnaee above the pit.
A small jet of eompressed air is found sufficient to urge the air draught at N through regenerators which heat the air by conduction through the firebrick work.

As there is no chemical reaction taking place in the furnaee a refractory basic lining should retain its form for a long time and ball its iron up and deliver it direct into a revolving squeezer or when making steel keep moving the iron forward across the bath to faeilitate smelting.

In the working plant eleetro pyrometers are used to aid in maintaining a uniform temperature, and valves (not shown in the outline sketeh) are provided for regulating the heat in the various parts of the furnace.

## AMMONAL.

A letter of inquiry to the 'Ammonal Explosives, Limited,' of London, England, regarding the applicability of their new explosive 'Ammona' elicited the following letter of reply :-

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6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907
29 Great St. Helens, London, E.C., 2nd August, 1906.

Eugene Hanel, Ph.D.,
Superintendent of Mines,
Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,-Mr. Harry E. Winter, who is now visiting Canada with a view to introdueing our Explosive Ammonal, has asked us to write to you on the subjeet of this explosive and on the various important points in relation to the same.

Ammonal is composed essentially of nitrate of ammonia, chareoal and metallic aluminium, and advantage is taken in this eomposition of the great heat given off by the aluminium at the moment it forms into aluminium oxide in order to expand the gases formed by the explosive decomposition of the nitrate of ammonia. Thus a great volume of 'gas is produced, which, owing to its very high temperature, is suddenly expauded. In point of strength the various qualities of ammonal whieh our eompany produce range from that of slightly above black porwder to the strength of blasting gelatine, aceording to the quantity of aluminium that is added, but of course there is a point above which the percentage of aluminium cannot go and that is arrived at by working out the ehemical equation. The outstanding feature of this explosive is its great strength and safety. As far as the former is concerned the trials which have been earried out in Canada are ample proof and as to safety any one interested in the subject ean with perfeet impunity earry out any sort of trial he pleases. The explosive will not freeze and does, therefore, not require thawing. It has sprung into favour in this country ever since it has been introduced, and we are now selling large and constantly increasing quantities.

Mr. Winter has no doubt been able to show you all, or at least some, of the reports we have on the actual work of the explosive, and we may only add that for military purposes it has enjoyed great favour on the continent, as several powers have adopted it for shell filling, and the English government has also now got the question under consideration. Needless to say, His Majesty's inspectors of explosives have licensed ammonal for use in fiery and dangerous mines and for general purposes. We would suggest that if the matter is of suffieient interest to you you should request Mr. Winter to earry out a speeial series of expcriments so as to prove to you the correctness of our statements.

We are, sir,
Yours respectfully,
(Signed) AMMONAL EXPLOSIVES, LIMITED.



Effect of a forest fire in the Crows Nest Pasy.


Fobest Nursery Station, Indian Heid, after three years of cultifation.



Aspen ani Balar repronuction in the Cooking Lake Forest Reserve.

I. \& T. Shaw's Mill in the Riding Mountain Forest Reserve.




Measuring the rate of growth of Aspen in the Turtle Mountain Forest Reserte.


## PART IX.

## FORESTRY.

# REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF FORESTRY. 

Department of the Interior, Forestry Branch, Ottawa, Sıptember 17, 1906.

W. W. Cory, Esq.,<br>Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

Sir,-I have the honour to submit the eighth annual report on forestry, accompanied by the reports of the Assistant Superintendent, the Inspector of Forest Reserves and other officials connected with this service.

At the last session of parliament, an Act respecting forest reserves was passed which places the management of them under this branch of the department. It is to be hoped that this is only a commencement and that all timbered land which is unsuited for agriculture or grazing purposes and which is suited for growth of timber will be in time permanently set aside for that purpose.

The Act also provides that the fish and game within these reserves shall be looked after by this branch.

As has been stated in previous reports, the two cardinal points that have been constantly kept in view since the organization of this branch have been conservation and propagation. Heretofore propagation has been principally confined to tree planting on the plains, which will be dealt with later on, but two years ago a small commencement was made in the planting of coniferous seedlings on the sandhills in the Spruce Woods reserve east of Brandon.

The first year's planting, consisting of about 10,000 , was as an experiment and the result was such as to encourage further efforts in this direction, and in 1905, some 13,000 Scotch pine were planted. The percentage of loss in this case was comparatively small ; and as will be seen from the report of the Assistant Superintendent herewith, some seventeen thousand were planted this season, of which practically all are now living.

As the land in question is useless for any other purpose, I think it would be wise to greatly increase this work in the future.

By referring to Mr. Craig's report, it will be seen that the work of forest surveying begun last year on the reserves in the Turtle and Moose mountains, is being continued this year in the Riding mountains.

## REASONS FOR ESTABLISHING FOREST RESERVES.

As the object aimed at by the department in setting aside certain areas of land for forest reserves seems to be frequently misunderstood, a few words on the subject may not be out of place.

It will be seen by reference to the map that most of the reserves so far set aside have been on land unsuited for agriculture but which will produce timber. In many cases this is owing to the high altitude ; in other cases, such as in that of the Spruce Woods reserve, the soil is so poor that agriculture crops cannot be succesfully grown on it. But the most important consideration that has impelled the department to take up this matter is in order to conserve water supply.

It is not too much to say that the future of the prairie regions for the growing of grain will be greatly jeopardized if the water level in the soil is decreased, and this result will certainly follow if the natural reservoirs at the sources of supply in the
$25-\mathrm{ix}-1 \frac{1}{2}$
hills are destroyed, as they would be if the timber thereon were removed. So important is this that even if the land in such rescrves only served this simple purpose, it would be wise to kcep it in forest. But while serving this purpose it is the aim of the department to utilize the land for the production of timber and to so harvest the timber cropthat a permanent supply may be continuously maintained, and in order to direct what may be cut, and to what extent, a careful examination or forest survey is necessary.

Permit me to emphasize what I have said in other reports, that the products of these forests and all others on public lands are for the use of the public, and the object aimed at is to administer them so that their highest use, not only for the present, but future generations may be secured.

In any forest there will be found a certain proportion of diseased trees which are injurious. These trees are frequently valuable to the settlers for the timber they contain and they will be encouraged to remove them.

The examination of the Turtlc Mountains reserve, showed also that there were 63,710 cords of dead and down timber useful for fuel and which should be removed.

This survey also shows the quantity of growing timber, its size and rate of growth, which enables us to say what quantity can be cut each year without impairing capital, or in other words, without decreasing the annual future supply.

## FIRE GUARDING.

The work of protecting the timber from destruction by fire has been continued this season with good results. The only serious destruction reported so far is from a fire that occurred in April at the upper waters of the Red Dcer river, in Alberta, which is referred to in Mr. Stauffer's report.

The early part of the season was very dry in the prairie provinces, and the rangers werc kept very busy fighting fires, and there is no question that notwithstanding the loss of valuable timber above refcrred to, the destruction would have becn many times greater, taking the country as a whole, if no such service had been in force.

In the railway belt in British Columbia the rangers have been kept busy during the whole summer. Up to the early part of September the weather had been exceedingly dry, and fires were numerous throughout the district. In some cases the rangers were compelled to engage additional assistance and to work day and night for weeks. to keep the fires from spreading into valuable timber. It is very gratifying to know that the amount of merchantable standing timber that has been lost has been very trifling, and as there have been heavy rains recently, it is not probable that there will be somuch difficulty in the work of protection from now on till the close of the season.

## TREE PLANTING ON THE PRAIRIES.

The report of the Assistant Superintendent on tree planting on the homes of settlers, deals very fully with that branch of the work. Some $7,000,000$ trees have now been supplied by the department to those who have had their land properly prepared. The reports of all of the inspectors for this year have not yet been received, but as the season has bcen a very favourable one, it is cxpected that these reports will be quite as gratifying as those for any year since the work was started.

The applications so far, from settlers desiring to avail themselves of the co-operation of the department in this regard, are more numerous than they have been up to the present date in any year since the work was begun.

The trecs set out in former years under this scheme are now beginning to attain such a height as to be visible for long distances across the prairie, and to furnish themuch needed shelter so desirable on a prairie farm.

## FOREST NURSERY STATION.

From the commencement of the scheme which involved the furnishing of seedling trees to the settlers, this branch has been indebted to the Department of Agriculture for the use of land on the experimental farms for the growing of this stock. As the applications increased, our requirements became too large to be provided by them without interfering with their own work, and a commencement was made a few years ago on a new prairie section about a mile and a half southwest of Indian Head. As this land had to be brought into a suitable state of cultivation before it was fit for nursery purposes, we have bcen compelled to use the land at the experimental farms to a greater or less extent up to the present time.

The work at the Brandon experimental farm ceased with the crop of 1904, and after the present season we will be able also to discontinue the use of the land that we have occupicd for several years at the Indian Head farm, and centralize the whole work at the nursery station, and in this connection I desire to bear testimony to the assistance that the Department of Agriculture has rendered this branch. The minister, the director of experimental farms and the superintendents at Indian Head and Brandon have from the start of our forestry work shown a most kindly spirit and have aided very much in the success that has attended it. The nursery station in addition to furnishing several million trees for annual distribution, which is the main object of its existence, will also, through the permanent plantations of various varieties of trecs thereon, afford reliable data as to the rate of growth of each variety, and other information which is much needed by the sylviculturist in those regions.

With a view of obtaining some knowledge of the forestal conditions of our far northern districts, I have just concluded a long journey down the Mackenzie river waters as far as Fort McPherson, near the Arctic Sea, returning by way of the Porcupine and Yukon rivers. A report in detail of this interesting trip would be too lengthy to insert here. I may say, however, that in the basins of the Athabaska, the Peace, the Liard and other tributaries of the Mackenzie, as well as the valley of that great river itself, are contained vast quantities of timber. The spruce, white and black poplar, birch, tamarac and jack pine are the principal varieties, the spruce being ty all odds the most valuable. Though it was impossible for me to see but a very small arer of the timbered territory, there can be no question that these northern regions ecritain a very great quantity of spruce timber, large enough for lumber and a practicalls unlimited supply of pulp wood material.

## CANADIAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

This association which has done so much to awaken public interest throughout the Dominion, continues to increase its membership, which now numbers about 1,500 .

In the month of January last, a great forestry convention was held at Ottawa, at the call of the Premier, the Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and under the auspices of the association. This meeting, which lasted four days, was opened by His Excellency the Governor General and presided over by the Premicr, and was by all odds the most important gathering of the kind ever held in Canada, and has contributed to further arouse public attention in our great forests and the forestry probiem in general.

The association was invited by Nova Scotia and also by the lumbermen of British Columbia to hold a summer session in those provinces respectively. The executive decided to accept the invitation of the latter this season, and such a meeting will take place at Vancouver on the 25 th, 26 th and 27 th of this month. It is called by the Lieutenant Governor of the province, and promises to be a very large and influential gathering.

Your obedient servant,

## APPENDIX No. 1.

REPORT OF NORMAN M. ROSS, B.S.A., B.F., ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF FORESTRY.

Indian Head, Sask., June 26, 1906:

## E. Stewart, Esq., <br> Superintendent of Forestry, Ottawa.

Sir,-I have the honour to submit my sixth annual report of work carried out under your instructions, dating from August 19, 1905.

From August till December 15 I remained at the nursery station here looking after the sowing of seed, cultivation, digging and heeling in of seedlings and other necessary work. From December 20 to January 29 was spent in the office at Ottawa. On the latter datc I returned to Indian Head.

On the whole the past season has been particularly favourable for tree growth, and the success of the plantations already set out under our co-operative system has done much to stimulate the general interest in tree planting which is demonstrated by the greatly increased number of applications from settlers wishing to avail themselves of our present system of planting. That there is far more activity along this line of work than there was a few years ago is shown too in the evident increase in the commercial nursery business. All the western nurseries seem to be enlarging their operations and some new companies with considerablc capital have been established this year.

When the co-operative scheme was first put in force it was looked upon with considerable disfavour by the western nurserymen, as they maintained that it would affect their business unfavourably. In some instances considerable opposition was manifested. The greatly increased demand for nursery stock of late years has, however, conclusively shown that if anything the present system is of great benefit to the nurserymen, and as time goes on it will undoubtedly be found that it would almost have been impossible to undertake any work which could prove so beneficial to the nursery trade. The distribution from our nurseries is limited at present to four or five varieties, namely, native maple, ash, elm, Dakota cottonwood and willow. These are sent out only as small seedlings and according to agreement must be set out in block form or as shelter for gardens and buildings. It will be seen that in reality this encroaches but slightly on the regular nursery trade which chiefly supplies stock for ornamental planting, such as shrubs, or larger trees for avenue planting, fruit trees and bushes and perennial plants. It has now been fully demonstrated that without shelter it is not possible to grow many kinds of fruit and ornamental shrubs and that the value of the ordinary vegetable crops and hardy fruits, such as currants and raspberries, is increased at least fifty per cent when protected by suitable shelter belts. As every settler is extremely anxivus to grow fruit and vegctables and to beautify his surroundings, it will be readily seen that wherever a plantation has been set out under our co-operative system the owner is practically certain to purchase nursery stock for planting on his sheltered grounds.

It is also very easily scen that in a few years the Forestry Branch will not be able to supply even a small proportion of the demand for forest seedlings which is bound to increase very rapidly. With present facilities our annual stock for distribution cannot exceed four million seedlings, which number is almost insignificant when we consider the immense territory over which they are distributed. There would be a very good market for seedlings of hardy native trees for shelter purposes provided

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nurserymen grew them on a sufficiently extensive scale to permit of their being sold at a price which the ordinary farmer can afford. One year old maple and two year old ash seedlings can be grown at a very good profit if sold at from $\$ 3$ to $\$ 4$ per thousand. There seems to be a very great demand for evergreen trees, but up to the present there is only one nursery in the west where this class of stock has been grown from seed. The native spruce, native jack pine and the Scotch pine are very easily raised from seed. The native tamarac is another conifer which gives evidence of being particularly adapted to prairie planting. The raising of hardy coniferous seedlings is a work which western nurserymen would find extremely profitable, as the demand for this class of stock is practically unlimited.

Since the spring of 1901 over $7,000,000$ seedlings have been distributed throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The reports sent in by the various inspectors in regard to the different plantations inspected by them are very encouraging. In one or two instances trees have been neglected, but such cases are the exception. The great majority of the plantations are in excellent condition, the reports showing that at least 85 per cent of all seedlings sent out are now living. The inspectors all report a greatly increased interest in tree planting both in the towns and country districts.

This year so far we have not received any reports, as the inspectors have only been out a few weeks. But as the season has been such an extremely favourable one, it is safe to assume that the percentage of trees set out this spring which are still alive is as high as in former years.

This spring the lists sent up from Ottawa showed 1,500 applicants in Manitoba as against 1,400 last year, and somewhat over 2,200 in Saskatchervan and Alberta as against 1,500 last season.

The inspection in Manitoba is being done by Messrs. A. P. Stevenson, A. H. D. Ross and F. W. Jacombe; in Saskatchewan by Messrs. John Caldwell and Angus Mackintosh, and in Alberta by Mr. C. Brandt. Owing to the number of new branch lines constructed during the past season and the rapidly increasing settlement, the ground which the inspectors have to cover is considerably more extended than formerly: Consequently it will be necessary to add to the staff if it is desired to continue an efficient service. The value of the inspection can hardly be overestimated, and it is practically safe to say that without it the distribution of large numbers of seedlings would be of little use. The necessity for properly preparing the ground before planting is now generally admitted, the inspectors reporting that the percentage of applicants who do not have their ground in suitable shape is decreasing each season.

PLANTING OF SCOTCH PINE IN SPRUCE WOODS RESERVE.
On the 15th May we commenced setting out an additional 17,000 two-year old Scotch pine seedlings alongside of the planting done last spring. The seedlings were set in the same manner as last season, uamely, furrows four feet apart, running east and west were drawn out in the sod, and the seedlings placed in the bottom of the furrows close to the land side in order to shade them as much as possible from the sun. The soil was in splendid condition, being quite moist. Since planting there has been abundance of rain, so that the young plantation has had exceptionally good chances.

The planting of last season is extremely encouraging. After a very careful count I estimate that from 88 to 89 per cent of the young plants are alive now and should this season make a growth of six or more inches.

The two-year old plants set out in 1904, and which were alive in spring of 1905 , last year made a good growth though the sod had again covered the small spots which had been dug when they were planted.

The soil where the planting was done is almost pure sand, the grass not forming such a thick sod as is found on the richer lands. It is possible that this method of planting might give good results on richer soils, but only when conifers are used. Howerer, we would not recommend this method to the settler, as the growth would be

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so extremely slow that it would be years before the trees could be of any value for shelter.

It is probable that in the future the planting operations on this reserve will be considerably increased. The lands at present are valueless, being unfit for agriculture and affording scarcely any pasturage for stock. The only use to which they can be profitably turned is the raising of wood and timber. At present there are scattered over the reserve isolated white spruce trees, some of which are very old. These will greatly aid in reforesting this tract as they produce a considerable quantity of seed. It is essential, however, to keep out the prairie fires, as the young seedlings starting in the grass are very easily destroyed.

## EXHIBITS.

This season it is proposed to make a forestry cxhibit at the Winnipeg Industrial Fair and also at the Brandon Fair. This exhibit will consist chiefly, as in former seasons, of specimens of native grown timber, wood grown under cultivation, boxes and pots of growing seedlings suitable for prairie planting, samples of tree seeds, pressed leaves, photographs, \&c.

During recent fairs the forestry exhibit has caused considerable interest and undoubtedly does much towards the encouragement of tree planting in the west.

## NURSERY WORI.

Last fall the digging of the stock for distribution commenced on the 27 th of September.

The following numbers were tied up and heeled in for winter :-
Maple. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,246,000

Ash. .: .. .. ... . . ... ..... . . .. . . .. . . .. . .... . .... 600,500
Elm.... . ... .... . ... . ... . .... ...... . . .. . .... . . 7,625

Cottonwood. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,854,125 |
| ---: |
| 150,000 |

2,004,125
The cottonwoods were imported from North Dakota. All these seedlings were distributed this spring and with the addition of about 30,000 willow cuttings, brings this year's distribution up to $2,034,125$.

Besides the seedlings about 200 pounds of ash seed was sent out. Last year it was difficult to obtain the maple seed. We were only able to get sufficient for our own planting. Consequently we were unable to send out any of this variety.

The area under nursery this summer is made up as follows :-

|  | Acres. |
| :---: | :---: |
| One year maples. | 11 |
| Two year ash. | 9 |
| One year ash. | 11 |
| Two year elm.. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| One year elm. | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Conifers. | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Total.... | $36 \frac{1}{2}$ |

It is still too early in the season to form any correct estimate of the number of seedlings which will be available for distribution next spring. The stock should, however, be exceptionally good as the season so far has been particularly favourable and the growth of the seedlings very strong.

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Last year owing to the impossibility of collecting elm seed, scveral pounds were purchased in the eastern United States. This seed came up fairly well after sowing but the seedlings were completely killed out during the winter., This shows almost conclusively that seedlings of elm grown from seed matured if the east are not hardy enough for this country. About half an acre of seedlings from native seed came through without injury.

This spring the elms in the Qu'Appelle valley bore a good crop of seed, and we were able to collect sufficient to sow $3 \frac{1}{2}$ acres. As this is one of our best trees for prairie planting it is unfortunate that so much difficulty is experienced in collecting the seed in certain seasons.

## CONIFERS.

On page 10 of last year's report is given a list of the conifers being raised from seed on the nursery.

With the exception of 1-year seedlings of Pinus excelsa (Himalayan pine), which were badly killed during last winter, all the varieties have come through very well. Pinus ponderosa did not stand the winter as well as the others but came through fairly well and may turn out better next spring.

Seedlings of Norway spruce, balsam and white spruce were not injured in the sleghtest.

Scotch pinc, murrayana pine, cembra pine, and pinus flexilis, have all made exceptionally strong growth.

The following numbers (approximately) of two-year old seedlings were transplanted into beds and are doing well :

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Scotch pine. . .... .... .... . .... .... .... .. .... .... 20,000 } \\
& \text { Pinus murrayana.... .... .. .... .... .... .... .... 10,000 } \\
& \text { Pinus divaricata.... .... . ... . ... . .... . ... . . . .... . ... . 1,000 } \\
& \text { Picea pungens. ... .... . .... .... . ... . .... .. .... .... 30,000 } \\
& \text { Picea alba. .. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. . 1,500 } \\
& \text { Total } \\
& \text { 62,500 }
\end{aligned}
$$

Of all the trees growing on the nurscry the native larch, or tamarac, gives the greatest promise as a hardy, rapid-growing variety for general prairie planting. Our experience would show that it is an exceptionally easy tree to transplant and appears to be suitable to a great variety of soils. The seedlings planted here were obtained from the swamp in the Spruce Woods reserve. They were planted in nursery rows for two years and then set out on backsetting, absolutely without protection or shelter of any kind. The growth the first summer was about a foot. The second summer the average growth was 18 inches, many of the trees making as much as 3 feet. Of the number set out in 1904 and 1905 (approximately 6,000 ), we have not lost a single one from winter killing, and not 1 per cent died after transplanting. This is a much better percentage than we find in any of the native broad leaf trees. We have not yet been able to obtain seed of the native larch but hope to be able to make arrangements for the collection of some during the coming summer.

The European larch grows readily from seed. We have growing here several fouryear old plants, raised on the nursery which appear perfectly hardy. They, however, are considerably damaged by rabbits each winter, which causes a deformed misshapen growth.

## PERMANENT PLANTATIONS.

The plantations made in 1904 and 1905 have made most satisfactory growth. The belt on the east and part of north side, consisting of five rows-two rows maple, two rows cottonwood and one row willow-already forms a good protection to the plots
which it borders. By the fall this belt should be 10 to 12 feet high. The trees now cover the ground so thoroughly that further cultivation will not be necessary.

A three-quarter acre plantation of tamarac and spruce set out in 1904 has made exceptionally good growth. An acre of tamarac, spruce and Scotch pine set out 1905 has also done very well. The Scotch pine, which were three-year old plants imported from France, suffered a little from the strong dry winds in the spring. Several that had died were taken out and replaced by others this spring.

It would seem that when first planted, a certain amount of shelter is necessary for the Scotch pine, that is, sufficient to collect snow and keep the young plants well covered. Apparently they are not injured in the winter, but as soon as the snow goes, leaving them exposed to the winds and the effects of thawing and freezing in the spring, the needles become browned and sunburned. In some cases the plants may appear absolutely dead and most of the needles drop off; but a very large number recover and send out fresh shoots as soon as growth starts. In the plantation mentioned above, when filling the blanks this spring, some rows were not disturbed at all. If a plant appeared to be dead another was set immediately beside it. We find that a great majority of those then supposed to be dead are now growing vigorously.

This ycar several thousand four-year transplanted spruce and Scotch pine raised from seed in our own nurseries were available for planting. An acre of permanent belt set 3 feet apart each way, was put out on the north belt. Three acres of Scotch pine planted alone, with trecs 3 fcet by 3 feet apart, was set out on east belt, and another acre with two rows of pine and one of spruce, to the northeast of the house. Altogether five acres of permanent evergreen plantation, or a total of about 25,000 young plants, were put in. The trees at present appear to be in splendid condition, nearly all having sent out vigorous shoots.

The plants were set in land which last year had grown a crop of seedlings. The ground was ploughed and worked up in the fall. In the spring the rows for the trees were marked out by making shallow lines with a hoe drill, some of the teeth having been removed to make the rows the necessary distance apart. The trees were set in holes dug with spades. In this manner it took five mon eight hours to set out an acre. Allowing a foreman's wage of 20 cents per hour and men's wage at 16 cents per hour, marking rows 20 cents, we find the actual cost of planting to be $\$ 6.95$ per acre.

This spring plantations of the following varieties and mixtures were set out :-
No. 1. Cottonwood, 3 feet apart each way, size, 1 acre.
No. 2. Cottonwood and maple, alternate rows, $3 \times 3$ feet, 1 acre.
No. 3. Maple and birch, alternate rows, $3 \times 4$ feet, 1 acre.
No. 4. Elm and ash, alternatc rows, $3 \times 3$ feet, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre.
No. 5. Russian poplar, 1 year rooted cuttings, $4 \times 4$ fect, $\frac{3}{4}$ acre.
The preparation of the ground was well worked backsetting, ploughed again as deeply as possible late in the fall. The cottonwoods were sct in holes made with a planting iron, the other varietics being planted in deep furrows made by the plough.

The cost of planting based on the actual time of men and team cmployed was as follows :-


It will be noticed that plantation No. 2 cost considerably more than any of the others; the reason for this being that the maples used were very large, averaging over 4 feet high and some 6 feet. These were picked out from two-year seedlings as they were too large for shipping. It shows the extra expense entailed in handling large trees as compared with small ones of, say 18 inches to 2 feet in height. We find too that a greater proportion die after transplanting as, owing to the larger root system, they are apt to be put too shallow.

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To keep these plantations cultivated will entail an additional outlay of about $\$ 2$ per acre this summer, making the original cost of planting about $\$ 9$ per acre. About $\$ 2$ per annum for the next two seasons will also be required, bringing the total cost of establishing plantation up to about $\$ 13$ per acre.

It is intended to treat these plantations as a growing crop. As soon as the wood becomes large enough for use it will be cut. Careful records will be kept of all expenditures in connection with each plot and also of the yields. In this way it can be determined what varieties and what mixtures are likely to prove the most profitable. Judging from the present rate of growth of cottonwood it is expected that thinnings . will be made about six years from now, from which it is expected to obtain wood large cnough for summer fuel. As the plantation grows older the wood will become larger and consequently more valuable.

It is hoped to set out several more plantations of this character in the future if a sufficient area of land on the nursery can be spared for this purpose.

The whole of the quarter section at present at our disposal has now been brought under cultivation, excepting fifteen acres which is used as a pasture.

This summer about thirty acres have been broken and will be backset later in the season. Fourtecn acres have been summer-fallowed and will be divided into plots and sown with tree seeds in the fall. Twenty-five acres are under oat crop, three under barley, and nine and a half under rye grass for hay.

Owing to the very favourable weather during this and the past two seasons everything planted on the nursery has made most satisfactory growth. The shrubs planted along the drives and boruering the lawns have done well, though a few of the more tender varieties, owing to the lack of protection during the winter and the absence of snow, have been considerably killed back. Those suffering no injury, although absolutely unprotected are: the lilacs, Tartarian honeysuckle, Siberian dogwood, Spirea billardii, Spirea Van Houtei, Spirea arguta, Caragana and Cinnalian maple. As the trees put out for shelter afford more protection it is hoped that some of the more tender kinds will prove more successful.

The lawns have greatly improved this summer and the drives, which have all been gravelled, are now in good condition, adding greatly to the general appearance of the nursery.

As you arc aware, the small portion of land (17 acres), which was kindly put at the disposal of this branch, to be used for nursery purposes, by the experimental farm, will no longer be required after this season, as we are now in a position to grow all the stock required on our own nursery. In this connection I would like to point out the difficulty we are likely to experience in regard to the accommodation of the labourers. When working on the experimental farm it was possible to obtain men who could board in town as the farm is only distant from it a few minutes' walk. The nursery station is about two miles from the centre of town and at certain scasons the roads are extremely bad. Consequently it would not be possible, unless very high wages were paid, to get men living in town to work so far from their homes. In the spring and in the fall we find it necessary to employ as many as twenty or more hands. At present we have only accommodation on the nursery for boarding six or seven. In order to carry on the work at all satisfactorily it is absolutely necessary that additional accommodation be provided, and I would therefore recommend that a suitable house be erected on the grounds as soon as arrangements can be made to do so.

In other matters the nursery is now well equipped and in a position to raise from two and a half to three and a half million seedlings annually.

Owing to the fact that the report this ycar has been called for so early in the season it is not possible to furnish information as to the exact numbers of scedlings available for distribution next year, and as to the growth of scedlings and plantations, which are matters of considerable interest.

Your obedient servant,

NORMAN M. ROSS, Assistant Superintendent.

## APPENDIX No. 2.

REPORT OF R. D. CRAIG, F.E., INSPECTOR OF FOREST RESERVES.
Ottawa, August 1, 1900 .

## E. Stewart, Esq., <br> Superintendent of Forestry, Ottawa.

SIR,--I have the honour to submit herewith the third annual report of my work carried on under your direction.

Owing to the transfer of the administration of the forest and game reserves from the Timber and Mines Branch to this branch and the extension of the forest investigation work it was nccessary for me to be relieved of all duties in connection with tree planting on farms and devote my entire attention to the forest reserves.

At the time of writing my last report I had just completed a forest survey in the Turtle Mountain Forest and Game reserve and was starting a similar one in the Moose mountain reserve. This season I have placed a party under Mr. Wallin to study the forestry conditions in the Riding Mountain Forest and Game reserve which is perhaps the most important Dominion reserve at present.

I may say that the method which I have followed in conducting the forestry survey is somewhat similar to that followed by the United States forestry service, which consists in measuring with calipers at $4 \frac{1}{2}$ feet from the ground, all the trees in strips 2 rods wide. The distance between the strips varies with the nature of the stand ; where dense, or variable a one-eighth mile or a one-quarter mile, lut where burned over or very homogeneous, one-half or one mile is sufficiently close. At the end of each onequarter mile (or 1 acre) a description of the topography, soil, undergrowth, and general sylvicultural conditions is written on the back of the tally sheet and a new one started. Tally sheets are also changed with each change of type. From these notes and a rough sketch map we are enabled to make a map sufficiently accurate for forestry purposes. The party usually consists of four men, one who goes ahead with a hand compass and drags the chain, one caliper man on cach side of the chain who measures all the trees over 3 inches diameter breast-high within 1 rod of the chain; the fourth acts as rear chainman and tallyman. The caliper men call out the number of 12 -foot logs which they estimate can be cut from each tree as they give in the diameter.

In addition to the valuation survey a certain percentage of trees which appear to be average trees of each diameter class are cut down and sawn into 10 -foot sections, and at each cut the rate of growth for each decade taken. In this way it is possible to determine when the tree ceased to grow at a profitable rate. We are also enabled by this means to tell how much may be harvested annually without reducing the capital stock.

Sample plots of reproduction usually $1 / 40$ acre are taken here and there to determine how many young trees of each species are on the plot. The age and rate of growth of these are also taken.

The forester endeavours also to become familiar with the local economic conditions of the reserve in order that he may be able to cope with all administrative difficulties.

I spent six weeks in the Riding Mountain reserve this summer and one week in the Cooking Lake reserve, near Edmonton, and I hope before winter to be able to inspect the other reserves.

I beg to report on the condition of the reserves which I have inspected.

The Turtle Mountain reserve covers only 69,920 acres, but being situated as it is in the midst of a treeless prairie country now thickly populated it is of considerable importonce.

The hills rise above the surrounding prairie from 300 to 500 feet, and being full of lakes and sloughs act as an immense reservoir for water which supplies natural irrigation to the prairie below. Numerous streams flow down from the hills in all directions ; some of them go to form the Pembina and the Whitemud rivers, but many of them sink into the soil after leaving the forests. Approximately 15,000 acres of the reserve is under water, leaving only 55,000 acres of timber producing land.

The soil in the reserve is mostly a clay loam with a few boulders, but the configuration is so rough and so much of the area is in muskeg and sloughs that it is unsuitable for agriculture. Attempts which I saw to producc grain were failures. There is excellent pasturage, however, especially in the brûlés where the pea-vine and vetches grow in a dense mass 4 to 5 feet deep. The grass around the edges of the sloughs is very luxuriant and makes excellent hay. Small deposits of coal have been discovered in the Turtle mountains but not in large enough quantities for commercial exploitation.

No traces of conifers were found, and if they ever did grow in these hills fires have destroyed them, leaving only those species which are able to reproduce by suckers or coppice. The mature stand is now composed of Aspen (Populus tremuloides), 43 per cent; Balm of Gilead (Populus balsamifera), 14 per cent ; paper birch (Betula papyriferd), 21 per cent; bur oak (Quercus macrocarpa), 9 per cent; green ash (Fraxinus viridis), 8 per cent; elm (Ulmus americana), 5 per cent, and a few scattered Manitoba maples (Acer negundo). There was originally a much larger proportion of oak but the demand for oak logs and posts has been so great that very little now remains.

There is an extremely dense growth of undcrbrush, even in fairly dense stands of timber, and this makes seedling reproduction difficult and also increases the fire danger.

The underbrush is composed chiefly of the following species, named in the order of their abundance : hazel, high-bush cranberry, various species of willows, raspberry, Saskatoon berry, rose, cherry and dogwood.

Since the advent of the settler about twenty-five years ago forest fires have been so frequent and so destructive that only 1,600 acres of timber has escaped; on 6,400 acres the timber las been partially destroyed, and the remainder is entirely devoid of large timber. There is, however, an excellent reproduction on the burned over arca which, if protected, will soon form as good or better stand than the original.

Owing to the greater power of reproducing by suckers the aspen forms 69 per cent of the new growth, while the balm forms 12 per cent, birch 7 per cent, ash 6 per cent, oak 4 per cent, elm 1 per cent, maple 1 per cent.

The following table shows approximately the quantity of timber at present on the reserve :-

Tinber on the Turtle Mountain Forest and Game Reserve.
Unburned Area, 1,611 Acres.

| Species. | Trees per Acre. | $\mathrm{Cu} . \mathrm{ft}$. per Acre. | Total cords. | Sau material Ft. B. M per acre. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aspen. | 94 | 1,103 | 19,825 | 134 | 215,000 |
| Balm. | 31 | 390 | 7,007 | 20. | 337,000 |
| Birch | 46 | 428 | 7,695 | 74 | 20,000 |
| Ash. | 19 | 59 | 1,068 | 15 | 4,000 |
| Oak | 17 | 77 | 1,379 | 4 | 7,000 |
| Elm | 12 | 33 | 543 | 17 | 28,000 |
| Total. | 219 | 2,090 | 37,567 | 453 | 731,000 |

## Partially Destroyed Area, 6,371 Acres.

Living Trees.


Standing Dead Trees.

| Aspen | 19 | 211 | 15,010 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Balm. | 9 | 85 | 6,044 |  |  |
| Birch. | 8 | 68 | 4,828 |  |  |
| Ash. | 10 | 15 | 1,088 |  |  |
| Oak | 5 | 15 | 1,074 |  |  |
| Elm. | 1 | 3 | 206 |  |  |
|  | 52 | 397 | 28,250 |  |  |

About 10 cords per acre dead and down timber sound enough for fuel-63,710 cords.
Total stock : 77,087 cords green fuel, 91,960 cords dry fuel. Saw material : 1,333,000 feet B.M.

Several small saw-mills have operated in these forests, but at present only one is left and it takes only a small number of logs for a limited local trade.

The day of log buildings is past in that district so that now the main uses of the reserve are to supply fuel and fence material, to protect the watershed, to harbour game, to serve as a pleasure and health resort, and 'o ameliorate the climate.

Farmers living within a radius of fifty miles come to the reserve every year for their supplies of wood, and the following table shows the output in the last three years:

Timber taken out of Turtle Mountain Keserve under Settlers' Permits.

| Year. | No. <br> Permits. | Dry Woods. | Greenwood or for sale. | Logs. | Posts. | Roof Poles. | Rails. | Revenue. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - |  | Cords. | Ft. B. M. |  |  |  | \$ cts. |
| 1903 | 198 | 1939 | 21.9 | 35,034 | 2400 | 200 | 75 | 30242 |
| 1904 | 6.38 | 6691 | 683 | 14,768 | 4300 |  |  | 54204 |
| 1905 | 444 | 4549 | 560 | 25,200 | 3350 | 1950 | 500 | 35375 |
| Average | 427 | 4393 | 487 | 25,001 | 3350 | 717 | 192 | 40107 |

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From our measurements of the rate of growth the following table gives a conservative estimate of what may be expected from the dense stands of reproduction now one to twenty years old :-

| Age. | No. Trees Per Acre. | Average Diameter Breast High. | Average Height. | Average Vol. | Yield Per Acre. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Ins. | Ft. | Cu. F't. | Cords. |
| 10 | 4000 | 1.5 | 13.5 | $\cdot 1$ | 4 |
| 20 | 2500 | $3 \cdot 2$ | 280 | - 8 | 22 |
| 30 | 1200 | 4.7 | $38 \cdot 0$ | $2 \cdot 4$ | 32 |
| 40 | 850 | 6.0 | $46 \cdot 5$ | $4 \cdot 3$ | 41 |
| 50 | 625 | $7 \cdot 2$ | $51 \cdot 0$ | $6 \cdot 8$ | 47 |
| 60 | 425 | $8 \cdot 7$ | $54 \cdot 0$ | $11 \cdot 1$ | 52 |
| 70 | 335 | $10 \cdot 1$ | 56.5 | $14 \cdot 0$ | 55 |
| 80 | 300 | $11 \cdot 1$ | $58 \cdot 0$ | $17 \cdot 4$ | 58. |

It will be seen that by cutting every forty years, which is a long enough rotation for fuel production, an annual cut of one cord per acre, or 55,000 cords, may be made without reducing the capital stock. This amount will supply a farming area of between two thousand and three thousand square miles with fuel and fence material, and at the low price of $\$ 1$ per cord would bring an annual revenue of $\$ 55,000$.

This supply of wood in the midst of a bare prairie country is of great value to the settlers and there is no reason why, if protected from fire and illegitimate cutting, there should not be sufficient timber produced on the area now reserved to supply the local demand for all time.

Cutting.-There has been a great deal of wasteful cutting in the Turtle mountains, and it is the common practice still to cut down a large tree and take only 8 to 12 fect of the butt and leave the rest to rot or burn. The stumps are, as a rule, inexcusably high ; there is no reason for having more than a 1 -foot stump for poplar. Heretofore cuttings have been made wherever convenience suggested, but if the forest is to be made productive the exploitation of the timber must be done systematically and thoroughly. Three or four cutting areas in different parts of the reserve should be laid out annually and operations restricted to these. The aspen will reproduce naturally, but it is advisable that some more valuable species be planted, and this spring an experiment with Scotch pine was started which promises to be successful.

Fire.-Fire has certainly been the greatest agent of destruction in this reserve and hardly a year pases but some part of the reserve suffers from its ravages. The fires of largest proportions occurred in 1879, 1881, 1885, 1897, 1903, 1905, and again this spring fire burned over a considerable area.

The fires of 1879,1881 and 1885 seemed not to have done much damage but left fire scars on the trees along the south side of township 1, range 19.

The first serious fire seems to have been that of 1897, which came from the Dakota side into township 1, range 21, near Boundary lake. Some say that it was caused by the Indians who, under the Dead and Down timber law, were given the dead timber and that they set fire to the forest in order to increase the supply of this dead timber. Others say that the American farmers set it in order to clear their farms. Whatever the origin, it destroyed nearly everything in townshin 1, ranges 20 and 21, as is shown in the accompanying map.

The fire of 1903 burned over almost the same territory as that of 1897 and killed thousands of acres of splendid reproduction, besides much timber that had escaped previously. The first start of the fire seems to be at or across the American boundary, but it is evident that it was started in several other places later with the intention of making a clean job of removing the forest so that the land would be thrown open for settlement. This.fire burned all summer and any attempts that were made to put it out seem to have been futile.

In 1904 there were a couple of small fires in township 1, ranges 20 and 21 , but these were prevented from spreading far.

In 1905, another burned about 6 townships in 1-21. The origin of this fire is not known, but it is thought that it was started by settlers burning the hay meadows which they lease within the reserve. The burning of hay meadows can be done before the snow is out of the woods and no damage will result, but later burning should be severely penalized. At present the greatest carelessness is shown by those holding hay leases and it may be necessary to cancel all leases in future unless they can be more strietly regulated.

This year, also, fires have been started by both Amerieans and Canadians, and the ranger had the utmost diffieulty in preventing the burning of the entire reserve.

It is without question that the reeurrenee of these fires must be stopped if the forest reserve is to be maintained, and in order to accomplish this it is necessary to impress the publie with the faet that the government is not going to throw the land open for settlement and that it is prepared to proteet its property against wilful or negligent destruetion.

The first step in this direction is the evietion of the squatters who in or
of the government orders have settled within the reserve and are doing all in their power to rid the land of trees and to eneourage other squatters. They have been immune from proseeution so long that they have grown bold in their trespass. Now that the reserves have been set aside by Aet of parliament the administration will be able to aet with a stronger hand.

Forest Ranger Walkinshaw is eonstantly employed in guarding the rescrve and during the dry seasons in spring and fall is given assistance in patrolling, but owing to the laek of trails throughout a large part of the reserve and the impassability of those that have been eut it is impossible to patrol the district as it should be done, and a fire might burn for a day or more before a ranger could get at it through the fallen timber and densc undergrowth. On the accompanying map a system of trails has been laid out, the construction of which I hope will shorty be completed. This year the ranger, with the assistance of one man, is improving the main trail through range 20, and later the others will be fixed up. It is not expensive work making trails through this eountry and the outlay will be quickly repaid by the faeility it will give the rangers in putting out incipient fires.

The ranger has a shack on section $9,1,20$, which is well situated in order to wateh the southern side of the reserve, but there should be two or three stations along the north sidc, and I would advise the appointment of three fire guardians whose houses are near the northern boundary and who would in event of a fire report it to the ranger and take what immediate steps are necessary to extinguish it. These stations should be supplied with telephone communieation with the ranger's shack and with Boissevain. A loeal telephone system is about to be established in the neighbourhood, I believe, and this service can then be easily provided.

Fire fighting tools, such as shovels, axes, hoes and pails, should be kept at each of the stations ready for use.

Fungi.-A very large pereentage of the old timber and mueh of the younger are being destroyed by fungi, chiefly polyporus ignarious. Fire sears enable the fungus to gain aceess to the wood of the tree and it soon permeates the whole trunk destroying the wood. Finally it fruits by means of the dark hoof-shaped braekets so often seen on trees, and the spores attack other trees. There is no practicable method of combatting this disease except by removing diseased trces and this will be done as soon as possible ky directing the settlers' cutting to affected stands.

Iitfore the fires the Turtle mountains were very much more attractive from an aesthetic standpoint, and even yet there are many pieturesque little lakes whose banks are wooded. Of these, Lake Max is becoming quite a favourite summer resort, and many people take the opportunity of a ehange in scenery from the bare level prairie or the dusty town for the cool and refreshing woodland seene.

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There are some pickerel in the lakes but the introduction of black bass would make the resort still more popular.

The reserve has the support of the best public opinion, and if a firmer hand were used in the administration the favour of even those who now would like to see it thrown open would be won.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN FOREST AND GAME RESERVE.
Owing to the lateness of the season before we were able to start work in the Moose mountains a reconnaissance survey was all that was possible, but as the conditions were very similar to those in the Turtle mountains, and the reserve mostly covered by reproduction which had not reached a merchantable size, it was considered that it would be all that was necessary in this reserve. Where there was large timber we ran survey lines, but for the most part cruised in parties of two and measured sample areas and made occasional stem analyses.

The Moose Mountain forest and game reserve is situated in townships 9, 10, 11, ranges $2,3,4$, 5, west of the 2nd principal meridian, in Saskatchewan, and contains 163 square miles of rough, hilly and forested land. One peculiar feature of the Moose mountain topography is that though the lakes and sloughs cover nearly one-fifth of the area there are hardly any streams flowing out of the district. There is subterranean drainage, however, which supplies the surrounding prairie with excellent water. It is said that when the wind blows from the direction of the hills the water in the wells rises quite perceptibly.

The soil is mostly a clay loam with considerable gravel. The lake shores are nearly all of clean gravel.

Where not too rough agriculture would be possible, but attempts at wheat-growing do not seem to have been very encouraging. There is splendid grazing in the reserve and many cattle range there winter and summer. The grass around the sloughs makes excellent hay and during the summer the pea-vine provides abundance of feed. In the more open places, especially along the west side, the upland grass or 'prairie wool' is cut and makes the best of hay. The cattle which are allowed to pasture in the reserve are doing considerable damage to the reproduction and one can easily tell by the appearance of the stand whether cattle are running in it or not. The trces are more scattered, many are scarred, the growth is retarded and shrubby trees like the willows predominate where grazed. It will be necessary to restrict the grazing to within harmless limits in future.

The maple, oak and elm found in the Turtle mountains are absent here, and the mature forest is composed approximately of aspen 82 per cent, balm 8 per cent, birch 9 per cent, ash 1 per cent.

Most excellent reproduction, chiefly aspen and balm, has followed the fires of 1885 and 1897, and, if protected as it has been of late, will soon reach a merchantable size. The nine-year old trees are now eight to twelve feet high, and the 19 -year old twenty-five to thirty feet, and growing densely. The trees are tall, straight and clean and will make good wood.

The area covered with merchantable timber may be roughly estimated at 4,000 acres, about 80,000 covered with reproduction and the remaining 20,320 in water or prairie.

The average yield per acre is about $23 \cdot 4$ cords. There is therefore about 93.600 cords of green wood, and there is at least 100,000 cords of dry wood available for fuel. Of saw material there is about 4,520,000 feet, B.M., aspen; 760,000 feet, B.M., balm ; 368,000 feet, B.M., birch, but this is so scattered that it is hardly available for milling.

Very little damage is being done by the cutting, and as Forest Ranger Rutherford is directing the removal of dead wood systematically the forest is being put in much better condition thereby.

The following table shows the amount of wood which the reserve supplies to the settlers, and I may say that nearly all of this wood was taken out under the free permits granted to homesteaders :-

| Year. | No. Permits. | Building Logs. | Roof Foles. | Fence Rails. | Fence Posts. | Cords Fuel. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1903 | 1,402 | 74,52S | 7,750 | 27,735 | 7,488 | 5,308 |
| 1904 | 1,286 | 230,117 | 27,597 | 26,850 | 50,068 | 5,211 |
| $190 \%$. | 813 | 128,230 | 20,901 | 15,264 | 22,865 | 3,909 |
| Average. | 1,167 | 144,292 | 18,749 | 23,283 | 26,807 | 4,809 |

The surrounding country has been settled within the last few years and therefore the demand for building and fencing material has been larger than it will be after this.

Fires.-In 1885 a very serious fire, supposed to have originated from one of the numerous prairic fires, swept over almost the whole reserve and left the timber standing on only a few sections around Fish lake and some towards the northwest corner of the reserve. Even these were considerably injured by a lighter ground fire. Owing to the small number of settlers at that time, very little could be done to check the progress of the fire and it was allowed to burn itself out. Traces were found of some fire nearly every ycar, but no serious damage was done until 1897 when another fire ran over a large area of the same country and destroyed the reproduction which was then eleven years old.

This fire is supposed to have been set in two places in the reserve by ranchers, and the efforts to back fire, no doubt, spread the fire still'more widely. The settlers fought this fire well and managed to save most of the old standing timber and also considerable of the reproduction, as is shown in the accompanying map.

In 1900 another fire destroyed a strip of reproduction about one-half mile wide, adjoining the prairie on the west side. One of the chief sources of danger to this reserve is the Canadian Pacific Railway engines which every year set numerous prairie fires along the line, and it takes the utmost vigilance of the ranger to keep them from running into the timber. Now that the land is being put under cultivation this danger will be lessened.

The devolution from forest to prairie through fire can be secn in all the stages along the edge of these mountains and the Indians tell us that the forest once extended over a large area which now through fire and grazing is a rolling prairie.

Trails.-As shown on the map a trail was built by the government almost through the mountains, in range 3 , in 1900. It has been cleared of all trees for a chain wide, and if completed to the northern edge of the mountains, and onc or two small bridges put in where necessary there would be sufficient travel to make the trail useful as a fire-guard and a means of patrolling the reserve. As it is now, it is growing up with dense reproduction of trees and underbrush and should be cleaned out again. Onc trail into the eastern end of Fish lake, one north from there to the prairic, and one from Arcola to Bennet's lake, are all the trails that are at all passable in the summer and these are very poor. It is therefore impossible for the ranger to patrol the reserve as he should.

This year we are having the road into Fish lake widened and the wet places corduroyed, and I would urge that the government road be completcd, a trail made along the north side of Fish lake and west to the old Indian reserves through the centre of the Forest reserve. There are old trails running north from Bennet's lake which were passable when the water was lower and could now be altered with very little expense so as tc be of service.

For the last four or five years the water has been rising in the lakes in the Moose mountains and this can, I think, be attributed largels to the growth of the trees and

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the protection afforded the water by the dense young stand. Fish lake is now about 4 feet higher than formerly, and where they used to drive along the shore is now decp water the year around. The Northwest Mounted Poliee have rendered valuable assistanee in protecting this reserve from fire and timber stealing.

There are several squatters in this reserve also, who should be removed as soon as possible. I found public opinion generally very much in favour of the forest reserve poliey, and the settlers and townspeople are all anxious to have the forests protected. As a summer resort it is even more popular than the Turtle mountains, and in August there are between three and four hundred eampers on Fish lake which is the largest sheet of water in the mountains. This is a beautiful lake and provides exeellent fishing as well as boating and sailing faeilities.

There are elk and jumping deer in the woods, and in the fall the wild duck cover the sloughs and lakes in thousands. Partridges and prairie ehiekens are also pleuti$\mathrm{f} n \mathrm{l}$. The nuskrats are taken out in large numbers every winter, and there is one colony of beaver near Fish lake which is being carefully proteeted.

These mountains are situated in the midst of one of the best wheat-growing sections of the west, and the produetiveness of the surrounding prairie may be largely altributed to the shelter afforded from the wind, and the faet that the water supply is conserved by the forests in winter and supplied to the fields during the summer through underground ehannels.

The forests are in a most hopeful condition and with continued protection against fire, over eutting and grazing, will soon become very produetive.

## RIDING MOUNTAIN FOREST AND GAME RESERVE.

The Riding mountain, Duck mountain and Poreupine mountain reserves differ from the other reserves in the middle west in that they have in them considerable saw material of the more valuable species, such as spruce, larch, balsam and jack pine, Which grow in stands yielding as much as $4,000,000$ feet, B.M., per square mile. The deeiduous trees are represented by the aspen, balm, bireh, oak, ash, elm and maple. In the Riding mountains the coniferous speeies are found ehiefly at the higher altitudes; the aspen, balm and bireh grow everywhere, but the oak, ash, elm and maple are confined to the lower and ehiefly north and east slopes. The spruce reaches a large sizc, frequently over 36 inches diameter, breast-high, and 90 feet in height. There is a large amount of water in the Riding mountains, but the drainage is much better than in the Moose and Turtle mountains and deep ravines with swift streams are more characteristic of the topography than sloughs. There are numerous lakes and most of them are quite large. A considerable area, espeeially near the height of land, is covered with spruce and lareh muskeg, which makes travelling through the reserve almost impcssible in summer.

As in the other reserves fire has done great damage to the forests and in some places, especially along the Strathclair trail, almost prairie conditions have been produced. Along the southern part of the reserve the fires have produced a park-like country where grassy glades run in betwen the bluffs of trees which have escaped the fire.

The soil is chiefly a clay loam with some boulders and shale. The shores of the lakes arc usually quite gravelly and the beds of the streams filled with boulders.

Cutting.-There are at present nine timber berths, eovering in all about 114 square miles in this reserve, but most of them have now been cut over and have ceased operations. The Shaw Bros., of Dauphin, are perhaps the largest operators in the reserve at present, and they are lumbering in a very careful and conservative manner. They have exercised the utmost care with fire and utilize as much of the merchantable timber as could be expeeted. This firm contemplates starting experiments in replanting cut-over areas next spring whieh is a good indieation of their interest in forest conservation.

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A great deal of the cutting is now being done by portable saw-mills which locate along the edge of the reserve and saw wood taken out under the settlers' permits. The settlers may cut their own logs and haul them to the mill but the usual practice is for the millman to collect the permits and take out the wood himself. This system enables the farmer to obtain building material very cheaply, but it has been greatly abused and will have to be discontinued entirely unless it can be kept in better control, for annually large amounts of timber are cut illegally and since these millmen have no interest in the forest and are entirely irresponsible the most wasteful cutting is followed. On account of the growing scarcity of the coniferous species it will be necessary to discriminate against their exploitation and favour the use of poplar which grows in abundance and reproduces readily. The cutting of green coniferous species for fuel should be prohibited entirely, but the removal of dead timber and diseased timber be encouraged. There is no reason why the reserve should not produce a good revenue without causing any hardship to the settlers who are benefited by its existence.

Since the Forestry Branch has taken charge of the reserves new regulations have been made which aim at the protection of the conifers, the removal of dead and diseased timber and the restriction of cutting areas. The portable saw-mills will also be under closer supervision.

Squatters.-Perhaps the most serious administrative difficulty in the Riding mountains is the handling of squatters, of whom there are fifty, chiefly Galicians and half-breeds. These people, though warned that they could not secure their patents, have gone into the woods and cleared little patches for their homes and in doing so have systematically set fire to the surrounding forests. Under the unstable conditions of the reserve boundaries before the passing of the Forest Reserves Bill some of the squatters did receive their patents and the success of these has encouraged the rest to persist in their trespass. The class of people who are squatting are not particular what kind of land they settle on and will never farm well or extensively. As citizens they are undcsirable and have very little claim to consideration. The influx, especially of Galicians, is steady and unless severe measures are taken to rid the rescrves of those at present there, and to prevent further encroachments, it is useless to attempt to protcct the timber.

Game.-Moose, elk and jumping deer are very plentiful in the north and eastcrn part of the reserve, but towards the south where the Indians and half-breeds live there are few left since these people kill them without respect to season or sex and have practically exterminated them. There is good fishing in some of the lakes, and ducks and partridges are quite plentiful.

From a Hydrographic Standpoint this reserve is probably the most useful of the Dominion forest reserves since it is situated at the headwaters of nearly half of the tributaries of the Assiniboine river and of all the streams which water the famous Dauphin plains. The value to the surrounding agricultural districts of the wood produced on this reserve can hardly be estimated, and it is satisfactory to find that locally (except for the squatters) the maintenance of the reserve is strongly upheld, and any action to futher the protection and improvement of the forest in accordance with the object of the reserve will receive the support of the communities affected.

## COOKING LAKE FOREST AND GAME RESERVE.

The Cooking Lake reserve is situated in the Beaver hills, near Edmonton. This reserve has probably suffered more from fire than any of the other reserves, and there is at present hardly a square mile of virgin timber left. The original stand was spruce, larch, aspen, balm, birch, with some jack pine and balsam. Now the conifers have almost all disappeared and only an odd old spruce or larch which has been protected by a muskeg or a hill remains to show that there was once a coniferous forest on

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these hills. Reproduction of aspen and balm is coming up thickly over almost all of the reserve, but some of it has been burned over three or four times and is now beginning to lose its vigour. In these places it will be necessary to replant if the forest is to be maintained.

The country about this reserve is new and th .ee is a great inflow of settlers, many of whom do not know good land from bad ; consequently they drop down like locusts on every bit of government land and proceed to rob it of the only asset is possessesthe timber.

The soil in the hills is almost all of a light coloured clay or gravelly, and is not fertile enough for agricultural crops even where level and free enough of muskegs and sloughs to permit cultivation. One man who was unfortunate enough to locate in these hills told me that after five years' hard work (and I could see that he had been industrious) he had not succeeded in raising enough to feed his horses. It would seem that the government would make a serious mistake to settle this poor land when there is so much excellent land available. Disappointed settlers are poor advertisements, aside from the fact that they destroy the timber which, in a very few years, when the adjacent country becomes all cleared, will be of great value to the same settlers who are now intent upon destroying it.

The boundaries might be extended to the south to include the north $\frac{1}{2}$ of township 51, range 20, and the northwest 4 of township 50, range 19.

To cope with the fire danger at all efficiently the department should appoint a special ranger to guard the reserve, as the present forest ranger has much too large an area of timber land to look after to enable him to give the attention he should to the reserve.

In view of the rapid influx of settlers to the Northwest, many of whom settle in advance of the surveys, I would strongly recommend that the forested country within reach of settlement be thoroughly explored and that all land which is not suitable for agriculture, but is capable of producing forests be set aside as permanent forcst reserves, within which settlers will not be allowed to locate. It is very much easier to get rid of a squatter before he has made any improvements than after he has built a home for himself. These isolated settlers in a timbered district are the greatest menace to forest protection, as they are constantly setting fire, and it would pay the government to employ a much larger number of rangers to constantly guard the forests of the Northwest from fire and prevent settlement within them.

Adequate forest protection is possible only under the reserve system, since forestry and settlement are two irreconcilable factors in a new country.

With this object in view I would suggest that as early as possible examinations be made by this branch of the following districts ; the foothills of the Rocky mountains in Alberta, McLeod river, Lac la Biche, the sandhills north of Prince Albert, and the country around the west, north and east of Lake Winnipegosis.

Your obedient servant,
ROLAND D. ORAIG.

## APPENDIX No. 3.

# REPORT OF HUGO CLAUGHTON-WALLIN, F.M., ASSISTANT IN FORESTRY. 

Dauphin, Man., July 28, 1906.

## E. Stewart, Esq., <br> Superintendent of Forestry, Ottawa.

Sir,-I have the honour to submit to you my report for the year ending June 30, 1906.

After July 1, 1905, I continued the inspection of tree plantations set out by the Forestry Branch, which I had started in the beginning of June the same year. The parts I visited were Western Manitoba and Eastern Saskatchewan. It was for me a very pleasant sight to see so many fine groves of trees scattered over the prairie forming excellent wind breaks and lending beauty to the otherwise rather dreary and monotonous landscape.

The plantations consisting generally of Manitoba maple, green ash, cottonwood, elm and willow, were mostly all in good shapc, the percentage of dead trees being very small; I should estimate it at 10 per cent to 15 per cent. The farmers secmed well satisfied with the work of the department. Quite a number of them expressed a desire to receive some spruce or pine seedlings, and I would respectfully suggest that a few of these species should if possible be distributed to farmers who, by previous successful planting, had proven themselves well capable of giving the young trees the necessary attention.

At the end of October I finished the inspection and went to Indian Head, where, for two weeks, I assisted Mr. Ross, in the taking up and the heeling in of the seedlings for this spring's distribution. Altogether, two millions of trees were in this way prepared for the winter. They were all in excellent condition, being thoroughly ripened in spite of the fact that they had attained a very good growth.

After my two weeks' stay at Indian Head I returned to Ottawa, where I remained in the office until spring.

On April 5 I received notice to leave for Indian Hcad where the shipment of trees to the applicants was to begin. The heeled-in seedlings had survived the winter splendidly and ought to prove excellent plant material.

When through with the packing I went down to Sewell, Manitoba, to superintend the planting of Scotch pine seedlings on the Spruce Woods Forest and Game reserve. This plantation was begun two years ago and promises to be very successful. Strong, healthy-looking pines to the number of 17,000 , were set out this spring in furrows ploughed 4 feet apart and the sod always thrown so that the perpendicular side of the furrow would come on the south side to shelter the young plants from the hot noon sun. The seedlings were put close to this side and about $3: 5$ feet apart in the row. The cost of planting these Scotch pine was about $\$ 15$ per acre. I found the plantation of last year doing well, about 85 per cent living, which must be considered a rery good result.

At present I am engaged in conducting a forest valuation survey of the Riding Mountain Forest and Game reserve in Manitoba.

The reserve as far as I have seen it has been well forested and is capable of supplying fuel and building material to a large number of settlers.

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The chief species numerically is the aspen, and this makes excellent fuel and if sound, fairly good lumber. It is, however, being greatly damaged by a fungus disease (Polyporus ignarious) which threatens to spread throughout the reserve. It would be advisable to cut this diseased timber as soon as possiblc. The spruce is the most valuable species found on the reservc and is quite prevalent in some parts and reaches a large size, trees over 36 inches diameter, breast high, are frequently found. The other species of trees found on the reserve are larch, balsam, jack pine, balm of Gilead, white birch, elm, green ash, Manitoba maple, mountain ash, scrub oak, and several species of willow. Some large areas have been burned over, but in most places there is sufficient reproduction on the brules.

The chief source of danger to the reserve is the squatters who are encroaching on the reserve in many places, and who set fires evcry year in order to open up the country for settlement. The squatters are chiefly Galicians or half-breeds. If the timber on the reserve is to be protected these encroachments must be stopped.

I have at present seven foresters assisting me in the work of determining the quantity of timber on the reserve, the rate of growth of the various species and sylvicultural conditions generally.

In spite of very unfavourable weather we are making good progress and expect to complete the work by the end of September.

I have the lonour to be, sir, your obedient servant,
H. CLAUGHTON-WALLIN.

## APPENDIX No. 4.

## REPORT OF A. P. STEVENSON, TREE PLANTING INSPECTOR.

Nelson, Man., July 1, 1906.
E. Stewart, Esq.,

Superintendent of Forestry, Ottawa.
Sir,-I have the honour to submit the following brief report on the work done by me under your instructions as tree planting inspector in connection with the work carried on in this province by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior.

On June 13 I commenced inspection work, but up to the present have not covered very much ground. On June 15 I went to Winnipeg to meet Norman M. Ross, assistant superintendent of forestry, and arrange with him about inspection work for the season. Messrs. Craig and Wallin who, during the past two seasons, have been engaged on this work in Manitoba, not being available this year, two new men, Messrs. Ross and Jacombe of the Yale Forest School, New Haven, Conn., who had joined the Forestry Branch, arrived in Winnipeg to take up inspection work. These men accompanied mo for a short time, then left to take up the work of inspection alone in various parts of the province ; Mr. A. H. D. Ross taking the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Rosser west to Kirkella; also the Miniota, Lenore and Yorkton branches. Mr. Jacombe commenced work at St. Claude on the Glenboro' branch, west to Souris, the Pipestone branch, Souris to Sinclair, Deloraine to Lyleton, Souris to Estevan, Sask. My own district will be principally in the Red River valley and on the Canadian Pacific Railway, southwestern, Winnipeg to Buissevain ; Canadian Northern Railway, Morris to Elgin; also the Emerson, Ridgeville, Stonewall and Gilbert Plains branches.

The spring was an extra early one, the warm weather in the month of April brought out the buds on the trees earlier than usual, the result being rather disastrous to some varieties of ornamental trees and more especially fruit trees.

The weather continued very dry for some time with cold, frosty nights and warm days, which was very trying on the young, newly planted forest trees. But owing to the trees being well packed and arriving at their destination in fine order, where planting was done well very little injury has resulted from the dry spell. And I might further add that to the wisdom of the Forestry Branch insisting on a thorough preparation of the soil before trees are given for planting belongs a good deal of the credit for this favourable showing in tiding over a dry period. Cottonwood appears to have suffered slightly from winter killing during the past winter in some parts of the Red River valley, notably in the Sperling district. The land there is a rich black loam : on this soil the young trces make a rapid soft growth whieh failing to get fully ripened up by the closing in of winter the following spring will show more or less killing back of the previous year's growth. As the trees grow older and a hardier growth is made this trouble I have no doubt will disappear. With the majority of planters the green ash is very much in favour and giving inercased satisfaction every year. When planted in alternate rows with Manitoba maple and set out 4 feet by 4 feet apart the growth is about equal to that of the maple.

During the whole of the month of June there has been abundance of rain; consequently the trees as a whole are looking well and making remarkable growth.

Of the trees sent out this spring, so far as inspected I would estimate that 95 per cent of the ash are living, 85 per cent of maple, and 75 per cent of cottonwood. The Russian willow is growing in favour and is frequently inquired after for the purpose of growing a snowbreak. A snowbreak is usually planted at a distance of 40 to 50 yards out, or from the trees in the regular windbreak proper, and is composed of a single row of willows. The necessity for a snowbreak gets more apparent as the trees in the windbreak increase in size, holding large snowdrifts, the trees being liable to be broken down or seriously injured in consequence. This danger is being realized by planters, and as a result the increased interest in snowbreaks.

Your obedient servant,
A. P. STEVENSON.

## APPENDIX No. 5.

REPORT OF JOHN CALDWELL, TREE PLANTING INSPECTOR.
Virden, July 3, 1906.
E. Stewart, Esq.,

Superintendent of Forestry, Ottawa.
Sir,-I beg to submit to you my report for 1906
The territory given to me this year is the same as for 1905, namely, the Canadian Pacific Railway main line from the Manitoba western boundary to Regina, the Kirkella line to Balcarres, and the Pipestone line from Regina back to Manitoba.

Since my last report I have assigned to farmers about a quarter of a million young trees, having found land ready or being prepared for that quantity. The average to each farmer would be about 1,800 trees. I seldom give less than 1,000 to any one man and not often over 3,000 . One-half acre planted 4 by 4 feet takes about 1,500 trees, and it is very desirable that all farmers who are out on the open prairies should have

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plantations north, east and west of their buildings, not too close but leaving plenty of room for a good sized barn yard. Such a plantation adds greatly to the comfort, value and cheerfulness of farm life. A few ycars of such work will change the whole face of the country, giving it a more homelike and prosperous appearance.

I find the farmers only too glad to avail themselves of this opportunity of getting plantations, but the inspectors can hardly be too careful in giving advice as they are so liable to make serious mistakes. One man would take 10,000 trees when he has hardly time to care for 3,000 ; another would plant all around the farm which would not be wise when he has no trees around his buildings; some will plant too close, some too far apart, and some too shallow. A little talk on how to plant is always in order, and how to trim roots if planting with a dibble, which is sometimes the best and quickest way, when planting one-year olds.

One great reason for the many failures in the early tree planting through Manitoba was the lack of proper instructions. There is hardly a farmer living out in the open prairie but intends to plant trees. We have a few beautiful plantations in almost every district. These are examples and an encouragement for the ncighbours to do likewise.

I find a failure here and there and some only middling, but fully 75 per cent of the plantations are quite satisfactory, probably 90 per cent of all trees planted so far are growing.

This season so far has given us a heavy rainfall, and while it is good for trees it is also good for weeds, and we should be careful not to give farmers more trees than they can well care for.

The varieties of trees distributed in my district so far have been principally native maple, native ash and cottonwood from North Dakota, with a sprinkling of elm, willow and Russian poplar. The hardwood trees (ash and elm) are of slower growth than the rest, but in the end will be the best and for a plantation to be permanent it is very desirable to have 25 per cent of the trees hardwood. The Russian willow and Petrofsky Russian poplar, are also fast growers and very hardy; and it is good to have a mixture of them in all plantations. The poplars are better sent out as stout cuttings, and the willows would be safer if small cuttings were rooted one year old.

With good windbreaks farmers will be in a far better position to plant all kinds of nursery grown trees, shrubs, small and large fruits. Some large nurscries are being established in the west and these plantations will prove a benefit to them as well as to the whole country. I find every one in the towns as well as in the country speaking very favourably of this government tree planting among the farmers, and the work should certainly be vigorously carried on, especially in the newer districts where settlers are flocking in, often where the prairie is perfectly bare and never a trec to be seen. It is not hard to imagine how anxious these newcomers are for a little shade and sheltcr and how glad they seem to accept the government aid in the way of tree planting.

I have a good many foreigners on my list this year, and my past experience with them has been very satisfactory. Most of them are from countries where forestry receives a good deal of consideration, and they show quite a desire and love for tree planting.

I am marking quite a lot of names off the list this year as being pretty well supplied. Although it would pay farmers to plant a block of trees for fuel posts, \&c., few of them care for more than shelter around their buildings, as they do not wish to spend the time, there being so much other work to do in the way of improvements. No doubt planting for fuel and timber will develop later on, and in the meantime we have probably all we can do to attend to the newer settlers.

I had the pleasure of looking over the forest nursery at Indian Head with Mr. Ross a short time ago, and was delighted with the healthy growth of the plantations. I consider the forest nursery a splendid and well managed institution. Millions of healthy, well grown young trees are growing there at a verv small cost.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN CALDWELL.

# APPENDIX No. 6. 

## REPORT OF ANGUS MacKINTOSH, TREE PLANTING INSPECTOR.

Hanley, Sask., September 7, 1906.

## E. Stewart, Esq., Superintendent of Forestry, Ottawa.

Sir,-I have the honopur of sending you my third annual report on the tree planting done through the co-operation of the Forestry Branch and the settlers in that part of the Northwest allotted to me for inspection.

At the time of sending you, on the 20 th of August, 1905, my last report I had nearly two months' work before me between the head of Last Mountain lake and Eagle creek; round Saskatoon, Rosthern and Osler; and away to the west through that newly opened up country, watered by the North Saskatchewan, from Great Bend to Lloydminster. There are quite a number of thriving shelter belts and small plantations that are a pleasure to inspect now growing in the districts that have Saskatoon, Osler and Rosthern as centres; and even out the length of Eagle creek, a district that at the time of my first visit was a solituue broken only in a few places-tree planters have been successfully at work. Out the Great Bend, Battleford and Lloydminster way also a very promising beginning has been made, and now that the Canadian Northern railway will enable settlers to get trees without having to haul them over the old trails a hundred or more miles, applicants in that quarter are sure to increase.

It is very satisfactory to find that most of the recipients of trees give them every care. Indeed one at times feels surprised that men who are still in the midst of the pressing work of making for themselves homes in a new country should be able to do so well.

Putting off applicants that have not got ground properly prepared for trees has at times to be done, and it is always necessary to give them the reasons why. They think it hard to be put off for twelve months, and it takes some talk to convince them that trees planted on well worked ground, that is, the sod well rotted, and the soil deepploughed and well broken up-grow as much in one year as trees on badly prepared ground grow in two, and that keeping the ground cultivated is easier.

My advice is often asked about pruning, especially by those who have sheltered belts so advanced that they need no further soil cultivation. I point out to those inquirers the necessity of keeping the leaf canopy unbroken that the shade may kill the weeds and help to keep the moisture in the soil, and that nature should be allowed to do the pruning.

This season I began inspection work on the 1st of July at Lipton on the Kirkella Railway, working westward to Strassburg; then up the east side of Last mountain, and after that across the country to the Touchwood Hills. A further list of applicants with which I was supplied by Mr. Ross covered the country on each side of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Regina to Swift Current, and also the Prince Albert Branch, and the Canadian Northern Railway from Saskatoon to Lloydminster.

The plantations I have visited are on the whole in a satisfactory state, the failurcs not exceeding 5 per cent. The desire for trees is spreading greatly and extends into such outlaying settlements as those north of Swift Current, 80 miles from any railway.

The young trces everywhere have come through the winter unscathed and look very vigorous.

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In my last report I mentioned the satisfactory growth made by coniferous trees in the neighbourhood of Pense, and my visit this season to the plantations on Mr. Spring Rice's property was one fraught with pleasure. That gentleman's plantation of tamarac is the best I have seen in the Northwest. The trees were planted three years ago, and they now stand from 7 to $\delta$ feet in height. They are full of vigour, of very even growth, and quite overtop the other trees with which the plantation is mixed. Standing on sloping ground facing the north, on soil that is not of great value for agricultural purposes, they promise to become highly remunerative. I may mention that on somewhat different soil and in a different situation the tamarac is making equally good growth at the Forest Nursery Station, Indian Head, affording an excellent object lesson to all who visit that place, so full of interest to lovers of trees.

I have now got the length of Hanley on the Prince Albert branch, and have two months' work before me still.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
ANGUS MackINTOSH.

## APPENDIX No. 7.

REPORT OF A. H. D. ROSS, M.A., F.M., TREE PLANTING INSPECTOR.

Neepatfa, Manitoba, September 14, 1906.

## E. Stewart, Esq., <br> Superintendent of Forestry, Ottawa.

Sir,-Following your instructions of June 15, 1906, I have inspected 186 of the tree shelter belts already established about the homes of settlers in Manitoba and Saskatchewan by the co-operation of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, and have examined the land prepared by 89 settlers who have asked for advice and assistance in the mattcr of growing trees for shelter purposes.

My territory included the plantations, and proposed plantations, that could best be reached by driving from suitable points on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, from Winnipeg to Kirkella; the Varcoe, Lenore and Miniota branches to the north of the main line, and the Yorkton branch, from Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, to Sheho, Saskatchewan. During the 55 days of actual driving the distance travelled was 2,118 miles, an average of 38.5 miles per day, and the amount paid for livery hire was $\$ 222$. The average numler of plantations inspected each day was only 5 , and the average price paid for livery hire was 10.48 cents per mile, or 80 cents for each plantation visited. These facts show how widely scattered the plantations are, but it should be remembered that each one of them is a splendid object lesson on the possibility of growing trees on the plains.

Fourteen of the plantations inspected were started in the spring of 1902, 19 in 1903, 40 in 1904, 49 in 1905, 64 in 1906, and out of the 89 whose land I examined I have recommended 76 for trees to plant in the spring of 1907. The remaining 13 have not suitably prepared the ground for tree growth and have been advised to get it in first class condition for the spring of 1908. Thorough cultivation of the soil before planting and kecp its surface frequently stirred for two or three years after planting is the key-note of the success that has been attained in the growth of trees in the prairie provinces. Where they have been properly cared for less than one per cent of them have dicd. As far as my observations for 1006 go, about 95 per cent of the trees set out since 1902 are alive and fully 85 per cent of them are doing well.

Your obedient servant,

A. H. D. ROSS.

## APPENDIX No. 8.

REPORT OF F. W. H. JACOMBE, M.F., TREE PLANTING INSPECTOR.

Yellow Grass, Sask., September 8, 1906.

## E. Stewart, Esq., Superintendent of Forestry, Ottawa.

SIR,-I received my appointment as inspector of tree plantations in the Northwest in the spring of the present year, and, as soon as I could arrange to do so, left the Yale Forest School, immediately before the close of the last term of my course, and came west to take up my duties. After some days spent in preliminary work I began my work of inspection at Elm creek, Manitoba, on June 28.

The lines first assigned to me were as follows :-
(1) Elm creek to Souris and west to Antler ; (2) Souris west to Estevan ; (3) Deloraine to Lyleton.

The work of inspecting these threc lines was finished on August 24. The great majority of those called on had their trees in good shape. A few cases of failure have occurred through the applicant having undertaken the care of too many trees. Neglect of the trees was more often traceable to the building of new houses, barns, \&c. Trees on rented places wcre seldom or never properly cared for.

The spring of 1906 was throughout southwestern Manitoba favourable to the growth of the seedlings planted, and very few of them have died; three per cent of the whole number planted would, I think, be a liberal estimate. The ash have been especially hardy.

In a number of cases complaint was made of damage by jack rabbits which eat off the tops of the trees in their first winter. The jack rabbits prefer the ash, though they sometimes attack cottonwoods. Maples are seldom, if ever, damaged by them. The changeable weather of last winter and spring resulted in the freezing back of many maples and cottonwoods. These, however, have usually grown up from the root. Insect pests were rare. The vagabond blight of the poplar was found on a number of cottonwoods.

On finishing the above lines I was asisgned (4) The 'Soo line' (from Drinkwater to North Portal) on which I am now engaged.

Along this line the spring and early summer were marked by excessive rains which on heavy soils interfered with the cultivation of the trees, and in one or two instances, in low situations, made it almost impossible to plant. The wet weather has been followed by a long and steady drought which has lasted since early in July to the present time. Growth has consequently not been as good as in more favoured places; though where the trees have been well cultivated it has been good. This section of country is, of course, much more recently settled than most of the parts of Manitoba in which I have been, and there seems to me more temptation in busy times to leave cultivation of the trees to a more convenient season.

In some sections a large proportion of the settlers have come from the western states (mainly from Minnesota, the Dakotas, Iowa and Nebraska), and these seem especially anxious to secure trees, having learned in their former homes the value of trees on the prairie.

## APPENDIX No. 9.

REPORT OF JAMES LEAMY, CROWN TIMBER AGENT, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

New Westminster, B.C., September 17, 1906.

## E. Stewart, Esq., <br> Superintendent of Forestry, Ottawa.

Sir,-I have the honour to submit the following report in connection with fire guarding the timber in the railway belt within the province of British Columbia.

As you are aware, up to the present time we have had an exceedingly dry season, very little rain having fallen. Early in April last, a fire originated in the Cultus Lake district which ran over about four square miles of territory, doing considerable damage to young timber but very little harm to the large timber. This fire started at a time when least expected and made considerable headway before we could get men to work at it to prevent it sprcading. However, as soon as we got the men on, they succeeded in checking it and so prevented the fire from spreading. Since April last we have had scarcely any rain and consequently I have been obliged to keep a considerable force of men constantly at work patrolling and fighting fires which have been numerous. I am pleased to be able to report that very little loss of timber has occurred within the railway belt. What fires have occurred have been caused by settlers in the clearing of their lands, by parks from locomotives and in the upper country from lightning, in fact the majority of fires in the Upper Columbia River district can be traced to lightning.

As soon as the danger season is over I will submit a further report, giving details of each and every fire, its location, \&c. I am pleased to say that rain began to fall about the sixth of the present month, and $I$ consider the danger from further fires has been minimized considerably, but it will be necessary to watch over the various districts carefully until satisfied that all danger has passed.

In concluding this short report, I wish to add that I am of the opinion that the system of fire guarding established by you and which is carried out in the railway belt of the province of British Columbia under your supervision, has proved to be most successful ; this year we have again succeeded in preventing the loss of valuable timber which was an annual occurrence prior to the inauguration of the system now prevailing.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES LEAMY, Crown Timber Agent.

## APPENDIX No. 10.

REPORT OF JOS. E. STAUFFER, FOREST RANGER IN SOUTHFRN ALBERTA.

Didsbury, Alta., July 9, 1906.
E. Stewart, Esq.,

Superintendent of Forestry, Ottawa.
Sir,-I beg to submit my report regarding forest fire ranging in Alberta, south of the Saskatchewan river, for the year ending June 30, 1906.

During the fall of 1905 we had no fires that did any harm.
The fall of snow during the winter was very light and fires began to run in the woods early in March. The woods were exceedingly dry from the 1st of March up to the 15th of May. There was no rainfall to amount to much during that period.

During the early part of April fires were set out by unknown persons in township 32, ranges 6 and 7 , west of the 5th meridian. This fire spread and burnt up the area lying between Red Deer river and James river. It burnt considerable valuable timber on timber berth 253. About the same time fires set out by Indians in township 31, range 7 , west of the 5th meridian, burnt over the area lying between the Red Deer river and Fallen Timber creek. This fire, after desperate fighting by all the available men we could get, got beyond control on a very windy day, and burnt about 50 million feet on timber berth 252.

There were also several fires north and south of the Raven river which burnt over a large area, but Fire Ranger Robinson reports that there was only a small quantity of valuable timber destroyed.

I would estimate that between 75 and 90 million feet of timber was burnt by these fires.

West of the 5th meridian to the base of the Foothills there are many small blocks of timber of from 250,000 feet to a million feet, and in the northern part of my district quite a few small timber berths. The settlers are taking up homesteads adjacent to and among these blocks and timber berths, and there is continually a stream of land seekers going into these districts. This makes it very difficult for a ranger to prevent fires being set out, as with the present staff of rangers it is impossible to keep track of travellers through timbered parts. In some cases I know of settlers squatting on timber berths.

I always understood that Indians would never set out fires in the forests, but this year I was convinced that they do; for hunting purposes, in season or out, in the Banff Park and out of it. They set out fires in the spring on their fishing and hunting trips in order to draw deer later for grazing.

Your obedient servant,
JOS. E. STAUFFER,
Forest Ranger.

APPENDIX No. 11.

## REPORT OF C. A. WALKINSHAW, FOREST RANGER IN THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN FOREST AND GAME RESERVE.

Boissevain; June 30, 1906.
E. Stewart, Esq.,

Superintendent of Forestry, Ottawa.
Sir,-I beg to submit to you my report on Turtle Mountain Timber reserve for the past year.

Last year was a splendid year for young trees ; as there was lots of moisture and they made great growth. This year is just as good and everything in the reserve looks fine. The month of May was very dry and warm and gave us considerable trouble fighting fires coming from the American side in range 21. There were strips burned in this range, some of them nearly across the township. By hard work we succeeded in stopping the fires before they got into the green timber at the east end of the township. It seemed to me that the settlers along the international boundary on the American side were trying to burn up the reserve. I counted fifteen big fires burning about half a mile across the boundary. Fortunately the wind changed and blew them south ; otherivise all the people in Manitoba could not have saved the reserve. When all danger from the American side was over the settlers along the edge of the reserve in township 2, range 21, started fires four or five at a time that burned over sections 12, 11, 10 and 6 , in township 2, and part of section 31 in township 1, range 20. Before we got it under control another fire was started on section 29, township 2, range 20, and burned along the edge of the reserve to section 33, township 1, range 20, where it got into the reserve but did very little damage, except in small strips.

I did my best to find out who set the fires on our side but failed to get evidence to convict any one although I had strong suspicion of some parties who were seen coming from the part where the fires started. I would strongly recommend that no person be allowed in the reserve after the first day of May until the first of November unless they have a permit describing their business in the reserve, and if they do not have a permit give the ranger the power to prosecute for trespass. With the assistance of one man I am building trails where necessary in the reserve. At present we are working in range 20 bridging creeks and low places. I would have been finished in this range before this but for some tremendous rains overflowing and washing away some of our work. Later I hope to do similar work in ranges 19 and 21 which will enable me to patrol the reserve more effectually.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
C. A. WALKINSHAW,

Forest Ranger.

## APPENDIX No. 12.

REPORT OF JOHN RUTHERFORD, FOREST RANGER FOR THE MOOSE MOUNTAIN TIMBER RESERVE.

Carlyle, September 3, 1906.
E. Stewart, Esq.

Superintendent of Forestry, Ottawa.

Sir,-I have the honour to forward you the following report of affairs in Moose Mountain Timber reserve.

The growth of young timber is good and the dry wood is nearly all cleaned up now. I think with the present condition and freedom from fire we will have good success.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN RUTHERFORD.

## DEPARTMEN' OF THE INTERIOR

## INTERIM REPORT <br> -

# COMMISSIONER OF THE YUKON TERRITORY 

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT


OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KINGS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1906

# INTERIM REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE YUKON TERRITORY. 

Ottawa, December 15, 1906.

The Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

Sir,-In compliance with your instructions I have the honour to submit a report upou the mining operations and general conditions in the Yukon Territory during the past suminer.

## TRANSITION PERIOD.

In my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1906, I pointed out that the methods of placer mining in the territory were rapidly changing, and that the cruder methods of working the ground were being discontinued, and replaced by more extensive and conomical ones. This change has been steadily going on every year since the discovery of the camp, but at no time has it been more marked than during the past summer. Large hydraulic plants have been in operation, and others of enormous magnitude have been started. Dredges have also been installed, and they have proven to be an unqualified success. Even the old form of prospecting by shaft sinking has becn largely supcrseded by the use of steam churn drills. The operations of the dredges this year have confirmed the results obtained by the pioneer dredges of last year, viz., that the auriferous grarels of the Klondike district are admirably adapted to this manner of working. Indeed, the results have been so gratifying that already more dredges have been ordered from the factories than can possibly be supplied next season. The dcposits of gold-bearing gravel in the Klondike which can be treated by dredging and hydraulicking are so extensive that placer gold mining there is absolutely assured to be a vast and permanent industry. During the season, Mr. R. G. McComell, of the Geological Survey, at the head of a competent party, undertook to measure and cstimate the values of these gravels near Dawson. His report, I am sure, will prove beyond doubt their great extent and richness.

The great advantage of operating claims by drcdges and cfficient hydraulics has become so apparent that during the past summer the owners of many of the claims on the older creeks and hills have preferred not to work their properties by the nore primitive methods, but to await the installation of dredges or a large supply of water. For this reason the number of gold-yielding claims has been temporarily greatly reduced. Notwithstanding this fact, however, the output up to October 31, of this year, amounted to $\$ 5,179,948.50$. Last year the output for the whole year amounted to $\$ 7,160,032.75$. In view of the transition going on in the mining industry, the output for this year is quite satisfactory. On the creeks situated north and west of the Indian River divide, namely, Bonanza, Eldorado and Hunker crecks, with their tributaries, the primitive placer mining methods have almost entirely given way to modern methods, but, on the Indian River side of the divide, owing to the expense of transportation, and the generally more virgin nature of the claims, primitive placer methods, aided by a few mechanical contrivances, are still employed. This section includes Dominion, Gold Run, Eureka, Sulphur and Quartz creeks, and their tributaries. Of these latter creeks Lower Dominion has been rery active during the past summer, and will be worked to its fullest extent throughout the coming winter, upwards of five hundred miners being there employed at the present time. Next year conditions will be very similar to what have prevailed this season, except for the fact that the number of dredges in operation
will be increased by those constructed this summer. During the season following that, however, the number of dredges in operation will be materially increased, and because of this, as well as of the availability of the extensive hydraulic system now being installed by The Yukon Consolidated Goldfields Company, the yield of gold should be vastly increased.

I append hereto a statement giving the number of claims worked on each creek, and the hills and benches thereof and showing the method of mining in each case.

## DREDGING.

During the past summer five dredges were in operation, an increase of two over last year. The season was very favourable to that method of mining, as it opened early and closed late; the largest of the dredges being in operation for 170 days. As a rule the dredging season can be counted upon as lasting from early in May until the second week in October. The dredge belonging to the Canadian Klondike Mining Company, Ltd., was operated on the Boyle concession, situate on the Klondike river. This dredge is operated by electricity generated by means of a steam turbine. It has a capacity of 3,000 cubic yards per day, and handled during the season about 400,000 cubic yards. The cost of this dredge, placed on the ground, with the accompanying power plant was $\$ 300,000$. This power plant is capable of generating sufficient power to run two more similar dredges, and it is the intention of the company to install two more upon their property next summer.

The Bonanza Basin Gold Dredging Company operated a new dredge on their river claims near the mouth of the Klondike river. This dredge is operated by steam direct. It has a theorctical capacity of 3,750 cubic yards per day, but on account of the length of the ladder and the shallowness of the ground the amount of gravel excavated amounted to only 125,000 yards. This dredge is understood to have cost, placed on the ground, $\$ 154,000$.

The Lewis River Dredging Company continued to operate their claims on Bonanza creek with a dredge which they imported in 1901. The motive power of this dredge is steam direct. It has a capacity of 1,200 cubic yards per day, and excavated about 100,000 yards during the past summer. This dredge cost in the vicinity of $\$ 75,000$.

The dredge belonging to the Ogilvic Dredging Company was employed during the summer for prospecting purposes on the submerged bed of the Klondike river. The motive power of this dredge is steam direct. It has a capacity of 400 cubic yards per day, and during the season handled 30,000 yards. This small dredge cost about $\$ 25,000$.

The Forty-mile Dredging Company imported and assembled a large dredge during the summer in time to operate for a few days before the closing of the season. This dredge is similar to that operated by the Bonanza Basin Gold Dredging Company, and is to be operated on the submerged bed of Forty-mile river.

In addition to these dredges which were in commission, three others were imported and partially assembled during the season by the Yukon Consolidated Goldfields Company. This company's dredges are of a very large capacity, and will be ready to work their Bonanza creek claims upon the opening of next season. Another modern dredge of large type was imported late in the season and is to operate in the Forty-mile district. It also will be in readiness for next season.

## HYDRAULTCKING.

One of the most notable incidents in comection with mining in the Klondike during the past summer was the grouping of claims for the purpose of working them in an extensive way, and the eonsequent aequiring of large tracts of ground for this purpose. Foremost in these operations was the Yukno Consolidated Coldficks Company. This company acquired practically all of Bonanza creek from the town of (irand Forks down (including many of the adjoining hills), a large portion of Eldo-

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rado creek, and much of Hunker creek. To opcrate these properties they have determined upon installing the most elaborate and modern appliances. In addition to the three dredges assembled last summer they contemplate installing many more next year. In order to work their hill and bench claims it is necessary to have a large supply of water for hydraulic purposes. The lack of this has been seriously felt in working these rich hills in the past. Last summer, as in previous summers, the mines worked by the hydraulic method could only be operated for a short period of the seatsen. To overcome this the Yukon Consolidated Coldfields Company have started the construction of a great dam near the head of Bonanza creek which will back the water some two miles up the creek and conserve the spring freshets. The company also constructed for a similar purpose an enormous reservoir on the hill between Dawson City and the Klondike river. In addition to the supply of water derived by these means they have begun the construction of a large ditch whereby water for hydraulic purposes will be conducted to their hill-claims from the Twelve-mile river. This ditch will have a capacity of carrying 10,000 miners' inches of water and will be in the ncighbourhood of fifty miles long. Of this fifty miles eleven miles will consist of stcel and wood pipe, fifteen miles of flume and the rest will be ordinary ditch work. The depressions encountered along the route of this ditch will be crossed by means of inverted syphons ranging from 30 inches to 42 inches in diameter. The largest of these depressions is the Klondike Valley, where the pipe will be under a head of 1,100 feet. During the past summer five miles of this ditch were completed. In the censtruction of the system every modern method is employed. The ditch is being excavated by means of a number of steam-shovels, which were operated last summer at a cost of $\$ 130$ per day per shovel. A saw-mill has been erected in the vicinity of the work, and all lumber used therein is sawn on the spot. During the season this amounted to about $3,000,000$ fcet. The company has already cleared the right of way for fifty miles to a width of thirty feet. In connection with this constrnction several roads were necessary for the transportation of material and supplies, and these were built by the company at its own expense. The cost of this work during the season up to September 30 last was $\$ 448,707$. The work will be pushed vigorously all next season, and it is hoped that the water will be available on the Klondike hills for the season of 1908. The owners of the Matson and Doyle concession also completed during the summer a very costly dam on Adams creek for the purpose of conserving the water wherewvith to hydraulic their property.

In addition to thesc large pieces of hydraulic work many small ditches of from one to two miles in length werc constructed by other companies and by individual miners.

## WATER-POWER.

The installation of dredges in the Yukon has drawn attention to the desirability, if not the necessity, of securing economical power. The supply of wood fuel for generating steam is becoming scarcer. To preserve the forests and prevent their being monopolized by speculators, the timber regulations were effectively amended early this year. The cost of coal also up to the present time, has been more than proportionatcly high. This condition has led those interested in dredge mining to seek the natural water-power of the country. Under the regulations adopted by order in council last spring a large number of applications have been filed for water-power. There can be no doubt but that this source of power will have to be largely adopted in order to make a success of some of the dredging projects now contemplated. During the past summer the Yukon Consolidated Goldfields Company began the construction of a large waterpower plant on the Little Twelve-mile river, for the purpose of supplying power to the dredges which they have already, and will hereafter construct. The power station was nearly completed, and the transformer station is already completed. The transmission line, which is thirty milcs in length, and will carry a tension of 33,000 volts, was also completed.

Up to September 30, last, $\$ 191,298$ was expended in connection with the installation of this power plant. It is expected that it will be ready for use by June 15 next.

## ACTIVITY IN MINING.

Another noticeable feature in the mining industry of the Klondike during the past summer was the great activity displayed by prospectors and claim-locators. The extent of this very gratifying condition can best be shown by comparing the number of clains staked during the two past ycars with those staked during the four months of July, August, September and October of this year. During the fiscal year ending June, 1905, there were 785 claims staked and 505 during the fiscal ycar of 1906. During the said four months of the present season there were 1,388 claims staked, that is to say, that during the said four months there were more claims staked than during the whole of che two preceding years. This striking evidence of the vitality of the camp can be attributed largely to the circumstances of many more claims being now workable at a profit because of improved modern methods, to the acceptable innovations incorporated in the mining laws by the Yukon Placer Mining Act passed at the last session of parliament, and to the greater feeling of contentment and confidence felt by the mining community. This great activity was reflected in the Gold Commissioner's office where for upwards of two months the staff worked every evening and had not caught up with the rush of work when I left on November 14, last.

This Yukon Plaeer Mining Act, as above stated, has had a very stimulating effect upon the mining industry. It gave a stability to the mining laws which formerly did not exist. Its provisions abolishing free miners' licenses, providing for the inexpensive and speedy adjnstment of disputes, reducing mining litigation, preventing claimjumping, facilitating the staking, recording and holding of clains, and guaranteeing title, have been equally aceeptable to the prospector, individual miner and investing capitalist.

Under its provisions the prospector has become more active and more discoveries have been made, and claims staked, than for years previous, while at the same time capital is pouring into the country more heavily than al any previous period in the history of the Klondike, one company alone (the Yukon Consolidated Goldfields Company) having invested during the past season in the vicinity of three million dollars, and contemplates a further investment of an equal amount next year.

## QUARTZ MINING.

While in the north end of the territory placer mining has consumed nearly the entire attention of miners. in the south end, in the vicinity of Whitehorse and Conrad City, quartz mining has been the principal industry. In the immediate vicinity of Conrarl City about $\$ 600,000$ has been spent developing the quartz properties. The 'Venus,' 'Vault,' 'Montana' and 'Big Thing' mines have been encrgetically and systematically developed. In the Wheaton and Watson river districts some ore carrying exceedingly high values was discovered during the summer, and a large number of claims were staked in consequence. Sufficient work, however, has not been done in this section to warrant an opinion as to the extent of these ore-bodies. In the immediate vicinity of Whitehorse several copper properties are being developed.

The greatest amount of work on these has been done on the 'Pueblo' claim. This claim is located five miles from Whitehorse, and was worked steadily during the summer. An enormous body of copper ore has been uncovered, and there is every indication that this will prove a large and valuable mine. The changes made in the quartz mining regulations last spring, whereby miners' licenses were established and noncontributing partners forfeited their interest to those developing a mine, have proven very satisfactory.

## HYDRAULIC LEASES.

During the past season a great deal of interest was taken in the aetion of the government with respect to the eancellation of eertain hydraulie leases in the Yukon, commonly ealled 'concessions.' The treatment of these coneessions has been the subject of much loeal eoneern for years past. They were granted for large tracts of mining land upon the strength of representations made to the government, and upon the distinet understanding that the ground ineluded within the eoncessions was of too low a grade to permit of its being worked by the ordinary placer mining method, and that it could only be profitably worked by the installation of eostly modern maehinery, or extensive hydraulie works. This fact is evident from the eorrespondence which took place between the lessces of the various leases and the government, prior to the issuance of the leases. It is also made elear by the recitals and provisions contained in the leases. For instance, one of the recitals reads: 'And whereas it has been deeided that it is desirable to introduce hydraulic mining into the said Yukon Territory, and that before the lessee would be warranted in making the large expenditure of money necessary to the proposed undertaking, he is entitled to have secured to him . . . . . the exelusive right of extracting . . . . . . all royal or precious metals from, in, under or upon the said tract of lands.' And one of the provisions (section 4) of the leases specifically requires 'that the said lessee shall have sufficient hydraulic or other mining machinery in operation on the said demised premises within one year from the date hereof to permit of his beginning active operations for the efficient working of the rights and privileges hereby granted.'

It was unquestionably the intention in granting these large tracts of plaeer ground, that they should be effieiently worked on a large seale commensurate with the magnitude of the grant.

Some of these eoneessions, namely the 'Clendennan,' 'Miller Creek,' 'Boyle,' ' Matson and Doyle,' and 'Williams' concessions are being worked in a large way by means of extensive hydraulic plans, or eostly modern machinery. The lessees of these concessions are showing an appreciation of the syirit and letter of these leases.

A number of the concessions, howerer, have been worked merely by ordinary placer mining methods, such as the individual miner employs upon his small claim; and this, after they were acquired upon the plea that the ground was too poor to be worked by such crude methods. In some cases these large tracts of land were tied up without even being worked in this indifferent manner, while in a few others the lessees have played the part of landlord, and, contrary to the provisions of their leases have let out parts of their concessions to individual miners to work on a pereentage basis under a sub-lease or 'lay.' In all these latter cases the representations and intention which prompted the granting of the leases had not been fulfilled, and when the faets were established stens were taken to secure the eancellation of the leases, and the throwing open of the ground covered by them to ordinary loeation. The 'Anderson,' 'Bronson and Ray,' 'Herman,' ' Quartz Creek,' 'Ensel,' and 'Scrogie' concessions were accordingly cancelled. This ministerial action was taken as a preliminary step to having the question of the sufficieney of the lessees' compliance with their leases determined by the courts. Pending the decision of the courts the lessees have been allowed to remain in possession. In order to facilitate a settlement of the matter without prolonged litigation the lessees were notified that if they surrendered their privileges under their respective leases they would be allowed claims within their eoncessions ranging from throe to five, according to their degree of compliance with the terms of -aid leases. The owners of the 'Quartz Creek' concession took advantage of this dfer. The other lessces, however, have not accepted the proffered settlement, and the rovernment has prepared and entered suits in the matter for the adjudieation of the curts. These cases are now pending.

At the time this action was taken the lessees of fou other eoncessions, namely: ('rueger.' 'Grotschier,' 'McConnell,' and 'Croteau' es cessions were notified that he work performed upon them was not considered wholly satisfaetory, and that there-
after they would have to comply more strictly with the terms of their leases. Since then the 'McConnell' concession has been abandoned, and the ground comprised within it staked by individual miners.

It is now well understood in the Yukon that the holders of concessions must develop their property in the efficient manner intended and specified when they received their leases, otherwise their privileges will cease.

## AGRICULTURE.

While mining is, and will always be, the great industry of the territory, I an pleased to report that during the last season more attention has been given to agriculture than formerly. During the summer sufficient ground was brought under cultivation in the vicinity of Dawson to practically supply the local demand for vegetables. Hay was also grown more extensively than in former years, and from the profitable experience this summer of those engaged in these pursuits it is probable that next year will sec many others giving their attention to agriculture. Last spring homestead regulations for the Yukon werc passed by order in council. Under them agricultural land can now only be acquired by actual settlement, and the conditions are so liberal to bona fide settlers that 1 anticipate much more land will be cultivated under their provisions.

## RAIN-MAKING EXPERIMENTS.

I have referred above to the great scarcity of water experienced by hydraulic miners in the Klondike district during the summer season. So urgent has been the nccessity for water for hydraulic purposes that experiments were undertaken last summer to determine if possible whether the rainfall could not be augmented by artificial means. A contract was entered into between a number of the largest mine-owners and operators in the Klondike district, the government of the Yukon Territory, and Mr. Charles M. Hatfield of Los Angeles, California, who had conducted many experiments of this nature in the arid districts of California. Under the terms of tho contract if the said Hatfield produced 'a sufficient rainfall to ensure, as far as an ample rainfall would, a successful and prosperous summer in the placer-mining industry,' the fact to be determined by a board appointed by the several parties to the contract, he was to receive the sum of $\$ 10,000$, of which $\$ 5,000$ was to be contributed by the said mine-owners and operators, and $\$ 5,000$ by the territorial government; and in the cvent of the said board determining that he had not been successful he was to receive the actual travelling and living expenses of himself and assistant from Los Angeles to Dawson and return. The appropriation of $\$ 5,000$ by the territorial government was approved by the Yukon Council, both the elected and appointed members unanimously supporting same. Mr. Hatfield arrived in Dawson on June 5 last, and commenced lis demonstrations on June 11, on a high eminence called the 'Dome,' about thirty miles from Dawson. On Hunker, Sulphur, Gold Run and Dominion creeks, the rainfall for the month of June was above the average, but on Bonanza and Eldorado it was below normal. During the early part of July there was no increase over the average of former years. Accordingly at a meeting of the aforesaid board, held at Dawson on July 23, it was decided that 'in the opinion of this committee the contract entered into on July 10, 1905, has not been carried out, and that Mr. Hatfield be notified that his contract is terminated.' A copy of this decision by the board was immediately sent to Mr. Hatfield, who thereupon desisted from further experiments. The government of the Yukon Territory paid the sum of $\$ 1,153.05$ to Mr . Iratfield in full settlement of all its liability under said contract.

## ROADS.

During the summer considerable work was done in connection with roads, trails and bridges throughout the territory. The existing roads were repaired and brought up to a good state of efficiency. The exceedingly high water in the spring did much damage to the roads in all parts of the territory, principally to the main trunk road out of Dawson to Bonanza and Hunker creeks, and to the road from Whitehorse to Kluane. The former road, which last spring during the said high water was im-i passable for several days, has been diverted in places and raised. The Miller and Glacier road, sixty-five miles in length, has been put in very good condition. The district served by this road is a most promising one, and the improvement on the road will do much towards its development. The winter road, between Dawson and Whitehorse, 330 miles long, has been put in a good state of repair at a cost of about $\$ 9,000$.

The up-kcep of this road is expensive, and will each year require considerable expenditure. In the Stewart river district the Duncan-Highet creek roads were thoroughly repaired at a cost of $\$ 10,000$. In consequence of this work the cost of freighting to these promising creeks has been materially reduced. The gravel on Duncan creek is deep and all efforts to prospect bedrock have heretofore proven unsuccessful on account of the inrush of water in the shafts. Last summer the territorial government purchased two pumps for use in assisting miners to reach bedrock and prove the creek. These pumps are now in use on claim No. 53, and all indications point to a valuable discovery being made. A winter trail was constructed from Clear crcek to Mayo. This obviates the necessity for travelling by the dangerous winter route along the Stewart river. A trail was built up Barker creek fifteen miles, and to the Black Hills creek fifteen miles, thereby giving easy access to these new creeks. These trails have already been taken advantage of by the miners and prospectors. The Sulphur creek road was cxtended four and a half miles. The extension of this road cnables the residents of lower Dominion creek to travel to and fro from Dawson without taking the Dome road. The road down Dominion creek was extended two and a quarter miles, thereby enabling miners to get supplies to this portion of the creek, where there is now considerable mining work being done. During the summer the Klondike Mines railway was constructed from Dawson to Sulphur springs (the Dome) via Bonanza creek, a distance of about thirty miles. In order to enable the people on Sulphur, Gold Bottom, Quartz, Gold Run, Dominion and Hunker creeks to take advantage of this railway, roads were constructed from this elevated terminal point (Sulphur springs), down Sulphur, Gold Bottom and Quartz creeks. In the southern part of the territory a number of roads were built to assist in the development of the mines near Conrad City and Whitehorse. A splendid wagon road was constructed to the Pueblo mine, back of Whitehorse, over which ore is now being drawn for export. A road was built from Carcross to Conrad, thereby avoiding the necessity of using the lakes in the spring and autumn, which hitherto has been a great source of danger. A trail was constructed from Robinson, on the White Pass railway, to Watson river. This trail was at once taken advantage of by the quartz miners of that section. The road on Livingstone creek was put in first-class condition. This is a very promising creek, and last season, with a few men, produced $\$ 100,000$.

The road from Whitehorse to Kluane, 140 miles, was repaired. The new roads constructed will prove of great service in opening up the territory and facilitating mining.

## LEGISLATION BY COUNCIL.

The Yukon council met in the month of July and passed a number of ordinances affecting local affairs. Principal among these were:-
(a) An amendment to the assessment ordinance; whereby taxation by assessment upon land and trades licenses was extended to certain towns in the territory. The

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towns of Whitehorse and Grand Forks have been brought under the operation of this ordinance.
(b) A succession duties ordinance was passed; it being framed upon the lines of the British Columbia Act, the succession dues being made identical with those in that province.
(c) The juries ordinance was amended so as to permit of juries being summoned in other parts of the territory besides Dawson city.
(d) An ordinance dealing with the preparation of voters' lists, and the conducting of elections of members to the Yukon council. This ordinance was carefully prepared by a representative committee of the council, and was passed with the concurrence of all the members.

## HEALTH.

I am pleased to report that during the summer the territory has been absolutely free from any epidemic or serious diseases, this, no doubt, being due to the fact that early in the season stringent steps were taken by the territorial medical health officer at Dawson to enforce the sanitary regulations.

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

It is also gratifying to be able to report that there have been no serious crimes committed in the territory, and that the community has maintained during the past season its enviable record for being the most law-abiding placer mining camp in the world.

## BUSINESS-LABOUR.

Those engaged in mercantile pursuits have had a good season, and report business as being on a more solid basis than formerly. During the summer, the construction of the Klondike Mines railway, the assembling of dredges, the government construction of roads, and the construction of large retaining dams, and the hydraulic and power systems by the Yukon Consolidated Goldfields Company, created a demand for labour which at no time was adequately supplied. This demand for labour will be equally as great next year. The Klondike, therefore, offers a splendid field during the summer for the mechanic and unskilled labourer, as wages are high and work plentiful.

## CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I may say that during the past summer the Yukon Territory has taken on a new lease of life, there has been a complete renaissance. Happily the activity which has been so conspicuous in every branch of industrial life has been of such a nature as to assure a continued and increasing development of the territory.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. W. B. MoINNES,

Commissioner.

FOKON COMMISSIONER
SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25a

Statement of the number of Creek claims with adjoining hills and benches worked during the past season in the Yukon Territory, showing the method of mining employed.

| Name of Creek. | Number of Creek Claims Working. | Method of Mining. | Number of Bench and Hill Claims Working. | Method of Mining. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Eldorado . | 13 | Placer | None. |  |
| Gay Gulch | 1 | " . | Arench Mill |  |
| French Gulch | ${ }^{3}$ | " | French Hill | Hydraulic. |
| Irish Gulch.... | None. |  | 1 Hillside. |  |
| Victoria Gulch Adams........ | 5 4 | Placer | None. <br> 2 Hillsides |  |
| Fox Gulch | 2 | Hydraulic |  |  |
| Monte Christo. | 1 | Placer ... | 1 Hillside. | Ylacer. |
| Trail Gulch | 1 | " | 3 Hill Groups. | " |
| Lovett Gulch. | None. |  | 5 | Hydraulic. |
| Klondyke River | Boyle Concession ... | Dredge. | 4 | " |
| Bear Creek.. | $6 \quad\{$ | 4 Placer. | Y.C.G.F. Co . | " |
| Mint Gulch . . Gold Bottom. | 4 | Placer.... . | None. |  |
| Ester | 1 | " |  |  |
| Independence | None. |  | 2 Hillsides. | " |
| No. 80 Pup.. | 2 | Hydraulic. | None. |  |
| Last Chance. | 6 | Placer. | 5 Hill Groups. . | Placer. |
| Dago Gulch.. | 2 | " .... | None. |  |
| Henry Gulch | 2 | " |  |  |
| Dominion. | 89 | " 11. | 6 | Ground sluicing. |
| Caribolı. | 3 | " . | None. |  |
| Gold Run | 5 | " . | -11 |  |
| Eureka. | 3 | " | 1 Bench. | Hydraulic. |
| Sulphur. | 23 | " | None. | Quartz. |
| Quartz Glacier Creek | 2 20 | " | $\begin{gathered} 17 \\ \text { None. } \end{gathered}$ | Placer. |
| Miller. | 5 | 2 Placer... 3 Hydraulic. | 3 Benches | Hydraulic. |
| Ten Mile. | Concession. | Hydraulic. | Concession. |  |
| Duncan. |  |  |  | Little work done. |
| Highet. | 7 | Placer |  |  |
| Livingstone |  |  |  | Considerabie |
| Bonanza. | 24 \{ | 20 Placer. <br> ${ }^{3}$ Dredge. <br> 1 Steamsho | 12 Benches. | work done. <br> Placer. |
| Hunker. | Anderson Concession | Placer...... | Williams Con. 6 Hillsides. | Hydraulic. Placer. |

Gold Hill, Chechaco Hill, Adams Hill, American Hill, King Solomon Hill, Boulder Hill, No. 49 Hill and Bunker Hill, were extensively worked by hydraulics.

Whiskey Hill, Delhie Hill, Temperance Hill, Paradise Hill, No. 70 Pup Hill, Independence Hill, Dag Hill and No. 80 Pup Hill were extensively worked by hydraulics.

Bullion. Large group, hydraulic.
Kimberly. Few claims, hydraulic.
Kluane Creeks. About 50 claims, placer.
Walsh. Few claims, placer.
Barker "
Black Hills Creek. Few claims, placer.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## REPORT

OF THE
SURVEYOR GENERAL of

DOMINTON LANDS

FOR TIIE

YEAR ENDING JUNE : JO

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PRINTED BY ORIELR OF PARLIAMENT


OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCE斤,LENT MAJESTY

1907
No. $2 \overline{5} b-1907$.

Departhent of the Interior, Topographical Surieys Branch,<br>Ottaiwa, October, 1906.

The Deputy of the
Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

Sir,-I have the honour to submit the following report upon the operations of the Topographieal Surveys Branch for the twelve months ending June 30, 1906.

The season for making surveys being gencrally the summer and autumn months, it is convenient to refer to the operations by calendar years, although it involves some repetition in the suceessive annual reports.

## SURVEYS OF 1905.

One hundred and ninety-three whole townships and two fractional townships were completely subdivided during the ealendar year of 1905 , while eighty-one townships were partially subdivided. There were also twenty-six whole townships and nine fraetional townships eompletely re-surveyed, while forty-one townships were partially resurvered. Forty-nine survey parties were employed, forty-five being engaged on township surveys and four on other surveys. Of the parties engaged twenty-nine were paid by the day and twenty were working under contract. Five of the parties under daily pay were loeated in Manitoba, four in Saskatehewan, twelve in Alberta and three in British Columbia. The remaining parties worked partly in one provinee and partly in another. One eontraetor was loeated in Manitoba, four in Saskatehewan, fourteen in Alberta and one in the Yukon Territory. The twenty-nine parties under daily pay were distributed as follows:-

1. C. F. Aylsworth.-Re-survey in western Manitoba and eastern Saskatehewan.
2. David Beatty.-Re-surveys in northeastern Alberta.
3. P. R. A. Belanger.-Supervisor of survers.
4. E. Bray.-Re-surveys east of Lake Manitoba.
5. L. T. Bray.-Re-survers in southwestern Manitoba.
6. R. W. Cautley.-Block lines, northwest of Edmonton,
T. W. A. Ducker.-Outlines in southeastern Manitoba.
S. A. Driscoll.-Bloek lines in the Peaee River district.
7. C. C. Fairehild.-Subdivision surveys north of Banff, Alberta.
8. L. E. Fontaine.-Re-surveys west of Edmonton, Alberta.
9. J. Francis.-Subdivision surveys northeast of Yorkton.
10. G. A. Grover.-Re-survess north of Wimnipeg.
11. E. W. ILubbcll.-Re-surveys south of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.
12. A. W. Johnson.-Subdivision in western British Columbia.
13. R. C. Laurie.- Re-posting, townsite of Battleford.
14. G. J. Lonergan.-Re-surveys near Red Deer, Fort Saskatehewan, Allerta.
15. J. A. Macdonell.-Exploration survey in British Columbia.
16. C. F. Miles.-Miseellaneous subdivision work in southwestern Alberta.
17. W. G. McFarlane.-Inspection of survey contracts.
18. T. S. Nash.-Inspection of survey contracts.
19. Geo. Ross.-Re-surveys and other surveys.
20. J. E. Ross.--Subdivision eastern British Columbia.
21. A. Saint Cyr.-Bloek lines in the Peace River distriet.
22. B. J. Saunders.-Block lines northwest of Edmonton.
$25 \mathrm{~b}-1$
23. H. W. Selby.-Block lines in the Peace River district.
24. J. N. Wallace.-Block lines in the Peace River district.
25. Jas. Warren.-Re-surveys south of Moosejaw, Saskatchewan.

2S. M. B. Weekes.-Block outlines in northern Manitoba.
29. A. O. Wheeler.-Topographical survey in the Rocky Mountains.

Two inspectors of surveys were employed :-T. S. Nash, D.L.S., of the office staff, and Walter G. McFarlane, D.L.S. Each had a party of the usual strength for inspection, and their work extended over the whole season. Mr. McFarlane inspected the survey contracts in western and northern Alberta and Mr. Nash those in eastern Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The number of contracts examined was 27.

The mileage surveyed in the last three years is tabulated below:-

|  | 1905. | 1904. | 1903. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tornship outlines. Section lines. Traverse Re-survey... | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. |
|  | 1,591 | 1,285 |  |
|  | 10,544 1809 | 24,488 | 25,982 |
|  | 1,809 2,579 | 4.441 7 | 4,050 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Number of parties | 16,523 | 37,913 | 36,255 |
| Average per survey party |  |  |  |

The following table shows the mileage surveyed by the parties under daily pay and that by the parties under contract:-

|  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Work of parties under daily pay. |

Note.-In the tables of mileage the parties under Messrs. Wheeler, Macdonell and Laurie are not iacluded' because of the nature of their work.

SURVEYS OF 1906.
Prior to July 1, 1906. forty-nine survey parties were engaged on township surveys and four on other surveys. Of the parties employed twenty-nine were paid by the day and twenty-four were under contract. Eight of the contracts were for the subdivision
of townships in Manitoba, three in Saskatchewan and thirteen in Alberta. The twentynine parties under daily pay were distributed as follows:-

1. C. F. Aylsworth.-Re-surveys northeast of Winnipeg, Man.
2. David Beatty.-Re-survey and correction north of Prince Albert and east of Battleford, Sask.
3. P. R. A. Belanger.-Re-survey near Yorkton, Sask.
4. L. T. Bray.-Subdivision in southwestern Alberta.
5. P. A. Carson.-Triangulation in the Railway Belt, British Columbia.
6. W. Christie-Re-surveys northwest of Winnipeg, Man.
7. W. J. Deans.-Re-survey and subdivision of lands adjacent to Lake Manitoba.
8. C. C. Fairchild.-Subdivision north of Banff, Alta.
9. L. E. Fontaine.-Miscellaneous surveys in eastern Alberta and western Saskatchewan.
10. Geo. A. Grover.-Re-surreys nortliwest of Winnipeg, Man.
11. A. H. Hawkins-Re-surveys and subdivision east of Coutts, Alta.
12. E. W. Hubbell.-Re-surveys northwest of Moosejaw, Sask.
13. A. W. Johnson.-Survey of southern limit of the Railway Belt, British Columbia.
14. R.C. Laurie.-Re-posting, townsite of Battleford.
15. G. J. Lonergan.-Re-surveys and other surveys near Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.
16. J. A. Macdonell.-Exploration survey in British Columbia.
17. Geo. McMillan.-Inspection of survey contracts.
18. C. F. Miles.-Re-survey and subdivision southwest of Calgary, Alta.
19. W. F. O'Hara.-Re-surveys southeast of Red Deer, Alta.
20. A. W. Ponton.-Outlines north of Athabaska Landing, Alta.
21. W. R. Reilly.-Re-surveys east of Saskatoon, Sask.
22. J. F. Richard.-Miscellaneous surveys at Cumberland and Le Pas on the Saskatchewan river.
23. J. E. Ross.-Subdivision and other surveys in the Railway Belt, British Columbia.
24. A. Saint Cyr.-Block lines in the Peace River district.
25. J. B. Saint Cyr.-Survey of settlement at Vermilion, Alta.
26. H. W. Selby.-Subdivision near Lesser Slave lake.
27. J. N. Wallace.-Block lines north of Prince Albert, Sask.
28. J. Warren.-Re-surveys south of Moosejaw, Sask.
29. A. O. Wheeler.-Topographical survey in the Rocky mountains.

## DESCRIPTION OF TOWNSHIPS.

Descriptions of the townships subdivided have been compiled from the surveyors' reports received during the twelve months ending June 30,1906 ; they are given as Appendix No. 44. The townships are put in order of township, range and meridian, and the descriptions are preceded by a list of all townships described.

In the reports of the last three years similar compilations have been published. Prior to 1893 such descriptions were published from time to time in separate volumes covering different portions of the country, but these volumes are now almost exhausted, and, moreover, they are out of date, the surveys of the last fifteen or twenty years not being included. Many applications coming in for descriptions of this nature, it is hoped that at some early date authority may be obtained to combine and arrange all surveyors' reports to date, and to issue revised editions. Such a publication would be of considerable service to land prospectors and others interested in western lands.

## EXPLORATION IN PEACE RIVER DISTRICT.

- A party under Mr. J. A. Macdonell was engaged in an exploration with the object of selecting and locating three million five hundred thousand acres of land in the $25 \mathrm{~b}-1 \frac{1}{2}$


## 6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Peace River district of British Columbia, granted to the Dominion as a compensation for the lands in the Railway Belt which had been alienated prior to the transfer of the belt to the Dominion. The operations of the party were continued throughout the year. Considerable information has been gathered, but the required tract of land has not yet been finally located.

## yukon territory.

Under the supervision of the director of surveys at Dawson work was continned, though on a somewhat less extended scale than last year. The returns of survey of thirty-six group lots were received, of which a list is given in appendix No, 5. Base lines were run on Caribou creek and Lion gulch, on the right and left forks of Eureka creek, on Flat creek and Isaac's gulch and on Bullion creck. A survey was also made of the Frooks hydraulic concession on Flat creek.

## SCHEME FOR WATER WORKS IN KLONDIKE DISTRICT.

Mr. W. Thibaudeau, C.E., completed an extensive survey of the Klondike region in the Yukon Territory in comection with a proposal for bringing water from the Klondike river to be used in the gold mines. From his report the scheme appears to be a practicable one.

## IRRIGATION SURVEYS.

These surveys were formerly carried out by an officer of this branch, Mr. J. S. Dennis, then inspector of surveys. When Mr. Demis was appointed deputy minister of Public Works of the Northwest Territorics at Regina, it was agreed that he should remain in charge of these surveys, and that they should continue to be carried olit under the direction of this Branch. Mr. J. S. Dennis was succeeded as deputy ministre by Mr. John Stocks, who also took charge of these surveys. On the formation of the new provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, Mr. John Stocks was reappointed chief engineer of irrigation, and the irrigation office was transferred from Regina to Cai gary. Mr. John Stewart, D.L.S., was subsequently appointed commissioner of irriga tion in succession to Mr. Stocks. Three parties were engaged on surveys during the present season in charge of Messrs. R. J. Burley, R. M. Saunders and J. F. Mamilton. Gauge readings on a number of streams were continued as in former years; they are generally taken by residents, to whom small payments are made.

## Nakime caves.

A monograph on the caves recently discovered near Glacier, B.C.. known as the 'Nakimu Caves' has been prepared by Mr. A. O. Wheeler, D.L.S., accompanied by a map of the caves. This monograph is inserted as appendix No. 41. It is illustrated by photographs taken by Mr. Whecler and by Mr. W. S. Ayres, and will serve to draw attention to a natural feature of the mountains which in the future will attract many tourists.

## MANUAL OF SURVEY.

The new edition of the Manual of Instruction for the Survey of Dominion Lands, which at the time of the issue of last year's report was in the hands of the printers, has since been published and distributed to surveyors in the field and to the members of the office staff. Subsequent to the issue of this edition an order in council was passed making various changes in the rates reccived by survey contractors and surveyors working under daily pay. In addition to this, other amendments were requirel. They were all printed in booklet form and sent to all the surveyors employed by the department.

The astronomical field tables, which in the past have proved to be of very great value to surveyors in furnishing a ready and accurate means of reducing their obser-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b
vations, contime to be issued. A description of these tables is given in the report of 1904. Formerly each set of tables eovered six successive months, but those now issued are zood in srine cases for two months only out of each year and for three successive reats; in other cases they are good for three months out of each year and for two succossive years. The reason for the change is this. The apparent motion of the pole star is in cycles, and it returns approximately to the same position from year to year, although not at the same time of the year. Its position then for a given period one year is approximately the same as its position for another period of the next year, and so on. It was found that tables when constructed for a short period of each year, but for two or three years, as the case might be, conld be made to cover six months in this way with greater accuracy than six successive months for a single year. Our surveys are increasing in precision every year, and this is due in no small degree to the use of these astronomical field tables in connection with the new pattern of transit theodolite supplied by this office. The chief objection which formerly existed to taking a sufficient number of observations to produce accurate survers was the anount of time and tronble required to make the reduction. Under present conditions, however, a very few minutes suffiee for this work.

As a further aid to surveyors in taking and reducing observations on the pole star. a diagram of the altitude and azimuth of the pole star has been published since last sear's report. Although the calculation required in finding the altitude of the pole star and its bearing from the tables is rery simple, some surveyors prefer to have no calculation whatever: this condition is fulfilled in the abacus of the altitude and azimuth of the pole star. It is in the form of a printed card six by seven and one-half inches, showing on one side of the card the bearing and on the reverse side the altitude of the pole star. The altitude and bearing of the pole star are given by it to practically the same degree of accuracy as by the tables. The abacus covers the same periods as the astronomical field tables and accompanies them when sent to surveyors; it furnishes an excellent check on calculations made from the tables.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence consisted of :-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Letters received. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } \\
& \text { Letters sent. . . . . . }
\end{aligned}
$$

The staff consists of one correspondence clerk, three stenographers and typewriters and tro messengers.

## ACCOUNTS.

The accountant's records show:-
Number of accounts dealt with. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 704
Amount of accounts. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$599,780
Cheques forwarded. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2,056

## OFFICE WORK.

A list of the office staff of part of the Topographical Surveys Branch at Ottawa is given in Appendix No. 12.

A number of changes lave taken place during the twelve months. In the Metcalfe street office Mr. M. J. Cullen has been appointed stenographer and typewriter. Mr. Geo. McMillan, D.L.S., is in charge of a party in the field, inspecting surveys made under contract. Mr. J. C. Baker, D.L.S., has resigned to take a survey contract. Messrs. W. E. Weld, E. E. D. Wilson, F. T. Rice and A. J. Elder are acting temporarily as assistants to surveyors. Messrs. J. C. Baker, A. A. Bailie, Geo. L. Brown, A. d'Orsonnens, I. V. Finnie and W. J. Graham have left the office. Mr. J. D. McLennan has been transferred to the Boundary Commission. Mr. A. Groulx has been transferred
to the staff of the Geographer. Mr. M. F. Cochrane has been transferred to the Railway and Swamp Lands Branch. Mr. G. B. Dodge has been granted leave of absence to make a hydrographical survey of the harbour of Prince Rupert, the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway on the Pacific coast. Mr. P. A. Carson, D.L.S., is in charge of surveys in British Columbia. The additions to the staff during the year are: Wm. Crawford, D.L.S., A. d'Orsonnens, T. A. Davies, Captain T. E. S. Davies, Wm. Elwell, graduate School of Practical Science, G. A. Grey, M. J. Carroll, graduate School of Practical Science, E. R. Wiliams. Messrs. A. Roger and D. F. Robertson have been re-appointed to the staff.

## OFFICE OF THE CHIEF DRAUGHTSMAN.

A summary of the work executed in the chief draughtsman's office is given as Appendix No. 7.

This part of the branch was arranged some three years ago in five divisions, and the same arrangement is still in force.

## FIRST DIVISION-INSTRUCTIONS AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

In the first division, where a variety of miscellaneous work is carried on, instructions were prepared for the guidance of the surveyors engaged during the year, involving the compilation of 1,092 sketches of township outlines, besides other sketches and copies of plans. About 530 applications for various information as to areas, survey monuments, \&c., were dealt with, 245 preliminary plans of townships were made in triplicate, and some 400 miscellaneous plans and tracings. The registers of all field books, \&c., received and other records are kept in this division.

## SECOND DIVISION-EXAMINATION OF SURVEYORS' RETURNS.

The second division occupies the largest number of draughtsmen. Here most of the field notes received are examined, plans being compiled from them and the accounts of the contract surveys checked. A total of 744 sets of field notes were examined during the twelve months.

It may be of interest to give a short description of the methods now employed in compiling plans.

In 1903, it was decided by the Minister that the plans of the surveys of Dominion lands instead of being made by the surveyors as formerly should be prepared by the office staff from the surveyors' field notes. There were several reasons for such a radical change; among them it may be mentioned that the great amount of mork to be done in conmection with the examination of returns of surveys and the issue of the township plans in that and the succeeding years required to be handled systematically. It had long been recognized that the old style township plan was lacking in much information that would be of value to those dealing with the plans, such as registrars, land agents and the various officers of the department at Ottawa. Such information as the bearings and lengths of the lines surveyed, the description of the corner monuments, \&c., is more useful than the topographical features of the country, the plans being intended primarily as a record of surveyed boundaries and for reference in dealing with the lands. It was found impracticable to merely add this valuable information to the plans as then issued. The principle now adopted is that of issuing two plans, a land plan, on which is shown such information as is necessary in dealing with the land, and another plan showing features of a topographical nature, such as hills, valleys, streams, marshes, the kinds and sizes of the timber and the class of soil, which although not required for the issue of patents are nevertheless of value for the purpose of general information. But the office staff not being numerically strong enough to meet the demand even for the land plans alone, the topographical plans have not yet been commenced.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

The new plans, however, do not overlook the topographical features altogether, as while the small details are omitted there are still shown the larger valleys and hills, all the rivers, streams and all the lakes of sufficient size to materially affect the value of the quarter sections in which they are situated. The areas, instead of being shown for each quarter-section only as formerly, are given in legal subdivisions to the nearest tenth of an acre where the quarter-section is broken by a body of water.

On the plans formerly issued, bush, water and swamps were represented by colours; this required that each plan should go through the press several times, once for each colour, which occupied much time and caused delays in the issue. By the system adopted one printing is all that is usually needed, the plans can be printed much more expeditiously and delays avoided. Printing in colours will be limited to the topographical plans.

As a result, the legal tariff of fees charged by the department for printed copies of township plans fixed by the order in council of April 12, 1880, at fifty cents per copy, was reduced by order in council of November 4, 1905, to ten cents per copy, which it is estimated will fully cover the cost of printing.

The colours, while they served a useful purpose and perhaps made the plans look more attractive, did not give much definite information. For instance, a green wash was used for bush, but there was no way of indicating whether the bush was composed of valuable timber or of a small growth of trees; the colours also being generally given along the surveyed lines only, and the interior of the sections left uncoloured, the plans were apt to mislead persons not familiar with them. The kinds and sizes of timber are indicated in a general way by a note on each plan. A great gain in uniformity has been attained by the plans being prepared in the office from the surveyors' notes. Another advantage of the new system is the speed with which plans can be issued. With the almost phenomenal increase in immigration to the Northwest during the last few years, the number of townships that have been surveyed is greatly in excess of the number surveyed in any other like period of time, with the exception perhaps of the years 1882, 1883 and 1884, when the Canadian Pacific Railway was being constructed. It would have been an almost impossible task to have issued township plans as they were wanted by the system then in use. By the present system the greater part of the land is open for entry almost as soon as the survey is made. The surveyors are instructed to report, at least once every month, the progress of their work, and to send in sketches of the lines surveyed with their bearings and lengths, distinguishing quarter-sections made fractional by water from the full quarter-sections. On receipt of these sketches, if the proper information is given and no mistakes in the survey are noticed, a preliminary plan is issued to the land agent in whose district the township is situated, and entry can be granted for the unbroken or full quarters. In the case of the fractional quarter-sections, entry is not granted until the issue of the final plan showing the correct areas.

One great cause of delay in the issue of the final plans still exists, and probably will never be overcome; that is the difficulty of communication between the head office and the surveyors. It is a very rare occurrence that the field notes of a survey are absolutely correct when received from the surveyor; clerical errors, omissions and discrepancies are nearly always found, and it is necessary to ask for further information, sometimes more than once, before the plan can be issued. If, as is often the case, the surveyor is fifty or one hundred miles from the nearest post office, a great deal of time elapses before replies can be received. This correspondence with the surveyor has been greatly reduced, however, since the plans are made in the office, the requests for further information now being in reference to the field notes only, instead of as formerly to the plan and field notes.

The introduction of this system required a large increase in the office staff as well as the adoption of.new methods and processes; the latter have gradually been improved until a workable system of handling the returns has been evolved. The work has been to a great extent specialized, each clerk having his own particular work to do, which
ne learns to do expeditiously. Uniformity of examination has also been reached to an extent which was not attained under the former system.

After a field book has been received and entered in the register, it is given a cursory examination, noting whether or not all the information required has been entered therein, whether the instructions have been followed, and in a general way whether the notes are acceptable. If any serious errors or omissions are discovered, the book is returned at once to the surveyor for correction; if not, the book is accepted and the examination is proceeded with. The astronomical observations are then checked and the information necessary to plot the plan is collected. Any former surveys made in the township and those adjoining have to be looked up, and all field notes and plans relating thercto procured from the Records Office. These consist of outline and subdivision surveys, railway right-of-way surveys, traverse surveys, surveys of Indian and other reserves, and of trails, lots and mineral locations. All plots of rivers and lakes, if not already made on the scale used in plotting the township plan, have to be reduced or enlarged, as the case may be, to the proper scale. This is done by photography; the outline of the Iake or river traversed can then be traced directly to the township plan without going through the tedious process of replotting. An exhaustive examination of the ficld notes is then made, a rough plan being compiled at the same time. This includes checking the account, which in an ordinary township means adding $n p$ the chainage and classifying it under the different rates of payment for 250 to 300 items, checking over all triangulations and traverse surveys; entering the necessary information on the rough plans, calculating the areas of the full quarter sections, dividing the broken quarter sections up into legal subdivisions and calculating their areas, comparing the closings and corner monuments with those of adjoining surveys and preparing a memorandum of omissions, clerical errors and discrepancies to be sent to the surveyor with a request for explanations or further information. On receipt of his reply, the corrections which he indicates are made in his notes in red ink and the plans amended accordingly.

When the rough plan has been completed and checked, it is handed over to the drauglitsmen who prepare finished plans and who form a distinct division of the office. They are not necessarily conversant with the details of the survey work, as the examiners must be.

The progress of the work in connection with the field notes and plans in this and other divisions is kept track of by means of slips attached to the books or plans. Each separate set of notes is given a 'job number' and as the slip passes from one man to another the dates and number of hours each was engaged are entered on it, forming a complete record from the receipt of the field notes to the issue of the printed plan. These slips show that many of the jobs pass through as many as twenty hands from first to last.

THIRD DIVISTON--DRAWING FOR REPRODUCTION.
The third division of the draughting staff is engaged chiefly in drawing plans for reproduction by photo-zincography or lithography. Four hundred and forty-four township plans and eight plans of settlements or townsites, in addition to thirty-five other plans of varioun descriptions were completed during the sear.

The method of preparing township plans for printing is that outlined in the annual report of the Surveyor General for 1905. All distances, bearings, areas and corner markings are stamped on the plans by means of type stamps. During the past year an effort has been made to have all the remaining work required on township plans done in the same manner. The great difficulty is to secure suitable styles of type, those in use for ordinary printing being, as a rule, not suitable for plans. However, type has been procured suitable for stamping names of lakes, rivers, railroads, \&c., but for some of the work none has yet been obtained. It is also very difficult to stamp lettering which lies on a curve. Such work is being done at present in the old way by our more expert draughtsmen, though the aim in, view is to have everything done by type.

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The plans of townships in British Columbia，owing to the mountainous character of the country，are usually quite eomplicated and irregular．These plans are the most difficult to prepare，and take up much more time than plans of prairie townships．It is neceswary to earefully arrange all the details so as to have everything clear and un－ mistakable，giving each featmre its proper prominence，and at the same time endea－ vouring to produce the most pleasing effect as a whole．

The work has been systematized so that at preient each man has one particular line and no man turns out a complete plan．Each doing his own special part，the plan passes from one to the other until each line of work hats been performed on it，mak－ ing a complete plan ready for printing．The reault of this system has been a saving in time，and also uniformity in the appearance of the finished plans．Four additional stamping outfits have been procured during the year and two more are being made． A small press capable of printing titles，notes，de．，has also been procured；for the work required，it is a great convenience．

## FOURTH DTVISION－BRITISH COLUMBIA SURVEYS

Another part of the office staff（the fourth division）looks after the surveys in the Railway Belt，British Columbia．The nature of these surveys being peculiar on account of the character of the country，and the carlier provincial surveys largely affecting the subdivision of the Dominion lands，it is found convenicnt to have men who deal with British Columbia work exclusively and beeome familiar with the many details which complicate it．Ninety－four books of field notes were examined，the methods pursued being very similar to those employed in the second division，and the rough plans when completed being sent on to be copied in the third division．

Two hundred and forty－seven miscellancous plans and traeings were made，and two hundred and seventy applications for various information dealt with．

## FIFTII DIVISIUN゙ーM．JPPING．

The remaning draughtsmen，the fifth division，compile and draw any maps that may be required．These consist chicfly of the＇sectional sheets＇whieh are plotted on a scale of two miles to an inch and kept up to date from the township plans and any other material available．As soon as，from ners surveys or other information，it scems necessary，a revised plan on tracing cloth is made and handed to the photographer， who reduces it to the scale of three miles to an inch on whieh these maps are litho－ graphed．Another edition on a six－mile scale is issucd for oftiee use by further reduc－ tion．the small maps being found very convenient for many purposes．Twenty－one sheets were issued during the ycar on both scales．The seetional maps are confined to that part of the country in which subdivision surveys have been made．

Besides the usual routine work of adding new survers，railways，post offices，\＆c．， and preparing the maps for new editions，extra work was caused by changes in the outlincs of the sheets east of the second meridian．As mentioned in last year＇s report， it was found advisable to alter the scheme of numbering the sheets so as to cover on a uniform plan the whole extent of country in which Dominion lands are situated． The distance from east to west between the initial meridians of the system of survey is uniform（four degrees of longitude），except in the case of the meridian first estab－ lishel，which was run from a point about ten miles west of Penbina，without any reference to longitude，because the location was a convenient one for making the survey of the line．Two sectional sheets cover the space between any two adjoining meri－ clians from the second meridian westerly，but as there are four ranges more between the first（the principal）meridian and the sceond，this space was mapped on three sheets of whieh on mon ，n＇y a few ranges．The size of the sheats is moiv being made uniform throughout．This necessitated the re－drawing of the Lake of the Woods sheet and Cross Lake sheet and a new tracing of the Wimnipeg sheet．

Pincer Creek and Kamloops sheets also had to be re-drawn because the originals were worn out by the numerous corrections and changes made on them; a new tracing of Lytton sheet was made for the same reason.

New blank forms suitable for all sectional maps between the 17 th and 25 th base lines were drawn, and are now being copied on stones by the lithographers.

These new forms are necessary on account of the extension of the surveys northward, the greater convergence of the meridians in the higher latitudes increasing the 'jogs' on the correction lines to such an extent that the diagrams in use for districts further south become unsuitable.

Apart from the sectional maps, a diagram of the Rocky Mountains triangulation with tables of angles and distances was drawn for photo-lithography; also a map of the semi-arid are of Alberta, and a series of diagrams showing the rainfall in different places for a number of years.

A list of the sectional sheets issued since the last report is given in Appendix No. 8.

## ARREARS OF WORI.

The volume of business in this part of the branch is so large that it is found impossible to keep it up to date with the present staff, and even the most essential part of the work cannot be handled with the promptness that is desirable.

The delay in closing surveyors' accounts and in furnishing final plans of newly surveyed townships and of re-surveys, is a cause of frequent complaint. Many of the old plans which are out of print require re-compiling and printing, but we have been unable to prepare any during two or three years past. It is also very desirable that the series of topographical plans previously mentioned should be proceeded with. The surveyors' field notes contain a large amount of information as to lakes, ponds and swamps, hills and ridges, limits of tracts covered by bush and scrub, nature of timber and classitication of the soil in respect to its value for agriculture, which is not at present readily available to the public, or even to officers of the department, being necessarily omitted from the land plans. Any attempt to place these details on one set of plans, in addition to those required for dealing with the lands, would result in so overcrowding the plans as to render them indistinct.

Some of the delay in issuing plans is unavoidable, and some is caused by circumstances exterior to the office and largely beyond our control, such, for instance, as surveyors failing to send in their field notes within a reasonable time, or to supply the additional information needed for plotting. Much of the delay would be avoided if the office staff were stronger, but the most serious cause of weakness is the constant changing of the personnel of the office. From January 1, 1905, to date, no less than forty-four draughtsmen left for one reason or another; some resigned to take employment elsewhere, others were transferred to different branches of the department. The result is that the staff is composed chiefly of men with very little experience and imperfectly acquainted with the business of the office. Effective administration under such conditions is an impossibility. It is most desirable that the staff should be increased to a number commensurate with the amount of work to be done, and that after men have been trained to our business and are conversant with it, we should be allowed to retain them. To show how far behind the office work is, it may be mentioned that the plans of about five hundred townships of which surveys have been completed or in which re-surveys have been made, remain unissued; new issues of the plans of about eight hundred townships are also needed but cannot be prepared by the present staff.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC OFFICE.

In the photographic office there is a large increase in the work executed over that of last year, the total number of negatives and prints being eight thousand eight hundred and twenty-six against four thousand seven hundred and forty-six last year. The increase is chiefly in the number of silver prints, five thousand one hundred and

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twenty-four, as compared with nine hundred and sixty-six last year; many of these prints were for the Forestry Branch.

In the wet plate and photo-zincography department the township plans are reduced by photography from a scale of thirty chains to the inch to a scale of forty chains to the inch. Each plan is photographed on a 16 -inch $\times 18$-inch wet plate negative and printed on an 18 -inch $\times 20$-inch sheet of zinc. The process of photo-zincography, introduced in 1903 and 1904, and described in my report for 1904, has proved a success and is far superior to the old method of photo-lithography. It is more economical and the quality of the work is better. In less than one hour a township plan can be photographed, printed on zinc and transferred to the power press, a stage which could be reached under the old system only after four or five hours work, and frequently more when the weather conditions were unfavourable.

Sectional maps on a scale of two miles to the inch are reduced for publication to a scale of three miles. They are photographed in two sections on 18 -inch x 20 -inch wet plate negatives; they are then impressed on zinc and transferred in the lithographic office to large stones for printing. It is hoped in a short time to print these from the zinc plates direct. Another issue of the sectional maps is reduced by photography to a scale of six miles to the inch, and printed from zinc for office use.

In addition to the above are the traverses of lakes and rivers furnished by the surveyors with their field notes; these have to be reduced to the thirty chains scale. The average number pinned on the camera board is fifteen. They are first greatly reduced, after which the negative is placed in the enlarging camera and adjusted to the proper size. The image is thrown on bromide paper and when developed, washed and dried, is used for plotting out the township plans.

The work for the Geological Survey consists principally of photographing sections of maps for the purpose of enlarging or reducing the scales, a great help and saving of time to the draughtsmen.

On several occasions lantern slides transparencies were made for the Forestry Branch for use in illustrated lectures abroad and at home.

A schedule of the work executed is given as Appendix No. 10.
The staff is the same as at the date of the last report, namely one photographer in charge, one photo-lithographer and photo-engraver, three photographers and two assistants. A large part of their work is in direct connection with the preparation of township and other plans, reducing plans to proper scale for compiling and photographing for reproduction on zinc or stone the plans furnished by the draughtsmen.

## LITHOGRAPHIC OFFICE.

Work was continued in the lithographic office on the same lines as last year. There bas been some increase in the number of maps and forms printed and a decrease in the number of township plans.

No change was made in the staff; which consists of one foreman, one transferer, one power press printer, one lithographer, one stone polisher and one apprentice.

## VISIT TO SOUTHAMPTON.

The methods and processes for the preparation and reproduction of plans outlined above were, to a large extent, adopted from those in use at the Ordnance Survey, Southampton, as described in their publications. This is the largest map-making establishment in the world; it is under the direction of specialists of great ability, and everything pertaining to map-making has been brought there to a high degree of perfection. Owing to the enormous increase in the number of plans issued by this office, their mode of production has assumed considerable importance and it is most desirable that the latest improvements should be introduced in our practice. I was accordingly authorized to visit the Ordnance Survey in order to become acquainted with the details of the organization and mode of execution of their work, which in technical matters of this
kind, cannot be fully understood from printed descriptions. The High Commissioner, Lord Strathcona, was lkind enough to introduce me to Colonel R. C. Hellard, R.E., Director General of the Ordnance Survey, by whom I was received with the utmost courtesy. I was shown over the whole establishment by Colonel S. C. M. Grant, C.M.G., R.E., in charge of the Publication Branch, and Capt. W. J. Johnston, R.E., in charge of the Trigonometrical Branch; they spared no pains to show and explain everything in connection with their work. Advantage was taken of my presence in London to visit the establishments where the surveying instruments supplied to our surveyors are made. I had conferences with the makers and discussion with their men. which resulted in marked improvements in the patterns of our instruments. At th request of the Minister of Inland Revenue, I called at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures to obtain information respecting the organization and work of the bureau.

## BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR DOMINION LAND SURVEYORS.

The regular meeting of the board was held as directed by clause 101 of the Dominion Lands Act, on the second Monday in February, 1906, and following days. Special mectings were held from December 12 to 16. 1905, on April 20, on May 1, and from May 7 to 16, 1906.

The regular examinations were held during the February meeting at Ottawa, Toronto, Regina and Edmonton. Professor Stewart, D.T.S., of the School of Practical Science, presided at the examination in Toronto, F. J. Robinson, D.L.S., in Regina, and J. N. Wallace D.L.S., in Edmonton, the two latter gentlemen having been appointed as special examiners by an order in council, dated February 10, 1906.

Twenty-five candidates successfully passed the 'Preliminary Examination for Admission as Articled Pupil' as follows:-
A. H. Arens, Orillia, Ont.
I). D. Cairnes, Ottawa, On.t.
IV. M. Carthew, Edmonton, Alta.

1. L. Cumming. Ottawa, Ont.
E. I'lexman, Edmonton, Alta.
P. IV. Greene, Orillia, Ont.
R. M. Hamnon. Edmonton, Alta.
E. Harrison, Belleville, Ont.
B. F. Mitchell, Hamilton, Ont.
G. L. R:ainhoth, Aylmer, Que.
F. W. Rice, Ottawa, Ont.
II. F. Routly, Cambriy, Ont
C. Ryley, Ottawa, Ont,
S. N. Hill. Ottawa, Ont.
P. N. Johnson, Edmonton, Alta.
G. R. Jones, Brantford, Ont.
A. E. Jupp, Toronto, Ont.
F. Lambert, Ottawa, Ont.
N. C. Mackinnon, Red Deer, Alta.
W. L. MacIlquham, Ottawa, Ont.
J. F. Menzies, Staples, Ont.
IV. A. Scott, Galt, Ont.
W. N. Stewart, Hamilton, Ont. P. B. Street, Toronto, Ont.
W. M. Treadgold, Ottawa. Ont.

Nineteen candidates passed the 'Final Examination for Admission as a Dominion Land Surveyor,' as follows:-

J. C. Baker, Vermilion, Alta.<br>E. It. Bingham, Toronto, Ont.<br>P. A. Carson, Ottawa, Ont.<br>IV. Christie, Chesley, Ont.<br>F. I'. Clarke, Deer Park, Ont<br>T. A. Davies, Ottawa, Ont.<br>J. S. Dobie, Regina. Sask.<br>A. II. Mawkins, Listowel, Ont.<br>F. D. Henderson. Ottawa, Ont.<br>A. J. Latornell, Meaford, Ont.<br>F II. Mackie, Ottawa, Ont.<br>G. McMillan, Ottawa, Ont.<br>H. J. MeAuslan. Meathcote. Ont.<br>H. L. Seymour, Ottaña, Ont.<br>J. D. Shepler. Leamington, Ont<br>C. C. Smith, Ottawa, Ont.<br>A. G. Stacey, Ottawa. Ont<br>C. M. Teasdale. Concord, Ont.<br>W. M. Tobey, Ottawa, Ont.

Bonds for the sum of one thousand dollars each, as required by clause 115 of the Dominion Lands Act, were received from seventeen candidates who had previously passed the necessary examinations for commissions as Dominion land surveyors.

Sixteen commissions to Dominion land surveyors were issued.
Every Dominion land surveyor is required by clause 125 of the Dominion Lands Act to be in possession of a subsidiary standard of length furnished by the secretary

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of the board of examiners. Eleven such standards were issued during the year. $\Lambda$ list of surveyors who have been furnished with standard measures up to June 30, 1906, will be found in Appendix No. 4.

The correspondence of the board amounted to:-
Letters, \&c., received . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 627
Letters sent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 564
The examination papers used at the regular examination in February, 1906, and at a special examination in May, 1906, are submitted as Appendix No. 43.

## APPENDICES.

The following documents are appended:-
No. 1.-Schedule of surveyors employed, and work executed by them, froin July 1, 1905, to December 31, 1905.
No. 2.-Schedule of surveyors employed and work executed by them, from January 1, 1906, to Juце 30, 1906.
No. 3.-Schedule showing for each surveyor employed during 1905, the number of miles surveyed of township subdivision lines, township outlines, traverses of lakes and rivers, and re-survey; also cost of the same.
No. 4.-List of Dominion land surveyors who have been supplied with standard measures.
No. 5.-List of lots in the Yukon Territory of which surveys have been confirmed during the year ending June $30,1906$.
No. 6.-List of miscellancous surveys in the Yukon Territory of which returns have been received during the year ending June $30,1906$.
No. 7.-Statement of work executed in the office of the Chief Draughtsman.
No. 8.-List of sectional maps revised and reprinted from July 1, 1905, to July 1, 1906, on three-mile and six-mile scales.
No. 9.-Statement of work performed in the survey record office for the twelve inonths ending June 30, 1906.
No. 10.-Statement of work executed in the photographic office during the twelve months ending June 30, 1906.
No. 11.-Statement of work executed in the lithographic office during the twelve months ending June 30, 1906.
No. 12.-Nanes and duties of employees of the Topographical Surveys Branch at Ottawa.
No. 13.-Report of C. F. Aylsworth, D.L.S.
No. 14.-Report of D. Beatty, D.L.S.
No. 15.-Report of P. R. A. Belanger, D.L.S.
No. 16.-Report of E. Bray, D.L.S.
No. 17.-Report of L. T. Bray, D.L.S.
No. 18.-Report of R. W. Cautley, D.L.S.; Survey of Sixteenth Base.
No. 19.-Report of R. W. Cautley, D.L.S.; Survey of Thirteenth Base.
No. 20.-Report of W. A. Ducker, D.L.S.
No. 21.-Report of A. Driscoll, D.L.S.
No. 22.-Report of C. C. Fairchild, D.L.S.
No. 23.-Report of L. E. Fontaine, D.L.S.
No. 24.-Report of G. A. Grover, D.L.S.
No. 25.-Report of E. W. Hubbell, D.L.S.

No. 26.-Report of A. W. Johnson, D.L.S.
No. 27.-Report of G. J. Lonergan, D.L.S.
No. 28.-Report of C. F. Miles, D.L.S.
No. 29.-Report of W. G. McFarlane, D.L.S.
No. 30.-Report of T. S. Nash, D.L.S.
No. 31.-Report of Geo. Ross, D.L.S.
No. 32.-Report of J. E. Ross, D.L.S.
No. 33.-Report of A. Saint Cyr, D.L.S., for 1905.
No. 34.-Interim Report of A. Saint Cyr, D.L.S., for 1906.
No. 35.-Report of B. J. Saunders, D.L.S.
No. 36.-Report of H. W. Selby, D.L.S.
No. 37.-Report of J. N. Wallace, D.L.S.
No. 38.-Report of James Warren, D.L.S.
No. 39.-Report of M. B. Weekes, D.L.S.
No. 40.-Report of A. O. Wheeler, D.L.S.
No. 41.-Report on the Nakimu cares, by A. O. Wheeler, D.L.S.
No. 42.-Report of W. Thibaudeau, C.E.
No. 43.-Examination papers of the Board of Examiners of Dominion Land Surveyors.
No. 44.-Descriptions of surveyed townships submitted by Dominion Land Surveyors during the year ending June 30, 1906.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. DEVILLE, Surveyor General.

## APPENDIX No. 1 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL

Schedule of Surveyors employed and work executed by them from July 1 to December 31, 1905.


## APPENDIX No. 1 TO TIIE REPORT OF THE SLRVEYOR-GENERAL.

Schedule of Surveyors employed and work executed by them from July 1 to December 31, 1905.-Continued.

Surveyor.
Address.

Selby, H1. W..

Ilunterille, Ont.

Winnipeg. Man.

Echmonton, Alta.
Ottawa, Ont. .

Winnipeg, Man...

Ottawa, Ont
Ottawa, Ont
Toronto. Ont..

Hacleod. Alta

Foronto, Ont..

Vdmonton, Alta..

Edmonton, Alta.
Welland, Ont.... .

Ross, Jos. E.
liamloops, B. C.

Roy, Geo. P
Quehec, Que

Saint Cyr, A. .
Ottawa, Ont.
McGrandle, H.

Macdonell, J. A.

Michaud, A.
Miles, C. F.....

Molloy, J...

Nash, T. S..
O'Hara, W. F.
Parsons, J. L. R..

Ponton, A. W.

Proudfoot, 11. 13..

Rinfret, R...
Rinfret, R.......
Ross, Cieo. .

Description of Work.

Contract No. 3 of $\mathbf{9 9 0 5}$. Subdivision of townships 27 to 32. in lusive, ranges 4 and 5 , west of the fourth meridian, and north outline of township 26. range 4, west of the fourth meridian.
Exploration survev of three and a half million arres, grant to the Dominion Government " in that portion of the Peare river district of British Columbia lving east of the Rorkv somntains and adjoining the Northwest Territories of Canada." Plan of parts of the Peace and Northpine rivers remeived.
Contrart No. 17 of 1905. Sulbdivision of townships 53 , ranges 8 and 9 . west of the fifth meridian.
Traverses in township 5, range 27: and townships 2 and 3. range 28 , west of the fourth meridian, and in township 17. range 2, west-of the fifth meridian. Re-survev in township 9 , range 27 , west of the fourth meridian. Subdivision in townships 1 , ranges 27 and 28 ; townships 1. 2 and 3, ranue 29 , west of the fourth meridian: township 15, range 1 ; townships 10, 11, 13 and 16, range 2 ; townships 6 and 7 , range 3 , and township 7 , range 4 , all west of the fifth meridian.
Contract No. 16 of 1905. Subdivision of townships 5, 6, and 8 , range 9 ; townships 5 . ranges 10 and 11 ; townships 1 to 5 , inclusive, range 12 ; township 1. range 13 , and township 2, range 14 , all east of the principal meridian. Traverse of Roseats river in southwest quarter of section 12 , township 3, range 4 , east of the principal meridian.
Inspertion of surves. 1905 . Western Central section.
Contract No. 6 of 1905 . Sublivision of townships 27 to 32, inclusive, ranges 10 and 11, west of the fonrth meridian.
Conrtact No. 1 of 190.5. Subdivision of townships 3 and 4 , ranges 17 and 13 : township 5 . range 19; townships 5 and 6. ranges 20 and 21 : townships 5, 6,7 and 8 , ranges 22, 23 and 24; townships 6, 7 and 8, ranges 25 and 26 , all west of the second meridian.
Contract No. 7 of $190 \overline{5}$. Subdivision of townships 27 to 32. inclusive, ranges 12 and 13 , west of the fourth meridian: and township 12, range 13 , west of the third meridian.
Contract No. 2 of 1905 . Sublivision of townships 27 and 28 , ranges 12 and 13 . west of the third meridian: townships $27,28,29$ and 30 , ranges 2 and 3 ; township 28 , range 4, all west of the fourth meridian.
Contract No. 5 of 1905 . Subdivision of townships 27 to 32. inclusive, in ranges 8 and 9 . west of the fourth meridian.
Contrart No. 19 of 1905. Subdivision of townships 54, 55 and 56 , range 6 , west of the fifth meridian.
Subdivision in townships 38 and 41, range 18; township 40. range 20 ; and townships 40 and 41 , ranges 23 and 24 , west of the second meridian. . Township 36, range 12 ; township 33, range 13 : townships 36 and 44, range 14 ; townships 36 and 40 , range 15 , and township 43, range 23. Traverse in township 43, range 26. all west of the third meridian. Retracement in townships 31 and 32 , ranges 24 and 25 ; township 32, range 26 ; township 39 , range 28 ; townships 31 and 32 , range 29 , all west of the second meridian; and township 39, range 26 ; township 35. 1ange 27 , west of the third meridian.

Subdivision in townships 23,24 and 25 , range 20 ; townships 23,24 and 26 , range 21 ; township 24 , range 22 , all west of the fiftl meridian; township 23 , range 4 ; township 26 , range 7 ; townships 21,22 and 23 . range 8 ; townships 20 and 21 , range 9 : township 22 , ranges 10 and 11 ; township 19 , ranges $14,15,16$ and 17 ; and township 20 , range 16 , all west of the sixth meridian.
Contrart No. 12 of 1905 . Subdivision of townships 59 and 60, range 27 , west of the fourth meridian, and townships 59 and 60 . range 1 , west of the fifth meridian.
Survey of 19 th base across ranges 2.5 and 26 . west of the fifth mericlian. The sixth meridian across townships 61 , 62,63 and 64 . The 17 th base along ranges 22 to 27 , inclusive, and 16 th base across range 27 , all west of the fifth meridian.
Survey of Shaftsbury Settlement, Alta. Survey of 5 th meridian along townships $73,74,75$ and 76 . The 20 th base across ranges 1 to 26 , inclusive, west of the fifth meridian.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

## APPENDIX No. 1 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

Schedule of Surveyors employed and work executed by them from July 1 to
December 31, 1905.-Continued.

| Surveyor. | Address. | Description of Work. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Thibaudeau, W. | Hamilton, Ont. | Exploration survey in connection with water conduit system in the Yukon Territory. |
| Tvrrell, J. W. | Hamilton, Ont | Contract No. 14 of 1905 . Subdivision of townships 59, 60, 61 and 62 , range 13 , west of the fourth meridian; township 61, east outline of townships 63 and 64 , range 14 , west of the fourth meridian. |
| W allace, J. N | Calgary, Alta | Survey of 18 th base across ranges 4 to 18, inclusive, west of the 5th meridian. |
| $W$ arren, Jas. | Walkerton, Ont. | Retracement in townships 4,5 and 10, range 25 ; township 10, range 26 ; townships 10,11 and 12 , range 27 ; township 6, range 28 ; townships 4 and 5 , range 29 , all west of the second meridian. |
| Wheeler, A. O. | Calgary, Alta.. | Topographer of the Department of the Interior in the Rocky mountains; from Field in the Rocky mountains to Beavermouth near Donald in the Selkirk mountains. |

## APPENDIX No. 2 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

Schedule of Surveyors employed, and work executed by them from January 1, 1906 to June 30, 1906.

Surveyor.

Aylsworth, C. F.
Baker, J. C.
Bélanger, P. R. A........
Beatty, D.
Bolton, L.
Bourgeault, A. . . . . . . . .
Bray, L. T.
Carson, P. A.
Cautley, R. H.
Christie, Wm.
Deans, W. J.

Driscoll, A............ . . .
Drummond, T.
Dumais, P.T. $\because$ C.
Edwards, Geo.
Fairchild, C. C.
Fawcett, Thos.
Fontaine, L. E.
Grover, G. A.

Hawkins, A. H.
Holcroft, H. S..
Hopkins, M. W.
Hubbell, E.W..........
Johnson, A. W........

Knight, R. H.
Laurie, R. C.
Lonergan, G. .J
Lemoine, C. E.
Macdonell, J. A. . . . . .

Michaud, A
Miles, C. F.

Molloy, J. . . . . . . . . . . . .

Molloy, J................ . .

Montgomery, R. H......
McMillan, Geo.
McFarlane, W.
McFee, A.
McGrandle, H .
O'Hara W. F.

Address.
Description of Work

Re-survey of townships in Eastern Manitoba. No returns, Contract No. 14 of 1906 . No returns
Re-surveys near Yorkton, Saskatchewan.
Re-survey of townships north of Prince Albert and east of Battleford. No returns.
Contract No. 3 of 1906 . No returns.
Contract No. 11 of 1906. No returns.
Re-survey of torwnship 11, range 22, west of the fourth meridian.
Triangulation in the Railway belt, B. C. No returns.
Contract No. 16 of 1906 . No returns.
Re-survey of township 19 , range 3 , west of the principal meridian.
Re-survey of township 18, range 5, and township 19 , range 6 , and part of township 19 , range 5 , west of the principal meridian.
Contract No. 1 of 1906. Subdivision of part of township 50 , range 6 , west of the fifth meridian.
Contract No. 17 of 1906 . No returns.
Contract No. 9 of 1906 . No returns.
Contract No. 13 of 1906 . No returns.
Subdivision of townships north of Banff, Alta. No returns. Contract No. 20 of 1906 . Subdivision of township 56, range 4, west of the fifth meridian.
Re-surveys in Central Alberta. No returns.
Retracement survey of part of townships 19 and 20, range 1, and township 20 , range 2 , west of the principal meridian.
Re-surveys in Southern Alberta. No returns.
Contract No. 10 of 1906 . Subdivision of township 8, range 10, east of the principal meridian.
Contract No. 23 of 1906. Survey of North outline of township 58, range 10 west of the fourth meridian.
Re-surveys in townships 21, ranges 5, 6, and 7 and townships 22, ranges 4 and 5 , west of the third meridian.
Retracement and traverse in township 5, range 26, west of the sixth meridian and survey of lots 225 and 226 . Group 2 in township 19, east of the Coast meridian, also field notes of the re-survey of the townsite of Hope, B.C.
Contract No. 21 of 1906 . No returns.
Re-posting, townsite of Battleford.
Re-surveys in township 56, range 24, west of the fourth meridian, also sketch shewing work done in the new townsite of Fort Saskatchewan.
Contract No. 20 of 1905. Subdivision of townships 55, 56 and 57 , range 8 , west of the fifth meridian.
Exploration survey of three and a half million acres grant to the Dominion Government "on that portion of the Peace River district of British Columbia lying east of the Rocky Mountains and adjoining the Northwest Territories of Canada." Plan of parts of the Peace and Northpine rivers received.
Contract No. 19 of 1906. No returns.
Subdivision in township 18 , range 3 , west of the fifth meridian and sketch shewing the Bow River in township 21, range 27 , west of the fourth meridian.
Contract No. 7 of 1906. Subdivision in township 15 , range 12, and township 14 , range 11 , east of the principal meridian.
Contract No. 2 of 1906. Subdivision of township 14, range 12 and portions of townships 13, ranges 12 and 13 and township 14, range 13, east of the principal meridian.
Contract No. 12 of 1906. Subdivision of township 50, range 24 , west of the second meridian.
Inspector of Survey Contracts.
Contract No. 5 of 1906 . No returns.
Contract No. 22 of 1906 . Traverse of Little Red Deer river in township 35, range 2 , west of the fifth meridian.
Contract No. 18 of 1906 . No returns.
Correction and retracement surveys southeast of Red Deer Alta. No returns.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

## APPENDIX No. 2 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

Schedule of Surveyors employed and work executed by them from January 1, 1906, to June 30, 1906.-Continued.

| Surveyor. | Address. | Description of Work. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Parsons, J. L. R Ponton, A. W... | Toronto, Ont | Contract No. 6 of 1906. Subdivision of township 9, range <br> 9 , east of the principal meridian. <br> Survey of east boundary of townships 65, 66, 67 and 68 , |
| Ponton, A. W | Macleod, Alta | range 13, west of the fourth meridian and survey of the eighteenth base line across ranges 13 to 20 inclusive west of the fourth meridian. |
| Reilly, ${ }^{\text {R }}$ (1) | Regina, Sask. | Re-surveys south of Prince Albert, Sask. No returns. |
|  |  | Settlement survey at Cumberland House and at Le Pas. |
| Rinfret, R. | Edmonton, Alta | Contract No. 19 of 1905. Subdivision of townships 54, 55 and 56 , range 6 , west of the fifth meridian. |
| Roy, G. P. | Quebec, P | Contract No. 15 of 1906. No returns. |
| Ross, Jos. E | Kamloops, | Subdivision in townships 18, ranges 24 and 25; townships 19, ranges 16 and 17 and township 20, range 24 ; traverse in township 18, range 24, all west of the sixth meridian, also field notes of the Grass Roots' Mineral Claim, lot 1496. |
| Saint Cyr, A. | Ottawa, Ont | Survey of the eighteenth base line across ranges 20,21 and 22 , west of the fifth meridian. |
| Saint Cyr, J. B. | Ste, Anne de la Pérade, P.Q | Suryey of the Settlement of Vermilion, Alta. on the Peace |
| Selby, H. W. | Toronto, | Subdivision of townships 76 and 77 , range 14, west of the |
| Tyrrell, J. W | Hamilton, Ont. | Contract No. 4 of 1906. No returns. |
| Wallace, J. N | Calgary, Alta | Survey of the fourteenth base line across ranges $24,25,26$, 27 and 28 , west of the second meridian. |
| Warren, Jas. | Walkerton, Ont. | Re-surveys south of Moosejaw, and north of Maple Creek, |
| Wheeler, A. O. | Calgary, Alta | Sask. No returns. <br> Topographer of the Department of the Interior, surveys from Field in the Rocky Mountains to Beaver Mouth near Donald in the Selkirk Mountains. |

APPENDIX No． 3 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR－GENERAL．
Schedule showing for each Surveyor employed during 1905，the number of miles surveyed of township sub－division lines，
township outlines，traverses of lakes and rivers and re－survey；also cost of the same．

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SESSIONAL PAPER No．25b

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## APPENDIX No. 4 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

List of Dominion Land Surveyors who have been supplied with Standard Measures.

| Name. | Address. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Appointment. } \end{gathered}$ | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Austin, G | Dewdney, Alta | April 14, '72. |  |
| Aylen, J. | Aylmer, Que. | May 29, 85. |  |
| Aylsworth, C. | Madoc, Ont. | "، 17, 86. |  |
| Baker, J. C | Vermilion, Alt | Aug 18, ${ }^{\text {a }}$, 96. |  |
| Barwell, C. | Dawson, Y ukion | Augg ${ }^{\text {April }} 14,72$. |  |
| Beatty, D. | Parry Sound, O | "، 14, '72. |  |
| Beatty, W | Delta, Ont. | " 14, 72. |  |
| $\underset{\text { Bellanger, }}{\text { Bellea, }}$ P, A. $\dddot{R}$. | Ottawa, Ont |  | Surveys Staff Dept. of Interior. |
| Bigger, C. A | " | March 30, '82. | Astronomer, Dept. of Interior. |
| Bolton, L. | Listowel, Ont | April 14, '72. |  |
| Boswell, E.J. | Winnipeg, Man...0, St. Jean Port Joli, | March 29, ${ }^{\text {F }}$, 83. |  |
| Bourgault, C. E | St. Jean Port Jon, | Feb. 21, ${ }^{\text {M }} 8$. |  |
| Bourget, C. A. | Ste. Adelaide de Pab | May 14, '84. |  |
| Bowman, H. J | Berlin, Ont. | Feb. 16, '88. |  |
| Brabazon, A.J | Ottawa, Ont | May 12, <br> Nov. 14, <br> 18  | Dept. of Indian Affairs. |
| Bray, E | Oakville, Ont. | April 14, '72. |  |
| Bray, L. T | Amherstburg, | Feb. 18, '03. |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Bridgeland, M }}$ | Calgary, Alta. | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Mar. } \\ \text { April } & 10, \\ \text { 1, }\end{array}$ |  |
| Brownlee, | Victoria, B.C. | A" 15, '87. |  |
| Burke, W | Minnedosa, M | 14, '72. |  |
| Burnet, H.. | Victoria, B.C. |  |  |
|  | Vancouver, B. | Feb. 17, '87. |  |
| Carpenter, H. S. | Regina, Sask. | Feb. 20, '01. | Dept. of Public Works for Saskatch- |
| Carroll, C. ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | Prince Albert, Sask | April 14, '72. |  |
| Cautley, R. H | Edmonton, Alta. | May 1, '05. |  |
| Cautley, R. Cavana, A.G | Orillia, Ont | Sept. 2, '96. |  |
| Charlesworth, | Regina, Sask | Feb. 27, '03. |  |
| Christie, W. | Chesley, Ont | Mar. 22, '06. |  |
| Cleveland, E. | Vancouver, B. | June 27, '99. |  |
| Côté, J. A. | Quebec, Que. | May 14, '84. |  |
| Côté, J. L | Edmonton, Alta | Mar. 21, '90. |  |
| Cotton, A. | New Westminster, B | May 11, '80. |  |
| Craig, J.D. | Ottawa, Ont. | Feb. 24, '02. |  |
| Cummings, | Calgary, Alta | April 17, '04. | Dominion Topographical Surveyor. |
| Deans, W. | Brandon, Man | May 13, ${ }^{\text {A }} 8$. |  |
| Dennis, J. S | Calgary, Alta. | Nov. 19, '77. | Dominion Topographical Surveyor, Inspector of Irrigation and British Columbia Land Commissioner, C. P.R. |
| Denny, H. C. |  | April 1, '82. |  |
| Desmeules, J. | Murray Bay, Qu | May 14, ${ }^{\text {, }} 82$. |  |
| Dickson, J. | Fenelon Falls, Ont. | April 14, '72. |  |
| Dobie, J. S. | Regina, Sask... | Mar. 15, '06. | Dept, of Public Works for Saskatch- |
| Doupe, J. | Winnipeg, Man. | April 14, '72. |  |
| Doupe, J. |  | Oct. 6, '88. | Asst. Land Commissioner,C.P.R. |
| Drewry, Driscoll, A. | Victoria, B.C. | Feb. 23, '87. |  |
| Drummond, T | Montreal, Que. | June 24, '78. | Dominion Topographical Surveyor. |
| DuBerger, C . | Waterloo, Que.. | Nov. 17, '81.. |  |
| Ducker, W. A. | Winnipeg, Man. | Mar. ${ }^{\text {20, }}$ 29, 82. | Swamp Land Commissioner. |
| Edwards, Geo | Ponoka, Alta | April 14, 72. |  |
| Ellacott, C. | Regina, Sask | Feb. 22, '99. |  |
| Fairchild, C. C. | Brantford, Ont. | " 20, '01.. |  |
| Farncomb, A. E. | Red Deer, Alta. | Mar. 12, '02. |  |
| Fawcett, T... | Niagara Falls, Ont | Nov. 18, '76. | Dominion Topographical Surveyor. |
| Fawcett, A... <br> Fontaine, L. E | Gravenhurst, Ont. <br> Lévis, Que. . | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Feb. } & 22, \\ \text { Aug. } & 13, \\ \hline 132 \end{array}$ |  |
| Foster, F, L | Toronto, Ont | "، 14, '72.. |  |
| Francis, J. | Poplar Point, Ma | June 17, '75. |  |
| Garden, J.F | Vancouver, B.C. | May 13, '80. |  |
| Garden, G. | Lethbridge, Alta. | April 14, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 14, 72. |  |
| Gauvreau, L. | Quebec, Que | " 14, 72. . |  |
| Gibbon, J... | Dawson, Yukon Territ | Feb. 12, '91.. |  |
| Gordon, R. J | Stirling, Alta | Mar. 12, '02.: |  |
| Gore, T. S. | Victoria, B.C. | April 19, $79 .$. |  |

SESSIONAL PAPER Nu. 25b
APPENDIX No. 4 TO THE REPOR'T OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.-Con.
Lis' of Dominion Land Surveyors who have been supplied with Standard Measures.-Continued.


## APPENDIX No. 4 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.-Con.

List of Dominion Land Surveyors who have been supplied with Standard Measures.-Continued.


SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b
APPENDIX No. 5 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL.
List of lots in the Yukon Territory of which surveys have been confirmed during the year ending June $30,1906$.

GROUP No. 2.


GROUP No. 3.

| 28 | 51.65 | T. D. Gree | 1905 | Dec. 21، '05 | Koth \& Svatonsky. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

GROUP No. 5.


GROUP No. 6.

| 17 | 160.00 | H. G. Dickson. | 1905 | Feb. | 7. '06 | G. A. Singer. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 | 160.00 |  | 1905 | . ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 7. '06. | G. A. Singer. |
| 19 | 100.56 | " | 1905 | Mar. | 6, '06. | Capt. P. Martin. |

GROUP No. 11.


## APPENDIX No. 6 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

List of miscellaneous surveys in the Yukon Territory of which returns have been received during the year ending June 30, 1906.

| Description of Survey. | Surveyor. | Year. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Caribou creek and Lion gulch, base line. | H. G. Dickson. | 1905 |
| Eureka creek, Right and Left forks, base line | Jas. Gibbon | 1904 |
| Flat creek and Isaacs gulch, base line. | C. W. MacPherso | 1902 |
| Bullion creek, base line. | H. G. Dickson. | 1905 |
| Frooks concession. |  |  |

APPENDIX No. 7 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

Statement of work executed in the Office of the Chief Draughtsman.
Returns of surveys examined:-
Township subdivision. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 536
Township outlines. . .. . . . . .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 154
Mineral claims.. .. .. . . .. . . . . . . . . . . . .. .. 93
Correction and other miscellaneous surveys. . . . .. .. 55
Township plans completed for printing. . .. .. . . . . . . . . 444
Preliminary township plans prepared. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 245
Proofs of plans examined.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 494
Outline sketches prepared.. .. .. . . . . . . . . .. . . . . . . 1,092
Plans of Yukon lots received. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 36
Plans of miscellaneous Yukon surveys received. . . . . . . . 5
Tracings of Yukon survey plans made. . . . . . . . . . . . . 27
Sectional maps revised but not reprinted. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6
Sectional maps revised and reprinted.. . . .. . . .. . . .. .. 21
Sectional maps printed-6 miles to 1 inch. . .. . . . . . . . . 82
Sectional maps printed-3 miles to 1 inch. . .. . . . . . . . . 25
Declarations of settlers received. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 248
Progress sketches received and filed.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 607
Miscellaneous plans and tracings made. . . . . . . . . . . . . 644
Applications for various information dealt with, about. . .. 801
Field books received from record office and used in connection
with office work. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
3,875
Plans received from record office and used in connection with
office work. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Reference traverses reduced to scale of 40 chains to 1 inch.. 75
Reference traverses drawn on group plans of Yukon Territory. 75
Mineral claims plotted on group plans of Yukon Territory.. 147

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b
APPENDIX No 8 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL.
List of Sectional Maps revised and reprinted from July 1, 1905, to July 1, 1906, on three mile and six mile scale.

| No. | 11 Yale. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| "" | 14 Pincher Creek. |
| " | 23 Emerson. |
| " | 24 Lake of the Woods. |
| " | 61 Lytton. |
| " | 111 Kamloops. |
| " | 112 Sicamous. |
| " 116 Rainy Hills. |  |
| " | 168 Elbow. |
| " | 169 Touchwood. |
| " | 215 Red Deer. |

No. 216 Sullivan Lake.
217 Tramping Lake.
218 Saskatoon.
220 Nut Mountain.
265 Peace Hills.
266 Ribstone.
269 Prince Albert South.
315 Edmonton.
316 Vermilion.
219 Humboldt.

## APPENDIX No. 9 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Statement of work performed in the Survey Records Office during the 12 months ending June 30, 1906.
Files received and dealt with . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 7,073
Letters drafted. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 3,081
Reports and draft memos. to Council. . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Plans, tracings, \&c., copied and compiled. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 412
Statutory declarations copied and mailed.. .. .. .. .. 436
Plans sent to agents, registrars, \&c. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 18,714
Pages of field notes copied. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 777
Prints of plans received and stored. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 80,587
Original plans received and recorded. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 837
Original field books received and recorded. . . . . . . . . . . . 737
Letters written to agents, registrars, \&c. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,452
Registered parcels mailed. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,178
Work done for Topographical Surveys Branch.
Books searched for. . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. .. .. .. .. .. 4,896
Books sent. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 3,875
Books returned. . .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. . . . . . . . . . 3,057
Plans searched for. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,029
Plans sent. . . . . . . . . . . . . .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 847
Plans returned. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 133
Volumes sent . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 50
Volumes returned. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 38
In May, 1906, this branch of the Department of the Interior was moved from its former office in the top story of the Langevin Block to the Canadian Building on Slater street, necessitating thereby the removal of 12,000 original plans and 8,302 original field books, placing a serious responsibility on the staff of this branch from the liability of losing some of the valuable records stored in this office, while in transit. This danger was somewhat obviated by packing everything carefully for the men and teams moving the records, and having a thorough and careful check on the books, plans, \&c., on their arrival in the new office.

It is found that everything has been put into place in the new building, apparently without any loss, and with very small delay in the working of the branch.

I have to report that during the month of April four nen of the official staff were working continuously on information in connection with the Commissioner's Branch, getting out information for the plans to accompany the instructions sent the new sub-agents of Dominion Lands. Thesc plans nvere made on index township sheets mounted together so as to show each sub-agent's district on a scale of one mile to an inch on which the land available for entry in each sub-agency is shown. The plans were prepared from the books of the Patents Branch, giving information to the date of issue.

For about eight months of this year one of the staff of this branch was assisting Mr. R. E. Young, in getting information from the books in the Patents Office for the map showing even sections disposed of.

## C. J. STEERS,

In charge of Survey Records.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

| Statement of work executed in the Photographic Office during the twelve months ending June FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | $4 \times 5$. | $5 \times 7$. | $8 \times 10$. | $10 \times 12$. | $11 \times 14$. | $16 \times 18$. | $18 \times 20$. | $24 \times 30$. | $30 \times 36$. | $36 \times 42$. | $42 \times 48$. | Total. |
| Wet plate negatives <br> Zinc transfers.. <br> Dry plate negatives. <br> Bromide prints. <br> Vandyke prints. <br> Silver prints. $\qquad$ |  | 37 | 99 |  | 72 | 594 |  |  |  |  |  | 879 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 8 |  | 629 |  |  |  |  | 637 |
|  | 293 | 42 | 6 |  | 18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4 | 78 | 16 | 7 | 434 |  | 8.5 | 40 | 52 | 3 | 2 | \% |
|  |  | 23 | 45 | 23 | 225 |  | 110 | 144 | 12 | 21 | 2 | 721 |
|  | 1,158 | 3,277 | 118 |  | 7 |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4.562 |
| Total | 1,455 | 3,457 | 284 | 30 | 764 | 594 | 903 | 184 | 64 | 24 | 8 | 7.767 |
| FOR THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|} \hline-2 \times 5 . & 5 \times 7 . & 8 \times 10 . & 10 \times 12 & 11 \times 14 . & 16 \times 18 & 18 \times 20 . & 24 \times 30 . \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wet plate negatives |  |  | 4 |  | 1 | 9 |  |  |  |  |  | 14 |
| Dry plate negatives. | 124 | 326 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 33 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 450 |
| Silver prints. | 138 | 424 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 33 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 562 |
| Total | 262 | 750 | 4 |  | 34 | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.059 |

## APPENDIX No. 11 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Statement of work executed in the Lithographic Office, during year ending June 30, 1906.

| Month. | Maps. |  | Townships. |  | Forms. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | Copies. | No. | Copies. | No. | Copies. |
| 1905. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July |  |  | 39 | 3,900 | 3 | 2,000 |
| August... | 8 |  | 64 | 6,400 | 7 | 2,074 |
| September | ${ }^{5}$ | 1,600 | 40 | 4,000 | 3 | 1,700 |
| November. | 11 | 7,200 | 44 | 1,400 | 3 | +4,000 |
| December. | 16 | 2,425 | 20 | 2,000 | 7 | 4,900 |
| 1906. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January.. |  | 3,560 | 48 | 4,800 | 3 | 1,150 |
| February. | 3 | 850 | 42 | 4,200 | 2 | 1,700 |
| March.. | 32 | 9,750 | 30 | 3,000 | 9 | 2,440 |
| April. | 5 | 1,500 | 26 | 2,600 | 6 | 1,900 |
|  | 12 | 3,650 | 51 | 5,100 | 8 | 2,440 |
| June. | 14 | 5,950 | 29 | 2,900 | 3 | 312 |
| Total. | 145 | 47,045 | 444 | 44,400 | 59 | 36,166 |

SUMMARI OF WORK FOR THE YEAR.

| - | Number. | Copies. | Impressions. | Cost. | Cost per map or form. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | , | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Maps. | 145 | 47.045 | 72,295 |  |  |
| Townships <br> Forms | 444 59 | 44,400 36,166 | 47,500 37,816 | $\begin{array}{r}3,03151 \\ 646 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 658 1096 |
| Total. | 648 | 127,611 | 157,611 | 7,290 11 |  |

## APPENDIX No. 12 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Names and Duties of Employees of the Topographical Surveys Branch at Ottawa. (Metcalfe Street, Corner of Slater Street.)

## Name and duties.

Deville, E., D.T.S., LL.D., Surveyor-General.

CORRESPONDENCE AND ACCOUNTS.
Brady, M., Secretary.
Hunter, R. H., Accountant.
Campbell, G. B., Stenographer and Typewriter.
Percival, M. F., Stenographer and Typewriter.
Cullen, M. J., Stenographer and Typewriter.
Pegg, A., Messenger.
Ellis, F. T., Messenger.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF DRAUGHTSMAN.
Name and duties.
Symes, P. B., Chief Draughtsman.
Shanks, T., B.A.Sc., D.L.S., Assistant to Chief Draughtsman.
First Division.-Instructions and General Information.
Watt, G. H., Grad. S.P.S., D.L.S., in charge of division.
Stacey, A. G., B.A., D.L.S.
Brown, T. E., B.A.
Sylvain, J.
Green, W. T., B.A.
Durnford, F. G. D.
Clunn, T. H. G.
Mackie, F. H., B.Sc., D.L.S.
Weekes, M B., B.A.Sc., O.L.S., D.L.S.
Mackenzie, H. A.
Mudie, J. M., Grad. R.M.C.
Carroll, M. J., Grad. S.P.S.
Second Division-Examination of Surveyors' Return.
Phillips, E. H., Grad. S.P.S., D.L.S., in charge of divisiun.
Smith, C. C., B.A., D.L.S.
Nash, T. S., Grad. S.P.S., D.L.S.
Empey, J., B.A.Sc., D.L.S.
Henderson, F. D., Grad. S.P.S., D.L.S.
Umbach, J. E., Grad. S.P.S.
Barber, H. G., Grad. S.P.S.
Burgess, E. L., Grad. S.P.S., O.L.S., D.L.S.
Hill, S. N., Grad. S.P.S.
Dennis, E. M., B.Sc.
Elder, A. J., Grad. S.P.S.
Morrier, J. E.
Chilver, H. L., Grad. S.P.S.
McClennan, W. D.
Cram, A.
Cumming, A. L., B.Sc.
Owen, R. B., B.A., B.E.
Davies, T. A., D.L.S.
Elwell, W., Grad. S.P.S.
Roger, A.
Crawford, W., C.E., D.L.S., M.I.C.E., M. Can. Soc. C.E.
Third Division-Drawing Plans for Printing.
Engler, Carl, B.A., D.L.S., in charge of division.
O'Connell, J. R.
May, J. E.
Seymour, H. L., Grad. S.P.S., D.L.S.
Archambault, E.
Helmer, J. D.
Taggart, C. H.
Moule, W. J.
Bergin, W.
Grey, G. A.
Perrin, V.
Williams, E. R.
Davies, T. E. S.

# (185 Sparks Street.) <br> Fouth Division-British Columbia Surveys. <br> Name and duties. 

Rowan-Legg, E. L., in charge of division.
Gillmore, E. T. B., Grad. R.M.C.
Carson, P. A., B.A., D.L.S.
Lawe, H., D.L.S.
Morley, R. W., Grad. S.P.S.
MacIlquham, W. L., B.Sc.
Robertson, D. F., Grad. S.P.S.
Fifth Livision-Mapping.

Smith, Jacob, in charge of division.
Begin, P. A.
Lepage, J. B.
Blanchet, A. E.

OFFICE OF THE GEOGRAPHER.
(Woods Building, Slater Street.)
White, J., geographer.
Baine, H. E., draughtsman.
Chalifour, J. E., draughtsman.
Dumouchel, G. E., draughtsman.
Sharon, M. W., draughtsman.
Tache, H., draughtsman.
Darrach, M., draughtsman.
Wilson, H. W., draughtsman.
Akerlindh, A., draughtsman.
Anderson, W., draughtsman.
Blatchley, H. M., draughtsman.
Bennie, J., draughtsman.
Wood, C. G., draughtsman.
Craig, R. W., draughtsman.
MacElligott, J. P., draughtsman.
Chandler, S., draughtsman.
Groulx, A., draughtsman.
Gagnon, J. S., draughtsman.
Waine, Mrs. D. E., stenographer and typewriter.

SURVEY RECORDS OFFICE.
(Canadian Building, Slater Street.)
Steers, C. J., clerk in charge.
Currie, P. W.., B.A., B.Sc., D.L.S., assistant clerk in charge.
Surtees, W. S., draughtsman.
Sowter, T. W. E., draughtsman.
Smith, F. W., draughtsman.
Routh, C. F., draughtsman.
Ashton, A. W., draughtsman.
Lecourt. Eugene, draughtsman.
Moore, R. T., draughtsman.
Lambart, O. H., draughtsman and typewriter.
Yielding, Miss A., typewriter.
Landry, Narcisse, messenger.

LITHOGRAPIIIC OFFICE.
(Metcalfe Strect, corner of Slater Street.)
Name and duties.
Moody, A., foreman.
Thicke, H., power press printer.
Bergin, J., transferrer.
Higgerty, H. J., stone polisher.
Villeneuve, E., press feeder.
Thicke, C., engraver and lithographer.
PIIOTOGRAPHIC OFFICE.
(Metcalfe Street, corner Slater Street.)
Topley, H. N., photographer in charge.
Carruthers, H. K., photo-lithographer and photo-engraver.
Woodruff, J., photographer.
Whitcomb, H. E., photographer.
Morgan, W. E., photographer.
Kilmartin, A., photographer.
Devlin, A., photographer.
GEOGRAPHIC BOARD.
(Woods Building, Slater Street.)
Whitcher, A. H., D.L.S., secretary.

## APPENDIX No. 13 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL. REPORT OF C. F. AYLSWORTH, D.L.S.

resurveys in manitoba and eastern saskatchewan.

Madoc, February 14, 1906.

## E. Deville, Esq., LL.D., Surveyor Gencral, Ottawa.

Sir,-I have the honour to inform you that I left Madoc on the 10th of April last, pursuant to instructions from jou, dated the 6th day of April, 1905, and after organizing a party in Winnipeg, arrixed and camped on section 16 , township 24 , range 28 , तvest of the principal meridian. I will not prolong this report with a description of the phenomenal growth, development and expansion that is everywhere observable throughout the journey between Winnipeg and Russell, nor will I dwell upon the pervading optimism and confidence in the future success of the country. Each settler immediately impresses upon one his pleasure and gratification in the fact that he has been especially favoured by being enabled to secure a homestead in the only 'banana belt' of the West-to such an extent is each settler cnamoured of his particular district. And well they should be, for certainly the climatic conditions and results last season were such as to gladden the hearts of eren the most pessimistic.

In 'ye olden' times it was the proper thing and popular with the ranching element of the West to discourage prospective agriculturists from encroaching upon their self-constituted preserves, by picturing to them their localities as being particularly inhospitable to the farmer. The bluffing rancher now frightens them away by
$\qquad$
such remarks as that they would be frozen out, hailed out and eaten out by grasshoppers, and other disheartening calamities would only be their portion. And although the soil could be surpassed, and the landscape is pleasing and ideal to the farmer. the ranchers' plan of campaign certainly was successful for a great many years throughout the many districts which we were instructed by you to visit during the past season's operations, thus placing them under a cloud, and prospective settlers were timid of locating in them. But there came a time when rifts here and there appeared in the clouds, caused by the inrush of the Doukhobors into the Kamsack, Thunder Hill, Yorkton and Devil's lake districts. These districts had been placed' under the ban so efticiently by the rancher that people described the Doukhobors as 'tenderfeet'; that they had selected a poor district; that they did not know good land when they saw it; and that they rwould be forced out. The result was that the Doukhobors proved all these statements to be unfounded to such an extent that people now are anxious to get land all around the Doukhobors' reserve, and some would even go so far as to accept a quarter inside the reserve. I must frankly confess that after seeing the extraordinary successful mixed crops produced in those various districts last seâson I heartily sympathize with the people in their desire to locate in these fair districts, because nowhere else could such crops as they had in those districts last year be excelled. When one reflects that ten years ago these districts were pronounced inhospitable to the agriculturist, one is amazed at the transformation, and inclined to suggest the absurdity of such a pronouncement.

Another feature in the development of the resources of the west is the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. As a rule poople are always anxious to secure more railways, and the individual member of the community wants more railways, but he always wants the railway to run through the other fellow's farm. But in the case of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway every one is almost franctically desirous of securing the road, and none would object to having it run through his or her farm. Another proof of the desire of the people for this road, to my mind, is, the fact that the right of way purchasers are settling with the owners of land through which the railway passes upon very reasonable terms.

I made a retracement of the lines around scetions 16, 17 and 21, in township 24, range 28, west of the principal meridian. Our lines did not 'fall in very pleasant places' while we were occupied at this work, as we were compelled to cross Shell river many times while the water was nearly at freshet height. We completed the retracement of the above-named sections on the 15th of May and left for township 20, range 33, west of the principal meridian, where we arrived and camped on section 23 on the 18th and proceeded with the retracement and restoration survey of that township. Cutarm creek runs in a deep ravine in a southeasterly direction through the northeast corner of this township. Many beaver find an unmolested abiding place in this creek. The settlers, although many of them were originally foreigners, take a special interest in the protection of these valuable fur-bearing souvenirs. Some of the settlers, though, through whose lands this creek runs complain bitterly that they lose large quantities of hay by reason of these busy pioneers damming up the creek and flooding their hay meadows. I was told, though I cannot vouch for the accuracy of the information, that some of the settlers thus damaged arc asking the Northwest government for compensation. The beaver appear to be new-comers here, as all their work is of recent date.

The interior and south boundary lines of this township were found to be very jrregular, but the settlers did not desire any alteration of them, so I restored all the old corners found and established the lost corners from and according to them. The lands are all taken up and are rapidly being occupied by bona fide settlers. The Grand Trunk Pacific railway runs almost square across this township, and it appears to be an ideal line. By the stakes I sanw planted, I concluded a station or siding would be located where the line crosses the side road between sections 1 and 12 . Apparently great care has been exercised in the selection of this line, as I observed

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three lines have been surveyed, about twenty chains apart, the middle one of which has been adopted. At one place on section 10 the line goes through a hill that will require a cutting of probably twenty-five feet, which would have been avoided by a detour of probably 150 feet. We completed the surrey of this township on the 28th of June, and the next day left for township 27, range 1, west of the second meridian, and on the 30 th arrived there and camped between sections 2 and 3 on the south boundary. Your instructions to me regarding this boundary read: 'In township 27, range 1, west of the second meridian, the east and west outlines and the easterly half of the south outline are to be retraced and quarter-section corners established. The quarter-section monuments shown in green on the accompanying plan of the township were cancelled by Order in Council in 1891. If no objection is made by owners or occupants, you are to destroy these posts, and to establish the quarter-section corners midway between the section corners on these lines. Quarter-section lengths in township 27, range 33 , west of the principal meridian and in township 27, range 2 , west of the second meridian closing on these outlines are to be retraced.' This, as the field notes returned will show, I have done; and they show that according to $m y$ chainage the quarter-section corncrs on the south boundaries of sections 1, 2 and 3 are not as much in error as the plan of this tornship shows; in fact, my chainage would indicate that they were planted practically in their correct positions.

On July 7 we moved camp to the southwest quarter of section 19 of this township and completed the retracement of the west boundary and the quarter section lines closing thereon, according to your instructions. Although there is considerable broken land in this township, wet land and more than the usual amount of alkali, all the tornship is occupied by a good class of settlers, Canadian, English, German and Galician. In the tornship adjoining to the west the settlers are exceptionally prosperous and progressive, one of them, Mr. Alex. Weinmaster, having a forty-horse power steam plough and disc attachment. Many of the road allowances are graded up, and have a network of telephones connecting with Yorkton. Another point may be noted to show that the best is none too good for these settlers, that they are not only attending to the spiritual and material features of their welfare, but they are also attending to the educational interests of the rising generation; and this statement applies to not only this particular school district, but to the surrounding districts as well. They secure the very best teachers that the limited means at their command will permit. This year many of the schools were fortunate in obtaining the services of B.A.'s and M.A.'s, young lady graduates of Queen's University, who delighted in the experience of going west for the summer months. This sprinkling of the finished product of this university of such national repute certainly exercises a decidedly beneficial influence in districts so fortunate as to secure them, from an educational and social point of view. In the car we occupied going into Winnipeg there were four or five graduates of this university; and just to reflect that seven or eightyears ago the quietude in these districts was only disturbed by the yapping of the coyote. On the 15th of July we completed the lines you instructed me to survey at the west boundary of township 27 , range 1 , west of the second meridian, and on the 17 th mored camp to section 22 , torwnship 28, range 32 , west of the principal meridian, in which township I was instructed to make a complete retracement and restoration survey. William MacDonald, postmaster and a ranching farmer, living on the banks of Stony creek on section 6, township 28, range 31, west of the principal meridian, for twenty-five jears, when he met us asked me, 'What are you doing here noware jou the forerunner of another boom? When you were here before everything was stagnant and land was of no value; now it is selling at from $\$ 15$ to $\$ 25$ per acre.' Here again progress, confidence and optimism are in the air. We are now in the land of the Doukhobors, where we constantly hear the whistle of his forty-horse power steam plough. The settlers round about here assert that for some reason the Doukhobor has suddenly got a move on; that they have done more land breaking this year than they have in the previous three years. Iney have purchased some fifteen of
those forty-horse power steam ploughs and distributed them amongst their fifty odd villages. It is said that each of these ploughs will break about twenty-five aeres per day, but I think in actual practice, on account of delays for water, fuel and breakage that they average from ten to twelve acres per day of from ten to twelve hours. Then they have many smaller engincs in use for threshing, grist and saw-milling purposes. They also have superior horses, which they keep in a model condition.

I made a complete retracement and restoration survey of this township, excepting that I found the meridian forming the east boundary of sections $14,23,26$ and 35 to be very much in error as shown in my notes of this township, I therefore ran a new line for this boundary connecting the northeast angle of section 35 by a straight line with the northeast angle of section 11, and divided the distance equally between the quarter-sections contained (having first destroyed all the originals on this line), and established new corners. I also destroyed all the old corners found on the different side roads, one-half a mile east and west from this meridian, previous to the establishment of new quarter-section corners according to instructions. I found that the original survey of the balance of the township had been fairly well made, so I did not move any more of the original corners. I found that sections $31,30,19,18,7$ and 6 had been resurveyed not many ycars ago.

The Doukhobors are now building new villages to substitute the ones in which they are nowv residing. The houses they are living in now are the original ones they built in a makeshift manner to cover themselves and their belongings temporarily. They are now ereeting very neat and comfortable ones. They are also building large barns, granaries and buildings for storing their machinery. Timber and lumber for all these structures must be drawn by sleighs in the winter, in some cases very long distances, and of course as settlement proceeds, is becoming scarce. Reeognizing this the Doukhobor company have established a large brick manufacturing yard where last year they produced about one and one-half million bricks; they are also manufaeturing cement circular bricks for curbing wells. The machinery for all this is purely Canadian, being purchased at Parkhill, Ont. They shipped small quantities of these brick to neighbouring towns along the Canadian Northern railway, and the balance they utilized themselves. This brickẏard was located two miles south of Veregius siding on the Canadian Northern railway; but the first year's cxperience convinced them that their yard had been located too iar from the station, and that their present equipment was altogether inadcquate to meet the present and future demands. So the day we passed Veregius siding en route to Devil's lake the Doukhobors broke sod for a new brickyard just at the siding. Where building timber is searce they propose building their new houses of brick. In every village they are erecting a large building which they told me was to be used for a church and school. They have telephone poles on the ground, and it is said they propose connecting all their villages with a telephone system. Conditions on the western prairie would appear to be favourable to the Doukhobors, as they certainly present a very healtly appearanee, men, women and children, especially until they arrive at the age of forty, and vegetarians as they are, it is a mystery how the women especially maintain such robust physiques and rosy complexions while performing the arduous wori they do. We eompleted the survey of township 28, range 32, west of the principal meridian, on the 14th of August, and on the 15th left for township 20, range. 5, west of the second meridian, and returned and camped on section 13, township 29, range 33, west of the principal meridian, on the 24th of August. During this expedition the wheat was turning rine, and in places they were begimning to cut. The wheat in this district was certainly remarkable for its exeellence. We completed the survey of the last mentioned tominship on September 2, being delayed a few days in the work through sickness cansed by bad water. On the 4th September we moved to the southeast quarter of section 22 , township 29 , range 1 , west of the second meridian, and completed a retracement and restoration survey of this township on October 18.

Our post office during this work was Kamsaek, a divisional point on the Canadian Northern railway, which on account of the exceptional fertility of the soil in the

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surrounding territory is destined to be a town of considerable importance. I understand a portion of the Cote Indian reserve, in which Kamsack is situated, has been surrendered by the Indians, and will be subdivided and sold, which will add considerably to the commercial prosperity of the town and contribute to a betterment in many respects.

Better facilities are now afforded to the travelling public than in 'ye olden' times when we were compelled to ford Assinboine river with great danger to man and beast, by the three steel bridges recently thrown across that river, one where the York-ton-Crowstand trail crosses, one at Kamsack, and one at Fort Pelly.

After making a correction survey of sections $13,24,25,36,35,26,23$ and 14 , township 28, range 32, west of the principal meridian, we left and arrived at section 23, torrnship 31; range 6, west of the principal meridian, on Saturday, October 28 , where we were to survey a Doukhobor village and road therefrom on the northwest quarter of that section. As directed, previous to proceeding with this survey, I communicated with the Commissioner of Immigration, J. Obed Smith, Esq., who replied that he could not visit this Doukhobor village with me, but he recommended me to Mr. Buchanan, who was acquainted with the conditions and would dircet me. I found Mr. Buchanan and he gave me valuable assistance.

One hears frequently remarked that on account of the scarcity of building timber material it is impossible to keep agricultural machinery under cover while not in use, but I observed a very serviceable and cconomically constructed structure for that purpose built by a Doukhobor named Ivan Schoukin in this Doukhobor village of Resbyhilwa, being a wedge-shaped enclosure with poplar saplings for rafters and thatched roof and gables. We completed the survey of this Doukhobor village and road therefrom on November 4 and left and visited township 20, range 33, west of the principal meridian and completed on Saturday, November 11; and left Saltcoats for Winnipeg on the 13th, and I arrived home on the 21 st after a very successful season's operations. Although we had considerable wet weather during the season we were not delayed much on that account.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) F. C. AYLSWORTH, Jr., D.L.S.

## APPENDIX No. 14, TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL. REPORT OF DAVID BEATTY, D.L.S.,

## RESURVEYS IN ALBERTA.

Parry Sound, May, 1906.
E. Detille. Esq., LL.D.. Surveyor General, Ottawa.
Sir,-I have the honour. in accordance with my instructions, to submit the following report on the resurvey of townships $49,50,51,52$ and 53 , in ranges 1 and 2 , west of the fourtlo meridian, and townships 52 and 53 , in range 3.

I organized my party in Battleford and drove over a very good wagon road to Lloydminster, the greater part of which village is on the east side of the fourth meridian in township 50, the road allowance along said meridian is one of the village strects. The Canadian Northern railway reached the village in August last, and in November, when I came in from my survey, I think there were twice as many buildings either up or being built as there were in the spring when I first reached the village. I commenced my survey in township 49, range 1, the eastern portion of which
is fairly well settled and all apparently well satisfied with their locations. The greater part of the land seemed to be taken up, judging by the small patches of breaking I saw where there were no houses, and the same remark will apply to townships 50 and 51 , ranges 1 and 2. The south and west parts of township 49, range 2 are very hilly and better adapted to grazing than agricultural purposes. Townships 51 and 52, ranges 1 and 2 are well suited for farming purposes. The soil is mostly a black loam on top, with clay subsoil. I noticed in the harvest season that the grain on sandy loam land ripened several days earlier than that on the deep black loam, although it had been put in, in some cases, later. Vermilion river passes through the west sides of townships 52 and 53 , range 3 in a valley about one hundred feet deep and about one mile wide, and while the soil in these townships is generally good and well suited for farming the west side is better suited for grazing or ranch purposes on account of the excellent shelter afforded for stock in the river valley where there are bluffs of timber and good grass. Township 53, in ranges 1 and 2 are well suited for grazing or ranch purposes. The soil is generally light. There is plenty of good water and hay land with bluffs of poplar timber. The northern parts of the townships are hilly. There is no settlement in township 52, range 1, although the greater part of the township is well suited for agricultural purposes. Township 52, range 2 has several settlers, but a considerable portion of the township is unoccupied, although well suited for agricultural purposes. While there is considerable alkaline water in the townships I have reported on, I found plenty of fresh water, and nearly all of the settlers who have dug wells found good water.

I have the honour to be, sir, Your obedient servant,

# - (Sgd.) DAVID BEATTY. 

# APPENDIX No. 15 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL. REPORT OF P. R. A. BELANGER, D.L.S. 

## SUPERVISION OF SURVEYS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA.

Ottawa, February 15, 1906.
E. Deville, Esq., LL.D., Surveyor General, Ottawa.
Sir,-I have the honour to submit the following report of my actions as Supervisor of Surveys during 1905.

My duties in that capacity were to help surveyors in charge of day work in organizing their transport outfits, and to take general charge of survey equipments and dispose of them on behalf of the department.

I was also authorized to report on the necessity of making various surveys which might be applied for during the season, and also to investigate into disputes arising about surveys and make the best arrangement possible under the circumstances.

In compliance with your instructions, I left Ottawa on April 20, and proceeded to Forkton to organize a transport outfit for D.L.S. Geo. Ross, out of the one I myself used in 1904. Of this I gave him eight horses, one wagon, three carts and the necessary harness. He was allowed one riding saddle and bridle and several other small articles to complete his equipment. The remainder of my outfit, with the exception of a broken cart left in storage, was delivered over to G. A. Grover, D.L.S., who took it to Winnipeg.

While at Yorkton, during the month of May, I was requested by several settlers, residing in township 26 , range 8 , west of the second meridian, to recommend the re-

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survey of that township, and after investigation, I reported upon the urgent necessity of making the resurvey.

Before finally leaving this place I went to see Mr. Milligan, of Fishing lake, for the purpose of securing the iron posts which had been left in storage with him several years ago, and had these posts shipped to the Manitoba Warehousing and Cartage Co. at Winnipeg.

From Yorkton, I went to Edmonton and organized an outfit for L. E. Fontaine, D.L.S., and from there I proceeded to Regina and Indian Head for the purpose of making some arrangement for the settlement of the difficulty raised about the survey of township 19A, ranges 11 and 12, west of the second meridian. At Indian Head I had a talk upon this matter with Mr. Wilson, a councillor of that municipality, to whom I explained the position of affairs, and having satisfied himself that the survey I made in 1902 was right he promised to bring this matter before the council and have it settled in a satisfactory manner to all concerned.

At Regina I discussed this question with the Hon. Mr. Bulyca, Commissioner of Public Works of the Northwest Territory, and Deputy Commissioner Mr. F. J. Robinson, who both, after explanation, completely understood the difficulty, and promised to interest themselves in its adjustment. For further details about this matter I would refor you to my letter dated the 2nd June last. Later on I again met Mr. Robinson, who informed me that the local government had authorized some change in the location of the road affected by my survey of the correction line bounding those townships on the north, and also stated that he expected the difficulty would be finally adjusted as soon as the administration for the new province of Saskatchewan would take office.

Returning to Edmonton in June, I organized an outfit for W. G. McFarlane, D.L.S., by securing two teams of horses from D.L.S. Saunders and one team out of D.L.S. Reilly's outfit. The balance of Mr. McFarlane's equipment, with the exception of a buckboard which I purchased for his use, was procured from different outfits I had in hand. The remainder of those left in storage were sold as instructed, and reports of sales made in every case.

On July 11, I left Edmonton for D.L.S. Beatty's camp at Battleford for the purpose of making the valuation of the equipage which he had supplied for his work, and from there I proceeded to Saltcoats to investigate into a dispute raised by farmers about monuments placed by D.L.S. Knight on the south and west boundaries of section 32 , of township 24, range 31, west of the principal meridian. In this case, as already reported, I advised the complainants to accept Mr. Knight's survey, as it was the only legal survey by which they could govern themselves.

From Saltcoats I went to Roblin, and made some verifications in D.L.S. Knight's survey by taking barometric measurements of heights in the valley of. Shell river, for details of which inspection I would refer you to my report dated August 14 last.

My next operation consisted in the resurvey of the east boundary of section 4 of township 19, range 24 , west of the second meridian, for the purpose of remarking the quarter-section corner. In this case I had to establish a new mark, the old one being entirely obliterated, or so far out of its true position that I could not locate it. The work done here was most urgently required, and I hope it has put an end to a dispute which was threatening ruin to two neighbours who had lived on friendly terms for many years, but had lately taken legl proceedings against one another about this land mark. In this dispute, as well as in the other difficulties already referred to, I am happy to state that the contending parties appeared satisfied with the explanation I gave them, and were always pleased to accept my advice for the settlement of their dissensions. This tends to prove the importance of always having some one ready to investigate into quarrels raised about surveys which often are not understood by those who stir up the discord.

Returning to Edmonton on September 26, I received your instructions for the survey of town lots at 'Rivière-Qui-Barre.' This work kept me busy for three days in the field, but owing to a misunderstanding, a government officer, agent for the sale of
school lands, included part of land I surveyed in his sale, and by his action rendered my survey useless, as stated in my letter on the subject dated October 21, 1905.

In October I went to Athabaska Landing, under instructions from the Hon. Mr. Oliver, to investigate into the necessity of surveying town lots at that place, and after inquiry I found there was no immediate need for such a survey, but I met there a few residents of the place, who expressed their desire to buy parts of river lots already surveyed by Mr. McLean, D.L.S., and on my return I verbally informed Mr. Oliver of their application, and as the land can easily be described by metes and bounds he expressed the opinion that their desire could be met with, provided there would be only one claimant on each lot, and in case there were more than one, the applicant would have to buy the rights of the bthers before his application could be taken into consideration. These applicants were informed by me of the minister's decision, and were told to govern themselves accordingly before submitting any application for consideration.

According to $\begin{gathered}\text { gour instructions, after inspection, I took over the iron posts made }\end{gathered}$ by the Edmonton Tron Works Company according to speeification, and stored them with Messrs. Gariepy \& Lessard, of Edmonton, subject to delivery to your order.

I also made arrangements to provide transport outfits for D.L.S. A. W. Ponton and R. W. Cautley, and for that purpose I authorized them to take the only horses, twenty-one in number, which were at my disposal at different places. I also gave them orders for different articles $I$ had in storage.

Before leaving Edmonton, I made arrangements with the Edmonton Cartage Co. for the continuation of the storage of carts left by Mr. A. Saint Cyr, D.L.S., in their care a couple of years ago. In this connection I beg to call your attention to the necessity of utilizing them next summer or removing them to a better place if possible. They are now under a shed without floor and somewhat exposed to moisture, and as they rest on bare ground they are to a certain extent exposed to decay by a long sojourn in that place. It also. seems to me that it would be more satisfactory to concentrate outfits at the most important points, such as Winnipeg, Moosejaw, Calgary, Edmonton, \&c., and in each place, or in the country in the immediate vicinity, arrangements should be made with farmers or any reliable parties to secure proper accommodation for those used by the surveyors working in these different districts. Too often surveyors leave their outfit where they discontinue their work without securing good storage or making proper arrangements with reliable partics for the wintering of their horses. The consequence is that their horses are starved to death, though charges for keeping the same are high, and their goods are danaged through exposure and want of proper shelter, and sometimes they are lost forever. This is what happened in the case of a surveyor who some ten years ago left an outfit with a farmer near Kaposvar. He never claimed the outfit, and at the time I passed there in 1002 this farmer could not even give me the name of the surveyor, nor did he know whether he was a contractor or day man.

On Dceember 20, on my way home, I called upon Mr. Wm. Pearce, at Calgary, and made a valuation of certain instruments, the property of the department, which he has in his possession and wishes to purchase, and I submitted to you, after my return home the percentage of deduction from the original cost which, according to me, wonld fairly establish the actual value of these instruments.

During the course of my travel from Winnipeg to Edmonton I notieed all over • this great stretch of cruntry in ectivity uhich can only ke compared to a beehive, where all the inhabitants rivalled in working for the welfare of the community. Though I have been employed for many years in the survey of lands in the Northwest, yet, year after year I am always astonished at the strides the country is making; places which I visited a few years ago have to-day grown almost entirely out of my memory, and the industry and activity displayed is certainly very encouraging and speaks well for the future of this great country. The extension of railways throughout the Northwest is of inestimable bencfit to the settlers and has opened up the facilities for marketing the products, and increased the influx of immigration.

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The rejoicing I witnessed in Edmonton on the occasion of the completion and opening of the Canadian Northern railway to that city evidenced the feeling of the population in this respect, and no doubt the building of the great transcontinental route will do much to increase the opening up and settlement of a vast extent of territory which at present labours under the want of such facilities.

The branch of the Canadian Northern railway from Edmonton to Athabaska Landing graded as far as Morinville last fall will contribute largely to the opening up of the northern district. I was greatly astonished on my arrival at Athabaska Landing to find the place so far advanced, as I supposed I was going to a place of very small importance, and was agreebly surprised to find a good hotel, scveral large stores and facilities for the securing of supplies for the inhabitants of the northern district.

I have the honour to be, sir, Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) P. R. A. BELANGER.

# APPENDIX No. 16 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL. REPORT OF EDGAR BRAY, D.L.S. 

## RESURVEES IN MANITOB..

Oakyille, Ont., April 28, 1906.

## E. Deville, Esq., LL.D., Surveyor General, Ottawa.

Sir,-I hare the honour, in accordance with your instructions, to submit the following report on the resurreys of parts of townships in Manitoba, being township 20, in ranges $3,4,5$ and 6 ; township 19 , in ranges 3,4 and 5 ; township 18 , in range 2 , and township 17, in range 1, all west of the principal meridian.

My instructions were received at Oakville, Ontario. I left that place on August 2, 1905, and arrived in Winnipeg on the 4th, where supplies and part of the transport outfit were purchased and the party organized. I was prepared to go to St. Laurent on the train of the 11th, but as part of my party did not appear, I was compelled to wait for the next train (which was on the 15th), and in the meantime to hire new men.

At St. Laurent we went into camp and put the wagons, \&c., together. Some trouble was found in getting suitable horses at suitable prices, but a fair lot was bought and delivered on the 18 th. On the 19th (Saturday) we loaded our supplies and moved camp to Clarkleigh, where I arranged for temporary storage of all surplus provisions, \&c., and on the 21 st we again moved camp to Lily bay. On the 22 nd I commenced the survey of township 20 , range 6 , by chaining part of the north boundary of that township. Afterwards the survey was continued as rapidly as circumstances permitted, until the completion of the work on December 1, 1905. In accordance with your instructions, I tried to get the views of the settlers with regard to the work, and was always willing to discuss the matter with anyone interested. I soon found, however, that most of the improrements lad been done according to D.L.S. Martin's survey, and the opinion seemed to be almost unanimous that Martin's survey should be confirmed, though nearly all were willing to accept W'agner's survey sooner than have no definite boundaries of their lands.

In only the following cases was I requested to adopt Wagner's survey, viz. : Northeast quarter, section 30 , township 20, range 6; northeast quarter, section 12 , same township; east Loundary of section 16 , township 20 , range 5 ; northwest quarter, section 32, township 19, range 3, and a settler on northeast quarter, section 12 , township 19, range 3. In the first of these cases the settler on section 30 clained that

Wagner's line marking the east boundary of that section was about two chains west of the boundary as run by Martin. This did not seem probable, but after consideration I wrote to the settler, offering to return and establish Wagner's corner posts if he would get the necessary evidence showing where those posts formerly stood. As I received no reply, I left the matter as it now stands.

Again, in section 12 of same township, the settler on the northeast quarter-section wanted Wagner's survey because the quartering line running east and west passes through his house. It appears on examination that Wagner's line differs so little from that of Martin's, that, in either case, the house would stand on two quarter-sections. I did not make any change in this case for the reason that any change would not satisfy the owner, because he wants the line run as much as four chains south of his house.

In the case of the east boundary on section 16 , township 20 , range $5, I$ found an error of 6.84 chains in the position of the quarter post and a corresponding error in the marking on the witness post for the northeast corner of section 9. The parties interested were not at home, but as the fencing seemed to have been done according to Wagner's survey, I adopted that survey, and made post and pits $6 \cdot \$ 4$ chains north of Martin's corner and moved iron witness post and trench 16 links south and changed the markings from XII. S. to V. S. The settler on section 32, township 19, range 3, claimed to a post said to have been planted by Wagner as the northeast corner of section 31. After doing some chaining to satisfy myself, I allowed his claim. Therefore the northeast quarter of section 32 is north 1.90 chains and east 2.96 chains of the same section as surveyed by Martin.

In the last case the settler on the northeast quarter of section 12, township 19, range 3, seems to believe his section post should be about eight chains north of the corner located by Martin's survey. Here a difference of two or three chains might be expected, but a difference of eight chains is absurd. At all events, as the owner was not at home, and no marks could be found to support his claim, Martin's survey was not changed.

The outlines only were resurveyed in township 19, range 3, and township 19, range 4 , and little more than the outlines of township 20, range 3. Excepting in the one case mentioned, the settlers along my line wanted Martin's survey, but the result will not suit the settlers on the remaining sections unless a complete new survey is undertaken.

As the character of the country has been described in the report of the surveyor who made the original subdivision survey, I will only briefly report that the land is generally nearly level, and has a good soil, but as the soil is shallow and stony and also has a gravel subsoil the country cannot, in its present state, be classed as suitable for raising grain, though I noticed a number of cases where wheat and oats had been sown and the crops gave good returns. However, having regard to the expense involved in clearing the land of stones, \&c., it would seem that these townships are naturally better suited for cattle raising and dairy farming than for any other special purpose. At all events, the raising of cattle has been almost exclusively followed by the settlers for some years, and it is only lately that raising grain has been attempted.

The country along the northern sections of townships 20 , in ranges $3,4,5$ and 6 , is mostly scrub or timbered land, with hay swamps and marshes. Going south the timber gradually becomes scarcer and the country more open, so that in the southerly sections of townships 19, ranges 3,4 and 5 we find prairies dotted with scrub or small poplars. Township 18, range 2, and township 17, range 1, are mostly scrubby with some woods of poplar. The timber is generally of little value except to the settler, and is not, in quantity, more than sufficient for the immediate needs of the occupants of the land.

Hay swamps plentifully distributed over these townships afford excellent pasturage and large quantities of hay of good quality. The supply of surface or swamp water has been generally sufficient for the needs of settlers. However, the main dependence for water is now on wells, as a good supply of water, of good quality, can almost always be found on any quarter section. Running streams are very scarce.

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Wood is the only fuel available at present. The supply is not more than will be needed by the settlers.

I finished the survey on December 1, and on the 2nd started for Oak Point, where we arrived on the 3rd. At this place I arranged for wintering the horses and storage of outfit. I paid off the party in Winnipeg on December 6, and arrived at home on the 9 th.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) EDGAR BRAY, D.L.S.

## APPENDIX No. 17 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL. REPORT OF LENNOX T. BRAY, D.L.S.

surveys in manitoba and eastern saskatchewan.
Amherstburg, April 17, 1906.

## E. Deville, Esq., LL.D., <br> Surveyor General, Ottawa.

Sir,-I have the honour to submit the following report, on the surveys I made last season in various parts of Manitoba and the eastern part of Saskatchewan.

In accordance with your instructions of April 4, 1905, I left Amherstburg on April 27, and proceeded to Virden, Manitoba, where my outfit had been stored and horses wintered the fall previous.

After fitting out I started for townships 15 and 16, range 16, west of the principal meridian, arriving at Franklin on May 8, where I was held up a couple of days owing to bad weather. Here I was joined by Mr. J. Shepley, my assistant, and on May 11 I started my work of retracing in township 15, and completed this and township 16 by May 20.

May 22 I started with outfit to Strathclair and thence into townships 18, ranges 21 and 22 , where the work of retracing and restoring was carried on throughout these townships. On the completion of this work I proceeded, under your instructions of July 15 , to township 11, range 21 , west of principal meridian, and made a traverse of those portions of Assiniboine river running through sections 10, 11 and 2 in that township.

I then started for township 10, ranges 31 and 32 , west of the principal meridian, but as the roads were very heavy, owing to the rains, I was compelled to put on an extra team at Virden, and arrived in township 10, range 31, on September 19, where the work of retracing and restoring of this and township 10 , range 32 , was carried on.

On the receipt of your telegram dated October 1, after completing the work in these townships, I moved into Virden on October 19, and arranged for the wintering of the horst's and storing of the outfit. Here I paid off most of my men and then went to Neepawa, where I hired a team, and with the remaining men did some rechecking in townships 15 and 16, range 16, west of the principal meridian. Closing up field operations on October 30, I started for home.

I have the honour to be, sir, Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) LENNOX T. BRAY, D.L.S.

## APPENDIX No. 18 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL. REPORT OF R. W. CAUTLEY, D.L.S.

SURVEY OF THE SIXTEENTH BASE LINE, WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.
Edmonton, November 30, 1905.

E. Deville, Esq., LL.D., Surveyor General, Ot wa.

Sir,-I have the honour to make the following report on my survey of the sixteenth base line between the fifth and sixth meridians. I left Edmonton with my party on November 11, 1904, and proceedcd to the sixteenth base line by an excellent wagon road through St. Albert, Ray and Rivière Qui Barre. From the latter point the road is rery bad in places, especially in the heavily wooded vicinity of Deadman lake, until it reaches the crossing of the Pembina river, where it eeases to be a wagon road altogether and is known thenceforward as the Swan hills trail to Lesser Slave lake. The Swan hills trail was originally run in the early days of the Klondike excitement, and, until the present year when the government has established current ferries across the Pembina and Athabaska rivers, has been very little used since, so that we had to do a good deal of road making in order to get the heavily loaded wagons through. We arrived at the sixteenth base line on November 18, 1901, near the centre of range 4, west of the fifth meridian. From November 19 to December 13 inclusive I resurveyed that part of the base line already surveyed by Mr. Fontaine to the crossing of Athabaska river, while the party were engaged in cutting a trail and moving our stores and horse feed over it. On December 14 we crossed the river and continued the line without interruption until March 3, 1905, when it became necessary for me to go into Edmonton for more men, horses and supplies, leaving the work in charge of my assistant, Mr. P. A. Carson, whom I have found to he thoroughly competent, and who has unfailingly shown himself to be ready and willing to do anything in his power to further the work. At this time, March 3, the winter, which had keen a very mild one throughout, was practically over; heavy rain had fallen for ten hours on February 25, and a steady thaw had set in ever sinee, so that almost all the snow had disappeared and the streams and rivers were flooded with from six to eighteen inches of water running over the ice. I fully expected that it would turn cold and snow again, so as to make sleighing possible, but it remained warm and fine, and I was therefore obliged to take in all necessary supplies by pack train. Under the circumstanees, I bought ten more pack horses to bring my own paek train up to what I considered an efficient state, in view of the size of my party and its distance from the base of supplies, and also having hired some Indian packers, arrived in camp again on April 3. From this time the work was uneventful until May 18, when I eompleted my line and found that the sixth meridian had not yet been run so far. Our return journey, as far as Athabaska river, was Tery slow, owing to the weakness of the horses, which were suffcring from lack of feed and foot-rot caused by standing about in the wet muskegs, so much so that several of them died. At Athabaska river, however, we built a boat and a raft, and having started the horses home with the packers by the trail we had come out on, the rest of the party, with almost all the outfit, started down the river on June 7 for Athabaska Landing, a distance of about 240 miles by the river. From Athabaska Landing there is a good wagon road to Edmonton, and the whole party arrived in town on June 15, after rather more than seven months in the field. During this time I resurveyed forty miles and surveyed one hundred and twenty miles of new line, but it must be remembered that from beginning to end of the survey it was neeessary to cut a trail through solid bush and windfalls to move eamp and supplies over, and that one-third of the entire party's time was occupied in so doing.

The whole countiy through which the line ran is covered by thick bush or brulé, with an unusual amount of dead and wind-fallen timber all through it. The surface consists of an undulating plateau from two hundred to four hundred feet above Atha-

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baska river, and there are large arcas of spruce and tamarack muskegs which become more numerous towards the western end of the line, until, after leaving Little Smoky river, in range 22 , the whole surface of the country consists of large muskegs alternating with gravel ridges covered with moss and stunted pine. With the cxception of some very good bottom land along Athabaska river, I did not see any land, after crossing the river in range 7 , that is suitable either for farming or stock-grazing, and it is the poorest country for horse feed that I was ever in.

On the other hand, there is a good deal of timber that cannot fail to be valuable as soon as there is any demand for it at some down-stream point on the river, or a railway opens it up to the markets of Alberta. 'Spruce timber suitable for lumbering purposes occurs in raluable quantity in ranges 12,16 and 17 , and along the banks of Athabaska and Little Smoky rivers. Besides this highest grade of timber, there is à practically inexhaustible supply of smaller stuff suitable for railroad ties and fence posts. From range 15 to the sixth neridian there is a great deal of pine, which some of the best woodsmen I had with me called white pine, and declared to be almost identical with the white pine they had worked amongst in eastern lumber camps. This pine has a smooth black bark, clear white grain, grows very straight and is generally sound at the heart, but although there are numbers of trees over eighteen inches in diameter at many places in the line, as a general rule the timber is small, and there are not enough sizable trees in any one locality to make lumbering profitable. Besides the spruce and pine mentioned, there are a great many poplar, some birch and balsam firs in ranges 16,17 and some of the ranges to the west of these. Devil's club occurs quite frequently, this being the first time I have noticed it in Alberta.

There are only a few Stoney Indians scattered throughout this district, and no white settlers, the state of the country makes it impossible to travel through, except on the river; and with the exception of the lynx, of which there are a great number, the country seems to be almost destitute of game or fur; members of the party saw two moose at different times, some beaver and a few lynx, but it is evident, from the absence of tracks in the snow, that there are very ferv animals except rabbits and the lynx that live on them.

There is a singular absence of lakes in this region, none of any size having been crossed on the line, but there are a number of small streams besides Christmas creek in range 10, Carson creek in range 12, Cautley river in range 12, and Little Smoky river in ranges 20,21 and 22 , all of which are fair-sized streams with well defined valleys and full of large trout, some weighing six pounds having been caught by members of the party.

Athabaska river, upstream from its intersection with the sixteentl base line in range 7, is very much cut up by bars and islands, where the water is all in one chamel it has an average width of 12.00 chains, but in many cases the bed of the river from bank to bank is half a mile in width, and sometimes much more. Floating down the river at high water this spring we ran, on the raft, from a known starting point to the intersection of the sixteenth base line in range 7, a distance of sixty-five miles, allowing for bends in the channel, in exactly twelve hours, which gives a current speed of 5.4 miles per hour, but after the first day's run the current was much slower, probably not more than three and one-half miles per hour. During an ordinary stage of the water the current would be about thirty-three per cent less than the above figures.

While coming down the river in the spring we met two parties of placer miners, one of which was working at the time; these latter were wheeling gravel down to the water from the top of the bank at the edge of vegetation, from which it was evident that they were mining float gold, and indeed what I saw was very fine, but they appeared to be satisfied with the result. On Little Smoky river and along the Athabaska there are abundant evidences of coal, small seams being visible in the cut banks and heary pieces in the beds of the streams.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) R. W. CAUTLEY, D.L.S.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907
APPENDIX No. 19 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL. REPORT OF R. W. CAUTLEY, D.L.S.

## SURVEY OF THIRTEENTH BASE LINE, WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.

Edmonton, April 30, 1906.

E. Deville, Esq., LL.D.,<br>Surveyor General, Ottawa.

Sir,-I have the honour to submit the following report on my survey of the thirteenth base line, made under your instructions dated November 21 and December 7, 1905.

On December 15 I commenced to get my outfit together at Edmonton, and on January 3, 1906, the outfit left Edmonton for Mewassin, where I hired some farmers and their teams to haul horse feed, and proceeded up Saskatchewan river to its intersection with the thirteenth base line; at this point the banks of the river are very steep and rough, and the only place where it was possible to cut a road off it, was about two and one-half miles down stream from the line. From the river we cut about twelve miles of road through very heavy brulé and windfalls, finally arriving at the point of commencement on January 19, 1906.

From January 19 to March 17 the work progressed without interruption through nine ranges, making a total of fifty-four miles of original base line surveyed.

On March 19, I started back over the only possible road,-that which the entire party had spent more than one-third of the season's work on,-and when I reached the Saskatchewan, travelled on it all the way to Edmonton, where I arrived on March 28, and paid off my party.

In ranges $9,10,11$ and the easterly half of 12 the soil is generally good and surface evenly rolling, although very much encumbered with dead and wind-fallen timber, but beyond this the country through which this line passes is composed of sandy pine ridges alternating with muskeg, and is very poor. After leaving the tributary of Pembina river which the line crosses in section 32, range 11, the elevation gradually but steadily increases until the end of the line surveyed, which is within forty miles of the summit of the nearest range of mountains toward the southwest, and probably within fifteen miles of regular foothills. As the mountains seem to lie almost due northwest and southeast, it follows that the end of the line is still a long way from mountainous country towards the west, and can probably be extended another twenty-four miles before even entering the foothills.

The whole country through which the line passes is covered with timber, mostly brulé, and in many cases wind-fallen for miles to such an extent that, except in the case of a large and thoranghly cquipped party, such as I had, to cut road, it is impracticable to travel through it at all. Most of this timber is second growth, and although there has been very heavy spruce, jackpine and poplar timber in many places at some former time, a fire, or more probably a succession of fires, has so devastated the greater part of this territory that there is no milling timber at the present time, and very little that is of value for secondary purposes such as railway ties or fence posts.

Although most of the country traversed is very close to the height of land between the Saskatchewan and Athabaska rivers, it is quite sufficiently watered by a number of small spring creeks. Pembina river which occurs in range 9, and a large tributary of the Pembina which crosses the line in range 11, are the only streams of importance, and there are no lakes of any size.

Therc are no settlers or Indians in the vicinity of the line, and the absence of tracks in the snow indicates that there is very little game such as moose or cariboo, while on the other hand there are many lynx, and some fox, beaver and otter. The winter in this part of the province has been even more mild than last winter was, and I cannot conceive of a more beautiful winter climate anywhere,-clear, bright and mild. Farmers all over the country find themselves with full hay stacks, put up for

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

stock feeding during the past winter, but which were never used because stock continued to do well outside all winter, and in fact the only people in this part of Alberta who were dissatisfied with the weather were those who depend on the winter snow for transportation purposes, particularly lumbermen who have hardly been able to get out any logs for the two past seasons.

> I have the honour to be, sir, Your obedient servant, (Sgd.) R. W. CAUTLEY.

## APPENDIX No. 20 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL. REPORT OF W. A. DUCKER, D.L.S.

SURVEYS IN SOUTHERN MANITOBA.
Winnipeg, May 2, 1905.

## E. Deville, Esq., LL.D., Surveyor General, Ottawa.

Sir,-In accordance with instructions dated December 19, 1904, I surveyed portions of townships 6,7 and 8 , range $11 ; 6,7$ and 8 , range 12 ; part of township 8 , range 10 , and part of township 7, range 14, all east of the principal meridian.

These townships were most easily reached by the Dawson road from Ste. Anne.
Over seventy-five per cent of the total area is swamp, which Mr. Jukes and myself, as commissioners, have awarded to the province of Manitoba. With the exception of a little fairly good land along part of Whitemouth river, the district is not suited for settlement.

Most of the soil on the dry portions is very light sand which, if cultivated, would drift badly and does not appear to possess the necessary strength for raising any kind of crop'. The soil of the swamps is chiefly a kind of peat overlaid by several inches of moss and is too wet for cultivation unless cleared and drained. The peat beds seen do not appear to hare the necessary depth to render them valuable for fuel purposes, though they were not tested except in a very few instances. In some places the peat contains a large percentage of silica.

The large timber has been nearly all removed for lumber or fire-killed, and only a rery small proportion of that left is over eight inches in diameter. The ridges are partially open and the balance timbered with jackpine and a little poplar. The greater portion of the swamps is timbered with spruce and tamarack in which the black spruce strongly predominates, though there are considerable areas of tamarack suitable for fuel purposes which would become valuable should a railway be built through the district.

A'more detailed account of each township will be found in the end of the field books.
(Note.-These descriptions are published as part of appendix No. 44.)
Yours respectfully,
(Sgd.) W. A. DUCKER, D.L.S.

## APPENDIX No. 21 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL. REPORT OF A. DRISCOLL, D.L.S.

## survey of the seventeenth base line, west of the fifth merdian.

## E. Deville, Esq., LL.D., <br> Surveyor General, Ottawa.

Sir,--In connection with the survey of the seventeenth base line from the fifth meridian west to range 19 , which work you entrusted to me during the past winter, I have the honour to submit the following report:-

My party was made up, and left Edmonton on the 9th day of December last, followed by myself a short time afterwards. We followed the Edmonton-Athabaska Landing trail to a point opposite the serenteenth base. It this point I paid off the teams transporting the bulk of my supplies, and introduced my pack animals to flat s'eighs, and judging from their actions is was apparently their first experience, but after' a few days they became accustomed to the work and were drawing from four to five hundred pounds each. By the end of December we had reached the intersection of the eventeenth base and the fifth meridian with all our supplies, and commenced the survey in view.

Having cleared out the fifth meridian for some distance, an approximate angle was turned off from the iron post which was found in good condition at the northeast angle of township 64, range 1. The line from there west was carried through a district but little seen except ly Indians and trappers, and traversed for the greater part a rolling country with numerous muskegs, except along the Pembina and Athabaska rivers where tracts of fair land were to be seen, which were formerly covered with a heavy growth of spruce but are now in a wilderness of brulé.

The character of the country remained unchanged until the Edmonton-Peace river trail, in township 64, range 5, was reached. At this point, however, the ground rises, and having leen swept by fires for a number of years past, the soil has been cleared and shows a good growth of grasses, which was a very 'welcome change to my ponies which had been subsisting mainly on muskeg grass for some time.

I had expected to meet teams on this trail with supplies for the continuation of the survey westwards, hut learned from an Indian who had just come through that the teams were stalled at $\Lambda$ thabaska river on account of the trail between being filled in with fallen timber, and could not procced without further assistance. I therefore set my men to clear it out, leaving ny assistant with a small party to continue the line, and took advantage of the delay to go to Edmonton to arrange for the balance of the supplies necded.

I might mention here that this trail referred to was constructed by the Northwest zovernment during the Klondike rush and for that oceasion, and it was neglected after the following year in favour of the Skagway route and for humanity's sake. During the past summer, however, the local government have replaced the ferries across Athabaska and Pembina rivers, and the Dominion Government has undertaken the reconstruction of this road through to Slave lake, where connection is had with a road being made by the Northwest Mounted Police through to Dawson for the purpose of an all Canadian route and policing the north country.

Having cleared the trail as far as my camp sufficiently to get in my supplies, the survey was proceeded with and continued as far west as section 33 , township 64, range 19, west of the fifth meridian, where we crossed Sturgeon lake trail, and which was reached on April 5 last. By this time I was in somewhat of a predicament, having only some ninety pounds of flour and a less amount of bacon, and being some two hundred and twenty-five miles from Edmonton it was questionable if we would have sufficient to carry us out: it was nccessary at all crents to discontinue work, so the following morning we started for Edmonton.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

The country from the Peace river trail to where I quit work may be described as in the same condition as when Mr. Horetzky reported it as being worthless for agricultural purposes, consisting of rolling sand hills clothed with small jaekpine, and muskegs with scrub spruce and tamarack. The valley of Fremen's river, which we followed for some distance in ranges 10 and 11, contains spruce in small quantities up to thirty inches in diameter, but not suffieient for commercial purposes. Where we finished work in range 19, the country semed about to change for the better. We were then on the slope of Smoky river, a tributary of the Peace, and open spaces of prairic were to be seen. Another good indication of improvement is the presence of several trial line surveyed by the Grand Trunk Pacific railway in anticipation of putting a line through here. Thanks to their efforts, the trail to Edmonton was in fair shape for pack horses.

I might close my report with a few remarks on the transportation question as applied to this werk duning the winter season. I fortunately did not attempt to eut a trail for teans, as I found out afterwards that that would have been practically impossible. I provided myself with flat sleighs one-half inch thiek and ten feet long and twenty inches wide, and depended on them to see me through, also taking along paek saddles to le used on the disappearance of snow and for returning to Edmonton. A stout pony has no difficulty in drawing from four hundred to five hundred pounds on one of these sleighs through almost any kind of country provided a reasonable trail is cut. They can cross a fair amount of fallen timber, and swing around stumps and trees in a surprising manner. After the first horse has broken the trail it beemes much easier for the rest, and the following morning it becomes a regular ice shoot, when it is an easy matter to get up the heavier articles. By the use of these sleighs the horses are much easier kent than by using pack saddles.

I have the honour to be, sir, Your obedient servant, (Sgd.) A. DRISCOLL, D.L.S.

## APPENDIX No. 22 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURYEYOR GENERAL. REPORT OF C. C. FAIRCHILD, D.L.S.

SURIEYS IN WESTERS ILBERTA.
Brantford, April 16, 1906.
E. Deville, Esq., LL.D., Surveyor Gencral, Ottawa.

Sir.-Aeting under instructions dated May 31, 1905, I proceeded from Brantford on June 9 to Calgary, where I procured an outfit, and thence on to Kananaskis, where my work began.

I made the resurveys and the new surveys in townships 24 , ranges 8 and 9, west of the fifth meridian, including traverses of Bow and Kananaskis rivers and a small lake in township 24, range 8 , and then proceeded with the surveys required in township 24 , range 10 ; townships 25 , ranges 10 and 11 , and township 26 , range 11.

I also made a number of survers for Mr. Douglas, superintendent, of rilla 'ots in Banff, where the old stakes were lost, and a survey of Grand View Villa hotel for the department.

One of my chief difficulties was the keeping of my horses owing to the fact that little of the Canadian Pacific railway is fenced and the river valley being narrow with scant vegetation suitable for feed.
$25 \mathrm{~b}-4$

On December 9, we proceeded to Morley to make a connection as instructed, on the west boundary of the Morleyville settlement.

The outfit was sent down on a sleigh and pack horses, but a chinook wind swept off all the snow before we arrived, and I was forced to ship everything except the horses by rail.

As I did not complete the survey of all the townships in the vicinity of Banff, I sent the camp outfit and rigs to Brewster Brothers, of Banff, for storage, and the horses were left to be wintered with J. W. Wood, at Dogpound.

Many of the lines run reached the top of the mountains along Bow river, and some I found it impossible to survey.

All of the work lay within the bounds of the Rocky Mountains Park, and all as well between the foothills and summit of the Rocky mountains.

> I have the honour to be, sir,
> Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) C. C. FAIRCHILD.

## APPENDIX No. 23 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL. REPORT OF LOUIS E. FONTAINE, D.L.S.

FOR SURVEYS IN NORTHERN ALBERTA.

## E. Deville, Esq., LL.D., <br> Surveyor General, Ottawa.

Sir,-I have the honour to submit the following report on the surveys executed by me in northern Alberta during the last season, all of which were made in conformity with your instructions dated April 6 last.

On April 24, I left Lévis for Edmonton, Alberta, where I made a short stay for the purpose of engaging men, ordering supplies and necessary repairs made to the transport outfit. These preliminaries being attended to and my organization completed, owing to the prevalent rains I was obliged to postpone my departure until the 13 th day of May. On the last named date, conditions being favourable, I left Edmonton by way of Sprucegrove, Stonyplain and Mewassin, and from there proceeded to the southeast quarter of section 6, township 52, range 3, west of the fifth meridian, where I was to begin the traverse operations in the said township and range.

At the starting point on account of the thick smoke emanating from smouldering embers remaining from the conflagration which had lately been raging in this vicinity, a few days elapsed before orerations could be carried on effectively, but eventually we had three days' heavy rain which cleared the atmosphere, and hereafter the work proceeded successfully and uninterrupedly.

My next move was to proceed to township 52, range 2, west of the fifth meridian, where I was called upon'to perform the traverse of a certain number of lakes left over when the subdivision of the township was made. In order to achieve this purpose, I first made an exploration so as to get a preliminary location of said lakes. This being accomplished, I came to the conclusion that owing to the number and the extent of some of them, this work could not be proceeded with unless I could procure boats. Notwithstanding my inquiries none could be had in the vicinity, and I had almost decided to postpone the operations till fall when I found that lumber could be procured from one of the settlers; thereupen I imnediately purchased the necessary material,

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and set my party at work building two boats (punts), and by the use of them I successfully carried on the survey.

The next operation was the retracement of township 53 , range 3 , together with the traverse of a few lakes in said township.

In this township, excepting the traverse of Muskeg lake, where piles had to be driven into the ground at all instrument stations, no other difficulties had to be contended with during the operations.

Your subscquent instructions called for the restoration survey of township 50, range 4 , west of the fifth meridian.

In proceeding with this work, I must say that all section lines previously run on the north side of Saskatchewan 'river could only be followed in the islets of green timber spared by the lumbering operations and fire. Posts and monuments were not to be identified. I therefore opened the outlines of the township excepting the south boundary, as directed. This being accomplished, I made a totally new subdivision of the township, obtaining at the same time from the few settlers therein their consent, in writing, to the re-establishment of the new boundary corners.
(Note.-Descriptions of the townships surveyed have been taken from this report and published as appendix No. 44.)

On the conclusion of this last operation, the season being well advanced, I decided to return to Edmonton, where I discharged the party on December 11.

> I have the honour to be, sir,
> Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) LOUIS E. FONTAINE.

# APPENDIX No. 24 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL. REPORT OF GEO. A. GROVER, D.L.S. 

## Resurveys in manitoba.

129 William Street,<br>Kingeston, March 30, 1906.

E. Deville, Esq., LL.D., Surveyor General, Ottawa.
Sir,-I have the honour to submit the following report on my past season's work on resurveys in Manitoba.

Under your instructions dated May 2, 190.0, I left Kingston on the 5th, and proseeded direct to Yorkton where I met Mr. Belanger, Supervisor of Surveys. We proceeded to Theodore, where Mr. Belanger's outfit was stored, and I shipped the part allotted to me direct to Winnipeg Beach in charge of a man whom I had engaged in Yorkton.

My instructions were to outfit in Winnireg, but owing to the state of the roads I shipped everything by freight to Winnipeg Beach, buying four additional horses at West Selkirk. Horses were scarce and high priced.

I left Winnipeg Beach on May 20, and started work in township 21, range 3, east of the principal meridian (where my first work was) on the 26 th, and finished retracing and reposting the lines on July 13. This township had been carelsssly surveyed and marked only with wooden posts, now mostly destroyed. The old survey was thus rather a hindrance than any assistance, and I think a resurvey would have been more satisfactory.
$25 \mathrm{~b}-4 \frac{1}{2}$

During the early part of the season I was retarded by rain, which in such a wet country was very troublesome.

On July 14, I started for my next work, in township 18, range 1, west of the principal meridian, going around by Gimli and Teulon, and reaching the work on the 19th. For the balance of the season I was engaged on resurveys in townships 18, 19 and 20, range 1 ; townships 19 and 20 , range 2, west of the principal meridian, and township 18, range 1 , east of the principal meridian; all of whieh had been originally subdivided over twenty years ago, and were recently resurveyed in part by A. F. Martin, D.L.S.

The settlers in these townships were reported to be in confusion owing to a double set of lines, but the only ease of the kind I found was in township 19, range 2, west of the principal meridian, where there were three settlers prior to Martin's survey who claimed the new lines were in error. I found that the error was really in the old lines, but in one ease, viz., about section 4 , township 19 , range 2 , I defleeted the lines so that the section is governed by the original posts. There were no settlers adversely affected by any changes I made.

Following niy instructions, I then retraced and remeasured all Martin's lines in the townships allotted me, and did in aldition some resurvey, finishing the resurrey of township 18, range 1 , west of the principal meridian, and doing as much as time permitted in township 18, range 1, east of the principal meridian, and in township 19, range 1, west of the principal meridian. In these resurveys I did not attempt to use the original survey, as the posts were mostly lost and would have only confused the survey if found, but I joined up Martin's posts in aecordanee with the Manual.

I stopped work, and pulled into Teulon on December 4, stored my outfit with W. (c. Mckinnell of that place, took train to Winnipeg, paid off my party and reached Kingston, December 11.

The fact that the assistant, promised me in my instructions, was not furnished me, not only made the survey unnecessarily laborious for me but was not economical of time, as the nature of the work demroded that I see many of the settlers, and the camp work demanded a great deal of attention to understand what had previously been done and to avoid errors.

In eonclusion, I would urge that the resurvey of these townships be made complete, and that patents be granted only subject to such resurvey. The settlers are ver? anxious to have the further resurver, and it would seem to be best from a departmental standpoint, as the old survey is almost entirely obliterated.

> I have the honour to be, sir,
> Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) GEO. A. GROVER, D.L.S.

# APPENDIX No. 25 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL. REPORT OF ERNEST W. HUBBELL, D.L.S. 

SURVEYS IS゙ THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN.
Ottawa, January 30, 1906.

## E. Deville, Esq., LL.D., Surveyor General, Ottawa.

Sir,-I have the honour to sulmit the following general report of my field operations during the past season in the province of Saskatchewan.

In compliance with your letter of instructions dated May 1, 1905, I telegraphed to Edmonton, where my outfit was stored upon completion of field work last season, and

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had it conveyed by rail to Moosejaw (my organizing station), where I found it awaiting me on my arrival on May 6. With the aid of two men engaged for the purpose, we unloaded the car, put wagons and harness together, and pitched tents that day.

The following week my party arrived, and was under eanvas by the 11th. In getting our outfit in shape mueh delsy was caused by eontinuous rains and snow, everybody and everything around eamp leing eovered with mud. Prior to this the weather had been ideal, but it now suddenly changed and became cold and wet. The dust was flying in the streets of Moosejaw in early April, and at that date eonsiderable ploughing and seeding had already been done in this district. But although that kind of weather may be favourable for spring plongling. de., it had the effect of retarding the growth of pasture, there not being sufficient grass to keep sheep until the middle of May.

Shipping part of our supplies by rail to Chaplin ( 54 miles), we pulled out of Moosejaw on Monday, May 15, en loute for township 22, range 7 , west of the third meridian, following a good trail that almost parallels the main line of the Canadian Paeific railway as far as Chaplin and thence turning northwesterly, taking with us the supplies and ircn posts previously shipped to Chaplin. We arrived at our destination, a total distanee of eighty-five miles from Moosejaw, on May 18. Camp was pitched in section 14, on the edge of a large marsh or slough (shown on the township plan as a lake), and we eommenced work the following day (the 19th) by running the east boundary of section 3, and finished the resurvey of the township on June 5, having surveyed fifty-two miles.

The township is open prairie, and fairly level, excepting the western portion, which is hilly and broken on account of the numerous ravines running into the south branch of Saskatchewan river, which meanders through this township from south to north, flowing northerly. With the exception of a few seattered bluffs of small poplar and some cottonwood in the ravines mentioned, there is no wood of any deseription. The soil is light and sandy throughout, excepting along the river, where it is nearly pure sand. All, or nearly all, the quarter-sections were homesteaded, prineipally by a colony of Germans, who were building a small village on the northeast quarter of section 22, and, until my arrival, could not loeate their honesteads, as the survey eorners throughout were obliterated, lost, or not marked in any distinguishing way. A wellbeaten and good trail from Swift Current to Saskatoon runs through this township.

On Jine 6 we mored camp to section 30, township 22, range 6 , west of the third meridian, emmencing work the following day by running the north boundary of the t.wnship, and finished the resurvey, covering sixtr-six miles, on June 19.

This township is open prairie. level and undulating, and is without one stick of timber or bush of any description. The soil is rated as seend-elass, it being of a light sandy loam. A few of the sections were entered for homestead at the time of survey, but no improvements were visible.

Whilst at work in these two adjoining townships, we dug wells for drinkable water, and hauled firewood a number of miles. Hardly any water and but few sloughs are in these founships. Nearly all the hay is ohtained in this vieinity from the big shough or marsh indicated in section 14,23 and 24 , in township 22 , range 7 , west of the third neidion. Th's is an excellent ranehing country, and the few ranehers located here do not care to see settlers coming in. Antelope are quite nunerous; also coyotes or prairie wolves.

During the susvey of thee townshirs we found lut two iron posts properly marked, these leing township corners. The obsolete method of marking the boundary corner with tins placed on the iron posts was in praetice at the time of the original surver of these to wnshifs scire twenty sears ago. These tins liad all disappeared, as well as many of the iron posts, and a land-secker in order to determine a quarter-seetion had to first find a township corner, then trace up the old line of mounds-a rather diffleult undertaking for the inexperienced settler. The original survey of these townships was indifferently done, the line of rounds being crooked, out in azimuth, and the chainage most disconraging. Nearly all the original mourds were either obliter-
ated or lost, and it was only by careful chainage and long technical experience that a surveyor could distinguish them from similarly shaped hillocks in which the country abounds.

The result of the twenty-two working days on the lines was the resurvey of one hundred and eighteen miles, an average of $5 \cdot 36$ miles per day.

The nearest post office to the above work was 'Log Valley,' distant twelve to sixteen miles, and at which the mail is delivered once a week. The nearest telegraph and express office was Herbert, situated on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, distant thirty-five to forty miles according to the location of our camp.

It might be well for me to place on record the fact that the country surrounding this locality for many miles requires resurveying very badly, the survey monuments being in a condition similar to those in townships resurveyed by me, and it being now im. possible even for an experienced man to determine from the mounds (which are not marked) where he is. How much more difficult must it be then for the settler, who is not conversant with our various markings and systems of survey, and loses valuable time in the spring endeavouring to locate the boundaries of his claim before he can proceed safely with ploughing and seeding.

Following your instructions to resurvey township 18, range 17, west of the second meridian, we commenced on June 20 our journey there by trail, travelling a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, which was accomplished in six days, pitching our camp in section 9 of the above township on June 26. The weather and trails were not any too good, as June is the rainy month.

The following day we commenced the resurvey of the above township by running the north boundary of township 17, range 17, west of the second meridian, and completed our work on July 15 (sixty-six miles) in sixteen actual working days, averaging $4 \cdot 12$ miles per day.

The soil is first-class, being a rich, black loam, with sandy clay subsoil. The surface is generally level, with considerable bush, possibly one-fourth of the township being covered with small second-growth poplar and willow, located for the greater part in the northern portion of the township.

There are several creeks and numerous sloughs or pot holes. The water in these is fresh and good. Firewood is very scarce, it being obtained by the settler from the Indian reserve to the north.

This township is mostly under cultivation, and some of the crops, I was informed, yielded as high as forty bushels of wheat to the acre. The flourishing town of Balgonie is situated in section 3, and the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway runs across the township from east to west.

In this resurvey we found that the original survey had been fairly well done, but so long ago that the survey monuments urgently required renewing. At only one corner was an iron post found, and at many of the boundary corners there were two or more sets of mounds and pits. The incorrect ones were demolished after their positions had been entered in the field book. These 'double headers,' as can be readily imagined, caused considerable confusion among the settlers, but only in one case had the incorrect boundary corner been adopted. Most of the rejected mounds had been ploughed up. Several of the corners could not be renewed, as they were covered with tons of immense boulders and stones. I presume that the farmers thought that, by dumping all the loose stones from their quarter-sections at the corner boundaries, these boundaries would remain well preserved; if so, they most effectually accomplished their purpose, only, the 'exact' position of the boundary is now almost impossible to locate. However, this is of ninor consequence, as there are fence posts at nearly every corner post site; which fence posts, I may add, were the bane of our life, as they interfered greatly with setting up the instrument over the corncr post, while the barbed wire caused many an unexpected exclamation as a man gashed himself on the sharp wire points when digging the pits. Whilst engaged on this work we lost several days, owing to the heavy and continuous rain.

On July 17 we moved to tornship 20, range 17, west of the second meridian, and pitched camp on the southwest quarter of section 10 (where the post office of Hednesford is situated, not in section 28, township 19, range 17, as shown on our maps), and commenced work by running the north boundary of township 19 , range 17 , completing the resurvey of said township 20 ( 33 miles) on the 1st day of August, in eleven days, averaging three miles per day, partly through thick bush.

The surface of this township is generally undulating and about half covered with thick, green second-growth poplar and willow of small dimension. The soil is firstclass, being composed of a rich, sandy clay, most suitable for wheat and vegetables. There are numcrous small ponds and sloughs and a number of hay marshes. This township is all settled, and considerable cultivation is in progress.

Similarly as in township 18, there were several sets of pits at the boundary corners, and all but the correct ones we destroyed. The original township plan shows a road allowance of one chain between the township and an Indian reserve situated to the north. Upon examination it was found that no such road allowance existed. We, therefore, planted on each meridian a temporary wooden post on the south limit of the reserve, and marked on the north side 'I.R.,' the distance to each post from the nearest monument being entered in the field notes.

This imaginary line has been a bone of contention among the farmers in this vicinity for many years, and will, in consequence of my ascertaining that there is no road allowance, necessitate a change of areas on the original township plan.

The western boundary of the township was not retraced, as it is a line between the township and the Indian reserve. In my opinion the existing monuments on the west side should be moved a chain east, but having no instructions to destroy or move them, I left them as they existed, reporting the circumstances to you. I was also at a loss to know how they should be marked in their present positions.

During the resurvey of this township rain interfered considerably with the work.
Owing to the tremendous inrush of settlers,-large numbers of them in the very early spring, and as an evidence of the efforts of the department to meet with the utmost promptitude the requests of these new settlers for retracing of survey lines in districts where no surveyor was available at the moment for such urgent work, I found that in several cases I had to travel long distances from one point to another, to find perhaps on arrival at the latter some telegraphic instructions countermanding previous ones, and telling me to proceed still further to some more urgently needed survey. While this involved larger expense for transport, as well as considerable loss of time which might have been put in on actual line work, than would have been the case if the whole season's work could have been laid out at the start, it was no doubt unavoidable, and after all, the main point was to enable the incoming settlers to get on to their land with the least possible delay. In several instances the urgency of these scattered portions of work related to cases where the settlers had already been on their land for some time, but had not been able to find their corner boundaries.

On August 2, we started by trail for Prince Albert, about 300 miles distant, to resurvey township 45, range 24 , west of the 2nd mcridian, arriving at our destination on the 18 th, after travelling sixteen consecutive days. Our route lay along the Prince Albert branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, and we had ample opportunity to view this beautiful, extensive and comparatively new wheat-growing country. We averaged about 20 miles a day of travel. The trails as a rule were good, and the weather, with ore or two exceptionally terrific thunderstorms, was all that could be desired. The country through which we passed is only in its agricultural infancy, but the magnificent fields of ripening grain were simply wonderful. The soil, though inclined to be light, is most suitable for wheat and vegetables; and everywhere new settlers are appearing on the scene daily. When one considers that this country a few years ago was assumed generally to be apparently worthless, the change is all the more marked. Railway companies entitled to select lands in this district hardly considered it worth the expense of sending inspectors to look over the lands, and settlers looking for wheat lands totally ignored the tract for many ycars. All this is, however, changed
now, and the future possibilities of this wonderful stretch of rolling prairie as a grainproducing district seem incalculable. Towns and villages are springing up with mushroom rapidity, and are quickly attaining a solid basis. This vast tract of country is well watered by rivers, creeks and lakes. The most important towns along the line of railway are Lumsden, Craik, Davidson, Saskatoon, Rosthern, Duck lake and Prince Albert. The lakes and ponds abound with geese and duck, while prairie chicken and partridge are most plentiful at certain times of the year. Jumping deer, antelope, wolves, foxes, mink, lynx and muskrat are also numerous, but are gradually receding northward before the advance of the iron horse, the plough and the harrow.

We crossed the South Saskatchewan at Batoche, about twenty miles east of Duck lake. By a singular coincidenee it was exactly twenty years ago, during the time of the Northwest Rebellion of 1855 , that I passed through Batoche as a member of the Midland battalion, under command of the late Colonel Williams. There was little or no change observable at this charming spot, the half-breeds, who form the majority of the settlers just there, devoting themselves more to gardening, hunting and fishing, and oceasional freighting, rather than to general farming work. I had the opportunity in passing through Batoche, of shaking hands with Gabriel Dumont, one of the historical characters of the rebellion, and found him as hale and hearty as he seemed to be twenty years ago.

From Batoche we proceeded to township 45, range 24, west of the 2nd meridian, where we arrived on Friday, August 18. The trails, being through thick brush, were quite bad in places.

We commenced work the following day by ruming the north boundary of section 31, finishing the work on October 3, having run 54 miles, all through solid bush composed of willow, poplar, dense underbrush of hazel and cherry, and some birch. So thick was the growth that the original lines had all become overgrown, and had to be cut out again, thus entailing as much work as on the original survey. A large sheet of water, comprising several square miles, known as Jumping lake, is situated in the southwest portion of the township. The water is unfit to drink. There are only a few settlers located in the northern part of this township, the balance being unfit for agricultural purposes, and water being very scaree, the hot weather which we experienced having dried up all the creeks.

Owing to the comer boundaries of the original survey being of wood, they were almost all destroyed by fire, or had rotted and been buried in moss and leaves, not one in ten being found. The original survey had evidently been very poorly done, the azimuth of the lines being considerably out, as well as the chainage. The few posts that we did find only served to make the work of correcting the survey the more difficult. The weather was exceedingly hot during the survey, with a great deal of heavy rain, and the first frost was noticed on September 2. Large numbers of elk, jumping deer and bear were seen.

On October 4 , we mored camp eighteen miles to section 29, township 45, range 22, west of the 2 nd meridian, and commenced work the following day by running the north boundary of section 29. We finished this township on November 6, having run 64 miles. This being under the old system of survey, every section had to be resurveyed. The surface of the township is level and rolling, partly covered with clumps of poplar and willow, excepting the southwestern portion of the township, which is all bush. The soil throughout is black loam, with a sandy clay subsoil. It is well watered by numerous creeks, lakes, and sloughs, and there is ample hay for the needs of the settlers to be obtained around the large marshes.

This township comprises a portion of the Carrot River settlement, and was first settled in the early eighties, consequently nearly all the lands are homesteaded and are now well cultivated. The Cauadian Northern railway crosses the "township through section 36, and the surveyed trail from Prince Albert to Carrot river also crosses the township in a southeasterly direction. Wherever possible, this trail was comnected with the re-established monuments. The majority of the survey monuments were either obliterated or lost. Not one iron post was to be found in the township. I

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subsequently heard that many of the mounds had never been built. In the days when this original survey was made, it was only requisite to build a trench around the mounds, (not pits as now required), and in course of time these mounds have gradually subsided into the trench and disappeared. At one point, the only mark I found, where there should have been an iron bar, was a small piece of the original post about six inches long. This was supposed to mark the northeast corner of the township.

We lad our first snowstorm, lasting twenty-four hours, on October 9. Genuine winter set in on the 1 th. By the 23 rd all the lakes and sloughs were frozen over, and the weather was very cold. Before I left the township the settlers took the opportunity of expressing to me in writing their satisfaction at the action of the government in sending a surveyor to re-establish the corner boundaries of their homesteads, whieh for so many years they had been mable to find, and also took oceasion to assure me of their great satisfaction with the way in which the resurrey work had been done for them.

A large body of water, comprising several miles in area, and known as Waterhen lake, occupies the southeastern portion of this township, and is simply a sportsman's paradise. The lake shown on the north boundary of section 24 was retraversed, as the original survey showed the lake in an inverted position.

On November 7, we commenced the resurvey of township 45, range 21, west of the 2nd meridian, and completed the work on December 13, having run 77 miles.

The surface of this township is comparatively level, low and flat in places, and about half corered with small second-growth poplar and willow suitable for fencing purposcs. The soil is sandy loam, excellent for raising wheat, oats and potatoes. Innumerable lakes, ponds and sloughs are seattered over the township. Carrot river, a sinall stream about 100 feet wide and 2 to 6 feet deep, Hlows diagonally across the township in a northeasterly direction out of Waterhen lake. The water is not of the best quality for drinking. A portion of this river where it flows out of Waterhen lake we traversed. The Canadian Northern railway traverses this township from cast to west. The thriving new town of Kinistino is situated on the southeast quarter of section 29, and las some fine buildings, including a bank, large hotel and fine railway station. As in tle adjoining township, very few mounds were found. As previously stated, the mounds had evidently never been built. This caused considerable annoyance and more or less confusion among the settlers, who now occupy every quarter-section.

Afier completing the resurvey of this township, I traversed a portion of Carrot river and a small lake in sections 24 and 25 , township 45 , range 22 , and then proceeded to Lake Lenore, 45 miles, and traversed therein an island of about 160 aeres.

This work completed our field operations, and after storing my survey outfit and horses with Mr. J. Pollock, a farmer living near Prince Albert, I paid off my party and returned to Ottawa.

During my season's operations I resurveyed through partly timbered country 420 miles, in 139 actual working days, averaging a little better than 3 miles a day. I spent 41 days in travelling with my outfit between different allotments of work, comprising a total mileage of travel of 790 miles. During the season we had 46 days' rain, 12 of which were in June. Our first snowstorm was on October 9, and continued for twentyfour hours, but the lakes and marshes did not freeze over until the 23rd. October and November were ideal months for surveying, there being sufficient ice to carry one, thus arerting the unpleasant but unavoidable task of wading through ice water. Strange to relate, the frost in the ground did not penetrate deep enough to interfere with fall p.oughing, which was a daily occurrence until November 2 , when we had a few days' cold snap, the lowest registration being $25^{\circ}$ below zero, the Saskatchewan and Carrot rivers both being open until this date. From this out digging pits was a hard proposition, chopping the frozen earth with axes being the only adaptable and progressive method; but at best five men could only accomplish five sets of pits a day, not a very profitable undertaking.
lefore closing my report, I beg permission to bring to your attention what I consider might le of intercst to the profession in general, viz.:-
(1.) That the articles of agreement between the surveyor and his party should be printed in both languages.
(2.) That every surveyor under daily pay should enter at the end of his field book the number of iron posts used, both large and small.
(3.) That minors should not be asked to sign contracts or agreements.
(4.) That mounds should not be built at any place. My experience is such that I find pits last longer when no mounds are built, and to cattle seeking the woods for shelter and pea vine the sight of a heap of earth is most inviting.
(5.) That each member of the party be required to bring along with him and exhibit to the surveyor a doctor's certificate showing that he is in good health and physically fit for the employment. This would relieve the surveyor from considerable responsibility and anxiety, and the inconvenience of, as sometimes has happened, having to send a member of the party back home after the first few weeks of the survey from a point where it is impossible to replace him.

I cannot close this report without expressing my appreciation of the willing and capable services rendered by my assistant, Mr. J. B. McFarlane, who accomplished the work allotted to him in a most satisfactory and efficient manner.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) E. W. HUBBELL, D.L.S.

# APPENDIX No. 26 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL. REPORT OF A. W. JOHNSON, D.L.S. 

SURVEYS IN THE WESTERLY PORTION OF TIIE RAILWAY BELT OF BRITISH COLUMBIÁ
Kamloops, B.C., May , 1906.

## E. Deville, Esq., LL.D., Surveyor General, Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,-In accordance with your instructions dated March 27, 1905, I left Kamloops with the survey paraphernalia by wagon on April 4, driving through Rockford, Nicola Lake and Coutlee, after sending word to some of my last year's men to meet me at C'ecsby's, in Lower Nicola.

We camped at Richardson's, on Spius creek, on the night of the 6th, after one or two minor accidents, such as being badly bogged on the way. This is in township 13, range 23 , west of the sixth meridian, and my instructions were to carry on the southern limit of the railway belt towards the international boundary.

Though the weather was hot in Kamlaops, there was still a little snow left on Spius creek, and we had snowstorms during the early part of April. There are no roads in the vicinity, and I picked up a few pack horses as we drove through the Nicola, others being sent up afterwards, until we had a pack train of nine or ten, two of which were, however, used almost exclusively for saddle work.

With such a small number it was necessary to cut down the camping conveniences to an absurdly small amount, and when things were properly adjusted we found ourselves travelling without tents and without stoves. Instead of the former we used one large fly made out of the roof of the cook tent, and all baking was done in gold pans, which make excellent bread, but require a great deal of wood, and at high altitudes where there is no timber beyond scrubby balsam and spruce, this is a distinct drawback. In a trip of this sort, when for months you see nobody but your own party and when you are many miles from the nearest trail or wagon road, success depends to a large extent on your packer. Not only must he be an expert with the diamond hitch,

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but he must have a very well developed bump of location and that sixth sense which enables a mountain man to find a way that is possible for horses, through what appears to be an utterly impenetrable range of hills.

I was very fortunate in mine. A party of eight or nine is really too small to cope with this class of work even in the district passed through this summer, which is on the eastern slope of the mountains and consequently a great deal drier than the real coast country. But 'dry' is only a figure of speech used comparatively. I have not yet seen any long spells of good weather high up in the mountains, either east or west of the watershed, but I may have been unfortunate.

The line ran up Spius creek for a few miles, which is like most mountain streams here. That is to say, you can generally get down to it by hard climbing. Sometimes the sides are perpendicular and you cannot. It is timbered with bullpine and fir in sufficient quantities to warrant a portable mill if the new railway in the Nicola valley creates any local demand for lumber.

The creek would be almost impossible to drive on account of falls. We had some difficulty in getting the horses across when we moved camp as the water was at a high stage, but by putting on very heavy packs, which tend to hold a horse down on his feet, we did eventually get everything over.

A great many coal mines have been staked here, under provincial regulations, the imaginary limit being placed as usual too near the Canadian Pacific Railway, and great things are expected of the coal. Beyond boring in several cases nothing has come of it yet.

When moving camp, I used to send two or three or more men to help the packers and go on line with what were left. It is the only way to get anything done when you move on an average of twice a week, for although you may have only one axeman and a chainman, you may make half a mile. It is just here that a good packer comes in, one who will be found at night where you told him to go, a rare accomplishment in heavily timbered mountains, and it was not until after one or two disasters that I found the right man.

In one place we were man-packing over a ridge with a flying camp. One of the party wandered out of camp on Sunday morning, and did not come back. He very soon got lost, but fortunately met one of the packers looking for a stray horse, and went back to their camp. The next day they all tried to find me and signally failed, being scattered from the Coldwater to Spius creek. At any rate we had to hunt them up next day, which is not part of the duty attached to a flying camp on line.

On April 30, Mr. Mackie joined me from Ottawa, as assistant.
At first I ran a traverse to check the section lines of the belt limit, but in rough heavily timbered country, this is altogether too laborious an operation, and I did not continue further than the ralley known as the Indian Meadows, in township 12. It is a much better plan to leave signals at known places which may be read for miles, and a check thus calculated. This does not apply when the limit runs for a long distance on one azimuth. This valley marks the southern limit of the open, park-like; bullpine country which is such a feature of the Kamloops, Nicola and Okanagan districts, i.e., of the dry belt proper.

To the south you get into a wetter climate with thick balsam and some pine up to an altitude of five thousand feet. In the southerly part of township 11 and the northerly part of 10 , the line was so high that we had to contend with three or four feet of old snow. This was altogether too much for the horses and we had to resort to the time-honoured but detested man-pack, for a couple of weeks.

In my experience, and it has not been slight in this respect, this is the final test of a good man on survey. Especially so on snow that will carry you for a few yards and then give way suddenly. - Men who will cheerfully stand any amount of chopping or climbing will go all to pieces in the matter of temper with sixty pounds of sugar or blankets on their backs, and it saves a lot of trouble if the survesor in charge is either a long way ahead or a long way behind.

While on this hill eighteen inches of snow fell. The weather moderated before we got down to where the line crosses the Coldwater, though the snow had made the river almost impassable for horses, and many of us had more or less of a ducking before everything was brought over. Two of the party had left a week or two before theoretically on account of sickness, but mainly, I fancy, because the snow ahead looked uninviting. It has always been a matter for wonder to me how the idea has become so well established that a survey is a pleasant summer picnic under canvas. Time and again I have warned men that a particular trip would be tough. The answer is always the same, that if you can stand it they guess they can. It does not always follow, as in this instance, when, after being upset in the Coldwater, and soaked to the skin during a couple of days climbing in wet huckleberry bushes, the two men I had got, left, with the most uncomplimentary opinion of Dominion surveys that I have ever heard.

The Coldwater is perhaps a hundred feet wide here, and not as rapid as many British Columbia streams, and I think could be driven without much diniculty at high water. There is a good deal of timber in townships 10 and 9 , cspecially near July creek, which will ke valuable when a railway comes in. This is a probability in the near future, as the only low pass from the Princeton part of the country is down a creek which comes into the Coldwater from the Otter valley, about on a level with the centre of township 10. It is proposed to build up the Coldwater into the Coquihalla canyon, and so to Hope. By all acounts this is the most feasible route through the mountains. Between the point at whieh the line crosses the Coldwater and the source of the Coquihalla there are narrow strips of bench land that might be cultivated if a railway is built up the valley, but beyond this there is in my opinion no arable land! The Coldwater is very much staked for coal, though mainly in provincial territory.

At the headwaters of Spius creek is a lake nearly two miles long, whieh I have named Murray lake, as a man of that name tried to make a home on its shores. There is a large open meadow which looks as though it would grow a great deal of hay, but I l clieve the snow strys so late in the :pring that as a matter of fact nothing grows well. At any rate it has been abandoned, and the cabin is used only by an occasional Indian hunter or trapper.

The line runs parallel with a range of mountains of six or seven thousand feet, with many rocks and preeipices, but at a distance of some three or four miles, so that it is really in the foothills of these mountains and does not rise to a greater altitude than five thousand, until it gets down to township 5. The hills are not precipitous, but consist of long steep slopes, for the most part covered with scrubby balsam and dcuse hucklel erry undergowth, though in places there are miles of dead standing trees. A heavy wind would make this country very difficult for a pack train. Both the blue and ruffled grouse are numerous, and there are some foolhens. Decr are more plentiful than in any place I know of in the interior, and were it not for the lawabiding qualities so well known in a government survey we should have had plenty of fresh meat. We were sorely tempted. There are also bears, both black and grizzly, though we did not get better evidense of the latter than through footprints as large as a ham.

Rumning south from the Coldwater we eame into a country with no trails of any description, and the pack train was dragged through with the line. Fortunately there was at first a large area of dead standing timber with comparatively good footing and not rery much undergrowth. We again got into snow, but the summer was so far advanced that we could avoid the deepest. The hills get higher and steeper, and the timber serubbier, where there is any, as along the streams, but from the Coldwater to the south fork of the Tulameen. the tops of the hills are nearly all burnt.

Working down into townships 8 and 7, we reached the mineral country. In plaees where one would think no white man harl ever been we came aeross location stakes. Twenty years ago there was quite a boom at Granite creck, and it was this excitement that produeed the Sinilkameen trail, the only gcod pack trail connecting the interior

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with the coast south of the Fraser. Every summer there are parties of prospectors out in this district, though personally I saw only one man in four months, and he was on a rock slide a mile away. Most of this mineral is copper in various forms, exploited for the minst part round Princeton and Granite creek, but found in the railway belt too. The only aetive work leing done in the lelt is at 'Summit City.' This is a galena proposition, and is considered rich, but it will take more than my power of demonstration to persuade the owners that they are not on provincial land. They had walked in so often from Hope that they were absolutely certain that my work was wrong, 'and it's imrossible to use a theodolite in these mountains anyhow because of the slope.' After that, of course, it was useless to argue.
'Summit City,' however, is not as large a place as its name might suggest. In the height of summer its population may be on occasion six men; in winter there is no population whaterer, and only a cabin or two and an all-enveloping snowdrift mark the spot. Transport is of course what all these places want. Ore that has to be packed on horses forty milcs lefore shipping must le extraordinarily rich to pay. Wagon roads in the mountains cost ahmost as much as railways anywhere else, and railway eompanies regard British Columbia as a huge barrier before their trade with the east, one which must be overcome is cheaply as fossible with as few diversions as may be on the way.

It is not easy to form any definite idea as to the real value of a mineralized country. There is plenty of mineral here on the surface; whether the mineral will be in paying quantities under the surface requires proof, that is to say, capital, and eapital appears rather shy of this district. You cannot learn much from ordinary prospectors, lecause rost of them were swinging an axe only a year or two ago, and camot go much further in their description than the repitition of a few eatch names like peacock copper, copper pyrites and quartz ore. When you do meet a mining expert you cannot help thinking of the westen description of him in which he figures so prominently in the superlative degree. All minirg centres believe that they have a bonanza. One or two out of a thousend have; the others have not; so it is quite possible 'Summit City' is a big thing.

We get nearer the high mountains all the time as we work south, and after learing the south fork of the Tulameen the timber is green again and a good deal heavier. On this river we were thoubled a great deal ly thunder storms. A perfect morning without a cloud, and lefore night heary thunder and deluges of rain. Speaking of British Columbia, there is nothing that a surveyor fears so mueh as rain. If he were in a cleared eountry rain would make little difference one way or the other as long as he could see through the transit. But in these mountains, with their dense undergrowth, a shower of rain means being as wet in ten minutes as if he had been swimming. Note books, watches, and everything else he carries get the same treatment. It is no uncommon thing to sce men hanging cheap watches in the sun to dry out after dipping their works in the coal oil can. Some of them bake them in the store instead of waiting indefinitely for the sun, which is very much surer, And if you are high up the rain is intensely cold, and is by long odds the greatest hardship here. Nor is it possible to lie off for all wet days. If you did there would be weeks at a stretch when no work would be done at all.

We crossed the watershed near the south loundary of township 4, range 23, when we found the old canyon trail. This is from all accounts an easier pack trail than the Similkareen, but is out of repair and very rarely used. This point is on a clearly defined line between upper country and coast elimates. On the east are balsam and brulé, high steep hills up to five or six thousand feet, gradually getting lower towards the Similkameen; on the west, eight thousand foot mountains with huge precipices, cedar, fir and vine maple in the valleys. More important to us, on the east is feed for the horses anywhere; on the west only in widely scattered swamps or along the shores of small lakes. When we got as far as horse feed lasted, which was on a small pond between Mount Hopeless and Sumas, I moved down to Hope, leaving the tie for next season.

April, May and June were wetter than I have ever seen them in this part of the country, but we had fine weather in July, except for the thunder storms already mentioned.

As an agricultural country the district we traversed may be described as a failure, a very distinct failure. There is not enough timber to warrant its being taken out yet. When the mines are working much of it will be used by them, and will be handled by portable mills. On the other hand the climate is bracing and not too wet; the scenery is gorgeous, peak after peak as far as you can see on the west and rounded hills for sixty miles to the east. If this was a Canadian Pacific railway guidebook this district would be called a sportsman's paradise. Never having been in a sportsman's paradise I cannot tell, but deer are numerous, black bear are not uncommon, and grizzly bear can be found also. I have no doubt there are goats in the high rocks, but we were not near enough to come across them. There are plenty of grouse. But it is on minerals that the future depends.

On August 15 we canoed down the Fraser to Sumas mountain, in township 19, east of the coast meridian, where I ran some new lines and retraced some old ones. Thgre is good land over a large part of this mountain, and it is not hard to clear, but the heavy grades on the wagon roads make it rather unattractive to settlers.

We moved down to Stave river on September 12, ran and retraced a few lines and traversed parts of both banks of the river and islands in it. The weather, which had been bad at Sumas, settled down to almost incessant rain, day and night, with hardly any intermission, and this continued while we were at Bedwell Bay, in fractional township west of township 39, west of the coast meridian. The work here was of the same character as at the last two places. Some traversing, a few lines, retracing some old ones and tieing on to group lots whose corners were lost. It rained practically all the time, and at last I wired to the Surveyor General for permission to move up to the dry belt. This being accorded, we began work in township 15 range 27 , west of the coast meridian, on October 13.

Besides straightening up some old group lots on the west side of the Fraser I ran a traverse of the Fraser, with a skeleton of section lines to the railway belt limit at the north boundary of township 18, range 28, west of the sixth meridian. There are benches on the east side of the river which with water could be cultivated, but I believe settlers already on the ground find it difficult to get as much as they need. On the west side of the Fraser the mountains rise very abruptly, and what benches are on that side have been taken as Indian reserves or by Indians living off the reserves. There is some pine timber, but not any large amount, and one hydraulic concern besides a dredge which while we were in the neighbourhood was not working, though I believe it has since done so.

After retracing the boundaries of lot 13, group 1, in township 15, range 25, west of the coast meridian, and doing more work on lots 1 and 2 , group 1 , and lot 359 , I paid off all hands and went up to Kamloops for the winter on December 13.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) ALFRED W. JOHNSON.

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APPENDIX No. 27 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL. REPORT OF G. J. LONERGAN, D.L.S.

## SURVEYS IN THE EDMONTON DISTRICT.

Buckingham, Que., March 15, 1906.
E. Deville, Esq., LL.D., Surveyor General, Ottawa.
Sir,-I beg to submit the following report of the survey in the Edmonton district for 1905.

I left Ottawa, on April 23, and on my arrival at Edmonton I engaged a car, and loading the outfit together with two months' supply of provisions, started for Ponoka on May 2. I left Ponoka for township 46, range 2, west of the fifth meridian. From Ponoka to Pigeon creek is a well sattled district and has good roads which are in many places graded, but from the creek west it is a very poor trail that follows the north bank of Battle river and it ends at Battle lake.
(Note.-Descriptions of the townships surveyed have been taken from this report and published as part of Appendix No. 44.)

On October 1, I received your instructions to lay out the new townsite of Fort Saskatchewan. This I did and laid out about one thousand three hundred ( 1,300 ) lots, fifty feet by one hundred and fifty feet ( $50^{\prime} \times 150^{\prime}$ ), leaving streets eighty feet ( $80^{\prime}$ ) and lanes twenty feet ( $20^{\prime}$ ) in width. I completed the work on December 5, and was preparing to return east when I received your message that it was necessary to make a traverse of the Fort Saskatchewan settlement lots and Saskatchewan river. I completed this on the 16th and then left the outfit at St. Albert, paid off the men, and on the 18th (Sunday evening) I took the train for the east and arrived in Ottawa on December 24.

I wish to mention specially the able assistance that nas been rendered to me during this season to my assistant, Mr. T. A. Davies.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) G. J. LONERGAN.

## APPENDIX No. 28 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL. REPORT OF C. F. MILES, D.L.S.

## SURVEYS IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

Ottawa, May 14, 1906.

## E. Deville, Esq., LL.D., Surreyor General, Ottawa.

Sir,-I have the honour to report on my last year's operations in southern Alberta as follows:-

I received instructions on April 18, and left Toronto for Calgary the 22nd of the same month. Arriving at Calgary, I hired a man on the 27 th to drive to Midnapore to examine the outfit. On the 28th, I engaged three men to take the outfit to Macleod, where they arrived on May 3. Here I was having repairs made to the transport and buying supplies until the 6th, then left for my initial work, arriving at Waterton river on the southeast quarter of section 36 , township 5, range 27 , west of the fourth meridian. on May 7. I started the traverse of Waterton river on May 8, commencing on
the east boundary of the northeast quarter of section 36, through thick willows. We were delayed several days by snowstorms, which by the way may be mentioned are a great boon to the country, the thawing of the snow, unlike rain, soaking into the ground. Completed traverse of Waterton river, in township 5, range 27 , west of the fourth meridian, on May 17; on the following day moved camp to quarter-section pits on east boundary section 33, township 3, range 28, west of the fourth meridian, continued traverse of Waterton river in this township, and eompleted same on the 22nd. Moved camp again on the following day to section 35 , township 2 , range 28 , west of the fourth meridian, on Belly river, traversed that river across the tormship, including West island, finishing same on the 31st. took observation on same evening on north boundary of section 21 , township 2, range 28 . All this country traversed by me has hitherto proved a gocd ranching country, and is well adapted for dairying and for raising cereals.

On June 1, I started with moutfit for Macleod, thence to township 9, range 27, west of the fourth meridian, which township I resurveyed. This township hitherto has been used for ranching purpeses, but now settlers have taken possession of part of the rorthern half, and are appearing to do well. The southern half appears to me to be adapted only for rauching purposes. While my men were remounding this township, I struck off on June 24 with a small outfit for township 17, range 2, west of the fifth meridian, to make a traverse in seetion 4 of Stimson creek. Owing to heavy rains I met with some delays on my way. I however managed to complete the traverse by Jume 29, but owing to eloudy skies secured no observations on Polaris. I returned with my outfit to township 9 , range 27 , on July 1, and on the 3 rd we commenced our move to township 7, range 4, west of the fifth meridian, passing through the villages of Pincher Creek, Cowley, Frank and Blairmore, we reached township 7, range 4, west of the fifth meridian, on Jnly 6. This township is extremely hilly, and in my judgment is adapted only for lumbering and coal mining. Some fine standing timber was met with here, which unfortunately was fire-killed the year beforc. Coal was said to be in al undance. Several seams were observed, but none were being worked at the time. I left township 7 , range 4 , west of the fifth meridian on the 15 th day of July, and started on 11 y return south to township 3, range 29 , west of the fourth meridian, passing, after leaving Crowv's Nest pass, through some fine country, notably Pincher Creek, Cowley and Twin Butte, where we arrived on July 18. Here I surveyed a few sections in the southwest quarter of the township, which, although bushy, appears well adapted for farming purposes. I experieneed a good deal of wet weather here. Townships 2 and 3 , range 29 , appear good for grazing purposes, and crops could probably be raised, barring summer frosts. The southerly portion of township 2 , range 20 , west of the fourth meridian, is very hilly, end covered in places with a dense growth of willow and some poplar, none of any value however. On August 19, moved camp to township 1, range 28, west of the fourth meridian, where a few sections were surveyed, which are, gencrally sleaking, rough and covered with bush. Here also I traversed a small section of Belly river. Wild fruit appears to abound, as many parties from the Mormon settlement to the east were encountered on berrying expeditions, and some fine trout were also eaught in Belly river. On August 27, moved camp to section 22, township 1, range 27 , west of the fourth meridian, passing on the way some well cultivated ficlds of grain promising a good return to the Mormon settlers. I surveyed only a few sections in this township (1, r. 27), mestly occupied. Here I closed on the international toundary, which at tin es I experienced great difficulty in tracing owing to the high winds, which prevented me for hours at a time from elevating my instrument and kecping seme in position.

On September 2, I commenced moving north again aecording to instructions, and passed through Mountain Tiew, a small Mormon settlement, thence past the Northwest Mounted Police post at the Big bend of Belly river to Pincher creek, the garden of this distriet, to Cowley, thence throngh Lundbreck to Bellview, near Frank, on the Crow's Nest Pass railway, thence crossing Crow's Nest river to an abandoned shack on the southeast quarter section 17, township 7, range 3, west of the fifth meridian.

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This country is hilly and mountainous, and as far as I can see, only adapted to coal mining, there being several mines in contemplation and operation. Here in order to reach township 6 , range 3 , I was compelled to use pack horses and leave my wagons. A good pack trail leads from here to Southfork river, which appears to be well travelled. High winds used to prevail at times on the mountain tops which had the effect, at one careless moment, of blowing over my instrument and breaking the spindle of same. On September 28, I left with my outfit for township 10, range 2, west of the fifth meridian. It was on this trip that the prairie fire occurred which was alluded to in a former report of mine. It is possible that this fire may have been caused through the carelessness of one of my men, but they all denied it, and in order to place the responsibility somewhere, and thus precluding a long investigation, one of my men was persuaded to plead guilty although not more guilty than any of the rest. I arrived at section 19, township 10 , range 2, west of the fifth meridian on September 29, took an observation on the west boundary of the township and surveyed sections 19 and 18. Moved camp to section 22, township 10, range 2, and finished surveying the few sections, according to my instructions, also surveyed a few sections in township 11, range 2, west of the fifth meridian. The land in both these townships, occupied as horse and cattle ranches, owing to the proximity of the mountains appears to be not adapted for the raising of cereals. On October 11, we pulled out for township 13, range 2, moving north between Porcupine hills and the foothills. I was here compelled, in order to make time, to enlist the services of a rancher with his team. We got through the following day, passing some new settlers, who appeared sanguine of being able to subsist, in 'township 13, range 2, west of the fifth meridian. I commenced surveying in this township, but owing to discrepancies in measurements found on the east boundary, postponed completing the survey until I had communicated with your department. I finally returned there on December 5, and finished subdivision according to instructions. Camped on section 36 , township 13, range 2, west of the fifth meridian; a snowstorm was experienced, necessitating a delay for a day or two, and when moving, to put on four horses instead of two on the wagon. On October 18, moved camp to northeast corner of township 15, range 2, west of the fifth meridian, subdivided part of township 15, range 1, which is very hilly and brushy, and also part of township 15, range 2, west of the fifth. Both of these townships, although very bushy, are well adapted for horse raising or ranching. Owing to the depth of snow, I could not determine the south boundaries of townships 15 , in ranges 1 and 2 , and hope to be able to do so at some future time. From the last camp I moved to section 21 , township 15, range 2, on November 18, where I remained until the snow got so deep that I could not conveniently or economically move any more by wagon; but, as already mentioned, I moved south on December 5, with six horses attached to one wagon, to finish the subdivision of township 13, range 2 , west of the fifth meridian. The whole of my outfit arrived at Nanton on December 12, thence moving to Staveley, and on the 14th I started with a small party for Little Bow river, where we arrived on the evening of the 15 th . Here I traversed the Little Bow across sections 10, 3 and 4 , township 14, range 23 , west of the fourth meridian, returning to Staveley on December 19. The country passed through on my trip to the Little Bow appeared well settled and by comparatively new settlers. After returning to Macleod, I sent out my assistant to township 9, range 27 , west of the fourth meridian to take an observation and to measure some closing angles. He arrived in Toronto on December 29, and I paid him off allowing his time up to December 31. As per instructions to store my outfit, I left same with Mr. Robert Esplen, west of Nanton, previously, however, disposing of two horses which were of no further use for the work required of them.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) C. F. MILES, D.L.S.

# APPENDIX No. 29 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL. REPORT OF WALTER G. McFARLANE, D.L.S. 

## INSPECTION OF SURVEYS-WESTERN SECTION.

Toronto, March 15, 1906.

E. Deville, Esq., LL.D.,<br>Surveyor General, Ottawa.

Sir,-I have the honour to submit to jou the following general report on my past season's work in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

My first instructions reached me June 21, 1905, for inspection and retracement surveys, and I at once began to get my outfit ready. However, being advised to spend a day or two in the office before going out, to acquaint myself with the methods, I left Toronto June 25 for Ottawa, and returned to Toronto June 27. The next day I left for Edmonton, reaching my destination July 3, where I completed my outfitting July 6.

The following day I took the Athabaska Landing trail to examine contracts No. 60 and No. 44 of 1904. In contract No. 60, I ran nine miles of line, and in contract No. 44, I ran nine miles of line, and traversed one lake. In this part the country is rolling and usually covered with bush, but a muskeg of considerable size runs across part of it. The bush is mostly jackpine and poplar. Some of the jackpine was being used for railway ties. The soil is very sandy in places, but there is some good black loam in others. The water is fresh. Vermilion creek runs through these contracts, and some places along its banks thin coal seams were found. Moose and deer were seen. I next returned to Edmonton, where I replenished my supplies and sent in my returns, and on July 24, I started down the Calgary trail for contract No. 24 of 1903. On reaching Wetaskiwin I took the Heatherbrae and Iron creek trail, and arrived at our destination July 28. That night three of my horses disappeared. We hunted for them continuously for four weeks before getting any trace of them, and then I was obliged to buy a saddle pony to find them. We were fortunate, however, in having plenty of work to keep us busy without much moving, so that the work was not delayed in the least. Here I was instructed to retrace what lines I thought necessary in order to get the bearings and lengths of all section lines. To do this I ran in all one hundred and fifty-nine miles of line and found the bearings of over one hundred more. I also traversed one lake. The country here is bluffy and rolling. A large ravine with some lakes in it runs across the northwesterly part, but there was no running water. However, water was fairly plentiful in large sloughs and lakes and usually fresh, but as it was a very dry season many of the sloughs were dried up. The soil is good but a little light for dry seasons. The work in this part kept me busy until September 12.

From here I drove across the prairie to the correction line between townships 50 and 51 , range 14 , west of the fourth meridian. The road allowance was said to be too narrow, and I was instructed to examine it and widen it if the settlers wanted it. On examining it I found the survey correctly made but the road allowance narrow. However son e of the settlers objected to having it widened, so I was obliged to leave it.

I then left for township 52, range 12, west of the fourth meridian, to traverse some lakes, and reached there September 22. The lakes were very numerous, and one was exceptionally difficult to do as it was large and full of islands thickly wooded as well as being surrounded by thick bush. It had ten miles of shore line and three miles of island shore line. Here I surveyed twenty-four lakes in all, completing them by October 21. The weather had been unusually fine during the whole summer, but on October 16 a heavy snow and wind storm came on and the thermometer dropped below zero. It was so stormy and cold the next day that we did not work, but this was the only day we lost from bad weather during the season. This township is very rough, and the centre part is thickly wooded. There are quite a number of settlers, however, in the open parts.

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After finishing here I drove to township 52, range 10, west of the fourth meridian, to survey a lake while my teams took the trail to Lloydminster. This lake only kept me a day, and I then followed my teams, overtaking them the next day. We reached Lloydminster Octoker 27, and spent three days in getting supplies, outfit repaired and horscs shcd. We then moved up to Saskatcheman river at Hewitt's crossing, but were delayed here, as the river was only partly frozen over and would not carry the horses on the ice. The ferry was pulled out a week before. In a few days I was able to take the pony across on the ice and also to pack the dunnage and supplies across and pull the empty wagons over on it, but it would not bear the horses. The weather was now like Indian summer, and instead of the river freezing more it thawed a little, so I felt that we must find some other way for our horses. I decided to saw a channel through the ice and swim the horses through. We did this, and accomplished our task safely and with apparently no bad results as we ran the horses around on the sandbar to warm them up.

The next day we left for Onion lake, and thence to contract No. 27 of 1904, where we arrived on November 11. My examination of this contract was merely to get the rating, so I chained thirty-two miles of line, finishing November 16. There is some very gocd land here, considerable open prairie and also a large amount of bush. The water is good.

We next left for Onion lake, where I sent in my report and then proceeded to Saddle lake, and contracts Nos. 13, 14 and 15 of 1905, taking the trail along the north side of the Saskatchewan. We reached our destination November 25. Here we ran ten miles in contract No. 14, fourteen miles in No. 15, and 11 in No 13, and also traversed one lake in each, completing this on December 8. The country here is in general very rough and covered with bush. The water is bad except in Whitefish and Goodfish lakes and the creeks running into them.

I next started for Edmonton, where I arrived December 14. Here I gave one team back to Mr. Belanger, got the others shod, bought supplies and left December $\overline{1} 6$ for contract No. 17 of 1905, taking the Lake St. Ann trail. The trail west of Lake St. Ann was very hilly and heavy travelling on account of a foot of snow. Crossing Pembina river, we found it necessary to use chains and ropes. One place we had to unhitch the horses and let the wagons down with a rope. We reached our destination December 20. Here I ran nine miles of line and traversed one lake. There is some good land, but considerable muskeg, and the country is broken up somewhat by Lobstick creek which is very crooked.

We next left for contract No. 12 of 1905, reaching it December 27. Here I rau twelve miles of line and traversed part of Pembina river. The country about here is very good and is covered with a light second growth poplar. The homesteads were all taken by squatters before this was surveyed. There is considerable building timber and sawmills within a few miles.

On December 30, we left for Edmonton where we arrived on New Year's Day. Here I disposed of my outfit, giving my horses to Mr. Cautley and storing the rest. I then started for home where I made out the rest of my returns.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the department for the good transport outfit provided me, but much more for the very worthy assistant, Mr. W. H. Young, appointed by them.

I have the honour to be, sir, Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) WALTER G. McFARLANE.

APPENDIX No. 30 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL. REPORT OF T. S. NASH, D.L.S. -

INSPECTION SURVEYS, EASTERN SECTION.

Ottawa, Ont., September 5, 1906.

## E. Deville, Esq., LL.D., Surveyor General, Ottawa.

Sir,-I have the honour to submit the following general report on my field operations in connection with the inspection of contract surveys during the season of 1905.

I received my instructions on April 19, 1905, and after preparing the necessary information for my work, left Ottawa on April 28 for Solsgirth, Manitoba, to take over the transport outfit used by Inspector J. D. Craig during the previous season. After making some necessary repairs to the outfit, I proceeded to Birtle to complete the organization of my party. After some delay in getting the necessary equipment, supplies and men together, I started for the addition to contract No. 26 of 1904, near Rossburn, which I reached on May 12.

During this time I saw clearly that my horses, emaciated by the experiences of the past winter, were too weak to draw a loaded wagon even on a graded road, consequently, I purchased another team, as reported at the time, in order to prosecute my work with such expedition as was necessary to cover the large territory allotted to me during the season.

The examination of this contract occupied my time till June 2, and involved the retracement of 70 miles of line in six townships. I then drove northward to Grandview, on the Canadian Northern railway, reaching there on June 5. Here the outfit was loaded on the train and shipped a distance of 180 miles to Quill Lake, the nearest point to contract No. 9 of 1904, which I was to examine next. Owing to wrecks ou the line, my car did not reach Quill Lake till June 8.

On the following day I began the examination of contract No. 9 of 1904, in township 37, range 15, west of the 2nd meridian. The country here was nearly level, and for the most part covered with woods and much swampy lands, making transportation very difficult. By doubling on my wagons I was able to take a light outfit as far as the north boundary of township 38, range 15, west of the 2nd meridian. From here I completed the examination of this contract on June 15, having retraced 22 miles of line.

The adjoining contract No. 8, of 1904, was reached by a flying-camp outfit and pack horses, with which I was able to follow the 10th correction line into range 14, thence north across township 39, and eastward between townships 39 and 40 to range 13, following the section lines as far as possible with the pack outfit. Much of this trip was across muskeg, marsh or swamp, where the horses went through to the frost at every step, making the trip a most difficult and arduous one. After retracing 22 miles of this contract, I returned by the same route to the main camp, and reached Quill Lake again on June 24, where I shipped my outfit again by Canadian Northern railway and Caaadian Pacific railway to Duck Lake, a distance of about 130 miles.

From Duck Lake I drove by way of Carlton and the Muskeg Lake mission to the addition to contract No. 23 of 1904, a distance of approximately 50 miles, reaching the contract on June 30. Here again I used the pack saddles for travelling through the contract. After examining 14 miles in township 48, ranges 8 and 9 , west of the 3rd meridian, the two townships of the contract, I started on the morning of July 5 for Battleford by way of Muskeg Lake mission, Blain Lake and the Carleton trail, reaching Ba'ttleford after 100 miles of travel on July 10.

I then made arrangements to take with me enough supplies for the whole work of examining the contracts in the Sounding Lake district, the distance from there to gny point of supplies being too great to send for supplies without great loss of time. ILaving hired a freighter for the trip, I started on July 13 for the Sounding Lake

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country, reaching township 34, range 4, west of the 4th meridian, of contract No. 8 ol 1905, on July 18.

The progress of the work in this district was retarded by the great scarcity of fuel and fresh water. The only fuel to be found was in the west side of township 34, range 5, west of the 4 th meridian, and in Nose hill, in township 37, range 9, west of the 4 th meridian, and this in a great measure determined the order in which the work was prosecuted. While working near the supply of wood, a few loads were hauled out to convenient points for future use, and by a careful arrangement of the work no time was lost in having to make long trips for fuel.

After examining the northern part of contract No. 8 and obtaining a supply of fuel, I went southeastward through contract No. 2 of 1905, comprising townships 27 to 30 , in ranges 2 and 3 , west of the 4 th meridian, completing the examination of it on July 31. Then turning westward and northward no new survey was found in contracts Nos. 3 and 4 until reaching township 32, range 6, west of the 4th meridian, where the surveyor was found working in the first township of contract No. 4, and in contract No. 3 the surveyor was just arriving for work. Continuing northward, camp was made in township 33. range 6, west of the 4th meridian, on August 3, from which examination was made in contracts Nos. 8 and 9, and another supply of wood obtained from township 34, range 5, west of the 4th meridian. I then examined contract No. 5 from a camp on Sounding creek, in township 30, range 8, west of the 4th meridian, and completed the examination of contract No. 9 on August 16.

Proceeding to Nose hill, a good supply of fuel was obtained, and the examination of contract No. 10 of 1905 was begun in township 35, range 10, west of the 4th meridian, and continued southwesterly toward contract No. 7. Proceeding southerly through contract No. 7 and northerly and easterly through contract No. 6, the examination of these was completed on September 13. Returning then to contracts Nos. 3 and 4 , a careful examination was made in five townships in each contract, the remaining townships in contract No. 4 not being completed yet, on September 30, when I finished my examination of contracts in this district. During the time between July 19 and September 30 the main camp was moved approximately 335 miles, and a total of 449 section lines and over 10 miles of traverse was retraced in the nine contracts, or an average of 51 miles per contract. The number of miles retraced in each contract varied from 41 miles to 60 miles according to the style of the work. Astronomical kearings were obtained for all of this work.

The country letreen Sounding lake and Sullivan lake and to the southtward is ligh and nearly level or gently rolling, except for a range of hills extending from Nose hill southeastward across the northerly part of contracts 9 and 4 and across the greater part of contracts 8,3 and 2 , of 1905 , or generally speaking, from township 36 , range 9 , west of the 4 th meridian, eastward and southward to township 27 , ranges 2,3 and 4 , west of the 4 th meridian. Some parts of contract No. 7 , in range 13, were also hilly. The soil throughout the greater part of this contract was white clay or sand, the vegetation sparse, the water generally alkaline and very scarce, thus rendering it a ranching rather than an agricultural country. Many parts of townships 33 and 34, in range 6 , west of the 4th meridian, were suitable for agricultural purposes, being well watered by springs and sloúghs and the soil of a better class.

On Monday, October 2, I started for Yellow Grass to examine contract No. 1 of 1905. The Red Deer river was forded at Steerford, and Medicine Hat was reached on October 6. Delay in shipping was caused here by the absence from town of the veterinary surgeon and the brand inspector, whose certificates were necessary before the horses could be loaded on the car. Leaving Medicine Hat on the 9th, the car reached Yellow Grass, approximately 420 miles distant, on the morning of October 11. The examination of this contract was kegun on October 13, and finished on October 19, during which time a heavy fall of snow occurred which delayed the work. Fifty miles were retraced in this contract. The country in this contract was level in some parts, others were rolling to hilly, the soil very rich and the vegetation luxuriant, especially in the hills where water was plentiful.

After finishing the work here I drove northward through Milestone and Regina, and by way of the old Piapot trail, through the Touchwood hills, Wishart, Fishing Lake and Wadena to contract No. 11 of 1905 , near Nut lake, a distance of approximately 250 miles, reaching the contract on Óctober 30. The examination of this contract was completed on November 1 after retracing 15 miles in township 37, ranges 11 and 10, west second meridian.

My next work was in township 37, range 15, west of the second meridian, but owing to bushy country, deep snow and no trails, it was impossible to go directly across country to this work; so I returned to Wadena and following the Canadian Northern Railway trail to near Quill lake and then turning northward, I reached township 37, range 15, west of the second meridian, on November 4, where according to instructions I retraced 19 miles of line and built several monuments in township 37, range 16, west of the second meridian, the mounding not having been completed by D.L.S. Martin in 1903. Leaving here again on November 13, I reached Wadena on the 14th, from which point I shipped the outfit by Canadian Northern railway to Marchand in Southern Manitoba, a distance of, approximately, 410 miles. Reaching Marchand on the 17 th, the examination of contract No. 16 of 1905 , was immediately begun and was completed on November 25, after retracing 22 miles of line in three townships. During this work nearly a foot of snow fell and severe winter set in, making progress with wagons and a summer outfit extremely difficult for the few remaining days of the season's work.

On November 27, I started for the additions to contracts Nos. 17 and 25 of 1904, following the Dawson road to the Whitemouth river and thence northward along a winter trail to townships 8 and 9 , range 12, east of the principal meridian. After retracing 5 miles in contract No. 25 and 6 miles. in contract No. 17, I returned to Ste. Anne des Chenes again, reaching there on December 5. The season's work being finished, I sold my horses by private sale, stored my outfit with James Finnigan, of Ste. Anne des Chenes, and discharged my party.

During the season 18 contracts were examined, ten being on bare prairie and eight being in bush country. These were scattered over a very large area extending from the International boundary to township 48, and from range 13 , east of the principal meridian to range 13, west of the 4th meridian. This necessitated many long trips both by trail and by train. The outfit was transported four times by train over a total distance of approximately 1,140 miles, while the distance travelled by trail, not including side trips, was approximately 1,450 miles. The examination of the 18 contracts involved the retracement of 674 section lines and over 10 miles of traverse. In addition to this, 19 miles of retracement survey was made, making a total of 703 miles of survey for the season. Astronomical bearings were obtained for all of these with the exception of 27 miles retraced during stormy weather in June and November.

The greatest care was always taken with the astronomical work to insure accurate results. The sidereal time was almost invariably checked by the transit of a time-star within an hour of the time of observation, thus eliminating any chronometric error. When, in observing time-stars, the instrument was not known to be in the true meridian, the time of transit of the time-star was noted on each of three vertical wires in my diaphragm whose angular distance apart was known, and thus I was able to deduce the watch time of the transit of the time-s'tar across the true meridian and thus obtain the true watch correction to the nearest second. This accurate time correction insured an accurate bearing, more especially when the observation on Polaris was taken near culmination.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable services of Mr. J. E. Morrier, who was appointed to my party and acted as assistant.

> I. have the honour to be, sir,
> Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) T. S. NASH, D.L.S.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

# APPENDIX No. 31 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL. REPORT OF GEO. ROSS, D.L.S. 

miscellaneous surveys in saskatchewan.

Welland, Ont., May 1, 1906.

E. Deville, Esq.. LL.D., Surveyor General, Ottawa.
Sir,-I have the honour to submit the following general report of my work during the past season in connection with the different surveys allotted to me under your instructions of April, 1905, and those of subsequent dates.

Mr. H. S. Southworth, of Toronto, was appointed my assistant, and together with another member of my party, who was appointed by the department, were attending the School of Practical Science in Toronto, and could not leave till near the end of April, and Mr. Southworth also wished to write on his preliminary examination before the Board of Dominion Land Surveyors, and would be unable to start from Toronto before May 4, I therefore did not leave home till the first of May, and arrived in Yorkton, where I was to outfit, on the fifth. For transport, I was to take part of the outfit used by Mr. P. R. A. Belanger, D.L.S., the season before, and which was stored with Mr. R. Laurie, near Insinger, Assa. Mr. Belanger assigned to me, one wagon, three carts, with harness, \&c., and eight horses. I purchased a buckboard and supplies at Yorkton, and left for Sheho on the 12th., and set out from there the following day, with the party, to make a restoration survey of the interior and south boundary of township 27 , range 12 , west of the second meridian, and camped on section 22 , in that township, about noon on the 16th. We found quite a thriving settlement in this township, the greater number of quarter-sections, open for homesteading, had apparently been entered for, and a considerable number of settlers had erected houses and outbuildings, of a permanent character, and were busily engaged in cultivating the soil, and were much pleased with their surroundings. The surface consists mainly of rolling prairie, with many scattered poplar bluffs, and is broken with ponds and marshes, but there are many stretches of very desirable land, with black loam soil, well adapted for grain growing, and the greater portion of the township is well adapted for mixed farming. There are no streams of any account, but the water in the ponds and marshes is fresh, and good water can be readily obtained from wells. Horse lake is a beautiful sheet of water in the northeastern portion of the township, and from which the surrounding settlement takes its name. In the vicinity of Horse lake there is a considerable quantity of good building timber.

In the original subdivision survey of this township, wooden posts were planted, and generally their accompanying mounds and pits, but in several places, especially Where the section or quarter-section corners came in brush or timber, a wooden post only was planted, and these posts, where no mound was made, were decayed and fallen, so that in several instances the settlers were unable to locate the corners of their homesteads, and a few on this account had wrongly located their buildings. In a few other cases the monuments were located in low places, and were entirely covered with water. This also led to further inconvenience for the settlers, and made the restoration surrey the more urgent. I completed the restoration survey of this township on June 14, having planted iron posts to mark the section corners, instead of the old wooden ones, and restored the quarter-section monuments, or remarked them, where the original corners could not be found, but in two or three cases the original quarter-section corners $\pi$ ere found to ke wrongly placed. These were destroyed. and new monuments made to properly divide the section.

We left township 27, range 12, on June 15, to retrace the north boundary of section 23 , tornship 29 , range 25 , west of the second meridian, to determine its bearing, and arrived there on June 20, but that evening was too cloudy to take an observation. and I remained over and got the observation on the evening of the 21st.

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On the following norning, I started out with the party to go to township 39. range 28 , west of the second meridian, to destroy the I.P. pits wrongly placed in the road allowance, near the northeast corner of section 33, in that township, and went there by way of the town of Humboldt. We passed through this town on June 24. It is located on the Canadian Northern Railway, and although a posit office was only about to be opened there, it was a well laid out and progressive town of considerable size, and surrounded by a new and prosperous settlement.

I destroyed the I.P. pits referred to, and restored the original monument at the northeast corner of section 33, township 39, range 28, on June 27, and then set out to traverse some lakes in township 40, ranges 23 and 24 , west of the second meridian, passing through Leofeld, where we camped on the evening of the 27 th. This is a small village located near Boucher lake, lying in the midst of a very prosperous German Catholic settlement.

We reached the north part of township 40, range 24 , on June 29 , and first traversed the lake in sections 31 and 32. This lake is surrounded by good prairie land, and the homesteads are taken up by a thrifty and well-to-do class of settlers, who appear to be much pleased with their location. A short distance to the west is a heavy belt of poplar timber, and we were camped on the western edge of this belt. On July 3 we set out to traverse the portion of the lake in section 6 , township 41, range 23 , and in section 1, township 41, range 24, not previously traversed by the surveyors who subdivided these townships, and also to traverse the lake in sections 31 and 32, in township 40 , range 23 , and sections 5 and 6 , in tonship 41, range 23 , together with that portion of Dill lake, in sections 32, 33, 28 and 29, in township 40, range 23. These three lakes lie in the midst of the thick belt of poplar woods, and it was necessary to pack our tent and provisions for the working party from our main camp on section 4 , in township 41, range 24. No trouble was found in making a micrometer survey of the two former lakes, but Dill lake was so very irregular in shape, consisting of many long bays, with narrow tongues of land jutting between them, and the shores of the lake were thickly wooded, with brush extending into the rapidly deepening water, together with a tangle of dry fallen timber back from the shore, that it was impossible to make any material progress with the traverse. The lake is studded with a large number of islands, and I decided to make a raft, so that sights might be taken from stations on these islands, but when the raft was finished and tried, it was found to be unmanageable in any wind, as a short distance out from the shore bottom could not be touched with a pole thirty feet long, so I decided to abandon the traverse of this lake till I could secure a canoe.

On July 8 we took the trail for Humboldt, on our way to traverse the marshy lake in the western part of township 38 , range 18 , west of the 2 nd meridian, and arrived at this lake on July 11. It is a rather shallow lake, occupying the eastern portions of sections 7,18 and 19 , the western portions of sections 8,17 and 20 , together with the southwest part of section 29 and the southeast part of section 30 . The east part of section 31 and the northwest part of section 30, together with the west part of section 32 and the northwest part of section 29 are flooded by a creek of considerable size, running into the lake from the north, and the waste land along the creek in these sections was also included in the traverse. The lake proper has well defined banks, and the waters of the lake are confined within its bed, but over a considerable portion of its area there is a heavy growth of reeds. In making the traverse of this lake I found that the nonument $n$ arking the northeast corner of section 31 was wrongly placed, and destroyed it, and made a witness monument to mark the correct corner.

On July 15, we traversed the portion of Lac Vert in section 3, township 41, range 18 , west of the second meridian. This is a beautiful small lake with good water, having on its west and north sides, a belt of poplar timber, and patches of prairie on its east side. There were no settlers in the immediate vicinity of this lake, but the country is well adapted for mixed farming, and large quantities of hay can be readily obtained. The large supply of good poplar timber in this vicinity will also be of much value to settlers.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

On July 17, I started with the party to traverse the portion of the large lake extending into the easterly part of township 40 , range 20 , from the north, but owing to the broken and wooded country, that would have to be passed through, were we to go there direct, we made a detour to the south, and arrived there the following day. This township was subdivided in 1902, when the water was apparently much higher than it was last season. Then the lake must have overflowed its banks, and flooded a considerable area of the adjoining low lands to the east and south. Last season it was confined to its bed and had well defined banks, but it is very shallow, and inclined to dry up at the south end. We completed the traverse of this lake on July 22, and I then proceeded to Humboldt, and received a telegram from you instructing me to make a retracement survey of townships 31 and 32 , ranges 24 and 25 , west of the second meridian, and as the canoe $I$ had ordered from Winnipeg, for the purpose of completing the traverse of Dill lake, had not yet arrived, I went on with my party to township 32 , range 24 , and began its retracement on the 26 th, and completed the retracement of the four townships mentioned on August 22. These townships lie in the vicinity of Little Manito lake, which is a beautiful sheet of salt water, about thirteen miles long and a half a mile wide, being located in a deep valley and having no outlet. It has a fine gravelly, or sandy bottom and is unrivalled for bathing. The surrounding country is being rapidly brought under cultivation, and the settlers, generally were much pleased with their prospects. Splendid crops of wheat and oats were harvested last season, and large quantities of hay can be readily obtained from the hay meadows and marshes, and there is also a large number of good poplar timber in townships 31 and 32 , in range 25.

On July 26, I received your letter, dated the 20th, instructing me also to retrace the portion of township 32, range 26, lying north of Little Manito lake, together with the fractional townships 31 and 32 , range 29 , west of the second meridian, and completed the work in these three townships, on August 31. The portion of township 32, range 26, lying north of Little Manito lake, is rather stony, but is being taken up by a good class of settlers, but fractional township 31, and the south part of township 32, range 29 , is rather rough and hilly and no settlers were found in either of these townships, but they are extensively used for grazing lands.

On September 1, we started to complete the traverse of Dill lake, having previously obtained the canoe ordered for that purpose, and passing through Humboldt, and thence north by the east side of Dead Moose lake, and by a trail made by the settlers, to the west side of Dirtywater lake, leading to Middle lake for the purpose of going to fish there, we reached a point near the northeast corner of township 40, range 23 , and thence by clearing out the surveyed line along the north boundary of this township, we were able to pass through the poplar woods and camp at the lake itself, where we found a hay meadow where the horses could feed, although all the other hay meadows, along the margin of this lake had been covered by the high water, and now formed part of the lake. Although the portion of Dill lake, lying in township 40, range 23 , is only about equal in area to one section, it has a shore line of about twentysix miles, and appears to be made up of a number of ponds, or small lakes, connected by narrow channels, in some of which there is dead, or dying brush, and some of the channels are only about wide enough to afford safe passage for a canoe. This lake still appears to be increasing in size, and additional channels are being worn to many small bodies of water in the immediate vicinity of the lake. Considerable portions of the surrounding lands are quite high and bluffy, and the greater portion of the lake is very deep. The lake has no outlet, but the water is fresh and good. We completed its survey on September 12, and then returned to Humboldt, where I received instructions from you, dated August 23, to make further miscellaneous surveys, west of Saskatoon. We went on to that town and arrived there on September 19. Here I reduced my party by one man, leaving it cight in number.
,On September 22, we traversed the portion of the lake in section 31, township 36, range 13, west of the third meridian. The water in this lake is very alkaline. On the 23 rd I renewed the iron post marking the northeast corner of section 12, township 36,
range 12 ; on the 26 th we traversed a lake in sections 11 and 12 , township 36 , range 15 , and on the 27 th we traversed that portion of the lake lying in sections 6 and 7, township 36 , range 14. The water in the latter lake is fresh and good, and it lies in a firstclass agricultural district, but no settlers were found in its vicinity. Leaving township 36, range 14, we passed north across the country, through an unsettled district, to traverse portions of two small lakes in township 40, range 15 , which lie a short distance east of the Red Pheasant Indian reserve. From this township, we went to traverse the portion of the lake extending into sections 35 and 36 , in township 44, range 14, west of the 3rd meridian, from township 45, range 14, and crossed Saskatchewan river by the ferry at Battleford. The water in the lake in sections 35 and 36 is alkaline and rather shallow, and in periods of drouth it would probably dry up, although it has a well defined bed and bank. We completed the traverse of this lake on October 4, and leaving there the next morning, we arrived at Battleford in the erening, and on the following morning took the Sounding lake trail to the southwest, and traversed the portion of a lake in section 6 , township 41, range 23 , west of the 3 rd meridian, on October 10. On the 12th we destroyed the Wit. I. P. T. planted in the road allowance near the northeast corner of section 24, township 39, range 26, and made another monument to mark this corner, in accordance with the provisions of the Manual, and then went south, across country, through a rather hilly and broken district, without settlers, and on the following day corrected the quarter-section monuneent on the north koundary of section 36 , township 35 , range 27 ; then went north again across country to Manito lake, and on October 18 surveying the east boundaries of sections 4 and 9 , in township 43, range 26, west of the third meridian, as these lines were not run by the surveyor who subdivided this township. The soil here is sand, or very light sandy loam, and does not appear to be of much value for either grain growing or grazing, but in this vicinity there are large quantities of poplar timber, suitable for building and fuel.

On October 21 we traversed the portion of the lake in section 1, township 43, range 23 , west of the 3 rd meridian, which had been omitted by the subdivider, and then returned to Battleford, where I received your letter, dated October 11, directing me to store my transport outfit for the winter when I had completed the surveys which had been allotted to me. I also received your letter of September 30, informing me that instructions for further miscellaneous surveys were being prepared, and would be forwarde.d to me, but these never came to hand, and as the weather had become inclement, the ground being frozen, and there were frequent snowstorms, I decided to return to Yorkton and disband the party, and arrived at Saskatoon on my way there on October 27, but the next day there was so much ice in the South Saskatchewan that the ferry could not run, and I disbanded my party at Saskatoon, retaining one man, who went with me to retrace the boundaries of two sections in township 31, range 25 , west of the 2nd meridian, which work I completed on November 1, and then returned home.

> I have the honour to be, sir,
> Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) GEO. ROSS, D.L.S.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b
APPENDIX No. 32 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL. REPORT OF JOS. E. ROSS, D.L.S.

## Miscellaneous surveys in the easterly portion of the railway belt in BRITISH COLUMBIA.

E. Deville, Esq., LL.D., Surreyor General, Ottawa.

Ottawa, 1906.

Sir,-I have the honour to submit the following report of the surveys performed by me in the easterly portion of the railway belt in British Columbia during the season of 120 .

I kegan the season's orerations by surreying a number of sections on the north and south sides of Kemlcors lake. I then was engageld for several weeks marking more permanently section corners in the valley of Columbia river between Golden and the southerly limit of the railway belt. After this I spent several months on the survey of part of the limit of the railway belt on the south side of Spillimacheen river. The country here generally is mountainous, ranging from 5,000 to 7,000 feet above sea level. The only breaks in the mountains were the valleys of the south branch of the 'Spillimacheen and Copper creek. In order to make a complete circuit as a check, I ran a line from Carbonate Landing, on Columbia river, to connect with the limit of the belt. The latter line ran through a less mountainous country, and followed as closely as rossible the old pack trail.

Spillimacheen river, of which there are three main branches, is a swift stream with waterfalls, canyons and rapids. It is not navigable, but logs can be taken down it with some difficulty. The width varies from a chain to three chains. There is very little land in the Spillimacheen district fit for agriculture. The greater part of the timber has been burnt. The remaining unburnt portion begins about two miles below the junction of the middle and south branches and extends up stream as far as seen, with a width varying from a mile to three miles. Jackpine predominates, but the only valuable timber for lumber is spruce and fir. The timber is not large, a great deal of it being only fit for piles, ties, telegraph poles and such like. The top of the higher mountains is mostly bare, soft slate rock. The survey of the belt line was slow as our provisions and outfit had to be packed on our backs and trails had to be cut out. There is a rough wagon road up the main Spillimacheen for a distance of fifteen miles, but the upper portions can only be reached by pack trail from Carbonate Landing on Columbia river. It is claimed that there are some promising prospects in the district but so far none have developed into mines.

On finishing here I made a small survey at Three Valley lake. I then proceeded to Shuswap lake where I made a number of surveys, nearly encircling the whole lake. After this I proceeded down the south Thompson river, making small surveys every few miles until I reached Kamloops, when I quit operations for the season.

The country in the Kamloops district has so often been described in these reports that any particular description will be unnecessary. Around Three Valley lake the country is mountainous and rocky. It is generally well wooded, but the timber had been almost completely burnt off the part surveyed. There is almost no agricultural land. A sawmill has been built at the lower end of the land and a small village is springing up as a result of the lumber business.

Around Shuswap lake the country is mostly steep hill-side, but in a few places the ground slopes gradually and gently to the lake. Except where swept by fire it is well wooded with small timber. The surveys made were mostly to meet the requirements of settlers. The agricultural land is comparatively small and of second and third class quality.

Along Thompson river there are also a few flats not yet taken up, but they need
to be irrigated. Considerable time was taken up, here, in locating provincial lots on account of the original survey marks having been lost.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) JOS. E. ROSS, D.L.S.

## APPENDIX No. 33 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL. REPORT OF ARTHUR SAINT CYR, D.L.S.

## SURVEYS IN THE PEACE RIVER DISTRICT.

Ottawa, February 6, 1906.

## E. Deville, Esq., LL.D., Surveyor General, Ottawa.

Sir,-I have the honour to transmit the report of my operations in the Peace River district during the past year.

In the latter part of December, 1904, on my return from the eighteenth base line where I had gone to 'cache' supplies intended for use during the following summer, I received your telegram requesting me 'to take up the survey of the nineteenth base line at range fourteen, west of the fifth meridian and to produce this line westward to the sixth meridian, a distance of seventy-two miles. I immediately began the necessary preparations for this survey.

During the summer of 1904, I had put up at Prairie river, forty tons of hay for use on the survey the following winter. As this hay had to be hauled a long distance, it was necessary to have it baled. I arranged with Sidney Travers, the owner of a hay press at Stony Point, to attend to this matter. Regarding the transport of the camp outfit, I had concluded that five horses, if well cared for, would be able to keep it abreast of the survey. The o.ther horses were therefore left at Andrew's ranch in charge of one of my men who was instructed to bring the mail and supplies at stated intervals.

On January 12, 1905, I left Prairie River post, where the bulk of my supplies were stored. Travelling over the old winter trail which leads to Sucker Creek Indian reserve, I came to the south shore of Lesser Slave lake, which I followed southward to the beginning of Chalmer's wagon road. As this road had not been used for years I had to improve it before I reached, with my outfit, the nineteenth base line which is crossed in section 35 , township 72 , range 14. Then turning west, I made a new road through the woods as far as the northeast corner of range 15, established by Mr. Edgar Bray, D.L.S., in the fall of 1904.

The winter of 1904-05 proved to be an exceptional one for this idistrict, for towards the end of February warm winds brought on copious rains, so that in the beginning of March all the snow had disappeared and I wàs left with my sleds on bare ground. This happened at the most critical part of the work, being then at the furthest from my base of supplies.

Though much hampered by this unfavourable occurrence, the survey was pushed with all diligence, anid the nineteenth base line was completed on May 12, when I returned to Sturgeon Lake trading post in order to prepare for the continuation of the survey of the sixth meridian as far south as the sixteenth base line.

The following is a description of the country adjoining the 19tht base line, from range 15 to range 27 inclusive, west of the fifth meridian :-

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The ninetecnth base line traverses a country which has a mean elevation of 2,200 feet above the sea, and is heavily timbered with spruce, balsam fir, Banksian pine, poplar and birch. Tamaracs were also seen in different places, but none of very large size. In the low lands, in the valleys and along the banks of the rivers, thick alders ano willows and balm of Gilead and large cottonwood are found. The surface varies from undulating to heavy rolling, and is drained by numerous streams, all flowing north. The largest ones are East Prairie river, West Prairie river and Little Smoky river. The two Prairie rivers are tributaries to South Heart river, which they join at five and twelve miles respectively from its estuary at the head of Lesser Slave lake. Both rivers are easily forddd at all times, excepting possibly during the spring freshets, which, however, are of short duration. West Prairie river has high and steep cut banks; but I cut these down and graded them, so that the crossing of this river offers now no difficulty with loaded wagons. Along the banks of this river I noticed some drift coal. In their lower reaches these streams wind through an open and fertile level country which is leing settleid. Last year good crops of oats, potatoes, carrots, cabbage, onions, \&c., were raised, and were sold at remunerative prices.

East Prairie river, which crosses the nineteenth base line in the middle of section 32 , township 72 , range 15 , is fifty yards wide at that point. It has a stony bottom, swift current and banks twenty feet high. Its course is very tortuous. East of the river are muskegs, which extend back for a considerable distance. West of it the land is also low and swampy for three miles, then it rises gradually to section 31, range 16, which is the idivide.

In ranges 15 and 16 the soil is a grey silt and a black or sandy loam from four $\ddagger 0$ eight inches deep, overlying a subsoil of sand and gravel or stones. The land is undulating, with a general down slope to the north, and is wooded with poplar, balm of Gilead and birch, with thick alders and willow underbrush. Narrow belts of spruce from six to twelve inches in diameter are found around the marshes.

An Indian pack trail from Sucker Creek Indian reserve crosses the nineteenth base line at the northeast corner of section 35, range 15. Eight miles and a half farther west an old pack trail leading to Prairie River settlement intersects also this line. West Prairie river flows also from the south through range 17, and at its intersection with the base line in section 32 is forty-five yards wide, with sluggish current and low banks. Drift coal was seen along this stream. East of it, low and swampy lands stretch two miles and a quarter, whilst on the west side they extend to a branch of Iroquois river, which runs along the foot of Hunters mountain, whose highest point on the line occurs in section 31, range 18. A short distance west of that stream the line meets the winter road from Lesser Slave lake to Sturgeon Lake post via Snipe lake.

Hunters mountain lies mostly in townships 71,72 and 73 , ranges 17 and 18 , and is heavily timbered with spruce 8 inches to 30 inches in diameter. Much of this timber is straight and free of limbs for forty or fifty feet from the ground. Some very badd windfalls were encountered here and much time was spent in exploring and in cutting roads passable for the outfit.

In these mountains rise many streams which go to feed Iroquois river, and also Stony creek which winds its course southward along their western base.

In ranges 18 and 19 the soil is a sandy loam four to eight inches deep over a heavy clay subsoil. The surface is undulating or rolling, and is stony in sections 33 and 34 , range 19. This sort of country and soil extends also beyond Little Smoky river, an important tributary of Big Smoky river flowing in a broald valley west of the sixth meridian. The first mentioned stream is met at the northeast corner of section 35, township 72, range 20. It is at that point 140 yards wide. At half a mile north of the line the main wagon road from Lessor Slave lake descends to the river, which is here forded over a gravel bar extending diagonally from shore to shore.

In section 36 , range 20 , a descent of 150 feet from the high lands to the river flats takes place. Across these flats, which extend northward, flows Snipe creek which meets the Little Smoky less than a mile north of the line. The land is partly prairic with
clumps of scrub poplar and willors. Snipe creek is the outlet of Snipe lake which is five miles long by four and a half wide. It occupies township 71, range 18, and is on the height of land between West Prairie river and the Little Smoky. The country north and west of the lake is level, whilst to the south and east are seen ranges of high hills. Some are heavily wooded whilst on others the timber is fire-killed. The winter road which passes by Snipe lake comes to the Little Smoky at about eleven miles south of the nineteenth base line. As this road was originally located across a low and marshy country where lakes and ponds occur at convenient intervals it is used in the winter by the freighters in preference to the wagon road , and for this reason I followed it in December, 1904, when taking supplies to the eighteenth base line. On this trip when coming to the Little Smoky, I made use of the ice and though the river was still open in many places, I managed to get along without mishap. The distance travelled was twenty-seven miles by the meandering of the stream, though it is not more than twelve miles in a straight line. In that distance the river received two tributaries from the southeast: Sweathouse river, which is one chain wide and empties into the Little Smoky, at two miles south of the winter trail, and Goose river which joins the Little Smoky at two and one-half miles north of the 18th base line. Goose river is only 30 yards wide at its mouth, but three miles up stream its width is nearly doubled. A pack trail from Sturgeon lake post leads across country to a point on Smoky river nearly opposite the mouth of Goose river. The average width of Smoky river is 120 yards, and in many places its banks are precipitous. There are many rapids, but only one island between the winter road and the 18th base. The lills on either side of the valley are partly denuded of timber and their height gradually diminishes as one proceeds up stream, so that beyond Goose river the country as seen from the river appears to be more level and is here timberd with spruce, six to twelve inches in diameter, and poplar.

From the northeast corner of range 20 , the nineteenth base was carried across the Little Smoky and produced across flats a quarter of a mile wide, after which the line ascends gradually to the top of some hills 150 feet above the valley of the river. From that point and through ranges 20,21 and 22 , the country is nearly level and timbered with spruce, poplar and birch. There are large areas covered with bad windfalls. The soil is a sandy or black loam four to ten inches deep, with a good clay subsoil. There are also a few small muskegs.

At the northeast corner of township 72, range 22, the line crosses a stream, which empties into the Smoky after receiving a tributary flowing out of a small lake located close to the north boundary of section 35. Along this stream there is some prairie land with first-class soil. In section 36 , range 22 , there is an old trail which years ago was used by the Indians on their travels between Sturgeon lakc and Lesser Slave lake via Iroquois river.

In range 23 , the line runs over the north slope of Sturgeon mountain at an altitude of 2,900 feet above the sea and enters a hilly country with many streams flowing in deep ravines towards Wabatonisk (White Earth) creek, which discharges also into Little Smoky river. A second pack trail which is a west branch of the one seen in section 36 follows along the creak and after passing over Sturgeon mountain, leads to the outlet of Sturgeon lake, less than two miles from the trading post.

Range 23 is heavily wooded with spruce and Banksian pine, six to thirty inches in diameter. Half a mile south of the north boundary of sections 32 and 33, range 24, lies Reeds (Paskwaskao) lake, the source of Reeds river, which on its course to Big Smoky river crosses the nineteenth base in the middle of section 32, and twenty miles farther on, the sixth meridian at one mile south of the northeast corner of township 74. Hay meadows surround Reeds lake and any quantity of red top can be cut here. The new pack trail from Sturgeon lake to Spirit river via Birch hills, passes close to the north shore of this lake. To go to Sturgeon lake trading post over this trail it is necessary to cross the lake at the 'narıows' which are one-third of a mile wide with deep water; a dangerous crossing in stormy weather and to be avoided.

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West of Reeds river the land is low and swampy. In range 24 , the ground rises again and high hills separated by deep ravines are found as far west as section 32 , range 26 , where the line descends into a valley which for a few miles runs parallel with the sixth meridian. All the timber is fire-killed, and most of - it lies on the ground in an impassable tangle. Numerous streams, crossed by the line, in sections 33, 34 and 35 , range 26 , flow south towards large marshes at distances varying from two to three miles from the base. The soil in township 72, range 24, is a clay loam, whilst in ranges 25 and 26 it is a black or sandy loam five to twelve inches deep with a clay, or clay and stones subsoil.

In closing with the survey, the nineteenth base line was found to intersect the sixth meridian at 77.215 chains (straight measurement) west of the northeast corner of section 31, township 72 , range 26 , west of the fifth meridian and at 18.435 chains north of the monument marking the northeast corner of township 72 , on the sixth meridian. The angle measured between the lines shows that they have been run on their proper azimuth.

Six days were required to complete the survey in the vicinity of the meridian and the mounding of the base line to range 23 where a wagon road had to be made southerly as far as the east shore of Sturgeon lake, distant twelve miles. Owing to the low stage of water it was possible to travel with the wagons along the east shore of the lake to within one mile of the post, where we arrived on May 20.

Men were at once sent to Prairie River settlement with instructions to bring the remaining pack animals which had been wintered there and supplies necessary to continue the survey of the sixth meridian, which had been interrupted for lack of feed for the horses late in the fall of 1904. On May 30 the pack animals and supplies expected from Stony Point having arrived, I started for township 64, on the sixth meridian, over a 1 oad which crosses the eighteenth base line at the northeast corner of township 68, range 24, west of the fifth. Thence proceeding southerly across a densely wooded country, past Long lake and two other smaller ones, we came to Bonnie lake, where we camped on May 31. From this lake the road ascends to the top of a high bench overlooking a stream flowing northwest into Muskeg creek. This bench soon gives place to high gravelly ridges of Banksian and black pines, alternating with strips of burnt countiy, till Kinagami creek, flowing between hills 150 feet high, is reached. After fording this stream and a stiff climb to the top of the hills, we continued our journey in a more southwesterly direction, passing close to the edge of a large spruce nuskeg, fnally entering a high country wooded with small pines. We stopped over night at Salt Lick lake, a fine camping place and the last bit of open country seen along this trail.

Beyond this lake the land continues rolling, and it is covered with poplar and willow scrub. The trail approaches gradually to the edge of the broad valley of the Simonette, where glimpses of the river could be obtained. The path now turns southerly along the crest of the hills, which it follows quite a distance before leading down the steep descent to the river three hundred feet below.

At the ford the river is over one hundred yards wide, and has a very swift current running over a stony bottom. At this point there is also an island close to the right Lank. The elevation of the valley is 2,100 feet above the sea. West of the Simonette we proceeded for half a mile along its left bank, where after ascending high and steep hills we entered a dense forest with ground covered with thick moss. On June 8, after travelling till late at night in search of feed for the horses, we stopped near some small ponds hedged in by hills whose slopes were strewn with fire-killed trees. There was a scarcity of grass in this spot, and during the night the horses wandered far in the hills. The next morning after a long search one of them was found dead. In rolling over the ground he had got his head under a dead tree and had choked in his effort to extricate himself.

From that camp we continued our trip more to the west, crossing a succession of pine ridges rising to 3,000 feet abore the sea, and many muskegs. At four miles east of the sixth meridian we came to the valley of 'Cache' creek, a branch of Moose river.

This valley is narrow, and at frequent intervals the creek expands into artificial ponds caused by recently bult beaver dams. The trail, which here follows the north side of this valley, led us to the sixth meridian, and less than three-quarters of a mile from the beginning of my survey, which was resumed on June 12.

Between the northeast corner of township 64 to the crossing of the Simonette, a distance of eight miles and a half on the meridian, are ranges of high hills separated by narrow ralleys, with streams flowing westerly and probably emptying into Moose river, a tributary of the Simonette, which it joins in section 12, township 69.

The soil through this belt is covered with moss and is of an inferior quality. The timber is black pine, spruce and balsam fir from six inches to fifteen inches diameter. Spruce trees twenty-four inches in diameter were noticed in sections 36,25 and 24 , in township 63, adjoining the Simonette, which runs easterly between hills 300 feet high.

Simonette river crosses the sixth meridian in section 24, township 63, and its width at that point is 150 yards. It has a swift current, and receives here a tributary from the south. From the river the country continues hilly as far as the sixteenth correction line, but the soil improves, being a good clay loam bearing a second growth of poplar. Here are some very bad windfalls; stones were also noticed at many places. This rolling country with clayey soil continues through part of township 62. The ground rises gradually, till in section 12 it has an elevation of 3,800 feet above the sea. An important branch of Simonette river crosses the line at the northeast corner of township 61 at an altitude of 3,000 feet. This stream runs swiftly between high cut banks where ledges of sandstone are exposed. There are also indications of coal.

Beyond this river the line passes over the top of high hills with steep slopes, and crosses many deep ravines filled with fallen timber. In the vicinity of the sixteenth base lire tle pine ridges leappear with the ordinary accompaniment of muskeg and proor soil. On July 25 the survey of the sixth had been carried to this base line, which it intersects at 78.49 chains west of the northeast corner of section 33 , township 60 , range 27, west of the fifth meridian, and at 15.24 chains north of the northeast corner of township 60 , on the sixth meridian.

The angle formed by the two lines being found to be correct, I completed the survey of the 16th base line by connecting with a straight line the corner of township 60 , ringe 27 , and the monument erected on the meridian, and in mounding it. On August 9, laving also l tilt all monuments on the east boundaries of townships 61, 62, 63 and 64 . I began the survey of the 17 th base eastward from the sixth meridian. The widtly of frectional township 64, range 27, was deduced from the closings of the 16 th and 19 th base lines with the meridian. The north boundary of this township runs through a hilly and dense'y wooded country dotted with lakes, two of the largest being found close to the north boundary of section 36 . The soil is a sandy or a clay loam, with a subsoil of heavy clay. In township 64 , range 26 , the soil is the same as in the preceding. The timker is, however, of letter growth with a heavier undergrowth. The watershed between Moose and Simonette rivers occurs in section 33.

Simonette river crosses the seventeenth base line in section 32 , township 64, range 25. Its wooded valley is nearly 400 feet below the general elevation of the adjoining country. East of the river a flat, half a mile wide, extends to an old channel skirting the foot of the hills. From the quantity of drift wood and fresh mud deposited on this flat I inferred that it was subject to floods. East of this channel the line ascends gradually through sections 33 and 34 when an altitude of 2,400 feet is reached. From sections 25, the line runs across an old brulé extending ten miles east of Waskahigan (House) iver. Section 32, range 24, forms the divide between Simonette and Waskahigan rivers which crosses the 17 th base line in section 33, range 23. Between these rivers the country is rolling with loamy soil and clay subsoil. A stream discharging a lake to the west is reported to join this river at ten miles south of the base line. At their confluence houses were erected years ago by some parties; hence its name. Waskahigan river is thirty yards wide on the line and at the time of the survey (September) the water was two feet and a half deep. Its course is frequently ob-

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structed by great blocks of sandstone. There are many indications of coal in this vicinity.

One mile and a hadf east of the river there is a trail leading north towards Sturgeon lake. A west branch to this trail starts at a mile and a half north of the 17 th base line which it intersects farther west near the northeast corner of section 31, township 64 , range 23 ; from that point it continues along a creek, crossing it at a mile and a quarter south of the corner of section 35 . Thence the trail deviates towards the southwest and goes probably to the head waters of Simonette river. In section 34, township 64 , range 23 , west of the fifth meridian, the land attains an altitude of 2,500 feet. It is timbered with poplar four inches to eight inches in diameter, spruce six inches to twelve inches, and balm of Gilead. The soil is good. At one mile east of range 23 railway survey lines were noticed close to another stream which meets Waskahigan river at two-thirds of a mile north of the base. East of this stream rises a very high ridge whose slopes and top are well wooded and which forms probably the watershed of Little Smoky river which is not very distant.

The mounding of the north boundary of township 64, range 23 finished the survey of the 17 th base line for the season, and I prepared to return to Sturgeon lake by a new road which would afford me the opportunity of exploring the country between the seventeenth and the eighteenth base lines.

On September 18, we left our camp on Waskahigan river, and travelled northward over the trail which intersects the 17 th base in the middle of range 23 , west of the fifth. This trail at first runs along the left bank of the river for about threequarters of a mile; thence it ascends to a plateau where we passed the junction of the mestern trail. One-half mile furtler on we came again to other railway surveys which are the continuation of those noticed at the northeast corner of section 31, township 64 , range 22 , west of the fifth meridian. These survey lines appear to have been run in a general northwest direction and were probably surveyed two or three years ago by the engineers of the Tianscontinental, This far the country had been hilly, but shortly after we descended into a valley leading to a large meadow watered by a creek. The soil here is a good clay loan.

On leaving this flat, the trail skirts the foot of high hills rising to the east, whilst to the west are low ridges separated by willow swamps. We camped that night at a creek with some prairie land along its banks. From that camp the country is more level though thickly wooded. The forest extends north to within half a mile of the 18 th base line which the trail crosses near the corner of section 34 , township 68 , range 23. Not far from this base, other exploratory lines were surveyed last summer.

At three and three-quarter miles farther we came to the old Lake St. Ann and Sturgeon lake trail, whichwe followed as far as Sturgeon lake trading post, where we arrived on September 22.

Around the post renewed attempts at cultivation had been made with satisfactory results. No summer frosts had occurred and as the soil is good, potatoes, carrots, onions, cabbage, \&c., had done well.

From Sturgeon lake I proceeded to West Prairie river, where I was informed that owing to the low water in Lesser Slave lake, the ferry connecting its west shore with Stony Point had stopped ruming, and that it would also be unsafe to attempt this passage with loaded wagons on account of the springy and treacherous bottom of the lake at that place. So I turned north, intending to reach Stony Point by the Peace river road; this gave me a chance to examine carefully this section of partly open and level country which is now keing settled. The great fertility of the soil was amply shown by the thick growth of wild grasses and peavines. On this road we passed many farms where gond crops of oats, potatoes, \&c., had been raised. Hay also can be cut around here in unlimited quantity, and conscquently the settlers keep many cattle. North of South Heart river the country remains partly open, but as it gradually rises torrards the north its soil might possibly be lighter than in the bottom lands over which we had travelled since leaving West Prairie river. In driving around the north

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end of the lake we passed by the English mission, who have well cultivated lands and who own the sawmill near South Heart river. Further we came to a large farm, the property of the Roman Catholic mission, who have erected thereon many substantial buildings, and have a large part of this farm under cultivation.

At Lesser Slave lake are the Hudson's Bay Company's trading post and the Roman Catholic mission, surrounded by the village, all built on a high bench overlooking the lake, and from which one gets a magnificent view of the settlements around the lake and of the western country. At the foot of this bench and close to the lake shore the mission has a fine sawmill and grist mill combined. Last summer they also built here a small steamer, which will go to improve the transportation of goods through the district.

On arriving at Stony Point I heard from Messrs. Bredin and Cornwall that one of their boats, due to arrive in a few days, would, as soon as unloaded, return to the mouth of Lesser Slave river, and if circumstances permitted sail down the Athabaska river as far as the Landing. So preparations were made to leave at an early date, and by October 9 we were on our way.

The stage of water was the lowest noticed for years, and the barge frequently ran aground on the many bars. Over this part of the river a steamer had, however, in the spring made a few trips between Athabaska Landing and the mouth of Lesser Slave river, and could even have ascended this stream twelve or fifteen miles further to the foot of some bad rapids which obstruct the navigation for a few miles. It is now proposed by interested parties at the lake to run another steamer between Stony Point and the heads of these rapids, in connection with the steamer running between Athabaska Landing and Slave river; the transhipment of goods over the few miles of rough water to be done with barges manned by natives, who will be stationed there with their families for the season. On October 16 we arrived at Athabaska Landing, and a few days later reached Edmonton, where the party was paid off. I then left for Ottawa, where I arrived on October 30.

From the foregoing detailed description of the country to the west and southwest of Lesser Slave lake as far as my surveys and explorations went, it will be seen that it is well watered and that the soil is generally of good quality, with the exception of a small strip adjoining the 17 th base line and extending in a southwest by west direction across townships 64 , ranges 26 and 27 , west of the fifth meridian. This section is composed of pine ridges fifty to sixty feet high, where the soil is sandy or gravelly. In other parts of the country where the primitive forest has been destroyed by repeated fires the surface soil has disappeared 'to some extent. Here we find that poplar bush and willow predominate. On Hunter's and Sturgeon mountains grows some large timber, spruce and pine. But for many years yet the timber required for the needs of the settlers will ke drawn from the vicinity of the two Prairie rivers and South Heart river, whose courses can be utilized for driving the logs to the sawmills.

When I came to Lesser Slave lake, access to the western country could only be had by a circuitous bridle path or pack trail. This inconvenience has to a large extent been removed since I made a wagon road between Lesser Slave and Sturgeon lakes. The deep creeks crossing this road have been bridged, and the approaches to the rirers have keen graded, so that there are at present no serious impediments to heavy traffic between the two places. In the winter season, even 'Grande prairie' might be reached now by following the sled road opened west of Sturgeon lake by Mr. J. K. Cornwall in the fall of 1904.

Regarding the climatic conditions and their influence on agriculture, I will say that in dry seasons, as was the case in 1904, summer frosts will occur, but if it is wet all the crops will generally come to maturity. The culture of wheat has not yet been attempted here, as far as I know, but I am informed that at Vermilion settlement, on Peace river, 200 miles north of Lesser Slare lake, fall wheat is successfully grown. It is turned into flour at the grist mill of the settlement, and goes to supply the needs of the northern country.

There is undoubtedly much coal underlying the surface of this district, as indicated by the drift coal deposited along the river banks. Even the beds of small creeks were found literally filled with coal. The great size of the lumps of coal found on the Moose and Simonette rivers, where they intersect the sixth meridian, would indicate that the seams from which they had been detached were not very far off. This coal is certainly of a ketter quality than the ordinary lignite, and a systematic search would likely lead to the discovery of valuable seams of this mineral.

Sandstone was noticed at many places, notably at the crossing of the Simonette near the conner of township 61, on the sixth meridian, and at two places in township 64, range 23 , west of the fifth, i.e., at the crossing of Waskahigan river and on a hill at the northeast corner of this township.

Many land explorers and ranchers have lately visited this district in search of land suitable for ranches. Some parties have even gone as far as 'Grande prairie' in their explorations. Up to a few years ago the fur trade was the chief inducement offered to the few white people who made their residence in this wooded country, inhabited by a few families of roaming Indians, reinforced by half-breeds who had emigrated here from Lake St. Ann and other settlements to the southeast. But now settlers are making their way into this district and have begun to till the land.

Large game still abounds west of Simonette river and south of Snipe lake. Beavers were found in great numbers on all streams south of the 17th base line, a country which has been so far inaccessible to the natives. But it is likely that these interesting animals will soon be greatly reduced in numbers or scattered by the trappers who will now travel thither over the roads which we had to cut through the forest to do our surveys. Small game such as duck, geese, partridge, \&c., is scarce; the lakes however, are full of white and jackfish, of the former great quantities are caught by the Indians of Sucker Creek reserve; and are used as dog food on their winter trips.

The transrortation of goods into the district has been, so far, a serious problem as everything had to be brought in barges manned by native boatmen. With the adrent of steam navigation, the cost of goods will be greatly reduced and vexatious delays aroided.

The whole respectfully submitted,
I have the honour to be, sir, Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) ARTHUR SAINT CYR.

# APPENDIX No. 34 TO TIE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL. REPORT OF ARTHUR SAINT CYR, D.L.S. 

## SLRIEy of eighteenth base line, west of the fifth meridian.

Snipe Lake, May 15, 1906.

E. Deville, Esq., LL.D.<br>Surveror General, Ottawa.

Sir,-I have the honour to submit an interim report of the work done up to date, and a description of the country south of Snipe lake and in the vicinity of ranges 20 , 21 , and 22 , township 68 , west of the fifth meridian. This section of country is reached by a pack trail which branches off from the Lesser Slave lake and Sturgeon lake winter road at about one-third of a mile west of Snipe lake and runs southerly to the eighteenth base line which it crosses near the northeast corner of section 31, township 68, range 19. West of Snipe lake the ground which is nearly level is covered with a second growth of poplar with alder and willow brush. The forest begins near the south end of the lake and extends southerly. It is made up of poplar six inches to thirteen inches, spruce eight inches, balsam fir, birch four inches to six inches.

Between Snire lake and the kase line, a distance of twelve miles, the country is rolling. The soil is good; being a black loam four inches to six inches deep over a clay subsoil.

Numerous small streams, all flowing northwesterly are crossed, the principal one being Carrot creek, which is met at about four miles north of the line. It flows in a northwesterly direction between high banks and empties into Little Smoky river.

I began the survey of the 18 th base line at the northeast corner of township 68, range 20, west of the fifth meridian. In this range the land is undulating and covered with poplar six to fifteen inches in diameter, spruce six to twelve inches, birch four to eight inches, large cottonwood and balsam fir with heavy underbrush. The soil is a black loam over a clay subsoil. Many tributaries of Carrot creek drain this part of the country. In range 21, the line crosses Goose river, once in the middle of section 34 and twice near the northeast corner of section 33. This stream flows into Little Smoky river, which it joins two miles north of the point where the base line intersects the first mentioned river. Gocse river is two chains wide with banks ten feet to forty feet high. Its bottom is stony with a swift current. This stream is not naviable. Seams of coal were seen along its banks. The east half of range 21 is wooded with poplar, spruce and birch. Soil same as in preceding range. The west half is swampy and wooded with small spruce. Little Smoky river is crossed twice: first in the middle of section 31, and again at the northeast corner of township 68, range 22. It is three chains wide, with a depth of water of three feet at the time of survey. It has a sandy bottom here, and banks thirty feet high; its valley is about half a mile wide. There are some flats of good, partly open land along this stream.

In range 22, Little Smoky river is crossed for the last time in the middle of section 36. From that point westerly to the northeast corner of township 68, range 23, the ground is undulating and covered with young poplar, and scrub willow in sections 34 and 35 . In section 33 the forest begins; it extends to the western limit of this range. Soil is good.

> I have the honour to be, sir,
> Your obedient servant,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

# APPENDIX No. 35 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL. REPORT OF B. J. SAUNDERS, D.L.S. 

SURVEY of the fifteenth base line, West of the fifthi meridian.
Edhonton, Alta., September 28, 1905.

## Fi Deville, Esq., LL.D., Surveyor General, Ottawa.

Sir,-I have the honour to submit the following report on the survey of the fifteenth lase line, west of the fifth meridian, made in accordance with your instructions, dated October 28, 1904, and received by myself on the 5th of the following month.

Uron receipt of your instructions, I immediately set about completing the work then in hand with all possible speed, and, at such times as I could, arrange for the coming surrey ly engaging men, preparing my transport, getting supplies ordered and attending to the many other matters incident to a winter survey. By November 28 we were leady to start out from Edmonton, but owing to there being neither wheeling nor sleighing I decided to hold my party in until more snow fell, there being indications of a stom. Snow having come in the course of a few days, we made a start on December 6, and on the second day following our first camp was made about one mile south of the fifteenth base near the centre of range 1, west of the fifth meridian, on what is locally known as the Chalmers trail.

The reopening and retracement of the line through range 1 was immediately procecded with, but two or three days delay occurred in waiting for an observation for azimuth on account of cloudy weather. After this slight delay fair progress was made and the line was reopened and very carefully retraced through the first eight ranges. The results obtained have already been communicated to you in my former interim reports. Range 9 was reached on January 27 of this year, and from that time forward no efforts were spared to prosecute the work as vigorously as possible considering the nature of the country traversed ky the line and the difficulty in making roads and keeping up supplies. On May 2 my packer, having returned with supplies throm Lake St. Ann, reported that it would be impossible to bring in anything further by the trail we had made along the line from a short distance west of Macleod river to range 20 , owing to the frost coming out and the amount of fallen timber lying in the trail. In addition there was practically no feed for horses right from Lake St. Ann to where we were then situated, files having keen set out by careless people, and as a result nearly every patch of grass where a horse might obtain some slight nourishment was destroyed.

Under these conditions I, after duly considering everything, very reluctantly decided to abandon the work at the point we had then reached, namely, two miles in range 20 , west of the fifth meridian. What supplies and equipment we did not need for the return trip were cached, and on May 6 a start was made for Lake St. Ann, which was reached on May 18. A few days later all my party had arrived in Edmontoil, and were paid off.

Regarding the country trarersed by this base line through the first eight ranges I shall not say anything, it having doubtless been reported on before by the surveyors who made the first survey. Throughout ranges 9,10 and 11 the country rises gradually as you go west, the summit being reached in the westerly part of range 11, where the watershed ketween Paddle and Macleed rivers lies. In addition the country is generally rolling, with higher land on either side of the line to the north and to the eouth. It has leen burned over repeatedly, and has a generally open appearance. The soil is of fair quality, and this section will no doubt in due course be settled upon. Through range 12 and the east half of range 13 the slope is westerly, falling toward Macleod river, which is crossed in the middle of range 13. The land and physical features are sinilar to these $n$ et with in the previously mentioned ranges.

The west half of range 13 , range 14 and the east half of range 15 are in fairly open country, covered with small poplars and willow chiefly, and the soil seems to be of good productive quality. There is a gradual rise to the west, with a prominent tablelend known as the 'Shining-kank hills' Jying some two or three miles to the north of the line and running parallel with the line. These hills terminate in the west side of range 15 in what is termed 'Shining-bank,' so called from its shining appearance at certain times of the day when the sun is shining.

From this point the country becomes more hilly and broken, nd covered with heavy fallen timker almost thioughout, right up to the end of the work in range 20 , with every indication of its extending much farther to the west. At one-time there must have been a very fine spruce forest covering all this section of the country, as many of the dead tree trunks have a diameter of from two and one-half to three feet, and cecasionally some of four feet diameter were noticed. In this fallen timber section of the line there is the customary growth of pitch pine and small spruce, with some poplar. The latter, however, practically disappears in range 17.

A prominent hill known as 'The sixth hill' was crossed by the line in range 18. Its summit has an elevation of about 4,200 feet above sea level, and is some 700 feet abore the surrounding country. It is a very prominent landmark, and can be seen from the east side of range 12, from which also the first view of the mountains is obtained on this base line. 'The sixth hill' and adjacent land forms the divide between Maclecd and Athabaska rivers. The soil in these westerly ranges is of poor quality, and exceedingly stony. It may be worth while noting that on the westerly slope of 'The sixth hill' a few hemlock trees were seen.

The only prominent body of water adjoining this line is a lake known as 'Shiningbank lake' lying to the south of the line in range.14. It is from three to four miles in length with an average width of about three-quarters of a mile. It is said to abound with whitefish of very large size, but I am not able or prepared to verify this statement.

The greatest depth of snow we had during the winter was about eighteen inches and unfortunately for the work, it went away too soon, necessitating our abandoning the use of sleighs at the first of March and resorting to pack horses from that time forward to bring in our supplies from Lake St. Ann.

On the whole the weather was very favourable, only two or three cold dips having been experienced and they were of short duration.

Shou'd the completion of this line be undertaken in the near future, I would recommend that the attempt be made to take in supplies by Jocks trail to Athabaska river and float them down to the line, or that the attempt be made to find a favourable route for a trail from Jocks trail into the end of the line in range 20, rather than to take in supplies by the route used by myself along the line. I had three men explore the country to the south, and their report was to the effect that a better trail could be got in this latter way than the one we were compelled to use along the line.

> I have the honour to be, sir,
> Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.)<br>B. J. SAUNDERS, D.L.S.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

## APPENDIX No. 36 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL. REPORT OF HENRY W. SELBY, D.L.S.

SURVEYS IN THE PEACE RIVER DISTRICT.
Toronto, February 12, 1906.

## E. Defille, Esq., LL.D., Surveyor General, Ottawa.

Sir,-I have the honour to submit the following report of my field operations during the past season.

In conformity with your instructions dated January 12, to make a survey of the Shaftsbury settlement on Peace iiver, and those dated February 25, to continue the fifth meridian from the 19th to the 20 th base line and to establish the 20 th base line between the fifth and sixth meridian, I left Ottawa on March 8, and at Edmonton engaged six men to assist me in the settlement survey, near where I had stored my outfit of the previous season. On the completion of the above survey, I returned to Moose river and began the survey of the fifth meridian from the 19th to the 20th base line and the 20 th base line to the 6 th meridian, which was completed on November 8.

On November 15, I returned to Lesser Slave lake, sold the outfit by public tender and with a York boat reached Athabaska Landing on November 23, and Edmonton November 27, where the party was disbanded.
(Note.-Descriptions of the townships surveyed have been taken from this report and published as part of Appendix No. 44.)

The water through the-region traversed was generally good, clear and pleasant to the taste. The land as seen from the line across the first 13 ranges is at present unfit for agriculture, but the next 11 ranges will be generally good for farming purposes. My operations during the season covered a large amount of travelling and without a general knowledge of the country would have consumed a great deal more time than it did. Besides making' the survey of Shaftsbury settlement, I surveyed 180 miles of base line and meridian from May 25 to November 8 through heavy timber and a difficult country.

I have the honour to be, sir, Your obedient servant,

APPENDIX No. 36
WEATHER STATISTICS-5th MERIDIAN-ALBER TA


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-Continued.
HENRY W. SELBY, DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR.


WEATHER STATISTICS-5th MERIDIAN-ALBERTA


## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

## -Continued.

HENRY W. SELBY, DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR.


6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907
APPENDIX No. 36
WEATHER STATISTICS-5th MERIDIAN-ALBERTA,

| Month. | Day. | Place. | Temperature. |  |  | Barometer. | Min. <br> Temp. | Direction of wind. | Days <br> Rain. | Days <br> Snow |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1905. |  | Sec. Tp. Rge. | 7 am . | 2 pm . | $9 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$ | " |  |  |  |  |
| October.. | 26 | $\begin{array}{lll}34 & 76 & 21 \\ 34 & 76 & 21\end{array}$ | 22 8 |  | 18 16 | 28.37 28.56 |  | N. |  | 1 |
| ". | 27 28 | $\begin{array}{lll}34 & 76 & 21 \\ 34 & 76 & 21\end{array}$ | 16 | 22 | 16 14 | 28.56 28.50 | 15 | S. ${ }_{\text {W. }}$. |  |  |
| ". | 29 | $34 \quad 76 \quad 21$ | 6 | 27 | 16 | 28.48 | 16 | O. |  |  |
| " | 30 | $34 \quad 76 \quad 21$ | 16 | 32 | 30 | 28.20 | 24 | N. W. |  |  |
| " ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 31 | $34 \quad 76 \quad 21$ | 24 | 38 | 36 | 28.08 | 34 | S. W. |  |  |
| Noy 'ber. | 1 |  |  |  | 40 | ${ }^{27} .01$ | ${ }_{28}^{22}$ | W. |  |  |
| " | 2 3 | $\begin{array}{lll}31 & 76 & 24 \\ 31 & 76 & 24\end{array}$ | ${ }_{32}^{23}$ | 43 | 42 36 | 27.31 26.83 | ${ }_{28}^{28}$ | N. ${ }^{\text {W, }}$. | 1 |  |
| .. $\quad$. | 4 | $\begin{array}{lll}33 & 76 & 25\end{array}$ | 32 | 45 | 38 | 27.47 | 26 | O. |  |  |
| " | 5 | $\begin{array}{lll}33 & 76 & 25 \\ 33 & 76\end{array}$ | 36 | 44 | 41 | 27.41 | 32 | S. W. |  |  |
| "' | 6 | $\begin{array}{lll}33 & 76 & 25 \\ 36 & 76 & 26\end{array}$ | 33 52 5 | 56 | 50 | ${ }_{27 .} 25$ | 47 | W |  |  |
| " | 8 | $\begin{array}{lll}36 & 76 & 26 \\ 36 & 76 & 26\end{array}$ | ${ }_{34}$ | 54 | 43 37 | 27.54 | 26 | W. |  |  |
| " | ${ }_{9}$ | $36 \quad 76 \quad 25$ | 29 | 40 | 36 | 27.29 | 24 | 0. |  |  |
| " | 10 | $33 \quad 76 \quad 23$ | 22 | 43 | 28 | 27.41 | 22 | 0. |  |  |
| " | 11 | $31 \quad 76 \quad 21$ | 22 | 48 | 43 | 27.49 | 40 | S. W. |  |  |
| ". | 12 | $32 \quad 76 \quad 19$ | 50 | 54 | 41 | 27.16 | 37 <br> 38 | S. ${ }^{\text {E }}$. |  |  |
| ." | 14 | Lake Heart River...... |  |  | 49 36 | ${ }_{27.13}^{27}$ | 38 | S. ${ }_{\text {S. }}^{\text {W. }}$ | 1 |  |
| " | 15 | Slave Lake Post. | 34 |  |  | 27.02 i |  | S. E. |  |  |

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

-Continued.
HENRY W. SELBY, DOMINION LANDS SURVEYOR.


# APPENDIX こio. 37 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL. REPORT OF J. N. WALLACE, D.L.S. 

Survey of the eighteenth base line, west of the fifth meridian.

## E. Deftlle, Esq., LL.D., <br> Surreyor General, Ottawa.

Calgary, Alta., February 3, 1906.

Sir, - I have the honour to submit the following report of the survey of the eighteenth base line west of the fifth meridian, undertaken in accordance with your instructions of March 1, 1905.

As the season was likely to open rery early, and as, unlike most surveyors in the district, I could get the horses to my starting point without having to take them on the ice, I decided that nothing would be gained by commencing operations before the spring opened, although it was necessary to get as much freight as possible sent up the Athabaska river before the ice broke up.

I therefore at once sent about seven tons of supplies, hay and oats, up the Athabaska river on the ice to a point about eighty-five miles above the Landing, where it was estimated the base line would cross the river. This proved a difficult and dangerous operation, as when the freighters started from the Landing on March 2 the ice was already beginning to break up, the water was running over the surrace in many places, and there was risk of losing the whole load. However this task, as well as many similar ones during the season, was very satisfactorily carried out under the charge of Mr. James Bisset, one of my survey party. The freight being left within a mile of the crossing of the base line, I was saved a great deal of trouble and delay, which would have been unavoidable had I been dependent on getting this freight up by boats, or on carrying it across country on pack horses. Unfortunately the ice was in such a dangerous condition that there was no time to divide the load and make a cache on each side of the river, which would have saved the trouble of subsequently having to ferry nearly all of it across the river.

On April 10, I left Calgary to commence field operations, and reached Edmonton the same day. On the 18th the party left Edmonton with my assistant, Mr. W. T. Green, and reached Athabaska Landing on the 21st, I having been delayed a few days at Edmonton waiting for my transit.

On April 28 we left the Landing; the horses and greater number of the party, including myself, travelling across country some forty miles northeast to the cache of supplies on the river, while five of them went up the Athabaska, tracking a small boat to be used in getting the heavy load of freight across the river at the cache.

We reached the cache on May 4, and had the bulk of the freight ferried across and placed in a new cache on the trest side by May 8.

Next day we mored back some seven miles easterly to the fifth meridian, where I was to commence work. At the township corner it was found that while the old wooden post (planted in former surveys beside the iron post at township corners), and also the two kearing trees indicated the corner in one place, the old iron post tas standing on the meridian fourteen chains and thirty-eight links further south. I therefore opened out the fifth meridian for a mile north 'and a mile south of the township corner, and found that the remains of the quarter-section and section corners both north and south, and their bearing trees all correspond with the position of the old wooden post, and not with that of the iron post. Here was a very serious source of error. It is very extraordinary that whoever removed the iron post should have

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gone to the trouble of carrying it so far down the meridian and then planting it again.

From May 9 to December 4 the line sas continually run until, at the latter date, the difficulties in regard to feed for the horses, which had been very serious all season, became too great, and work was stopped at the end of range 19, after running one hundred and fourteen miles, nearly adl of it in a difficult country, and about thirtyfive miles in as rough a country as I believe a base line has ever been run, excepting in the neighbourhood of the Rockies.

We reached Prairie River settlement, near the west end of Lesser Slave lake, on December 9, where I left twelve of the best pack horses to be wintered with Mr. Oliver Hill, and the pack outfit with Bredin and Cornwall. On December 16 we left the west end of Lesser Slave lake, reached Athabask'a Landing on December 23, and Edmonton on December 28, where the party was paid off, and I came down to Calgary on January 2.

Eighteenth base line.-From the fifth meridian to a crossing of Athabaska river, the base line runs through a rolling country covered irregularly with spruce and jackpine, with a few local areas of poplar, the timber being nearly all small, but growing thickly.

West of the Athabaska, the first six miles are through a rolling country, covered with jackpine, spiuce and foplar, with local swamp land. For about a mile east and three miles west of the crosiong of Saulteux river the lands are very swampy.

The country begins to rise at the end of the first mile in range 4, and, while there are a few local descents, the elevation of the whole rises steadily for twenty-six miles to the summit of Deer mountain, where the line reaches an elevation of over three thousand seven hundred feet above sea level, being a total rise 'from Athabaska river of nineteen hundred feet. The lands along this slope are all densely timbered. For some nine miles, across range 4 and to the centre of range 5 , the timber is generally a heavy growth of roplar, running to fourteen and eighteen inches, with small areas of jackpine and spruce. From the centre of range 5 to the west end of range 13, a distance of over fifty miles, the timber is fully eighty per cent jackpine, and of the remainder much the greater portion is spruce, poplar only occurring in small isolated patches.

From the summit of Deer mountain, which occurs at the centre of range 8, the land falls about twelve hundred feet in six miles to Swan river. West of this river it again rises steadily to an elevation of about thirty-three hundred feet near the centre of range 10. From here for six miles to the centre of range 11, the whole country is cut up by hills, valleys and ravines.

Further west the country is a succession of small mountains, the highest point reached on the line keing near the west end of range 12, where the elevation is about four thousand two hundred feet. From this last summit the line falls some fifteen hundred feet in eight miles to the crossing of East Prairie river, the intervening area being composed of hills and valleys.

East Prairie river forms about the westerly end of the very rough country, but the line for some thirty miles further west to the end of range 18 is still in a hilly country. West of range 18 the land falls to Little Smoky river, the end of the line being at an elevation of about twenty-five hundred feet, and the country falling steadily further west.

The area of hills and mountains extends from the east end of range 4 to the west end of range 17, the roughest part being along ranges 7 to 13 , and probably extending for a distance of about fifteen miles to the north and south of the base line.

This latter rough area is unsuitable for settlement. The country is too broken and the soil too poor, being largely composed of sand and boulders. A remarkable characteristic is the almost total absence of grass, the entire surface for mile after mile being covered with moss. The cause of this must be the high elevation. There is abundance of good grass everywhere in the country around Lesser Slave lake at an elevation of about fourteen hundred feet below the average elevation of these hills.

The rivers crossing this area have all the characteristics of mountain streams. Their current is very rapid, their bed formed of gravel and boulders, and the water is beautifully clear. All the larger streams flow in sloping valleys, five hundred to eight hundred feet deep, but there is no level or agricultural land along their course. The hills and mosses descend almost to the water's edge.

This rough area, while being quite unsuitable for settlement, would make an admirable timber and game reserve. It holds the sources of many large streams, is well protected from fire by almost daily rain, and at present contains a large quantity of moose and fur-bearing animals. The timber, certainly, can never be expected to grow very large on account of the shallow nature of the soil, but on the other hand, if what timber there is, is not preserved, there will probably be nothing of value left in these hills at all. Of course it would, first of all, be advisable to have the locality explored to ascertain the exact limit of the very rough area.

West of range 18, the whole country has a better aspect. The soil is much better and although the country is thickly wooded, it is generally with poplar, birch and alders, coniferous trees not being nearly so common as on the hills further east.

If, as may possibly be the case, the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway should pass some ten miles to the southwest of Sturgeon lake and from there across Smoky river to Grand prairie, Sturgeon lake will almost certainly be the shipping point for a large amount of freight to and from the west end of Lesser Slave lake. There is indeed no other feasible way for the lake to have communication with Edmonton except the present roundabout and troublesome route by way of Lesser Slare river and Athabaska Landing. The area of hills stretching along the eighteenth base line cuts off all more direct routes. The road marked on existing maps as 'wagon road to Edmonton,' and running southeast from the west end of the lake, is a quite impracticable route for wagons, and its continuance on maps is very misleading.

For these reasons it seems probable that the country around Sturgeon lake and from there to Lesser Slave lake may become settled at no very distant date.

I wish to express my satisfaction with the careful and accurate manner in which my assistant, Mr. W. T. Green, B.A., carried out his share of the work during the season.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) J. N. WALLACE, D.L.S.

APPENDIX No. 38 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL. REPORT OF JAMES WARREN, D.L.S.

RESURVEYS IN SOUTHERN SASKATCHEWAN.
Walkerton, Ont., April 26, 1906.

## E. Detille, Esq., LL.D., Surveyor General, Ottawa.

Sir,-I have the honour to submit the following general report of my work during the season of 1905.

I left Walkerton on June 6 and arrived at Moosejaw on the 10th. My first care was to procure suitable horses for my transport, and I was successful in getting six fair horses, that on the whole gave satisfaction and stood the season's work very well. I arrived at our townships on June 19, and had no trouble in finding our lines. The first township was 12, range 27 , west of the second meridian. This township is very

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undulating, and in many places very hilly. There were a few good sections in this township, but not enough to make i't desirable for settlement.

Our next township was 11, range 27 , west of the second meridian, which was also very undulating and hilly, not many sections suitable for settling or farming. After completing this township we moved into township 10, range 27 , west of the second meridian. We found this township also quite undulating, but the hills were not so high as in the two previous ones, but there was not much good land that would be available for farming.

After completing these townships we decided to go south to the southerly part of our work. The first we came to was township 6, range 28 , west of the second meridian, where we began work on July 24. This is a very broken township, especially the northern part, and also is broken by part of Willowbunch lake. The water in this lake is quite alkaline, as is a great deal of the water in this district. There were some people preparing to move on parts of the southerly sections in which are some fair sections of land.

Our next work was in township 5, range 29, west of the second meridian, which we found very rough, especially in the northern portion, which is broken up a great deal by deep ravines which slope northerly into the valley or flats of Willowbunch. We found a few ranchers settled in the northern part among the ravines which gave good shelter for stock. The next township-4, range 29, west of the second meridianwas not on the whole so much broken. Yet the land would not be well adapted for farming. We found some fair hay marshes which were readily taken advantage of by the settlers from Willowbunch. After completing this township we went on to township 4, range 25 , west of the second meridian, which was our most southerly work. We found this township also very broken in places, also a good deal of alkali, on the southerly borders of Willowbunch lake, but there are some fair hay lands which are taken advantage of for the hay produced. This township and the one to the north of it, township 5, range 25 , west of the second meridian, are broken by Willowbunch lake, which last township is divided into three parts by the lake. The surface of this last township is more even, not so hilly as some of the other townships, and there are some sections that would make fair agricultural lands. On completing this township we moved on north to the northerly part of our work, and began on township 10, range 26 , west of the second meridian. This township, especially in the northerly part, was very hilly, some of the hills being over two hundred (200) feet high. There were two lakes in this township that had to be traversed, having the water quite alkaline.

Our next township was 10 , range 25 , west of the second meridian. This we found a very tedious one, as there were nine lakes that had to be traversed-in all about twenty-five miles of traverse. This is also very much broken by hills, and the lakes referred to. Toward the last the weather got quite rough and stormy, so that some days we could not work on account of the snow and rain, and as the season was well advanced, we decided to stop operations for the season. Having completed this township, we went out with our camp furnishings and arrived at Moosejaw on October 24.

My first care after paying off my men was to procure suitable quarters for the horses, which were all in good condition, and quite fit for wintering with safety. I found a rancher, Mr. W. G. Buchannan, who undertook to winter them for $\$ 10$ a head, and to properly stable them in stormy weather. I have sent a copy of the agreement to the department, also a list of articles stored which belonged to the outfit.

According to instructions, I corrected an error in a line southwest from Yellowgrass station, of which I also sent in my report to the department, after which I returned home to Walkerton, arriving here on November 16.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) JAIIES WARREN, D.L.S.

## APPENDIX No. 39 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL. REPORT OF M. B. WEEKES, D.L.S.

SURVEyS in manitoba.
Ottawa, June 16, 1906.

## E. Deville, Esq., LL.D., <br> Surveyor General, Ottawa.

Sir,-I have the honour to submit the following report on my survey operations during the winter of 1905 .

In accordance with your instructions of December 12, 1904, I left Brantford on December 26, and proceeded to Dauphin, where I outfitted.

My first work was to complete the survey of the north boundary of Manitoba westerly fiom the centre of range 27 , and to run six miles of the west boundary.

The countly through which the line ran is heavily timbered throughout, with a great quantity of deadfall and heavy underbrush. The Canadian Northern railway runs nearly parallel with this line, and rendered the moving of my outfit comparatively easy, until we were ordered off the track by the section foreman.

On checking the position of my starting point, I found the post at the northeast corner of section 33 , township 44, range 27, west of the principal meridian, to be eight chains too far east. After correcting this, the work proceeded continuously.

In ranges 27 and 28 the timber is heavy, being poplar and spruce from six to fiftecn inches in diameter, and some trees running up to twenty-four inches. The best of the timber, however, has been cut and used in the construction of the Canadian Northern Railway, about a mile south of the line. In section 34, range 28, the spur line to the Red Deer mill of Red Deer lake is crossed. This concern is a large one and employs many men. In range 29 the country is somewhat drier than in ranges 27 and 28, where the land is very low, and in summer must be very wet and boggy.

The east boundary of township 44 , range 30 , west of the principal meridian, is in heavy poplar and spruce. This line gradually rises toward the south, where its southerly end comes to the Porcupine hills. Numerous creeks cross the line. These drain the Porcupine hills toward Red Deer lake. The base line across ranges 30, 31 and 32 is more open. The country is covered with small spruce and tamarack. There is very little land along the 12 th base line in these ranges suitable for agriculture. Occasional small patches, however, are dry enough to grow crops. There is no settlement along this line, except a few sectionmen who work for the railway, and they are chiefly Galicians. This line was completed to the second meridian by February 13, and mounded throughout. I then moved south to complete the survey of the 10th base line as far as Lake Wimnipegosis. I accordingly left the railway at Cowan, and having procured fresh supplies from Dauphin, we cut a trail to the northeast corner of township 36, range 22, west of the principal meridian. After producing this line fourteen miles and a half we struck Lake Winnipegosis.

The country along this line is absolutcly worthless for farming, consisting of muskegs and large open marshes separated by sandy ridges covered with a good growth of jackpine. While engaged on this line the weather became very mild, and the snow entirely disappeared, and we returned to the railway with our sleighs through two feet of water.

On section 35, township 36, range 21, west of the principal meridian, North Duck river was crossed. This is a stream about forty feet wide and three feet deep.

In section 31, township 36, range 19 , west of the principal meridian, the winter trail from Cedar lake to Winnipegosis was crossed. This is the trail by which most of the fish is brought down from Cedar lake.

As the warm weather continued, I was unable to complete the survey of the 8 th base line across Lake Manitoba as I had expected to. This part of the country being

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now all under water and there keing no snow, I was compelled to return to Dauphin. Here I sold the outfit according to instructions, and left for Brantford, where I arrived on April 1, 1905.

One remarkable thing about this part of Manitoba is the great abundance of large game. Every day we saw mocse and elk and sometimes as many as five or six together.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) M. B. WEEKES, D.L.S.

## APPENDIX No. 40 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL. REPORT OF ARTHUR O. WHEELER, D.L.S.

## PHOTO-TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Banff, Alberta, April 30, 1906.

## E. Deville, Esq., LL.D., <br> Surveyor General, Ottawa.

Sir,-In 1903 a photo-topographical survey of the Railway Belt through the main range of the Rocky mountains was commenced by the writer at the point where it had been discontinued by J. J. McArthur, D.L.S., and has been carried forward continuously since then.

For the past season work was kegun early in June, the party leaving for Castle mountain station on the Canadian Pacific railway on the 8 th of the month.

On the 9th, accompanied by two assistants, a climb was made to the crest of Tunnel mountain at Banff to obtain the speed of the Camera plates used for the survey.

While in the Vermilion valley during the fall of 1904, the smoke from forest fires was so dense that a large number of the views were rendered quite useless. It was, therefore, necessary first to again visit the valley and occupy some additional stations. Four peaks were ascended from June 13 to 20, with a greatest altitude of 8,682 feet above sea level.

Wet and cloudy weather had now set in and it was found impossible to occupy another station until June 28, when a climb was made to a point on the side of Castle mountain, to supplement inadequate data, due to bad weather the previous season. The altitude of the station is 7,841 feet.

The party next proceeded to Field, B.C., and first made an ascent to a high point of Mt. Burgess, to obtain views of the Kicking-horse flats, lost the year before through smoke. Magnificent views were obtained. The altitude of the point is 8,001 feet. A trip was then made into the Yoho valley and six peaks occupied, the greatest altitude being that of Mt. Collie ( $10,315 \mathrm{ft}$.). One other station, overlooking Peyto lake, was occupied at an altitude of 10,015 feet; a third, Kewetinok peak, at the extreme head of the uprer Yoho valley, is 9,512 fcet; and the other three are about 8,500 feet above sea-level. This second trip to the Yoho valley was also due to the continued smoke of the year before.

There is no place within the tourist portion of the Rocky mountains where so much of varied mountain scenery is compressed into so small an area as in the Yoho valley. It is difficult to express the wonder of the colour contrasts that meet the eye in the ever changing panorama of snow-clad peak, rock precipice, dazzling névé, shin-
$25 \mathrm{~b}-7 \frac{1}{2}$
ing glacier ice and bronze-green forest of pines, midst which nestle magic lakes of changing shades of blue and green.

Work in the Yoho valley occupied until July 18, when a traverse was made of the road from Emerald Lake chalet, one of the Canadian Pacific railway summer hotels, to Field station at the base of Mt. Stephen. The traverse of seven miles occupied the 20 th and 21 st days of the month.

A purtion of the party was now transferred to Cougar creek, some five miles from the summit of Rogers pass in the Selkirk range, and a survey of the newly discovered caves in the Ceugar valley commenced. A description of the valley and the caves will be found below. The balance of the party were employed cutting out a trail up the valley of the Amiskwi river, the one line lying immediately west of the Yoho valley.

On August 9, the party, having returned from the Selkirks, pushed northward up the stream named. The distance from the railway to the Amiskwi pass is about 27 miles. Over part of it a rough trail exists; the balance is through primeval forest. Before reaching tlie pass, a very striling waterfall, on the east side of the valley, dropping fully 800 feet in a series of beautiful cascades, furnishes a feature that may be classed with the Takakkaw and Twin falls. The name of 'Amiskwi falls' is suggested.

Arrived at the summit of the pass, a view of unsurpassed grandeur bursts upon the vision. To the north, across the valley ${ }^{\prime}$ of Blaeberry river, Mt. Mummery ( 11,000 ft.) mingles its double snowy peaks with the clouds, while down its sides pour from every direction a wild confusion of ice cascades, culminating in, one grand torrent of ice, broken and seamed throughout by huge crevasses and reaching far down into the valley. Northwestward lies the historic Howse pass of early fur trading days, and beyond, to the north, rise the giants of the range: Mts. Forbes, Columbia, Bryce, Lyell, Athabaska and Saskatchewan. Here, you are on the farther side of the Wapta snow-field and the north faces of Mts. Habel, Collie and Baker greet the eye. They present sheer rock precipices, rising grandly from the valley below, and between their towers and buttresses pour rivers of ice from the gret storage basin of the Wapta snow-field. The valley has wonderful charms of alpine scenery, and excellent fishing, combined with perfect camp grounds, render it a spot well worthy of attention from tourists.

I regret to say that the landscape was again veiled in smoke and, although the party was camped on the pass and at other points along the valley from August 13 to 29, it only succeeded in occupying nine peaks and was unable to finish the work in this locality. Owing to incomplete data, the altitudes are not yet computed.

On September 2, a station was occupied on Mount Hurd at an altitude of 9,265 feet. On September 6 , 'the summit of Mount Vaux was reached; altitude, 10,900 feet. On the 11th, two additional stations were completed on Mount Hurd; and on the 12th, a rock cairn was placed on the crest of Mount Duchesnay, at 9,592 feet, and photographs and azimuths taken therefrom. On September 15, stations were occupied on the west side of Porcupine creek, near Leanchoil.

During the entire month of September the weather was very broken, and clouds and rain were much in cvidence. For this period, when the party was unable to climb, it was employed making a traverse of the railway, and tieing in with the peaks occupied, from Leanchoil easterly to Ottertail and westerly towards Palliser.

On September 14 and 16, a traverse was made of the road leading from Leanchoil station to Ice river valley, and on the 17th and 18 th the party moved up to the head of that stream. Camp was located here until October 1, but it was only found possible to occupy three peaks, and the valley will again have to be visited.

Climbing was now closed for the season, as winter had practically set in on the peaks, so the party returned to the railway and spent the intervals of fine weather, until the 27 th, in traversing the railway to a point between Palliser and Golden, in taking views at various points along the traverse and in hunting up and 'tieing in section lines with the traverse and cairns set on the several peaks in view from the railway.

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On october 28, 30 and 31, a traverse was made of the roads, both old and new, from Laggan station to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's chalet at Lake L.ouise ; also of the road now in course of construction to Moraine lake. On November 2 the party returned to Calgary, and was paid off.

## NAKIMU CAVES.

Nakimu caves are situated in the Glacier park reserve, dircetly in the bed of Cougar creek, of whieh they form the present chamel, and have been hollowed out through its agency in bygone days. They are six miles from Glacier Ilouse, the Canadian P'aeific Railway hotel near the summit of Rogers pass.

From Glacier House a good bridle trail traverses the south face of Mount Cheops and leads to Cougar ereek water-tank. The trail has been in operation for two years, and each spring is cleared of dallen debris from avalanches by the railway company. The distance is 3.8 miles. It is, therefore, only necessary to construct a bridle path from Cougar ereek water-tank to the camp ground at the caves, a distance of very nearly two miles. I understand an appropriation has been made for the construction of this trail as soon as the snow is off the ground.

Although the caves were first visited by prospectors some years ago, it was not until the fall of 1904 that they were brought prominently to public notice by Charles H. Deutschman, a most picturesque hunter and prospector, who was exploring in the vicinity. The writer first visited the Cougar creek valley in 1902, at which time the peaks along its northern boundaries were occupied as photographic stations when mapping the Selkirk regions. The caves were not then seen, as the bottom of the valley was covered by photographing from a great height.

The upper Cougar creck valley is of very special interest for two reasons other than the caves, viz.: (1) It is of that special type known as 'a hanging valley,' or one that has been carved out in a U shaped cross-section by the action of glacial erosion, and not in the form of a V as would have occurred through the action of water erosion alone. It is, moreover, a very pronounced form of its type. The numerous small glaciers that still line the sides and head of the valley give it exceeding great beauty and interest in summer time. (2) I know of no other spot in the Selkirks where alpine flora is more abundant and varied, and thris fact alone is an attraction not to be despised. The wealth of colour displayed by the mingled beds of yellow Adder's Tongue (Erythronium Gigantium), scarlet Painter's Brush (Castilleia), blue Larkspur (Delphinium bicolor), crimson and yellow Monkey-flower (Mimulus), purple and pink Asters and the False heaths (Bryanthus and Cassiope), together with numberless other species of greater variety and equal attraction, are marvellous and strike the beholder dumb with wonder and pleasure. As this rich display of colour follows the melting snows up the valley, it lasts well until the end of August.

The writer made three visits to the caves during the past year: the first, at the end of June, was merely exploratory and to ascertain the best means of making a thorough survey of them and their surroundings. The second, from July 23 to August 6 , was made with a party, and a detailed survey was completed of the valley and of the two series of caves that had been explored to that date. Later in the month of August, the third and largest series of caves was discovered by Deutschman, and, from Oetobor 16 to 21, the writer, aceompanied by three assistants, of whom Deutschman was one, made a surrey of the newly dicovered series.

The caves eomprise a labyrinth of passageways, cut through a ridge of dark blue limestnne forming the floor of the valley. The limestone adjacent to the passageways is partially marbleized, in several places showing grotesque markings in white crystallized lime. At intervals, the passages open into curious circular potholes, descending one to the other in a suceession of steps. There are eavernous openings and deep abysses, into whieh subterranean waterfalls lean with a thunderous vibrating roar, rendering the pith-black depths, lighted only by the feeble rays of lanterns, unearthely in the extreme. Overhead, weird spurs of roek reach forth in fantastic shanes. Here
also are marble halls, and walls and ceilings frescoed in florescent creations of snowy whiteness which may for a moment, by means of a flashlight, be wrested from the stygian darkness.

Throughout the entire system, the floors are of broken jagged rocks, seamed and traversed by cracks, and, in many places, only accessible to skilled climbers. In several instances, the passages are so narrow and low as to require much squeezing and wriggling to admit of the body.

The outside surroundings are intenscly wild. The stream disappears into the ground to reappear at some depth below in a swirl of foaming cascades; then disappears again into a cave opening with a grand leap of broken water and flying spray. It is next scen at the bottom of a deep gorge, spanned by two natural bridges, within whose gloomy depths is situated the entrance to the final series of caves. The descent to this entrance has heretofore been effected by an almost perpendicular climb down the stecp rock sides by means of a knotted rope, eighty feet of a drop.

The entire series is encompassed within a mile, the subterranean stream eventually joining the surface flow of Cougar creek at some point below, which has not yet been located definitely. Many improvements will be required before the caves are made readily accessible, but even as they stand they are most fascinating and well worthy of a visit, not only on account of their own awe inspiring and unique sights, but from the grand display of alpine surroundings with which this glaciated valley is replete.

The writer and his staff have completed a topographical map of Cougar valley, on a scale of $1 / 15000$, showing its general formation and features. On the same sheet is a map of the caves system, to a scale of 100 feet to an inch. The map, together with an illustrated monograph on the subject, will be submitted shortly for publication in connection with the advertising of this most attractive feature of Glacier park at the summit of the Selkirk range.

## statistics of the season's survey.

Of 147 days, comprising the field work, 35 were lost owing to wet and cloudy weather and 10 through smoke from bush fires. In all, 40 ascents were made and 86 camera stations occupied, from which 347 plates were exposed. The greatest altitudc attained was 10,900 feet above sea level. At each camera station, a round of azimuths was taken on surrounding stations and to obtain orient points for the views.

Of traverse, 21 miles of railway and 25 miles of road were measured. Along the railway all courses were chained twice to ensure accuracy.

Duringt, the early part of the summer, Seed's non-halation L. Ortho plates were employed as giving the finest results while the light and cloud effects were at their best. For the latter part of the season, Cramer's slow isochromatic plates were used, yielding better results for the longer exposures required.

## OFFICE WORK.

The work in the office consisted of developing the negatives and making solio prints from the same. Plotting enlargements, also, were made from the negatives, one of the assistants of the party, skilled in such work, being sent to Ottawa for the purpose.

The remainder of the winter was spent in making the map referred to above, in plotting the camera stations and traverse and computing the altitudes of the former, and in contouring the general map of the portion of the main range covered by the survey. It is expected that another season will complete the data required to furnish a general map for tourist and other purposes.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) ARTHUR O. WHEELER.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

APPENDIX No. 41 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

To the Honourable Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir,--I have the honour to submit an illustrated monograph dealing with the recently discovered underground watcrways, situated in the valley of Cougar creek at the base of Mount Cheops. They lic close to the Canadian Pacific Railway's hotel near the summit of the Selkirk range, within the railway belt in the province of British Columbia, and, on this account, arc easily accessible.

Owing to their unusual structure, the absence of stalactites and stalagmites, and their peculiarly shaped and much ruined caverns and passageways, pointing to the agency of seismic disturbances as a very appreciable factor in their origin and present condition, they are of the deepest interest, and well worthy of a visit.

Independently of the caves, the upper valley of Cougar creek is onc of the most beautiful glaciated alpine valleys in the entire Selkirk region, and abounds with instruction and pleasure to all lovers of nature. Considered as an asset and attraction of Glacier park, near the centre of which they lie, the caves and their valley are of much value, and will become more so as they are made of easier access to the travelling public.

Accompanying this monograph is a topographical map of the entire valley and of the peaks enclosing it, shown by contour lines of 100 feet equi-distance; also, on the same sheet, a detail map of the subterranean passages comprising the caves system and of the topography of their immediate vicinity.

Respectfully submitted,

> ARTHUR O. WHEELER,
> Topographer, Department of the Interior.

## NAKIMU CAVES.

By Artiuer O. Wheeler, F.R.G.S., Topographer, Department of the Interior.

APPROACH TO THE CAVES.
From Glacier House as a centre, the caves may readily be reached in five hours, and when the trail, now in coursc of construction, from Cougar creck water-tank at the railway, to the camp at the caves, is completer the journey may be dune in less time. It would, however, not be possible to see the various systems and return the same night, so advantage may be taken of the good camp accommodation that is provided for visitors.

At Glacier House, a number of saddle and pack ponies are kept during the summer season and are available for travel to the caves, a distance of very nearly six miles. The trail starts quite close to the hotel, on the north side of the Illecillewaet river, and skirts along the base of Mt. Cheops for three miles, passing through some magnificent forest growth of cedar, fir and hemlock. It touches the railway at the loop about halfway, and, cutting across a bend of the river, does not again strike it until nearly at the tank. From this point, while the trail up Cougar creek valley is being completed, it will be necessary to proceed on foot.

At first there is a steep pull up through a belt of forest and then the path traverses the hillside, still keeping on the slopes of Mt. Cheops, through a dense growth of bracken, rank grass and alders. For this portion, the grade is a falling one to the bed of the stream, which is then followed for, practically, the rest of the distance. The stream is a wild mountain torrent, leaping in a white swirl of foam from boulder to boulder. Its precipitous rush and deafening roar, to which may be added the shrill, incisive whistle of the mountain marmot, render the surroundings most impressive and mysterious.

As you proceed upward, about one and a third miles from the tank, you come to a spot in the creek where water is scen welling up out of the ground; beyond, the volume of the stream is much diminished. This place is supposed to be wholly, or in part, the exit of the underground flow from the caves. A third of a mile farther on, at a certain spot, no matter how sultry the day, a shaft of cold wind strikes you and, on looking for the cause, you observe two narrow lateral cracks in the rock strata across the creek. Crossing the stream, for closer observation, it is found that a sharp current of air similar to that produced by an electric fan, but stronger, is proceeding from somewhere in the interior of the mountain. This is the first intimation you get of the caves. The place is shown on the accompanying map as 'The Wind Crack.'

Continuing upward, a most picturesque waterfall of about 60 feet is seen breaking over the cliff and disappearing in an opening of the caves directly below it. It has been named 'The Goat Falls' and contributes its volume to the subterreanean stream flowing through the caves.

Swinging to the left, a climb of some 200 feet up a narrow gully, where the hillsides close together, brings you to the entrance of the Upper Cougar creek valley and the first of the cave openings. Directly above on the right is 'Point Lookout' (Plate IX.) commanding' a grand view of the distant Illeciliewaet glacier and the peaks and snow-fields to the south. It also embraces the entire length of Cougar creek, up which the journey has just been made. Immediately beyond Point Lookout, is the cave opening referred to, leading in pitch darkness to a sheer drop of 120 feet to the bottom of 'The Pit,' as it is termed. The little draw we are following between the ridges is now cut off by 'The Gorge,' a deep gash in the valley, at the bottom of which flows Cougar creek. The trail therefore turns to the left and almost directly reaches the visitors' camp ground. The tents are pitched on a little grassy bench, bright with alpine flowers and surrounded by graceful waving spruce trees and aromatic-smelling balsams, of whose branches the risitors' beds are made. Across a small ravine, reached by a path cut in the hillside, is the camp of the guide and caretaker, placed directly under the trees. Altogether, it is a charming spot, full of sights that are new and interesting. All around are sweet mountain smells, and the dull roar of the creek leaping into the caves close by has a most soothing effect.

## DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION OF THE CAVES.

Messrs. D. Woolsey, of Revelstoke, and Walter Scott, of Nakusp, are reported, while prospecting in the Cougar valley, to have been the first persons to see the caves. They then descended to the bottom of 'The Gorge' by means of a fallen tree trunk leaning against the side (Plate X.), a rather perilous means of descent. No importance was at that tine attached to their discovery.

In the summer of 1902 , the writer passed close to the caves on lis way to occupy, as photographic stations, the two high peaks at the head of the valley on the north side, but he was then camped on the summit of Baloo pass, between Bear and Cougar creeks, and did not visit the bottom of the valley where the caves are.

In September of the same year, a Mr. and Mrs. Weiss made the ascent of Cougar Mt., accompaniel by the Swiss guide, Edouard Feuz. They speak of the Goat falls seen about halfway up the valley as well worthy of a visit 'if a trail of some sort could be established through the bush.'

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It was not, however, until May of 1904 that the caves were discovered, in series, by Charles Henry Deutschman, of Revelstokc, a British subject. He was prospecting for minerals and hunting big game when he found them, and, according to his personal statement to the writer, he located them as a mineral clain on October 22 of the same ycar. The first person to enter the caves after C. H. Dcutschman was A. Johnston, editor of a Revelstoke newspaper, the Mail-Herald.

On May 29, 1905, a party of twelve persons visited the caves, all of whom were residents of Revelstoke, excepting Howard Douglas, of Banff, Supcrintendent of the Rocky Mountains Park, W. S. Ayres, M.E., then resident at Banff, and R. B. Bennett, Associated Press correspondent, of Vancouver. The party was organized for the purpose of enabling W. S. Ayres, an expert underground engineer, to report upon the discovery to the Dominion government, for the caves had now been aseertained to be situated well within the Glacier Park reserve. Mr. Ayres, with a portion of the party, remained until June 3, to make surveys and explorations. His report, dated June 8, 1905, and accompanying map will be found in the appendices hereto. As the valley generally was at that time of the year largely filled with snow, it was deprived greatly of the natural beauty that attaches to it during the summer time, and most of the photographs taken were what might be termed winter scenes. The next visit was made by the writer on June 27 and 28, aceompanicd by C. H. Deutsehman and the Rev. Dr. Herdman of Calgary. It was a preliminary trip to size up the situation and make plans for a thorough survey of the eaves and locality at a later date, when the snow should have completely gone from the floor of the valley, for there was still abundance of it at the date named.

Having looked over the ground and visited the caves as far as they had been explored, the matter was allowed to stand until July 23, on which date a portion of the writer's survey party was transferred from the Main range and put in camp beside the track at the Cougar creek water-tank. Signals were promptly ereeted, and a photographic survey made of the entire valley of Cougar creek and of the peaks enclosing it. As soon as this was completed, work was taken up in connection with the caves, and a location made of them as far as then known, both above and below the ground. For the valley, the usual photographic methods were employed. To delineate the topography in the immediate vicinity above the caves, the transit, compass and level, aneroid barometer and chain were used; and for the interior of the caves an Abney elinometer, aneroid barometer, prismatic compass and steel tape. Acetylene bicycle lamps were used for lighting purposes and found to work well.

Up to this time, only the Gopher bridge series and the Mill bridge sories (see map) had been explored. It was not until a day or two before the close of the survey, August 4, that an attempt was made to penetrate the huge opening seen at the north end of the bottom of the gorge. On the date named, the writer descended by means of a knotted rope, and was followed by Deutschman. The stream was then at high water, and pouring into the opening with a tremendous rush and swirl of waters. Although the creek was crossed by wading waist deep in the icy torrent, it was found impossible to penetrate more than a couple of hundred feet into the depth. Later in the month, Deutschman, alone and unaided, penetrated this opening and worked his ray across the stream, discovering what is now referred to as the Gorge series, or the series of passageways reached by the opening from the Gorge. And here the writer begs to say a word or two concerning this remarkable man. The work of exploration he has done without assistance, shows a character utterly devoid of far. The descent into depths of blackest darkness, lighted only by the dim rays of a tallow dip, without a rope or other aid except in a case of direst necessity, requires more than courage; it requires strength of purpose and power of will far beyond the ordinary degree. For, added to the thick darkness, there was always the fieree vibrating roar of subterranean torrents, a sound most nerve-shaking in a position sufficiently uncanny and demoralizing without it. Huge cracks had to be crossed and precipitous descents made in pitch darkness, where, it is safe to say, a misstep would have meant death,
either suddenly or through disablement. Now that ladders are placed and ropes set, and the sure path pointed out by this intrepid guide, it is difficult to realize how in the first place the passage could possibly have been made without.

The first visitor after Deutschman to the Gorge series was a Mr. Lang, of Golden, B.C., who very nearly met with a serious accident when climbing up the rope from the bottom of the Gorge to the floor of the valley, eighty feet above. He had nearly reached the top when his strength gave out, and he slid back down the rope, arriving at the bottom in a much bruised condition, but fortunately with no bones broken.

The next risit was of a party headed by Mr. Howard Douglas, Superintendent of the Rocky Mountains Park, Banff, on Scptember 20, and included representatives from Brandon, Winnipeg and Revelstoke. The party descended to the bottom of the Gorge by a rope, and penetrated some distance into the interior of the newly discovered series. They appear to have been much impressed by what they saw.

With three assistants, of whom Deutschman was one, the writer again visited the scene from October 16 to 21, and made a thorough survey of the Gorge series, as far as known to Deutschman, and also explored a number of new passageways. There was snow on the ground two feet decp, and it was a pleasant relicf to withdraw from the Aretic winter of these exalted heights to the warm interiors of the dismal caverns below the surface.
$\Lambda$ final exploration was made by W. S. Ayres, M.E., from October 25 to 29. He also made a survey, covering the same ground as that surveyed by the writer, with the addition of several hundred feet of new passageways (shown in red on the accompanying map). A heavy fall of snow had taken place since the 21st, and Mr. Ayres mentions four feet on the ground at the time of his visit. His report of this second exploration and map covering his survey will be found $\cdot$ in the appendices hereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VALLEY OF THE CAVES.
The valley of Cougar creek is divided into two parts of distinctly different characteristics. The upper valley, a great spoon-shaped basin extending from Lookout point to Cougar pass, is a most pronounced form of the type known as 'hanging valley,' or one that has been carved ou't in a U shaped cross-section by the eroding power of a glacier at one time filling up its bottom. This glacier has now shrunk to very small proportions at the extreme head of the valley. The floor is on a comparatively low grade and, at one point, is covered for about half a mile by a small lake-bed in which some water lies during the summer. The entire length of the upper valley may be put at $2 \frac{1}{2}$ miles. It is inclosed by the rocky stceps of Mt. Bagheera, Catamount peak and Mt. Uusus Major, on the north, and of Cougar Mt. on the south. On the sides of these massives are small glaciers, busy at work tearing down the entire structures. At the head of the valley Cougar pass leads across the shrunken glacier to a steep ravine descending to the railway at some distance below Ross Peak station.

It would be difficult to find a more bcautiful example of the Alpine valley. In every direction silver waterfalls leap down the sides from the glaciers and melting snows of the surrounding peaks. These collect at the bottom of the valley in one central stream which bounds in foaming cascades to the little lake-bed mentioned above. It leaves this and, continually augmented by falls from above, rushes through luxurious meadowlands in a second series of cascades that have worn down to bed rock, showing where a thin veneer of soil is overlaying it. The alpine meadows and park-lands as well as the open mountain slopes of the valley are throughout the spring and summer decked with a gorgeous array of flowers of varied hues which, in places, are so profuse and brilliant that it seems as though nature had spread a carpet of rainbow colours for the delight and wonder of her visitors. In early spring, the giant Adder's Tongue (Erythronium gigantium) covers whole acres with a brilliant yellow. These flowers are the first, and may be seen pushing their heads up through the snow. Like all spring flowers in this region, they follow the melting snows and may be found higher up in the valley as late as August. Almost coincident with them is the Globe flower (Trollius laxus), a plant of much beauty and great wealth of blossom. Next come the scarlet and crimson Painter's Brush(Castilleia),showing everywhere in the opens and

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on the lower slopes with a blaze of glory. Later still, the blue Larkspur (Delphinium bicolor) and purple and pink $\Lambda$ sters replace the earlier series, the crimson and yellow Monkey-flower (Mimulus) are found in the beds of the streams and where moisture is prevalent, high up the valley and on the alp-lands below the rocks are seen the False heaths (Bryanthus and Cassiope) and, highest of all, the pink-flowering moss (Silene acaulis), found in magnificently flowered bunches directly below the ice. There are very many other species more rare, and just as beautiful in blossom, but of not such frequent or noticeable occurrence.

The timber consists, in this upper valley, chiefly of spruce and balsam; trees which, at this elevation, in the Selkirks attain a grace and beauty that is not noticed in the more crowded areas of lower altitudes. Here they rise symmetrically to a great height and their sweeping lower boughs form shaded canopies that are most inviting during the sultry summer weather.

As the head of the valley is approached, a short climb will convey the explorer to the ice of several small glaciers where he may study with ease their formation and action, look into miniature crevasses and see how moraines of rock detritus are formed by the downward flow of the ice.

At the site of the caves, Cougar creek valley turns from a northeasterly to a southeasterly direction and falls sharply 2,000 feet from Lookout point to the tank, as compared with 1,200 feet for the upper valley in the same distance, about two miles. The lower valley is V -shaped and has for the most part been carved out by the action of water erosion. The sides, except immediately adjacent to the railway, are timbered only in patches and are for the most part covered by closely growing alders, bracken and rank grass, which have replaced the timber where the slopes have been swept clear by avalanches from the heights above. Through the latter half of this section of the valley the stream flows in a narrow canyou and the fall is steep. As soon as the corner is turned and the slopes of the Illecillewaet valley reached, a magnificent forest growth of Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga Douglasii), hemlock (Tsuga Mertensiana), cedar (Thuga gigantea), and a few scattered trees of white pine (Pinus strobus) is passed through.

From a natural history point of view the upper valley is exceptional, due largely to the absence of visitors in the past. The Rocky Mountain goat (Haplocerus montanus) may be seen frequently, and his tracks are everywhere along the heights. During one of our visits a grizzly bear (Ursus ferox) was killed by Deutschman. The black bear (Ursus Americana) is plentiful at the head of Bear creek across Baloo pass and it may be safely assumed that he does not fail to visit Cougar valley. Of the sinaller mammals, the hoary marmot or whistler (Arctomys Columbianus) is plentiful in both the upper and lower valley and is here found in larger numbers, larger in size and giving forth a louder and more shrill whistle than in the Main range of the Rockies. Its startling note is very human and resembles much the noise that delights the heart of the small boy, produced by placing the fingers between the lips. Say's squirrel (Spermophilus lateralis) and Parry's marmot (Spermophilus Parryi) are also found, the latter in great numbers. The Little Chief hare (Logomys princeps) is frequently seen disporting itself among the rocks and its comical antics and quaint squeak, resembling that of a toy rabbit, are very amusing.

The birds are few, and in the upper valley are chiefly confined to the Ptarmigan (Lagopus leucurus), of which a flock may nearly always be seen, the Water Ousel or Dipper (Cinclus Mexicanus), a funny little dark grey chap who flits from stone to stone along the cascades and falls of the valley, continually bobbing and dipping as though it were the object and aim of his existence. This bird has a very sweet note. Of other birds, the black-headed Jay (Cyanocitta stelleri annectens) and the Rocky Mountain Whisky Jack (Perisoreus Canadensis capitalis) are the most apparent.

Taken as a whole, this wonderful valley is worthy of a visit quite independently of the attractions offered by the caves, and it would be difficult to find a more representative or better type of valley to illustrate the various phases of nature in the Selkirks-scenery, geology, natural history and botany.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE CAVES.

## Gopher Bridge Series.

On leaving the lake-bed above mentioned, Cougar creek flows in a series of cascades for a little more than half a mile through open alpine meadowland broken here and there by knolls crowned with scrubby spruce. Suddenly, without warning, it drops into a cavity (plate XI), and 450 feet further down quietly issues from its underground way. During this disappearance the stream has only dropped 30 feet. The intervening space between the entry into and exit from the ground has been named 'Gopher bridge' by the finst party visiting the caves, owing to the large numbers of Parry's marmot, which much resembles a gopher, to be seen in the immediate vicinity, and the underlying passages are here referred to as the Gopher bridge series. Directly opposite the disappearance of the creek two striking cascades tumble down the mountain side, and uniting flow for a short space parallel to Cougar creek; then, vanishing into a hole in the ground, they join the main stream by a subterranean passage. They are known as 'Gopher falls,' and the place where they disappear as the 'Gopher hole' (see map of caves).

The Goper bridge series of passageways was at first entered by the opening shown on the map as 'Old entrance.' It was a very disagreeable operation, entailing much wriggling and squcezing through narrow cracks over dirty rocks. Eventually, a point of vantage was reached directly over the subterranean torrent. At the time of the first exploration the writer took acetylene bicycle lamps, whose bull's-eyes enabled the pitch darkness to be pierced to some extent. Magnesium wire also was lighted, and by its aid, for a brief minute, the interior was bathed in dazzling brightness. Standing on a narrow ledge that overhangs a black abyss, the eye is first drawn by a subterranean waterfall heard roaring immediately on the left. It appears to pour from a dark opening above it. Below, between black walls of rock, may be seen the foam-flecked torrent hurtling down the incline until lost in sense shadows. Overhead, fantastics spurs and shapes reach out into the blackness, and the entire surroundings are so weird and uncanny that it is easy to imagine Dante seated upon one of these spurs deriving impressions for his inferno. As the brilliant light goes out the thick darkness makes itself felt, and instinctively you feel to see if Charon is not standing beside you. This subterranean stream with its unearthly surroundings is somewhat suggestive of the Styx, and incidentally supplied the name 'Avernus' for the cavern of the waterfall.

At one time the stream entered by this opening, but a natural dam has gradually been formed causing it to find a new opening at the spot where it is now shown disappearing on the map. About midway between the entrance of the creek and the old entrance, Deutschman has excavated a small natural opening to a size sufficiently large enough to admit an average person with comfort. A small passage joins with the underground way of the creek, and by following along its cdge you eventually come to the point of vantage previously described. En route, several small chambers are passed, originally carved out of the rock in the form of potholes by the swirl and swish of the waters, but since, much distorted in shane owing to disintegration of the cleavage planes. The spot is unique and wonderful, and the sensatuons it produces eerie in the extreme. It is well worthy of a visit.

## Mill Bridge Series.

On making its exit at the eastern end of Gopher bridge, Cougar creek pours down a neriow reck-cut for a distance of 350 fect, when it again disappears in a whirl of flying spray below the surface of the valley. It reappears, 300 feet farther on at the bottom of a deep golge, having dropred 85 fect while underground. The interval between the exit and entrance has been named Mill bridge by the party previously mentioned, on account of the roar of the water as it rushes underground through the choked entrance, resembling the noise made by a big mill in full operation.

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The rock-cut above referred to is narrow, about eight to ten fcet wide, and of regular appearance. The upper half presents a serics of cascades and falls, and the sides show curious small potholes that are in the process of erosion from the soft limestone. It has been named 'The Flume" owing to its resemblance to a millrace. There are several openings at the point where the creek disappears and its last spectacular leap as it vanishes underground is very striking. Seventy feet farther cast is a larger opening, at one time the point where the stream disappeared, but as the rush of water cut deeper in the rock channel it took advantage of a handy crack and gradually carved out for itself the opening where the full volume now descends.

About the centre of the Flume, on the eastern side and thirty fect from it, is the entrance to the Mill bridge series of the caves, shown on the map as 'Entrance No. 1.' This entrance is a mere cleft in the rock strata, and is only wide enough to admit of the passage of a man's body (see cut). The total length of the underground passageway, at one time accommodating a very considerable volume of water, is 400 feet. The height varies from a minimum of ten feet to a maximum of 25 feet and the width from three to fifteen feet. At its eastern end it opens to an irregularly shaped chamber of approximately sixty by seventy feet, with a greatest height of twenty feet. This chamber has been named 'The Auditorium' by the first exploring party. Cougar creek in its flow beneath Mill bridge passes through the Auditorium, and as it falls 75 feet in a distance of 200 feet, from its entrance beneath Mill bridge to the Auditorium, the chamber is replete with its roar and the name is appropriate, though hardly in the conventional sense of the word. Faint daylight enters through the passageway of the waters and serves to make the surroundings look dim and mysterious. The frosts of winter, also, reach this spot, and in the spring stalactites and stalagmites formed of huge icicles are seen in columnar groups surrounding the dashing waters and extending some distance into the chamber itself. In this particular spot disintegration has created much havoc, and the walls no longer show the marks of water erosion while the floor is heaped with rock debris fallen from the ceiling. The passageway, however, that connects it with the surface is still intact as a sample of the power of water erosion. It is composed of a series of potholes connected one with the other by shcrit narrow passages. The bottom of each succeeding pothole, as you recede from the entrance, is at a lower elevation, sometimes as much as ten or fifteen feet. To make access possible, Deutschman has, with the assistance of a bridge carpenter loaned by T. Kilpatrick, Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Revelstoke, placed rough ladders from floor to floor. Most of these potholes hold water in the hollows at the bottom and, in one case, the water is so deep-four or five feet-and the potholes so wide that a floating bridge had to be built. When it is realized that every bit of timber used in these constructions had to be hewn from the tree and transported on the shoulder or back over a road hardly accessible for a mountain goat to the place where it was utilized, some idea of the magnitude of the work can be formed.

At one spot the passageway twists in a loop, and here the potholes are of such a curiously spiral form that it has been named 'The Corkscrew.' Across this bend about twelve feet above the main floor a gallery extends for 120 feet. It is of a similar pothole formation, but on a smaller scale than the main passageway. Directly below it, at the lower end, is a peculiar sharp spike of rock that has evidently been subsequently carved out by water pouring from this gallery, as is readily shown by the crosion marks on the component rocks. In addition to the lines of erosion on the rock spike and in the gallery pothole, honey-combing is seen on the right and high up on the left and,-still further on the left, spatulated markings to the depth of half an inch, or a little over, which is a very common feature in all three series.

Throughout the Mill bridge series, with the exception of the $\Lambda u d i t o r i u m$, the floors and ceilings are of water-worn rock, and practically no debris has fallen away, pointing to the fact that this channel is of more recent origin and the rock through which it has worn of a more compact stratification.

At one time it was reported that the roof of this passage was set with sparkling quartz crystals. It turned out, however, that they were only drops of water that had collected through leakage or condensation. Some of the potholes are very curiously marked by thin incrustations of carbonate of lime spreading over their concave surfaces in florescent patterns. Overhead in many places are seen projecting spurs that have withstood the action of the water owing to superior hardness, or that, through some deflection of the current, have not had the same force brought to bear upon them. The waters of Cougar creek are derived from the melting glaciers and snow deposits lining the sides of the peaks enclosing the valley and, in consequence, carry a considerable quantity of sediment composed of very fine rock particles. The quantity of sediment carried would, of course, be greatest when the stream was at flood stage. This sediment has doubtless been a factor of much importance in the erosive power of the waters, and a residue may to-day be seen as a very thin mudcoloured coating on the walls and floors of the passageways, where it has been deposited by the subsiding waters. At a very high stage of water in the creek there was an overflow into Entrance No. 1 that made the first exploration by W. S. Ayres and party of wet and somewhat dangerous operation. This overflow, however, was dammed back by Deutschman, and no further trouble has since been experienced with it.

## The Gorge Series.

As stated above, the exit of Cougar creek from Mill bridge takes place at the bottom of a narrow crack or gorge, running at right angles to the general direction of the stream. The Gorge is 300 feet in length, about 50 feet wide and is spanned by two natural rock bridges. The sides are composed of badly shattered limestone. On emerging from its subterranean course beneath Mill bridge, the creek flows through the Gorge 80 feet below the floor of the valley. At the lower or north end is the opening that leads to the largest and most interesting of the series of passageways forming the Nakimu caves. The Gorge forms a very striking fcature of the external scenery, and scveral places are accessible from which views may be had into its depths that are wild and impressive in the extreme. The opening is a dome-shaped break in the wall forming the north end. Into this the stream tumbles with wild fury over a confusion of huge fragments of rock piled up in the passageway. It creates leaps and falls and a dissemination of spray that makes the opening to the outer world, as seen from below, appear through a luminous mist. The aperture is some thirty feet wide and about the same height.

Proceeding downwards, at the foot of the falls, the channel resumes its normal direction of a little south of east. It is necessary here to cross the stream, which swings northward into lower depths, and from now on the passageways are quite free from wet, though somewhat damp from the moistness of the atmosphere. At the turn of the creck's direction you enter a chamber 150 feet long, 25 feet wide and from 10 feet high at the upper end to 30 feet at the lower end. This chamber is dimly illuminated by the daylight from outside. It is in a bad state of ruin and the floor is heaper with debris thrown from the ceiling and sides. The roof is composed of one immense slab of rock sloping with the dip of the strata. The creek has broken through the northeast wall nearly in the middle of the chamber and disappears into the blackness with a dull reverberating roar. Fifty feet beyond the creek, the passage turns north again and it is necessary to descend a rock face of some twelve feet. On it are natural notches or footholds that would seem as though they had been cut with a cold-chisel for the special purpose; for persons unaccustomed to climbing, it is well to use a rope to steady the descent at this spot. The creek is now heard far down, welling through some rock-cut with a dull intermittent pounding, resembling the blows of an immense sledge-hammer. Forty feet to the right, through a low-roofed passage about two feet high, you creep into 'The Dropping cave.' It is about 30 by 40 feet and 6 to 10 feet high. and so named from the fact that water drops from the roof in all directions. The floor is composed of broken rock fragments and the walls

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and ceilings of dark blue limestonc marked in places by irregular streaks of white crystalline calcite. At the eastern end, a very narrow passage betwcen fallen masses of rock, atfording barely room to squeeze through, leads to 'The Witches Ball-room.' It is $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet wide, 3 to $\pm$ feet high and some 20 feet in length.

The Ball-room is roughly triangular in shape with sides of about 66 feet and an estimated height of 50 feet. The largest portion of the space is occupicd by an enormous rock that has fallen from the roof. This rock has a generally level surface, and is just the spot where a group of witch-hags might be expected to caper round the ghastly fumes of some hellish cauldron at a Sabbath meeting; hence the name, in sympathy with the ill-omened and weird surroundings. On all sides except that of the passage are deep cracks partly choked up by fallen blocks but still exposing many deep and pitch-black holes leading to the unknown, where the underground stream is heard roaring dully. By one of these, at the northeast corner of the chamber, W. S. Ayres and C. H. Deutschman penetrated to 'The Terror' and 'The Old Mill,' the former sixty odd feet below the Ball-room. Their explorations in this quarter are shown on the accompanying map, in red, and a description of them will be found in Mr. Ayres' supplementary report attached hereto. Many of the fallen blocks show erystalline calcite markings similar to those found in the Dropping cave.

Leaving the Ball-room the passage leads southeasterly for a distance of 125 feet to where there is a parting of the ways. The upper end is a vaulted chamber, 15 to 20 feet wide and about 20 feet high, a crack on the left, leading to the depths below, has becn partly filled by fallen rock debris. The broken blocks of which the floor is composed show crystallizcd dark blue limestone, veined with white ribbons of calcite. For the lower portion, the passage lies between separated limestone strata from 3 to 7 feet apart; the floor of broken boulders and slabs, is very irregular. Both roof and floor are water-worn and show erosion markings. They descend until they meet 20 to 30 feet below. The subterranean stream is heard with a muffled roar on the left. On the right, three passages, met at intervals, lead to two eircular funnel-like chambers, the more distant of which has been named 'The Pit.'

It is now necessary to return to the surface and seck ingress to the caves by means of Entrance No. 3 (Plate XII), not far from the Gorge on the eastern side. Entrance No, 3 is close by Lookout point and is the first accessible opening seen on the journey up the vallcy. A descent is made some 10 or 12 feet by a rough ladder placed by Deutsehman, to a small cavern where there is just room for three persons to crouch, Off this, a very narrow slit, through which it is barely possible to squeeze, open to a narrow chutc. Down this ehute, by means of a rope placed around the body, a descent can be made some twenty fcet, to the brink of space. From the final ledge, a stone will drop a long way before it strikes. The total distance from the opening to the brink of the Pit is sixty feet.

When surveying the Gorge series, the writer discovered a very peculiar passage, shown on the map as the 'Marbleway.' It was of a perfectly eroded structure, composed of a number of small connected potholes in a dark bluish-grey limestone, shot in every direction by ribbon streaks of white crystallinc calcite. The walls were dripping with moisture and rendered the limestone dead black and the veins of ealcite vivid white, the whole resembling a rich blistening marble. This passage was folloned to the larger one shown on the map, and that in turn to the circular chamber named 'The Pit.' It seemed probable that this was the spot where stones, dropped from the ledge attained by Entrance No. 3, first struck, so Deutschman was sent to rcconnoitre and, not long afterwards, his face could be seen near the extreme apex of the roof peering down through the dim halo of his tallow dip. A stone tied to a cord and subsequently measured showed the drop to the floor of the Pit to be 120 feet.

The chamber is about twenty fect in diameter and rises like a gigantie funnel to something over the height named. The walls are similar to those of the Marbleway, and some of the effects are very peculiar, reminding the beholder of forked lightning on a dead black background. At the bottom of the Pit was seen a very queer slab of rock, shaped almost perfectly like a monumental tombstonc, and having directly in
its centre, as though carved by hand, a cross ( + ). The descent from the floor of the Pit to the main passage, although slightly precipitous in one or two places, is quite easy, the distance being 120 and 130 feet by the main way and Marbleway, respectively. The walls of the Pit funnel are water-worn and, at one time, a stream flowed into it by Entrance No. 3, doubtless being the cause of the formation of the chamber. The stream, which now only carries off the surplus flow from the melting snows, has found another subterranean opening and joins Cougar creek in its underground way, somewhere beyond the Ball-room.

At the meeting of the ways above referred to, the lower or eastern one is named 'The Slanting Way' from the fact that the passage is formed by a separation of the limestone strata and lies across their dip. The upper passage has an arched roof and has been named 'The Subway.' Both are difficult to traverse; the former on account of the broken debris and sloping rock of which the floors are formed and of two uncomfortably narrow places which can be squeezed through with difficulty; the latter on account of the close proximity of floor and ceiling and the necessity of bending nearly double for a considerable part of the distance while traversing it. The lower passage is the easier of the two. The strata forming the Slanting way are from five to ten feet apart. The slabs of both roof and floor are water-worn and bear spatulated crosion marks, like incipient loneycombing. On the east or left side, as you advance, are deep cracks in the strata at the bottom of whose depths Cougar creek may be heard echoing loudly through the vaulted ways. Stones dropped into these seem to rebound for a long time before resting. About the centre of the Slanting way the cracks in the strata expand and a descent may be made to the bed of Cougar creek below the Turbine. The Turbine is reached by a rather difficult passage requiring some skill in climbing. The end of the passage is an irregular opening in the rock. Across a chasm, at whose bottom flows the main stream, a number of water-spouts rush out with great force and a noise resembling that procured by water falling into the pit of a turbine. For an account of this section see Ayres' report. Near the south end of the Slanting way is a curious pothole on the lefthand side. Directly beyond it the floor and walls are covered by an incrustation of carbonate of lime varying in thickness from two to six inches. It is of a light creamy colour, shading off in some places, to a delicate salmon. The formation has a florescent appearance and resembles most, cauliflower heads set closely together, a simile derived from W. S. Ayres' report. Owing to the beautiful floral decorations, this particular spot lias been named 'The Art Gallery.'

Similar decorations are found throughout the caves, though not so extensively as at this and a few other places. At some, there is only a thin veneer of the carbonate formation and, at others, rock-milk (agaric mineral) is seen on the floors and boulders. The writer did not observe any stalagınites, nor any stalactites worth speaking of. The longest did not exceed 15 inches, and resembled more than anything else a thin icicle of that length; its chief interest being that it was clear and transparent, as though made of ice, and as brittle as glass.

The Subway is about 10 to 15 feet wide and from 7 to 2 feet high; the roof is arched and covered by moisture drops, which are very unpleasant when they find their way down your back. The floor is of broken rock rising to a ridge along the centre of the passageway.

From the meeting of the ways, just beyond the Art Gallery, the passage continues southeasterly, ever increasing in interest. In the next 200 feet, it varies in width from 15 to 30 feet with a height of 10 to 15 feet. On the right is a narrow twisting side-opening named 'The Gimlet.' On the left are two concave sections of old potholes, leading into the most subterranean depths. They are profusely decorated by florescent carbonate incrustations, the first one being named 'The Dome' from its perfect formation. Minor passageways lead from them at a still greater depth. The most southerly one connects with 'Judgment Hall.' to be described further on (sce map). In this section the underground course of Cougar creek crosses the corridor,

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at a considerable depth below, and the roar of the hidden waters is transferred from the left to the right hand.

A narrow opening, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ feet wide nd 15 feet long, now leads to 'Carbonate Grotto' where are scen very fine calcium decorations. The cavern containing the grotto is about 60 by 30 feet with a leight varying from 10 to 15 fcet. For the next 130 feet the passage varies from 8 feet wide and 5 feet high at the upper end to 20 feet wide and 5 feet high at the lower end. The sides are hung with rock shelves and spotted with lime incrustations; the bottom is much impeded by fallen blocks. You now find yourself in a cul-de-sac and apparently at the end of the series. Not so, however, for by squeezing through a narrow opening on the right, barely noticeable in the darkness, you are enabled to descend to probably the largest cavern of all, at a depth of 57 feet below the corridor just left. The chamber, 200 feet long, 20 fcet wide and 40 to 50 feet high lias been named 'Judgment Hall' on account of a pillar which might stand for the pillar of justice. The floor is littered by blocks broken from the roof and sides which lie piled in great heaps at the north end. The roof is roughly arched and the sides rise upwards in parallel ledges resembling shelves. Roof, sides and the rocks piled on the floor are covered by the white calcite and, in many places, present most beautiful patterns and beds of florescent formations. The north end is connected by a rough passage with one of the potholes referred to below the meeting of the ways.

Near the centre of the western wall, a narrow gap leads to a very beautiful though small chamber named 'The White Grotto' by W. S. Ayres. The carbonate decorations here are of great beauty and delicacy. The passage in which the chamber is found is 40 feet long, 15 feet wide and 10 feet high. The final cave has been named the 'Bridal Chamber' by W. S. Ayres, owing to the purity of its lime draperies and the general beauty of its floral decorations. It is small, and beyond this point exploration has not yet been carried. The passage breaks off in a precipice falling to a deep chasm at the bottom of which a subterranean stream, probably Cougar creek, may be heard.

This is the farthest point to which the present survey has been carried. It is 240 feet from the Wind crack, previously referred to as being seen on the way up the valley, and is only 54 feet above it; it is safe to assume that there is a connection between. The wind issuing from the crack is probably due to a water blast caused by the subterranean stream falling into the chasm at the end of the exploration.

There are two other passages, or rather sets of passages, that have not yet been mentioned, viz.: 'The Ice cave,' situated above the deep entrance from the Gorge. It is reached from the valley floor and is not of large dimensions, presenting only one chamber of any size, which has been christened 'The Temple.' The series has been named the Ice cave from the fact that the initial passage entrance is blocked by ice all the year round and an entry is effected over this blockage.

The second set of passages are entered immediately below the Goat falls, which pour into them until late in October, when they become ice-bound. Last October, the writer followed two of the passages-one for about 150 feet, the other for about 50 feet-but could get no further without material for bridging. The formation resembles the passage leading to the Auditorium, but on a smaller scale, viz.: a series of well formed potholes connected one with the other. It is assumed that the flow from the Goat falls, the big bulk of which passes through these two channels, empties into the main waterway at the Turbine, but its course may possibly be more direct. If it does not, however, it is difficult to know where the water flowing in at the Turbine comes from.

It is still something more than half a mile from the end of the present exploration to the final point at which the subterranean waters of Cougar creek are returned to the surface bed. There may consequently be accessible passageways that are yet undiscovered but, as the surface grade over this unknown interior is much steeper and the subterranean creek bed is approaching the surface, it seems probable that, if existing, they will be found inaccessible.

The fact of W. S. Arres having at two places within the Gorge series reached
$25 \mathrm{~b}-8$
the actual bed of the subterranean stream would point to there being no further passages below that level. It would, therefore, appear that the largest accessible portion of the series is now on record. Much of the part shown in red on the accompanying map is difficult of access and dangerous to unskilled climbers. Indeed, for that matter, there are plenty of difficult places throughout.

## FORMATION AND STRUCTURE.

Three samples of the limestone rock from which the caves have been carved were submitted to Dr. G. C. Hoffman, Chemist and Mineralogist of the Geological Survey Department at Ottawa; as also samples of the calcium carbonate incrustations found upon the walls of the several interiors. Of these specimens, A was from the Auditorium, B from within entrance No. 3, and C from the bottom of the Pit. D and E, of calcium carbonate formation, were respectively from the White Grotto and Judgment Hall. Concerning the specimens Dr. Hoffman writes as follows:-
'Specimen A, from the "Auditorium," is a light bluish-grey, fine-crystalline, massive, non-magnesian, slightly ferruginous limestone.
'Specimen B, from "Entrance No. 3," is a light and dark bluish-grey, banded, fine-crystalline, massive, non-magnesian, slightly ferruginous limestone.
'Specimen C, from the "Pit," is a dark bluish-grey, fine-crystalline, massive, slightly magnesian and slightly ferruginous limestone, traversed by tortuous veinings of white (crystalline) calcite.
'Specimens D and E, the so-designated "Lime formation on walls and ceilings throughout the caves," consist of a very light buff-coloured coating, having a botryoidal surface of from half an inch and less to a little over two inches in thickness, of a non-magnesian, very slightly ferruginous carbonate of lime.'

Dr. Hoffman was good enough to have one surface of each of the crystalline limestone samples polished, in order to give some idea of their value as marbles. They appear somewhat coarse-grained and not to yield a very superior polish. Generally speaking, there is nothing exceptional about any of the three. That from the bottom of the pit, presenting a rich grey-black polished surface, shot with zig-zag streaks of crystallized calcite, is the handsomest.

It will be seen from the foregoing that with a difference in colouring, the general composition of the rock is the same throughout. The great bulk of the rocks forming this portion of the Selkirk range (known as the Selkirk series) are nearly white and grey quartzites and grey to greenish-grey schists, the latter generally highly micaceous. In his report, W. S. Ayres speaks of finding in the old channel, where the Terror is situated, gravel consisting of quartzite of a dark brown and red colour. As dark coloured quartzites are here of very uncommon occurrence, the brown and red tints may lave been the result of weathering. Some pebbles and small water-worn pieces of the same material were seen within Entrance No. 3, and had probably been carried there from the same source. Quartzite boulders were also noticed at other places in the interior of the Gorge series, but had doubtless been brought to them from a distance by the subterranean flood. Outcropping from the glacier overlaying the summit of Cougar pass, at the extreme head of Cougar creek, will be seen a mass of almost pure white quartzite, the fragments lying about in huge rectangular blocks.

The occurrence of limestone in the Selkirks is rare and, in the present case, is probably one of the crystalline beds found among archaean rocks (of which this portion of the range is almost entirely composed) and concerning whose origin there is considerable difference of opinion. The phenomenon of the caves is, therefore, due to the occurrence of a limestone deposit at this particular spot.

Subterranean waterways of a similar nature are the exception, not the rule, both in the Selkirks and the Main range of the Rockies. Even in the Main range, where limestone formation predominate, the writer, in ten years of surveys and explorations, is only aware of two other places where streams of any magnitude, leaving mineral springs out of the question, issue from underground passages, viz.:-the stream form-

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ing the source of the Amiskwi falis near the head of Amiskwi valley, west of Emerald lake, and Crownest river, near the summit of Crownest pass.

Mr. Ayres, who has examined the caves and reported upon them as an underground expert, puts forward the theory that these subterranean passageways have been formed entirely by water erosion and owing to a small stream of Cougar creek haviug first found its way, countless ages ago, through a shrinkage crack of some particular bed of limestone; and that they have, subsequently, been enlarged and made irregular in form through the process of disintegration. His reports, which are appended in full, are worthy of the deepest attention and consideration.

The writer, however, cannot but feel that, while the factors named have been largely instrumental in the condition of the underground channels and caverns as seen to-day, there has been at work an agency more potent and far-reaching than mere erosion and disintegration by the ordinary methods of nature.

From the point where Cougar creek first drops beneath Gopher bridge (Plate XI.), the old surface channel may be traced, though dammed and nearly obliterated in places. If the natural dam shown at the first point of entrance were renoved, the stream would again revert to the old entrance. Southwest of the old entrance is a still older natural dam, whose removal would allow the strcam to proceed to the Mill bridge; thence, following the ravine between the two camp grounds, it would pass directly across the Gorge, supposing that great rift not yet to exist, and flowing past Entrance No. 3, would descend in a cataract beyond Lookout point.

There is no doubt that these particular beds of limestone are badly shattered in the mass. It is shown by the fact that the surrounding streams; the Gopher falls, the periodical stream flowing to Entrance No. 3, and that of the Goat falls all join the main stream by underground ways. There are several other instances where the present bed of the creek could hardly be due to shrinkage and erosion, as in the case of the deep rift of the Gorge lying, directly across the dip of the strata (the strata dip a little south of east, at an angle between $35^{\circ}$ and $40^{\circ}$ ). The same thing is noticed in the subterranean bed of the creek from the east end of the Witches Ball-room to where it crosses the main corridor near the Art Gallery.

From October 16 to 21, last, during the survey made of the Gorge series by the writer (Plate XIII.), though it was well below zero at the camp in the woods, there was no frost found in the cave interiors at a short distance from the entrance. Thus, two of the highest factors of disintegration, sun and frost are lacking, when accounting for the wholesale cleavage that has taken place within the old waterways. The enormous size of the blocks, moreover, and the indication that the largest of them had been displaced a very long time ago would point to the agency of a severe shock or series of shocks such as would be caused by an earthquake or some similar seismic disturbance. That such disturbances have taken place and acted in this particular locality is borne out by other curious phenomena for which it is difficult to find a different explanation.

In 1904, Prof. W. H. Sherzer on behalf of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, D.C., visited the Canadian Rockies for the purpose of studying their glaciers. Among a series of five, he made a special study of the Illecillewact glacier, situated about seven and a half miles from the caves. At some distance from the present icetongue of the glacier, were found two moraines about a third of a mile apart, composed of enormous blocks of quartzite, weighing in some single instances as much as 1,250 tons and retaining the original shape in which they were cast from the peaks above to the snow-ficld and glacier transporting them to the place where they are now found. Prof. Sherzer has named these 'Block Moraines' in distinction to ordinary moraines composed of ice-worn rounded boulders imbedded in a species of cement, commonly known as boulder clay.

The question is: How and at what time were these block moraines formed? At the present day the glaciers are wholly incapable of transporting such a load and no such quantities of material are to be found upon the snow-field below the peaks as
would be necessary to form a similar moraine, even during a protracted period of rest on the part of the glacier.

In the endeavour to ascertain a date for their formation, Prof. Sherzer cut down trees growing between the two moraines and counted the rings of growth. The oldest was found to have an age of 550 years. Trees, also, growing on the inner or younger moraine were measured and the age of the oldest ascertained to be 447 years. Allowing for the time required for the collection of sufficient soil to permit of growth taking place, the moraine, therefore, would be between 500 and 600 years old.

Professor Sherzer points to the probability of seismic disturbances being the cause of these block moraines and that the material of which they are formed had been shaken from the peaks to the snow-field below. Making due allowance for the period of transportation of the material forming the inner moraine, the earthquake would thus have occurred during the thirteenth century. (See Glacial Studies in the Canadian Rockies and Selkirks, Smithsonian Expedition of 1904, by William Hittell Sherzer, Ph.D.).

That disturbances of this nature have taken place in Canada at a much more recent date is pointed out in the above report by the following quotation from the Jesuite Relations, Thwaites Translations, vol. XLVII., pp. 37-57; 183-223. 'On the fifth of February, 1663, towards half-past five in the evening, a loud roaring was heard at the same time throughout the length and breadth of Canadas. . . . . . . . On level ground, hills have arisen; mountains, on the other hand, have been depressed and flattened. Chasms of wonderful depth, exhaling a foul stench, have been hollowed out in many places, plains lie open, far and wide, where there were formerly very dense and lofty forests. Cliffs, although not quite levelled with the soil, have been shattered and overturned.'

If the origin of block moraines can be accounted for by seismic disturbances, it is not improbable to assume that at some remote date a similar occurrence has shattered this bed of crystalline limestone and precipitated Cougar crcek from its surface course into subterranean channels, which, through the course of ages, it has enlarged to their presen't size, and that subsequent shocks have been mainly responsible for the large quantities of fallen debris that litter the interiors. Under such a condition of affairs, the crack of the Gorge and similar chasms found below the surface would be accounted for.

## Extent.

The various cave systems, as far as they have been cxplored, are compassed within a surface distance of 2,910 feet, extending from the triangulation station near Gopher bridge entrance to the Wind crack below Lookout point. There are, however, two places along the bed of the stream below Douglas falls at which it seems probable that the subterranean flow comes to the surface. It is not unlikely that the system of underground waterways will etxend to the more southerly of these two points, though probably on a very much smaller scale, and thus add a distance of 3,270 feet to that already given, or a surface distance of 6,180 feet altogether.

The total length of underground passageways as far as explored at the preesnt date, is 5,550 fcet.

From the first disappearance of the stream under Gopher bridge to the lowest point explored at the Bridal chamber, there is a fall of 411 feet and from the same point to the Wind crack 465 feet. Continuing on down the stream the fall from the point first named to the first place at which the subterranean flow comes to the surface is 946 feet, and at the second place 1,305 feet, while the total fall from the upper end of Gopher bridge to the railway track at Cougar creek tank is 2,016 feet.

## Accessibility.

The Gopher bridge and Mill bridge series are easily accessible and by the addition of better made ladders, a little planking and some bridging, where necessary, can be made much more so.

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The entrance to the Gorge series, is entirely dependent upon the stage of water in the creek and is not accessible until, probably, the middle of August, by way of the Gorge. It appears to the writer, however, that the uncertainty of entrance dependent tpon the flow of the creek may be overcome by opening up the Wind crack and making an entrance to this series from the lower end through the Bridal chamber and Judgment hall. The distance is only 240 feet, and the difference in elevation 54 feet. It will, also, be necessary to improve the passageways at a number of places by putting down planking and by opening out the narrow gaps. Judging by the very large quantity of rock debris lying in the several chambers and passageways, apparently caused to fall by a severe shock, or series of shocks, it would seem that blasting inside must be prohibited and that when enlargement has to be done, it must be performed by means of the cold chisel, drill and hammer.

The underground waterways comprising the Nakimu caves, and for the most part now in disuse, viewed in the light of an earthquake, are of comparatively simple origin. They are of exceeding interest, not only on account of the unexpected forms of the various chambers, passageways and potholes, but for the exceptional opportunities offered to study the crystalline limestone strata in their various phases and the erosive action of the prehistoric stream in conjunction with the sedimentary particles carried by it at flood stages of bygone days.

Apart from the caves themselves, the valley-one of an alpine type of special interest-is well worthy of a visit on its own account, and will be found to fully repay the visitor. There are few places in the Selkirks or, for that matter, in the entire mountain regions, where such a wealth of alpine flora, fauna, glacial and other high mountain attributes, not only does not require to be sought, but forces itself upon the eye of the observer with a persistence and beauty that will not be denied.

## REPORT ON THE EXPLORATION OF DEUTSCHMAN CAVE.

By TV. S. Ayres, Mining Engineer.

Banff, Alberta, June 8, 1905.

THE PARTY.
The following persons left Revelstoke, B.C., by train on the morning of May 29, for Ross Peak water-tank, viz., H. Douglas, Supt. Rocky Mountains Park of Canada; W. S. Ayres, Mining and Mechanical Engineer, Banfí, Alberta; J. P. Ford, Res. Engineer, O.P.P., Revelstoke, B.C.: A. Johmson, Managing Director' Revelstoke Herald; R. E. Benson, Photographer, Revelstoke, B.C.; C. M. Field, Agent, C.P.R. Townsite, Revelstoke, B.C.; R. B. Bennett, Associated Press Correspondent, Vancouver, B.C.; A. McRae, Postmaster, Revelstoke, B.C.; C. R. Macdonald, Mgr. Can. Drug and Book Co., Revelstoke, B.C.; G. Lembke, Electrician, Revelstoke Water, Light and Power Co.; J. Hume, with C. B. Hume and Co., Revelstoke, B.C.; C. H. Deutschman, Discoverer of the Cave, Revelstoke, B.C.

On arriving at Ross Peak water-tank the party, led by C. H. Deutschman, at once proceeded to the cave, each carrying a pack consisting of tent, blankets, provisions or appliances and arrived at 5.20 p.m., after a most arduous climb along the steep mountain side, over rocks and snow slides and through a tangle of black alders.
' 'he ascent was 900 feet above the Ross Peak water-tank and horizontally distant from it about 8,000 feet, corresponding to a grade of 14 degrees or nearly 25 per cent.

On the afternoon of May 30, all the party returned to Revelstoke except the following: W. S. Ayres, C. H. Deutschman, A. Johnson, R. E. Benson and C. M. Field.

During the afternoon of May 30 and the morning of the 31st Mr. Benson, photographer for Mr. Johnson, secured many photographs of the scenery about the cave.

On the morning of the 31st, Messrs. Johnson and Field returned to Revelstoke. Deutschman accompanied them as far as his cabin, near the water-tank and returned to the cave in the afternoon, with more provisions and one C.P.R. bridgeman to construct ladders, rafts, \&c. Two were promised, but only one was at hand.

I have made a survey of the surface and of the portions of the cave that are now accessible and have prepared a map which is hereto attached.

## EXPLORATION.

On the morning of May 30 , the entire party entered the cave by the opening which I have designated on the map as 'Entrance No. 1.' Pools of water more or less filled with ice were encountered which greatly impeded our progress, and finally a very deep one, at a distance of 237 feet from the surface, barred further progress until a raft could be prepared. Retracing our steps to the surface we sought an entrance in the 'Canyon' by means of a rope. This passage was about 70 feet below the natural surface and about 100 feet above the bottom of 'The Canyon,' was very small and blocked with ice. I have designated this opening as 'Entrance No. 2,' on the map.

Another opening was found which is recorded as 'Entrance No. 3.' Here by crawling through a very narrow passage on hands and knees and then descending a steep narrow water groove for about 50 feet the brink of a very large cavern was reached that was estimated to be 256 feet deep, but its length and breadth were, owing to their great extent and to the insufficiency of lights at hand, inaccessible. It was observable, however, that several openings led off from this great cavern. The plunge and roar of a great watcrfall somewhere down in the depths of this cavern reverberates in every inch of space and produces in the listener sensations so weird that even those that have elsewhere met its counterpart are at first startled.

No further attempt was made at this time to explore the cave through this entrance for the reason that the three hundred feet of rope sent by Mr. Ford, resident engincer of the C.P.R., for our use, had not yet been brought up to the cave from the water-tank. On the following day another obstacle presented itself. The rapidly melting snow formed a sudden rush of water which poured down the mountain side and into this opening, and made it not only inaccessible for the time being, but proved it to be positively dangerous to enter for any extended explorations until the snow has practically disappeared.

On the afternoon of May 31, and the forenoon of June 1, a raft and additional ladders were constructed to cross over the large pool that impeded our progress on May 30 in 'Entrance No. 1.' While we were eating our noon meal on the 31st, Cougar creek overflowed into this entrance. We made the attempt to descend but were drenched with water and our lights were put out. We constructed a dam to prevent this as far as possible, and at 6 a.m. on June 2 we again descended into the cave by this entrance and found at a distance of 331 feet from the surface a large square chamber 50 feet wide by 60 feet, that was accessible. A large portion of its length was inaccessible, owing to Cougar creek which flows across it, and to accumulated ice. We named this chamber 'The Auditorium.'

At a point in the main entrance just as we emerge from 'The Auditorium' a branch passage was found which again joins the main entrance about 100 feet from the surface. This branch passage is marked on the map as A-B. Another branch pasşage was found to connect this entrance with the surface and it is designated on the map as B-C. A diligent search in this part of the cave disclosed no other accessible openings.

A descent by ropes to the bottom of the canyon at 'Entrance No. 2' was considered but it was deemed entirely unsafe, owing to the very large accumulated mass of snow which might slide into it at any moment and without warning. Besides this no entry can be made until Cougar creek has subsided to a mere brook.

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The falls designated on the map as 'Lower Goat Falls' were visited with the hope that an entrance might be effected to the large cavern by the passage through which the water from the falls enters; but it was practically filled with water and ice. The falls consist of two vertical drops, the upper one is about 30 feet and the lower one 50 feet. A large amount of water is delivered into the cave from these falls, the place of entry being immediately at its foot. It is called 'Entrance No. 4.'

No other openings were discovered by which access might be had to the large cavern, and we are barred from entering it by those openings already described, and for the reasons given, until such time as the spring floods may have fully subsided.

As to the probable extent of the cave some remarks will be made under the heading of 'Rocks, Foundation and Extent of the Cave.'

## ROCKS, FOUNDATION AND EXTENT OF THE CAVE.

The rocks in which the cave occurs are of very hard crystalline linuestone, dipping about 30 degrees to the east. In 'Entrance No. 1' these beds are very thick and are made up of alternate bands of white, mottled and grey marble. Some of the bands are very highly impregnated with fine sharp sand, so much so, in fact, that excellent whet-stones can be made from them.

The cave has, undoubtedly, been formed entirely by water erosion. The stream which formed it, Congar creek, is entirely made up of glacier and snow water, and above the cave is free from any lime salts. Its capacity, therefore, to dissolve limerock, when brought in contact with it, is at its maximum. The fine grains of sharp sand loosened from the lime rock and caught in the swift current of the small stream that at first found its way through a shrinkage crack of some particular bed of limestone, have undoubtedly given the water an uncommon erosive power, which through the countless years of the cave's history has enabled that mountain torrent to carve out a mammoth channel in solid marble.

The absence of all stalactites and stalagmites such as are usually found in caves, and the presence of curiously carved marble walls wonderfully carved in fantastic shapes and sombre colouring, suddenly make one realize that he is far removed from things familiar.

As to the probable extent of the cave a reference to the accompanying map will show the relative position of 'Entrances Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4' and the distance between them. Also the location of the supposed outlet from the cave is about one-half mile south of 'Entrance No. 4.' The area between 'Entrances Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4' and 'Upper Goat' and 'Douglas Falls' is probably a labyrinth of underground waterways. The one-half mile between 'Lower Goat Falls' and 'The Supposed Outlet' should be the largest part of the cave by reason of accumulated waters.

There may exist other lesser caves further north on the strike of the same limestone foundation.

No evidence whatever was discovered that any portion of the cave had ever been used as a habitation by any human beings such as Indians, or by wild animals such as bears or wolves.

## LOCATION AND SCENERY.

The cave is situated on the west slope of the Selkirks, in British Columbia, at the head waters of Cougar creek, north about two miles from Ross Peak water-tank on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and west two and one-half miles from Glacier station. It was discovered October 22, 1904, by Chas. H. Deutschman, whose name it bears.

Mount Sir Donald and The Great Glacier are in plain view looking east from the cave. In fact they can be seen from here to a far better advantage than from the Glacier House.

Looking in the opposite direction, due west, the glacier forming Cougar creek is in plain view. We named it Grizzly Glacier, because a grizzly bear only a few weeks
ago came down over it on his way eastward, and disputed with Mr. Deutschman his right to invade the territory. The bear got away.

Following up the Cougar creek toward this glacier for a mile and a half from the cave, through a narrow valley with high mountains on either side, we came upon two little lakes, twins, covered with a spotless counterpane of snow and fed by the glacier itself.

On turning around to retrace our steps to the cave a view of Mt. Sir Donald and the Great Glacier greeted our eyes that can never be forgotten.

As we near the cave again we come upon a natural bridge under which Cougar creek flows for a distance of 350 feet. This bridge is called 'Gopher Bridge' on the accompanying map. Immediately north of this bridge are two cascades which start several hundred feet up the side of Cougar mountain and descend with many slides and leaps and join Cougar creek just below the bridge. These cascades have been named 'Whistler Falls' because of the great number of whistlers, Hoary Marmots, that have their burrows in the neighbourhood.

Passing down Cougar creek a hundred feet and turning back to look at the end of the bridge a beautiful scene meets the eye. The opening in the rocks out of which the water quietly and mysteriously flows, the snow-covered banks, the falls in the foreground make this a very attractive spot.

From Entrance No. 1 down Cougar creek to the west end of the second natural bridge is to be found a rare specimen of nature's handiwork. It is a water channel cut into solid rock with many round potholes in the channel and along its sides. For the first 160 feet the descent is very moderate but for the next 150 feet it is on the dip of the strata, which is 30 degrees to the east, and through a series of large and deep potholes joined by openings in their sides where the water plunges, whirls and roars until lost under the end of the second natural bridge. This channel has been called the 'Flume' owing to its resemblance to the flume of a mill.

The second natural bridge has been named 'The Mill Bridge' because immediately where the water enters under the bridge there is a roaring sound of a restless force such as is heard at many water wheels. The length of this bridge is 243 feet.

At the east end of the bridge Cougar creek emerges into a canyon about 170 feet deep, which continues for a distance of 234 feet, where it abruptly ends and where Cougar creek enters the cave. It is called 'The Canyon' on the map.

On the surface immediately to the east of this canyon are the beautiful waterfalls which I have named 'Bear Falls,' 'Upper Goat Falls' and 'Douglas Falls.' The latter is in honour of Mr. H. Douglas, Superintendent of the Canadian National Park.

The trees forming the forest about the cave are ncarly all balsam firs, which create a spicy fragrant atmosphere peculiarly their own. They range in age from 150 to 250 scars old, are tall and straight, and are perfect specimens of this attractive tree.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

I desire to acknowledge the courtesies of Mr. T. Kilpatrick, district superintendent of the C.P.R., and J. P. Ford, resident engineer of the C.P.R., in furnishing some section men, some material and supplies, a bridgeman to assist in the construction of rafts and ladders, and in furnishing oil, ladders and ropes.

The above report is respectfully submitted.

## W. S. AYRES,

Consulting Mining Engineer.

# SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT ON THE ADDITIONAL EXPLORATION OF DEUTSCHMAN CAVE. 

By W. S. Ayres, Mining Engineer.

Banff, Alberta, November 9, 1905.
On the morning of October 25 we, Deutschman and the writer, left the Glacier House on foot and arrived at the cave at 12.30 p.m., the distance being about five and one-half miles. The recent storms had deposited considerable snow, increasing from six inches at the Glacier House to four feet at the cave. As we approached the cave the deep snow, together with a crust buried about one foot beneath the surface, made the climb very laborious. In the afternoon we cleared the snow from our camp and broke trails to the upper or west end of 'Gopher Bridge' and to 'The Canyon.'

On the 26th, 27 th and 28 th we explored 'Gopher Bridge' and the main cave, entering the latter through 'The Canyon' and 'Entrance No. 2.' This exploration consisted of a complete survey of all passages, not heretofore reported by me as surveyed, and of flashlight photographs of some of the attractive features of the interior.

On the 29 th we broke camp and returned to the Glacier House on foot.

## THE TRAIL.

A very easy trail for riding or walking can be made from the Glacier House to the cave by way of The Loop and Ross Peak water-tank. The length of this trail would be about five and one-half miles. It would have not only an easy grade, but a location that brings to view in a new light some of the grandest scenery of this famous part of the Selkirks. This feature of itself would make it a very popular trail even though there were no cave at the other end of it.

On arriving at the cave the magnificent assemblage of balsam firs with their spirelike forms, welcome the visitor as stately hostesses. In the winter they deck themselves with the most dainty snowy drapery.

## THE EXPLORATION.

The 'Gopher Bridge' was first explored. An entrance was effected by Mr. Deutschman during the summer, first, by crawling through a narrow passage in the old bed of Cougar creek, marked on the map herewrith submitted as 'Old Channel,' and second by blasting away some fallen rock at a point noted on the map as 'Gopher Bridge Entrance.' We entered by the latter opening. This is a very unique cave by itself. The characteristic water-carved walls of white and grey marble, such as are found in 'Entrance No. 1' and described in my report of June 8, 1905, are everywhere to be seen. An additional feature, however, is here to be found. In many places the change of the limestone into marble is not complete. The parts of the rock not fully changed stand out as nodules, while the marble between them has been dissolved and eroded to an unusual degree, thus giving the walls a strange picturesque appearance.

From a geological standpoint the formation under 'Gopher Bridge' shows, in a manner rarely to be found in surface exposures, the various stages of transition of the original limestone into the present marble by the heat process called metamorphosis. There are evidences also of cavities, comparatively small it is true, that existed in the original beds of limestone and which were subsequently filled with pure carbonate of lime. During the metamorphosis of the limestone this filling was also changed to white crystalline marble. Some chips and nuggets of quartz are to be seen imbedded in the filling, evidencing that they were carried into the cavity by water during the process of the lime accumulation. Shrinkage cracks are everywhere to be found in the grey and white marble, which were formed during its early solidification into
limestone, and afterward filled with pure carbonate of lime. They now show as seams of white marble inserted in the rocks at various angles to their bedding faces.

Cougar creek now enters under 'Gopher Bridge' at the point marked 'Present Channel' on the map. In my former report, June 8, 1905, no reference was made to the 'Present Channel' because it was entirely obscured from view by a very deep snow-slide. The 'Old Channel,'. however, was partly open to view, and, because of its logical position, was mistaken for the channel actually conveying the water under the bridge.

The creek has a tortuous course under the bridge, as is shown on the map. The first portion of it was inaccessible because of the low roof, the last portion because of the deep water in the creek.

The openings that were explored are now easily accessible, and it appears to be quite possible to form a continuous passage under the bridge by bridging the deep and swift portion of Cougar creek that is now impassable. If this is done the visitor would begin his tour of the caves by entering first at the upper or west end of ' Gopher Bridge.' Emerging at the east end he would again enter by 'Entrance No. 1.' At the southeast corner of the 'Auditorium' a passage can be made into 'The Canyon' by removing the debris for about 20 feet. Then the visitor can make a continuous trip from the west end of 'Gopher Bridge' to the large cave without retracing any steps.

A correction in my former map is made, on the accompanying map, as to where the waters from 'Whistler Falls' joins Cougar creek. In June last this junction was partly obscured by a heavy snow-slide, in fact the waters from the falls were then running as shown an my former map. After the snow disappeared it was discovered that they join Cougar creck under 'Gopher Bridge' and disappear from the surface in a deep, nearly vertical shaft, called 'The Gopher Hole.'

The exploration of the main cave through 'Entrance No. 2' was a most laborious task. The descent into 'The Canyon' was by means of a rope down an incline that was nearly perpendicular, about $75^{\circ}$, and over snow and ice, for a distance of 85 feet. The cave was then entered by 'Entrance No. 2.'

Cougar creek at this time was very much less in volume as compared with its flush condition at the time of my former report, June 8, 1905, and fair progress in the exploration has been made. A complete survey of all its accessible openings was made, and the accompanying map shows them in their relative positions.

This main cave comprises the largest of all the underground openings thus far discovered. It naturally should, because of the additional waters entering it. The average height of the main channelway, mcasured on the dip of the strata, is about 100 feet, while the width, measured perpendicularly to the bedding faces, ranges from 8 to 20 feet. This channelway is not, as might be supposed, of uniform width, but varies with the conditions of flow of the water at the time of its formation. With all the water flowing through it on a steep grade it would be narrow, and with only a portion of it, the other portion rumning round some other way, it would also be narrow. It would be widest where all the water passed through it and on a moderate grade.

During its earlier history it undoubtedly appeared much like the passageway in 'Entrance No. 1,' described in my report of June 8, 1905. But as the channelway grew deeper and wider, through centuries of erosion, many large masses of rock from the hanging-wall were loosened and fell into the channelway, thus causing an obstruction, around which the water cut its way, and at the same time cut away some or all of the obstruction itself. As a result many enlarged places are to be seen here and there. Still others are to le seen that have been formed as potholes, like rounded shafts, down which the water poured keeping the boulders at their bottoms ceaselessly grinding them deeper and deeper.

From these results it was only a matter of time when, particularly at the confluence of streams, great masses of overhanging rock would be unfooted and dropped into the great channcl and potholes. This is shown to a marvellous degree where the waters of 'Bear Falls' formerly joined Cougar creek. Portions of the old channelway and of the very large potholes are here visible, the other portions being covered

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with fallen rocks from the roof. One of these, an enormous rock, rests in a nearly horizontal position and its upper surface contains about 1,200 square feet of floor space. This we named 'The Ball Room.'

About 150 feet south from 'The Ball Room' is 'The Pit.' This is the 'Deep Cavern,' at 'Entrance No. 3,' mentioned in my report of June 8, 1905, 'that was estimated to be 256 feet deep.' This estimate was made from the number of seconds required for a stone to reach the bottom. It took four seconds, but several deflections were made by the stone in its descent. The nearly vertical portion of 'The Pit' measures 120 feet, and the steep channelway leading from its bottom and down which the stone undoubtedly went, measures 125 feet more, making 245 feet by actual measurement. The rocks in 'The Pit' are of a very dark blue-grey colour and have bands of white marble inserted in them which have been crumpled by pressure, giving the bands a zig-zag appearance.

The fallen masses of rock wherever found throughout the cave, particularly those about 'The Ball Room' and 'The Pit,' were carefully examined to determine their present stability. The roof was also examined carefully to the same end. The singular firmness of every fallen piece, even the small ones, led the writer to the discovery that the water had undoubtedly shifted all the fallen pieces, great or small, into positions that are firm and reliable. No evidence whatever was discovered of any present movement in the roof, neither were any points discovered where the present water erosion has made a fall of rock imminent.

To make travel easy in the cave plank walks should be built across these rough places. No blasting of any kind whatever should be allowed in any part of the cave in forming passageways or in making any improvements. The present quiet condition of the rocks is thereby ensured, and the breaking of the fragile carbonate of lime coating, which forms the decoration of the cave, by the concussion of blasting, is also prevented. A blast might work ruin to this attractive feature.

At a point on the main passageway nearly opposite 'The Pit,' and marked ' $A$ ' on the map, an opening was found through which we descended to the present bed of Cougar creek at the bottom of the cave. This passage led us north directly under 'The Ball Room,' where an examination was made of the bottoms of the gigantic potholes now in rains, and of the old water-grooves. We naturally named this spot 'The Old Mill.' It certainly did grind for many centuries before it fell into ruin and disuse. Passing still farther along this passage in a northerly direction we came down upon Cougar creek. Following up the creek to the point marked 'B' we discovered that it here makes a sudden turn to the northwest. Continuing up the creek we came to a place where the low roof and accumulated gravel prevented further progress. This point is only about 200 feet from where Cougar creek disappears near 'Entrance No. 2.' Returning to the point 'B,' we continued on in a northerly direction and found a different kind of gravel and boulders in the bed of the channel. In Cougar creek above the point ' $B$ ' it consists of marble and schist with very little quartzite which is chiefly white or light in colour. But in this branch channel quartzite of a dark brown or red colour constituted almost the entire gravel. The same gravel had been observed at 'Bear Falls' and the inference was at once drawn that this was formerly the inlet passage from these falls. From the map the proximity of these falls to this passage makes the inference almost conclusive, yet further exploration is necessary to make it positive, for it can as well be the inlet from 'Upper Goat Falls.' Continuing to the northward we came to a sudden turn to the right, beyond which the most ragged walls are to be seen that have been found anywhere in the cave. The jagged points and grotesque shapes at once inspire caution. It was named 'The Terror.' Its peculiar roughness is due to the partial metamorphosis of the rocks, and is similar to the condition of change found in the rocks under 'Gopher Bridge.' In this case the condition is accentuated by the existence of thin knife-like blades of the unchanged limestone instead of nodules, all of which extend from one-half inch to two inches beyond the general surface of the marble holding them. The extreme south end of this inner passage rises suddenly for about 15 feet and a ladder is needed to
explore it beyond this point. This is the present water-course. The extreme north end opens out into a large chamber that is practically filled with sand and gravel. Several branch passages are to be seen extending north and south from this chamber, but they are nearly filled with gravel. They all enter it near the roof.

From this chamber to the point A this passage has been formed along a fault, which inclines upward at an angle of about $65^{\circ}$ to the west. Along its line on the surface the ravine of 'Bear Falls' has been formed, also the depression through which its waters now flow to 'Entrance No. 3.' From this entrance down into the cave these waters have cut their way along this same fault, joining Cougar creek below, and in their passage have formed 'The Pit.'

This portion of the cave just described from A northward and downward along Cougar creek to the limits mentioned and the passage from B to 'The Terror,' had never before been explored until Mr. Deutschman and the writer entered it on October 27, 1905. It is one of the most interesting and instructive portions of the entire cave. It tells a long story in history from its grinding of 'The Old Mill' to the present day erosion, probably more than 40,000 years.

Returning to the point A, and continuing along the passageway, which from here runs in a southeasterly direction along the strike of the strata, many interesting features are met with.

From the map it will be observed that those sections of the highest old waterway thus far thoroughly explored and surveyed, from 'Entrance No. 2' to the present southeasterly limit of the cave, are all on a line and that this line is coincident with the strike of the strata. The omitted sections of it that lie on either side of 'The Pit' have been explored sufficiently to determine that they are on the same line. They are so nearly filled with debris as to be unattractive. The fact that this old waterway was originally straight and continuous along the strike of the strata, and passed close to 'The Pit,' forms a basc from which to study the subsequent changes.

At a point about 190 feet forward from A, a passage to the left exists that leads to the brink of a precipitous rock at the foot of which Cougar creek can be seen dimly. This place had already been named 'The Turbine' by a previous visitor. There is a roar and swish of falling water to be hicard here. Undoubtedly the roar mentioned in my former report as heard in 'The Deep Cavern' came from these falls, whose roar, when Cougar creek is highest, is thrilling beyond description.

A search was made here for a way to get down upon the bed of Cougar creek both above and below the falls. Above the falls the passageways shown on the map were found and the creek explored and surveyed for the distance shown. Below the falls a crevice in the rocks was found through which we descended to the present creek bed. The course of Cougar creek here is diagonally to the right across the strata, and its level is about 60 feet below the passageway by which we advanced. In the old channelway on this lower level are to be seen two very large potholes 18 feet in diameter. One of them, with an arched roof about 40 feet from the bottom, is decorated in a most beautiful manner with carbonate of lime accumulations. Standing at the bottom, and looking up, a most beautiful sight greets the eyes. It was at once named 'The Dome.'

All progress in a southeasterly direction along Cougar creek beyond the point represented on the map was barred by a very low roof at one place, and at another by the steep descent and swift current of the creek itself.

This portion of the cave above and below the falls, or 'The Turbine,' is also a section that had never been entered before Mr. Deutschman and the writer entered it on October 28, 1905. In fact the first exploration of the bottom of this cave at any point, and the location of Cougar creek running through it, is here recorded.

Passing on in a southeasterly direction from the point A for a distance of 250 feet, an old water-course is entered that we named 'The Art Gallery' because of the beautiful deposits of carbonate of lime. This lime accumulation is white or creamy white with an occasional tint of pink. It resembles heads of cauliflower set close together without intervening space, and in mass is very beautiful.

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From 'The Art Gallery' forward for 200 feet several more spots with lime accumulations are to be scen.

Immediatcly after passing the southeast end of 'The Art Gallery' a waterway ou the right was observed, but it was inaccessible except a short distance owing to its almost vertical ascent and to its narrowness. This may be the inlet from 'Entrance No. 4' which is 'Lower Goat Falls.' This is not positive, however, as a passage was observed branching off from the loop of Cougar creek at 'The Turbine.' The writer thinks the latter the most probable inlet from 'Lower Goat Falls.' This inlet at 'The Turbine' was not explored as a ladder was needed.

From the watcrway on the right, just beyond 'The Art Gallery,' our course was down over large masses of fallen rock for a distance of 300 feet, then turning to the right and still continuing down through a narrow passageway for a distance of 100 feet more, we entered a beautiful opening or room which we called 'The Bridal Chambcr.' The decorations of carbonate of lime are creamy white and very dainty. This room is formed against a fault, showing that Cougar creek was here deflected by it to an easterly course.

No way of getting down to the present bed of Cougar creek at this point, without ladders, was discovered. The roar of water plunging down a steep incline could clearly be heard, and it is assumed that the creck continues along this fault for some distance. We were greatly disappointed in not being able to descend to its bed, as this seems to be the only avenue of entrance to the openings that unquestionably exist between 'The Bridal Chamber' and where Cougar creek einerges to the surface. Just where the last point is we have been unable to determine, as no sufficient outflow of water has thus far been found on the surface to positively locate it.

Immediately over 'The Bridal Chrmber,' about 125 feet above it, exists the extreme southeasterly end of the oldest waterway in the cave, and which has already been described as partly in ruins. Owing to its original continuity in a straight line for 1,000 feet, and its broken condition, we have named it 'The Ruined Aqueduct.'

After ladders have been prepared and put in place, at the points mentioned as necessary, the exploration can be continued. No further attcmpts were made at this time to effect an entry.

A small chamber exists directly over the north end of 'The Canyon' which was explored in September by Mr. Deutschman and named by him 'The Ice Cave' because the ice remained in it during the entire summer. This opening is mentioned in my former report as blocked with ice, and was then designated as 'Entrance No. 2, believing that it connected with the cave below. In this report 'Entrance No. 2' means the entrance on the bed of Cougar creek, at the bottom of 'The Canyon,' 100 fcet perpendicularly below this opening. This 'Ice Cave' consisis of a narrow passage about 80 feet long at the end of which is a chamber 20 by 40 feet, with two branch passages leading from it, each about 100 feet long.

An opening in the ravine 1,700 feet in a southeasterly direction from the most southerly point of the bluff was recently discovered by Mr. Deutschman, and we next proceeded to it. We were able to enter it for about 75 feet only when the passage branched and became so small that we could go no farther. This opening, while it may prove to be local and in no way connected with the main cave, causes the writer to believe that there are great possibilities still existing as to the extent of the main cave.

A few stalactites were found here and there in the old parts of the main cave, pure white in colour, the largest being 18 inches long.

EXTENT OF CAVE.
The prediction made in my former report that "The area between Entrances Nos. 2,3 and 4 and 'Upper Goat' and 'Douglas Falls' is most probably a labyrinth of underground waterways,' has been almost fully verified, the only portion not yet entered
being the triangular space between 'Upper Goat Falls,' 'Douglas Falls' and 'Entrance No. 4.'

From the conditions now known it is only logical to believe that extensive openings exist in this area. The prediction also that 'The one-half mile between 'Lower Goat Falls' and the supposed outlet should be the largest part of the cave by reason of accumulated waters,' has been verified in greater part. That a very extensive cavern exists in this area, beyond that already explored and shown on the map, is a foregone conclusion.

The total length of the passageways surveyed and measured by the writer thus far amount to about 4,000 feet, or four-fifths of a mile. To see the caves at this time, before any improvements are made, the visitor must retrace his steps in every passageway, thus doubling the distance named. He must travel 8,000 feet, or one and threefifths miles on the main passageways. This does not include the distance between the entrances nor the little side trips that will be made here and there in the cave to get closer to the various points of interest. The distance to the cave is now so great that it will require the visitor to be a person well used to climbing in order to view the entire cave in one day.

## PROBABLE AGE OF CAVE.

The marble rocks in which the cave is formed belong most probably to the Deronian age. No fossils were found, however, to positively verify this conclusion. The limestone rocks have not been completely changed into marble at all points as was obscrved under 'Gopher Bridge' and in 'The Terror.' Notwithstanding the fact that the rocks belong to a comparatively old series, yet the beginning of the cave undoubtedly dates from a very recent geological time.

Assuming the rate of erosion to be one thirty-second of an inch in a year, then to cut down one hundred feet of rock, which is about the average amount eroded in the main cave, would require 38,400 years. Any actual rate greater or less than this assumption would increase or diminsh the age of the cave. In several places along Cougar creek in the bottom of the cave an excellent opportunity is afforded to determine actually the present annual rate of erosion. A micrometer measuring apparatus should be used and the area of cross-section of the rock eroded per year thus accurately computed. Also the ratio between the area of the cross-section of the average strean and the area of the rock eroded should be determined. And finally, the quantity of water passing the given section in one year, and its velocity, should be accurately measured.

In contemplating the foregoing suggestion as to the probable age of the cave, it should be borne in mind that where gravel and sand lodge in the bed of the stream the rate of erosion is many times less than where the bed is continually swept clean by a more rapid current.

The above report is respectfully submitted.

W. S. AYRES,<br>Mining Engineer.

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# APPENDIX No. 42 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL. REPORT OF W. THIBAUDEAU, C.E. 

SURVEY OF THE KLONDIKE REGION OF THE YUKON TERRITORY.
Ottawa, Canada, February 28, 1906.

## To the Honourable <br> The Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

Sir,-I have the honour to submit to you for consideration the following report of observations made by me under instructions of the Surveyor General in connection with the project to supply the Klondike Mining District with a complete water system for hydraulicking and sluicing purposes. Accompanying this report is a map showing the location and profile of the proposed system, which was prepared by me after running about 300 miles of contour and traverse lines and levels.

My work in this connection was begun on June 11 last, and was carried on continuously until October 1 following. With my interim report thereon, to the Surveyor General, dated October 16 last, I forwarded the following papers:-

1. Sketch map of the Klondike mining district and of the Klondike river, showing proposed location of the water supply, and general distribution of same.
2. Topographical map of the Klondike mining district on which is shown by red lines the elevation at which a water supply from the proposed tumnels Nos. 1 and 2 could be brought through the mining district.
3. A cross-section of Flat creek, showing one of the proposed crossings of the main conduit.

The proposed water system is to supply the Klondike mining district with 15,000 miners' inches of water, or 22,500 cubic feet per minute.

I would divide this report on the proposed main conduit route between the head of Six Pup (a tributary of Hunker creek) and up the main Klondike river, into two sections, as follows:-

Section 1.-This would run from the head of Six Pup to the head of Simplon creek, a distance of 36.08 miles, composed of one tunnel $1 \frac{1}{4}$ miles long, two steel pipes, each $2,950^{\circ}$ feet long, and $34 \cdot 28$ miles of canal, the water through the canal not to exceed a maximum velocity of $2 \cdot \zeta$ feet per second. This section would be through a dry country, well exposed to the sun, with a general slope of from 6 to 8 degrees, except about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ miles at the head of All Gold creek; one-half mile at the head of Vanderbilt creek; $1 \frac{1}{2}$ miles at the head of Minnie Bell creek, and $1 \frac{1}{2}$ miles at the head of Simplon creek, and at these points the general slope is from 15 to 25 degrees.

No. 1 tunnel for distributing water into the Klondike watershed would be 8 feet by 10 feet and 6,600 feet long, running through deformed quartz-porphyry. There is no indication that the work would be hindered by water during construction. On the upper end of the tunnel a cut would be required of 300 feet, averaging 10 feet in depth, at which point I believe solid rock will be reached. The rock exposure is serpentine and deformed quartz-porphyry. I did not notice any rock in place along this route, except on the right limit of All Gold creek, where porphyry rock is exposed on a steep slope from the bottom up to a height of 400 feet. At the head of Simplon creek on the left limit for half a mile there is loose broken granite in blocks of from 50 to 150 pounds in weight.

The soil of this section is for the most part yellow loam, sand and gravel, and is not frozen except at the head of Leotta, Minnie Bell and Simplon creeks, on their right limits, where the slope is about 20 degrees. At these points the ground is frozen for
about 2 miles, and covered with thick moss. This ground, after being stripped of the moss and left exposed to the sun for about six weeks, will be found to be thawed. In Nome district it is customary in such cases to pile the moss on the upper bank, and when the ditch is finished, to replace it on each side of the slope. This keeps the ground from thawing over again and sliding.

This section is cut by many creeks, and is not exposed to washouts. Where the conduit would not cross the creek by syphon, it would cross well up to the head of the creeks. There is at no time a large enough quantity of water in the creeks to cause a washout of the ditch. The country through this section is partly open, and partly covered with dry spruce of 6 inches to 8 inches diameter, with small green spruce and willow, and a few large green spruce which escaped the forest fires that swept through and destroyed nearly all the timber some years ago. The nature of the soil throughout this section is very well adapted for making good canals and wagon roads, and the banked up slope will stand at a high angle. The maintenance would be easy and incxpensive.

Section 2.-This would run from the head of Janson creek (a tributary of Doninion creek), up the main Klondike river for a distance of $66 \frac{1}{2}$ miles, composed of one tunnel 1.56 miles long, 2 steel pipes each $11 \cdot 78$ miles long, and $53 \cdot 16$ miles of canal, the water through the canal not to exceed a maximum velocity of 2.7 feet per second.

This scction would also run through a very dry country, well cxposed to the sun, with a general slope of from $4^{\circ}$ to $6^{\circ}$ to double syphon No. 3, and from $8^{\circ}$ to $10^{\circ}$ to the intake, except for 4 miles south from double syphon No. 4, and the head of other gulches which reach about 3 miles, where the slope would be about $22^{\circ}$. About $3 \frac{1}{2}$ miles of this section is frozen, and covered with thick moss ; the section as a whole is very dry and not exposed to washouts ; in particular that part between double syphon No. 2 and for 3 miles above double syphon No. 3, and from double syphon No. 4 to 4 milcs above double syphon No. 5, is the finest country I ever saw for a ditch.

Tunnel No. 2 for distributing water into the Indian river watcrshed would run from the head of Janson creek to the head of Simplon creek, and would be $8 \times 10$ feet and 8,300 feet long through deformed quartz-porphyry. On the route of this tunnel also there is no indication that the work would be hindered by water during construction. At both ends of the tunnel there would be cuts of 400 feet and 500 fect long respectively, and each of which would average from 6 feet deep at their lower end to 20 feet deep at their upper end. At these two points, it may be nccessary to drive the tunnel through gravel or other material before solid rock is reached. These two cuts would be through frozen muck and silt; on these two cuts, with the moss stripped from the ground and both crceks diverted to the upper cads of the cuts, the water, attended by three or four men, would itself do the greatest part of the excavation work in a few weeks.

There is very little rock exposure in this section; such as there is, consists of carboniferous black slate much shattered.

On the steep slope south of the double syphon No. 4 and north of double syphon No. 5 to the intake I would cxpect to find solid slate after excavating a few feet. For a distance of 2 miles, on account of the soft and shattered condition of the slate, comparatively littlc blasting would be required.

On the right limit of Simplon creek there is lonse rock-deformed granite for about half a mile.

On the line of double syphon No. 2 there is a decomposed granite rock exposure from Flat creek up the left limit for 700 feet or 800 feet on a slope of about $35^{\circ}$. On the right limit about 800 feet from the creek there is a porphyry rock exposure up hill for about 400 feet, and also in double syphon No. 4 on the left limit of the Klondike, there is a black slate rock exposure on a steep slope of $35^{\circ}$ for a distance of 300 feet to 350 feet long, rising to an elevation of 2,400 feet. The country through this section is partly open, partly covered with dry spruce, willow and aspen. Some years ago this country was swept again and again by forest fires.

## SOURCE OF SUPPLY.

At the proposed intake for $1 \frac{1}{2}$ milcs above and 2 miles below, the river bed averages 120 feet wide ; above this point there is plenty of timber to build a dam in crib form, and there are also plenty of boulders from 50 pounds to 100 pounds to fill crib.

The width of the Kilondike at double syphon No. 4 is about 150 fcet and at Flat and Hamilton creeks from 50 to 55 feet. On the proposed route there is very little water to be picked up to take the place of percolation and evaporation without building long ditches, but the ground along the line, being loam, silt, sand and gravel, forms a good combination for a tight canal. The creeks, O'Brien, Australia and Hamilton, at an elevation of 2,650 feet have a combined capacity of over 6,000 miners' inclies at lower state of water. Their watershed is larger than the north fork and could be diverted to the main ditch, if required, at a reasonable cost. Many people who have not been on the ground are under the impression that the greatest part of the line would consist of flumes or pipes, and would follow the north side of the hills, which they believe to be loose rock unsuited for ditching, or a mass of frozen moss or muck equally bad. But as a matter of fact there is very little loose rock there, and when the ground is excarated for 2 or 3 fcet it is found to be mixed with sod, and forms a good bottom foundation. I have located over 1,000 miles of government road in every part of the Iukon, and when not located in creek or river bottom, I never found a section of it where the frozen ground would exceed eight per cent ; and I must say that the country above described is just as good for a canal or for a wagon road as I have seen in any part of the Yukon.

As to the statement that the water must be taken from a source high in the mountains, and then will not begin to run till late in the spring, and will freeze early in the fall, I may say that my party and myself left the proposed point of intake about the 20th of September, and up to that time there was no frost to stop water running in small creeks. But when we arrived at All Gold and Hunker creeks on the 25th of the same month, mining operations had been stopped for some days. My experience confirms the view that the creeks which are narrow and deep will freeze earlier and thaw later than ground at an altitude of 600 or 800 feet higher on an easy slope well exposed to the sun.

I have reckoned the time required to build the proposed water system, as follows:-
It will require from twelve to eighteen months to deliver the steel plates in Dawson from the time they are ordered. The following winter they could be hauled and distributed along the line, and the next summer they could be put together ready for operation. The roads, canals, \&c., could be built in from one to two summers. I belicre that the excavation would not be deep enough for steam shovels to be used ; ploughs, scrapers and road graders will have to be used.

I have made the necessary track survey with the use of MIr. Johnson's topographical map of the Kloudike Mining District to prepare an estimate cost of the proposed system of distribution.

I append to this report the following statements, estimates and details :-

1. Detailed estimate of cost of double syphons and canals.
2. Estimate of cost of tunnels.
3. Detailed estimate of cost of proposed system.
4. Estimate of cost of distribution for Klondike river watershed.
5. Estimate of cost of distribution for Indian river watershed.
6. Comparative table of cost of maintenance of water couduit.
7. Comparative price of water per miner's inch.
8. Statement showing variation in duty of a miner's inch.
9. Opinions as to the utility of hydraulicking creeks.
10. Details of syphons on main conduit.
11. Details of proposed distribution by syphons on Indian river watershed.
12. Details of proposed distribution by syphons on Klondike river watershed.

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13. Comparative table of hydraulicking operations in the Yukon Territory and Alaska.
14. Report and comparative data on cost of various methods of mining in the Klondike by John A. McDougal.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

> I have the honour to be, sir, Your obedient servant, $$
\text { W. THIBAUDEAU, }
$$ Civil Engineer.

## detailed estimated cost of double syphons and canals.

The pipes to be built of high grade open hearth malleablc steel, plates having an ultimate tensile strength of 60,000 pounds per square inch; these pipes are designed on a factor of safety of 3 , with standard lap joints made up in parallel courses alternately inside and outside, each course to be not less than 6 to $7 \frac{1}{2}$ inches in width.

The longitudinal seams to be double riveted and the circular seams single riveted.
All pipes to be thoroughly caulked and all shop rivets driven by hydraulic power.
The weight given includes 10 per cent additional for laps, rivets and slip joints, air-valves, man-holes, coating of asphaltum, \&c.

The pipe to be cut, punched and formed only and nested for shipment to Dawson. A plant to be established in Dawson or on the ground.

Cost of plates, manufacturing the pipes, \&c., coated by jmmersing it in a hot bath of asphaltum preparation before laying ready to be used
Freight to Dawson. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
From Dawson to their destination. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $1 \frac{1}{2}$ "
$8 \frac{1}{2}$
All these pipes could be freighted to Dawson during the dull season of navigation, which is July and August. The freight from Dawson to their destination is on a base of $\frac{1}{2}$ a cent per pound, per 20 miles haul. This winter some freighters are freighting from Dawson to Gold Bottom and Dominion on these bases. Cost of canals is on a base of 50 cents per cubic yard, for earth work excavation; wages $\$ 5$, and board per day ; rock work fairly solid per lincal foot, $\$ 1.75$. Schist in place per cubic yard, \$1.25.

The computed velocity $V$ for syphons or pipes is from treatise of Hydraulic and Water Supply Engineering, J. T. Fanning, page 271 d.

Formula G. V.
$-\mathrm{v} .=$ Velocity
h. = Head in feet

1. = length.

$$
\mathrm{V}=\frac{\left(d^{1+2} / h\right)^{512}}{(.000492 l)}
$$

For canals from Kutters formula.
$\mathrm{v} .=$ velocity
r. = hydraulic mean depth
i. $=$ inclination
n. $=$ coefficient of roughness $=\cdot 03$

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$$
v=\left\{\frac{41.6+\frac{1.811}{n}+\frac{.00281}{i}}{1+\left(41.6+\frac{.00281}{i}\right) \times \sqrt{\frac{n}{r}}}\right\} V_{\mathrm{ri}}
$$

The computed thickness of pipes or syphons is from 'Mechanical Engineers Pocket Book,' by Willian Kent, page 707.
p. = safe working pressure in pounds.
d. $=$ diameter in inches.
T. $=$ Tensile strength of the material in pounds per square inch, 60,000 pounds.
t . $=$ thickness in inches.
f. $=$ factor of safety $=3$.
c. = ratio of strength of riveted joint to strength of solid plate $=.70$.

$$
\mathrm{t}=\frac{\mathrm{fpd}}{2 \mathrm{Tc}} \quad \mathrm{t}=\frac{3 \mathrm{pd}}{2 \times 60,000 \times .70}
$$

## ESTLMATED COST OF TUNNELS.

Tumel No. 1 and 2 to be $8 \times 10$ feet to be driven with air, through deformed quartz porphyry and porphyrites, estimated cost $\$ 35$ per foot. At Juneau a $9 \times 10$-foot tunnel, 3, 300 feet in length was driven through a spur of the mountain from the bank of Gold creek to top of the gravel pit at the proper depth for reaching the lowest sag in the bed rock.

It was driven with air at the rate of 8 feet per day in slate at a cost of $\$ 20$ per foot. No timbering was used with the exception of a few sets near the ends; labour $\$ 5$ per day.

## AT NOME.

Between Snow gulch and Glacier creek a tunnel 1,800 feet in length has been run through the divide to carry the ditch water. Its dimensions are $4 \times 6$ feet, and it is timbered in places. It was driven through limestone at a cost of $\$ 10$ per foot. The top of the tunnel is level with the top of the water on the entrance side, the bottom of the tunnel being run at a low level so as to completely fill the tunnel. All the rock work in the tunnel was done by hand drilling and in the winter. The rock was found to be frozen 90 feet vertically below the surface.

CALIFORNIA.
Lengths, Grades and Cost of Important Tunnels in Nevada County.

| Name of Mine or Tunnel | Locality. | Length of tunnel. | Average grade per sluice box. | \% | Cost. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Feet. | In. Ft. |  | \$ |
| Boston........ | Woolscrip Flat. | 1,600 | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ to 12 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 40,000 |
| North Bloomfield. | Humbug Canyon | 9,200 5,000 | 6\% ${ }^{\frac{1}{2} \text { to } 12}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 528,000 |
| American. | Below San Juan. Sweetland..... | 5,000 3,500 | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ to 14 7 to d | $6 \frac{1}{3}$ | 160,000 92,000 |
| Sweetland. | Cr. Sweetland. | 2,200 | 8 to 14 | $4{ }^{4}$ | 90,000 |
| Bed-rock. | Below Sweetlan | 4,400 | 9 to 14 | 5. | 75,000 |
| French Corral | French Corral. | 5,048 | 8 to 14 | $4 \frac{3}{6}$ | 190,000 |

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## ESTIMATED COST OF PROPOSED WATER SYSTEM.

## CAPACITY 15,000 MINER'S INCHES.

Estimated cost of main conduit..... ...... . ..... . ... ....... .... . \$4,876,077 10

| Distribution. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Klondike water shed to Bonanza city. | 43716900 |
| Indian river water shed to opposite Australia creek. | 218,499 35 |
|  | \$5,531,745 46 |
| Contingencies, 10 per cent... | 553,174 54 |
| Total.... | . $\$ 6,084,92000$ |

Assuming the life of the plant to be 20 years. Allowing 120 days each season actual working time.
Interest at $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. . . . ... .... . . .... ... .. ... ... ... .. $\$ 212,95120$
Annuity required to redeem $\$ 6,084,920$ in 20 years at 3 per cent. . . . . 226,48370
Maintenance of main conduits, section 1, 67 miles at $\$ 600 \ldots . .$. . . . . 40,20000
Maintenance of main conduits, section 2, 36 miles at $\$ 500$. . . . . . . . . 18,000 00
Distribution conduits, 95 miles at $\$ 400$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 38,000 00
Superintendence, \&c. . ... .. ... .. ..... . . ...... . .... .... . . . . 15,000 00
Contingencies, 10 per cent. ... . ... . ... . ...... . . ...... . ... ........ 11,120 00
\$ 561,754 00
Cost of water per working day. . . . . . . . . . . ... . ... .... $\$ 4,68128$
Cost per miner's inch.... .... .... .... .... .. ...... .... 0 313
(Assuming 6 cubic yards per miner's inch.)
Cost per cub yard.
$005 \frac{1}{3}$
(Assuming selling price of water at 35 cents per 24 hours per miner's inch.)
15,000 miner's inches at 35 cents $=\$ 5,250$ per day.
120 days at $\$ 5,250$.
. $\$ 630,00000$
(Picked up water with pressure to 250 feet head.)
2,000 miner's inches-Hunker creek.
2,000 miner's inches-Bonanza creek.
2,000 miner's inches-Dominion creek.
6,000 miner's inches at 15 cents per miner's inch per 24 hrs . at $\$ 900$. . 108,00000
Annual revenue. . . . .. ... ... .. ..... .... .... .... .... ...... 738,00000
Expènses. .. . ... . ... .... ... . .. .... ... ... .... .... .. . .... 561,75490
Profits and loss.
. 176,24510
This plant would pay for itself in about twelve years.
This plant will bring water above all claims and bench gravel deposits over an area of 550 square miles, and could be extended to all the placer claims on the watershed of Indian, Klondike and Yukon rivers tributary to the Klondike mining district.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

## ESTIMATE OF FLOW OF THE KLONDIKE RIVER ABOVE PROPOSED INTAKE.

The watershed of the main Klondike river above the intake is about 425 square miles. The mean annual rain fall at that point is not known, but we have the annual rainfall for Dawson from 1902 to 1905, as follows :-

| Year. | 1902. |  | 1903. |  | 1904. |  | 1905. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Snow. | Rain. | Snow. | Rain. | Snow. | Rain. | Snow. | Rain. |
| January. |  |  | 5. |  |  |  | 5. |  |
| February. |  |  | 13.5 |  | 12. |  | 13. |  |
| April. |  |  | 7. |  | 1. | . 68 | 10. | .71 |
| May.. |  |  |  | .39 |  | . 66 |  | . 20 |
| June. | 48.5 | 8.85 |  | . 44 | 5. | 1.31 |  | . 14 |
| July... |  |  |  | 1.28 |  | 2.47 |  |  |
| August. |  |  |  | 1.37 |  | 1.86 |  | 3.55 |
| September |  |  |  | 2.31 |  | 1.00 |  | 3.18 |
| October... |  |  | 12.5 |  | 3. | . 06 | 13.5 | . 10 |
| Necember. |  |  | 4.5 6.5 |  | 6. 14.5 |  | 11. |  |
| Total. | 48.5 | 8.85 | 54.5 | 5.79 | 44.5 | 8.04 | 54.5 | 7.88 |

Authority-Inspector of Fisheries, Yukon Territory.
As will be seen the amount of rain and snowfall does not vary much for different years, but very much for the same month. The average for the last four years is $12: 69$ inches. In the winters of 1899 and 1902 I was up to the head of main Klondike and both times I found that there was about three times more snow there than in Dawson, and from hunters and prospectors I am informed that there is more rain up in the Klondike than in Dawson.

I believe it would be on the safe side to assume the average amount of rain and snow fall to be 30 inches. The ratio of the three years low rain cycles give their mean rainfall at about $\frac{8}{10}$ of the general rainfall. The mean annual flow of the stream we assume to be 50 per cent of the annual rainfall and $\frac{3}{10}$ of 50 per cent gives 40 per cent of the annual rainfall as the annual available flow of the stream and 40 per cent of the 30 -inch rainfall gives an equivalent of 12 inches of rainfall flowing down the stream annually.

The average flow is equal to $53: 7563$ cubic feet per minute per square mile, and for 425 square miles, 22,845 cubic feet per minute, or 15,222 miner's inches at lowest state of water. I have measured the flow of the Klondike river at a point about 3 miles below the proposed intake. I measured a base of 300 feet long, where the river appears to be uniform; the cross-section multiplied by the mean velocity of three floats, and the product multiplied by f. 95 gives 36,000 cubic feet per minute, or 24,000 miner's inches. At the time I made the measurement I was under the impression that the fiver was at its lowest stage, but now I believe it must have been soon after some rainfall at the head of the Klondike river, which I did not suspect.

I also measured the flow of South Fork river, at an elevation of 2,600 feet. Above that point the watershed is about 150 square miles. The measured flow of the South Fork at that point was found to be 6,000 miner's inches.

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ESTIMATED COST OF A PLANT OF 10,000 MINER'S INCHES DISTRIBUTED IN THE KLONDIKE AND INDIAN RIVER WATER SHEDS IN THE SAME RATIO AS THE PLANT ABOVE.

Estimated cost.
$\$ 4,898,900$
Annual cost $\$ 460,223.00$
Cost of water per day
3,835.00
Daily cost per miner's inch
-3835
Daily cost per cubic yard. -064
Water sold at 35 c . and 15 c . per miner's inch, as in the first estimate.

| Annual revenue. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 490,000 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Annual cost. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 460,000 |
| Profit and loss. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 30,000 |

Would pay for itself in 17 to 18 years.
Estimated cost of the first plant, but without the Indian watershed distribution, and that amount of water being added to the Klondike water shed:-

Estimated cost.
$\$ 5,632,701$
Annual cost
$\$ 518,087.00$
Cost of water per day. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $4,318.00$
Cost of water per miner's inch. . . . . . . . . 288
Cost of water per cubic yard... . . . . . . . 048
Water sold at 35 c . and 15 c . per miner's inch, as in the first estimate.

| Annual reven | 00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Annual expenses | 518,087 |
| Profit and loss. | 219,915 |

This plant would pay for itself in about 11 years.
Estimated cost of a plant of 10,000 miner's inches.

KLONDIKE WATERSHED DISTRIBUTION.

Water sold at 35 c . and 15 c . per miner's inch, as in the first estimate.

| Annual revenue. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 490,000 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Annual cost. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 450,000 |
| Profit and loss. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 40,000 |

This plant would pay for itself in 16 to 17 years.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

## ESTIMATED COST OF PROPOSED WATER SYSTEM FOR THE KLONDIKE MINING DISTRICT.

(Capacity, 15,000 miner's inches.)
MAIN CONDUIT.
On the outer bank of canals the inside and outside slope to be $1 \frac{1}{2}$ feet horizontal to 1 foot vertical, upper bank slope $\frac{1}{2}$ foot horizontal to 1 foot vertical. Top of embankment 3 feet wide.

Section 1-
Tunnel No. 1.-From head of Leotta creek and Six Pup, 8,710 feet, 6,600 feet long, at $\$ 35$ per foot.
$\$ 231,00000$
Canal.-From head of Leotta to head of Simplon creek: $34 \cdot 26$ miles long. Width: top, $31 \frac{1}{2}$ feet; bottom, 18 feet; depth, 7 feet; depth of water, 5 feet. Capacity 11,374 miner's inches; length, 34 - 26 milcs. Average, 16,632 cubic yards of earth extavation at 50 c. per cubic yard, 1,663 cubic yards excavation of solid rock, frozen ground or loose rock, \&c., at $\$ 1.25$ per cubic yard, $\$ 10,385$ per mile.

555,790 10
Twelve waste weir and waste gates, at $\$ 400$
$4,800 \quad 00$
Double syphon No. 1-
2,950 feet long; 4 feet diameter; capacity, 10,960 miner's inches; weight, $538,079 \mathrm{lbs}$. at $8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$.

45,736 71
One pressure box at $\$ 1,000$
1,000 00
Section No. 2-
Tunnel No. 2.-From head of Simplon and Janson creek: 8 feet x 10 feet, 8,340 fect long, at $\$ 35$ per foot

291,900 00
Canal.-From head of Simplon creek to intake main Klondike river: 51.26 miles long. Width: top, $34 \frac{1}{2}$ feet; bottom, $20 \frac{1}{2}$ feet; depth, $7 \frac{1}{2}$ feet; depth of water, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ feet. Capacity, 15,444 miner's inches. Average, 22,500 cubic yards of earth excavation at 50 c . per cubic yard, and 2,250 cubic yards of excavation of solid rock, frozen ground, \&c., at $\$ 1.25$ per cubic yard, $\$ 14,062$ per mile. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 720,81800$ Forty waste weir and waste water gates at $\$ 600$ each. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. $24,000.00$ Four pressure boxes at $\$ 1,400$ each. . . . . . . . . 5,60000

750,41800
Double syphon No. 2-
13,200 feet long, 5 feet diameter. Capacity, 15,000 miner's inches. Weight, $5,263,342 \mathrm{lbs}$., at $8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c} .$.

447,384 07
Double syphon No. 3-
43,830 feet long, 6 feet diameter. Capacity, 16,240 miner's inches. Weight, $21,509,556 \mathrm{lbs}$., at $8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$.
$1,828,31226$
Double syphon No. $4-$
8,006 feet long, 5 feet diameter. Capacity, 15,322 miner's inches. Weight, $5,587,652 \mathrm{lbs}$., at $8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$.

474,95042
Double syphon No. 5-
6,600 feet long, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ feet diameter. Capacity, 17,384 miner's inches. Weight, 2,338,676 lbs., at S $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. .

198,787 46
Wagon road-
110 miles of wagon road, at $\$ 1,500$
165,00000
Bridges-One bridge on Klondike river, one 100 -foot span and two 30 -footspans20,000 00
One bridge on Flat creek, one 50 -foot span ..... 3,000 00
One bridge on Hamilton creek, one 50 -foot span ..... 3,00000
Telephone line-
110 miles of telephone line, at $\$ 250$ per mile. ..... 27,50000
Section houses-Twelve section houses, one at the head of each tunnel and at thehead of each pressure box, one at the intake and four along thecanal line, at $\$ 1,500$ each.18,00000
Dam-A dam, 8 feet high and 300 feet long to be constructed of timber incrib form, filled with rock and earth, at a cost of.. . . . . .

## IV.

## ESTIMATED COST OF PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION KLONDIKE RIVER W ATERSHED.

(Capacity, 10,000 miner's inches.)
On the outer bank of canals the inside and outside slope to be $1 \frac{1}{2}$ horizontal to 1 vertical, upper bank slope to be $\frac{1}{2}$ horizontal to 1 vertical ; top of embankment 3 feet wide.

Canal-
From head of Six Pup to Last Chance creek, 16 miles long; width, top, 29 feet; bottom, 18 feet; depth, 6 feet; depth of water, $4 \frac{1}{4}$ feet :
Capacity, $10,000^{\circ}$ miner's inches. Average, 13,831 cubic yards of earth, excavation at 50 c ., and 1,426 cubic yards of excavation of rock in place, frozen ground, loose rock, \&c., at $\$ 1.25$ per cubic yard at $\$ 8,697$ per mile. \$ 139,15̌2 00 Sixteen waste weirs and waste gates at $\$ 550$. . . . . . . . . . . . . 8,80000
Syphon No. 1.-Hunker-
2,112 feet long, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ feet diameter, capacity 10,680 miner's inches ; weight, $526,984 \mathrm{lbs}$. at $7 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{c}$.

40,534 28
One pressure box at $\$ 1,275 .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,27500
Syphon No. 2.-Gold Bottom-
2,900 feet long, $5 \frac{1}{4}$ diameter ; capacity, 9,200 miner's inches; weight, 653,569 lbs. at $7 \frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb .
One pressure box at $\$ 1,150 \ldots . . .$. .... .... .... . ... ..... .... . . . 1,15000
Syphon No. 3.-Last Chance creek-
1,584 feet long, $4 \frac{3}{4}$ feet diameter ; capacity, 7,200 miner's inches ; weight, $207,226 \mathrm{lbs}$. at $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$ per lb
One pressure box at $\$ 890$. ..... 89000

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

## Canal-

From Last Chance creek to Bear creek, 7 miles long; width, top 22 feet ; bottom, 16 feet; depth, 5 feet; depth of water $3 \frac{1}{2}$ feet; capacity, 75,000 miner's inches. Average, 10,692 cubic yards of earth excavation at 50 cents per cubic yard and 1,188 cubic yards excavation of rock in place, frozen ground, loose rock, \&c., at $\$ 1.25$ per cubic yard, $\$ 6,831$ per mile.

48,817 00
Seven waste weirs and waste gates at $\$ 425 . .$. . ................ 2,97500
Syphon No. 4.-Bear creek-
1,848 feet long, $4 \frac{1}{4}$ diameter ; capacity, 5,280 miner's inches ; weight, $141,255 \mathrm{lbs}$. at 74c. per lb.

10,594 00
One pressure box at $\$ 635$
63500
Canal-
From Bear creek to Quigley gulch, 2 miles long; width, top 21 fcet; bottom, 16; depth $5 \frac{1}{2}$ feet; depth of water, 3 feet; capacity, $5, i 00$ miners inches; 9,623 cubic yards of earth excavation at 50 c . $\operatorname{ser}$ cubic yard and 1,068 cubic yards excavation of rock in ritce, frozen ground, loose rock, \&c., $\$ 1.25$ per cubic yard, $\$ 6,139$ yer mile

12,218 00
Two waste weirs and waste gates at $\$ 310$
From Quigley creek to Pure Gold gulch, 2 miles long width, top 17 feet; bottom, 12 feet; depth, 5 feet; depth of water, 3 feet. Capacity, 4,220 miner's inches. Average, 6,950 cubic yards earth excavation at 50 c . per cubic yard, and 773 cubic yards excavation of rock in place, frozen ground, and loose rock, \&c., at $\$ 1.25$ per cubic yard, $\$ 4,441$ per mile

3,882 00
Two waste weirs and waste gates at $\$ 250$ each.... ... . .... .... 50000
From Gold gulch to Grand Forks, $12 \cdot 50$ miles long; width, top 12 feet; boltom, 3 feet; depth of water, 3 feet; capacity, 2,180 miner's inches. Average, 4,050 cubic yards of earth excavation at 50 c . per yard and 450 cubic yards excavation of rock in place, frozen ground and loose rock at $\$ 1.25$ per cubic yard, $\$ 2,587$ per mile.

32,337 00
Twelve waste weirs and waste gates at $\$ 125 . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,50000
Canal-Hunker creek-
From the mouth of Trilby gulch to oppositc Henry gulch, Hunker creek, to pick up water already used and to sell it over again: 8 miles long. Capacity, 2,500 miner's inches at $\$ 4,000$ per mile.

32,00000
Canal-Bonanza creek-
From mouth of Boulder creek to mouth of Bonanza creek to pick up water already used and to sell it again: 8 miles long. Capacity, 2,000 miner's inches at $\$ 3,696$ per mile.

# V. <br> ESTIMATED COST OF PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION, INDIAN RIVER WATERSHED. 

(Capacity, 4,000 miner's inches.)


#### Abstract

On the outer side bank of canal, the inside and outside slope to be $1 \frac{1}{2}$ horizontal to 1 vertical; upper bank slope to be $\frac{1}{2}$ horizontal to 1 vertical; top of embankment, 3 fect wide.


## Canal-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { From the head of Janson creek to Dominion creek, } 3 \cdot 75 \text { miles long; } \\
& \text { width, top } 23 \text { feet; bottom, } 14 \text { feet; depth, } 5 \text { feet; depth of } \\
& \text { water, } 3 \text { feet. Capacity, } 4,500 \text { miner's inches, } 6,985 \text { cubic yards } \\
& \text { of earth excavation at } 50 \text { c. per cubic yard and } 765 \text { cubic yards of } \\
& \text { excavation of rock in place, frozen ground, loose rock, \&c., at } \\
& \$ 1.25 \text { per cubic yard, } \$ 4,450 \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \\
& \text { Two waste weirs and waste gates at } \$ 240 \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
\end{aligned}
$$

## Syphon No. 2-

> 1,584 feet long; 4 feet diameter. Capacity, 4,472 miner's inches; weight, $136,496 \mathrm{lbs}$. at 8 c . per lb.
> 10,919 68
> One pressure box at $\$ 570$.

## Canal-

From Dominion Syphon, Gold Run creek, 8.05 miles long; width, top 17 feet; bottom, 12 feet; depth, 5 fect; depth of water, 3 feet. Capacity, 4,000 miner's inches. Average, 7,722 cubic yards earth excavation at 50 c . per cubic yard and 858 cubic yards excavation of rock in place, frozen ground, loose rock, \&c., at $\$ 1,25$ per cubic yard, $\$ 4,437$ per mile

35,707 85
Eight waste weirs and waste gates at $\$ 220$
1,760 00

## Syphon No. 2-

2,112 feet long; $3 \frac{1}{2}$ feet diameter. Capacity, 3,140 miner's inches ;
weight, $161,059 \mathrm{lbs}$. at 8 c .

12,884 72

One pressure box at $\$ 380 \ldots$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\quad 38000$

## Canal-

From Gold Run syphon to Sulphur creek, $3 \cdot 20$ miles long; width, top 16 feet; bottom, 10 feet; depth, 5 feet; depth of water, 3 feet. Capacity, 3,000 miner's inches. Average, 6,255 cubic yards of earth excavation at 50 c . per cubic yard and 695 cubic yards excavation of rock in place, frozen ground, and loose rock at $\$ 1.25$ per cubic yard
Three waste weirs and waste gates at $\$ 160$
Syphon No. 3-
4,224 feet long; 3 feet diameter. Capacity, 2,268 miner's inches; weight, 259,572 lbs. at 8 c. .
One pressure box at $\$ 260$.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

Canal-

Syphon No. $4-$

One pressure box at $\$ 200 \ldots . .$. .. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 20000
Canal-
From New Zealand creek to Quartz creek, 9.05 miles long; width, top $9 \frac{1}{2}$ feet; bottom, 4 feet; depth, 5 feet; depth of water, 3 feet. Capacity, 1,500 miner's inches. Average, 5,040 cubic yards of earth excavation at 50 c . per cubic yard and 540 cubic yards excavation of rock in place, frozen ground and loose rock at $\$ 1.25$ per cubic yard, $\$ 3,175$ per mile.

28,733 75
Nine waste weirs and waste gates at $\$ 220 \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Syphon No. 5-Quartz creek-
3,960 feet long; $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet diameter. Capacity, 1,237 miner's inches ; weight, $263,662 \mathrm{lbs}$. at $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$.

19,774 56
One pressure box at $\$ 505$
50500
Canal-
From Syphon No. 1 to about creek claim No. 7 below Discovery Dominion-
Nine miles long. Capacity, 1,200 miner's inches at $\$ 3,550$ per mile. .
Nine waste weirs and waste gates at $\$ 60$.
31,950 0 C
54000
Canal-
From Syphon No. 2 to about creek claim No. 70, Gold Run creek, 4 miles long. Capacity, 1,200 miner's inches at $\$ 3,550$ per mile. .

14,200 00
Four waste weirs and waste gates at $\$ 60$
24000
Canal-
From Syphon No. 3, to about creek claim No. 7, below Discovery Sulphur creek: 11 miles long. Capacity, 1,200 miner's inches at $\$ 3,550$ per mile.

39,05000
Ten waste weirs and waste gates at $\$ 60$
60000

## Canal-

From mouth of Gold Run and Sulphur creek to opposite mouth of Australia, to pick up water already used and to sell it over again, 7 miles
long. Capacity, 2,000 miner's inches at $\$ 3,696$ per mile. . . .
22,176 00
Six waste weirs and waste gates at $\$ 120$
72000

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VI.
Cost of Maintenance of Water Conduits-By Bowie.
in the mining districts of California, ditches are constructed badly, with steep grades and on irregular lines with numerous sharp curves. The cross section, originally uniform, becomes more or less varied. They are built through steep slopes, in regions exposed to snow slides and wash-outs. The average cost of maintenance is about $\$ 500$ per mile.


## SESSIUNAL PAPER No. 25b



## VII.

## PRICE OF WATER PER MINER'S INCH.

Nome District-
'The Mioce Ditch Company' sells some of its water to the miners on Glacier, Anvil and Dexter creeks at the rates of $\$ 1$ per miner's inch, under pressure, and at 50 c . for water that has been once used.

The miner's inch used is equal to 1.2 cubic feet per minute. The above price reduced to the Klondike miner's inch or 1.5 cubic feet per minute is $\$ 1.25$ and $62 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. per miner's inch.

## California-

'The South Yuba Water Company' has a system of 500 miles of ditches.
The company, which has a strong competition from the Boy Power Company, charges 18 c . per miner's inch per 24 hours.

It is considered by some of the officials of the Boy Power that any industry wishing to use water at that price for power purposes must obtain it under a 400 -foot head to gencrate power as cheaply as the Boy Power Company can furnish electricity at one cent per K.W. per hour.-(A. J. Beaudette, mining engineer, Dawson.)

## VIII.

## DUTY OF A MINER'S INCH.

Is the quantity of material moved by 1 inch of water in 24 hours. It depends on quantity of water and pressure, character of material washed, height of bank, size and grade of sluice and kind of riffle.

In many mines the gravel may be easily broken down, but may be hard to carry down to and move through the sluice on account of too small amount of water from the pipe; of a light grade; disproportionate width of box or the use of obstructive rifflcs. In such a case if a bank head water is available, a larger anount of gravel will be carried to and through the sluices.

In California, according to 'Bowie' in the North Bloomfield mine, the duty varied from 3.86 to 4.8 cubic yards. At La Grange mines the duty was from 1.08 to 1.82 cubic yards, average $3 \cdot 09$ cubic yards per miner's inch. In both cases the riffle pavement was principally blocks.

The following is taken from 'Methods and costs of Gravel and Placer mining in Alaska' by Chester Wells Purington, says : Table 1. (Page 139) is instructive as showing the variation in duty of the miner's inch under the different governing con. ditions in the north. The duty of a miner's inch in the Klondike is large, estimated at 8 cubic yards in twenty-four hours in the operation described on page 137 with water under 130 foot head and grade of 12 -inches to 12 feet in the sluice boxes, a variable amount of bank head water from 25 to 100 miner's inches being used. The high duty is accounted for by the fact that the material washed is well rounded, by the absence of large stones, heavy grade of sluices and the fact that block riffles are generally employed. It is stated by the Klondike operators that werc the whole channel gravels unfrozen the duty of the inch would be twice as large. This is not impossible as the bench gravel presents most favourable characteristics for easy handling. In the following table the duty has been given in terms of the total amount of water used including bank monitor and elevator water. The low duties in Nome are accounted for principally by the fact that one-half to two-thirds of the water is generally diverted for use in the hydraulic tailings left and partly by the fact that the gravel is flat and rough.

## TO HYDRAULIC CREEK CLAIMS.

Will it pay to hydraulic creek claims? Many miners after reading 'Methods and costs of gravel and placer mining in Alaska,' by Mr. Purington, came to the conclusion that it would not pay to work creek claims by the hydraulic method and hydraulic lifts.

Mr. Purington takes a typical Alaska case, as follows :-
Assume a body of material which handled at the rate of 750 cubic yards per day can be worked out in six seasons, that the section consists of two yards of muck and of $1 \frac{1}{2}$ yards of gravel, which has a tenor of $\$ 3$ per cubic yard. This material can be all handled by the hydraulic method at an expense of 50 c . per cubic yard.

Actual working costs including superintending.
In order to make this hydraulic method available, a ditch carrying 1,000 miner's inches of water at lowest stage must be built at a cost of $\$ 100,000$. Let this cost include the hydraulic equipment. Simple intcrest charged on the investment and maintenance of ditch and plant will amount to $\$ 90,000$ additional.

Allowing nothing for purchase of property the five annual payments to amortize of plant fund will amount each to $\$ 38,000$.

Allow 100 days each season actual working time, then the amount per cubic yard which must be added to cover payment to the sinking fund will be $\$ 0.542$ per cubic yard, or a total of $\$ 1,042$.

In the Klondike as in the Alaskan case, let us assume the material can be handled by the hydraulic method at an expense of 50 c per cubic yard actual working cost, including superintendence. With the proposed water system, the miner to make this hydraulic method available has to put an hydraulic equipment on his claim at a cost of $\$ 4,000$ to $\$ 8,000$.

Assuming the duty of a mincr's inch to be only $\frac{1}{2}$ to a $\frac{1}{3}$, with the hydraulic elevator, the miner will have to pay for water, at the rate of 15 c per cubic yard. The five annual payments to amortization of plant fund will amount each to from $\$ 950$ to $\$ 1,900$, say $\$ 1,900$. Allow 100 days each season actual working time. Then the amount per cubic yard which must be added to cover payment of sinking fund will be $02 \frac{1}{2} c$. or a total of $67 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. per cubic yard, a difference in favour of the Klondike water system of $36 \frac{1}{2}$ c. per cubic yard and on the cost of the plant $\$ 92,000$.

A cheaper equipment to work creek claims would be to operate a scraper plant by means of a small Pelton water wheel. The sluice boxes or washing plant built to a height of 25 feet or 30 feet above the ground with the water wheel set on it, the ground from the sluices to be approached by a broad inclined platform.

With 100 miner's inches and 250 feet pressure the water motor will generate 60 horse-power and will handle a scraper plant of a capacity of 750 cubic yards per 24 hours.

The water from the water wheel to be used for sluicing.
The cost of water and power for such a plant would be $\$ 35$ per 24 hours, or $\$ 0.0466$ c. per cubic yard besides the service of six men on a shift. This would be the cheapest and most economical plant to work individual creek mining claims. The total running expense of the plant including depreciation and interest on the plant, should not exceed $\$ 0.30$ c. per cubic yard.

Along Indian river from Sulphur creek to Quartz creek by the proposed water system, there is an available head of about 400 feet, and with 1,000 miner's inches would generate over 1,100 horse-power, sufficient to run five or six dredges. The cost of water per day, would be $\$ 350$. This is the right kind of power for Indian and Klondike river valleys. As will be seen by the profile from Bear creek to the mouth of Bonanza creek therc will be an available head of about 800 feet and cost of water with that head will be the same price paid by the Orila people for dredging, \&c. From the South Yuba Water Company and from the Boy Water Company, that is to say, mater at 35c. per miner's inch along those points could be furnished for electricity at 1c. per K.W. hours.

With the proposed water system the question of fuel would be settled.

## x

MAIN CONDUIT.
Double Syphon No. 1.-2,950 feet long, 4 feet diameter. Capacity, 1,096 miner's inches. Greatest depression, 377 feet. Total weight, $538,079 \mathrm{lbs}$.

| Length. | Head. | Computed thickness. | Nearest N ก. B, G. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Weight } \\ \text { per } \\ \text { lineal foot. } \end{gathered}$ | Total Weight. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Lbs. | Lbs. |
| 1,390 | 100 | . 088 | $0.93-3.3$ | 54.56 | 75,838 |
| 160 | 125 | .100 | $0.109-1$ | 60.87 | -9.739 |
| 140 | 150 | .120 | $0.125-\frac{1}{5}$ | 69.81 | 9,773 |
| 160 | 175 | . 144 | $0.148-9$ | 82.81 | 13,249 |
| 140 | 200 | . 174 | $0.18-7$ | 100.44 | 14,061 |
| 60. | 225 | . 196 | $0.203-6$ | 113.28 | 6,796 |
| 140. | 250 | . 218 | $0.2187-{ }^{3}$ | 122.13 | 17,098 |
| 100 | 275 | . 240 | $0.25{ }^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 139.54 | 13,554 |
| 130. | 300 | . 272 | $0.281-\frac{9}{32}$ | 157.08 | 20.420 |
| 80. | 325 | . 294 | $0.3{ }^{-1}$ | 167.58 | 13,406 |
| 150. | 350 | . 316 | $0.34-0$ | 169.82 | 28,473 |
| 300. | 375 | . 338 | $0.34-0$ | 189.82 | 56,946 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 538,079 |

Double Sypion No. 2.- 13,200 feet long, 5 feet diameter. Greatest depression, 585 feet. Capacity, 15,600 miner's inches. Total wëight, 5,263,342.

| Length. | Head. | Computed thickness. | Nearest <br> No. B. G. | Weight per lineal foot. | Total <br> Weight. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Lbs. | L.bs. |
| 600 | 100 | . 11 | . $12-11$ | 79.34 | 47,604 |
| 700 | 125 | . 1374 | . $134-10$ | 93.53 | 65,338 |
| 800. | 150 | . 1648 | . $165-8$ | 115.15 | 92,130 |
| 800. | 175 | . 1922 | . $203-6$ | 141.74 | 113,390 |
| 500 | 200 | . 22 | . $22-5$ | 153.52 | 76,760 |
| 450 | 225 | . 2474 | . 259 -3 | 185.47 | 83,461 |
| 750 | 250 | . 2748 | . 284.2 | 198.25 | 148,687 |
| 1.800 | 275 | . 3022 | $.31-\frac{5}{18}$ | 218.11 | 392,598 |
| 450 | 300 | . 3300 | . $34-0$ | 237.28 | 106,776 |
| 650 | 325 | . 3574 | .375 - ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 261.81 | 170,176 |
| 400 | 350 | . 3848 | $.406-13$ | 283.49 | 113,556 |
| 600 | 375 | . 4112 | . $425-000$ | 296.14 | 177,684 |
| 200 | 400 | . 44 | . $454-0000$ | 316.89 | 63,378 |
| 100. | 425 | . 4674 | . $4687-3 \frac{5}{2}$ | 327:26 | 32,726 |
| 100 | 450 | . 4948 | . $50-\frac{1}{3}$ | 349.01 | 34,901 |
| 100. | 475 | . 5222 | $.56-8.8$ | 392.70 | 39,270 |
| 150. | 500 | . 55 | . $56-\frac{9}{16}$ | 392.70 | 58,905 |
| 180. 180. | 525 550 | . 5774 | . 62 - ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l}436.23 \\ 436.23\end{array}\right\}$ | 157,041 |
| 750. | 575 | . 6322 | . 68.5 - 12 | $475.53\}$ |  |
|  | 600 | . 66 | . 685 -16 | $475.53\}$ | 470,774 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 5,263,342 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b
Double Syphon No. 3.-43,830 feet long, 6 feet in diameter. Greatest depression, 472 feet. Capacity, 16,240 miner's inches. Total weight, $21,509,556$ lbs.

| Length. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Double Syphon No. 4.- 8,006 feet long, 5 feet diameter. Greatest depression 430 feet. Capacity, 15,322 miner's inches. Total weight, $5,587,652 \mathrm{lbs}$.

| Length. | Head. | Computed thickness. | Nearest <br> No. to B, G. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Weight } \\ & \text { per } \\ & \text { lineal ft. } \end{aligned}$ | Total <br> Weight. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r} 406 \\ 400 \\ 320 \\ 380 \\ 900 \\ 740 \\ 4,860 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 200 \\ & 300 \\ & 400 \\ & 450 \\ & 475 \\ & 400 \end{aligned}$ | Ins.$\quad .11$.22.33.44.49.5222 | $\begin{aligned} & .12-11 \\ & .22-5 \\ & .34-0 \\ & .454-0000 \\ & .50-\frac{1}{2} \\ & .56-19 \\ & .56-\frac{10}{18} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 79.34 \\ 153.52 \\ 237.28 \\ 316.89 \\ 349.01 \\ 392.70 \\ 392.70 \end{array}$ | Lbs. |
|  |  |  |  |  | 32,195 61,408 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 61,929 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 120,418 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 314,109 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 290.498 $1,907.822$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 5,604.758 |

Double Syphon No. $5 .-6,600$ feet long, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ feet diameter. Greatest depression 202 feet. Capacity, 17,384 miner's inches. Total weight, 2,338,676 lbs.

| Length. | Head. | Computed thickness. | Nearest <br> No. B, G | Weigh $t$ per lineal ft. | Total <br> Weight. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ft. |  | Ins. |  |  | Lbs. |
| $\begin{array}{r} 170 \\ 110 \\ 720 \\ 1.850 \\ 4.250 \\ 4 . \end{array}$ | 100 125 150 175 200 | $\begin{aligned} & .121 \\ & .151 \\ & .181 \\ & .211 \\ & .242 \end{aligned}$ | $.134-10$ $.165-8$ $.203-6$ $.22-5$ $.25-\frac{1}{6}$ | 102.96 126.70 155.49 168.58 191.86 | $\begin{array}{r} 16,720 \\ 13,937 \\ 111,952 \\ 193,821 \\ 815,405 \end{array}$ |
| 6.600 |  |  |  |  | 2,338,676 |

## PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION.

(On the Indian River Watershed.)
Syphon No. 1.-Dominion Creek.- 1,584 feet long, 4 feet diameter. Greatest depression, 227 feet. Capacity, 4,472 miner's inches. Total weight, $136,496 \mathrm{lbs}$.

|  | Length. | Head. | Computed thickness. | Nearest <br> No. B. G. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Weight } \\ & \text { per } \\ & \text { lineal } \mathrm{ft} \text {. } \end{aligned}$ | Total Weight. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ft. |  |  | Ins. |  |  | Lbs. |
| 464. 110. |  | 100 125 | .087 .109 | $.095-13$ $.109-12$ | 53.05 60.79 | 24,615 6,686 |
| 130. |  | 150 | 131 | . $134-10$ | 74.74 | 9,716 |
| 100. |  | 175 | . 176 | . $165-8$ | 92.15 | 9,215 |
| 160. |  | $\stackrel{200}{225}$ | . 1768 |  | 100.16 113.29 | $\begin{aligned} & 16,025 \\ & 70,239 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 136,496 |

Syphon No. 2.-Gold Run.-2,112 feet long, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ feet diameter. Greatest depression, 260. Capacity, 3,140 miner's inches. Total weight, $161,059 \mathrm{lbs}$.

| Length. | Head. | Computed thickness. | Nearest <br> No B. G. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Weight } \\ \text { per } \\ \text { lineal ft. } \end{gathered}$ | Total <br> Weight. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ft. |  | Ins. |  |  | Lbs. |
| 612 100 | 125 150 | . 0806 | $.083-14$ $.109-12$ | 40.59 53.30 | 24,840 5,330 |
| 140. | 175 | . 1256 | . $134-10$ | 65.53 | 9,164 |
| 80. | 200 | . 1533 | . $165-8$ | 80.65 | 6,452 |
| 100. | 221 | . 17 | . $18-7$ | 88.00 | 8,800 |
| 330. 750. |  | . 19 | . $2203-5$ | 99.28 107.59 | $\begin{aligned} & 33,762 \\ & 80,692 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 169,050 |

Syphon No. 3 (Sulphur). 4,224 feet long, 3 feet diameter. Greatest depression, 285. Capacity, 2,268 miner's inches. Total weight, 259,572 lbs.


SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b
Syphon No. 4 (New Zealand).-1,584 feet long, $2 \frac{3}{4}$ feet diameter. Greatest depression, 161 feet. Total weight, $55,036 \mathrm{lbs}$.

| Length. | Head. | Computed thickness. | Nearest <br> No. B. G. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Weight } \\ & \text { per } \\ & \text { lineal ft. } \end{aligned}$ | Total <br> Weight. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ft. | 125150 | Ins. 0756.0907 | $\begin{aligned} & .03-14 \\ & .095-13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34.00 \\ & 36.32 \end{aligned}$ | Lbs. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1,064 . \\ 520 . \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 36,176 \\ & 18,860 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 55,036 |

Sypion No. 5 (Quartz Creek).- 3,960 feet long, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet diameter. Greatest depression, 430. Capacity, 1,237 miner's inches. Total weight, $263,662 \mathrm{lbs}$.

|  | Length. | Head. | Computed thickness. | Nearest <br> No. B. G. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Weight } \\ & \text { per } \\ & \text { lineal ft. } \end{aligned}$ | Total <br> Weight. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ft. |  |  | Ins. |  |  | Lbs. |
| 660. |  | 150 | 079 | 083-14 | 29.92 | 19,747 |
| 100 |  | 175 | . 092 | . $095-13$ | 33.15 | 3,315 |
| 150 |  | 200 | . 110 | . 12-11 | 41.88 | 6,287 |
| 100. |  | 225 | . 122 | . 1344 -10 | 46.73 | ${ }_{4}^{4,673}$ |
| 130 |  | 275 | 147 | .148-9 | 51.41 | 6,683 |
| 120. |  | 300 | . 165 | .165-8 | 57.59 | 6,904 |
| 100 |  | 325 | 177 | .18-7 | 62.66 | 6.256 |
| 140. |  | 350 | . 190 | . $203-6$ | 70.35 | 9,849 |
| 140. |  | 375 | 203 | . $203-6$ | 70.35 | 9,849 13 |
| +170 |  | 400 | . 2220 | . $223-5$ | 76.85 84.08 | 13,062 172,364 |
| 2,050. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 263,66 2 |

## XII.

PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION ON THE KLONDIKE RIVER WATERSHED.
Syphon No. 1 (Hunker Creek).-2,112 feet long, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ feet diameter. Greatest depression, 390 feet. Capacity, 10,680. Total weight, $526,894 \mathrm{lbs}$.

| Length. | Head. | Computed. thickness. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nearest } \\ & \text { No. B. G. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Weight } \\ & \text { per } \\ & \text { lineal } \mathrm{ft} . \end{aligned}$ | Tozal Weight. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ft. |  | Ins. |  |  | Lbs. |
| 290. | 75 | . 09071 | . 095-13 | 72.94 | 21,138 |
| 120. | 100 | . 0121 | . $12-11$ | 92.12 | 11,034 |
| 100 | 125 | . 01512 | . 165-8 | 126.70 | 12,670 |
| 130 | 150 | . 01815 | . 20-6 | 155.59 | 20,226 |
| 100 | 175 | . 021181 | . 22-5 | 168.87 | 16,887 |
| 70. | 200 | . 0242 | . 259-3 | 198.66 | 13,906 |
| 100. | 225 | . 02722 | . 284-2 | 218.20 | 21,820 |
| 100. | 250 | . 30255 | . $30-1$ | 230.16 | 25,316 |
| 80. | 275 | . 33281 | . 34-0 | 261.00 | 20,880 |
| 100. | 300 | . 363 | . $38-00$ | 291.78 | 29,187 |
| 110. | 325 | . 39327 | . $40-\frac{13}{2}$ | 311.92 | 34,312 |
| 110. | 350 | . 42354 | . 425-000 | 326.37 | 35,900 |
| 80. 620. | 375 400 | . 48381 | . $454-0000$ | 348.59 383.92 | 27,887 238,030 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 526,893 |

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Syphon No. 2 (Gold Bottom Creek). $-2,900$ feet long, $5 \frac{1}{4}$ feet diameter. Greatest depression, 422 feet. Capacity, 9,200 miner's inches. Total weight, $653,569 \mathrm{lbs}$.

| Length. | Head. | Computed thickness. | Nearest <br> No. B, G. | $\underset{\text { per }}{\text { Weight }}$ lineal ft. | Total Weight. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ft. |  | Ins. |  |  | Lbs. |
| 400. | 75 100 | . 0864 | . $095-13$ | 69.26 87.49 | 27,704 12,248 |
| 150. | 125 | . 1443 | .148-9 | 107.87 | 16,180 |
| 130. | 150 | . 1731 | .18-7 | 130.79 | 17,003 |
| 130. | 175 | . 2019 | . 203-6 | 147.92 | 19.229 |
| 150. | 200 | . 2310 | .238-4 | 173.55 | 26,032 |
| 120. | 225 | . 2598 | . 259-3 | 188.88 | 22,665 |
| 140. | 250 | . 2886 | . $30-1$ | 218.82 | 30,634 |
| 140. | 275 | . 3174 | . 34 -0 | 247.86 <br> 277 <br> 10 | 34.700 |
| 190. | 325 | . 3753 | . 38.00 | 277.10 | 52,649 |
| 220. | 350 | . 4041 | . 425 -000 | 309.92 | 68,182 |
| 160. | 375 | . 4329 | . $437-\frac{7}{16}$ | 318.94 | 51,030 |
| 700. | 400 | . 462 |  | 341.85 | 239,292 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 653,569 |

Syphon No. 3 (Last Chance). 1,584 feet, 43 feet diameter. Greatest depression, 262 feet. Capacity, 7,200 miner's inches. Total weight, $207,226 \mathrm{lbs}$.

| Length. | Head. | Computed. thickness. | Nearest <br> No. B. G. | Weight per lineal ft. | Total Weight. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ft. |  | Ins. |  | - | Lbs. |
| 364. | 75 | . 078 | .087-14 | 54.53 | 19,652 |
| 120. | 100 | . 130 | . $139-12$ | 71.63 | 8.595 |
| 100. | 150 | . 156 | . $1346-\frac{5}{52}$ | 102.71 | 10,271 |
| 100. | 175 | . 182 | . 187 - ? ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 123.24 | 12,324 |
| 100. | 200 | . 209 | . 218 - 仿 | 143.91 | 14,391 |
| 90. | 225 | . 235 | .238-4 | 156.61 | 14,095 |
| 110. | 250 | . 261 | .281-9 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 185.09 | 20,360 |
| 500. | 275 | . 287 | . $300-1^{2}$ | 197.47 | 98,735 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 207,226 |

Syphon No, 4 (Bear Creek). $-1,848$ feet long, $4 \frac{1}{4}$ feet diameter. Greatest depression, 192 feet. Capacity, 5,280 miner's inches. Total weight, 141,255.

| Length. | Head. | Computed thickness. | Nearest No. B. G. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Weight } \\ & \text { per } \\ & \text { lineal ft. } \end{aligned}$ | Total <br> Weight. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ft. | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 125 \\ & 150 \\ & 175 \\ & 200 \end{aligned}$ | Ins.$\begin{array}{r} .0935 \\ .1168 \\ .1401 \\ .1874 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .095-13 \\ & .12-11 \\ & .148-9 \\ & .165-8 \\ & .187-\frac{3}{18} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 57.75 \\ 70.42 \\ 86.92 \\ 96.84 \\ 110.00 \end{array}$ | Lbs. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 998 . \\ & 130 . \\ & 120 . \\ & 150 . \\ & 450 . \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 56,594 \\ 9,154 \\ 10,430 \\ 14.526 \\ 49,500 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 140,204 |

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

Syphon No. 5 (Eldorado).-2,112 feet long, $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet diameter. Greatest depression, 260 feet. Capacity, 1,237 miner's inches. Total weight, $59,591 \mathrm{lbs}$.


Syphon No. 6 (French Gulch). 1,056 feet long, 21 feet diameter. Greatest depression, 126 feet. Capacity, 900 miner's inches. Total weight, $21,299 \mathrm{lbs}$.

| Length. | Head. | Computed thickness. | Nearest <br> No. B. G. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Weight } \\ \text { per } \\ \text { pineal ft. } \end{gathered}$ | Total <br> Weight. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ft. } \\ & 1,056 \end{aligned}$ |  | Ins. $0605$ | 0605-16 |  | Lbs. $21,299$ |

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Dawson, Y.T. January 31, 1906.

Wilfrid Thibaudeau, Esq., M.E., Dawson, Y.T.

Dear Sir,-As requested by you, I have prepared the following data as to mining conditions in the Klondike district, also a comparative statement showing the average cost of mining operations by the various methods in all parts of the placer fields.

Coarse gold was found first on the Fortymile river and its tributaries. A camp was established giving employment to about 200 men for the next ten years.

In 1896 George Cormac made a rich strike on Bonanza creek, a tributary of the Klondike river.

When the news of the find reached Fortymile, about 50 miles distant from Dawson, that camp was depopulated and every one stampeded to the new diggings.

Tales of the marvellous richness of the new strike soon reached the outside and in 1897, there was a rush of people from all parts of the world for the Klondike.

In the summer of 1898 , the population of the Klondike was 35,000 . Over 6,000 claims were staked and recorded on various tributaries of the Yukon, Klondike and Indian rivers within an area of 60 miles from Dawson.

Owing to the continuous frost in the ground, it had to be thawed by wood fires and prospecting work was necessarily slow.

The principal paying creeks in the vicinity of Dawson are: Bonanza, Eldorado, Hunker, Bear, Last Chance, Gold Bottom, All Gold, Dominion, Gold Run, Sulphur, and Quartz creeks; most of these creeks have been worked continuously since 1898.

Besides the creek valleys there are millions of cubic yards of gold-bearing gravels in the hillsides and bench claims that cannot be treated, until a large water system is installed.

Over 4,200 claims arc held and represented by the owners this year; the representation work on each claim as imposed by the government costs $\$ 200$ per year.

About 900 of these claims are in the creek valleys, the others are gulch claims, hillside claims and bench claims.

The creek claims are 500 feet along the valley of the stream by 2,000 feet wide. Hillside claims are $500 \times 1,000$ feet, bench claims are $500 \times 1,000$ feet.

The bench and hillside claims are mostly from 150 to 300 feet above the creek valleys, on benches or ancient channels.

379 of the richest creek claims are worked out as far as the individual miner is concerned. They would all pay a profit to work over by more economical methods as they still contain millions of dollars in gold values not saved by the primitive method by which they are worked. The following estimate of the output of the camp to date was reached after consulting the principal shippers of gold dust, the banks and the government officials :-

| 1896. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Output. } \\ \$ \quad 300,000 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1897. | 2,500,000 |
| 1898. | 8,000,000 |
| 1899. | 14,000,000 |
| 1900. | 23,000,000 |
| 1901. | 18,000,000 |
| 1902. | 12,500,000 |
| 1903. | 10,625,000 |
| 1904. | 9,413,000 |
| 1905. | 7,160,000 |

Tótal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 105,498,000$

The above figures are computed at $\$ 15$ an ouncc, the rate at which the government collects a royalty of two and a half per cent on the gross output.

1,915 assays from creeks, gulch, hillside space and bench claims in the district, gives $\$ 16.53$ per ounce (or 800 fine) as the average of the gold. At these figures the total output to date, namely, $7,033,200$ ozs., or $241 \cdot 13$ tons would amount to $\$ 116$,258,896.

The following list gives locations of the various hills containing gold-bearing gravels at present being mined at a profit. The average depth to bed rock is also given for each hill :-

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Creek. \& Hill. \& Depth. \& Location. <br>
\hline \& \& Feet. \& <br>
\hline Eldorado. \& Ora Grande. . French Hill \& 30
50 \& Opposite No. 31 to 37 R . L. <br>
\hline \multirow{9}{*}{Bonanza....} \& Gold Hill... \& 85 \& "، $\quad 13$ to 17 L L. L. ${ }^{\text {L }}$. <br>
\hline \& Bunker. \& 35 \& ". 16 to 21 R .L., above discovery <br>
\hline \& Gold Hill. \& 85 \& " 2a to 6 L . L. ${ }^{\text {L., above discovery }}$ <br>
\hline \& Skookum. \& 40 \& ". $\quad 1$ to 2a L. L. <br>
\hline \& Cheechake. \& 90 \& 1 above discovery to 6 below L. L. <br>
\hline \& Adams. \& 85 \& ". $\quad 6$ to $13 \mathrm{~L} . \mathrm{L}$. <br>
\hline \& Magnet., \& 90 \& .، 13 to $17 \mathrm{~L} . \mathrm{L}$. <br>
\hline \& Ora Fino. \& 100 \& ". $\quad 17$ to 19 L L. L. <br>
\hline \& Monte Cristo. \& 100 \& " 25 to 28 L. L. <br>
\hline \multirow[b]{6}{*}{Hunker.} \& King Solomon \& 100 \& 28 to $36 \mathrm{~L} . \mathrm{L}$. <br>
\hline \& 49 Group. \& 50 \& ". $\quad 36$ to 43 below L. L. L. L . <br>
\hline \& Sour Dough. \& 40 \&  <br>
\hline \& Concession Hill \& 60 \& " 75 to $80 \mathrm{R} . \mathrm{L}$. <br>
\hline \& Trail Gulch Hill \& 125 \& " 80 to $84 \mathrm{R} . \mathrm{L}$. <br>
\hline \& Lovett Gulch \& 12.5 \& " 84 to $87 \mathrm{R} . \mathrm{L}$. <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{10}{*}{Hunker....} \& Burke's. \& $\begin{array}{r}20 \\ 22 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& ".

$\quad 6$ to 6 below R <br>
\hline \& Delhi... \& 23 \& ./ $\quad 23$ to 29 below L. L. <br>
\hline \& Temperan \& 24 \& " $\quad 29$ to 35 below L. L. <br>
\hline \& Brener's.. ${ }^{\text {Preachers }}$ Hill \& 25 \& ". 35 to 47 below R. L. <br>
\hline \& Preachers Hill \& 50
30 \& .. $\quad 50$ to 60 below L. I.. <br>
\hline \& Paradise. \& 60 \& " $\quad 60$ to 80 below L. L. <br>
\hline \& Prideaux \& 60 \& ". 80 below to Last Chance L. L. <br>
\hline \& Dago hill \& 80 \& Last Chance to Henry Gulch. L. L. <br>
\hline \& Chambers \& 120 \& Hattie Gulch to mouth Hunker <br>
\hline \& Envoldsen. \& 80 \& Henry Gulch to mouth Hunker <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{6}{*}{Last Chance Creek.} \& \& \& L. L. <br>
\hline \& Holland's. \& \& ". $\quad 10$ to 15 above L. L. <br>
\hline \& Sheriff. \& 20 \& ${ }_{\text {Discovery }}$ to 5 above L. L. <br>
\hline \& Australian \& 40 \& 8 above mouth to discovery, L <br>
\hline \& \& \& ". 1 to 8 above mouth, L. L. <br>
\hline \& - Prideau. \& 60 \& ". 1 to 8 above mouthiR. L. <br>

\hline A'l Gold. \& | MeConagl |
| :--- |
| Everett. | \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 50 \\
& 50
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \&  <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

The following estimate of cubic yards of gold-bearing gravels in the creek valleys and hills are compiled from a personal knowledge of the various localities and information received from mining operators. No survey of the quantities have been made. The average depth of gravel in the various creeks is 15 feet. The depth to bed rock as given below includes the over-burden of muck :-

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The following is an estimate of the total cubic yards contained in various hills :-

|  | Creek | Cubic yards. | Cubic yards. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Eldorado.. <br> Bonanza. <br> Hunker <br> Last Chance <br> Bear. <br> All Gold. <br> Quartz. |  | 7,790,000 |  |
|  |  | 160.000,000 |  |
|  |  | $77,120,000$ $11,000,000$ |  |
|  |  | 25.000,000 | - |
|  |  | 12,000,000 |  |
|  |  | 9,000,000 | 201, 1010,000 |
|  |  |  | 301,910,000 |
|  |  |  | 427,990,000 |

(The hills along the Klondike river not included.)
I would estimate the value of gold-bearing gravels in the creek valleys at 50 c . a cubic yard and the hills at 30c. a cubic yard. This would indicate the following gold values still remaining in the Klondike gravels :-


The values obtained from hydraulic work on the various hills on Bonanza creek last season average 55 c . per cubic yard. On Hunker creek the average values obtained were 48 c . per cubic yard.

Tailing deposits from old workings on all the creeks have in many cases been sluiced at a profit by hand-labour at a cost of $\$ 1.80$ per cubic yard. A great many socalled worked-out claims contain rich pockets in pillars of solid ground left by the old aperators. The primitive methods of working ground in 1897 and 1898 by thawing by wood fires and hoisting by hand windlass gave way to the steam thawer and steam hoist with a contrivance attached to the cables by which the buckets are self-dumped.

There are also 16 steam shovels, 4 dredgers and about 26 hydraulic plants being operated in the district.

The methods of working creck claims are open cut and drifting. In open cutwork the ground is stripped from the surface to bed rock; the top stratum of muck is ground sluiced off with water; the top gravel is' removed by steam scraper or horse scraper, leaving the pay-streak exposed; the pay-streak is from about two and a half feet above bed rock in the gravel to a depth of two or three feet in bed rock. The pay dirt is hoisted by steam hoist and carried by self-dumping buckets to the sluice
boxes. This method is used only from about June 1 to September 20, and, as a rule, is not an economical method if bed rock be at a greater depth than 14 feet.

The drifting method is used winter and summer ; a steam plant is installed on the claim to be drifted, steam is carried in a pipe line to a three-quarter inch hydraulic pipe about 16 feet long which is called the steam point; it is driven in the ground where the shaft is to be sunk to bed rock- 20 hours steaming with about 8 horse-power will thaw a circular shaft $5 \times 18$ fcet; the dirt is left standing about 10 hours and then removed; process is repeated until bed rock is reached. Tunnels are now run from the shaft to determine the width of the pay-strcak that can be profitably worked. The points are started in the face of the drift with hot water; the average length of a steam point for 25 horse-power plant is 7 feet. After the point is driven to its full length in the gravel steam is turned on; $1 \frac{1}{2}$ horse-power is used for each point; 12 points are gencrally used with small plants. After steaming 10 hours the dirt is undisturbed for 24 hours. The hot dirt increasing the space thawed; each point will have an efficiency of 4 cubic yards of thawed dirt.

Another method of thawing is by using a pulsometer or force pump. This method is quite common on Quartz, Gold Run and Dominion crecks. A sump or well is dug in the bed rock or floor of the drift; by heating the water in this well and pumping through a hose and nozzle and hydraulicking the face of the frozen gravel the ground is readily thawed. A 30 horse-power plant will thaw a hundred and fifty yards in ten hours, by this method.

A pump can only be used where the bed rock is soft otherwise the gold would be carried in the crevices of bed rock by the watcr. The advantage of hot water system of thawing over the steam points is the fact that the face can be thawed to any depth required in using the steam puinp; the escaping stcam from the points very often thaws the waste gravel from the roof of the drift above the pay streak and as the dirt uns to be handled when thawed it entails unnecessary expense. By using the pump for thawing the waste gravel is not so apt to thaw.

The total cost of machinery installed in the camp in the past eight years is approximately $\$ 4,000,000$. The fuel consumption to datc is approximately $\$ 5,500,000$. The average cost of fuel in short cords is $\$ 13$ a cord.

A 50 horse-power plant, including hoist, carrier, cables, pumps and tools, costs about $\$ 5,000$ to install. The capacity of such a plant would be maximum 150 cubic yards per day. The average plant in use is 25 horse-power.

The following is a comparative statement of cost of operating in the district by the various methods in vogue.

When the ground can be drifted it is not considered advisable to open cut at a greater depth than 14 feet to bed rock. Ground is very seldom open cut at a greater depth than 20 feet and not even at that depth unless the ground is thawed; if the ground be thawed, drifting cannot be done unless the roof of the drift be heavily timbered; this makes drifting not only expensive, but dangerous and thus it is that even at a depth of 20 feet the open cut method may be more economical than the drifting process.

COST OF OPEN CUT METHOD.
Ground sluicing top muck or silt, as follows :-
Cents.
Hunker creek, average per cubic yard. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10
Bonanza creek, average per cubic yard. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 9
Dominion creek, average per cubic yard... . . . . . .. . . . 7 to 12
Scraping by steam or with horses-

| Hunker, average per cubic yard, 45 with horse. . . . . . . . . . | 30 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Bonanza, average per cubic yard, 55 with horse. . . . . . . . | 32 |
| Eldorado, average per cubic yard. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 30 |
| Dominion, average per cubic yard, 50 with horse. . . . . . . . . | 28 |

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Pumping sluice head per 10 hours-
Hunker, 30 feet high, cost $\$ 30$; 16 feet, $\$ 18$.
Bonanza, 22 feet high, cost $\$ 28$.
Eldorado, 25 feet high, cost $\$ 32$.
Dominion, 25 feet high, cost $\$ 24$.
Dominion, with coal oil engine, 30 feet, cost $\$ 15$.
Steam thawing, using 12 feet points costs about 24 c. per cubic yard. The effciency of the steam point in open cut work is greater than drifting owing to the assistance of the heat of the sun.

Total cost of mining per square foot of bed rock, including pumping.

| Hunker, average depth 18 feet, cost.... .... .... .. .... \$ 100 Bonanza, average depth, 18 feet, cost. .. . .... . . . ... . . .. 110 Eldorado, average depth 16 feet, cost.... .... .... .... 095 Dominion, average depth 17 feet, cost.... .. ....... ....... 090 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

The average size of the plant used in open cut work is 40 horse-power, the average capacity of such plant for 10 hours is $\$ 0$ cubic yards. Open cut work is generally carried on with a. night and day shift. The number of men employed on each shift being as follows :-

One foreman, 1 engineer, 1 fireman, 8 shovellers, 1 dump-box man. The average rate of wages is as follows:-Foreman, $\$ 200$ per month and board; engineer, $\$ 180$ per month and board; fireman, 50 c . per hour and board; shovellers, 45 c . per hour and board. The average cost of board per man to the operator is $\$ 1.65$ per day. Cooks per wages are $\$ 100$ per month and board. The foregoing prices of operating do not include any allowance for depreciation of plant.

## DRIFTING METHOD.

The average cost of sinking a shaft $4 \times 5 \times 20$ feet deep. without timbers is $\$ 2.50$ per foot. When timbers are used the cost is increased by about $\$ 3$ a foot. The cost of drifting, thawing with steam and hoisting by hand, windlass 28 feet to bed rock, is $\$ 2.15$ per cubic yard, including the sluicing the pay dirt.

The average cost of drifting with the use of steam points and steam hoist, with self-dumping buckets and pumping, seepage water, is as follows :-

| Hunker creek, cost per cubic | 35 to \$1 95 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Bonanza creek, cost per cubic ya | 1.85 |
| Eldorado, cost per cubic yard. | 190 |
| Dominion, cost per cubic yard. | 155 to 215 |
| Sulphur.. |  |

Cost of mining per square foot of bed rock pumping ordinary seepage water, thawing with points or pumps, using steam hoist and self-dumper-

Cents.
Hunker creek, average per square foot.... .... . ... . ... . 28 to 60
Bonanza creek,'average per square foot.... ....... .... 55
Eldorado, average per square foot.. .... .... ..... .... 52
Dominion creek, average per square foot. . . . . . . .. 30 to 60
Sulphur, average per square foot... ... .... ... .... 36 to 50
Gold Run, average per square foot (thawing with pump) 50
Lower Dominion, average per square foot (thawing with pump)

50
Quartz, average per square foof (thawing with pump).. 55
The above minimum cost of 28 c . per square foot of bedrock on Hunker creek is obtained on 54 below discovery by using steam points 20 feet long. The dirt was al-
lowed to remain 72 hours undisturbed, the face of the drift being 350 feet; the plant used being 100 horse-power with a capacity of 150 yards in 10 hours, there being 12 shovellers in the drift.

Cost of drifting thawed ground on Lovett gulch hill including timbering tunnels or runways and working in chambers or sections, wheeling the dirt in cars on steel, rails 800 feet to sluice and sluicing with gravity water, cost $\$ 2.16$ per cubic yard.

The tunnels are started from the rimrock of the hillside, the drifts are dry as seepage waters are easily drained through the tunnels without pumping, no steam is used at all.

The extra cost of sluicing the winter dump is about 30 c . per cubic yard, the rate of wages in winter is about 25 per cent less than in summer. The foregoing rates for operating expenses do not include cost of tools, or depreciation in plant account.

## DREDGING.

There are at present, 4 dredges and 6 shovels in the district. The Lewis River Dredging Company have for the past three years been operating a 3 feet Risdon dredge on Discovery group, Bonanza creek. This group of claims had been previously worked by the ordinary placer methods. The company are apparently satisfied with the results. The cost of the machine installed being about $\$ 100,000$.

The capacity is 500 cubic yards in 24 hours. The cost of working the ground is about 60 c per cubic yard. The ground has to be thawed with steam. The Canadian Dredging Company are operating a $2 \frac{1}{2}$ foot Risdon dredge on 89 below Discovery, Bonanza creek. This dredge has a capacity of about 200 cubic yards per day, cost of installation was $\$ 35,000$. Cost of dredging this claim which is thawed being about 25 c . per cubic yard. The Ogilvie dredge did not operatè last season it is a prospecting dredge with a capacity of about 200 cubic yards a day. The Canadian Klondike Company have a 7 -foot Marion dredge at the mouth of Bear creek, on the Klondike river, working the Boyle concession. The capacity of this machine is 2,000 cubic yards in 24 hours. The gravel is not frozen. The dredge is supplied with electric power from the company's stcam-power station, the cost per cubic yard for operating being about 16 c . The total cost of installation, the power station and dredge was about $\$ 230,000$. The power station has a capacity of 600 horse-power.

The Klondike Basin Gold Mining Company have just installed a 5 -foot dredge, built by Allison and Chalmers Company, of Chicago. The dredge has a capacity of 2,500 cubic yards in 24 hours. Installation of this machine cost $\$ 130,000$. They will operate the group of claims near the mouth of the Klondike river next summer.

## CHURN DRILLS.

There are several of these drills used for prospecting creek gravel in this district. A machine with a 6 -inch core costs about $\$ 3,700$ in Dawson. The method of prospecting with the drill is found satisfactory and economical in testing ground for dredging. The cost of prospecting by this method is from $\$ 1$ to $\$ 1.50$ per foot at a depth of 25 feet; frozen ground costs about 25 c . per foot extra. The results found by this method of prospecting are fairly accurate.

## HYDRAULIC METHOD.

Very little hydraulic work was done in the camp previous to 1903. Prior to that year a few attempts were made to hydraulic by installing expensive pumping plants in the creek valleys to put water on the benches. This method was not successful aithough the possibilities of hydraulicking with a cheaper water supply were quite apparent. The prevailing impression that it would be impossible to hydraulic frozen gravels was proven erroneous. By exposing a face of several feet of gravel bank to the sun it will thaw readily; the giants are so arranged that the water can be turned on

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the gravel bank for a few hours then moved to another portion of the face leaving the frozen portion exposed to the sun.

There are 26 lydraulic plants in the district, two of them pumping water from the creeks, the others using gravity water with ditches from the gulches and creeks.

The local supply of water for hydraulic use is rather unsatisfactory, leaving the operator at the mercy of the weather. The average run last season on Eldorado and Bonanza creek was 50 days on Hunker creek about 52 days. Last season, however, was exceptionally dry.

THE AVERAGE COST OF HYDRAULICKING IS AS FOLLOWS :

| Creek. | Miner's <br> inches. | Head pressure. | Depth <br> Gravel. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Duty } \\ & \text { per Miner's } \\ & \text { inch. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cost } \\ & \text { per cubic } \\ & \text { Yar'd. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Feet. | Yards. | Cents. |
| Eldorado. | 200 | 106 | 50 | 5 | 20 |
| Bonanza. | 200 | 146 160 | 35 20 | ${ }_{6}^{5 \frac{1}{2}}$ | 14 |
| Bonanza. | 270 | 150 | 30 | $7^{2}$ | 20 |
| Hunker. | 100 | 50 | 20 | 6 | $14 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Hunker. | 100 | 59 | 22 | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | $17^{2}$ |
| Hunker. | 150 | 70 |  |  |  |

## MINER'S INCH.

A miner's inch of water is legally defined in the Yukon as half the quantity that will pass through an orifice 2 inches high by 1 inch wide with a constant head pressure of 7 -inch pressure above the upper side of the orifice; it is equivalent to 15 cubic feet of water per minute or 9 gallons per minute.

A sluice head of water consists of 50 miner's inches.
130 miles of ditches have been constructed in the district to supply water to liydraulic plants at a total cost of over a quarter of a million dollars. The investment of so much capital for water that can only be used about 75 days in the season on the high hills proves conclusively that the bench gravels are extremely rich; with a permanent water supply from the Klondike river, the season of hydraulicking would be about 150 days.

## duty of a miner's inch.

The average duty of a miner's inch would be greater with a permanent water supply than at present for the reason that the gravel banks would disintegrate more readily in July and August when the heat from the sun is stronger than in May, June and September the months when most of the hydraulic work with gravity water is done at present. This has been proven by the operations carried on by the two pumping plants working on Bonanza and Hunker creeks.

Little or no hydraulicking can now be donc in July or August with gravity water; these are the dry months.

The Pacific Coast Mining Company have installed a $\$ 120,000$ pumping plant on Bonanza creek to work their group of claims on Cheehako hill. The cost of pumping water is given by the manager, as follows :-
Labour, one month, $\$ 2,200$; fuel, $\$ 2,600$; supplies, \&c., $\$ 600$; figuring 25 running days per month, number of gallons pumped ( 3,000 or 270 miner's inches) ; cost per day for pumping, $\$ 216$; cost per day for hydraulic, \&c., $\$ 200$; cost for handling one cubic yard, about 20 c ; cubic yards washed per day, 2,160 . The efficiency of a miner's inch of water from the middle of June to the 1st of September being 8 cubic yards.

Alex. McDonald has installed a $\$ 100,000$ pumping plant on Hunker creek to work his properties on Dago hill. Pumping 130 miner's inches of water to an elevation of 360 feet using 160 horse-power boilers with fuel at $\$ 12$ per cord costs $\$ 122$ in 24 hours. Using three giants with a head pressure of 80 feet working against a bank 30 feet high it costs about 20 c . per cubic yard to move the material. These figures do not include any allowance for depreciation of plant.

The Electric Light Company of Dawson are pumping water from Bonanza creek using electric power to an elevation of 350 feet and selling the same to the miners on Lovett hill at $\$ 7.50$ per hour for each sluice head.

The following operators are working with hydraulic plants in the Klondike district: Otto Brener \& Co., French hill, Eldorado creek; White Channel Co., Gold hill, Bonanza creek. A. Fassbender, Skookum hill, Bonanza; Pacific Coast Mining Co., Cheechako hill, Bonanza; Bonanza Creek Mining Co., Adams hill, Bonanza; Anglo Klondike Mining Co., King Solomon hill Bonanza; Boulder Hill Group, Boulder hill, Bonanza; 49 Group, 4 (Hill, Bonanza); Bronson \& Ray Concession Co., Sour Dough hill, Bonanza. J. B. Tyrrell, Sour Dough hill, Bonanza; Norwood-Fuller Co., American hill, Bonanza; Norwood-Fuller Co., Bunker hill, Bonanza; Burke Bros., Burke's hill, Hunker creek; Alaska Commercial Co., Whiskey hill, Hunker; Delhi, Rice \& Peterson, Delhi hill, Hunker; Edwell, Roessel \& Murray, Temperance hill, Hunker; August Larson, Temperance hill, Hunker; Godfred and Company, Temperance hill, Hunker creek; C. Curtis, Temperance hill, Hunker; McAllister \& Co., Temperance hill, Hunker; Detroit Yukon Company, Brener's hill, Hunker; Elliot \& Jensen, Paradise hill, Hunker; Redmond Bros., Paradise hill, Hunker; John S. Ray, Prideau hill. Last Chance; Charles Dolan, Treasure hill, Last Chance; Alex. McDonald, Dago hill, Hunker; Parks \& Co., Concession hill, Klondike river; McConaghy \& Co., McConaghy hill, All Gold.

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| Creek. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Length } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Miles. } \end{gathered}$ | Top. | Bottom. | Depth. | Capacity <br> Miners <br> Inches. | Cost per Mile to Construct. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Size } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Flume. } \end{gathered}$ | Cost per Lineal foot, Complete. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Size } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Syphon. } \end{gathered}$ | Cost per <br> Lineal feet, Complete. | Earth ? and Slide Rock |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ |  | \$ |  | \$ |  |
| Eldorado. | 72 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 1,000 | 2,500 00 | $48^{\prime \prime} \times 24^{\prime \prime}$ | 150 | $24^{\prime \prime} \times 18^{\prime \prime}$ | 450 |  |
| Bonanza. | 6 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1,000 | 3,989 00 | $45^{\prime \prime} \times 30^{\prime \prime}$ | 130 | $26^{\prime \prime} \times 24^{\prime \prime}$ |  |  |
| Bonanza. | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1,000 | 4,500 00 | $40^{\prime \prime} \times 24^{\prime \prime}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Hunker. | 6 | 5 | 2 |  | 350 | 80000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hunker. | 6 | 7 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 500 | 1,600 00 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold Bottom. | 4 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 350 | 1,100 00 |  |  |  |  |  |

The price per cubic yard of ditch construction raries under different conditions. The cost where earth was mixed with slide rock was 80 c. per cubic yard. The least conditions being favourable was 14c. per cubic yard. The arerage cost being about 30 c. per cubic yard.

Lumber costs $\$ 40$ per thousand in Dawson if bought in large quantities. Cost of working ground has been very much reduced in the Klondike district in the past five years. The following figures will show it is possibe to work ground at a profit that would not pay to handle in 1901. A comparison of prices show a reduction, as follows: hardware and fittings, 43 per cent; groceries and supplies, 44 per cent; horse feed, 45 per cent; machinery, 50 per cent; freight rates from Dawson to the creeks, 80 per cent; wages, 20 per cent.

The present charge for freighting per ton from $D$ awson to the creeks is as follows : To Gold Bottom and ricinity, 20 miles, summer, $\$ 15$; winter, $\$ 12.50$.

|  | Summer rate. | Winter rat |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| To Caribou, 36 miles. | \$ 25 | \$ 20 |
| To Granville, 60 miles. | 50 | 30 |
| To Sulphur discovery, 60 miles. | 40 | 30 |
| To Bonanza, 12 miles. | 15 | 10 |
| To Eldorado, 16 miles. | 20 | 15 |
| Quartz, 30 miles... | 40 | 30 |

The freight rates from Whitehorse to Dawson over the winter trail, 385 miles, is $\$ 300$ per ton.

The charge from Pacific coast cities for freighting, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, and other Puget Sound citics, by the White pass railway in $100-\mathrm{lb}$. lots for an ocean haul of 1,000 miles, a rail haul of 112 miles and river haul of 450 miles, is as follows :-

|  |  | Class A. | Class B. | Class C. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Under 20,000 lbs. L.C.L. . . . . . | $\$ 325$ | $\$ 400$ | $\$ 475$ |  |
| 20,000 lbs. and over, car load lots. . . | 300 | 350 | 425 |  |

Exceptions to classifications-
Lumber, rough $\frac{1}{2}$, Class A.
Lumber, dressed $\frac{1}{2}$, Class C.
Laths and shingles $\frac{1}{2}$, Class B.
The White Pass tariff in 1902, was as follows :Class A.
Under 20,000 lbs., less car load lots. . \$ 400
20,000 lbs. and over. ... . . . . . . . . 375
Class B. Class C. \$450 \$5 50

The average cost per ton from Vancouver to Dawson on groceries last season was $\$ 63.75$, average cost on hardware, $\$ 63$, special rates were made for heavy machinery over 50 -ton lots at $\$ 45$ a ton. The foregoing tables show the freight rates prevailing in the Yukon. To merchants and shippers elsewhere they will seem very high, most Yukoners claim that they are much too high. Without a knowledge of transportation and a study of the facts of the case it is difficult to say to what degree they are excessive: (Certain it is, however, that a reduction in the freight and transportation rates would be a great boon to the merchants, the mining companies and the individual miner and would very much increase the prosperity of the territory.

## PERMANENT WATER SYSTEM.

The future of this camp depends almost entirely on the installation of a water system to supply water to the bench and hillside claims continuously during the summer season.

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There are over 1,000 bench claims as yet unworked being held by the owners for such a water system to be built.

If water is not supplied to the bench claims within three years it is natural to expect that the miners will leave for new gold fields as the creek claims will by that time have been worked out excepting possibly lower Dominion creek.

The ground will then probably be acquired by large companies, these companies will work a few hundred men in the summer season. This will mean the loss of a market of 5,000 people to Canadian commerce as Yukon's only product is gold, the necessaries of life have to be imported.

The output of gold this year was over $\$ 7,000,000$, it is possible next year it will decrease to less than $\$ 5,000,000$ as the richest creek claims are being worked out.

Hoping that this information will be useful to you in connection with the report you are preparing on the water system for the Dominion government.

> I remain,
> Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) JOHN A. McDOUGAL.

# APPENDIX No. 43 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL. 

Examination Papers of the Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveyors.

FULL EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION AS ARTICLED PUPIL.
February 13th to 16th, 1906.

## NXVII.

## PENMANSHIP AND ORTHOGRAPHY.

Correct the following :
Ottawa clames to be a grate sity, becaus it is the fedaral capitol of the grate domineon of Canada. The cite was formelly ocupied by injuns, who romed thru would and dail, hunting bare, beever, martin, minx, and dear, until! driven away by kaucassian race. It is difficult to form any concepsion how diferant evverything was then from the pressant time.

The eastern provvinces of the domineon are called the maratime provinces; manitoba is called the paririe provvinces ; and ontario the bannar provvince.

Orratery has gone out off voag in parlament thease days
It is ilusury to immagin that coershun is compattable with demmocratic or reppersentative goverment.

Some peeple shew a diffect in pernuntiasun by illision of one or too leters in a word.

Australea is now a comonwelth. Amongst the fawna we find the emmoo, the cangaru, the deengo and the kasowayrie.

The object of irigasion is to to utelise the watter of streems, rivvers and cricks by first impounding it in resservors and then leeding it by cannals and dittches to the lands that are to be wattered for the benifit of aggericultshure and farm prodducts in general.

Enny atempt at a filosoficle erangment, under kattegorys, of the wurds of our langwidge, must reveel the fact that it is imposibel to seperet and surcumscribe the sevvarel groops by absollutly distinkt boundry lines. Their will allwis be phownd to egzist, betwean the wurds in won groop and thoes in annuther, a varriety of mewtule Menny wurds, orrigenelly usd to express simpel konsepshuns, are fownd to bee kaypabel with afinnitys, coresponding with simmiler relayshuns among the ideares exprest. perhapps a very slyte moddyphicayshon of meening, of beeing aplide in menny varid asosiashons.

# ARITHMETIC AND LOGARITHMS. 

## (Time, 3 hours.)

1. Interest at 8 per annum, payable quarterly, is equal to what rate per cent when paid annually?

11
2. The compound interest on a sum of money, for four years, reckoned yearly, is $\frac{3 \pm 481}{160000}$ of the sum. Find the rate.

11
3. The numerator of a certain fraction is a fifth as much again as the denominator and the sum of the numerator and denominator is 352 . Find the fraction.
4. Give and prove rule for recurring decimals. 11
5. Simplify $\left\{2 \frac{3}{4}+\frac{5}{2}\left(7 \div 3 \frac{4}{5}\right)-1 \frac{2}{3} \div 2 \frac{1}{2}\right\} \div 1 \frac{77}{128}$.
6. Give result in vulgar fractions of

$$
\begin{equation*}
(1 \cdot 3 \ddot{0} \times 5 \ddot{6} \times \dot{0} \times 3 \dot{4}) \div(9 \dot{1} \times 0 \dot{9} \times 4 \cdot 1 \ddot{2}) \tag{11}
\end{equation*}
$$

7. Find value of

$$
\begin{equation*}
(82)_{\frac{1}{2}}(\cdot 13)^{-3}(1 \cdot 07)^{7}(3 \cdot 52)^{\frac{1}{5}} \div(2 \cdot 17)^{-5}(6 \cdot 7 \cdot 2)^{\frac{1}{6}} \tag{11}
\end{equation*}
$$

8. Find the numerical value of $\operatorname{Tan} A+$ Sec. $B+\operatorname{Cos} C$ when

$$
\begin{equation*}
A=92^{\circ} 17^{\prime} 10^{\prime \prime}, B=111^{\circ} 15^{\prime} 20^{\prime \prime}, C^{\prime}=18^{\circ} 40^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime} \tag{11}
\end{equation*}
$$

9. The logarithmic cosine of an angle is $9 \cdot 3520781 n$

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
" 6 & \text { tangent } & \text { sine } & \text { " } \\
" 6 & 0.8156720 n  \tag{12}\\
" & 9567205
\end{array}
$$

Find the angles.

## ALGEBRA.

$$
\text { (Time, } 3 \text { hours.) }
$$

1. Find the G. C. M. of $x^{4}-10 x^{2}+9, x^{4}+10 x^{3}+20 x^{2}-10 x-21$

$$
\begin{equation*}
\text { and } x^{4}+4 x^{3}-22 x^{2}-4 x+21 \tag{11}
\end{equation*}
$$

2. Find the L. C. M. of $6\left(a^{3}-b^{3}\right)(a-b)^{3}, 9\left(a^{4}-b^{4}\right)(a-b)^{2}$ and $12\left(a^{2}-b^{2}\right)^{3}$. 11
3. At what time between one and two o'clock is the long hand exactly one minute in advance of the short hand?11
4. Solve $2 x+3 y+4 z=16,3 x+2 y-5 z=8,5 x-6 y+3 z=6$. 11
5. Find that number whose square added to its cube is nine times the next 11 higher number.
6. Solve $x^{3}+y^{3}+z^{3}=x^{2}+y^{3}+z^{2}=x+y+z=1$.
7. The product of four consecutive numbers is 5040 . Find them, and show algebraic process.
8. Solve $2\left(x^{\frac{1}{n}}+x^{-\frac{1}{n}}\right)=5$.
9. Simplify $\frac{a}{b+\frac{c}{d+\frac{e}{j}}}$

PLANE GEOMETRY.

$$
\text { (Time, } 3 \text { hours.) }
$$

1. Describe a circle about a given triangle. 12
2. Find a mean proportional between two given straight lines. 12
3. Construct a triangle equal to a given rectilineal figure 12
4. Prove geometrically $(a+b)^{2}+(a-b)^{2}=2\left(a^{2}+b^{2}\right)$. 12
5. Describe a circle passing through a given point and touching a given
circle at a given point.
6. Divide a circle into two segments so that the angle contained in the
one shall be equal to twice the angle contained in the other.
7. From a given finite straight line to cut off any aliquot part required. 13
8. Find the point the sum of whose distances from the four angular points
of a convex quadrilateral is a minimum.

## PLANE GEOMETRY.

(Time, 3 hours.)
9. To find the side of a square equal to a given rectangle. 14
10. Prove geometrically that in any triangle .

$$
\begin{equation*}
a^{2}=b^{2}+c^{2}-2 b c \cos A \tag{14}
\end{equation*}
$$

11. Show that similar figures are to each other in the duplicate ratio of
their homologous. sides.
12. Find the locus of the apex of the triangles haring a common base and
whose sides about the apex have a constant ratio.
13. Inscribe a regular hexagon in a given circle. 14
14. Show that the four straight lines bisecting the angles of any quadrilateral form a quadrilateral which can be inscribed in a circle.
15. Describe a circle to touch a given straight line, and pass through two given points.

## PLANE TRIXONOMETRY.

(Time, 3 Hours.)

1. Prove $\tan B=\frac{\sin 2 B-\sin B}{1-\cos B+\cos 2 B}$
2. Prove $2 \cos \frac{\pi}{8}=\sqrt{2+v^{2}}$.
3. Deduce $\sin ^{2} \frac{1}{2} A=\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{b c}$
4. If $A+B+C=180^{\circ}$, show that $\tan A+\tan B+\tan C=\tan A \tan B \tan C$. 12
5. Show that area of a triangle $=\sqrt{ } s(s-a) \overline{(s-b)}(s-c) . \quad 13$
6. Given $a=10, b=12, c=14$; find the angles. 13
7. Given $a=62.4, b=23.5$ and $C=110^{\circ} 32^{\prime}$; find $c$. 13
8. What is the diameter of the circle circumscribing the triangle, with siles 5,12 and 13 respectively?

# SPHERICAL TRIGOMETRY. 

(Tim?,.3 Hours )

1. Deduce the formula $\operatorname{Cus} a=\operatorname{Cus} b \operatorname{Cos} c+\operatorname{Sin} b \operatorname{Sin} c \operatorname{Cos} A$. 16
2. Show that $\tan ^{2} \frac{1}{2} a=\frac{-\cos S \cos (S-A)}{\cos (S-B) \cos (S-C)} \quad 16$
3. Deduce $\frac{\operatorname{Sin} \frac{1}{2}(A+B)}{\operatorname{Sin} \frac{1}{2}(A-B)}=\frac{\tan \frac{1}{2} c}{\tan \frac{1}{2}(a-b)}$
4. Given $c=140^{\circ}, a=20^{\circ}, C=90^{\circ}$, solve the triangle.17
5. Given $b=99^{\circ} 40^{\prime} 48^{\prime \prime}, c=100^{\circ} 49^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime}, A=65^{\circ} 33^{\prime} 10^{\prime \prime}$; find $a$. 17
6. Given $a=100^{\circ}, b=50^{\circ}, c=60^{\circ}$; find $A$. 17

## MENSURATION OF SUPERFICIES.

## (Time, 3 Hours.)

1. The sides of a field are $10.36,12.42,14.82$ chains, what is the area? 14
2. What would be the diameter of the circle to contain the above area? 14
3. If the river of a drainage basin of 15,000 square miles discharges 750 cubic yards of water per second, and if $25 \%$ of the precipitation (rainfall) is lost by evaporation and $30 \%$ is absorbed by vegetation, what is the annual rainfall over the drainage basin?

## Marks.

14144. The ratio of the diameters of the front and hind wheels of a buggy is as 7 to 9 , and the circumference of two (one front and one hind) of them is 40 feet. How many revolutions do they respectively make in going over a mile?14
5. The edge of a tetrahedron is 10 inches; what is the diameter of the sphere having the same surface as the tetrahedron?

14
6. A pyramid with square base, 14 inches to the side and 10 inches high, is converted into a cylinder, whose length is twice its diameter. What are the dimensions of the cylinder and its surface?

15
7. A regular hexagon was laid aut to contain 10 acres, but it was afterwards found that the chain that was used was half a link too long. What is the true area of the hexagon as laid out?

## LIMITED EXAUINATION FOR ADMISSION AS ARTICLED PUPIL.

XIV.

February 13th, 1906.
FIRST PAPER.
(Time, 3 hours.)
Marks.
2. Find the value of $38 \cdot 37 \dot{2}$ into $81 \cdot 04 \dot{6}$ divided by $3 \cdot \dot{8}$ into $40 \cdot \dot{367}$.
3. Give and prove rule for recurring decimals. 6
4. Find the value of $(3 \cdot 17)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad .(4 \cdot 86)^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad(.072)^{-\frac{1}{3}}$ divided by $(\cdot 085)^{6} \cdot(3 \cdot 402)^{3}(8 \cdot 764)$ — $^{4}$
5. What power of $7 \cdot 13$ is 5 , and $\cdot 023$ of $1 \cdot 16$ ?

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{m^{2}+n^{2}}{\frac{n}{n}-\frac{1}{m}} \times \frac{m^{2}-n^{2}}{m^{3}+n^{3}} \tag{6}
\end{equation*}
$$

7. Prove geometrically $(a+b)^{2}+(a-b)^{2}=2\left(a^{2}+b^{2}\right)$.
8. Construct a triangle having given the base, the vertical angle and the altitude.
9. Solve $x-21 /\left(x^{2}+x+5\right)-14=0$ and $x^{-1}+x^{-\frac{1}{2}}=6$.

## PENMANSHIP AND ORTHOGRAPHY.

The same paper as in No. XXVII, of the Full Examination for Admission as Articled Pupil.

## SECOND PAPER.

(Time, 3 hours).
10. If $\tan B=\frac{b}{a}$, prove that $\sqrt{\frac{a+b}{a-b}}+\sqrt{\frac{a-b}{a+b}}=\frac{2 \cos B}{\sqrt{\cos 2 B}}$

Marks.
11. Prove $\frac{\operatorname{Sin} 2 \theta+\operatorname{Sin} \theta}{\operatorname{Cos} \theta+\operatorname{Cos} 2 \theta}=\tan \frac{3 \theta}{2}$
12. Prove that in any triangle

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{\operatorname{Cos} 2 A}{a^{2}}-\frac{\operatorname{Cos} 2 B}{b^{2}}=\frac{1}{a^{2}}-\frac{1}{b^{2}} \tag{11}
\end{equation*}
$$

13. Given $a=\cdot 062387, b=\cdot 023475, C=110^{\circ} 32^{\prime}$. Find $B$ and $C$. 11
14. Deduce one of Napier's analogies. 11
15. Given $b=99^{\circ} 40^{\prime} 48^{\prime \prime}, c=100^{\circ} 49^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime}, A=65^{\circ} 33^{\prime} 10^{\prime \prime}$. Find $a$. 11
16. Given $c=101^{\circ} 16^{\prime} 17^{\prime \prime}, b=115^{\circ} 42^{\prime} 38^{\prime \prime}, C=90^{\circ}$; find $A$. 11
17. A metallic tetrahedron, edge $a$, is converted into a sphere ; what is its diameter and surface ?
18. A hemispherical dome has a surface of $1,200 \mathrm{sq}$. feet. What is the diameter of the base of a right cone, having the same surface and whose height is equal to the diameter of the dome?

$$
X V .
$$

February 22nd, 1906.

FIRST PAPER.
Marks.
(Time, 3 hours.)

1. Write out and correct the paper herewith. $\begin{cases}\text { Penmanship. } \\ \text { Orthography. }\end{cases}$
2. Find the value of $14 \cdot 7 \dot{6} 2+3 \cdot 549$ and $2 \cdot 204 \div .42$
3. Which of the following statements is more nearly correct

$$
\frac{10}{9 \cdot 009}=1 \cdot 11 \text { or } \frac{10}{1 \cdot 11}=9 \cdot 009 \text { ? }
$$

SECOND PAPER.
(Time, 3 hours.)
9. Prove $\operatorname{Sin} 3 A=3 \operatorname{Sin} A-4 \operatorname{Sin}^{3} A$.

## Marks.

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 9. Prove } \operatorname{Sin} 3 A=3 \operatorname{Sin} A-+\operatorname{Sin}^{3} A . & 9 \\ \text { 10. Prove that } \tan ^{-1} \frac{1}{2}+\tan ^{-1} \frac{1}{3}=45^{\circ} . & 9\end{array}$
11. Deduce $\operatorname{Sin} A=\frac{2}{b c} \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$. 9
12. Express $\operatorname{Cos} 5 \theta$ in terms of $\operatorname{Cos} \theta$. 10
13. Given the sides 7 chs. and 8 chs., and the included angle $38^{\circ}$ find remain- 10
ing side.
14. Deduce $\operatorname{Cos} a=\operatorname{Cos} b \operatorname{Cos} c+\operatorname{Sin} b \operatorname{Sin} c \operatorname{Cos} A$. 10
15. In a spherical triangle $A=57^{\circ} 10^{\prime}, B=86^{\circ} 34^{\prime}, C=96^{\circ} 26^{\prime}$ find $a$. 10
16. Give formulae for finding remaining parts of a spherical triangle, when the two sides and the included angle are given.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

## XVI.

May 3rd, 1906.
(Time, 3 hours.)

> Marks.

1. Write out and correct the paper herewith. $\begin{cases}\text { Penmanship. } & 10 \\ \text { Orthography. } & 40\end{cases}$
2. Give and prove the rule for recurring decimals. 6
3. Find the value of $(1 \cdot 09)+(3 \cdot 409)-(2 \cdot 4109)$.
4. Find value of $(3 \cdot 14)^{\frac{1}{2}}(5 \cdot 16)^{\frac{2}{3}}(7 \cdot 22)^{-\frac{3}{5}}(3 \cdot 20)^{\frac{4}{3}}$
5. A sum of money trebles itself at compound interest in ten years. What is the rate of interest.
6. Solve $\frac{x}{2}+\frac{2}{x}=\frac{x}{3}+\frac{3}{x}$ and $\frac{x}{7}+\frac{21}{x+5}=\frac{23}{7}$
7. A metallic sphere 10 inches in diameter is converted into a hollow cylinder 10 inches long, and a quarter of an inch thick. What is its inside diameter?
8. Prove geometrically $a^{2}=\stackrel{2}{b}+c^{2}-2 b c \cos A$.
9. Divide a given straight line in extreme and mean ratio.
10. Two diagonals of a regular pentagon which meet within the figure divide each other in extreme and mean ratio.
11. If two circles intersect each other, their common chord bisects their common tangents.

## PENMANSHIP AND ORTHOGRAPHY.

(Time, 3 hours.)

Correct the following :-
We awl know thet servaying is a purty good bussines wen the man car servay rite ekspeedeeteously. He must be able to supstract korecktly and separate rite from rong without suspishun of koershun.
The sensation of sownd is not comparible with enny of our other sensasions. Verry curcery observashun offen sufices to shew that sownding boddies are in a staite of viberasion. Sutch a fenommanon we see in the tuning fork and voiolin of fidle string.
In the maratine provinces the abburigenes were injuns, who were dresed in cloathes maid of the skins of dear and karriboo. On there feat they wore mokkasens and tied a martin skin to there long hair for ornement. From the bertch tree they got barque for there kannoos, and gatthered the nuts from the beoch tree too eat on the beach beside the rappid running stream in which were stones and big bolders of grannit and nice ; the latter is a petickuler kind of grannit with the mika in layurs.
Every wurkimin in the eggsercize off the art shood bee perveided withe propper implimence. Four the fabbrikashon of komplekeighted and kurcus peacis off meccannism, the artti en rechoirs a corispounding assortmeant of vairius twols and instroomence. Four givving proppar efect to the fixions off the dranmer the acter shood haf att his dispowsel a well-furnisht wardrowbe, supliing the kostooms best sewted two the personidges he is to repprezent.
12. Prove $\cos 54^{\circ}=\frac{1}{4} \sqrt{(10-2} \sqrt{5)} . \quad 10$
13. Prove tan $\frac{1}{2} A=\sqrt{(S-b)(S-c)} \quad 10$
14. The elevation of a tower is $40^{\circ}$ from a given point. From another point, lying on the straight line from the former point to the tower, the elevation is $50^{\circ}$. The points of ohservation are 200 feet apart. How high is the tower?
15. In a plane triangle $a=15^{c h} \cdot 16, b=18^{c h} \cdot 24, C=38^{\circ} 24^{\prime}$; find $c$. 10
16. Show that $\tan ^{-1} A+\tan ^{-1} B=\tan -\frac{1}{1-A+B}$.
17. Show that $\cos a \sin b=\sin a \cos b \cos C+\sin c \cos A$.
18. Given $c=110^{\circ} 46^{\prime} 20^{\prime \prime}, A=80^{\circ} 10^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime} ; C=90^{\circ}$. Solve the triangle.
19. Given $A=135^{\circ} 9^{\prime} 29^{\prime \prime}, C=50^{\circ} 30^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}, b=69^{\circ} 34^{\prime} 56^{\prime \prime}$, find $B$.

FULL EXAMINATICN FOR ADMISSION AS SURVEYOR.
KXXV.
February 13th to 19th, 1906.

## PLANE GEOMETRY.

$$
\text { (Time, } 3 \text { hours.) }
$$

1. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle. 18
2. Prove geometrically $(a+b)^{2}+(a-b)^{2}=2\left(a^{2}+b^{2}\right)$. 18
3. Of all triangles having the same vertical angle and the same area, prove
that the isosceles triangle has the shortest base.
4. In a circle $B A E F$, with centre $C, F C E$ is a diameter, and $B C .1$ a right angle. A perpendicular $A D$ is let fall from $A$ on $F E$, making $C D$ equal to the arc $A E$. Show that the segment $B A E$ equals one quarter of the area of the circle.
5. The rectangle contained by the diagonals of a quadrilateral inseribed in a circle is equal to the sum of the rectangles contained by pairs of opposite sides.
6. Construct a triangle having each of two angles double of the third angle. 19
7. Divide a given finite straight line into two parts so that the squares on them shall be to one another in a given ratio.
$\therefore$ Find the centre of a circle cutting off three equal chorls from the sides of a triangle.

## SOLID GEOMETRY.

$$
\text { (Time, } 3 \text { Hours.) }
$$

## Marks.

1. Define: Pyramid, frustum of cone, parallelopiped, inclination of a plane to a plane, tetrahedron, icosahedron, polyhedral angle.
2. If two planes meet in a point, they meet in a straight line.
3. Show how. to draw through a given point a straight line to intersect two non-intersecting straight lines.
4. Every point, which is equidistant from two fixed points, lies in a fixed plane.
5. If three straight lines intersect each other in pairs, they meet at a point or lie in a plane.
6. A tetrahedron, of gold, edge 10 inches, is rolled into gold-leaf one-thousandth of an inch in thickness What is the diameter of the sphere that will just be covered by the gold-leaf?
7. A cube, a tetrahedron and a sphere have each the same volume, V. Find side, edge and diameter respectively ; also the surface of each.
 100 sq . inches. What are the dimensions of a right cone, whose height is the length of the cylinder, and whose surface is 100 sq. inches ?

## SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY.

$$
\text { (Time, } 3 \text { Hours.) }
$$

1. Prove
2. Show that

$$
\frac{\tan \frac{1}{2} A}{\tan \frac{1}{2} B}=\frac{\sin (s-b)}{\sin (s-a)}
$$

Marks.

$$
\begin{equation*}
\operatorname{Sin} b \operatorname{Sin} c+\operatorname{Cos} b \operatorname{Cos} c \operatorname{Cos} A=\operatorname{Sin} B \operatorname{Sin} C-\operatorname{Cos} B \operatorname{Cos} C \operatorname{Cos} a . \tag{18}
\end{equation*}
$$

3. Give and prove Napier's rules.18
4. Deduce

$$
\begin{equation*}
\operatorname{Sin}{ }^{2} \frac{1}{2} A=\frac{\sin (s-b) \sin (s-c)}{\sin b \sin c} \tag{18}
\end{equation*}
$$

5. Given $c=101^{\circ} 16^{\prime} 17^{\prime \prime}, b=115^{\circ} 42^{\prime} 38^{\prime \prime}$; find $A, C$ being $90^{\circ}$.18
6. Given $A=135^{\circ} 05^{\prime} 29^{\prime \prime}, C=50^{\circ} 30^{\prime} 08^{\prime \prime}, b=69^{\circ} 34^{\prime} \div 6^{\prime \prime}$; find $a$ and $B$. 18
7. Given $A=120^{\circ}, B=130^{\circ}, C=80^{\circ}$; find $c$.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b
MEASUREMENT OF AREAS AND SUBDIVISION OF LAND.
(Time, \& hours.) Marks.

1. Divide a triangle into two parts in the ratio of $m: n$ by a straight line passing through a given point within the triangle.
2. A field is enclosed by three sides, 10, 12 and 14 chains long respectively. It is bisected by a line parallel to the longest side. What is the length of the bisecting line and how far is it from the centre of the inscribed circle ?
3. The centre line of a railway enters the west side of S. $31, \mathrm{~T} .{ }^{-} 24$, R.V., W. of 2 nd M., 20.56 chains south of the N.W. corner of the section, from a tangent running N. $30^{\circ}$ E., and continues on a curve of $3,500 \mathrm{ft}$. radius across the section. The right of way extends 50 fcet on each side of the centre line. How much of the section lies north of the railway?
4. What parallel of latitude bisects the area of the north temperate zone?
5. In question 3 , if the tangent had continued across the section and the width of the right of way remained the same, what is the area of the section lying south of the railway?
6. In question 5, what is the azimuth of the line, starting at the S. E. corner of the section that bisects the part of the section lying south of the railway ?

## MEASUREMENT OF AREAS AND SUBDIVISION OF LAND.

Marks.
(Time, 3 hours.)
7. The following are the notes of a survey of a quadrilateral piece of land:

| Stations. | Bearings. | Distances. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | N. $54^{\circ} 00^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$. | $15 \cdot 94$ chains. |
| 2 | S. $27^{\circ} 45^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$. | $6 \cdot 15$ |
| 3 | S. $33^{\circ} 45^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. | 11.53 |
| 4 | N. $59^{\circ} 00^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. | 10.70 |

Find the area by the method of Latitudes and Departures, first "balancing " the survey.
8. Express the conditions necessary for a closed survey by two equations.
(a) And from them show what missing data in a survey can be supplied.
(b) How does the supplying of missing data in a survey affect "balancing ${ }^{2}$ the survey?
9. Give full explanation and deduction of the method of computing areas by
"latitudes and departures."
10. If in question 7 , the chain was a link too long, and each azimuth, reckoned from the north through the east, was too great by fifteen minutes, what is the true area of the quadrilateral?

## DESCRIPTIONS.



Marks.

The above is part of the registered plan of the town of Holly in the County of Tweed and Province of Alberta. $A$ sells to $B$ a part of lot No. 1, and adjoining John and Third streets. The part sold is to have a frontage of forty feet on Third street to extend to the rear of the lot and the dividing line to be parallel to John street. Make a description for a deed.
2. Using the plan of question 1. Supposing $A$ to own lots 1 and 2 , he sells lot No. 2 to $B$, and gives the right of ingress and egress to $B$ by a lane, 16 feet wide, running along the whole of the rear limit of lot No. 1. Make the necessary description for the conveyance.
3. Moose Creek flows across the N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S, 12, T. 13, R. 15 W . in an easterly direction. $B$ desires to buy the northerly part of the quarter section lying north of the creek, together with the creek. From measurement the southerly bank of the creek intersects the eastern and western quarter section lines respectively at $22^{\mathrm{ch}} .12$ and $20^{\mathrm{ch}} 18$ from the northern quarter section line. The whole area to be conveyed is supposed to contain 85 acres.. Make a description for a deed.
4. Make a description for the remaining part of the quarter section given in question 3.

## ASTRONOMY.

(Time, 3 hours).
Narks.

1. Define-declination, right ascension, celestial latitude and longitude, first point of Aries, parallactic angle, dip, parallax and elongation.
2. Explain fully the equation of time why it varies and when it is a maximum. A diagram is desirable.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 3. In latitude } 45^{\circ} 25^{\prime} \text { N., longitude } 75^{\circ} 42^{\prime} \text { W., what is the standard time on } \\
& \text { June } 30 \text { th, } 1904 \text {, of eastern elongation of Polaris, declination } 88^{\circ} 48^{\prime} \text {, } \\
& \text { right ascension } 1^{\text {h }} 25^{\mathrm{m}} 08^{\circ} \text { ? }
\end{aligned}
$$

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b
5. At same date and place as above what is the hour ingle of Arcturus (a Boötis) when on the prime vertical?
6. On Jun 2 20th, 190t, the altitude of the lower limb of the sun at its lower or northern culmination was $10^{\circ} 13^{\prime} 45^{\prime \prime \prime}$. What is the latitude of the place ?

15
7. The observed altitude of Arcturus on June 30th, 1904, when on the prime vertical was $46^{\circ} 32^{\prime}$. What is the latitude of the place?

# ASTRONOMY. 

(T'ime, 3 hours.)
8. On June 20, 1904 , in latitude $45^{\circ} 25^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$., longitude $75^{\circ} 42^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$., the olbserved altitude of the sun's upper limb at $8^{\mathrm{h}} 40^{\mathrm{m}} 13^{4}$ watch tiwe was $48^{\circ}$ $16^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime}$. What was the watch correction, and what was the azimuth of the sun.
9. In question 8 what was the true local sidereal time of observation?
10. At noon on June 20, 1904, a sidereal chronometer is fast on the local sidereal time $2^{\mathrm{b}} 17^{\mathrm{m}} 49^{\mathrm{s}} 76$, it gains $2^{\mathrm{s}} \cdot 46$ a day. At another place to the west a sidereal chronometer is slow, at the above time and day, on the local sidereal time there $1^{\mathrm{b}} 27^{n \mathrm{n}} 38^{s .92}$, and loses $3^{s .84}$ per day.
At noon on July 1 following a telegraphic comparison between the two chronometers showed the first one to be ahead of the second $6^{\mathrm{h}} 22^{\mathrm{m}} 17^{\mathrm{s}} .61$. what is the difference of longitude of the two places?
11. In latitude $45^{\circ} 25^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$., longitude $75^{\circ} 42^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$., at what time will Arcturus set June 20,1904 ; and what is the standard time of its passing the meridian?
12. Assuming the declination of Polaris as $88^{\circ} 48^{\prime}$, what are the greatest and least azimuths at elongation it can have, and what are the corresponding latitudes on the earth for such azimuths?

## MANUAL OF SURVEY.

FIRST PAPEE.
(Time, 3 hours.
Marks.

1. Describe the third system of survey of Dominion Lands. How are townships designated by numbers? How are sections and their legal subdivisions numbered?
2. Show in what the first, second and fourth systems of survey differ from the third.
State what territory is covered by each system of survey.
How may two townships have the same numbers? How are they distinguished?
3. What instruments are to be used in a sub-division survey? How and with what is the linear measurement determined on a survey? What precautions are to be taken in making the measurements? How are obstacles to be passed, such as swamps or rivers or inaccessible hills?
4. Describe fully the different kinds and sizes of posts, iron tubes, mounds, pits and trenches used in the present system of survey. Show how and where they are placed. Distinguish between the monuments for open and wooded country.
5. How would you mark the following posts :-
(a) At the north corner between sections 22 and $23, \mathrm{~T}$. 51, R. 7 , East of the P. M.
(b) At the township corner between ranges 8 and 9 , on the Base line West of the 3rd M.
(c) At the south corner between sections 2 and $3, \mathrm{Tp} .15, \mathrm{R} .13$, West of the 4th M.
(d) At the N.E. corner of section 8, Tp. 27 A, R. 14, W. of 2nd M. (on the south side of the road allowance dividing two systems of survey).
(e) At the nortl corner Tp. 54, between ranges 17 and 18.
6. What is a group lot and what are the rules governing its survey? How is a settlement surveyed? How is a highway surveyed?
7. Define a bearing and an azimuth. To what meridian is a bearing referred and how is it deduced from an observed azimuth ?

## ManUal of survey.

SECOND PAPER.
(Time, 3 hours.) Marks.
8. How are the North and the South boundaries of a township surveyed?

Describe fully the process of sub-dividing a township in the present system of survey. When is a quarter section considered as sufficiently surveyed for disposal? What are the limits of error allowed in a sub-division survey?
9. What is to be entered in the field book?

How are section lines described in it ?
What information is entered upon a plan and to what degree of approximation are areas given on it ? What is the date of a survey?
10. What are the bodies of water in a township which have to be surveyed? In what manner are they surveyed?
How are the returns of the traverses made? Give the rules governing the rights of riparian owners.
11. Define a resurvey, a retracement survey, a restoration survey, an obliterated monument and a lost monument. Give the rules governing the above surveys. Under what circumstances is a subdivider justified in resurveying or retracing a township outline?
12. Distinguish between regular and fractional sections and give the respective methods of sub-dividing them into their legal sub-divisions.
The N. E. corners of sections 21, 28, 32, 33 and 34 in Tp. 6 West of the 3 rd M., together with all the intervening $\frac{1}{4}$ section marks have disappeared.
How would you proceed to re-establish these corners?
13. How would you summon a person to give evidence before you regarding the position of a corner or boundary? How would you proceed if he failed to appear before you at the time specifted?
additional paper for candidates writing under clauses 109 and 110 of the DOMINION LANDS ACT.

## AlGEBRA.

(Time, 8 hours.)
Marks.

1. If $a=1, b=\frac{2}{3}, x=7, y=8$, find the value of $5(a-b) 1^{3 /}\left\{(a+x) y^{2}\right\}$ $-b \sqrt{ }(a+x) y\}+a$
2. Find the G. C. M. of $x^{5}-y^{5}$ and $x^{2}-y^{2}$, and the I. C. M. of $x^{3}-x, x^{3}-$ $1, x^{3}+1$.
3. Simplify $\frac{x^{2}-3 x-4}{x^{2}-4 x-5}$ and $\frac{(x+y)^{7}-x^{7}-y^{7}}{(x+y)^{5}-x^{5}-y^{5}}$
4. Solve $\frac{6 x+1}{15}-\frac{2 x-4}{7 x-16}=\frac{2 x-1}{5}$. 10
5. Find the value of $\frac{x-a}{b}-\frac{x-b}{a}$ when $x=\frac{a^{2}}{a-b}$
6. Solve $\frac{x}{x-1}=\frac{3}{2}+\frac{x-1}{x}$
7. Solve $x-2$, $\left(x^{2}+x+5\right)-14=0$
8. Solve $x^{2}+x y-6 y^{2}=24, x^{2}+3 x y-10 y^{2}=32$
9. The product of four consecutive odd numbers is 9009 . Find them.
10. What are eggs a dozen when two more in a shilling's worth lowers the price one penny per dozen?

## XXXVI

May lst to $7 \mathrm{TH}, 1906$.
PLANE GEOMETRY.

## (Time, 3 Hours.)

1. Prove that the interior angles of a triangle are together equal to two right angles.
2. Construct a right-angled triangle having given the hypotenuse and the sum of the sides.
3. If the square on one side of a triangle be equal to the sum of the squares on the other sides, the angle contained by these two sides is a right angle.15
4. If the sum of the squares on two opposite sides of a quadrilateral be equal to the sum of the squares on the other two sides, the diagonals of the quadrilateral intersect at right-angles.

15
5 Prove geometrically $a^{2}=b^{2}+c^{2}-2 b c \cos A$. 15
6. The base of a triangle is given: find the locus of the vertex when the sum of the squares on the two sides is given.
7. Escribe a circle beyond one of the sides of a triangle. 15
8. Similar polygons are to one another in the ratio duplicate of the ratio of two corresponding sides.
9. If a straight line be drawn from each corner of a square to the nearer point of trisection of the next side of a square in order, so as to form a square, this square will be two-fifths of the original square.
10. Describe a circle passing through a given point and touching a given circle at a given point.

# SOLID GEOMETRY. 

## (Time, 3 Hours.) <br> Marks.

———

1. If one of three concurrent straight lines be at right angles to the other two,
the first is at right angles to the plane through the others.
2. Equal straight lines drawn from a given point to a given plane, are equally inclined to the plane.
3. Through a given point draw a plane at right angles to a given straight line. 9
4. Prove that if two spheres intersect their curve of section is a circle. 9
5. Draw a plane to bisect the dihedral angle between two given planes at a
given point in their common section.
6. What is the edge of a regular tetrahedron whose volume is that of a sphere, radius $r$ ?

10
7. Describe (geometrically) a sphere about a given tetrahedron (not regular). 10
8. A metallic right cylinder, length l, radius $r$, and a regular tetrahedron edge $p$, are converted into a sphere. What is the surface of the latter?

## SPHERICAL TRIG()NOMETRY.

(Time, 3 hours.)

1. Deduce $\tan \frac{1}{2}(a+b)=\frac{\operatorname{Cos} \frac{1}{2}(A-B)}{\operatorname{Cos} \frac{1}{2}(A+B)} \tan \frac{1}{2} c$.
2. Give and prove Napier's rules.

3 Deduce $\operatorname{Sin} \frac{1}{2} A=\frac{1 \operatorname{Sin}(s-b) \operatorname{Sin}(s-c)}{\operatorname{Sin} b \operatorname{Sin} c}$
4. Given $A=100^{\prime \prime}, a=112^{\circ}, C=90^{\circ}$ solve the triangle. 18
5. Given $A=135^{\circ} 05^{\prime} C=50^{\circ} 30^{\prime} b=69^{\circ} 35^{\prime}$ find $a$. 18
6. Given $b=120^{\circ} 30^{\prime} c=70^{\circ} 20^{\prime} A=50^{\circ} 10^{\prime}$ find $a$. 18
7. Given $A=120^{\circ} B=130^{\circ} C=80^{\circ}$ find $c$.

## MEASUREMENT OF AREAS AND SUB-DIVISION OF LAND.

$$
\begin{equation*}
\text { (Time, } 3 \text { hours.) } \tag{16}
\end{equation*}
$$

1. Divide a triangular piece of land in a given ratio by a straight line parallel to one of the sides.
2. Divide a triangular piece of land in a given ratio by a straight line passing through a given point within the triangle.
3. In a triangular field $A B$ is 13 ch ., $B C$ is 14 ch . and $C A$ is 15 ch . From a point in $B C$ and 5 ch . from $B$ a straight line is run to $A C$ so as to cut off a triangle 3 ac . in area. What is the length of the dividing line?
4. If we take a catchment basin on the east slope of the Rocky Mts. 400 miles long and 100 miles wide, the annual precipitation at 25 inches of which $40 \%$ is lost by evaporation and vegetable absorption and $1 \%$ of the outHow by rivers is impounded in reservoirs, ho:v many acres can be irrigated if it requires a total of 10 inches in depth on the land for the year for irrigation ?
5. Divide a given quadrilateral into two parts in the ratio of $m$ to $n$ by a straight line running from a given point in one of the sides.
6. The notes of the survey of a piece of land are as follows:
7. N. $52^{\circ} 00^{\prime} \mathrm{E} \quad 10.63^{\text {ch. }}$
8. S. $29^{\circ}+5^{\prime}$ E. $\quad 4 \cdot 10^{\mathrm{ch}}$.
9. S. $31^{\circ} 45^{\prime}$ E. $\quad 7 \cdot 69^{\text {ch. }}$
10. N. $61^{\circ} 00^{\prime} \mathrm{W} . \quad 7 \cdot 13^{\text {ch. }}$

Required the area aiter first balancing the survey. 40
8. (a) Express the conditions necessary for a closed survey by two equations.
(b) Show what missing data may be supplied and whether any ambiguity may arise.
(c) How does the supplying of missing data affect balancing the survey?
9. Deduce the method of computing areas by latitudes and departures,
10. With an iron chain the sides of a quadrilateral were found to be $A B=$ $10 \cdot 64^{\text {ch }}, B C=4 \cdot 09^{\text {ch. }}, C D=7 \cdot 68^{\text {ch }}$. and $D A=7 \cdot 24^{\text {ch }}$, and the area $4 \cdot 93$ acres. Subsequently by means of a standard steel tape the area was found to be $5 \cdot 17^{\text {ac. }}$ What is the true length of the side $A B$ ?

## DESCRIPTIONS.

$$
\text { (Time, } 3 \text { hours.) }
$$

1. In registered and certified plan the measurements and bearings of all lines are given, each lot is numbered and shown as being one chain wide and two long. Make a description of one of the lots for a deed of bargain and sale.
2. The following is a part of a registered and certified plan; the owner of lot No. 7, sells 40 feet frontage on Second street, and adjoining Prairie Avenue, and this width to extend to the lane.

First Street, due East.


Make a description by metes and bounds of the part sold.
3. The owner of the S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Tp. 5, R. 4, W. of 2 nd I M, sells the southerly 100 acres thereof, the boundaries to be the southern boundary of the $\frac{1}{4}$ sec., the eastern and western ones, and a line parallel to the southern boundary. Give description of the part sold, by metes and bounds.
4. Through Sec. $21, \mathrm{Tp} .8$, R. $6, \mathrm{~W}$. of 2 nd, 1 M , flows a stream westward. The owner of the section sells the eastern half (two $\frac{1}{4}$ sections) but reserves the privilege of 'swelling' the water and of access along the banks of the stream for the purposes of repair of banks in that half of section 21. Make description of part sold for a deed.
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, right ascension, declination, celestial latitude and longitude, solar mean and sidereal time, parallax, and parallactic angle.
2. Explain fully the equation of time and its variation. A graphical representation is desirable.
3. On May 10, 1904 in latitude $45^{\circ} 25^{\prime}$, longitude $75^{\circ} 42^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$., what is the standard time of eastern elongation of Polaris?
4. On July 1, 1904, the altitude of the lower limb of the sun at lower or northern culmination was $10^{\circ} 17^{\prime}$; what was the latitude of the place of observation?
5. What is the standard time for same date and place as in question 3 of Arcturus ( $\%$ Boötis) crossing the prime vertical?
6. What is the sidereal time for same date and place as in question 3 , when the azimuth, reckoned from north through east, of Rigel ( $\beta$ Orionis) is $225^{\circ}$ ?
7. On May 10, 1904, the meridian altitude of Spica ( $\alpha$ Virginis) was $83^{\circ} 17^{\prime}$ from the north horizon. What was the latitude of the place?
8. On same date and place as in question 3, when the hour angle of the sun in the forenoon is $37^{\circ} 15^{\prime}$, what is the local mean time at a place whose longitude is $34^{\circ} 28^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$. ?
9. On May 10,1904 , in latitude $45^{\circ} 25^{\prime}$ longitude $75^{\circ} 42^{\prime}$ W. the altitude of the sun's lower limb was observed to be $32^{\circ} 15^{\prime}$ at $8^{\mathrm{b}} 46^{\mathrm{m}} 37^{\mathrm{s}}$. What was the azimuth of the sun and the watch correction?
10. On same date as above, the altitude of Arcturus when on the prime vertical was $72^{\circ} 15^{\prime}$. What was the latitude of the place and the local sidereal time of observation?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 11. At noon on May } 10,1904 \text {, a sidereal chronometer is fast on local sidereal } \\
& \text { time } 1^{\mathrm{b}} 17^{\mathrm{nc}} 28^{\mathrm{s}} \cdot 76, \text { it loses } 2^{\mathrm{s}} \cdot 78 \text { daily. At another place to the east } \\
& \text { a sidereal chronometer is slow at the above time and day, on the local } \\
& \text { sidereal time there } 2^{\mathrm{h}} 14^{\mathrm{m}} 35^{\mathrm{s} \cdot 94 \text { and gains } 3^{\mathrm{s}} \cdot 17 \text { a day. At noon on }} \begin{array}{l}
\text { June } 1 \text { following a telegraphic comparison between the two chrono- } \\
\text { meters showed the first to be behind the second } 5^{\mathrm{h}} 17^{\mathrm{m}} 23^{\mathrm{s}} \cdot 42 \text {. } \\
\text { What is the difference of the longitude between the two places? }
\end{array} \text { 20 }
\end{aligned}
$$

13. On May 10,1904 , in longitude $75^{\circ} 42^{\prime}$, the standard time of sunrise was $5^{\mathrm{b}} 12^{\mathrm{m}}$. What was the latitude of the place?

SESSIONAL PAPER No: 25b

## MANUAL OF SURVEY.

FIRST PAPER.
(Time, 3 hours.)
Marks. 20

1. Define an initial meridian, a basc line, and a correction linc. Where are the initial meridians? How are townships and ranges numbered?20
2. Describe the different kinds of posts, mounds, pits and trenches used in the present system of survey. Show how and where they are placed.
3. How would you mark the following posts :
(a.) At the corner between Sections 20, 21, 28 and 29, Tp. 33, R. 12, east of the P. M.
(b.) At the north corner between Sections 4 and 5, Tp. 30, R. 3, W. of the 4 th M .
(c.) At the N. W. corner of Section 1, Tp. 45, R. 21 A., W. of 2nd M. (on the east side of the road allowance dividing two systems of survey).
(d.) At the north corner of Tp. 70 between ranges 11 and $12, \mathrm{~W}$. of 2nd M .
(e.) At the witness mound placed at a distance of 3 chains south of the N. E. corner of Section 15, Tp. 25, R. 17, W. of the 4 th M.
4. How is a settlement surveyed? Give the rules to bo observed in measuring a distance by means of a triangle.
5. Define a bearing and an azimuth. To what meridian is a beariug referred in subdividing a township and how is it deduced from an observed azimuth ?

## MANUAL OF SURVEY.

## SECOND PAPER.

$$
\text { (Time, } 3 \text { hours.) }
$$

6. How are the north and the south boundaries of a township surveyed ? When is a quarter section considered sufficiently surveyed for disposal? What are the limits of error allowed in a subdivision survey?20

$$
\begin{equation*}
20 \tag{20}
\end{equation*}
$$

7. What is to be entered in the report made by a surveyor on the subdivision of a township? What is the date of a survey?
8. What are the bodies of water in a township which have to be surveyed, and what are those which are not to be surveyed?
In what manner is a traverse made?
Give the rules governing the rights of riparian owners.
20
9. Define, a resurvey, a retracement survey, a restoration survey, an obliterated monument, and a lost nionument. Give the rules governing the above surveys. Under what circumstances is a subdivider justified in resurveying or retracing a township outiine ?
$\qquad$
$\square$
$\qquad$
10. All the section and quarter section corners around sections 4 and 9 , townstip 35 , range $28, \mathrm{~W}$. of 2 nd M. are lost, but the positions of the adjoining corners are known. How would you proceed to re-establish the lost corners ?
$25 \mathrm{~b}-12 \frac{1}{2}$

# EXAMINATION FOR DOMINION TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYOR. <br> IX. <br> February 13 th to $21 \mathrm{st}, 1906$. <br> <br> ALGEBRA. 

 <br> <br> ALGEBRA.}
(Time, 3 hours.)

1. Find the greatest numerical values without regard to sign which the expression $(x-8)(x-14)(x-16)(x-22)$ can have for values of $x$ between 8 and 22.
2. If $n$ harmonic means be inserted between two positive quantities $a$ and $b$, the difference between the first and last of these means bears to the difference between $a$ and $b$, a ratio less than $n-1: n+1$.
3. Prove that the product of the numbers denoted by $10,11,12,13$, increased by 1 will be the square of the number denoted by 131 whatever be the scale of notation.
4. The number of permutations of $n$ different letters taken all together in which no letter occupies the same place as in a certain given permutation is

$$
\ln \left\{\frac{1}{\mid 2}-\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{14}-\cdots+\frac{(-1)^{n}}{n}\right\}
$$

5. If $n-1$ and $n+1$ be both prime numbers $>5, n \cdot$ must be one of the forms $30 t$, or $30 t \pm 12$, and $n^{2}\left(n^{2}+16\right)$ will be divisible by 720 .
6. From a large number of balls, each equally likely to be white or black, $p+q$. being drawn turn out to be $p$ white and $q$ black: prove that if it is an even chance that, on three more balls being drawn two will be white and one black

$$
\frac{p}{q}=1+\sqrt[3]{1^{2}} \text {, nearly, } p \text { and } q \text { being both large. }
$$

## PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.

$$
\text { (Time, } 3 \text { hours.) }
$$

1. Solve the equation $\tan ^{2} 2 x+\tan ^{2} x=\mathrm{i} 0$.
2. Prove that $\cot \frac{\theta}{2}>1+\cot \theta$, for values of $\theta$ between 0 and $\pi$; and that, for all values of $\theta, \frac{3 \sin \theta}{\theta}<2+\cos \theta$.
3. The line joining the middle points af $B C$ and of the perpendicular from $A$ on $B C$, makes with $B C$ the angle $\cot ^{-1}(\cot B-\cot C)$.
4. The cosine of the angle at which the circumscribed circle intersects the escribed circle opposite $A$ is
5. Prove that

$$
\frac{1+\cos A-\cos B-\cos C}{2}
$$

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{1}{\sin \theta}=\frac{1}{\theta}+\frac{1}{\pi-\theta}-\frac{1}{\pi+\theta}-\frac{1}{2 \pi-\theta}+\frac{1}{2 \pi+\theta}+\frac{1}{3 \pi-\theta}-\ldots \text { to } \infty \tag{9}
\end{equation*}
$$

6. Given two sides of a triangle and the included angle, to find a series for the logarithm of the third side.

$$
\text { (Time, } 3 \text { hours.) }
$$

## Marks.

1. Show that in two polar triangles, each angle of the one is the supplement of the side opposite to it in the other.
2. If $A$ ke one of the base angles of an isosceles spherical tria gle whose vertical angle is $90^{\circ}$ an 1 a the opposite side, prove that $\cos a=\cot A$; and determine the limits within which it is necessary that $A$ must lie.
3. Give Delambre's or Gauss' analogies and derive them.

6
4. Show that the number of spherical degrees (of surface) of a spherical triangle is equal to the number of angular degrees in its spherical excess.
5. Given two sides, and their included angle, find the other parts.
6. In the last problem, find the effect upon the third side of an error in one of the given sides or in the given angle.

## ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

## (Time, 3 hours.)

Marks.

1. The locus of the centre of an equilateral triangle inscribed in a given ellipse is the ellipse $\frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}}\left(a^{2}+3 b^{2}\right)^{2}+\frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}}\left(3 a^{2}+b^{2}\right)^{2}=\left(a^{2}-b^{2}\right)^{2}$.
2. (a.) Show that the equation of a tangent to the ellipse in terms of the eccentric angle is $A \sin \Phi \cdot y+B \cos \Phi \cdot x=A B$
(b.) In an eclipse whose axes are 12 and 8 , what is the length of the diameter from the point whose eccentric angle is $60^{\circ}$ ?
3. Produce the general differential formule 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.
4. (a.) Produce the equations of the normals to the conic sections.
(b.) At what point in the ellipse whose axes are 12 and 8 must a normal be drawn to make an angle of $45^{\circ}$ with the axis of $x$ ?
5. A parallelogram circumscribes a given ellipse, and the ends of one of its diagonals lie on the given straight lines $p \frac{x}{a}+q \frac{y}{b}= \pm 1$ : prove that the ends of the other diagonal lie on the conic $\frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}}+\frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}}-1=\left(q \frac{x}{a}-p \frac{y}{b}\right)^{2}$.
6. (a.) Rectify the ellipse.
(b.) The rectangle of the perpendiculars from the foci upon the tangent of the ellipse is constant, and equal to the square of the semi-conjugate axis.
(c.) The squares of ordinates to the transverse axis of an ellipse are to each other as the rectangles of the segments into which they respectively divide the axis.
7. Find the evolute of the ellipse.

## THEORY OF LIMITS AND DIFFERENTIAL CALCUIJUS.

(Time, 3 hours.)
Marks.

1. Find the limit of $\frac{1^{r}+2^{r}+3^{r}+\ldots \ldots n^{r}}{n^{r+1}}$ when $n$ is indefinitely increased, $n$ being any positive number.
2. Tangents are drawn to a circular arc at its middle point and its extremities, and the three chords are drawn. Shew that in the limit, when the are is indefinitely diminished, one of the triangles contained by two tangents and 'a chord is eight times either of the other two.
3. Prove that the area of an ellipse is to that of the circumscribing circle in the ratio of the minor to the major axis of the ellipse.
4. Prove that the volume of an oblate spheroid is two-thirds that of the circumscribing cylinder.
5. Differentiate the fcllowing

$$
\begin{align*}
& e^{-a^{2} x^{2}} \cos r x ; \tan a^{\frac{1}{x}} ; \log \left(e^{x}+e^{-x}\right) \\
& \cos ^{-1} \frac{x^{2 n}-1}{x^{2 n}+1} \tag{20}
\end{align*}
$$

6. Expand in ascending powers of $x$ (each to five terms) : $\log \left(1+e^{x}\right) ;\left(e^{x}+e^{-x}\right)^{n} ; \log (1+\sin x)$.
7. In a spherical triangle $A B C$, the sides $c$ and $a$ are constant. If $a$ and $\beta$ be the values of the angles $A$ and $B$ when $C$ is a right angle, find $A-a$ in terms of $B \ldots \beta$ when $C$ is slightly different from a right angle.

## PROJECTIONS AND GEOMETRY OF THE SPHEROID.

(Time, 3 hours.)

1. Deduce the formule for the construction of Mercator's projection. 10
2. Find the equation of a great circle on Mercator's projection. 10
3. Describe the orthographic projection and find the equation of a great circle. 10
4. Given the declination and altitude of a star, and the latitude of the place, give a graphic construction for finding the azimuth.
5. Find the expression of the radius of curvature of a section of the spheroid by a plane containing the normal to the surface and making a given angle with the meridian.
6. How do you combine the measures of several arcs on the surface of the earth for finding the length of the polar axis and of the equatorial diameter?
( EODETIC SURVEY.
(Time, 3 hours.)
7. Reduce a difference of latitude on the spheroid to the corresponding differ- ence of latitude on the sphere. ..... 20
8. Find the radius of a parallel of latitude. ..... 15
9. Explain the syster. of rectangular linear spherical co-ordinates referred to the meridian and a perpendicular to it. Give formulæ for their calcu- lation. ..... 20
10. Explain the differences between the normal sections, the geodetic line and the curve of alignment between two points. ..... 10
11. Given the latitudes of two points and the azimuth from one point to the other, find their distance, using the sphere the radius of which is equal to the normal. ..... 20
12. Find the offsets from the perpendicular to the meridian to the parallel of latitude tangent thereto. ..... 15

## GEODETIC SURVEYING.

$$
\text { (Time, } 3 \text { hours.) }
$$

Marks.
7. Describe the different forms of signals used in primary triangulations, also Steinheil's form of heliotrope. Explain how the latter, is adjusted to reflect the sun's rays in the proper direction. ..... 20
8. Give examples of different kinds of chains of triangles. Explain their advantages and disadvantages. ..... 15
9. Give a description of one of the base line apparatus consisting of metal bars. Explain how it is used and what corrections are applied to the measurements. ..... 20
10. Explain the methods of repetition and reiteration for the measurement of angles. Compare the two methods. ..... 10
11. Find the correction to be applied to the angle of a triangle measured to a signal marked by a reflecting sphere upon which the sun is shining. ..... 20
12. Find the area contained between two meridians and two parallels. ..... 15

## ASTRONOMY.

(Time, 3 hours.)

## Marks.

From the following Ephemeris of the moon

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { July } 3 \quad 0^{\mathrm{h}} 5^{\mathrm{h}}-45^{\mathrm{m}}-15^{\mathrm{s}} \cdot 68 \\
& 126-14-54 \cdot 73 \\
& \text { " } \quad+06-44-06 \cdot 70 \\
& 127-12-44 \cdot 68 \\
& \begin{array}{llllll}
\text { " } & 5 & 0 & 7 & -40 & -43 \cdot 77
\end{array} \\
& 12 \text { 8-08-01 02 } \\
& \text { " } \begin{array}{llllll}
6 & 0 & 8 & -34 & -35 \cdot 42
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{lll}
12 & 9 & -00-27 \cdot 74
\end{array} \\
& \text { " } 7 \quad 0 \quad 9-25-40 \cdot 20 \\
& \text { 12 } 9-5)-16 \cdot 14
\end{aligned}
$$

Find the moon's right ascension July 3 rd $4^{\text {h }}$.
2. Give formula for obtaining geocentric latitude from the geographical, and indicate method of derivation.
3. Give formulæ for effect of retraction on right ascension and declination, and derivation of formula for dip.
t. The latitude of a place has been determined by observation of two zenith distances of the sun and the time between them ; and each observed distance was too great by the same quantity $\triangle z$ : prove that the consequent error in the latitude is $\Delta z \cos \left(a+u^{\prime}\right) / \cos \left(a-+a^{\prime}\right)$ ! where $2 a, 2 a^{\prime}$ are the azimuths at the times of observation.
5. On Feb. 19, 1906, in lat. $45^{\circ} 25^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$., long. $75^{\circ} 42^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$., what is the standard time when $a$ and $\beta$ Orionis are in the same vertical plane?

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\delta_{t}=7^{\circ} 23^{\prime} \mathrm{N} . & a_{n}=5^{\mathrm{n}} 50^{\mathrm{m}} \\
\delta \beta=8^{\circ} 19^{\prime} \mathrm{S} . & a \beta=5^{\mathrm{h}} 10^{\mathrm{m}}
\end{array}
$$

6. A chronometer whose rate is uniform is found at Greenwich to have an error of $\delta^{1}$ hours when the time that it indicates is $t_{1}$. It is then taken to a place $A$, and when it indicates $t_{2}$ it is found that the excess of the obsersed local time of the place $A$ over $t_{2}$ is $\delta_{2}$ hours. It is now again brought back to Greenwich, and the chronometer time and error are observed to be $t_{3}$ and $\delta_{3}$ hours respectivaly. Prove that the longitude of $A$ east of Greenwich is $15\left(\delta_{2} t_{3}+\delta_{3} t_{1}+\delta_{1} t_{2}-t_{2} \delta_{3}-t_{3} \delta_{1}-t_{1} \delta_{2}\right)$ ) $\left(t_{3}-t_{1}\right)$ degrees.

# ASTRONOMY. 

(Time, 3 hours.)
Marks.

20
8. Tn latitude $38^{\circ} 59^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$, , long. $5^{\mathrm{h}} 05^{\mathrm{m}} 57^{3} .5 \mathrm{~W}$., the sun was observed at the same altitude, a.m. and p.in., by a chronometer regulated to Greenwich mean time ; the mean of the a.m. times was $1^{\mathrm{h}} 08^{\mathrm{m}} 26^{\circ} \cdot 6$, and of the p.m. times $8^{\mathrm{h}} 45^{\mathrm{m}}+1^{\mathrm{s}} .7$. Find the chronometer correction at noon, having given $\delta=-5^{\circ}+6^{\prime} 22^{\prime \prime} .5, \Delta^{\prime} \delta=+58^{\prime \prime} .10$ and equation of time $+11^{\mathrm{m}} 35^{\mathrm{s}} .11$.20
9. In a cletermination of time by means of the astronomic transit, observing stars clamps east and west, give the various formule involved in the reduction of the observations, including threarl intervals, eliipticity of pivuts, level, rate, aberration, star factors, observation and normal equations, weight and probable error of individual observation and of time determination.
10. Give the general formulx for the determination of longitude by moon culmination.

20
11. Give the formula for deducing the mean place of a star from a given epoch to another; and also the formulæ for reducing a star from mean to apparent place, explaining fully the meaning of the symbols used in the formulæ.

## LEAST SQUARES.

$$
\text { (Time, . } 3 \text { hours.) }
$$

1. Define Mean Error, Probable Error, Average Error, and give the relation between their values in the case of directly observed quantities.
2. In a base line measurement a standard rod is used $n$ times. If the probable error of the length of the rod is $a$, what is the probable error of the whole length measured? If the probable error of the whole base derived from a number of separate measurements is $b$, what is the probable error of one placing of the rod?
3. If $x=.0240 \pm .0001$
$y=.0617 \pm .0003$
Find the ratio of $x$ to $y$ and the probable error to this value.
4. If $a$ and $b$ be two values derived from observation with probable errors $e$ and $f$.
(a) When the same quantity is measured in both cases, find the most probable value and the probable error of this value.
(b) When the observations are taken at times $t$ and $t$, and the quantity measured varies uniformly with the time, find its most probable value, and the probable error of this value, at another time $t_{10}$.
(c) When the same quantity is measured both times, but in such manner that by thenry the two observations are subject to equal and opposite errors, find the most probable value and its probable error.
5. Explain the formation and solution of the normal equations formed from observation equations involving a number of independent unknown quantities.
6. Give and explain two methods of solution of obsorvation equations where the unknown quantities are connected by geometrical relations.
7. If in a triangulation, there are $n$ observation points, and $r$ of the lines joining them are observed over in both directions, $s$ in one direction only, how many independent angle and side equations are there? Show how these equitions are formed.

## SYSTEM OF SURVEY.

$$
\text { (Time, } 3 \text { hours.) }
$$

1. Show derivation of formula in the Manual for radius of curvature and normal to the meridian,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& R=\frac{a\left(1-e^{2}\right)}{\left(1-e^{2} \sin ^{2} \varphi\right) \frac{3}{2}} \\
& \text { and } \\
& \quad N=\frac{a}{\left(1-e^{2} \sin \varphi\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} ;
\end{aligned}
$$

also of $\log \left(N \sin 1^{\prime \prime}\right)=\frac{1}{3} \log \left(R \sin 1^{\prime \prime}\right)+\frac{2}{3}\left\{\left(\log a+\log \sin 1^{\prime \prime}+2 M n\right)\right\}$ where $M$ is the modulus of the common system of logarithms, and $n=\frac{a-b}{a+b}$.
2. A block of $3,500,000$ acres in British Columbia adjoins the 120 th meridian. It is bounded by two meridians and by two parallels of latitude. Along the 120 th meridian it extends northward from the 19 th Base over 12 townships.
Supposing the Fourth System of Survey to extend over the above area, express the position of the western bounding meridian at its northern and snuthern limits in terms of the survey systiem.
3. On the G. T. P. survey a tangent is started with an azimuth of $\mathrm{N} .50^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. from the post at the N.E. angle of Sec. 36, T. 31, R. II W. of the 2nd meridian, and is run for 65 miles. Describe the position accurately with reference to saction, township, range, of its northwest end.
4. A point is due west a hundred miles from the post on the 3rd meridian, and on the 4th Base line. The general elevation of the country is $2,000 \mathrm{ft}$. above sca-level. What is the position of the point with reference to the survey system?
5. In an ohsepvation in the vertical of Polaris for time, show the evaluation of $p$ in the formula $t=p(\tan \varphi-\tan \delta)$, and give formulat for rigorous solution of hour angle.
6. (a.) How is the deflection angle $7^{\prime} 06^{\prime \prime} .9$ on the 14 th Base, accurately turned off when the instrument only reads $20^{\prime \prime}$ ?
(b.) What is the position of the North Pole with reference to the Third System of Surver ?
(c.) If the 17 th Base is run in the summer, mean temperature $87^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$., over 23 ranges, and the 18 th Base in the winter, nean temperature minus mark $23^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$., also over 23 ranges, each without correction for temperature. What would be the anticipated jog on the 17 th Correction Line, Ranges 23 and 24 ?

$$
\text { (Time, } 3 \text { hours.) }
$$

Marks.

1. What are the causes of axial spherical aberration, coma, astigmatism, curvature of field and distortion, in an object glass? What is their effect and how do they vary with the aperture and focal length ?
2. Find the angular value of one revolution of the micrometor screw of a zenith telescope. ..... 20
3. How are the eccentricity and errors of a graduated circle ascertained ? ..... 20
4. Describe the adjustments of a dumpy level. ..... 20
5. How is a chronometer adjusted for variations of temperature? From a set of observed rates, to deduce an empiric formula for temperature correc- tion. ..... 15
6. Describe the different methods for measuring the inequality of pivots of a transit instrument. ..... 20
7. Explain how the tube of a thermometer is calibrated and how it is gradu- ated. ..... 15
8. Describe hygrometric observations with a wet bulb thermometer. Theory of the method. ..... 20
MINERALOGY AND GEOI,OGY.
(Time, 3 hours.)
9. Describe the occurrence of nickel in the Sndbury district, with what other metals is it associated, and how is the ore treated to produce matte?
10. Show by diagram the geological formation in a vertical section luetwaen North Bay and Toronto. ..... 7
11. How are limestones of different geological epochs distinguished. How are selenite, calc-spar, quartz crystal distinguished?
12. Define-strike, dip and syn-and anti-clinal, cleavage, unconformable, fault, dyke, stope, level, drift, bloom, natte.
13. Draw a rough map of the Dominion and show where the commercial mines
are located, indicating the nature of the respective mines.
14. Draw a rough map of the Dominion and show where the commercial minesdyke, stope, level, drift, bloom, natte.7
15. Describe the occurrance of cobalt and silver near Lake Temagami. What evidence is there for the probable occurrence of diamonds in Canada? ..... 7
16. Describe our various iron ores and mothod of reduction to iron and steel. ..... 8

## 6-7 EDWARD VII.,

# TRIGONOMETRICAL LEVELLING, ic. 

$$
\text { (Time, } 3 \text { hours ) }
$$

Marks.

1. Explain the different methods of de'ermining differences of level hetween two points, stating precautions necessary in the observations and the corrections which must be applied to secure the greatest possible acruracy. Compare the advantages of the different methods in different circumstances.
2. What effect will local deviations of the plumb line have upon differences of level as determined by any method? Is it possible that this cause should produce discrepant results from different methods ?
3. Describe the fpendulum observation for determining the acceleration of gravity. What corrections are applied for instrumental errors, and what for the locality of the place of observation?
4. How may the ellipticity of the earth and its mean density be found from pendulum observations?

## TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM

$$
\text { (Time, } 3 \text { hours.) }
$$

1. Define a magnetic pole of the earth. How does the earth differ in this respect from a bar magnet? How may poles of declination, inclination and intensity be distinguished from one another?
2. Describe the observation for magnetic force with the magnetometer and กinq deduce the formule for reduction.
3. In the observation for dip show how various errors are eliminated by the reversals. What is gained by repeating the observations with inother needle?
4. Show how to transform the numerical value of the force from one system of units to another. If the force is 13 in the foot, grain, and mean time second system, what will it be when the yard, grain, and sideral second are the units of lengtb, mass and time respectively?

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

## APPENDIX No. 44 TO THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

Descriptions of surveyed townships submitted by Dominion land surveyors during the year ending June 30, 1906.

The townships of which descriptions are given are tabulated below :-

| Township. | Range. | Meridian. | Township. | Range. | Meridian. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 21 | 9 | East. of Principal. | 4 | 17 | West of Second. |
| 6 | 9 | . ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | ${ }_{20}^{18}$ | 17 | ." . |
| $\stackrel{8}{5}$ | ${ }_{10}$ | " | 26 49 | 17 | ". |
| 5 | 11 | .. ${ }^{\text {.. }}$ | 50 | 17 | , |
| ${ }_{7}^{6}$ | 11 | ". ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 3 4 | 18 18 | " |
| 8 | 11 | " | 5 | 19 | ". |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | ${ }_{12}^{12}$ | . | $\frac{6}{7}$ | 19 | . |
| 3 | 12 | .. ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | 8 | 19 | . |
| ${ }_{5}^{4}$ | ${ }_{12}^{12}$ | " | 5 6 | ${ }_{20}^{20}$ | ". ${ }^{\text {.. }}$ |
| ${ }_{7}^{6}$ | 12 | . | 8 | 20 | ". ${ }^{\text {. }}$ |
|  | 12 | .. | 5 | 21 | .. .. |
| S. $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{7}$ | 13 | " | 6 | ${ }_{21}^{21}$ | .. ${ }^{\text {.. }}$ |
| 17 | 1 | West of ." | 8 | ${ }_{21}^{21}$ | . |
| 18 19 | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ | .." ." | 45 5 | ${ }_{22}^{21}$ | ". |
| 20 | 3 | .. ${ }^{\text {.. }}$ | 6 | ${ }_{22}^{22}$ | .. |
| 19 20 | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | .. | ${ }_{8}$ | ${ }_{22}^{22}$ | " |
| 19 | 5 | .. ${ }^{\text {.. }}$ | 45 | 22 | " |
| 20 | 6 | ". ${ }^{\text {.. }}$ | 6 | ${ }_{23}$ | ". |
| $\begin{array}{r}27 \\ 28 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 15 15 | " | ${ }_{8}^{7}$ | ${ }_{23}^{23}$ | .". |
| 27 | 16 | ". ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | 5 | 24 | . |
| 18 | ${ }_{21}^{16}$ | .. ${ }^{\text {.. }}$ | ${ }_{7}$ | ${ }_{24}^{24}$ | . ${ }^{\text {. }}$ |
| 19 | ${ }_{22}^{21}$ | " | 8 | 24 | ." |
| 19 | ${ }_{22}^{22}$ | " | 45 4 4 | ${ }_{25}^{24}$ | . |
| 19 | ${ }_{23}^{23}$ | ". | ${ }_{7}^{6}$ | ${ }_{25}^{25}$ | ". |
| 37 | 29 | , | 8 | ${ }_{25}^{25}$ | " |
| 38 | ${ }_{31}$ | " | 10 | 25 | " |
| 10 | 32 | ". ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{7}$ | ${ }_{26}^{26}$ | . |
| ${ }_{36}^{36}$ | ${ }_{7}$ | .. Secon. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{10}^{8}$ | 26 | " |
| 25 | 8 | " | 10 | 27 | ". |
| ${ }_{33}^{26}$ | 8 | ". ${ }^{\text {.. }}$ | 11 | ${ }_{27}^{27}$ | " |
| 25 | 9 | . | ${ }_{6}$ | 28 | ". |
| 34 <br> 37 | ${ }_{9}^{9}$ | . | ${ }_{5}^{4}$ | 29 29 | " |
| 37 37 | 10 | " | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 6 | .. Third. |
| 37 <br> 27 | 12 | . | ${ }_{48}^{22}$ | 8 | .. ${ }^{\text {.. }}$ |
| 39 | 12 | .'. | 48 | 9 | . |
| ${ }_{38}^{40}$ | ${ }_{13}^{12}$ | . | 288 | 12 | ". |
| 39 40 | 13 13 | ." ${ }^{\text {.. }}$ | ${ }_{27}$ | 13 | .. |
| 41 | 13 | ." ." | ${ }_{28}^{27}$ | 13 13 | " |
| 49 | 13 <br> 14 | ." | ${ }^{27}$ | 18 | ". |
| 39 | 14 | .. | ${ }_{29}^{28}$ | 18 | " |
| 40 41 | 14 14 14 | .. ${ }^{\text {.. }}$ | ${ }_{32}^{31}$ | 18 | .. |
| ${ }_{49}^{42}$ | 14 | .. ${ }^{\text {.. }}$ | 33 | 18 | " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 49 | ${ }_{15}^{14}$ | .". ${ }^{\text {.. }}$ | 34 27 | 19 | ". |
| 49 | 15. | ." ." | 25 <br> 32 | 19 | . |
| 50 5 | 16 | .". | 33 | 19 19 | " |
| 3 | 17 | ". | 34 | 19 | ". ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907
Descriptions of surveyed townships submitted during year ended June 30, 1905.-Con.

| Township. | Range. | Meridian. | Township. | Range. | Meridian. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 27 | 20 | West ot Th'rd. | 34 | 9 | West of Fourth. |  |
| ${ }_{32} 28$ | 20 | ." | 35 |  | ". ${ }_{\text {". }}$ |  |
| 3 | 29 | .. | 36 27 | 10 | .. |  |
| 4 | 29 | ". | 28 | 10 | ." .. |  |
| 3 | 30 | $\because \quad$. | 29 | 10 | ". ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| 4 | 30 | ". ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | 30 | 10 | ". ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| 27 28 | 1 | ... Fourth. | 31 32 | 10 10 | . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| 29 | 1 | .. ./ | 33 | 10 | " |  |
| 30 | 1 | .. | 34 | 10 | - ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |
| 31 | 1 | ... .. | 35 | 10 | " ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ |  |
| 32 | 1 | .. | 36 | 10 | " |  |
| 49 50 | 1 | .. ${ }^{\text {.. }}$ | ${ }_{27}^{42}$ | 10 | . |  |
| 51 | 1 | ". | 28 | 11 | " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| 52 | 1 | $\therefore$ | 29 | 11 | ". ${ }^{\text {". }}$ |  |
| ${ }_{27}^{53}$ |  | . | 30 | 11 | ". |  |
| 27 28 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | .... | 31 32 | 11 | ". |  |
| 29 | ${ }_{2}$ | .. .. | 33 | 11 | . . |  |
| 30 | 2 | $\because$ | 34 | 11 | ". ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ |  |
| 31 32 | 2 | .. | 35 | 11 | ". $\quad$ " |  |
| 32 49 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | .. ${ }^{\text {.. }}$ | 61 62 | 11 | ". |  |
| 50 | 2 | ". | 63 | 11 | ". ${ }^{\text {. }}$ |  |
| 51 | 2 | ". | 64 | 11 | $\ddot{\square}$ |  |
| 52 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | ". | ${ }_{28}^{27}$ | 12 | ". |  |
| 27 | 3 | ". | 29 | 12 | .. .. |  |
| 28 | 3 | .. | 30 | 12 | " |  |
| 39 | 3 3 3 | ". $\quad$. | 31 | 12 | " |  |
| 31 | 3 | " | 33 | 12 | " $\quad$ " |  |
| 32 | 3 | ". | 34 | 12 | ". ${ }^{\text {." }}$ |  |
| 53 | 3 3 3 | .. | 35 58 | 12 | " |  |
| 53 | 3 | .. | 59 | 12 | ". |  |
| ${ }^{27}$ | 4 | . | 60 | 12 | $\because \quad$ "̈ |  |
| ${ }_{29}^{28}$ | 4 | ." | 61 | 12 | ". ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| 30 | 4 | ". | 62 63 | 12 12 | " |  |
| 31 | 4 | ". | 64 | 12 | " |  |
| 32 33 | 4 | . | 12 | 13 | " |  |
| 34 | 4 | " | 28 | 13 | .. |  |
| ${ }_{28}^{27}$ | 5 | ". ${ }^{\text {." }}$ | 29 | 13 | " |  |
| 28 | 5 | . | 30 | 13 | " |  |
| 30 | 5 | $\because$ | 32 | 13 | .. |  |
| 31 32 | 5 | ". | 33 | 13 | ". |  |
| 33 | 5 | .. | 34 | 13 | . |  |
| 34 | 5 | .. | 59 | 13 | " |  |
| 32 33 | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | . | 60 | 13 13 | " " |  |
| 34 | 6 | ". $\quad$. | 62 | 13 | " | - |
| 35 29 | 7 | ". ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 60 | 14 | " | - |
| 39 | 7 | .. ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | 61 | 14 | ". |  |
| 31 | 7 | . | 62 | 14 | " |  |
| 32 | 7 | ". | 63 | 14 | " |  |
| 33 34 | 7 | ". | 64 | 14 | " |  |
| 35 | 7 | ". | 62 | 15 | " ${ }^{\text {. }}$ |  |
| ${ }_{28}^{27}$ | 8 | .. | 63 | 15 | ". ${ }^{\text {. }}$ |  |
| 29 | 8 | .. | 64 60 | 15 | ", ". |  |
| 30 | 8 | .' | 61 | 16 | " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| 31 | 8 | ." | 62 | 16 | .. ${ }^{\text {.. }}$ |  |
| 32 | 8 | .. | 63 | 16 | ". ${ }^{\text {. }}$ |  |
| 34 | 8 | ". | 60 | 17 | " |  |
| 35 52 | 8 | " | 60 56 | 18 | " |  |
| 27 | 9 | ". | 32 | 21 | . |  |
| 28 | 9 | $\because$ | 33 | 21 | ". ${ }^{\text {. }}$ |  |
| 29 | 9 | " | 34 | 21 | " |  |
| 30 31 | 9 | ". ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 35 32 | ${ }_{22}^{21}$ | ". ${ }^{\text {. }}$ |  |
| 32 | 9 | " | 33 | 22 | . |  |
| 33 | 9 | " ${ }^{\text {" }}$ | 34 | 22 | " - " |  |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b
Descriptions of surveyed townships submitted during year ended June 30, 19ne.-Con.

| Township. | Range. | Meridian. | Township. | Range. | Meridian. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 58 | 22 | West of Fourth. | 76 | 8 | West of Fifth. |
| 59 66 | 22 | . | 24 | 9 | .. ${ }^{\text {.. }}$ |
| 32 | 2.3 | ". | 76 | 9 | .. .. |
| 58 | ${ }_{23}^{23}$ | .. ${ }^{\text {.. }}$ | 24 | 10 | ". $\quad$. |
| 59 59 | $\stackrel{23}{27}$ | . | 25 76 | 10 | .. .. |
| 60 | 27 | .. ${ }^{\text {.. }}$ | 25 | 11 | .. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 35 | 28 | .. | 26 | 11 | .. |
| 37 | 28 | .. ${ }^{\text {.. }}$ | 76 | 11 | .". |
| 13 | 29 | .. | 76 76 | 13 | .. |
| 13 | 1 | .. Fifth. | 76 | 14 | .. |
| 39 58 | 1 | ". $\quad$. | 76 | 15 | .. ${ }^{\text {.. }}$ |
| 59 | 1 | ... | 76 76 | 16 | . |
| 60 | 1 | . | 76 | 18 | ". |
| 73 | 1 | ! ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | 76 | 19 | .. |
| 74 | 1 | ." - | 76 76 | ${ }_{21}^{20}$ | .. |
| 76 | 1 | ... $\quad$. | 76 | 22 | \% |
| 15 | 2 | ... $\quad$. | 76 | 23 | " |
| 46 | ${ }_{2}$ | .. | 76 | 25 | .. .. |
| $\stackrel{59}{6}$ | 2 | ". ${ }^{\text {.. }}$ | 19 | 15 | .. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Sixh. |
| '6 | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ | " | 20 | 17 22 | - |
| 7 | 3 | ". $\quad$. | 8 | 22 | .. ${ }^{\text {.. }}$ |
| 53 59 | 3 | ". | 11 | 22 | .. |
| 76 | 3 | ". $\quad$. | 1 | 23 | " |
| 44 | 4 | .. ${ }^{\text {.. }}$ | 5 | 23 | " |
| 49 | 4 | .. | 6 6 | ${ }_{23}^{23}$ | .. |
| 50 | 4 | .. ... | 9 | 23 | ". |
| 76 | 4 | " | 10 | 23 | ". ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 35 42 | 5 | $\ddot{\square} \quad .$. | 12 | ${ }^{23}$ | " |
| 43 | 5 | .. | 13 | 23 | " $\%$ - |
| 46 76 | 5 | ". | 10 | 26 | .. |
| 34 | 6 | " | 15 | 27 | . |
| 42 | 6 | " | 16 | 27 | ". |
| 4 | 6 | .. | 17 | ${ }_{28}^{27}$ | . ${ }^{\text {.. }}$ |
| ${ }_{-6} 5$ | 6 | ". ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 18 | 29 | .. .. |
| 76 26 | 6 | ." | 5 | 29 | ." |
| 76 | 7 | .. | $\frac{6}{7}$ | 29 29 | .. ." |
| 24 | 8 | ". | 8 | 29 | ". |
| 53 | 8 | .. | 9 | 29 | . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 55 56 5 | 8 | " $\quad$." | 39 |  | East of Coast Meridian. |
| 57 | 8 |  |  |  |  |

Townships east of the principal meridian.-Range 3.
Township 21.-The country is very wet, and wood, water and game are plentiful. -Geo. A. Grover, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS EAST OF the PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

## Range 9.

Township 5.-The greater part of the soil in this township is unfit for farming purposes, being of a very sandy nature with about 10 inches of sandy loam and a sand or gravel subsoil, except in the spruce and tamarack swamps, where the soil is a black loam, but until cleared and drained unfit for cultivation. Nearly all the surface
is covered with timber. The western and northwestern part being mostly spruce and tamarack from four to ten inches in diameter; while the eastern and southeastern part is jackpine and brulé, the jackpine averaging about seven inches in diameter. There is no hay to be found in the township. The water, which is found wherever the spruce and tamarack is growing is of first-class quality. A few small creeks are to be found which contain good, pure water. The land is not liable to be flooded but in wet seasons the swamps are wet. Wherever the jackpinc is to be found there is no water of any kind, except what can be obtained by digging. There are no water-powers. Fuel can be had in large quantities both in this and in the adjacent townships, consisting of tamarack, spruce, jackpine and poplar. There are no stone quarries, coal nor lignite veins. There is very little game to be found, but moose, deer and bears are to be found, in the township to the north. The township is well travelled with good trails leading to Marchand, Ste. Anne and other points along the Canadian Northern railway, which passes through the western part of the township. The station of Bedford is situated on section 9, from where a large quantity of wood is shipped.-John Molloy, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIpS East of the principal meridian.

## Range 9.

Township 6.-The soil of this township is nearly all first-class for farming purposes, being a black or sandy loam with clay subsoil, with the exception of parts of sections 1 and 12 which are for the greater part sandy ridges. The southern part of this township has nearly all been burnt over, but the timber is still standing and underbrush has grown up. The timber averages about six inches in diametcr and is equally distributed over the township. The timber is mostly spruce and tamarack with some cedar. There are very few hay sloughs to be found, but by having some clearing done large quantities of hay could be had. All the water is of first-class quality. A ferw small creeks are to be found and excellent water can be had by digging in almost any part of the township. There are no water-powers, stone quarries, lignite veins nor minerals of any kind to be found. All through this district game is plentiful, consisting of moose, deer, black bears, wolves and foxes. Trails run through the township going to Woodridge, Bedford and Ste. Anne, towns on the Canadian Northern rail-way.-John Molloy, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS EAST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

## Range 9.

Lownship 8.-The greater part of the soil in this township is suitable for tarmeng purposes, being a black or sandy soil with a clay subsoil. The greater part of the township is also covered with bush, but of such a nature that it will not be hard to clear especially in the southwest quarter of the township. The remaining part of the township is mostly coverid with heavy bush, consisting principally of spruce, tamarack and jackpine from five te cwelve inches in diameter. The jackpine is to be found in the southeast of the townsrip and the spruce and tamarack in the north half. There is very little hay to be found except on sections $1 \hat{h}, 18,19$ and 20 , but it is very plentiful in the township to the west. Water is very plentiful and of first-class quality in the creeks and swamps. There are no water-powers and the land is not liable to be flooded. Fuel is very plentiful all through this section of the country, such as jackpine, spruce, tamarack and poplar. Therc are no stone quarries, coal nor lignite veins nor minerals of any kind to be found. Game consisting of moose, deer and black bears is very plentiful. The Dawson trail passes through the middle of the township from east to west, going to Ste. Annc, a village of about five hundred inhabitants, which is about twenty miles east on the main line of the Canadian Northern railway. Richer post office is situated about five miles west of this township, where there is also a school.-John Molloy, D.L.S., 1905.

## Range 10.

Township 5.-The land in this township is almost useless for farming purposes, the soil being a sandy loam from one to three inches in depth with a sand or gravel subsoil. The surface is mostly rolling or undulating, and the greater part is covered with bush, which consists principally of jackpine from two to six inches in diameter, with jackpine, poplar and willow scrub. Some spruce, tamarack and cedar is to be found in the northeastern part of the township. There is very little hay to be found in the township only a few small sloughs. The water is fresh in all the sloughs, swamps and small creeks, and good water can be had by digging from sixteen to twenty feet. There are no water-powers, stone quarries, coal nor lignite veins to be found. The climate is the general Manitoba climate with no summer frosts. Wood for fuel, consisting of jackpine, tamarack and spruce can be had in large quantities, both in this township and all through the surrounding district. Moose, deer and bear are very plentiful throughout the district. Trails going to Woodridge, a station on the Canadian Northern railway, seven miles to the south, pass through the western part of the township.-John Molloy, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS EAST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDAN.

## Range 11.

Township 5.-The greater part of the land in this township is not dcsirable for farming purposes at present, as it is covered mostly with heavy bush, and in many places tamarack and spruce swamps with considerable muskeg in the northeastern portion partly covered with bluffs of tamarack about three inches in diameter. A great deal of this part is almost impassable, except where the tamarack bluffs are, on account of it being a floating bog. The soil, however, is mostly a black loam. There are a few good quarter-sections on the southwestern part of the township which are mostly covered with poplar and thick willow and poplar scrub. Nearly all the land is level. The tamarack and spruce vary in size from three to fifteen inches in diametcr and are to be found principally in the northwest and southeast quarters of the township. The east half of section 16 and the southern part of sections 2 and 3 are about the only places where hay can be obtained. The water which can be had in almost any part of the township is of first-class quality, and can be had in large quantities. The land is not liable to be flooded, but in rainy weather the swamps are mostly covered with water. A number of small creeks are to be found in the township and one somewhat larger than the rest passes through the southwestern part. The water in all the creeks is first-class. There are no water-powers, stone quarries, coal nor lignite veins to be found in the township. Wood for fuel can be had in large quantities, and in all the townships adjacent, consisting of jackpine, poplar, spruce and tamarack. Moose, deer, caribou and black bears are very plentiful all through this district. A trail leaving the township in section 3 gocs to Woodridge, a station on the Canadian Northern railway. where there.are stores, schools, a post office and a church.-John Molloy, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIP EAST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

Range 11.
Tornship 6.-Only the northern boundary of this township has been surveyed. The easterly five miles of this boundary is located on rolling sandy land about half to two-thirds of which is timbered with jackpine from two to eight inches in diameter. The northerly boundary of section 31 is spruce and tamarack swamp in which the timber varies from spruce scrub two inches up to six or eight inches in diameter.

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There is a portable saw-mill near the south boundary of section 32.-W. A. Ducker, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS EAST OF TIIE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

## Range 11.

Township 7.-The surface of the township is level to rolling. The Dawson road crosses it in a southeasterly direction and a trail known as the Mennonite road runs southerly from the Dawson road and crosses the southwestern portion of the township. The Dawson road is located on a sandy ridge from a quarter to a half mile in width and another sandy ridge embracing rather more than the southerly halves of sections 2 to 6 . With these exceptions the balance is nearly all spruce and tamarack swamps. Whitemouth river enters the township at the southeast corner of section 13 and flows out of the township across the east boundary of section 36 . This river has an average width of about one chain, and a fairly rapid current in places, but was so firmly frozen over at the time of survey that it is difficult to give any estimate of its volume. The banks are twelve to forty feet in height and water-powers could be secured by damming but the flow of the river is so small at certain seasons of the year that they would be of very little practical value. There is a little soil of fair quality along Whitemouth river timbered with poplar, birch and spruce, but most of the soil on the dry land is very light and sandy while the swamps are moss and pcat, of no value for agriculture unless drained.

About three-quarters of the township is timbered with spruce and tamarack with jackpine on the ridges. Very few trees are over eight inches in diameter. No hay land was seen. The water is of good quality and abundant. No stone quarries were seen but part of the land along the Dawson road, near Whitemouth river, is thickly strewn with large granite boulders. No minerals occur. Moose and spruce partridge are fairly numerous. The township is of very little value except for its fuel timber.W. A. Ducker, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS EAST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

## Range 11.

Township 8.-Most of the south half of this township consists of sandy ridges with scattered clumps of jackpine and poplar: and the greater part of the north half is spruce and tamarack swamp. The soil on the ridges is very light and sandy and of little or no value for agricultural purposes, while the soil of the swampy portion is chiefly moss and peat, too wet for cultivation unless drained. Nearly all the timber is under eight inches in diameter and of very little value except for fuel, of which there is an abundant supply. No hay was seen. The water is good and very easily obtained. No water-powers occur. Fuel is abundant. No stone quarries nor minerals occur. Moose and spruce partridge are fairly plentiful. The township is of very little value except for its fuel timber.-W. A. Ducker, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS EAST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

## Range 12.

Township 1.-The eastern part of this township is unfit for farming purposes, the soil being of a very sandy nature. In the central part where spruce and tamarack swamps prevail, the soil is black loam and will produce all kinds of farm produce, when the land is cleared and cultivated. The surface is principally covered with timber, the eastern part with jackpine and the centre with tamarack and spruce. There is very little scrub. In the eastern part the jackpine is from three to six inches in diameter and in the central part the spruce and tamarack varies from four to eight

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25b

inches in diameter. There is very little hay to be found in this township. The water is fresh; permanent water can be had by digging from twelve to fifteen fcet. Only one small streain was met with. It crosses the meridian between sections 21 and 22. The land is not liable to be flooded. There are no water-powers. The climate is the general Manitoba climate. No frosts occur. Fuel can be had in the district, consisting of jackpine, spruce and tamarack. No coal nor lignite veins, stone quarries nor minerals were found. Moose, black bears, jumping deer and prairie chickens are very plentiful. The Canadian Northern railway passes through the township to the north. Vassar station is situated on section 6, township 2, range 13 , where there is a post office and storc. The Sprague trail, running from Winnipeg to Sprague, and the Vassar and Pine Valley trail, pass through the township.-John Molloy, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSIIPS EAST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

## Range 12.

Township 2.-The land in this township is nearly all third-class, being mostly sandy soil with a sandy or gravel subsoil and not very suitable for farming purposes. The great part of this township is covered with bush and scrub, except on the open sand ridges. In the southwestern part there is some spruce and tamarack swamps. The timber varies in size from three to twelve inches in diameter. Therc is very little hay to be found except in a few small sloughs. The water is all fresh and of first-class quality and can be had in large quantities all through the township, except in the sand ridges. A few small creeks are to be found which have good water. The land is not liable to be flooded. There are no water-powers to be found. Fuel can be had in large quantities all through the township and in the adjoining township, consisting principally of spruce, tamarack and jackpine. There are no stone quarries, coal nor lignite veins nor minerals of any kind to be found. The game consists principally of moose, deer and black bears. Trails pass through the township leading to Badger and Vassar stations, on the Canadian Northern railway, where there are a few small stores and post offices.-John Molloy, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSIIIPS EAST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

## Range 12.

Township 3.-The soil in this township is entirely third-class, being nearly all sandy, with sand or gravel subsoil and would not be suitable for grain growing purposes. It is mostly covered with timber, consisting of jackpine, spruce, tamarack and scrub. The spruce and tamarack are to be found in the southeastern part of the township. The timber varies in size from four to twelve inches in diameter. There is very little hay to be found, except in a few small hay sloughs. The water is of first-class quality and can be had by digging in almost any part of the township. The land is not liable to be flooded. There are no water-powers to be found. Fuel in large quantities ,consisting of spruce, tamarack and jackpine, can be found in all parts of the township and all through this district. There are no stone quarries, coal nor lignite veins or other minerals to be found. The game consists principally of moose, deer and black bears. Trails pass through the township leading to Badger, a station on the Canadian Northern railway, where there are a few small stores and a post office.-John Molloy, D.L.S., 1905.

The soil is a sandy or black loam with a clay subsoil. The greater part of the township is covered with heavy brush, consisting of spruce, tamarack, poplar, jackpine and cedar from four to fifteen inches in diameter, all of which are equally distributed over the different sections, except in places in the western part of the township where there is second growth poplar and willow scrub to be found. There is very little open prairie to be found. Hay is not very plentiful, but there are a number of small sloughs in the western part where a considerable amount could be had by doing a little clearing. Good water is plentiful all through the township, in small creeks, sloughs and swamps. The land is not liable to be flooded at any time. There are no water-powers. Fuel is very plentiful and can be had all through this section of the country, consisting of spruce, tamarack, poplar, jackpine and cedar. There are no stone quarries, coal nor lignite veins nor minerals of any lind to be found. Game consisting of moose, deer and black bears is very plentiful. The trail from Woodridge to Whitemouth lake passes through the middle of the township from east to west.-John .Molloy, D.L.S., 1905.

## townships east of the principal meridian.

## Range 12.

Township 5.-The soil in this township is nearly all fourth-class, and almost useless for farming purposes on account of there being so many almost impassable muskegs and swamps, especially in the northwest quarter of the township, all along the southern two rows of sections. The eastern half of the township is mostly covered with bush, principally spruce and tamarack, from four to eighteen inches in diameter. In the northwest quarter of the township there is a.great deal of open muskeg_and floating bogs, partially covered with small bluffs of spruce and tamarack. There is scarcely any hay to be found in the township. Water can be had everywhere in the swamps, muskegs and sloughs, all of which is of first-class quality. There are no creeks. Fuel is very plentiful in any part of the township as well as all through this district. There are no stone quarries ,minerals, coal nor lignite veins to be found. Moose, deer and black bears are very plentiful all through this section of the country. There are no trails going into this township, but a few miles to the south is a good trail going to Whitemouth lake and Woodridge.-John Molloy, D.L.S., 1905.
townships east of the principal meridian.
Range 12.
Township 6.-Only the north boundary of this township was surveyed and with the exception of about half a mile at the crossing of Whitemouth river is spruce and tamarack swamp in which very little timber is over six inches in diameter.-W. A. Ducker, D.L.S., 1905.
townships east of the principal meridian.

## Range 12.

Township 7.-The surface is level or gently rolling. The Dawson road crosses the township from east to west near the centre and is located on a broken sandy ridge varying from ten inches to one mile in width. The soil on this ridge is very light sand, and it is partially timbered with jackpine of an average of six inches in diameter, and a few acres of brule, while nearly all the balance is spruce and tamarack swamp with moss and peat soil. Whitemouth river crosses the southwest and northwest corners of the township having a width of about one chain. The depth and rate of current are difficult to give as the river was thickly frozen. The soil on the ridges is very light and sandy and in the lower portions consists of moss and peat too wet for cultivation unless drained. The greater portion of the surface is timbered with

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jackpine and with some poplar on the ridges and spruce and tamarack in the swamps. Only a very small proportion of the timber is over six to eight inches in diameter. No hay was seen. Water is very easily obtained and of good quality. Water-power might be developed on Whitemouth river but at certain seasons of the year the flow is so small as to render' it of little or no value. Fuel is very abundant. No stone quarries nor minerals occur. Moose and spruce partridge are fairly plentiful.-W. A. Ducker, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS EAST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

## Range 18.

Township 1.-The soil in the southwest part of this township is very sandy and unfit for farming purposes. The surface is generally covered with jackpine from three to six inches in diameter, with the exception of section 17, on which there is considerable poplar, spruce and tamarack. There is no hay land in the southwest part of this township. The water is fresh; permanent water can be had by digging from twelve to fifteen feet. The land is not liable to be flooded. There are no water-falls. The climate is the general Manitoba climate. No summer frosts occur. There is plenty of jackpine for fuel. No coal nor lignite reins, stone quarries nor minerals occur. Moose, black bears, jumping deer and prairie chickens are very plentiful. The Canadian Northern railway passes through the northern part ofthis township. The station of Vassar is situated on section 6, in the township to the north, where there is a store and post office. Trails from the south and from Pine Valley settlement to the west pass through this township to Vassar.-John Molloy, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS EAST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

## Range 13.

Township 7 (south half).-There is a jackpine ridge about half a mile in midth crossing the south boundary on sections 1 and 2. This ridge is thickly timbered with jackpine, six to eight inches in diameter. The Dawson road crosses the township a little south of the centre on a broken narrow ridge, timbered with small jackpine and scrub. There are long areas of open swamp and muskeg, principally in the southeast quarter of the township, and the balance is timbered with black spruce and tamarack, only a small proportion being over six inches in diameter. The soil on the ridges is very light sand while the balance is wet and swampy. No hay was seen. The water is good and abundant. No water-powers occur. Fuel is abundant. No stone quarries nor minerals were found. Moose and spruce partridge are fairly plentiful.-W. A. Ducker, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSIIIPS EAST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.
Range 1\%.
Township 2.--The greater part of this township consists of sandy loam with clay subsoil. When the land is cleared and cultivated it will be suited for farming purposes. In the swamps the soil is a black loam. All of the tornship is covered with bush and scrub, consisting principally of poplar, spruce, tamarack, cedar and thick willow scrub. The cedar, tamarack and spruce are principally on sections $6,7,8,17$, 18,23 and 24 , being from five to ten inches in diameter. Sections 1,2 and 3 arc tamarack swamps, the average dianeter of the tamarack being about three inches. The northwestern part of the township is mostly tamarack swamps and some open muskeg. The remaining part of the township consists principally of undulating land covered with poplar and underbrush. There is very little hay land to be found in this township. The water is all of first-class quality and plentiful. Mud creek, a stream about
twenty feet wide and ten feet deep, passes through the southwestern corner of the township. The land is not liable to be flooded, but when the rains are heavy, the greater portion of the township is wet. There are no water-powers. The climate is temperate and no summer frosts occur. Fuel can be had in large quantities in this and in the adjoining townships, consisting principally of spruce, tamarack and poplar. There are no stone quarries, coal nor lignite veins to be found. Moose, deer and black bears are very plentiful all through this district. Trails, from the township to the south, lead up to the southern part of this township. The Canadian Northern railway passes through the centre of the township to the south, where Sprague village is situated.-John Molloy, D.L.S. 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

## Range 1.

Township 17.-Access to this township is best by road from Tculon or Stonewall. However, a road runs around the north cnd of Shoal lake connecting these with a road to Oak Point. The soil is generally a good clay loam with a gravel subsoil in most places. Considerable tracts have been cleared and otherwise prepared for growing grain, especially in the northern row of sections and in section 22, with every prospect of a successful result. As cattle raising is already extensively followed, it would seem that mixed farming would be the most suitable for this township. The township is very slightly rolling and is generally made up of scrub land and hay swamps. Some poplar woods were noticed but the timber is of small size and, generally, is of no great importance. Hay swamps are plentiful in most of the townships and produce large quantities of excellent hay. Surface or swamp water is often found and is mostly of fairly good quality. Good watcr, however, can easily be got by digging wells. There are no streams nor water-powers. The climate, is of course, similar to that of central Manitoba. Wood is the only fuel and it will be scarce in a few years. No stone quarries nor minerals of value were noticed. A few deer and tracks of moose were seen, but generally speaking game is becoming scarce.-Edgar Bray, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

## Range 2.

Township 18.-Access to this township is easy by way of Teulon on the Canadian Pacific railway, or by way of Oak Point on the Canadian Northern railway. The soil is of fair quality, but being only a few inches in depth with a subsoil of gravel, the township would not appear to be a desirable one for raising grain. However, a number of settlers have incurred the expense of removing the stones from their land, and the result in crops of grain is said to be satisfactory. Along and near Shoal lake, however, the land is better suited for cattle raising. Hay is found in large quantities in all sections lying near Shoal lakc and occasionally in other parts of the township. Running or surface water is scarce, but good water is casily got by digging wells. Timber of any value is scarce and was noticed only on sections $13,14,33$ and 34 . It is composed of poplar and some oak of fair size. In all other sections the land is mostly covered with scrub. There are no water-powers, and no stone quarries nor minerals of value were noticed. Game is generally scarce.-Edgar Bray, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

## Range 3.

Township 19.-This township can be casily reached by existing roads from Oak Point. The soil is of fair quality, but as it is of no great depth, and is stony with mostly a gravel subsoil, it can generally be only rated as second-class. Grain can, no

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doubt, be.grown, but everything seems to show that cattle raising and dairy farming would be the most suitable occupation in the township. The surface is very slightly undulating and is mostly scrub land and hay swamps with some scattered tracts of scrubby prairie. Timber is sometimes scen but is generally of small size and of value only to settlers for fuel and building purposes. Hay swamps can be found all over the township producing large quantities of excellent hay. Surface water on the lines surveycd was not plentiful last season and generally it was not good, while the water in wells was not reliable. However, some ponds and lakes are always reliable and therefore plenty of water can always be found for stock within reasonable distance. There are no strcams and therefore no water-powers. The climate is similar to that of the central parts of Manitoba, and therefore is suitable for grain raising. The only fuel is wood and it is not found in any great quantities. No stone quarries nor valuable mincrals were found. Game of all kinds, except ducks, is scarce.-Edgar Bray, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

Range 3.
Township 20.-Access to this township is easy by existing trails or roads from Oak Point. The soil is of good quality but is, generally, only a few inches in depth and has, mostly, a gravel subsoil. It is also stony and as the removal of these stones would be expensive the township, at present, is better suited for cattle raising and dairy farming than for any other purpose. The land is very nearly level and is composed of scrub land, hay meadows, marshes or ponds and poplar woods, the scrub land being the greatest in area, and the others in their relative proportion as written. The timber is mostly on the northerly row of sections and large ponds or small lakes occupy most of the southwesterly corner of the township. Elsewhere is found scrub and hay meadows generally. Hay is plentiful and is distributed fairly over the township. The surface water, as found in marshes, \&c., is mostly fresh and the supply permanent and sufficient. There are no streams and no water-powers. The climate is suitable for any kind of farming as it is carried on in Manitoba. Wood is the only fuel in this locality but is not plentiful, except on the northerly row of sections. No quarries of stone nor minerals of any value were noticed. Some deer were seen, but generally, game of all kinds is getting scarce.-Edgar Bray, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF 'THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

Range 4.
Township 19.-This township can be best reached by wagon road from Oak Point. The land is mostly stony and the soil is not of much depth, with, generally, a gravel subsoil. Grain, however, can be grown in many places, but at present the settlers are chiefly engaged in cattle raising and dairy farming. I think this township would be suitable for mixed farming. The land, in the part surveyed, is nearly level and is composed of prairie, scrub land and hay meadows. The prairie land appears to cover about the southwest half of the township and the scrub the northeast half, while the hay of the meadows is found in all parts. There is no timber of any commercial value. Hay is generally fairly abundant, and appears to be about evenly distributed. Water when found was fairly good. The settlers, however, now depend, mainly, on wells for their supply. As there are no streams, there can be no water-powers. The climate is suitable for any kind of farming now carried on in Manitoba. Fucl will soon be scarce in this locality. No stone quarries nor minerals of value were noticed. Game is becoming scarce; a few ducks, only, were seen.-Edgar Bray, D.L.S., 1905.

Range 4.
Township 20.-This township can be reached by existing roads from Oak Point station on the Canadian Northern railway. The soil is of good quality but is generally shallow and stony, with a gravel subsoil. In its present condition the land is better suited for cattle raising and dairy farms, than for any other purpose. The surface is generally nearly level and is made up of scrub land, hay land, marshes, some prairie and a few scattered bluffs of poplar mostly of poor quality. Hay land is found in almost every quarter section in this township, growing large quantities of hay of excellent quality. Water is plentiful and the supply generally permanent. The settlers, however', generally have wells in which the quality of the water is much better. There are no streams and therefore no water-powers. The climate is suitable for any kind of farming followed in Manitoba. Wood is the only fuel, and in quantity is only sufficient for the present wants of the settlers. No stone quarries nor valuable minerals were seen. Ducks in season were plentiful. Other game is becoming scarce.-Edgar Bray, D.L.S., 1905.

## townships west of the principal meridian.

## Range 5.

Township 19.-Access is easy to this township by existing roads from Oak Point. The soil is good, though not deep, and has generally a gravel subsoil, but if the land were cleared of stones good crops of grain might be grown. In its present state, however, it is better suited for cattle raising and dairy farming, an occupation already extensively followed in this and most other townships in this district. The land is nearly level and is composed of scrub land, prairie, hay meadows and marshes. The marshes are larger in area in the northerly sections of the township but generally the prairie, meadows and scrub are not confined to any particular locality, but are fairly distributed over the land. Timber, of any value, was not noticed. Surface, or swamp water, of fair quality is plentiful. The settlers, however, now depend on wells for their supply. There are no streams nor water-powers. The climate is the same as that of central Manitoba and is therefore suitable for any kind of farming now followed in that country. Fuel in this township is now becoming scarce. I saw no stone fit for quarries and no minerals of value. Ducks arè fairly plentiful during their season but other game is very scarce.-Edgar Bray, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS .WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

## Range 5.

Township 20.-Access to this township is easy by roads from Oak Point. The soil is of good quality but as it is generally shallow and has a gravel subsoil it is not very suitable for grain growing. Cattle raising is followed, almost exclusively, by the settlers and for that purpose this tewnship is well adapted though grain raising could, no doubt, be followed in some sections. The land is nearly level and is made up of meadows, marshes and scrub or woodland in about equal proportions. The woods are poplar of small size, generally, and are fairly distributed over the sections surveyed, but of value only to the settlers for building and fencing material. Water is plentiful and generally of good quality. Swan creek enters the township near the northwest corner of section 31 running in a southeasterly direction and soon empties into a large marsh. It reappears as a creek in sections 29, 28 and 21 and again in sections 15 and 16. The climate is, of course, similar to that of central Manitoha. Wood is the only fuel in this locality. No stone quarries nor minerals of value were noticed. Game of all kinds is scarce.-Edgar Bray, D.L.S., 1905.

# townships West of the principal meridian. 

## Range 6.

Township 20.-No difficulty is found in reaching any part of this township by roads now open to Oak Point. The soil is of good quality but as it is only a few inches in depth, is stony, and has a gravel subsoil it cannot be generally rated better than second-class, and for the same reasons this township is, at present, more suitable for raising cattle than for any other purpose. Potatoes and other regetables are generally a good crop, and in the very few cases where the settler cleared the land of stones, good crops of grain were grown last season. The land is nearly level, and on the part surveyed is composed of woods, scrub land and hay swamps, the roods and scrub being about equal in proportion. The timber will average about seven inches in diameter and at present has no commercial value, other than supplying the scttlers with building and fencing material. Sections 1, 2 and 3 may be classed as meadow land with seattered bluffs of woods and scrub and the land bordering on Lake Manitoba has the same general character. There are no streams nor water-powers. Fair water is usually found in the swamps and is generally casily got by digging wells. I noticed no summer frosts. Wood is the only fuel here, but it is sufficiently plentiful to last many years if it is taken care of. Fixed limestone was noticed in section 34 and in section 29. In the latter section some lime had been manufacturcd. No minerals of any value were found. Ducks are plentiful around Lake Manitoba but other game is rery scarce.-Edgar Bray, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

## Range 15.

Township 27.-The township is reached by a fair trail from Ochre river which runs direct to the township. The soil is generally a black loam with clay or gravel subsoil, suitable when drained for mixed farming. The surface is generally timbered with small poplar and willow undergrowth, interspersed with hay and other marshes. The timber is poplar and but little of it exceeds eight inches in diameter. The larger timber is scattered, probably the best being in the eastern part of the tornship. Hay can be procured in many of the marshes but in a wet season few if any of the marshes can be entered. The water is fresh and in spring about half the surface is flooded to a depth of from six inches to two feet. The surface is very level and little above the level of Dauphin lake. There are no streams and no chance for water-power. The climate is that of Dauphin district, and summer frosts are not common. Wood is plentiful for fuel. There are no stone quarries. There are no economic mincrals. Moose and elk are quite numerous in this district. A few jumping deer trere also noticed.-C. C. Fairchild, D.L.S., 1904.

## townships west of the principal meridian.

## Range 15.

Tornship 28.-This township is reached by a trail from Ochre river through township 27, range 15. The trail is very good in winter and summer but often impassable in spring time. The soil is generally a deep black loam suitable for grain growing. The surface is generally timbered with small poplar and willows with a number of sloughs especially in the northeast part. The largest poplar is about trelve inches in diameter but there is not much of this size. Most of the bush will run from four to six inches in diameter. Hay is cut in some of the sloughs now and in a dry season as during the past fall nearly all the sloughs could be morred around the edges. The grass is coarse slough grass but great quantities of it could be obtained except in a wet scason. Little water is found, except marsh water, which is not alkaline. The
supply in the deeper marshes is permanent but wells are easily dug and the water procured from these is much better than the marsh water. In the spring the township is probably one-half under water from six inches to six feet deep. The streams carrying off this water are slow but generally dry up in August or September. There are no rapids, falls or water-powers. Summer frosts are not frequent the climate being similar to that of Dauphin. Wood is the only fuel obtainable. There is no coal or lignite. There are no stone quarries. There are no minerals. Big game abounds, moose and elk being very plentiful A few grouse were also seen. Drains will be a necessity for parts of this township as at the present time many of the marshes hold water the year through.-C. C. Fairchild, D.L.S., 1904.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

## Range 16.

Township 27.-The soil is generally a black loam with clay subsoil suitable when clearcd and drained for mixed farming. A trail from Ochre river to East Bay and thence to this township renders it easy of access. The surface is timbered with small poplar and willow generally averaging three inches in diameter. In many places marshes are found and some few poplar and spruce trees up to ten inches in diameter are scattered over the township. Hay can be procured in many of the marshes in a dry season. It is a coarsc marsh grass. The water is fresh, but supply is doubtful during the whole season. There are no streams and no chances of water-power. In the spring much of the surface is flooded, especially the marshes and surrounding lands, but this usually dries up by fall. The climate is that of Dauphin district with few sumner frosts. Wood is easily obtainable for fuel in the township. No coal or lignite veins were observed. There are no stone quarries nor minerals of any kind. Moose, elk and jumping deer were seen in this township.-C. C. Fairchild, D.L.S., 1904.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

## Range 16.

Township 28.-The township is reached by trail from Ochre river or Dauphin through East Bay. The trail is bad in a wet season but very good in winter or fall. The soil is a good black loam suitable for grain growing but rather stony in places. The surface is generally covered with small poplar much of which is dead. There are numerous open sloughs in the northern part. Some of the timber is large enough for building but none fit for lumber. Plenty of coarse slough hay can be obtained in dry seasons in the sloughs. The water is generally fresh but the sloughs nearly all dry up in a dry season. There are no streams and no chances of water-power. The climate is that of Dauphin. Summer frosts are not frequent. Wood is the only fuel available and is plentiful in the township. Therc is no coal or lignite. There are no stone quarries but loose boulder stone is found in places throughout the township. There are no minerals. Moose, elk and jumping deer are plentiful. If this township is drained all of it will be suitable for agriculture. At some seasons as last spring the surface is about one-half under water, but this gradually dries up and this fall little water was obtainable in the township.-C. C. Fairchild, D.L.S., 1904.
townships West of the principal meridian.

## Range 21.

Township 18.-This township can be reached by the Rossburn branch of the Canadian Northern railway, which passes through it. The soil is a deep rich loam underlaid by a good clay subsoil and should be suitable for mixed farming. The surface of the township is rolling and much broken by lakes and sloughs, in the northern and western

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parts. Most of the sections have considerable scrub and some large timber as will hereinafter be described. Very little hay occurs in this township excepting on the river flats. Little Saskatchewan river flows southerly through sections 34, 9, 8, 5 and 6 and the Indian reserve in the central part of the township. The water of this river is fresh. Several small fresh water crecks flow out of some of the sections into this river. The water in Fishing and Dalmas lakes is slightly brackish, while in nearly all the other lakes the water is quite salty. The fuel used is poplar timber and can be obtained in sections $17,18,19,20,29,30,31,32,35$ and 36 , while more or less timber can be secured from almost any of the other sections. No water-powers occur. No stone quarrics nor indications of minerals were noticed. The climate seems to vary, for while east of Little Saskatchewan river no summer frosts are reported; west of it frosts do occur. Partridge, wild duck and some moose were scen. Poplar timber measuring up to fourteen inches in diameter was found in different parts of sections $17,18,19,20,29,30,31,32,33,35$ and 36 . Section number 1 is rolling land and scrubby, and is broken in the east half by a lake. Section 2 is broken in the north half by Lake Dalmas but the rest of the section is cultivated land. Section 3 is rolling land covered with scrub, the northwest quarter of which is partly cleared and cultivated. Section 4 is partly cleared and cultivated but is broken to a good extent by lakes and sloughs. Sections 5 and 6 are broken by Little Saskatchewan river. Good hay occurs in the river flats. The southwest quarter and the north half of section 6 and part of the northwest quarter of section 5 is cultivated land. The south half and the northwest quarter of section 7 is also cultivated land. The northeast quarter of sections 7 and 8 are more or less open. Section 8 is broken in the southeast quarter by Little Saskatchewan river as is also section 9 in the west half but the latter is mostly cleared and partly cultivated land. The south half of sections $10,11,12$ and 13 are rolling and scrubby, while the northwest quarter of 12 is partly cleared and the south half of section 24 is mostly cleared and cultivated. The north half of section 24, east half of section 23 and parts of sections 25, 26, 35 and 36 are broken by Fishing lake but the west half of 26 is mostly cleared and cultivated. Large poplar timber occurs on sections 35 and 36 and section 34 is broken by Little Saskatchewan river. The west halves of sections 17, 20, 29 and sections 19, 30, 31, 32 and 33 are very much broken by salty sloughs and lakes. These sections are very scrubby and some large timber occurs on them. Section 18 is rolling and covered with scrub. There is a trail on both sides of Little Saskatchewan river leading northerly and southerly out of the Kesik-oo-we-ne-ew Indian reserve. Another trail leads through sections 23, 24 and 25 into the township, east. There is another trail winding through sections 19 and 30 to the Galician settlement in the northern part of the township west. The Canadian Northern railway leads through sections $13,14,9,8,5$ and 6.-Lennox T. Bray, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

## Range 21.

Township 19.-This township is situated about fifteen miles northeast of the town of Shoal lake on the northwestern branch of the Canadian Pacific railway from which town it is easily accessible by good wagon roads. The new line of the Canadian Pacific railway passes within about eight miles of the southern boundary and will also afford a ready means of access. The soil is chiefly a rich black loam underlain by a clay subsoil and appears to be well adapted for general farming purposes. The township is divided in a northerly and southerly direction into two distinct parts by the valley of Little Saskatchewan river, which valley consists chiefly of fine open prairie land. That portion of the township west of the valley is of a very rolling and hilly character, whilst the eastern part of the township is very hilly and broken, some of the hills attaining elevations of one hundred and fifty feet above the river valley. The greater portion of the original forest on this township has been destroyed by fires and in
its place has sprung up a heary sccond growth of young poplar. Fragments of the original forest still remain on sections $1,2,3,4,5,6,13,14,18,21,24,25,29,33,34$ and 36 . A small sawmill is locatcd upon the north shore of the lake, in section 24, and to it a few logs are still hauled, chiefly from quite distant points. Nothing of any consequence suitable for milling purposes now remains upon the township. Comparatively little natural hay was observed, but the beautiful valley of Little Saskatchewan river affords an abundant supply of good prairie grass. This township possesses the most abundant supply of good fresh water of any in the locality, both in its numerous large lakes and in Little Saskatchewan river which traverses sections $36,26,23,14,11,10,3$ and 2. Oak lake covers large portions of sections $4,5,8,9$ and 16 , whilst another large lake occurs upon sections 12,13 and 24 . Numerous other small lakes, many of them of good sizc, occur upon other sections and all of them contain fine fresh water and most of them contain abundance of jackfish as well as some other varieties. Although Little Saskatchewan river traverses this township north to south it affords no very considerable water-power so that the sawmill at present being operated on section 24 is run by steam power. This township was surveyed between the 10 th and 28 th days of March and cold weather was experienced during the greater portion of this time. Good crops were harvested in this locality during the preceding summer and it would therefore appear that no severe summer frosts were experienced and that the climate was suitable for general farming purposes. There is sufficient standing timber remaining to afford fuel for the settlers for some years to come, although it is to be regretted that the great bulk of it has been destroyed by forest fires. No stone quarries and no mincrals of economic value are known to exist upon this township. Several varieties of game are found, including moose, jumping deer, black bear, mink, duck, prairie chicken and ruffed grouse.-J. W. Tyrrell, D.X.S., 1904.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

## Range 22.

Township 18.-This township can be reached by the Rossburn branch of the Canadian Northern railway, which passes through it. The soil of this township is good, consisting of a deep rich black loam, underlaid by a clay subsoil and would be adapted for any kind of farming, though the chief crop is oats. The surface is rolling and wooded in the northern and eastern parts, but towards the southwestern part it becomes prairie. Good hay is harvested around the sloughs throughout the township. Surface water is plentiful, however, it is mostly salty. A fresh water creek flows southerly through sections 31, 30,19 and 18. The natural fall of the land being to the south, quite a number of the farms are to a certain extent flooded by the water which is drained from further north. The provincial government are, however, taking steps to relicve the flooded lands of this water. The fuel is mostly poplar wood, and can be secured from any of the sections in the northeastern part of the township. Poplar timber up to fourtecn inches in diameter occurs in parts of this township as will be described hereafter. No water-power occur in this township. No stone quarries and no indications of minerals were found. The climate is naturally inclined to be cold, to which cause the growing of oats only can be attributed. Wild ducks muskrats and prairie chickens are plentiful. Several moose were seen. Sections $1,13,16$, $17,18,19,20,29$ and 30 arc more or less open and mostly cultivated. Small poplars and scrub occur in bluffs on some of these sections. Sections 14, 15, 21, 22 and the south halves of 31,32 and 33 and the west half of 28 arc mostly scrubby, though small portions on nearly all of them are cleared and cultivated. The remaining parts and sections in the township are fairly woll wooded with black and white poplars up to fourteen and sixteen inches in diameter. Some clearings have been made on most of these latter sections by the Galician settlers and are cultivated. A great number of lakes varying in size occur in the eastern two-thirds of the township. Some contain quite salty water, while in others it is more or less brnckish. A number of trails exist

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in the northern part of the township, while in the western and southern parts the road allowances are mostly used. The Rossburn branch of the Canadian Northern railway passes through sections 1, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, and 18.-Lennox T. Bray, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSIIIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.
Range 22.
Township 19.-This township, situated in the Riding mountains of Manitoba, is about twelve miles northeast of the town of Shoal Lake, on the northwestern branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, from which town it is easily accessible by means of good wagon roads. The Canadian Northern railway is at the present time constructing a road which will pass within about six miles of this township and will afford the easiest means of access. The soil is chietly a rich black loam underlain by a clay subsoil and appears to be well suited for general farming purposes. The surface is of a rolling character rather than very hilly and is almost entirely covered by a heavy forest of poplar and birch timber. The township is almost entirely covered by a forest of large poplars and in some places groves of birch with a few spruce in some of the northeastern sections. The township being so heavily timbered, contains comparatively little natural hay, although some large hay meadows werc observed on sections $2!$ and 23 . Other smaller hay marshes were noted on scctions $1,2,3,7,15,24,32,33$, 34,35 and 35 . It is abundantly supplied with fresh water in the form of numerous large lakes, the chief of which covers large portions of scctions, $9,10,11,22,23,29$, 30. 31, 32 and 34. Many smaller lakes occur in other parts of the township. No water-power exists in this township. The survey was performed between, the 14th day of Fcbruary and the 8th day of March and during most of this tıme cold zero weather was experienced. As to summer frosts I have no definite information other than that good crops were harvested in this locality during the previous summer from which it would appear that no serious summer frosts were experienced and that the climate is suitable for general farming. The heavy forest existing upon this township affords an abundant supply of fuel. At present large quantities of cordwood are being cut and hauled to Shoal Lake and other convenient markets. No stone quarries and no minerals of economic value are known to exist upon this township. Several varieties of game are found, including moose, jumping deer, black bear, mink, duck, prairie chicken and ruffed grouse.-J. W. Tyrrell, D.L.S., 1904.

## townships west of the principal meridian.

## Range 23.

Township 19.-This township is situated in the Riding mountains of Manitoba, and is about twelve miles due north of the town of Shoal Lake on the northwestern branch of the Canadian Pacific railway from which place it is accessible by good wagon roads. The Canadian Northern railway is at present undergoing construction through the southwest corner of this township and will afford the easiest route of approach. The soil is chiefly a black loam from two inches to sixteen inches in depth with clay subsoil and appears to be well suited for the raising of general farm produce. The surface of this township is of a rolling rather than a hilly character and for the most part is covered by a heavy growth of poplar and willow scrub. Some prairie is found on sections 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7, while on some of the most northerly sections there is some poplar and birch timber affording a sufficient supply of fuel for present local use. Very little timber of any consequence remains, the original forest having been almost entirely destroyed by fires. Natural hay appears to be somewhat less abundant upon this township than upon some of the others in the vicinity, but natural hay marshes were noted upon sections $1,2,4,5,13,14,15,28,29,33$ and 36 . Several large sized
lakes occur, the largest being upon sections $21,22,23,24,25,26$ and 28 . No waterpower of any consequence is known to occur in this township. The township was surveyed during the montbs of January and February, during which time the thermometer on one or two occasions registered as low as 40 degrees below zero. The average temperature was about 15 degrees below zero. From the fact that good crops were harvested in this locality during the previous summer it would appear that no serious summer frosts were experienced and that the climate is suitable for the raising of general farm produce. The limited quantity of poplar and birch timber remaining upon this township forms the local fuel supply, almost the whole of the forest having been destroyed by fire. No stone quarries and no minerals of economic value are known to occur in this township. Several varieties of game are found, including moose, jumping deer, blaek bear, mink, duck, prairie chicken and ruffed grouse.-J. W. Tyrrell, D.L.S. 1904.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

## Range 23.

Township 20.-This township is situated in the Riding mountains of Manitoba, and is about twenty miles due north of Shoal Lake station, on the northwestern branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, but only about six miles north of the newly constructed Canadian Northern railway, from both of which railways it is easily accessible by good wagon roads. It is about equally distant from the post offices of Oakburn and Rossburn at whieh latter place there are several general stores, a blacksmith's shop, \&c. The soil is chiefly a rich black loam underlain by clay subsoil and appears to be well suited for general farming purposes. The surface of this township is considerably broken and hilly and almost entirely covered with timber and heavy scrub, the latter greatly predominating. Poplar, birch and spruce timber, varying from six inches to eighteen inches in diameter is found upon some sections, notably the following : $12,13,23,24,25,27,31,32,33,35$ and 36 . The remainder of the township is covered by a heavy growth of poplar, willow and hazeI scrub. This township possesses a very considerable amount of natural hay in the numerous marshes which may be found chiefly upon the following sections: $1,3,6$, $7,8,9,10,11,13,14,16,17$ and 30 . It contains no lakes of large size but numerous small lakes and sloughs are scattered over its surface, from which one of the sources of the Little Saskatchewan is obtained| This stream, the headquarters of which lie in sections 28 and 34 , flows through sections $27,26,23,14,11$ and 12 , and consists of fresh water of good quality.' There is no water- power of any consequence; the dimensions of the stream passing through it being only from six to twelve feet in width and from six inches to two feet in depth. This township was surveyed between the first day of December and the 9th of January, during which time the weather was, of course, cold and wintry. As to summer frosts I have no definite information, but from the fact that good crops were harvested in this locality during the previous summer would infer that no serious summer frosts were experienced and that the climate is suitable for general farming purposes. The poplar forests occurring upon this township furnish an abundant supply of fuel for local use, provided it is protected from the ravages of forest fires which have already destroyed so much of the timber of this district. No stone quarries and no minerals of economic value are known to occur upon this township. Several varieties of game are found, moose, jumping deer, black bear, mink, duck, prairie chicken and ruffed grouse.-J. W. Tyrrell, D.L.S., 1904.

Range 29.
Township 37.-This township is reached from Bowsman on the Canadian Northern railway by a wagon trail to section 13 . This trail we have cut out and continued to

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the west side of the township joining a trail made by a surveyor when running the westarn outline. The soil is mostly clay loam. The surface is rolling and wooded with poplar, spruce and underscrub of willows, alder and hazel. The whole township is covered with woods, spruce and poplar from two inches to twenty-four inches in diameter, spruce predominating in the two northern tiers of sections and on sections 17, 18, 19, 20 and north halves of 7 and 8 . A timber berth comprising this is now being surveyed. Some of the poplar in the balance of the township will be fit for sawing into lumber and large quantities of wood fit for fuel will still remain after all trees fit for lumber are cut. Hay is scarce, except probably in the southcast corner of the township. All the water is good. There are a large number of small creeks, which run dry in late summer. No land is liable to flooding to any extent. There are no water-powers. The climate is the same as at Portage plains. Wood is the only fuel. There are no stone quarries, but there are plenty of boulders in the beds of the creeks. No other minerals were noticed. Moose, bears, elk, rabbits and partridges were seen and plenty of wild fruits, consisting of currants, gooseberries, cranberries and bearberrics. John Francis, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

## Range 30.

Township 38 (East boundaries, sections 25 and 36).-The line passes over a rolling country, each undulation being a step higher than the preceding one. The timber is much smaller than farther south and bccomes on section 36 mostly jackpine and stunted spruce. The soil is poor, being gravelly knolls and mossy swamps.-John Francis, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

## Range 81.

Township 10.-This township is reached by the Reston and Wolseley branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, which angles northwesterly through sections 24, 23, 22, 27, 28, 29, 32 and 31. The soil of this township is a sharp gritty loam underlaid by a sandy clay subsoil and is adapted for mixed farming. The surface of the land is open rolling prairie where it has not been broken up and cultivated. Loose stone occurs in some parts especially in the beds of some of the sloughs which are all dried up. Traces of alkali are found in the soil in the neighbourhood of the dried up sloughs. Fresh water can be secured by digging wells and is the only source of supply but it is not overly abundant. Good hay is harvested out of the sloughs which are mostly situated in the central and southern parts of the township. No hay meadows of any size were found. No timber exists in this township. No water-powers nor stone quarries, nor traces of minerals were found. Fuel can be secured from Moose mountain, which lies to the southwest about thirty-five miles. In former years and at present some is procured from the valley of Pipestone creek about fifteen miles east, although this source of supply is almost extinct. Coal no doubt will shortly be supplied from some of the stations along the railway. The only existing game are prairie chickens and some sandhill cranes, both of which are scarce. An old cart trail formerly known as the Winnipeg trail crosses through sections $6,5,8,9,10,11$ and 12. Where it is not ploughed up it is in good condition. A trail also follows along the route of the railway. Several less travelled trails lead northerly and easterly out of this township to some of the towns on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway. The climate is about average. No summer frosts were reported by the settlers.-Lennox T. Bray, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

Range 32 .
Township 10.-This towuship can be reached by way of the Reston and Wolseley braneh of the Canadian Pacific railway, which crosses through seetions 36, 35, 34, 33, 32 , and 31 . The soil of this township is a good deep loam, underlaid by a sort of cemented clay and gravel. It is adapted for mixed farming. The surface is open rolling prairie where it has not been broken up and cultivated. Loose stones occur in the beds of some of the dried up sloughs in various parts of the township. Fresh water ean be secured by digging wells and is the only source of supply. Good hay is harvested out of the sloughs which oceur mostly in the central and southern parts of the township. No timber exists in this tornship and no water-powers, stone quarries nor traces of minerals were found. Wood can be secured for fuel from Moose mountain which lies to the southwest about thirty miles. Coal can be secured at Moosimin, but in a short time it no doubt will be supplied from some of the stations along the Reston and Wolseley branch of the Cauadian Pacific railway. The only game seen were prairie chickens and sandhill cranes, the latter seeming fairly plentiful. The climate is about the average. No summer frosts were reported by the settlers. An old cart trail known as the Winnipeg trail crosses the southeast quarter of section 1. This trail is in good condition. A trail also follows along the route of the railway. Several smaller trails lead northerly out of this township to Moosimin and other towns on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway. This and the township east of it are being rapidly settled by industrious farmers and though the land has but recently been broken up, yet good crops of both wheat and oats were harvested in some places.-Lennox T. Bray, D.L.S., 1905.

## townships west of the second meridian.

## Range 5.

Township 36.-The Etoimami river crosses this township nearly centrally from' north to south. It has an average width of seventy-five feet and a depth of two feet with slow current. The bed of the river is for the most part stony and has numerous boulders along the margin. The bank of the west side varies from twenty to fifty feet high. There are some seattered bluffs of spruce on both sides of the river specially in section 9. Some of this is fair building timber. Along the west side of the river there is a belt of high, dry and open prairie about fifty chains in width very suitable for pasture and wintering horses and eattle, owing to the large amount of buffalo grass. This belt is knolly and hilly, the hills and knolls are from twenty to seventyfive feet above the bed of the river and very gravelly and stony. The northeastern and eastern portion of this township is interspersed by numerous ponds, marshes and muskegs, and is therefore not very suitable for immediate settlement. There is a fair supply of poplar bluffs suitable for fuel. The soil ranks first-class, varying from black clay loam to alluvial clay loam with clay subsoil. The western part, with the exception of the belt above mentioned can be ranked first-class and is well adapted for farming purposes. There is a good wagon road running north and south on the west side of the river and another following the east outline of this township going as far as Mrr. Foldchum's sawmill.-A. Bourgeault, D.L.S., 1904.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.

## Range $\%$

Township 36.-This township is generally rolling and very bushy, some of it being fair building timber. There are numerous sloughs, marshes and swamps containing good water, except the swamp in the southwest quarter of section 17 which is alkaline.

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There are some scattered bluffs of spruce of no value as timber being nearly all rotten. The southern part is thickly covered with windfalls. The soil ranks first-class, being a deep black loam with clay loam subsoil. The northeastern corner is crossed by Assiniboine river, which runs southcast in a deep valley, averaging ten chains in width. The bank on the south side is seventy-five feet high and the north side is one hundred and twenty feet above the bed of the river. The average width of the river where crossed by the line is seventy-five links, in some places the margins are very soft. The detph of the river varies from two feet to four feet. The water is splendid. There is a good and well-opened pack trail on the north side of the river.
townships west of the second meridian.

## Range 8.

Township 25.-The western and northwestern parts are generally rolling ,brokeu by numerous sloughs, swamps, hay marshes and lakes of good water. The surface is covered by thick willows, young poplars and windfalls still good for fuel, and a few scattered small bluffs of poplar good for building are found around the lakes. The soil is of first-class quality, being composed of black sandy loam and black loam with clay loam subsoil, but is not fit for immediate settlement. The second portion (the southern and eastern) is more or less open land and well adapted for any farming purposes. The soil is first-class, though a little more sandy. There is some fair building poplar timber, namely, in section 5 and 6 and in sections $35,36,26$ and 23 , and the north half of 25 . The water is good everywhere. The township is well watered by creeks. Willow brook enters in section 34 and runs south and crosses the east boundary of section 34 , the north of 26 and east of the same and from there runs straight east. It has generally a swift current and stony bottom; the banks average twenty-five feet high and some places twice that height. A large quantity of hay can be cut on the margins of the sloughs and in the hay marshes. A considerable number of settlers started farming with very good results. Some Galicians have settled and made some improvements on their homesteads. Ranching was prosperous some years ago but owing to the high water they were unable to procure hay so most of them quit. -A. Bourgeault, D.L.S., 1904.

## townships west of the second meridian.

## Range 8 .

Township 26.-This township is accessible by good trails from either Yorkton or Theodore on the Manitoba and Northwestern branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. For several years the residents from towns and townships to the east have procured mast of their fuel, fencing, timber, \&c., from here. The soil is a rich black loam from three to eighteen inches in depth, with either a clayey or sandy subsoil. Nearly the entire surface has been covered with poplar from small trecs to a diameter of fifteen or sixteen inches, but a fire four or five years ago must have destroyed the bulk of the green timber, as nearly all the large trees of any size arc dead. A thick growth of scrub, mixed with peavine, is found everywhere covering the surface of the ground and hiding from view the numberless trunks of fallen trees, which render travelling very difficult. There are fringes of meados around ponds and expansions of streams, There settlers already in the township find hay sufficient to provide for their stock during the coming winter. Fresh water is plentiful in ponds and muskegs. There are also three or four small streams which flow towards the southeast, but are so small that with two exceptions they are dry after a period of dry weather. Of the permanent streams, one flows east by south leaving the township in section 24 and the other flowing southeast enters the adjoining township to the south in section 35 . There are no water-falls, nor streams large enough to be utilized for generating water-power. The
past season, as to climate, was very favourable. There were no summer frosts, and wheat, oats, barley and peas all matured from the first to the 10 th of September. No indications of coal nor outcroppings of minerals of any description were observed. Dry wood, both fallen and standing, is found in abundance all over the township. Prairie chickens, ducks, prairie wolves, large grey wolves and foxes are quite plentiful. Other game seemed scarce. There are a good many settlers located in the township but few improvements have been made, owing to the difficulty of locating their claims prior to the survey. Improvements will not be made very rapidly as the work of clearing away the brush and timber will be considerable. When once cleared nearly all the land will be first-class.-Thos Fawcett, D.T.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.

## Range 8.

Township 33.-The general aspect of this township is rather low land, more or less covered with dense underbrush, dry willow and poplar brush, interspersed with many swamps, sloughs and marshes. It is, however, well adapted for farming purposes. The soil, except on tops of ridges, which are generally gravelly, ranks first-class, being a rich black and sandy loam with clay loam subsoil. The northeast part of this township is swampy. There is no timber worth mentioning, but a lot of windfalls which are good for fuel. A good supply of hay can be cut about the centre of this township. The Canadian Northern railway crosses obliquely through section 6. If a good fire were to run over this township it would make it a splendid one for farming purposes owing to the quality of the soil.-A. Bourgeault, D.L.S., 1904.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MFRIDIAN.

## Range 9.

Township 25.-The general aspect of the southern and western two tiers of sections is more or less open land with some brush and numerous hay marshes and sloughs with a large supply of hay. The soil is first-class, being composed of sand and black loam with a clay subsoil. At the time of survey three or four buildings were located in this township by Galician settlers. The portion above described is well adapted for all farming purposes. The remainder is rolling and hilly or lumpy with a growth of grey willow and young poplar, some good for fencing purposes. It is broken by numerous sloughs, swamps, ponds and lakes. Good water is found everywhere. The quantity of hay available is not in proportion to the sloughs and marshes. Some parts are covered with heavy windfalls, good for fuel. The land throughout is first-class, but there is very little available for immediate farming owing to the abovementioned obstacles. There is a fair lake of good water which covers the greater part of section fourteen. In some places the banks are about twenty feet high.-A. Bourgeault, D.L.S., 1904.
townships west of the second meridian.

## Range 9.

Township 34.-The southern two tiers of sections and the south half of section 18 of this township are pretty fair land for immediate settlement, though mostly covered with heavy growth of grey willow and poplar brush and scrub. Nevertheless a quantity of hay can be secured and good pasturage. The soil throughout the township is first-class, being composed of sandy loam alluvial soil and clay loam subsoil. All the remainder of this township is generally undulating and some places knolly and broken, interspersed by large grass swamps, marshes and ponds. There are, however, heavy poplar bluffs of good size which are well protected and isolated by swamps, from the

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fires which periodically run over this section. Any amount of hay can be secured from the northeast corner of this township and along the north boundary. There is a large lake which partly covers sections 27 and 28 , called 'Pig lake,' from finding a pig on the west side. The water is all good. There is a creck which crosses the north boundary of section 31. This creek has high banks generally well wooded with poplar and high willow good for pickets. A few settlers are located on the southwest part and on section 18.-A. Bourgeault, D.L.S., 1904.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.

## Range 9.

Township 37.-The road to this township is by a trail from Prouse's ranch eastward across ranges 11 and 10 , near the 10th base line. It is used by settlers in the townships south of the basc. There is a good wagon trail from Wadena-a new town on the Canadian Northern railway-to Prouse's, also connection via the Nut lake trail with the railway siding at Kylemore. The soil is a clayey or sandy loam with a few inches of black vegetable mould on the surface. The best land adjoins the south boundary of the township, there being a good deal of muskeg and wet land across the central part. A few acres of good spruce timber is found at the southeast corner of section 6. Timber is cut here by settlers south of the base. There is also good spruce on islands in a lake covering parts of sections 29 and 30 , also on islands in a lake in sections 25 , and some dry fallen spruce in muskegs. In the sections along the north boundary some of the original poplar has escaped the fires and in these spots trees are found varying in size up to sixteen inches in diameter and very tall. The bulk of the timber has been destroyed by fires nine or ten years ago and the surface is covered with a scrubby second growth. There is very little meadow land but there will be pleuty when the swamps are cleared of brush and logs. Water is good and is plentiful in ponds and muskegs. The drainage appears to be eastward towards Assiniboine river, this township being on the watershed. There are no creeks but some small streamlets where the watcr seems to flow eastward after heavy rains. The vegetation did not show any indication of injury from summer frosts during the earlier months, This whole township contains wood suitable for fuel and in patches plenty for other purposes, but no area sufficiently large or valuable to withdraw from settlement. No coal nor minerals of any description are visible. Game seems scarce there, being a few duck, partridge and rabbits. Bears and wolves are plentiful; there are also some deer and foxes.-Thos. Fawcett, D.T.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.

## Range 10.

Township 37.-This township is accessible by a trail which follows the base line very closely across range 11 from Mr. Peter Prouse's ranch. There is a good wagon road from there to Wadena on the Canadian Northern railway. The soil in this township is a black loam formed from vegctable mould, several inches in depth covering a clay or sandy subsoil, and is very fertile. The best land for cultivation is in the southerly part of the township. Good building logs of spruce can be got in sections 1,2 and 10 , but as the settlers from the townships south come here for their building logs it will ouly be a matter of a year or two until the best will have disappeared. The northerly part of the township is covered with small scrubby poplar, willow, balm of Gilead, \&c. The country has been heavily timbered, but overrun by fire and the present growth does not seem to be more than seven or eight years old. There is some good meadow land in sections 5 and 7 but the proportion of meadow to other land is small. Water is good and is plentiful in ponds. The southwest corner of the township is crossed by Pipestone creek which enters the township in section 3 and leaves it in
$25 \mathrm{~b}-14 \frac{1}{2}$
section 7. A small stream which rises in the spruce in section 10 flows southwest and joins the Pipestone in section 5. This is excellent spring water. Climatic indications were favourable during the earlier summer months. There is an abundant supply of dry wood for fuel in all parts of the township as the bulk of the larger poplar has been firekilled and in places the second growth hides from view hundreds of fallen trees which make the woods almost impassable. No coal nor indications of minerals of economic value were observed. Duck and partridge are the principal feathered game, while bears, wolves, foxes and deer compose the large game. Rabbits are very numerous some seasons and seem to be increasing in number this year.-Thos. Fawcett, I.T.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.

## Range 11.

Township 37.-Wadena, a recently established town on the Canadian Northern railway, has become the base of supply for this locality. A more convenient point is a siding named Kylemore, seven miles east of Wadena, where the Canadian Northern railway crosses the old Nut lake trail. This station is the usual destination of settlers who bring through their stock and implements in carloads, as it leaves them within a day's journey of their destination. From there the trail is followed to Duck creek and thence by another trail to Mr. Pcter Prouse's ranch. Except in periods of wet weather the road is in good condition. The surface soil in this township is nearly all of first-class quality, consisting of from two to eighteen inches of black loam of leaf or vegetable mould with a clayey or sandy subsoil, and will produce any crops desired, either grain or vegetables. The best land is that nearest the south boundary of the township. The surface is more or less undulating with a few fair-sized hills near the north boundary. There is little timber of value except for fuel, fencing and ordinary buildings. A few good spruce, from eight to sixteen inches in diamcter, are found in sections 23 and 24 and pretty fair poplar in sections 21 and 22. The bulk of the large timber has been killed by fires during the dry seasons and the greater portion of it burned up. The surface, however, is covered with thick scrub or brushwood, part of which in time would grow into good timber if unmolested. There is some good meadow land in spots along Pipestonc creek and a few meadows on the margins of sloughs, but no great quantity of hay. The peavine, which grows in many places makes excellent fced if cut at the right time. Water is abundant in ponds, lakelcts and muskegs, also in Pipestone creek which enters this township in section 12 and leaves it in section 31 after following a fairly straight course west by north. The .creek would average ten feet in width and thirty inches in depth in its normal condition. The current is brisk but there are no waterfalls nor facilitics for forming any by constructing dams, without flooding good land. The land where cultivated is not subject to summer frosts. Dry wood for fuel is plentiful, but there are no indications of coal nor mincrals of cconomic valuc. Duck, prairie chicken and partridge are the game birds found while tracks of bears, deer, wolves and foxes are quite common.Thos. Fawcett, D.T.S., 1905.

## townships west of the second meridian.

## Range 12.

Township 27.-I reached this township by taking the trail leading southwesterly from Sheho. This trail is in fair condition and is largely used by the settlers from this township, in going back and forth to Sheho, which is apparently their most convenient railway station and market town. The soil in this township is mainly a rich black loam, from four to sixteen inches deep, with a clay subsoil, and is well adapted for the growth of the various grains and vegetables, usually grown in the district, but as the surface is considerably broken with ponds and marshes, a great portion of
it is better adapted for grazing or mixed farming, than for grain growing. A great many of the homesteads are now occupied and more or less improved and no doubt, nearly all of them will be occupied at an early date. The surface is rolling land, the greater portion of which is prairie, dotted with small poplar bluffs and willow brush and scrub. Poplar timber, suitable for use by the settlers in building their houses and barns is found in small quantities seattered over the greater portion of the township, and considerable areas of good poplar timber, up to fourteen or fifteen inches in diameter are found in the northeast portion of it, in the vicinity of Horse lake and also in sections $5,8,17,20,29,30$ and 31 . A heavy growth of hay is found along nearly all the marshes and large quantities of it are annually gathered and stacked up by the settlers and ranchers. There are practically no streams in the township, but large amounts of fresh water are found in the ponds and marshes. Good water can be readily obtained from wells dug a very moderate depth. No coal or lignite is known to exist in this township, and the only fuel is the timber already referred to. No stone quarries nor minerals of cconomic value were found. Large numbers of wild ducks breed in this township, also a considerable number of prairie chickens and ruffed grouse were seen. There are also a few badgers, red foxes and prairie wolves. -Geo. Ross, D.L.S., 1905.
townships west of tile second meridian.

## Range 12.

Township 39.-The quality of the land in this township is first and second-class, being twelve to eighteen inches of black loam on clay subsoil. The southerly part on both sides of Nut lake is flat with numerous sloughs. About twenty-five per cent of those lands are well adapted for agricultural purposes and fifty per cent more, when clcared will grow excellent hay and be good pasture lands. A considerable extent of hay of fair quality now grows on open flats around the sloughs. The timber is small poplar two to four inches in diameter, and willow scrub. There is an abundance of good fresh water. The stream crossing the north boundary of section 19 becomes enlarged as it approaches Nut lakc. It is an outlet of considerable magnitude in the spring time, but the westerly part becomes dry in the fall of the year. The fuel, although small, sufficient dead timber of fair size can be obtained. The climate is beautifully bright with sunny days and frosty nights in October. No stone quarries nor minerals of any economic value were found in this township. Rabbits, partridge and duck were plentiful, with a few prairie chickens. Fish (pike species), were plentiful in Prairie Butte creek in the southeasterly portion of the township.-A. G. Cavana, D.L.S., 1904.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.

## Range 12.

Township 40.-The soil in this township is generally a black loam four to eightom inches deep on a clay subsoil. In a few places it is a sandy loam. About sixty per cent of the area is first and sccond-class land for agricultural purposes. Some excellent large poplar timber six to eighteen inches in diameter and some spruce of the same size are located on sections 34 and 35 , otherwise throughout the township is timbered with poplar two to six inches in diameter or willows. A few small tamarack swamps occur. The timber is nowhere sufficient for timber berths but is valuable for fuel and building purposes. With the exception of a rery few small openings the township is timbered throughout. No hay marshes of any extent were found. There is some excellent pasture land in the casterly part of the township wherc abundance of pea-vine is to be found. The Nut Lake Indian rescrse cuts off a portion of the southwesterly part of the township. Red Deer river flows across the northwesterly part of the township. In the spring of the year it has an average width of one hundred and twenty feet with four to five feet of a depth and a current of about threc miles
per hour. In the summer and fall of the year the bed is almost dry. On account of the variableness of the flow, the stream is not likely to be developed for water-power. There is abundance of fresh water throughout the township. During most of the survey the weather was very fine and the atmosphere clear and bright. There is fuel in abundance, both green and dry, and easily procured throughout the township. No stone quarries, coal nor lignite veins were found. Partridge, rabbits and ducks were plentiful; coyotes and foxes were occasionally seen and fish (pike species), from two to three pounds were easily obtained in the Red Deer river.-A. G. Cavana, D.L.S., 1904.

TOWNSHIPS WES'T OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.

## Range 13.

Township 38 (North part).-The soil is first-class throughout the northern tier of sections, being a dark loam twelve to eighteen inches on a clay subsoil. The rating in the field books is of a lower classification on account of the extent of willow marshes and numerous sloughs. Fifty per cent of the area is first and second-class agricultural lands, while thirty per cent of the balance will furnish excellent hay and pasture lands. The surface is slightly rolling with considerable low lying lands. The timber is small scrub poplar and willow with occasional scattered clumps of poplar six to eight inches in diameter. Hay of fair quality grows on the flats and around the sloughs while pea-vine is to be found on some of the higher lands. Water in some locations was alkaline. There is no difficulty in obtaining a sufficient permanent supply of fresh water. Flat lands were dry at the time of survey but doubtless are flooded in the spring to a depth of twelve to eighteen inches. There is no water-power within the limits of this survey. The climate at time of survey in September was excellent, beautiful bright sunny days, with frost sufficient to form ice on sloughs at night. Sufficient green and dry wood for settlers can be procured throughout the area surveyed. Neither stone quarries, coal, lignite veins nor minerals of any economic value were found. The sloughs were dotted in every direction with a great variety of ducks. Woodcock were plentiful and pelicans were frequently seen in large flocks. -A. G. Cavana, D.L.S., 1904.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.
Range 18.
Township 39.-The soil in this township is generally a rick black loam on a clay subsoil. At least thirty per cent of the township when cleared will be excellent agricultural lands, the remaining part, particularly the southwest portion has large sloughs with considerable extent of grass marsh bordering them, as well as hay of fair quality. Drainage of these flat lands will reclaim at least forty per cent more of area to agriculture suitable for hay and pasture lands. Some excellent large poplar six to twenty inches in diameter, suitable for building purposes grows on sections 19, 20, 29 and 31. Other parts of the township is timbered with poplar and willow from two to six inches in diameter. The swamps are timbered with stunted tamarack from six to ten inches in diameter. A few small scattering clumps of spruce occur in places, but the timber throughout is of no commercial value except for local building purposes and fuel. There is an abundant and permanent supply of good fresh water. No creeks of any size that might be utilized for water-powers were found. The climate is delightful and the atmosphere beautifully clear. A few frosty nights occurred in the latter part of August, but did not, however, appear to affect the foliage. There is an abundance of good dry poplar wood, killed by forest fires of former years to be found in locations throughout the township. No stone quarries, coal, lignite veins nor minerals of economic value were found. Ducks, woodcock and plover were very plentiful, and fresh moose tracks were occasionally seen as well as a few black bears.-A. G. Cavana, D.L.S., 1904.

## Range 13.

Township 40.-This township is reached by taking the Canadian Northern railway to Crooked river, thence in a southwesterly direction over an Indian trail, connecting on the north side of Barrier river in township 40, range 12, with a cart trail between Melfort and Nut lake. Before reaching the former trail, Barrier river, a turbulent stream, about forty yards wide, and three or four feet defp is crossed, thence the trail is followed in a southwesterly dircction to the northeast angle of the township. A considerable portion of the trail was almost in an impassable condition, the sloughs being numerous, the creeks very high and the flat lands generally flooded to a considerable depth. The soil throughout this township, except swamps and muskegs, is first and second-class, being black loam, clay loam, or a good sandy loam, varying in depth from four to cighteen inches, on clay subsoil. At least forty per cent of the area of the township, if cleared and drained, is well adapted for farming, a fair proportion of the remainder being suitable for grazing lands or for growing hay. The surface of the higher or rolling lands is timbered with poplar from two to six inches in diameter. The flat lands are covered with scrub poplar and willow, while the swamp lands are timbered with stunted tamarack from four to eight inches in diameter. Occasionally throughout the township small clumps of spruce or scattered' trees from six to eight inches in diameter are met with, nowhere, however, worthy of special mention, but these together with the larger class of poplar throughout the township will be valuable to settlers for fuel and for building purposes. There is a fair supply of good dry poplar wood, of medium size and brulé is occasionally met with. No hay marshes of any extent are to be found in this township, though the sloughs are bordered with hay of fair quality. No waterpowers, stone quarries, coal, lignite veins nor minerals of economic value were found The weather was very fine in the spring with occasional showers when the eastern part of the township was being surveyed. When the western part was being surveyed in the fall the days were bright and the weather settled but cold, the thermometer reaching sometimes twenty degrees below zcro. Game, although not plentiful, consisted of rabbits, ducks, coyotes, foxes and a few black and cinnamon bears.-A. G. Cavana, D.L.S., 1904.
townships west of the second meridian.

## Range 13.

Township 41.-The soil of this part of the township is a dark loam on clay subsoil while the land next to the base line is marshy with a thick growth of willows and is third-class in value. The northerly part of the land embraced within the limits of the survey is first and second-class, and is timbered with poplar from six to ten inches in diameter, and willow. A belt of spruce from eight to eighteen inches in diameter is located in section 12 on the south side of Barrier lake. The water is good and fresh and the supply permanent. The weather was very fine at the time of survey, clear bright days with occasional spring showers. Fuel can be obtained in abundance. No stone quarries, coal, lignite veins nor minerals of any economic value were found. Rabbits, partridge, black bears and coyotes were frequently seen. Fish were plentiful (pike species), in Barrier lake-A. G. Cavana, D.L.S., 1904.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.
Range 13.
Township 49.-The soil varies from six to twelve inches of black loam, sand and clay subsoil. The surface is flat and covered with thick willow. There are a few ridges of poplar up to four inches in diamter and a few six-inch spruce. Large hay sloughs
occur in the southern and western portions of the township. There is fresh water and the supply appears to be permanent. A branch of Carrot rive runs through this township, also several small crecks, probably dry in summer. No water-powers occur. The climate is dry. No snow fell in 1905, with the exception of two slight storms which left a depth of about two inches. No wood occurs. No stone quarries nor minerals occur. A few moose, elk, jumping decr, foxes, partridge and prairie chickens were seen.-A. L. MacLennan, D.L.S., 1905.

## townships west of the second meridian.

## Range 14.

Township 38 (North part).-The quality of soil is first-class, being twelve to sixteen inches black loam on clay subsoil. The classification in the field notes is second and third-class on account of the extent of wet lands. Clearing of the land with drainage improvements will make these flat areas excellent hay lands. The surface is flat and timbered with small poplar and willow scrub of no commercial value, but it answers for fuel. Some excellent hay grows on the flats and open marshes. Good fresh water was found in abundance. No water-powers, stone quarries or minerals of economic value were found. The weather at the time of survey, in February, was fine, the thermometer standing at zero. Rabbits, foxes and coyotes were plentiful at the timc of survey. Ducks, woodcock and curlew are plentiful throughout the summer season.A. G. Cavana, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.

## Range 14.

Township 39.-The soil in this township is a black loam, eight to sixteen inches in depth on clay subsoil, and is first and second-class in quality. At least seventy per cent of the area of the township when cleared and properly drained will be good agricultural lands. The township is timbered with poplar from four to six inches in diameter, and willow. Some large poplar are found on sections 25 and 36 from eight to eighteen inches in diameter. Forest fires of former years have destroyed a considerable quantity of large trees at the central part of the township. Occasionally a few spruce in small clumps are seen. No hay of any account is found in this township. The weather at the time of the survey was clear and cold, the thermometer ranging from twenty to thirty-five degrees below zero. No streams or water-powers of any importance occur. No stone quarries, coal, lignite veins nor minerals of any economic value were discovered. Rabbits, partridge, coyotes and foxes were plentiful, and some black bears and moose were seen.-A. G. Cavana, D.L.S., 1904.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.

## Range 14.

Township 40.-The soil in this township on high or undulating surface is a dark loam four to twelve inches in depth on a clay subsoil; the wet marshy part which is of considerable extent is a deep black loam. Twenty per cent of the area of this township is first-class agricultural land and drainage improvements would reclaim thirty per cent more. The balance of the township is either marsh, swamp or sloughs; the swamps and marshes being submerged the greater part of the ycar to depths of from twelve to eighteen inches. The township is timbered throughout with poplar from two to six inches in diameter, and willow with stunted tamarack from four to ten inches in diameter, on swampy land. Some scattered spruce occur throughout the township though nowhere worthy of special mention. No hay marshes of any value were seen. Abundance of good fresh water is easily obtained. No water-powers occur within the township. Good dry fuel, such as poplar, that had been killed in former years, is plenti- ${ }^{-}$

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ful. No stone quarries, coal, lignite veins nor minerals of economic valuc were found. The weather during survey was fine, bright and frosty, the thermometcr, ranging from twenty to thirty degrees below zero. Rabbits and partridge were seen in great numbers; moose, black bears and coyotes were numcrous.-A. G. Cavana, D.L.S., 1904.

## townships west of the second meridian.

Range 14.
Township 41.-The soil of this township is from four to fourteen inches of black loam on clay or sandy loam on sand and clay subsoil, with also some stony land. The soil is generally second and third-class with considerable wet swamps of flooded areas. The township is timbered with poplar from four to six inches in diameter and willow scrub. A considerable quantity of tamarack and scattering small clumps of spruce are located throughout the township, the tamarack being from six to eight inches in diameter, and the bulk of the spruce of the same dimensions with a few trees from twelve to eighteen inches in diameter. Barrier river which crosses the northwesterly angle of the township is very irregular in course winding backwards and forwards across a valley about ten chains in width. The width of this stream in ordinary low water is about one chain and it flows with a slow current. No water-powers occur. Hay of good quality grows on the flats of the Barrier river and also around the sloughs. Abundance of good dry spruce and poplar can be obtained for fucl. The weather was very good for the fall of the year with occasional snow flurries. Snow towards the end of the survey fell to a depth of ten inches, but it was very light and dry. Sloughs and marshes were in good safc condition for travel. No stone quarries, coal, lignite veins nor minerals of economic value were found. Rabbits, partridge, coyotes and foxes were numerous and some jumping deer and moose were scen.-A. G. Cavana, D.L.S., 1904.
townships west of the second meridian.

## Range 14.

Township 42.-The southern part of the township has a high rolling surface and the soil is generally sandy loam on clay subsoil. The central part of the township is flat with some swampy land; the soil is black or sandy loam on clay subsoil. The soil in the northern part of the torrnship is black loam from four to fourteen inches in depth on a clay subsoil. Twenty per cent of the township is first-class and forty per cent is second and third-class agricultural land. Timber, is poplar, two to eight inches in diameter, and willow, with some fair tamarack and spruce along the banks of Barrier river, and a few small clumps of spruce throughout the township. The only location worth special mention is four acres of excellent large spruce twelve to twentysix inches in diameter on section 36 of this township, near the northwest corner of said section. There is not sufficient timber in the township for a timber berth but it is valuable to settlers for building material and fuel. There is some excellent hay and pasture land in the north part of the township. Water in abundance is found throughout the township, fresh and good. Barricr river crosses the southeast part of the township; it traverses a flat twenty chains in width, is from one to two chains in width, from two to four feet deep, with a slow current. No water-power is found on this river or alywhere in the township. There is abundance of good dry poplar and spruce scattered throughout the township; the timber having been killed by forest fires of former years. The weather at time of survey in January was very fine with bright, clear, frosty days, the thermometer ranging from twenty to forty degrees below zero. No stone quarrics, coal, lignite veins or minerals of any economic value were found. Rabbits, partridge, coyotes and foxes were plentiful and some jumping deer sere seen in the central part of the tornship.-A. G. Cavana, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.

## Range 14.

Township 49.-There is from six to twelve inches of vegetable soil on six inches of clay and sand subsoil. The surface is rolling and covered with small poplars, with also occasional six-inch poplars and clusters of eight-inch spruce and tamarack. There are several large hay sloughs. A branch of Carrot river has on either side of its banks good hay. This branch flows from the northwestern part of the township in a southeasterly direction at the rate of three miles per hour. The fresh water in the creeks appears to be permanent. No land is liable to be flooded. No water-powers occur. The climate is dry. No snow fell in 1905, with the exception of two slight storms which left about two inches. Wood is the only fuel. No stone quarries nor minerals occur. A few moose, elk, deer, foxes, partridge and prairie chickens were seen.-A. L. Maclennan, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.

## Range 15.

Township 49.-There are from four to six inches of vegetable soil on a sandy clay subsoil. The surface is rolling and covered with small poplar as well as a few six-inch poplars, clusters of eight-inch spruce and a few jackpines. There are a few large hay sloughs in the southeast portion of the township. The water in the sloughs is alkaline and they are probably dry in summer. There are a few small fresh water brooks. No land is likely to be flooded. No waterpowers occur. The climate is dry. There was no snow at the time of survey in 1905, except two slight storms which gave only about two inches of snow. Wood is the only fuel. No stone quarries nor minerals occur. A few moose, elk, deer, foxes, partridge and prairic chickens were seen.-A. L. Maclennan, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.

## Range 15.

Township 50.-The nature of the soil is sandy. The whole surface is covered with small poplar, with some scattered six-inch poplar and eight-inch spruce. There is no hay. A few fresh water creeks are found, but with the exception of the flats along the river no land is liable to be flooded. At the Nepawin rapids there is an estimated fall of fifteen feet in half a mile while below this rapid there is another one with probably ten feet of a fall. The banks on either side are high, which would allow for the developing of water-powers by constructing a dam. The climate is dry and the snowfall light. Wood is the only fuel. No stone quarries nor minerals occur. Moose, elkjumping deer, foxes, partridge and prairie chickens are found.-A. L. Maclennan, D.L.S., 1905.

## townships west of the second meridian.

## Range 16.

Township 49.-There are from six to eighteen inches of vegetable soil on a sandyclay subsoil. The northern tier of scetions is open scrub prairic. South of this the surface is rolling and covered with small poplars as well as a few six-inch poplars and clusters of eight-inch spruce, tamarack and a few jackpines. No hay sloughs worth mentioning occur. The water is alkaline in the sloughs which are liable to dry up in summer. There are a few fresh water creeks. The land is not liable to be flooded. No water-powers occur. Wood is the only fuel. The climate is dry. No snow fell in 1905, with the exception of two storms, each about two inches deep. No

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stone quarries nor minerals occur. There are a few moosc, elk, deer, foxes, partridge and prairie chickens.-A. L. Maclennan, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.

## Range 16.

Township 50.-The nature of the soil is sandy. The surface is rolling and broken by valleys near the edge of the river. A few small scrub spruce and willows are found on the river bank. There are no hay marshes and no streams of water, except the river, on which a considerable fall occurs, being about ten feet across the range. The climate is dry and the snowfall light. No stone quarries and no minerals occur. Moose, elk, jumping deer, foxes, partridge and prairie chickens are quite plentiful. The shore of the river is covered with granite boulders and also a few limestone boulders. -A. L. Maclennan, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.

## Range 17.

Township 3.-This township was reached by me from Goose lake trail (Old Bone trail) by travelling south along the east outlines of townships 5 and 4 , range 18. The country is rough and hilly and the trail presented heavy grades. The township is crossed diagonally by the police trail running in a southwesterly direction from Weyburn to the Northwest Mounted Police station at Wildman butte, on the international boundary, and this trail is in good condition. The soil is chiefly sandy loam on clay or sandy subsoil and is rather light for farming. The surface is everywhere prairie. The north and south outlines are hilly and rough, while the central part of the township is in the form of a basin, and is gently rolling. No timber occurs. Hay is to be had in the numerous hay marshes and is chiefly red top and marsh-grass of good quality. A marsh containing about one hundred acres occurs in section 2. Fresh water is fairly plentiful in the sloughs and marshcs. Crystal, Alma and Wellington lakes are alkaline. No streams occur. No water-powers occur. The climate is dry_and warm. There were no frosts at the time of the survey. No fuel occurs. Coal and wood for camp purposes were obtained at Yellowgrass. No stone quarries nor minerals occur. The only game is antelope, ducks and geese.-J. L. R. Parsons, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.

## Range 17.

Township 4.-This township was reached from the Goose lake trail in section 2, township 6, range 18, by travelling south along the east outlines of townships 5 and 4, range 18. This routc is very hilly and presents heavy grades. The soil is chiefly sandy loam on a sandy subsoil, with gravel in places and is only adapted to grazing. It supports a good growth of buffalo grass. The surface is everywhere prairie. It is very rough and lilly throughout. The hills are from 25 to 100 feet in height but low hills predominate. No timber occurs. Hay is abundant in the numcrous hay marshes and is chiefly redtop and marsh grass of good quality. Fresh water is plentiful in the hay marshes and sloughs. Several alkaline lakes occur. No streams occur. No waterpowers occur. The climate is dry and warm. Therc were no frosts at the time of the survey. No fuel occurs. Coal and wood for camp were obtained at Yellowgrass. No minerals occur. No stone quarries occur. The only game is antelope, ducks and geese. -J. L. R. Parsons, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.

## Range 17

Township 18.-This township is reached by the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway passing through section 3 in which the flourishing town of Balgonie is situated. The soil of this township is first-class, black and sandy loam being the alluvial soil, with a clay subsoil. It is most suitable for wheat growing and also vegetables. Some of the heaviest crops in Saskatchewan were threshed in this vicinity. The surface is level in the southern portion but undulating and rolling in the northern. Small clumps of poplar are scattered throughout the township, heavier and more numerous towards the north, but all second growth and not of commercial value. Hay sloughs are very few. The ponds and marshes shown on original plan of survey are quite deep and contain good water. The best water is obtaincd from a crcek running easterly across sections 19, 20, 21 and 22 , which is twelve to sixteen inches deep and from three to six feet wide. Several government wells have been sunk in this township. The northcast corners of sections 9 and 11 and the northwest corncr of section 31, have each one, but they are little used, as this township is an old. settlement with a well on each homestead. The climate in this vicinity is quite desirable and from information received, there are very few summer frosts that do any injury. There is no fuel, it having to be brought from the north, twenty or thirty miles by trail or by railway. There were no indications of coal or other minerals, but there are great quantities of limestone and boulders lying on the surface, more especially in the southern part of the township. Great quantities of these have been gathered by the farmers and piled at the corners of the section, completely covering the original survey monuments thus most effectively preserving them. A few ducks and chickens are the only game in this vicinity.-E. W. IIubbell, D.L.S., 190\%.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.

## Range $1 \%$.

Township 20.-This township was reached by a direct good trail running north from Ralgonic. The alluvial soil of this township varies from two to six inches of black loam with a sandy-clay subsoil. This soil is most suitable for raising wheat, oats, barley and vegetables. The surface of this township may be said to be level prairie interspersed with clumps of poplar, willow and scrub. The largest poplar having a diameter of five inches is good only for fencing purposes. This timber or bush is about evenly distributed throughout, perhaps a little heavier towards the northwest. There are a fcw hay sloughs, but of small importance, the largest being in sections 3 and 4. Numerous ponds and sloughs supply abundant water which is fresh and sweet, but there are no streams, nor is the land liable to be flooded. The climate is excellent as very few summer frosts visit this locality. As this township is settled, the farmers obtain their fuel from their own land. The fuel supply is limited. There are no indications of coal or minerals or stone quarries. Game is very scarce and consists of a few chickens, partridge and rabbits. The post office of Hednesford is situated in the southwest quarter of section 10, the mail arriving from Balgonie once a week.-E. W. Hubbell, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.

## Range 17.

Township 26.-The east boundaries of sections 2 and 11 and the north boundarics of sections 11 and 12 run through a bluffy country, much broken by sloughs and lakes. The soil ranks second-class and the timber is generally of use only for fuel and fencing, though some of it may be found suitable for building purposes.-P. R. A. Belanger, D.L.S., 1904.

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TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.

## Range 1 \%.

Township 49.-This township is reached by wagon trail from Fort a la Corne. There are from three to six inches of vegetable soil, with a sandy-clay subsoil. The surface is rolling and covered with small poplars. There is an occasional six-inch poplar and clusters of eight-inch spruce and tamarack. There are a few small hay sloughs and small fresh water creeks. The land is not liable to be flooded. No waterpowers occur. The climate is dry. No snow fell in 1905, with the exception of two slight snow storms which left a depth of about two inches each. Wood is the only fuel found. No stone quarries nor minerals occur. There are a few moose, elk, deer, foxcs, partridge and prairie chickens. A wagon road leads from Melfort on the Canadian Northern railway to this township.-A. L. Maclennan, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.

## Range 17.

Township 50.-The soil in this township is sandy and the surface of that portion of the township surveyed is broken by numerous small valleys running into Saskatchewan river. The timber is mostly small poplar with here and there more or less scrub. Near the river it is covered by spruce, poplar and willow. No hay meadows are to be found. There is a small supply of water in the valleys running into the river. No water-powers occur. The climate is dry and very little snow fell up to date of survey. Wood is the only fuel. No stone quarries nor minerals occur. A few moose, elk, jumping deer, foxes, partridge and prairie chickens were seen-A. L. Maclennan, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.

## Range 18.

Township 3.-This township was reached from township 4, range 17, by travelling westward along the north boundaries of townships 3 , ranges 17 and 18. The country is rough and hilly and this route presented heavy grades. The soil varies from black loam on clay subsoil, to sand loam on sandy subsoil, and in a few places gravel. It is only suited to grazing. The surface is everywhere prairie and is rough and hilly in the greatcr part of the township. The western two tiers of sections are less rolling and in places level. No timber occurs. Hay is plentiful in the hay marshes which occupy many of the hollows. It is marsh grass and redtop of good quality. Fresh water is to be had in the hay marshes and sloughs and was fairly plentiful at the time of the survey, although it would probably be scarce at the end of a dry summer. The four lakes in the township are alkaline. No water-powers occur. The climate is dry and warm, and might be described as moderatc. No frosts occurred during the time of the survey. No fucl was found. Coal and wood for camp purposes were obtained at Yellowgrass. No stone quarries nor minerals were found. The only game is antelope, duck and geese.-J. L. R. Parsons, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.

## Range 18.

Township 4.-This township was reached from township 3, range 18, by travelling west along the north boundaries of townships 3 , ranges 17 and 18. The country is hilly and the trail presented heavy grades. The soil is chiefly sandy loam and sandy subsoil, with some black loam and clay subsoil in the northtrestern part and in places gravel (near the lakes). It is only suited for grazing purposes. It supports a fair growth of buffalo grass. The surface is everywhere prairie. It is roughly rolling and
hilly almost throughout. No timber occurs. Hay is plentiful in the numerous hay marshes and is chiefly marsh grass and redtop, of good quality. Fresh water is to be had in the hay marshes and sloughs, which are numerous. The lakes in the township are salt. No water-powers occur. The climate is dry and warm. No frosts occurred at the time of the survey. No fuel occurs. Coal and wood for camp were obtained at Yellowgrass. No minerals were found. There are no stone quarries. The only game is antelope, ducks and geese.-J. L. R. Parsons, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.

## Range 19.

Township 5.-The township was reached from township 5, range 20, by travelling along the north boundary of townships 5, ranges 19 and 20 which affords easy access. The soil is a black loam on clay subsoil in the southern and eastern portion of the township and is suited to all classes of agriculture, while the remainder of the township is hilly and the soil sandy and stony. It, however, supports a strong growth of grass and is excellent grazing land. The surface is everywhere prairie. It is rolling in the south and east parts and roughly rolling and hilly in the remaining part. No timber occurs. Hay is abundant throughout the township in the numerous small marshes which occur in the low ground. It is marsh grass and redtop, of good quality. The water in the township is fresh and permanent, and is found in the lakes and numerous marshes. No streams nor water-powers occur. The climate is moderate with no frosts at the time of the survey. No fuel nor stone quarries occur in the township. No economic minerals occur. The only game is duck and antelope.-J. L. R. Parsons, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.

## Range 19.

Township 6.-This township was reached by the old patrol trail to Willowbunch which crosses the northern part of the township, and which, at the time of the survey, was in excellent condition. The northwest half of the township (approximately) is composed of a dark loam on a clay subsoil and is good farming land, while the remainder lying to the southeast is roughly rolling and hilly and only suitable for grazing. The surface is everywhere prairie. No timber occurs. Hay is fairly plentiful in the southeast part in the numerous hay marshes. The northern part of the township is crossed by Gibson creek which at the time of the survey was not running. Water was, however, standing in occasional deep holes. The creek has cut a bed about fifteen feet deep and the adjoining land is not liable to flooding. No water-powers occur. The climate is moderate, with no frost at the time of the survey. Fuel is very scarce. Occasional bunches of small willow are to be found along the bed of Gibson creek, but this supply has been almost exhausted by the settlers this summer. No coal was found. No economic minerals occur. The only game is ducks, geese and antelope. A few pike are found in Gibson creek.-J. L. R. Parsons, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.

## Range 19.

Township 7.-This township was reached from township 7, range 20 , by means of the old patrol trail running westerly from Weyburn to Willowbunch. It follows the correction line closely and was in excellent condition at the time of the survey. The soil is chiefly sandy loam on a sandy or clay subsoil, but in places it becomes a black loam on clay, while in the hills it is gravelly. Except in the central western part, where the hills from the northwest break off, the township is excellently suited for

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agricultural purposes. The surface is prairie. No wood of any kind occurs in the township. The surface is generally rolling but in the southeastern part is level, and in the central western part hilly. But few hay marshes of any size occur. The largest is in the southwest quarter of section 26, and contains about seventy-five acres. Another occurs in section 15 to the northwest of Cockburn lake and contains about seventy-five acres. Small marshes arc frequent in the more rolling (western) part of the township. The water in the hay marshes at the time of the survcy was fresh. The water in Cockburn and Kinghorn lakes is alkaline. A dry creek-bed crosses the south outline several times. At the time of the survey there was no water running in it, but fresh water was standing in the deeper holes. This appears to be a branch of Long creek. Its banks are from ten to fifteen feet high which removes any possibility of flooding. No water-powers occur. At the time of the survey the climate was moderate, with a great deal of rain. No frosts occurred. No fuel-either coal or woodwas found in the township. No stone quarries occur, and no economic minerals were found. The only game is duck and antelope. The even sections in this township had nearly all been squatted upon by the time the survey was completed, and land seekers were daily coming into the country. This section of country is locally known as the 'Gap.' The hills break here and leave a big tract of good farming land which stretches to the west and southwest.-J. L. R. Parsons, D.L.S., 1905.
townships West of the second meridian.

## Range 19.

Township 8.-The township was reached by a trail running in a southwesterly direction from Yellowgrass; it is the trail used by the farmers in the vicinity and a branch of it continues to Willowbunch. From the point where it branches to the west to Willowbunch I continued to the southwest to the centre of the township. The soil is a sandy loam over clay, the loam varying from two to six inches. It is considered by a number of land seekers, who have visited my camp, of excellent quality for wheatraising, but cannot be classed as number one along with the richer black loam land situated near Yellowgrass. However, there is the opinion that some of the richer soils are too heavy for early ripening of grain. The surface is gently rolling prairie. Dry lake is the only source of water in the township. Its water is fresh and permanent. It was without outlet at the time of the survey; its banks are well defined and there is little danger of flooding. A large hay marsh surrounds the northeasterly part of Dry lake in section 22, containing about fifty acres. No other hay marshes of any extent were seen. No water-powers occur. The climate is temperate and there were no frosts at the time of survey. No wood occurs in the township and no coal. Firewood for the camp was hauled from a coulee, eight miles east of Dry lake. No stone quarries nor economic minerals occur. The only game is geese, duck and antelope.J. L. R. Parsons, D.L.S., 1905.

## townships west of the second meridian.

## Range 20.

Township 5.-This township was reached from township 5, range 21, by travelling along the north boundary of the township giving a good trail with no grades. The soil, almost throughout the township is a black loam over a clay subsoil, and is good farming land. Immediately adjoining the south boundary it becomes sandy and rolling, and is only grazing land. The surface is everywhere prairie. Hay is plentiful in the numerous small hay marshes and is marsh grass and red top. Fresh water is plentiful in the sloughs and marshes. Several lakes occur in the southeast part of the township which are slightly alkaline. No streams nor water-powers occur. The climate is moderate with no frosts at the time of the survey. No fuel was found in the township and feul for camp was obtained at Yellowgrass. No stone quarries nor economic
minerals were found. The only game is geese, duck and antelope.-J. L. R. Parsons, D.L.S., 190.5.
townships west of the second meridian.

## Pange 20.

Township 6.-This township was reached from township 6, range 19, by my own trail westward. The country through which the trail passes is gently rolling, so that there are no heavy grades on it. The soil is of excellent quality, being chiefly black loam to a depth of from four to six inches on a clay subsoil. It is suited for all classes of agricultural purposes. The surface is gently rolling prairie throughout. No timber occurs in the township. Hay is plentiful in the township. A marsh containing about fifty acres occurs in the north part of section 35. Small hay marshes are numerous being found in the hollows. The hay is a good quality of marsh grass and redtop. The water throughout the township is fresh and at the time of the survey was plentiful, but it is probable that at the end of a dry summer it would be scarce. Two dry creek beds cross the southeastern portion of the township in a general northeast direction. No water was flowing in them at the time of the survey but the deeper holes still contained a small quantity of fresh water. These strcams have cut channels from ten to twenty feet deep so that there is no danger of flooding and they afford natural drainage for the adjoining land. No water-powers occur. The climate was moderate at the time of the survey with frequent rains. No frosts occurred. No fuel.was found in the township ; coal and wood for camp purposes being obtained at the railway at Tellowgrass. No stone quarries nor economic minerals occur. The only game is antelope and duck.-J. L. R. Parsons, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.

## Range 20.

Township 7.-This township. was reached from township 7, range 21, by the old patrol trail to Willowbunch which runs westerly along the southern boundary of township 7, in ranges 19, 20 and 21. It was in excellent condition at the time of the survey. Roughly speaking, the northwest half of the township lies in the hills, and the soil in this part is light, being chiefly a sandy loam on a sandy or gravel subsoil and is only suitable for grazing purposes, while the southeastern portion is less rolling and the soil a black loam or a sandy loam on a clay subsoil and is suited for agricultural purposes. The surface is rolling prairie. No timber occurs. A large hay marsh occurs in section 6 containing about onc hundred acres. The hay is chiefly redtop of excellent quality. Also a large hay marsh in the southwest part of section 1 containing about seventy-five acres. Throughout the township also in the hollows between the high ground are numerous small hay marshes, so that it is everywhere plentiful. It the time of the survey the numerous hay marshes and sloughs all contained fresh water, but it is probable that toward the end of a dry summer water would be scarce. No streams occur. The land is not liable to flooding. No water-powers occur. The climate is moderate with no frosts at the time of the survey, and is well suited for agriculture. A good deal of rain fell during the time of the survey. No fuel occurs in the township. Coal for camp purposes was obtained from Yellowgrass. No stone quarries occur. The only game is duck and antelope.-J. L. R. Parsons, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.

## Range 20.

Township 8.-This township was reached from township 8, range 19 by an old trail which we were able to pick up west of Dry lake, running in a westerly direction through about the centre of the township. The soil is a sandy loam, over a clay and

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sandy subsoil; the subsoil varying between these two; and is suited to all elasses of agriculture. I have classed part of it as number one and part as number two, some of it being of very fine quality, although nowhere was the very rich black loam encountered. The surface is rolling prairie throughout with some rough hilly country in the southwest corner. No timber occurs. A hay marsh enntaining about seventy-five acres occurs in sections 14 and 15 ; no other hay marshes of any size were found, although small grassy sloughs are numerous throughout. The water is fresh and everywhere obtainable, the sloughs being all well filled at the time of the survey. It is probable, however, that toward the end of the summer, water will be scarce. No streams occur and no water-powers. The elimate is moderate with hot days and cool nights. A slight frost occurred on the night of May 27 . No wood nor coal occurs in the township. Wood for camp was obtained in a very rough ravine in township 9, range 20. No stone quarries occur. No economic minerals were found. The only game is duck, geese, grouse and antelope.-J. L. R. Parsons, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.

## Range 21.

Township 5.-This township was reached from the old patrol trail to Willowbunch, by my trail in a southwest direction across township 6, ranges 19 and 20 which afforded easy access. The soil is a sandy loam over a clay and sandy subsoil and in the easterly part of the township is suited to farming. The westerly portion, however, is too rolling for cultivation, but is good grazing land. The surface is everywhere prairie. No timber occurs. Hay is plentiful in the numerous small hay marshes and is marsh grass and redtop of good quality. Fresh water is abundant in the sloughs and marshes. No lakes occur, however, and at the end of a dry summer it would probably be scarce. No streams nor water-powers occur. No fuel occurs and fuel for the purposes of the camp was obtained from dealers in Yellowgrass. No coal nor lignite was found. No stone quarries occur. No economic minerals were found. The game is duck, geese and antelope.-J. L. R. Parsons, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.
Range 21.
Township 6.-This township is reached by the old patrol trail to Willowbunch which crosses the northwest corner. The soil is chiefly a sandy loam over clay and' sandy subsoil. The land is everywhere very rolling so that it is unsuited for farming' but is excellent grazing land. No timber occurs. Hay is plentiful in the numerous hay marshes which occur in the low ground and is redtop and marsh grass of good quality. Fresh water is found in the numerous sloughs and hay marshes and was abundant at the time of the survey. It would, however, be scarce at the end of a dry summer. No streams occur. No fuel occurs. Fuel for camp purposes was teamed in from Yellowgrass. No coal or lignite was found. The elimate is moderate with no frosts at the time of the survey. No stone quarries occur. No economic minerals werc found. The only game is duck, geese and antelope.-J. L. R. Parsons , D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.
Range 21.
Township 7.-The township was reached from township \&, range 21, by travelling south over the prairie, a good trail being readily found. The soil varies from black loam to gravel. there being a great variety often within narrow limits. The hill tops are rarclv good soil while the hollows are often of rich bottom land. The township 25b-15
is best adapted for grazing, there being a good growth of grass everywhere . A strip a mile wide adjoining the south boundary should prove, however, excellent farm land. The surface is generally rough rolling prairie. A range of low hills (the highest being one hundred and five feet) crosses the township from east to west, about midway between the north and south boundaries. A strip of level prairie a mile wide adjoins the south boundary. No timber occurs. Hay is abundant throughout the township, small hay marshes being very numerous in the low parts. They are at present partially filled with water. No large hay marshes occur. The hay is marsh grass and redtop. Water is plentiful in the hay marshes and sloughs in the low lands and is everywhere fresh. The land is not liable to flooding to any extent. No streams occur. The climate is moderate. No frosts occurred at the time of the survey. No fuel occurs in the township and no coal was found. Coal for camp was teamed from Yellowgrass. No stone quarries nor economic minerals occur. The only game is geese, duck and antelope. The township is crossed near the south boundary by the old police patrol trail (between Weyburn and Willowbunch). This trail is in good condition and is still travelled.-J. L. R. Parsons, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.

## Range 21.

Township 8.-This township was reached from township 8 , range 20 , by continuing along the old Wood Mountain trail which, however, we traced with difficulty in sone places. It continues its general westerly direction and provides a good dry route with easy grades. It joins the present trail from Yellowgrass to Willowbunch near the southwest corner of section 16. The soil varies from a sandy loam on a clay subsoil to a sandy loam on a sandy subsoil and has been classed as one and two. It supports a strong growth of grass and is suitable for all classes of farming. The surface is rolling prairic. In the north along the third base line the surface is hilly, the hills ranging from thirty to forty feet, but these all break off within a mile to the south and give place to rolling country. No timber occurs in the township. Hay occurs in the numerous sloughs which occupy the low ground between the rises, and is plentiful throughout the township. One large hay marsh containing about seventy-five acres was crossed by the east boundary of section 20. The hay is marsh grass and redtop. Wrater is all fresh and was abundant at the time of the survey. Toward the end of a dry summer it might be scarce, but could doubtless be obtained at any time by digging a few feet. No streams occur. The !and is not liable to flooding. No water-powers orcur. The climate is moderate and not liable to summer frosts. No frosts occurred at the time of the survey, toward the end of May. No wood nor coal occurs in the township. Firewood for the camp was obtained from township 9, range 20. No stone quarries nor economic minerals occur. The only game is geese, duck and antelope.J. L. R. Parsons, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.

## Range 21.

Township 45.-This township is reached by a graded surveyed trail from Prince Albert to Carrot river settlement. The soil throughout this township is first-class, the alluvial soil being rich black loam varying in depth from four to eighteen inches with clay subsoil most suitable for the cultivation of wheat, oats, flax and vegetables. This township is well under cultivation, parts of it being under crop since 1880 and forms part of the renowned Carrot river settlement. The surface is level throughout, quite low and swampy in the eastern part, all partly covered with clumps of second growth poplar and willow. The timber is only fit for fencing and fuel. There are numerous lakes and swamps scattered over this township, most

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of the latter furnishing a fair amount of good hay. As a rule the farmer utilizes his wheat straw for cattle, \&c., thus minimizing the amount of hay that otherwise would be required. Fresh water is most plentiful, the unusual number of lakes and sloughs supply more than sufficient at all times, and Carrot river, a stream about onc hundred feet wide and three to four feet deep flows northerly across the centre of the township, but the water is not the best for drinking, being slightly alkaline. The bettom of the river is soft and muddy, the banks low, current about two to three miles per hour. In several places there are small rapids. Except the eastern part of the township and along Carrot river, where it flows out of Waterhen lake, the land is not perceptibly flooded. As the lakes and river were frozen at time of survey, I could not well ascertain the height of falls or rapids, but am under the impression that by the construction of a few dams a sufficient horse-power could be developed to operate quite a large plant. From personal observation and inquiry I learned that' the climate is excellent and summer frosts of no serious consequence. I might say I saw several settlers ploughing as late as the 23rd of November, although the lakes were frozen by the 20th of October. Fuel is a scarce article, the little obtainable, being gathered from the larger clumps of poplar and from Birch hills about ten or twelve miles west. I saw no indications of coal or lignite, and the only stone (a species of limestone) is obtained from the bed of Carrot river. There are no minerals. A few jumping deer, coyotes, foxes, mink, muskrat, partridge and duck constitute the game in this district. The new little thriving town of Kinistino, on the Canadian Northern railway has a population of two hundred and fifty, a large grain elevator, and is located in the southeast quarter of section 29. As soon as the bridge over the south Saskatchewan is completed, there will be a daily train service, thus connecting Prince Albert with Winnipeg by a different route and opening a fine new productive district.-E. W. Hubbell, D.L.S., 1905.

## rownships west of the second meridian.

Range 2 .
Township 5.-This township was reached by the trail which runs from Milestone to Big Muddy creek. It runs southerly through sections 32, 29, 19, 18, 7 and 6 and was in good condition. The soil varics from a black loam on clay subsoil to sandy loam on gravel subsoil and owing to the character of the surface is only suitable for grazing. The surface is rolling in the northern and central parts and hilly in the south and is cverywhere prairie. No timber occurs. Hay is plentiful in the numerous hay marshes which occupy the low ground. It is marsh grass and red top of good quality. Four lakes (alkaline) occur, but good fresh water is abundant in the sloughs and hay marshes; no streams occur. The land is not liable to flooding. No waterpowers occur. The climate is moderate, with slight frosts at the time of the survey. No fuel was found in the township; but coal for camp purposes was obtained on the east shore of Coalmine lake in section 3, township 5, range 23. No stone quarries nor mincrals were found. The only game is antelope, geese and duck.-J. L. R. Parsons, I.L.S., 1905.
townships west of the second meridian.

## Range 22.

Township 6.-This township may be reached by either the old patrol trail from Weyburn to Willowbunch, which runs westerly through the northern part of the township; or by the trail from Milestone to Big Muddy creek which crosses it from northeast to southwest. These trails cross just north of a prominent hill called the 'Big butte,' where there are several springs and a well-known camping ground for travellers. The soil is a black loam over clay subsoil in the valleys and sandy loam over gravel or sand on the hill tops and is best suited for grazing purposes. The surface is chiefly
rolling and hilly prairie. Some level land occurs along the Willowbunch trail which is good farming land. No timber occurs. Hay is abundant in the numerous hay marshes, which occupy the hollows between the hills. It is marsh grass and redtop of good quality. Fresh water is everywhere to be found in the hay marshes and sloughs. Several springs pour a continual stream of water out of the 'Big butte' forming a permanent supply. The land is not liable to flooding. No water-powers occur. The climate is moderate with no frosts at the time of the survey. No fuel, nor stone quarries mor minerals occur. The only game is antelope, duck and geese.J. L. R. Parsons, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SRUOND MERIDIAN.
Range 22.
Township 7.-This township is crossed in its southeast part by the trail from Milestone to Willowbunch and the Big Muddy creek. This trail crosses sections 13, 12,11 and 2 and is in good condition. The soil in the northern two-thirds is chiefly black loam to a depth of three or four inches over clay subsoil. It is gently rolling or rolling and is good farm land. In the southerly third, however, the soil is of lighter quality and the surface hilly so that it is only suited to grazing purposes. The surface is everywhere prairie. No timber occurs. Hay is plentiful in the numerous hay marshes, especially in the south part and is chiefly marsh grass and redtop of good quality. Fresh water is plentiful in the numerous hay marshes and sloughs and the supply is permanent. Weicker lake in section 3 containing about one hundred acres is frosh. No streans occur. No water-powers occur. The climate is warm and pleasant. No frosts occurred at the time of the survcy. ‘No fuel occurs. Coal and wood for camp purposes were obtained at Yellowgrass. No stone quarries occur and no economic minerals were found. The only game is antelope, ducks and gecse.-J. L. R. Parsons, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.

## Range 2.2

Township 8.-The township was reached from the intersection of the Willowbunch trail with the north boundary of township 7, range 21, west of the sccond meridian, by travelling west along the north boundary of township 7, ranges 21 and 22, and this afforded a good route. The soil in the north part is a sandy loam on sandy subsoil and is rather light. In the south part it is a black loam on clay subsoil and is excellent farming land. The surface is rolling in the north part of the township and gently rolling or level in the south part and is everywhere prairic. No timber occurs. Hay occurs plentifully in the numerous hay marshes throughout the township. A marsh containing about fifty acres occurs in the northwest part of section 7. The hay is marsh grass and redtop of good quality. Water is plentiful in the numerous sloughs and hay marshes and in the small lakes in sections 33 and 35 and is in all cases fresh. No streams occur. No water-powers occur. The climate is moderate with frequent showers. No summer frasts occurred at the time of the survey. No fuel occurs. No stone quarries occur. No economic minerals were found. The only game seen was wild duck and antelope.-J. L. R. Parsons, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.
Range 22.
Township 45.-This township can be reached by various trails from all directions. The one we followed from Birch hills being the surveyed trail from Prince Albert to Carrot river, a well graded road, and at all times an excellent trail. The soil of this township and vicinity is of the best quality, being a rich black loam, varying in depth
from four to eighteen inches, with a clay and occasionally sandy subsoil. It is most suitable for the cultivation of wheat, oats and vegetables, of which many fine crops were seen. This township comprises part of the famous Carrot river district and is well known for its fertility. The surface is comparatively level, a little rolling in the northwestern portion, besides being low and swampy in many places, and about half covered with second growth poplar and willow in scattered clumps. In the western and southwestern portion of the township the timber is larger and thicker, varying in diameter from 4 to 12 inches, much of it being suitable for building and fencing. Hay of good quality is to be had from around nearly all the ponds and numerous sloughs, the greatest quantity being obtained from the large lake or slough in sections 28, 29, 32 and 33. Good and sufficient water is to be had from the numerous ponds, slougha and ereeks, also from Waterhen lake, a large body of fairly fresh water covering sereral sections in the southern part of the township. There are no indications that the land is floorled, except, perhaps, a small area adjoining the larger lakes. There are $n o$ falls, rapids or water-powers and summer frosts are an unknown quantity. The first sum:-1orn: orcurred on the 9th of October, unusually early, and cold weather set in on the 23 rd , and by the end of the month the mercury had fallen to 28 degrees below z(ro, although fall ploughing had been kent up to within a few days of this cold snap. Fuel is a scarce article in this vicinity, the little there is being gathered in the southwest part of the township. However, there is plenty of green standing timber which the settlers cut and dry and which will supply all wants for a long time to come. No indications of coal, minerals or stone were noticed. The Canadian Northern railway crosses section 36 , although no scheduled time for trains has yet been arranged as the railway bridge across the south branch of Saskatchewan river is not yet completed. A few jumping deer, some coyotes and foxes were seen in this township. Waterhen lake, which at present is quite low, being nearly covered with long rushes, affords an excellent rendezrous for ducks and geese, and is a sportsman's paradise.E. W. Hubbell, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.

## Range 23.

Township 5.-This township was reached by Lagari's trail, which branches off from the Big Muddy Creek trail, just south of the 'Big Butte' in section 20, township 6 , range 22. It runs in a southwesterly direction, from section 35 to section 1, and is in good condition. The soil is chiefly black loam and clay subsoil, with sandy loam and gravel on the high ground. The valley through which the trail runs will make excellent farming land, and the balance, being rolling and hilly, is best suited for grazing. The surface is prairie, varying from gently rolling to hilly. No timber occurs. Hay is found in the hay marshes which occur frequently in the low ground, and is marsh grass and redtop of good quality. A permanent supply of fresh water is to be found in the marshes and sloughs. Coalmine lake, in sections 3, 4 and 9 , is alkaline. No streams nor water-powers occur. The climate is moderate, with slight frosts at the time of the surrey. A seam of lignite was found on the east shore of Coalmine lake on the south boundary of scetion 3. The scam, which is about four feet thick, outcrops just above the water line of the lake on the west face of a hill. It is of good quality, and was burned in the cooking range in the camp. It burned readily, leaving, however, a large residue of ash. No stone quarries occur. No minerals occur, except coal. The only game is antclope, geese and duck.-J. L. R. Parsons, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.
Range 23.
Township 6.-This township is reached by Lagari's trail to Willowbunch which crosses seetions 12, 1 and 2 and is in good condition. The soil is chiefly black loam on
a clay subsoil, with, however, gravel on the hill tops. It supports a thick growth of buffalo grass and owing to the rolling nature of the surface is best suited to grazing. The surface is everywhere prairie. It is gently rolling along the south outline but soon becomes roughly rolling and hilly toward the north. No timber occurs. Hay is abundant in the numerous hay marshes ; it is chiefly marsh grass and redtop of good quality. Fresh water is readily found in the sloughs and hay marshes which occupy the low ground. No water-powers occur. The climate is moderate with slight frosts at the time of the survey. No fuel occurs in the township, but lignite of good quality may be obtained in section 3, township 5, range 23. No stone quarries nor economic minerals were found. The only game is antelope, geese and duck.-J. L. R. Parsons, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.

## Range 23.

Township 7.-The township was reached from township 8, range 22, by travelling west along the north outline, which afforded a good trail. The soil is chiefly black loam over clay subsoil, but the southern one-third is rather hilly and the soil lighter, being sandy loam over sandy subsoil, and this part is not as good farming land as is the northern part. The surface is everywhere prairie. It is rolling prairie, with some low hills on the southern part. No timber occurs. Hay is abundant in the numerous small hay marshes and is marsh grass and redtop of good quality. Fresh water may be easily obtained in the sloughs and hay marshes. No streams occur. No waterpowers occur. The climate is moderate, with no frosts at the time of the survey. No fuel occurs in the township, but a good seam of lignite is to be found in scetion 3, township 5, range 23, west of the second meridian. No stone quarries nor minerals occur. The only game is antelope, gecse and duck.-J. L. R. Parsons, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDAN.

## Range 23.

Township 8.-This township was reached from township 8, range 22, by travelling west along the south outline, which afforded a good trail. The soil is chiefly black loam, varying from three to eight inches over clay subsoil, and is well suited to farming. The surface is everywhere prairie. It is level in the southern half and rolling in the northern half. No timber occurs. Fresh water is abundant in the numerous small, sloughs and hay marshes. No streams occur. No water-powers occur. The climate is moderate, with no frosts at the time of the survey. No fuel occurs in the township, but a good quality of lignite may be procured in section 3, township 5, range 23 , west of the second meridian. No stone quarries nor minerals occur. The only game is antelope, duck and geese.-J. L. R. Parsons, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.

## Range 24.

Township 5.-This township was reached from Lagari's trail by travelling west along the north boundary of sections 24 and 23, which afforded a good trail. Lagaris trail crosses sections $13,12,11$ and 2. The soil varies from black loam on clay subsoil to sandy loam on sandy subsoil and occasionally gravel, but most of the township is suited to farming. The surface is cverywhere prairie and is level or gently rolling throughout. No timber occurs. Hay is to be found in the hay marshes which are fairly numerous; it is chiefly redtop and marsh grass of good quality. Water is not so plentiful as in the adjoining township, but several hay marshes contained a good supply of fresh water at the time of the survey (toward the cnd of September), and the supply is doubtless permanent. No streams occur. No water-powers occur. The

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climate is dry and warm, there were several sharp frosts at the time of the survey. No fuel was found in the township, but a good quality of lignite is to be had in section 3 , township 5 , range 23 , west of the second meridian, from which a supply was obtained for the camp. There are no stone quarries. No minerals were found. The only game seen was antelope, ducks and gecse.-J. L. R. Parsons, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.
Range 24.
Township 6.-This township is crossed in its northern part from east to west by the trail from Weyburn to Willowbunch, which is in good condition. The soil varies from black loam and clay subsoil to sandy loam and sandy subsoil with gravelly subsoil frequently. The southern two-thirds could be used for farming, but the northern one-third is only suitable for grazing. It supports a good growth of buffalo grass. No timber occurs. Hay is plentiful in the numerous hay marshes, especially in the northern part of the township. It is marsh grass and redtop of good quality. Fresh water is to be had in the numerous hay marshes and sloughs. Lake No. 1, in sections 20, 21, 28, 29 and 30 is alkaline. No streams occur. No water-powers occur. The climate is moderate, with some sharp frosts at the time of the survey. No fuel occurs. Coal for camp purposes was obtained at section 3, township 5 ,range 23 . No stone quarries nor minerals were found. The only game is antelope, duck and geese.-J.L. R. Parsons, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.

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\text { Range } 24
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Township 7.-This township is easily reached from the Willowbunch trail which crosses the northern part of township 6, range 24 , and which is in good condition. The soil is a black and sandy loam on a clay subsoil chiefly, but with gravel in places. Owing to the hilly nature of the surface it is best suited for grazing. The surface is everywhere prairie and is roughly rolling or hilly throughout. No timber occurs. Fresh water is abundant in the numerous sloughs and hay marshes. No streams occur. Channel lake.(alkaline), occupies the southwest corner of the township, and covers parts of sections 5, 6 and 8. No water-powers occur. The climate is moderate with sharp frosts and some snow flurries at the time of the survey. No fuel occurs. Coal and wood for camp purposes were obtained at Yellowgrass. No stone quarries nor minerals occur. The only game is antelope, duck and geese, and a few prairie chicken.-J. L. R. Parsons, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.
Range 24.
Township 8.-This township was reached from the Willowbunch trail by travelling northward along the centre meridian of township 7, range 24 . There were some heavy grades on this trail. The soil is a black loam on clay subsoil, and sandy loam on sandy subsoil, with gravel in places. It is only suited to grazing. The surface is everywhere prairie, and varies from gently rolling to roughly rolling. No timber occurs. Hay is plentiful in the numerous hay marshes and is chiefly marsh grass and red top, of good quality. Fresh water is to be found readily in the hay marshes and sloughs, and these afford a permanent supply. Four small lakes occur which are alkaline. No waterpowers occur. The climate is moderate with sharp frosts and heavy winds at the time of the survey. No fuel occurs. Coal and wood for camp were obtained at Yellowgrass. There are no stone quarries nor minerals. The only game seen was antelope, duck and geese.-J. L. R. Parsons, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.

## Range 2.4.

Township 45.-This township was reached by a fairly good trail from Batoche which enters at the west side of section 19 , however, the most usual and best route is from the north by branch trails connecting with the surveyed trail to Prince Albert and which is in township 46. A large hill extends nearly across the township from east to west, and slopes gradually downward, both to the north and south, otherwise the surfaee is fairly level, broken by an occasional ravine, in which generally is a small stream, but at time of survey, dry. A few bush trails for winter use are cut through parts of the township. There is, however, one good trail from north to south, which extends to the French settlement to the south on Carrot river. The soil is seeondclass for agriculture in its present condition. It is composed mostly of a rich black loam, from 6 to 18 inches deep, with a clay subsoil. In some places it is sandy loam. When clcared of timber and brush the soil will be suitable for wheat, oats and regetables. A few crops of wheat were seen on clearings. With the exception of a few sections adjoining the northern boundary of the township, the whole is covered with poplar, willow, hazel and cherry trees. The poplar would average in diameter about 4 inches, although there are some trees of 12 inches diameter. There are also a few scattered birch. It might be advisable to reserve the unoccupied sections for timber, as it is of value for building and fencing purposes. Little or no hay is to be found, a cireumstance which caused considerable annoyance and loss of time during the survey. A body of water, known as Jumping lake, covers several sections of the southwent corner of the township, the water of which is very dirty and untht to use. 't'his lake in the past few years has risen considerably, so much so, that several of the original surveyed lines are now submerged. There are a few creeks in the northern and pastern part, but little water was in them at the time of survey. Upon several nccasions considerable inconvenience was felt for want of drinking water. There are no watcr-powers, or falls. The climate was all that eould be desired, the first frost accurring on the second of September. No indications of minerals, coal or stone quarries were found. Bears, moose, jumping deer, wolves foxes, lynx and rabbits are at times plentiful in the vicinity.-E. W. Hubbell, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.

## Range 25.

Township 4.-This township is a good deal broken by hills and ravines and is all open prairie. In the northwesterly part there is a large tlat ,chiefly alkaline being an extension of the part of Willowbunch lake, in sections 31 and 3\&. There is also a large bottom or flat extending from the lake to the southerly part of the township through which Big Muddy creek runs in high water. The greater part of the soil is very hard, there being very little first-class land. Jome of the land, however, could be used for ranching and also for grain growing. The gencral surface is very rolling, some hills being from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet high. Along the ravines there is a little scrub, but no timber of any kind. There are a few nice hay meadows in the westerly part of the township from whieh the ranchers cut a good deal of very good hay. The water is very scarce and is chiefly alkaline. The only stream is the Big Muddy, which in high water must be a large stream, but was dry during the time of survey. It is difficult to cross as the bottom is very soft. The climate seems to be favourable and not subject to frosts. There is $n 0$ fuel, nor are there any indications of coal or lignite. There arc no stone quarries, nor any appearances of such. Gamc is almost unknown, as there is very little water to be found. The township on the whole is very broken and hilly, and would appear to be better adapted for ranching than for any other purpose, as hay can be easily gotten and also sheltered places for houses and stabling.-James Warren, D.L.S., 1905.

## Range 25.

Township 6.-This township is crossed in its northern part from east to west by the trail from Weyburn to Willowbunch, which is in good condition. The soil is chiefly sandy loam over clay subsoil and is well suited for farming purposes. The surface is everywhere prairie and is gently rolling or rolling throughout, No timber occurs, A limited amount of hay occurs in the hay marshes and is marsh grass of good quality. Fresh water occurs in the hay marshes and sloughs and is a permanent supply. Channel lake is alkaline. No streams occur. No water-powers occur. The climate is moderate, with heavy frosts at the time of the survey. No fuel occurs in the township. Wood for camp purposes was obtained from the settlers at Willowbunch. No stone quarries nor minerals occur. The only game seen was ducks, geese and antelope-J. L. R. Parsons, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSIIIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.

## Range 25.

Township 7.-This township is crossed in its southwest part by the trail from Weyburn to Willowbunch, which is in good condition. The soil varies from black loam on clay subsoil to sandy loan on sandy subsoil. The southwest half of the township is rolling or gently rolling and is suitable for farming, but the northeast half is rough and hilly and only fit for grazing. The surface is everywhere prairie. Hay is plentiful in the hay marshes, and is chiefly marsh grass and redtop, of good quality. Fresh water is to be had in the hay marshes and sloughs, and was plentiful at the time of the survey. A small lake, in section 9 , and Chamel lake in section 1, are alkaline. No water-powers occur. The clinate is moderate with heary frosts at the time of the survey. No fuel occurs; wood for camp purposes was obtained from settlers at Willowbunch. No stone quarries nor minerals occur. The only game is antelope, ducks and geese.-J. L. R. Parsons, D.L.S., 1905.

## townships west of the second meridian.

## Range 25.

Township 8.-This township was reached from township 8, range 24 , by travelling west along the north boundaries of township 7 , ranges 24 and 25 . There are some heavy grades on this trail. The soil varies from clay loam on clay subsoil to sandy loam on sandy subsoil. It supports a good growth of buffalo grass, and is best suited for grazing purposes. The surface is everywhere prairie and is in many places roughly, rolling and hilly, so that it is not adapted to farming. The climate is moderate, with heary frosts and high winds at the time of the survey. Hay is plentiful in the numerous small hay marshes which occur throughout the township. Fresh water is abundant in the hay marshes and sloughs. Lakes Nos. 1 and 2, in section 4, are fresh, Lakes Nos. 3 and 4 are alkaline, although they are fed by springs. No water-powers occur. There is no timber. No fuel occurs. Coal and wood for camp were brought from Vellowgrass. No stone quarries nor minerals were found. The only game seen was antelope, ducks and gecse.-J. L. R. Parsons, D.L.S., 1905.

TOIVNSHIPS WEST OF TIE SECOND MERIDIAN.
Range 25
Township 10.-This township is very much hroken by hills, lakes, ponds and sloughs, so that there is almost a continuous obstruction which fact tends to lower
considerably the value of the township. In the northern part there are many hills and in the western part there are several lakes and ponds, while in sections $23,25,26,35$ and 36 there are also several lakes. Nine lakes in all were traversed. The soil is generally hard and not well adapted for agriculture, and there are not many good grass lands for ranching purposes. The surface is all open prairie, there being no timber or scrub on any part of the township. The water in the lakes is chiefly alkaline, and not fit for domestic use, but stock no doubt would get accustomed to it. There are no streams, and hence, of course, no water-powers. The climate appears to be fair, with nothing to indicate summer frosts. There are no evidences of coal or lignite and no fuel of any kind to be found in this or in any of the adjoining townships. There are no stone quarries nor any minerals of economic value. Game is very scarce, a few ducks being occasionally seen on the lakes. Taking the township as a whole it would not be adapted for farming, yet ranching might be carried on successfully in some sections, as good shelter can be found among the hills for stabling. There is an old trail running through this township from Regina to Willowbunch, which is still sometimes used by travellers and traders. The trail is a very good one and good water can be got aloug it in some places.-James Warren, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.

## Range 26.

Township 6.-This townshir is reached from township 7, range 26, by travelling south from the Willowbunch trail which crosses from east to west within one mile of the north boundary. The soil is chiefly black loam of an average of five inches over clay subsoil, with some sandy loam over clay subsoil, and is well suited for farming. The surface is everywhere prairie, and is gently rolling, or rolling, except immediately adjoining Willowbunch lake where it is broken by coulees. No timber occurs. A limited quantity of hay is to be found in the hay marshes which, however, are not numerous. Fresh water occurs in the sloughs and hay marshes. The water in Willowbunch lake is salt but stock like it. No streams occur. No water-powers occur. The climate is moderate with heavy frosts at the time of the survey. Some dead wood was found in the coulees near Willowbuuch lake. No coal was found. No stone quarries nor minerals occur. The only game is ducks and geese.-J. L. R. Parsons. D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.

## Range 26.

Township 7.-This township was reached from township 8, range 26, by travelling. south along the east boundaries of sections $24,27,22,15,10$ and 3 , which afford a good trail. The township is crossed in its southern part by the trail from Weyburn to Willowbunch which is in good condition. The soil varies from black loam on clay, subsoil to sandy loam on sandy subsoil, it is, however, all good farming land. The climate is moderate with heavy frosts at the time of the survey. The surface is everywhere prairie and is rolling or gently rolling. Good hay is to be found in the numerous hay marshes throughout the township. It is chiefly redtop and marsh grass. Fresh water is abundant in the hay marshes and sloughs. No streams occur. A small lake in section 13 is alkaline. No water-powers occur. No timber occurs. No fuel occurs in the township. Wood for camp purposes was obtained from the settlers at Willowbunch. No stone quarries nor minerals occur. The only game is antelope, ducks and geesc.-J. L. R. Parsons, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.

## Range 26.

Township 8.-This township was reached from township 8, range 25, by travelling west along the north boundaries of township 7, ranges 25 and 26. . The soil varies

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from black loam on clay subsoil to sandy loam on sandy subsoil. It supports a good growth of buffalo grass and affords good grazing. The surface is everywhere prairie. It is roughly rolling to hilly toward the south and east parts, but is more level toward the west and northwest. The climate is moderate with heavy frosts and high winds at the time of the surrey. Hay is plentiful in the mumerous hay marshes, and is chiefly marsh grass of good quality. Fresh water was to be found at the time of the survey in the hay marshes and sloughs. Lake No. 3 is alkaline, but is fed by springs. No water-powers occur. There is no timber. No fuel occurs. Coal and wood for camp were brought from Yellowgrass. No stone quarries nor minerals were found. The only game seen was antelope, duck and geese.-J. L. R. Parsons, D.L.S., 1905.

## townships west of the second meridian.

## Range 26.

Township 10.-This township on the whole is undulating and in the northern part very hilly, some hills being from two hundred and fifty to three hundred feet high. The southerly part is not so much broken and contains some fairly good land that could be cultivated. There are no hay lands of any extent, what there is, being chiefly short grass. Water in general is not very plentiful, but some ponds have a fairly good supply. In sections 5 and 6 there are two lakes, the water in which is strongly alka'line and not fit for use. There are no streams in the township and of course no waterpowers. The climate seems to be favourable and not in any way subject to summer frosts. There is no fuel of any kind to be had on this township or on any of the adjoining townships, nor are there any indications of coal or lignite, nor stone, except the loose stone on the prairie nor economic minerals of any kind. Game is scarce only a few ducks on the ponds and lakes. The township on the whole is not suitable for farming, only part of the south, in which are some sections of fairly good land, and there are some localities that would be suitable for ranching purposes as good shelter can be had in the hilly portions to the north while a fair supply of fuel can be had in the southerly portions and also among the hills.-James Warren, D.L.S., 1905.

## Range 27.

Township 10.-This township on the whole is a fairly good township there being many sections of first-class land and good soil. Much of the soil is clay and clay loam, which, when cultivated, would be suitable for grain growing, also for roots. The surface is entirely open, treeless prairie. The surface is undulating and in the eastern part is very hilly and in places the soil is hard and gravelly. There are a few hay marshes in the southerly part of the township, but there are none of any extent that would yield much hay. The water is generally good. The only supply being in the sloughs or hay marshes mentioned abore. There are no streams of any kind and consequently no water-powers. The climate scems to be farourable with no indications of summer frosts. There is no fuel to be had on the township nor in the adjoining townships, and there are no indications of coal or lignite. There are no stone quarries, nor any minerals. Game is scarce, owing partly to the scarcity of water. This township would be fairly adapted to agriculture as the soil is of fairly good quality. In some parts the pasturage is fairly good and might be used for ranching purposes. The scarcity of hay would be a drawback for winter use. The trail from Moosejaw to Willowbunch runs past the westerly side of the township which makes it easy of access.-James Warren, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MFRIDIAS.

## Range $2 \%$.

Township 11.-This is, on the whole, rather an inferior township, there being a great deal of broken, rough and alkaline land in it. The surface is entirely prairie,
very undulating and having many ponds or sloughs. There is no timber of any kind in the township nor in any locality near, so that wood for fuel had to be teamed from Moosejaw. There does not appear to be any hay land or marshes that would yield hay. There are many ponds in which the water is quite alkaline and unfit for use. There are no streams. The only water supply is to be found in the ponds. There is a bay or branch of the Lake of the Rivers in the southwestern part of the township. The water in it is quite alkaline. There are no fixed rocks nor stone quarries to be seen. There is one place near Rivers lake where a sort of coal is to be found, but it does not appear to be in any quantity. There are no streams or springs so there are no mill sites. This township could only be used for ranching, as the soil does not appear to be suitable for farming or agricultire, though the climate appears to be favourable. The trail from Moosejaw to Willowbunch passes through the western part of the township. which makes it quite easy of access at all times as the trail is a very good oneJames Warren, D.L.S., 1905.
townships west of the second meridian.

## Range 27.

Township, 12.-This township is very rough and hilly, especially in the northern part, which contains many high hills. The southerly part is less hilly, but the whole township may be classed as hilly. The nature of the soil is very hard clay in most places, but in the southerly part the soil is more loamy and there are a few good sections of land. The soil generally is not adapted for agriculture, but many localities would be suitable for ranching purposes. The surface is prairie, quite open, there being no timber or wood of any kind, not even for pickets. There are no large hay marshes, the only hay being around the ponds and sloughs. There appears to be a permanent supply of water in many places in the sloughs and ponds. For the most part the water is fresh though there is a good deal of alkali in some of the water. There are no streams or springs in any part of the township. The climate appears to be favourable and there are no indications that summer frosts would be common. There is no fuel to be found, nor so far as we could ascertain, can any be found anywhere near this. There are no fixed rocks in any part of the township, but there are in many places plenty of stones that could be used for building purposes. Neither are there any indications of any minerals of any kind. There is no game, only a few ducks. On the whole, this township might be used for ranching purposes, as the pasturage in many places is good and shelter could be found among the hills for stabling. The township is quite easy of access, as the Willowbunch trail passes close to the western boundary. The trail from Moosejaw to Willowbunch is very good and in fair repair.-James Warren, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THF: SECOND MERIDIAN.

## Range 28.

Township 6.-This township has considerable good land, especially in the southerly part. The northeasterly part is a good deal broken by a part of Willowbunch lake and by deep ravines and cuulees in many places. The soil in the southerly part would be well adapted for farming or ranching as there are some good hay marshes, from which the settlers of Willowbunch get a fair supply of hay. The northerly part is very much broken, and the soil hard and not well adapted for farming. The surface is all open prairie, there being no timber of any account, only a few scrubby bushes and small trees in the ravines. The water in many places is alkaline, but there are a few fresh water sloughs that afford fairly good water. There are no streams of any kind and consequently no mill sites or water-powers. The climate indications are very favourable and does not appear to be subject to summer frosts. There are no fixed rocks in any part, and no signs of coal or lignite, though a species of coal is found in township

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5 in same range. Game is very scarce, there being only a few ducks on the lakes and ponds. There are no indications of any minerals of any kind. The water in Willowbunch lake is quite alkaline, and not fit for use, being at all times quite muddy. Taking the township as a whole it would be fairly well adapted for settlement and for the growing of wheat and other grains.-James Warren, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.
Range 29.
Township 4.-This townslip is gently undulating to hilly. Some parts are very hilly and the surface all opeu prairie. The soil is generally loam and in many places rery hard, yct if it was broken up it might yield good wheat or other grain. There is no timber of any kind growing on any part of the township. There are some good hay lands situated on the western and northwestern portions. A good deal of hay is cut by the settlers at Willowbunch. The water in the ponds and lakes is generally good, but there is a part of a lake in sections 2, 3, 10 and 11 that is quite alkaline. Some of the ponds and lakes appear to be permanent. There are no strcams and consequently no water-powers on any part of the township. The climate appears to be good and there are apparently no summer frosts. There is no fuel of any kind, nor any indications of coal or lignite or minerals of any kind. Neither are there any fixed rocks. Game is scarce, only ducks, of which there are a great many on some of the ponds. Taking the township as a whole it might be fairly well adapted for settling as it is easily reached by trail from Willowbunch, and the land might yield well when broken up. Rain seems to be scarce, which fact accounts for the general surface being dry and hard. There is a part of a lake in the southerly portion and one in the central that have been traversed.-James Warren, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND MERIDIAN.
Range 20.
Townsnip 5.-This township on the whole is a fairly good one, as there are many sections of very good soil, which would be suitable for farming purposes; also there are some good ranching lands. The whole of the township is open rolling prairic, there being no timber of any kind to be found. There are a few good hay marshes from which some hay can be cut, but the quantity is limited. The water generally is fresh, there being little alkali among the ponds. There are no streams of any kind and conconsequently there are no mill sites or water-powers. Fuel is scarce, there being none in the township, but there are some indications of coal to be found in the adjoining township to the east. Game is scarce, there being only a few ducks on the ponds. There is a good trail running through the township from Willowbunch to Wood mountain, over which soute the mail is carried. This township if once broken up would make fairly good land for settlement or for ranching, there being some ponds that hold water all the season. The climate seems to be favourable and does not appear to be subject to sunmer frosts. In the adjoining township to the east there are some settlers and rancinels who have very fine gardens, growing potatoes and other vegetables with good success.-James Warren, D.L.S., 1905.
townships west of the third meridian.

## Range 6.

Township 22.-This township is reached by a good trail (alongside the Canadian Pacific railway track), from Moosejaw, as far as Chaplin, fifty-five miles distant, thence northwesterly, a distance of thirty-three miles. The soil of this township is a sandy clay, suitable for wheat and oats in wet seasons and for potatoes and vegetables at all times. The surface is generally level, but rolling in places. It is all prairie

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with no scrub or wood of any kind. A few small hay sloughs are to be found in sections $17,18,31,32,33,34,25$ and 26 , but the quantity of hay is small. Water is very scarce, there being no streams. The only available supply is obtained from the sloughs and marshes. As these sloughs are small they almost dry up in hot weather, and the water which otherwise would be fair, becomes stagnant. Wells were.dug to provide water during the survey, during which (about two weeks), the days were hot and the nights cool, but with no frosts. There is no fuel of any description, the nearest being along the banks of south Saskatchewan river, distant six to fifteen miles, where there is a very limited supply. No indications of coal or lignite were visible, nor stone nor metals of any description. The only game seen were antelope and prairie wolves. This township is as yet unoccupied.-EE. W. Hubbell, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWVNSHIPS WEST OF THE THIRD MERIDIAN.

## Range 7.

Township 22.-This towuship was reached from Moosejaw by a good trail following along the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, as far as Chaplin, distant fifty-five miles. From here is a branch trail running northwesterly to this township thirty-three miles distant. The soil is second-class, being of a sandy clay, excepting along Saskatchewan river, where it is almost sand. Wheat and oats would grow during a wet season and potatoes and vegetables at all times. The surface of the country is undulating, but broken and hilly on its western side by ravines, which extend to the river, thus making an ideal ranching country. With the exception of a few bluff's of cottonwood and poplar close to the river, there is no timber or bush of any description whatever. The only available hay is procured from the lake (now a marsh), situated in sections $13,14,23$ and 24 . Little or no water is to be found, except in the river and the lake or marsh just mentioned. The water is, of course, fresh in the river but quite stagnant in the lake. Fresh water had to be obtained by digging wells whilst at work in the vicinity of the latter. As regards depth, current, volume of water, \&c., the river is already well known. There were two weeks work in this township, and the climatic conditions during this time were most favourable in every way. There were no frosts. The only fuel obtainable is a little dead poplar along the river. No indications of coal or lignite veins, nor stone nor minerals of any description were noticed. Antelope, a few prairie chickens and partridge were the only game seen. Two ranchers were loeated in this township on sections 18 and 30 , previous to the survey, however, at the time of survey every quarter section was entered for by a colony of Germans who started building a village on the northeast quarter of section 22.-E. W. Hubbell, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE THIRD MERIDIAN.

## Range 8.

Township 48.-This township may be reached by way of the mail trail from Duck lake to Aldina, thence by a fairly good trail to the southeast corner of the township. The surface is rolling, without any high hills and the soil is generally clay with stones and boulders scattered in many places over the surface. There are numerous small marshes or sloughs and lakes, some of a considerable size, notably Paddling lake and Grassy lake, on the east boundary. These are fresh water lakes with plenty of fish, such as pike and suckers. There is considerable hay land around Grassy lake, especially in a dry season, as well as many small areas scattered throughout the township. There are no water-falls in the township nor minerals. Deer, moose and elk are fairly plentiful. The township is not suitable for farming purposes being too stony.-David Beatty, D.L.S., 1905.
townships west of the third meridian.
Range 9.
Township 48.-This township may be reached by taking the mail route from Duck lake to Aldina, thence by a fairly good trail to the northeast corner of township 47, range 8, where there is a settlcr engaged in the ranching busincss. There is no trail extending farther excepting what was made to have the township surveyed. The soil is gencrally clay and stony, except in low places and around marshes or sloughs where there is black mould. There are numerous small marshes and ponds, or lakes. The lakes are all fresh water. The northern and eastern parts of the townships are rolling and hilly, whilc the southern portion is low and swampy with considerable areas of willow. The high or dry land is all timbered with poplar, large enough for fuel and funcing. There are a few patches of spruce fringing some of the marshes but none of marketable value. There is a stream about twenty-five feet wide outletting Little Sandy lake, flowing northeasterly with a strong current but with no falls for waterpowers. Therc are no minerals in the township. There are no scttlers nor is the township suitable for framing purposes, being too stony-David Beatty, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIIPS WEST OF TIIE THIRD MERIDIAN.

## Range 1.2

Township 27.-At the present time land seckers and settlers coming into this and adjoining townships mostly make use of the trail from Saskatoon, but I am informed that a few came in by way of Hanley station on the Regina and Prince Albert branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. The Saskatoon trail is in very good shape this dry season. The soil is chiefly a rich dark clay loam overlying clay, and is eminently adapted for grain raising. The surface throughout is rolling prairie with no timber whatever. The prairie grass is very short and there are no hay marshes. The southerly end of the large lake in township 28 lies in the northwesterly two sections of this township. The water is slightly alkaline. Very littlc water was found in the streams flowing into and out of this lake. The water in the sloughs is very shallow, a great many being dry. No snow last winter is the cause of the lowness of the water. While surveying in the month of June wet weather was the rule. On the nights of June23, 24 and 25 ice formed on pails of water to about one-eighth of an inch in thickness. The prevailing winds were north and northeast. No fuel whatever occurs in the township, but a limited supply of poplar may be obtained at Red Deer lake to the east. No coal was seen. No stone quarries nor minerals occur. Numerous ducks were noticed on the large lake in the northwesterly part of the township and on some of the watercourses. No prairie chickens werc secn. A few antelope frequent the area around the lake.-H. B. Proudfoot, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE THIRD MERIDIAN.

## Range 12.

Township 28.-At the present time land-seekers and settlers coming into this and adjoining townships, mostly make use of the trail from Saskatoon, but I am informed that a ferv came in by way of Hanley station, on the Regina and Prince Albert branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. The Saskatoon trail is in very good shape this dry season. The soil is chiefly a rich dark clay loam overlying clay, and is eminently adapted for grain growing. The surface throughout is rolling prairie. No timber whatever occurs. The prairie grass is very short and thin, and there are no hay marshes. There is a large lake in the westerly part of the township, the water of which is slightly alkaline. Very little water was found in the streams flowing into and out of this lake. Sloughs are scarce. While surveying in the month of June, wet weather was the rule and for the time of the year exceedingly chilly. The prevalent wind was
nortl. There is no fuel whatever in the township, but a limited supply can be had at Red Deer lake to the south and east. No coal, stone quarries nor minerals occur. Numerous ducks were noticed on the large lake and in some of the water courses. No prairie chicken were seen. A few antelope frequent the area around the lake. $-H . B$. Proudfoot, D.L.S'., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF TLE THIRD MERIDIAN.

## Range 13

Township 12.-From the village of Swift Current, Saskatchewan, the Mennonite trail was followed into this township for a distance of twenty miles. The soil is generally a black, sandy, clay loam, ten inches dcep, with a sandy clay subsoil. The northern part of the township is gently undulating. The southern portion is easy rolling. No timber occurs in the township. No hay lands proner occur, the native grass furnishes the only supply. No creeks or ponds occur, but water is found at an average depth of thirty feet by digging. No water-powers exist in this township. The township is located at about the extreme edge of the country, visited by chinook winds, the arerage rainfall, it is claimed by near residents, is greater than at Moosejaw, and the average winter temperature also slightly higher. There is no fuel available in the township, but proximity to the railway ensures a coal supply. There are no stone quarrics. There are no minerals. Antelope is the sole representative of game. The soil, climate and grasses give every indication of agricultural possibilities. The township is first-class in every respect.-A. W'. Ponton, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE THIRD MERIDLAN.

## Range 13.

Township 27.-At the present time land-seckers and settlers, coming into this and adjoining townships, mostly make use of the trail from Saskatoon, but I am informed that a few camc in by way of Hanley station on the Regina and Prince Albert branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, crossing the south branch of Saskatchewan river by ferry due west of Hanley. The Saskatoon trail is in good shape this year on account of the light snowfall last winter. The soil is chiefly either a clay or sandy loam overlying clay subsoil and is eminently adapted for grain growing. The surface throughbut is rolling prairie with no timber whatever. The prairie grass is very short and thin and there are no hay marshes. There are two small lakes in the southeasterly part of the township, both of which are very alkaline. There is no running water in the creeks emptying into and flowing from these lakes. There is very little water in the sloughs. Very chilly wet weather occurred towards the end of the month of June, but no frosts were experienced, although there were frosts a short time previous. There is no fuel whatever in the township, but a limited supply of poplar can be obtained at Red Decr lake to the cast. No coal was seen. No stone quarries nor minerals occur. There are a few antelope and some ducks were seen on the lakes but were not numerous. H. B. Proudfoot, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIP'S WEST OF THE THIRD MERIDLAN.
Range 13.
Township 28.-At the present time land-seekers and settlers, coming into this and adjoining townships mostly make use of the trail from Saskatoon, but I am informed that a few came in by way of Hanley station on the Regina and Prince Albert branch of the Canadian Pacific railway crossing the south branch of Saskatchewan river by ferry, due west of Hanley. The Saskatoon trail is in good shape this year, on account of the light snow fall last winter. The soil is chiefly a dark strong clay, an excellent wheat soil. The surface throughout is rolling prairie with no timber or bush what-

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ever. The prairie grass is short and thin. There are no hay marshes. With the exeeption of a shallow slough, in section 33, no water was seen in the township. The water in the slough was sweet and evidently only gathered from the recent rains. In the last of June and the beginning of July the days were very hot and the nights usually cloudy. No frosts occurred. No fuel, stone quarres nor minerals were found Numerous antelope were seen but dueks were very scaree. - . B. Proudfoot, D.L.S.. 1905.

## townships west of tile third meridian.

## Range 18.

Trownship 27.-The route for reaching this township is along the surveyed trail from Swift Current towards Battleford, and thenee westerly into the township. The soi? of the whole of this township is clay. Parts of scetions 34,35 and 36 are taken up by a portion of Bad lake, and around the lake the soil is alkaline clay. The greater part of the township is open rolling prairie. There is no timber. The growth of grass is fairly good and would be suitable for grazing, but there are no hay marshes. The water of Bad lake is very saline and disagreeable, but there is a stream of good water running across the north boundary of section 22 which is fed by springs in this seetion, and is permanent, and would furnish a limited supply of good water. There are one or two small sloughs in the western half of the township, but in very dry seasons these eould not be relied upon. The general indications point to a elimate with comparatively little rainfall in the summer months. There were no summer frosts. There is no supply of fuel in this township. No coal or lignite veins nor minerals of any kind were found. Ducks and geese were plentiful on Bad lake, and many antelope - were seen-Herbert J. Bowman, D.L.S., 1904.

## townships west of the third meridian.

## Range 18.

Township 28.-The route for reaching this township is along the surveyed trail from Swift Current towards Battleford, and thence westerly into the township. The soil throughout the township is heavy clay. The north and westerly sides of the township are much broken up with deep rough coulées, but the greater part of the township is rolling prairie. Bad lake oecupies most of scctions 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. The growth of grass is sparse, and there arc no hay marshes. Parts of the township would be suitable for grazing. Bad lake is shallow and alkaline, and the water therefrom is not fit for use. There are some good springs, however, on sections 2, 4, 12 and 16, the water from which runs into Bad lake, and these would be a permanent souree of supply in what is otherwise a very dry township. There is a pond of good water on the east boundary of section 35 and a small slough on the east boundary of section 30, but these would not ke permanent in very dry weather. The general indications point to a climate with comparatively little rainfall in the summer months. There are no summer frosts. There is no supply of fucl in this township, nor coal nor lignite veins. No stone quarries nor minerals of any kind were found. Ducks and geese were rery numerous on Bad lake, and scyeral antelope were seen.-Herbert J. Bowman, D.L.S., 1904.
townships west of the third meridian.
Range 18.
Township 29.-The route for reaching this township is along the surveyed trail from Swift Current towards Battleford and thenee westerly to this township. The trail is in good condition. The soil is generally about six to eight inches of black loam on a clay subsoil. The township is hilly throughout, and lest adapted to grazing, but some of the sections on the east side are not so hilly, and would be fairly suitable for
$25 \mathrm{~b}-16$
farming. The whole of this township is open prairie. There is no timber. There are numerous small hay marshes throughout the township, and larger ones in sections $6,10,31,33$ and 34 , from which hay of good quality may be cut. Fresh water marshes and ponds are numerous throughout the township. The water supply is sufficient and permanent, and the land is not liable to be flooded. There are no water-powers. The general indications point to a climate with comparatively little rainfall in the summer months. There were no summer frosts. There is no supply of fuel in this township, nor coal nor lignite veins. There were no stone quarries nor minerals of any kind. A good many antelope were seen, also ducks. An old cart trail crosses section 31, leading northeasterly, and joining the Battleford trail at the crossing of Eagle creek-Herbert J. Bowman, D.L.S., 1904.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE THIRD MERIDIAN.

## Range 18.

Township 31.-The route for reaching this township is along the surveyed trail from Swift Current towards Battleford as far as the crossing of Eagle creek. The trail is in good condition. From the crossing of Eagle creek, on the south side, therc is a faint trail leading westerly along the creck about two miles, and thence southwesterly up the side of the valley to this township. The soil is generally about six inches of black loam on a clay subsoil and would be suitable for grazing. The township is open prairie, except for a few coulées that have a limited amount of poplar, and maple and some scrub in them. These coulces are on the north side of a high range of hills known as the 'Bad hills,' which enter the township in section 13, and run northwesterly, crossing the west boundary in sections 30 and 31 . The north side of this range of hills is very rough and steep. The highest point of the range is in section 29, and, the descent to Fagle creek, about six hundred feet bclow, is very rapid. The north boundaries of sections 22 and 23 are along the slope on the north side of the Bad hills and cross a succession of dcep ravines. There is a limited supply of poplar and maple timber from four to eight inches in diameter in these coulées at different points along the north side of the Bad hills. There is a fair growth of grass south of the Bad hills. Small hay marshes are numerous from which a limited quantity of good hay can be cut. Eagle creek flows through the northeast corner of this township, but its water is saline and disagreeable. South of the Bad hills water may be obtained in the ponds and marshes. No land is liable to be flooded and there are no water-powers. The general indications point to a climate with comparatively little rainfall in the summer months. There were no summer frosts. The coulées on the north side of the Bad hills will furnish a limited supply of fuel. No coal or lignite veins, stone quarries nor minerals of any kind were found. A few antelope were seen, also ducks on Eagle creek, and on the small ponds and marshes.-Herbert J. Bowman, D.L.S., 1904.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE TIIIRD MERIDIAN.

## Range 18.

Township 32.-The route for reaching this township is along the surveyed trail from Swift Current towards Battleford until abreast of it, and thence westerly into the township; this trail is a very good one. Opuntia lake occupies part of sectons 30 and 31 of this township, and from it flows Eagle creek across the township in a southeasterly direction through sections $30,19,20,17,9,4$ and 3 . The soil generally throughout the township is clay, and for a considerable distance on either side of Eagle creek it is alkaline clay. The township is fairly suitable for grazing. The whole of the township is open prairie. There is no timber. The growth of grass is sparse, and there are no hay marshes. Eagle creek and Opuntia lake afford a supply of water that horses will drink, but it is saline, and disagreeable. Good water is very

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scarce indeed in this township. There are no sloughs, but a nearly dry creek-bed, running across the township, has a few pools which furnish a very limited supply of not very good water. After a succession of dry seasons there would be no water at all. The general indications point to a climate with comparatively little rainfall in the summer months. There were no summer frosts. There is no supply of fuel in this township. No coal or lignite veins, stone quarries nor minerals of any kind were found in this township. Many ducks and geese were seen on Opuntia lake.-Herbert J. Bowman, D.L.S., 1904.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE THIRD MERIDIAN.

Range 18.
Township 33.-The route for reaching this township is along the surveyed trail from Swift Current to Battleford until opposite the township, then westerly until this township is reached. Along the northern boundary of the township there is a fair depth of black and sands loam, but the balance of the township is clay. The land is suitable for grazing. The whole of the township is open prairie. A portion of the southwest quarter of section 6 is cut off by Opuntia lake. There is no timber. The township has a fair growth of grass, and there is a large hay marsh in section 19 which would furnish a limited supply of good hay. Opuntia lake in the southwest corner of the township furnishes a supply of water for stock, although alkaline. Fresh water may be obtained from ponds on the east boundary of section 28 , on the east boundary of section 26, and from two small sloughs near the centre of the township, also from the hay marsh in section 10, but in a dry season would be very scarce. No land is liable to be flooded. There are no water-powers. The general indications point to a climate with a fair rainfall. There is no fuel whatever. No coal or lignite veins, stone quarries nor minerals of any kind were found in this township. A few ducks and antelope were scen.-Herbert J. Bowman, D.L.S., 1904.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE THIRD MERIDIAN.

Range 18.
Torwnship 34.-The routc for reaching this township is along the surveyed trail from Swift Current towards Battleford, and thence westerly along a good cart trail which crosses the surveyed trail in township 35, range 16, west of the third meridian, at what is known as the 'sixty mile bush.' The cart trail crosses this township near the north boundary. In the northern part of the township there is a fair depth of sandy loam, changing gradually to sand at the south. The land is suitable for grazing. The whole of the township is open prairie. The southerly part has in places a scattered gruwth of wolf willow scrub, and rose bushes. There is no timber. The township has a fair growith of grass and a few small hay marshes in the southerly part. Lake Togo, in sections 15, 22 and 23 , and Lake Oku, in section 23, furnish a permanent supply of water for stock, although alkaline. Fresh water may be obtained from a pond at the northeast corner of section 34 also from a number of smaller ponds and marshes ${ }^{1}$ tllyroughout the township. No land is liable to be flooded, and there are no waterpowers. The general indications point to a climate with a fair rainfall. There were no summer frosts. There is no fuel whatever in this township. No coal or lignite reins were found. There were no stone quarries nor minerals of any kind found in this township. A few ducks were seen around lakes Togo and Oku.-Herbert J. Bowman D.L.S., 1904.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE THIRD MERIDIAN.

## Range 19.

Township 27.-A good trail from Swift Current to Battleford affords an easy access to this township. The soil is red clay with stones in places and is suitable for grazing. The surface is prairie with no timber of any kind. There is considerable hay in numerous hay marshes spread over the township. The water in the sloughs is generally fresh, but the quantity is insufficient as most of the hay sloughs dry up in the summer. There are no streams. The climate is dry and otherwise similar to that of Swift Current. Wood is obtainable for fuel at Saskatchewan river. There are no coal or lignite veins in the township. There are no stone quarries nor economic minerals as far as I observed. Antelope, duck, geese and chicken were seen in the township.-C. C. Fairchild, D.L.S., 1904.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE THIRD MERIDIAN.
Range 19.
Township 28.-A good trail from Swift Current to Battleford passes through range 17 and renders the township easy of access. The soil is generally a good clay loam , and with sufficient rainfall would be good for grain raising. The surface is prairie, with no timber, as far as I know, closer than South Saskatchewan river. The township has a number of hay marshes, comprising in all, probably 1,000 acres. The hay is ordinary marsh grass. The water in the lake is alkaline, but in the sloughs it is fresh. The supply is permanent in some of the sloughs, but its sufficiency is doubtful. There are no streams. No danger of floods and no chance of water-power. The climate is similar to that of Swift Current. Could not say anything as to summer frosts. Wood can be obtained along Saskatchewan river, a distance of about twentyfive miles away. I saw no coal or lignite veins, no stone quarries nor any minerals of economic value. Antelope, duck and geese were seen in the township.-C. C. Fairchild, I).L.S., 1904.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE THIRD MERIDIAN.

Range 19.
Township 32.-The route for reaching this township would be along the surveycd trail from Swift Current towards Battleford leaving it about opposite the centre of township 30, range 17, and thence northwesterly across township 30, range 18 and township 31, range 19. If coming from the north the trail would be left about opposite the centre of the township, and a course taken duc west across country. This would necessitate crossing Eagle creek a short distance south of Opuntia lake. A crossing can be made if the wagons are light, and the loads are carried across. The whole of this township is clay with the exception of some sandy land forming parts of sections $24,25,26,35,36$ on the west of Opuntia lake, which cuts off a small part of the northeast corner of this township. The land would be suitable for grazing, and the ciay land for farming, as it is thought that when the soil is tilled it would tend to increase the rainfall. The whole of the township is open prairie. There is no timber. The growth of grass on this township is sparse, and there are no hay marshes. Opuntia lake enters sections 24,25 and 36 , and affords a supply of water, but it is saline and disagreeable, although horses will drink it. On the bank of the lakc, in section 25 , there is a fine spring of good water, but apart from this there is no permanent supply of good water in this township. The land is not liable to be flooded and there are no water-powers. The general indications point to a climate with comparatively little rainfall in the suminer months. There were no summer frosts. There is no supply of fuel in this township. No coal nor lignite reins were found. There were no stone quarries nor minerals of any kind found in this township. Ducks and geese were numerous on Opuntia lake.-Herbert J. Bowman, D.L.S., 1904

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TOWNSHIPS WESF OF THE TIIRD MERIDIAN.
Range 19.
Township 33.-The route for reaching this township is along the surveyed trail from Swift Current towards Battleford and thenee westerly along a good eart trail, which erosses the surveyed trail, in township 35, range 16, west of the third meridian, at what is known as the 'sixty-mile bush.' This eart trail would be followed as far as section 34 , township 34 , range 19 , and then the route would be direct south to this township. Eagle creek and its expansion, Opuntia lake, divide this township into eastern and western parts. The soil of the eastern part is generally of a heavy clay, except along the lake and creek, the banks of which are in some places sandy and stony. The western part of the township has generally from four to eight inehes of black loam on a sandy subsoil in the south, ehanging gradually to clay in the north. The valley of Eagle creek is nearly a mile wide, and is alkaline clay. This township is fairly suitable for grazing. The whole township is open prairie. There is no timber. The growth of grass on this township is sparsc, and there are only a few small hay marshes. Eagle ereek and Opuntia lake afford a supply of water that horses will drink, but it is salinc, and disagreeable. On the bank of the lake, in section 2, there is a fine spring of good water which will afford a permanent supply. Water may also be obtained from the few small marshes in the northerly half of the township, but these will not be permanent after a succession of dry seasons. The general indications point to a climate with comparatively little rainfall in the summer months. There were no summer frosts. There is no supply of fuel in this township. No coal or lignite veins were found. There were no stone quarries or minerals of any kind found in the township. Ducks and geese were numerous on Opuntia lake.-Herbert J. Bowman, D.L.S.S. 1904 .

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE THird MERidian.

## Range 19.

Township 34.-The route for reaching this township is along the surveyed trail from Swift Current towards Battleford, and thenee westerly along a good eart trail whieh erosses the surveyed trail in township 35, range 16, west of third meridian, at what is known as the 'sixty-mile bush.' The cart trail crosses sections $33,34,35$ and 36 of this township. Eagle creek crosses the southwest eorner of this township in an alkaline valley nearly a mile wide. The balanee of the township generally has a fair depth of black loam on a clay subsoil, and is covered with a rieh growth of grass. This land is very fertile, and suitable for mixed farming, except in sections $23,24,25,26$, 35 and 36 , whieh are hilly and better adapted for grazing. The whole of the township is open prairie, but it is broken by the escarpment of the 'Bear hills' along the south boundary. The valley of Eagle creek forms a pass through this range in which is located the proposed line of the Grand Trunk Pacifie railway. The south side of the esearpment is broken by a number of coulées. In some of these poplar wood is found, and a little maple on east boundaries of section 2 and 9 . The trees have a maximum diameter of six to eight inches, but there is only a limited supply. There are a number of small hay marshes scattered over the township, and particularly on sections 10 , $21,22,28$ and 29 , but the quantity of hay that could be eut from these would be small. There is, however, as before mentioned, a rich growth of grass over most of the township, which could be eut for hay. Eagle creek flows through the southwest corner of this township and is about twenty feet wide and from one to three feet deep, but in a dry season there is scarcely any flow, and the water is not good. Good water may generally be obtained in the marshes throughout the township, and there are permanent ponds in sections 31, 33 and 34. Along the south side of the escarpment of the 'Bear hills' there are a number of springs of good water, a small ereek from one of these erossing the south boundary of section 2 near the centrc. The valley of Eagle
creek will be flooded in the spring to a depth of from one to two fect. There are no water-powers. The general indications point to a climate suitable for agriculture with sufficient rainfall to produce good crops. There were no summer frosts. A small quantity of poplar, and maple wood is available from the coulées before mentioned, but would soon be exhausted. When the land is taken up, and prairie fires put an and to, there are indications that bluffs of poplar would grow rapidly everywhere, and would possibly furnish a supply of fuel in time. No coal or lignite veins were found. There were no stone quarries nor minerals of any kind found in this township. A few antelope were seen, also a few ducks on Eagle creek and small ponds.-Herbert J. Bowman, D.L.S., 1904.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE THIRD MERIDIAN.

## Range 20.

Township 27.-A good trail from Swift Current to Battleford passes about fiti. en miles east of the township and renders it easy of access. The soil is clay for the greater part with stony ridges in places. It is suitable for grazing, but if irrigatea. the greater part would do for grain growing. The surface is prairie with no scrub or timber of any kind. Small hay sloughs are found dotted over the townshin. There is no water except in one small slough in section 13. This water was fresh. The climate is apparently too dry , at time of our survey the ground was suffering for the want of moisture and at this scason frosts were frequent (November), but cannot sar as to summer frosts. There is no fuel in the township but it has to be hauled from the South Saskatchewan. There are no coal or lignite veins, no stone quarries nor conomic minerals. Antelope was the only game seen.-C. C. Fuirchild, D.L.S. 1904.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE THIRD MERIDIAN.

## Range 20

Township 28.-A good trail from Swift Current to Battleford gives easy access to this township. The surface is bare prairie with a clay soil. There is no timber of any kind and wood has to be hauled from the South Saskatchewan river or Eaglchill creek. There are numerous small hay sloughs in the township. There are a number of sloughs in the township in the north part of which some seem to be fed with springs. The water is fresh and abundant, especially for this scction of the country. There are no streams. The climate is dry, but I know nothing of the danger from summer frosts. Wood is the only fuel available and may be obtained from drift wood along the South Saskatchewan. There are no coal or lignite veins, no stone quarries nor economic minerals as far as I observed. Antelope, duck, geese and prairie chicken werc seen.-C. C. Fairchild, D.L.S., 1904.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE THIRD MERIDIAN.

## Range 26.

Township 32.-There is a good trail from Medicine Hat to Battleford, ria Red Deer Forks, which passes through township 31, range 24, from which a route can be found through township 31, range 25 , thence to this township. The soil is mostly a very hard, stiff clay, the balance being a hard sandy loam with clay subsoil and is most suitable for a summer range for cattle, and not adapted for agricultural purposes. The surface is rolling prairie without any timber or trees of any kind. There are no streams, quarries, minerals, nor good hay marshes in this township. There are no large bodies of water but a number of grassy sloughs, the water in which is slightly alkaline.-Walter Beatty, D.L.S., 190\%.

TOWNSIIIPS WEST OF THE THIRD MERIDIAN.
lange 29.
Township 3.-From the town of Maple Creek the trail to Havre, Montana, was taken. About fifty-five miles out from Maple Creek the above-mentioned township was reached. The soil is generally third-class, being hardpan and gravel. The township consists of gently rolling country and numerous flats of cacti and sage brush. No commercial timber occurs. Very little hay is to be found. Lodge creek, the only water, is good and fresh, is about twenty links wide and two deep, and runs from two to three miles an hour. No water-powers are available. The climate is very similar to the average Southern Alberta clinnate with plenty of rain and summer frosts. Fuel is entirely absent, but wood can be had in Cypress hills. No rock in situ suitable for building purposes was observed. There are no indications of minerals. Antelope appear to be numerous; there are also a few ducks, chickens and ceese.-A. W. Ponton, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWエSHIPS WEST OF THE THIRD MERIDIA入,

## Range 20.

Township 4.-From the town of Maple Creck the trail to Havre, Montana, was taken. About forty-seven miles out from Maple Creek the trail passes south through the above-mentioned township. The soil is generally third-class, being hardpan and gravel. The country is rolling and there is very good grazing. No commercial timber occurs. Very little hay can be cut on account of the grass being short; but what little can be had is very good. Lodge creek runs through this township. It is good, fresh water about twenty links wide and two deep, and runs from two to three miles an hour. No water-powers are available. The climate is similar to average southern Alberta climate, with plenty of rain and very often summer frosts. Fuel is entirely absent, but wood can be had in the Cypress hills thirty miles north. No rock in situ suitable for building purposes was observed. There are no indications of minerals. Antelope appear to be numerous. There are also a few ducks, chickens and geese.-A. W. Ponfon, D.L.S., 190.5.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE THIRD MERIDIAN.

## Range 30.

Township 3.-From the town of Maple Creek the trail to Havre, Montana, was taken. Fifty or sixty miles out from Maple Creek the above-mentioned township was reached. The soil is generally third-class, being hardpan and gravel. The country is flat with cacti and sage brush. No commercial timber occurs. Very little hay can be found to cut. No water can be found. No water-powers are available. The climate is similar to average southern Alberta climate, plenty of rain and summer frosts. Fuel is entirely absent but wood can be had in the Cypress hills. No rock in situ suitahle for building was found. There are no indications of minerals. Antelope appear to be numerous; feathered game are not so plentiful.-A. W. Ponton, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE THIRD MERIDIAN.

## Range 80.

Township 4.-From the town of Maple Creek the trail to Havre, Montana, was taken. Fifty or sixty miles out from Maple Creek the trail passes through the abovementioned township. The soil is gencrally third-class, being hardpan and gravel. The surface is rolling and open. No commercial timber occurs. Very little hay can be cut on account of the grass being short ; but what little can be had is very good.

The only water in the townslip is Lodge creek, which is good fresh water. No waterpowers are available. The climate is very similar to the average southern Alberta climate rith plenty of rain and summer frosts. Fuel is entirely absent but wood can be had in the Cypress hills. No rock in situ suitable for building purposes was observed. There are no indications of minerals. Antclope appear to be numerous ; there are also a few ducks, chickens and geese.-A. W. Ponton, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTI MERIDIAN.

## Range 1.

Township 27.-This township may be reached by taking the Battleford and Medicine Hat trail from either place and leaving it in township 26, thence northwesterly across a rolling prairie country which can be traversed in almost any direction. The township is fairly level open prairie. The soil in the northern part is mostly sandy, and in the southern and central part chiefly clay and in many places hard. The water in most of the sloughs is alkaline, but sufficient fresh water was found in some of the shallow sloughs for camping purposes. There are no mincrals, quarries nor waterpowers in the township. Duck was the only game scen. The township is more suitable for grazing than for agricultural purposes.-David Beatty, D.L.S., 1904.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF TIE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 1.

Township 28.-This township may be reached by taking the Battleford and Medicine Hat trail from either place, and leaving it in township 26, thence northwesterly over a rolling prairic country which can be traversed in almost any direction. The northern half of the township is rolling and lilly, while the southern half is fairly level and is all open prairie. The soil is mostly clay and in places hard, requiring a pick to dig the pits. The water is mostly alkaline, but there is fresh water in some of the shallow sloughs. There are no minerals, quarries nor water-powers. Ducks and a few antelope were the only game scen. The township is more suitable for grazing than for agricultural purposes.-David Beatty, D.L.S., 1904.

TOWNSIIIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 1.

Township 29.-This township may be reached by way of the Battleford and Medicine Hat trail from either place, and leaving it in township 26, thence northwesterly over a rolling prairie country which can be traversed in almost any direction. This township is more hilly than rolling, the hills ranging from thirty to serenty-five feet high. It is all open prairic. The soil is generally light and sandy, but stiff or hard clay occurs in places, so that it was often necessary to use the pick-axe to dig the pits. The water in the sloughs is mostly alkaline, but sufficient fresh water was found for camping purposes. There are no minerals, quarries nor water-powers. Duck was the only game seen. This township is more suitable for grazing than for agricultural. purposes.-David Beatty, D.L.S., 1904.

TOWNSIIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 1.

Township 30.-This township may be reached by taking the Battleford and Medicine Hat trail from either place to a point opposite the township, thence west over a rolling prairie which can be traversed in almost any direction. The township is rolling and hilly, the hills ranging from forty to seventy-five feet high. The township is all.

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open prairie and mostly of a light sandy soil, but oeeasionally clay oecurs. The water is all strongly alkaline. There are 110 minerals, quarries nor water-powers in the ownship. The only game seen were duck and antelope. The township is nore suitable for grazing than for agricultural purposes.-David Beatty, D.L.S., 1904.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIA

## Range 1.

Township 31.-This township may be reached by taking the Battleford and Medicine Hat trail from either place and leaving it in township 26, then striking northwest over a rolling prairie eountry. The township is more hilly than rolling, being broken by many hills, ranging from twenty-five to seventy-five feet high. It is all open prairic and the soil is mostly sandy but elay also in some places. There are numerous lakes, some of considerable size, but the water is all tainted with alkali, although lake No. 7 has two springs of fresh water flowing into it, the water in it is strongly alkalinc as well as lake No. 3, whieh has one spring flowing into it. There are no minerals, quarries nor water-powers. Ducks and antelope were quite plentiful. This township is more suitable for grazing than for agricultural purposes.-David Beatty, D.L.S., 1904.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 1.

Township 32.-This township may be reaehed by taking the Battleford and Medieine Hat trail from either place to a point opposite the township, thence west over a rolling prairie country whieh ean be erossed in almost any direction. The two southerly tiers of sections are quite hilly, the hills ranging from forty to seventy-five feet high. The northerly portion is rolling, but there are no high hills. The township is all open prairie with light sandy soil and gravel in places. The water in the lakes is strongly alkaline. There are $n 0$ minerals, quarries nor water-powers. The township is more suitable for grazing than for agrieultural purposes.-David Beatty, D.L.S., 1904.
'TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.
Range 1.
Township 49.-A great part of the township is good farming land, the soil being a black loam with elay subsoil. About onc-half of the area is covered with willow and poplar brush. There is no large timber. The water in most of the sloughs is fresh. I saw no indieations of minerals. Lloydminster, a village situate in the southern part of the township immediately to the north, is the market for that seetion of country. —David Beatty, D.L.S., 1905.

- townships west of the fourth meridian.


## Range 1.

Township 50.-This township has settlers seattered throughout it, many of them with eonsiderable improvements. Part of the village of Lloydminster is on section 1 of the township. The greater part of the village is on the east side of the fourth meridian in the provinee of Saskatehewan. Lloydminster has a population of about five hundred, and many new buildings have been started since the railroad reached the place in August. The Canadian Northern railway erosses sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. About one-half or more of the surface of this township is covered with brush in small patehes. Where poplar brush had apparently been destroyed by fire, willow brush has grown up. The soil is generally good and well suited for farming purposes. The water is fresh in most of the sloughs. No indieations of minerals were obscrved.David Beatty, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 1.

Township 51.-There are only a few actual settlers in this township who have located by building, but there are many indications of locations by patches of ploughing. The face of the country is generally rolling and about two-thirds of the area is covercd with willow and poplar brush in patches. As in other townships where poplar brush has been destroyed by fire, willow brush has grown up. A deep ravine crosses from west to east through the northern tier of sections, with a creek-bed which was found in many places to be dry. The greater part of this township is good land and well suited for farming purposes, but that lying north of the ravine is light soil. The water is generalls fresh. No indications of minerals were noticed.-David Beatty, D.I.S., 1905.

## TOWNSIIIPS WEST OF TIIE FOURTI MERIDIAN.

## Range 1.

Township 52.-Therc are no scttlers in this township, although the greater part of it is fairly good farming land. The surface is generally rolling and resembles the adjoining townships as to brush, which is principally willow and covers about two-thirds of the area; where poplar brush has been destroyed by fire, willow brush has grown up. The water is generally fresh in the sloughs but the water in the lakes in the northern part of the township is alkalinc. I saw no indications of minerals-David Beatty, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSIHPS WES' GF IHE FOURTH MERILIAN

## Range 1.

Township 53.-There are no settlers in this township, and it is more suitable for grazing than for grain growing. The northern portion lying along or near Saskatchewan river is very hilly, and the soil is light, with considerable poplar brush, only fit for fuel or fence poles. About three-fourths of the area of this township is covered with bush or brush. The water in most of the sloughs is fresh. No indications of minerals were seen.-David Beatty, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 2.

Township 27.-Yarious trails from the mouth of Red Deer river and from Steerford on Red Deer river, all of which come from Medicine Hat, on the Canadian Pacific railway, and some of which run through to different stations on the Calgary and Edंmonton railway, pass south of this township. The surface is entirely high, rolling prairie, altogether destitute of timber. The soil is very poor, mostly third-class, being a mixture of sand, clay and gravel, and being very stony in places, thus making a very poor farming country. Prairie grass is short and thin and there are no hay marshes. Very little hay can be cut around the few sloughs, the soil being too alkaline for growing good grass. There is no running water. There are numerous small alkaline lakes, but fresh water is very scarce. Nn water-powers occur. The climate in July was very hot with no indications of frosts at night. No fuel was found nearer than Red Deer river, there being a limited supply of timber in that valley. No stone quarries nor minerals occur. No game of any kind was seen.-H. B. Proudfooi, D.L.S., 1905.

## Range 2.

Township 28.-Various trails from the mouth of Red Deer river and from Steerford, on Red Deer river, all of which come from Medieine Hat, on the Canadian Pacifie railway, and some of which run through to different stations on the Calgary and Edmonton railway, pass south of this township. The soil is mostly light clay and sandy loain, stony in plaees and much too light for grain growing. The surface is entirely prairic, rolling but inclined to be hilly in some parts. There is no timber whatever. The prairie grass is short and thin and although hay may be cut in limited quantitics around most of the sloughs, no hay marshes of any extent were found. There are a large number of alkaline sloughs, but very little fresh water in the township. There are no water-powers. The climate seems to be about the sams as in other parts of the west, the days being hot, when there is no wind, and the nights cool; in July, the tempcrature falling very near the freezing point on the night of the 12th. No fuel occurs closer than South Saskatchewan river. No coal nor stone quarries occur. No minerals were found. Game was very scarcc, only a few antelope and ducks being' seen.--II. B. Proudfoot, D.L.S., 1905.

## townships west of the fourtil meridins.

## Range 2.

Township 29.-Various trails from the mouth of Red Deer river and from Steerford, on Red Deer river, ail of which come from Medicine Hat, on the Canadian Pacific railway, and some of which run through to different stations on the Calgary and Edmonton railway, pass to the south of this township. The surface is entirely prairie, rolling but inclined to be hilly in some parts. There is no timber whatever. The soil is light clay and sandy loam, very stony towards the cast and altogether too light for grain growing. The prairie grass is short and thin, and although lay can be cut in limited quantities around most of the sloughs no large hay marshes were met with. There arc quite a number of sloughs of alkaline water, but fresh water is very searee. No water-powers occur. The climate seems to be about the same as in other parts of the west, the days being hot, when there is no wind, and the nights eool in July, the temperature falling to near the freezing point on the night of the 12th. No fuel was found closer than South Saskatchewan river. No stone quarries nor minerals occur. Game of all kinds seemed very scaree, although a few antelope and ducks were seen. -H: B. Proudfoot, D.L.S., 1905.
townghips west of the fourtil meridias.

## Range 2.

Township 30.-A new trail, made reeently by settlers going into the Sounding Lake district, and connecting with the old trail for Medieine Ifat at Steerford, on Red Deer river, where there is a ferry, passes through township 30, range 3, affording an easy route to reach this township. This trail is rough at present as there has not been much traffic over it, and until the valley of Sounding creek is reached there is very little water. The soil is principally clay, very hard in most places, and is not adapted for agricultural pursuits. The surface is all prairie, rolling to hilly. There is no timber. A limited quantity of hay can be cut around what sloughs there are, but no large hay marshes were seen. The prairie grass is short and thin. There is no running water in the township and most of the sloughs and ponds are very alkaline. A slight frost occurred on the night of August 15th, the first since June. The weather was hot and dry, only a few local showers occurring. There is no fuel nearer than Red Deer river and only a limited quantity there. No eoal or lignite was discovered. No minerals nor stone quarries oecur. A few antelope and duck were seen.-H. B. Proudfoot, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWKSLHPS WEST OF THE FOLRTII MERIDIAN.

## Range 2.

Township 31.-The township is easily reached by a trail either from Medicine Hat or Battleford. The surface of the township is rolling, except the southern part which, however, is hilly. In the northeasterly part there are a number of sand hills. The soil generally is fourth-class, being either sand, or very hard clay. Water is not plentiful, there being only three or four fresh water sloughs in the whole township. There are a few salt sloughs, and one saline lake of considerable size on section 5. The township is destitute of timber, minerals, water-powers and stone quarrics. This township might do for grazing purposes, but the surface is very dry and the grass does not attain to much perfection.-W. J. Deans, D.I.S.S., 1905.

## townships west of the fourtir meridian.

## Range 2.

Township 32.-This township is generally level prairic, and the soil clay and sand. A trail from Medicine Hat to Battleford passes through the township. Sounding creek, a sluggish saline stream, runs through the westerly part of the township, and extensive hay meadows occupy the northwesterly part. The water throughout the township is saline. No wood, stone quarries nor minerals occur. There are a few beds of clay which might be suitable for the manufacture of clay products. This township is only adapted for grazing purposes.-W. J. Deans, D.L.S., 1905.

## townships west of tile fourtil meridian.

## Range 2.

Township 49.-There were only two settlers in this township at the time of survey, although indications of several locations were indicated by small patches of ploughing. The western and southern part of the township is very rough and rolling and the soil generally light, and in many places stony. About one-third of the area of the township is covercd with brush, principally poplar, in the southern part. The water is fresh in most of the sloughs. No indications of minerals were observed.-David Beatty, D.L.S., 1905.

## townships west of the fourth meridian.

## Range 2.

Township 50.-There are several settlers in this township but none with large improvements. The soil is generally good and well suited for agricultural purposes. The Canadian Northern railway passes across the northern part of the township. The surface is generally rolling and about two-thirds of it is covered with willow and poplar brush. As in other townships where the poplar brush has been destroyed by fire, willow brush has grown up. There is very little timber large enough for building purposes, but plenty suitable for fencing and fuel. The watcr is generally good in the sloughs. No indications of minerals were noticed.-David Beally, D.L.S., 1905.
townships west of the fourth meridian.

## Range 2.

Township 51.-No settlers were found in this township, although there were indications of such from small patches of ploughing in several places. The township is well suited for agricultural purposes. The water in most of the sloughs is firesh. About one-half of the area is covered by willow and poplar brush, prairie and brush alternating in small patches. There is not much timber fit for building purposes but

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sufficient for fencing and fuel. No indications of minerals were noticed.-David Beatty, D.L.S., 1905.
townships west of the fourth heridian.
Range 2.
Township 52.-There are several settlers in this township but none with large improvements. The soil is generally good and well suited for agricultural purposes. Fresh water is found in most of the sloughs. Fully one-half the area is covered with willow and poplar brush. There is no large timber in the township and no indications of minerals.-David Beatty, D.L.S., 1905.
townships west of the fourth meridian.

## Range 2.

Township 53.-The soil throughout the township is generally light and I consider better adapted to grazing than grain growing. The water is fresh in most of the sloughs. I found no indications of minerals.-David Beatty, D.L.S., 1905.

## townships west of the fourth meridian.

## Range 3.

Township 27.-A new trail, made by recent settlers going into the Sounding lake district and connecting with the old trail for Medicine Hat at Steerford, where there is a ferry crossing Red Deer river, passes through range 4. This trail is rough at present as there has not been much traffic over it. The soil is principally clay and gravel, very stony and very hard and not of much account for agricultural pursuits. The surface is all high, rolling prairie entirely destitute of timber. A limited quantity of hay can be cut around most of the alkaline sloughs. There are no large hay marshes and the prairie grass is very short and thin. There is no fresh water in the township. Some of the sloughs are very alkalinc, the salt being crystallized on the surface to the depth of several inches. A few of the sloughs contain water that can be used for drinking and cooking purposes. The weather at the end of July was very warm and some days were extremely hot. Numerous thunder storms were seen passing, mostly to the south along Red Deer river, but no rain to amount to anything fell in our vicinity. No wood occurs nearer than Red Deer river, and only a small amount there. No coal, nor stone quaries nor minerals occur. A few antelope and ducks were seen and one lonely prairie chicken.-H. B. Proudfoot, D.L.S., 1905.
tohnships west of the fourth meridian.

## Range 3.

Township 28.-A new trail, made by recent settlers going into the country surrounding Sounding lake and connecting with the old trail for Medicine Hat at Steerford, where there is a ferry crossing, Red Deer river, passes through range 4. This trail is rough at present as there has not been much traffic over it. The soil is principally clay and gravel, very stony and very hard and not of much account for agricultural pursuits. The surface is all high rolling prairie with no timber whatever. A limited quantity of hay can be cut around most of the sloughs, which are mostly dry this season. There are no hay marshes of large area and the prairie grass is short and thin. There is very little fresh water in the township. Some of the sloughs are very alkaline, the salt being crystallized on the surface to the dcpth of several inches. A few of the sloughs contain water that can be used for drinking and cooking purposes. The weather at the end of July was rery dry and warm, some days being ex-
tremely hot. Numerous thunder storms were seen passing, generally to the south along Red Deer valley, but no rain to amount to anything fell in our vicinity. No fuel occurs nearer than Red Deer river and only a small amount there. No coal, stone quarries nor minerals occur. A few antelope and duck were seen.-H. B. Proudfoot, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 8.

Township 29.-A new trail, made by recent settlers going into the country, surrounding Sounding lake and connecting with the old trail for Medicine Hat at Steerford, where there is a ferry crossing, Red Deer river, passes through range 4. This trail is rough at present as there has not been much traffic over it. The soil is principally clay and gravel, very stony and very hard, and not of much account for agricultural purposes. The surface is all rolling or high rolling prairie with no timber whatever. Hay can be cut around and through the numerous dry sloughs. There are no large hay marshes, and prairie grass is short and thin. On account of the intense heat during the last week in July the grass that was green at the beginning of the week was jellow at the end. Fresh water is more plentiful in this township than in those to the south of it, there being several springs around Lake No. 2 and quite a few fresh water sloughs. There is no running water. The weather in the beginning of August was exceedingly dry, the days being very hot. No rain, to amount to anything, fell for more than a month. I am informed that there is a little small timber a short distance north, but not enough to be called fuel. No coal nor lignite was found. No stone quarries nor inincrals were discovered. A few antelope and ducks were seen and also small flocks of geese were noticed flying.-H. B. Proudfoot, D.L.S., 1905.

## townships west of the fourth meridian.

## Range 9.

Township 30 .-A new trail made by recent settlers going into the country surrounding Sounding lake and connecting with the old trail for Medicine Hat at Steerford, where there is a ferry crossing, Red Deer river, passes through this township. This trail is rough at present as there has not been much traffic over it. The soil is principally clay and gravel, very stony and very hard, and not of much account for agricultural pursuits. The whole surface is prairie, rolling , but becoming hilly to the east and northeast. I was informed that there is timber in the northeast part of the township, but on investigation it proved to be only small stuff in a few ravines. No coal nor lignite was discovered and the nearest timber is in Red Deer valley, where the supply is limited. Hay can be cut around and through the dry sloughs. There are no large hay marshes and the prairie grass is short and thin. Fresh water was found in a few sloughs, but is scarce. Sounding creek, nearly dry at present, flows easterly and northerly through the township. The bed is deep mud and the current slow. No water-power could be developed in it. The water is alkaline. The weather in the beginning of August was very hot. No stonc quarries nor minerals occur. A few antelope and ducks were seen, and some small flocks of geesc were noticed flying. There is no doubt that the fires in the spring caused the scarcity of ducks and chickens. Numerous burned nests were found and in the begiming of August broods of young ducks and chickens were seen which did not appear to be many days old.-H. B. Proudfoot, D.L.S., 1905.

## Range 3.

Township 31.-This township is rolling prairie, cxcept in the south where it is hilly. It is easily reached by a trail from Medicine Hat to Battleford. 'The soil is generally clay or hard sand. Sounding creek , a sluggish saline stream, runs through the township in a northeasterly direction, and occupies a wide valley composed of extensive clay beds. There is no timber of any kind and the only fuel is the willow along Sounding creek. The water throughout the township is very bad. No stone quarries no minerals of any kind occur. The township is only suitable for grazing purposes.-W. J. Deans, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 3.

Township 32.-This township is rolling prairie, except in the south and west where it is hilly. The soil gencrally is sand and clay and is very hard and dry. Water is very scarce throughout the township. There is a small stream about the centre of the township which contains a few pools of good water. There is no timber. The only fuel is confined to a few willows in the valley of a small strean. Wild fruit, such as cherries, currents and gooseberries are plentiful in the hills. There are no waterpowers, stone quarries nor minerals. Game is confined to a few jack-rabbits and an occasional antclope. This township is only suitable for grazing purposes, and is easily reached by a trail from Medicine Hat or Battleford.-W. J. Deans, D.L.S., 1905.

## townships west of tife fourth meridian.

## Range 3.

Township 33.-This township is rolling prairic and the soil a very hard dry sand. Three lakes (expansions of Sounding creek) occupy a considerable part of the township. The water in these lakes is saline and not very pleasant to the taste. Sounding creek enters the township near the southeast corner and leaves it near the northwest corner. There is very little good water in this township and no timber nor fuel nearer than twenty miles. No water-powers, stone quarries nor minerals occur. Game, such as wild ducks and geese, appears to be very plentiful. The grass throughout the township is of very poor quality. There appears to be a great deal of wild fruit around the lakes. This township is hardly adapted for grazing purposes.-W. J. Deans, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 3.

Township 52.-Six scttlers were found located in this township, all with comfortable houses and stables. Vermilion river passes through the west side of the township through a valley about one mile wide and one hundred feet deep. This river is about one chain wide and of good fresh water. The soil is everywhere fairly good and adapted for agricultural purposes. There are many small hay marshes scattered throughvut the township. There is not much building timber, although about one-half of the surface is covered with brush or small poplar. No indications of minerals were seen. —David Beatty, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 3.

Township 53.-There are several settlers in this township, none of whom have been living on their plaees more than two yeras, consequently not many improvements have been made. The soil is generally good and well suited for farming purposes. Vermilion river passes through the western part of the township in a valley about one mile wide and one hundred feet deep. The river is about one chain wide and is fresh water, with swift current and some short rapids but no falls. The country is generally rolling and about one-half of the surface is eovered with brush in patches alternating with prairie. There are many small hay swamps and the water in the sloughs is generally fresh. No indications of minerals were notieed.-David Beatty, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.
Range 4.
Township 27.-This township is reached by trail from Medieine Hat, which trail being rough and hilly, water is very searce along the route. The soil is from a sandy to light elay loam over clay, very stony in plaees, and with a reasonable amount of rainfall would be fit for small farming or stoek raising. The surface is rolling prairie full of badger holes, very stony on the hill tops, with seattered stones all over the surface. There is no timber of any kind. There is no hay to speak of, in this township, except in a few small dried up sloughs, whieh produce a coarse grass. The high lund grass is short and thin, but very nutritious. The only surface water seen was two small alkaline ponds, about 18 inehes deep; one on the northwest quarter of section twenty-two, and northeast quarter of seetion twenty-one, the other on the northeast quarter of seetion sixteen. On the west side of the latter is good spring water, by digging three or four feet deep, also on the southwest quarter of seetion fifteen, and the southeast quarter of seetion nineteen. These springs, I think, will be permanent and sufficient for the seetions named. There are no water-powers. The climate is very dry with high winds; and appears to have been so for a number of years, as all the streans and ponds shown on survey of outlines, are now all dry. The nearest fuel I know of is along Red Deer river, and in the Hand hills, thirty or forty miles distant, where I believe there is a supply of both wood and coal. There are no stone quarries nor minerals. Some antelope, a few prairic chickens and ducks were seen in this township. There are a number of dried up ponds throughout this township, the beds of which are covered with a white powder, or crystallized alkali, from which, on a windy day a white dust rises like snow in the winter.-Hugh McGrandle, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIJIAN.

## Range 4.

Township 28.-This township is reached by trail from Medieine Hat, which trail 1s: rough: and hilly; water is very scarce along the route. The soil is sandy loam orer clay, and with a reasonable amount of rainfall would be suitable for agrieulture or ranching. The surface is rolling prairie, with considerable scattered surface stones, \&nd some of the hill tops are very stony. There is no timber of any kind. Hay is very searce in this township, only a few small dried up sloughs, produeing a very coarse grass. The grass on the high land is short and thin, but very nutritious. There is no surface water. I got alkaline water at a depth of nine feet at the northwest corner of seetion eleven. There are no water-powers. The nearest fuel that I know of is along Red Deer river, or in the Hand hills, where I believe there is a supply of wood and coal. The elimate is very rlry and windy, appearing to have been so for some ycars, as the ponds and streams shown on the survey of outlines, are now all uiled up. The first frost noticed was on the 1st of September. There are no stone

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quarries nor minerals. Only a few antelope were scen in this township.-Hugh McGrandle, D.L.S., 1905.
townships west of the fourtil meridian.
Range 4.
Township 29.-This township is reached by trail from Medicine Hat; which trail is rough and hilly; water is very scarce along the route. The soil is a good sandy loam over clay, and with a reasonable rainfall would grow good crops, it would be suitable for agriculture or stock raising, but this scason it has been far too dry. The surface is rolling prairie with some scattered surface stones. There is no timber. The only hay is a coarse grass found in the bottoms of dried up sloughs, of which there are a number seattered all over the township, but they are most numerous in the west half. There are no large hay meadows. There is no water, except a small alkaline pond on the southwest quarter of section 5 . We got strongly alkaline water on the southwest quarter of section nine by digging ten feet in the bottom of a recently dried up slough. The climate is very dry and windy, and appears to have been so for a number of years, as all the ponds and streams shown on the survey of outlines, are now dried up. There was a heavy frost on the 1st of Scptember. The nearest fuel that I know of is along Red Deer river, or in the Hand hills, forty or fifty miles distant, where there is a supply of wood and coal. There are no stone quarries nor minerals. There is no game, excepting a few antelope. There has been no rain to moisten the soil, since I came here on the 2nd of August, but we could see frequent thunder showers all around us during August and the first part of September.-Hugh McGrandle, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 4.

Township 30.-This township is reached by trail from Medicine Hat. The soil is a sandy or clay loam, over clay, with considerable surface stones in places, being suitable for wheat growing or stock ranching, if there was a reasonable amount of rainfall. The surface is rolling broken prairie. There is no timber or scrub, excepting a few clumps of willows along the banks of Sounding creek. The surface in the northern two-thirds of the township is broken by three ravines or valleys, the banks of which are abrupt in places, and sloping in others; these traverse the township from west to east, where they join the valley of Sounding creek, which crosses about the middle of the township. This is dry, with the cxception of a few water holes in its course, the water in some not being fit for use. The only hay to be found is in the bottom of a few small dried up sloughs scattered over the township. The grass on the high land, is very thin and short, being chietly buffalo and spear grass. I found some fresh water in a few small holes in the water course shown on the north of sections twenty-seven and twenty-eight, water was also found in a hole on the south of section twenty-seven, and again on the south of section fifteen, but both are strongly alkaline, and not permanent or sufficient. The climate is very dry, with strong winds. There was a heavy frost on the 1st of September. The nearest fuel I know of is along Red Deer river, or in the Hand hills forty or fifty miles distant, where there is a supply of coal and wood. There are no stone quarries nor minerals. A few antelope were seen in this township. A wagon trail passes through the southeast corner of this township, from section four to section twelve.-Hugh McGrandle, D.I.S.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST of THF FOURTH MERIDIAN.
Range 4.
Township 31.-This township is reached by trail from Medicine Hat, which is rough and hilly, water along the route being very scarce. The soil is clay and sandy

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loam over clay, being suitable for wheat growing and ranching. The surface is rolling prairie. There is no scrub. A valley from thirty to scventy feet deep, runs across the southern part of the township, from west to east, through sections $7,6,5,4,3,2,11$, 12,14 and 13 , in the bottom of which is the bed of a dried up creek. Another valley crosses the southeast corner of scetion one. The tops of the ridges are very stony and some stones are scattered all over the surface of the prairie. The only hay is in the bottom of dried up sloughs of which there are quite a number in the northern part .of the township, and which produce a rank growth of grass. The grass on the high land is very short and thin, being mostly buffalo and spear grass. There was no water at the time of survey, except in a slough on the east boundary of section 33, and that was alkalinc. The land is not liable to be flooded. The climate is very dry and windy, and appears to have been so for some years, as the creeks and ponds, show on the survey of outlines, arc now all dried up. The nearest fuel that I know of is along Red Decr river, and in the Hand hills, some forty or fifty miles distant, where there is both wood and coal. There are no stone quarries nor minerals. A few antelope were seen in this township.-Hugh McGrandle, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST of THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 4.

Township 32.-This township is reached from Medicine Hat by a trail which is rough and hilly, watcr being very scarce along the route. The soil, is a rich clay, or sandy loam, over clay, being suitable for wheat growing or ranching. The surface is rolling prairie in the south half and very rolling and hilly in the north half. Stones are scattered all over the township, the hill tops and ridges being very stony. There is no timber. The only hay is in dried up sloughs , and water courses, mostly in the southern part of the township and which produce a rank growth of grass. There is no water, except in a few sloughs, in the southwestern part of the township, and which will be all dry in a few weeks unless very heavy rains should come soon. The water in these sloughs is mostly alkaline. The supply is not sufficient or permanent. The land is not liable to be flooded. The climate is very dry and appears to have been so for the past few years ; as the creeks and ponds show on the survey of outlines are now all dry. I saw no summer frosts. The nearest fuel I know of is along Red Deer river, or in the Hand hills, some forty or fifty miles distant, where I believe there is plenty of wood and coal. There are no coal nor lignite veins. There are no stone quarries, but plenty of loose surface stones. No minerals of cconomic value were found. The only game seen was antelope.-Hugh McGranalle, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 4.

Township 33.-This township is generally rolling prairie, cxcept in the southeast where it is hilly. Some peculiar hills of clay occupy part of sections 19 and 20. These hills are over one hundred feet high and are cut up by numerous steep banked ravines. The soil throughout the township is clay and sand with a few inches of black loam in places. There is no good water, the few sloughs being salinc. No timber, water-powers, stone quarries nor minerals occur. Game is confined to an occasional jack-rabbit. This township is easily reached by a trail from Medicine Hat or Battleford and it is only adapted for grazing purposes.-W. J. Deans, D.L.S., 1905.
townships west of the fourth meridian.

## Range 4.

Hownship 34.-This township is level prairie, except in the north part where it is rolling. The soil generally is clay and sand, but in some places there are a few inches

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of black loam. Sounding creek, a sluggish saline stream, enters the township on the east boundary in section 12, expands into a lake, flows northerly and leaves the township on the north boundary. The water throughout the township is alkaline. There are no water-powers, stone quarries nor minerals of any kind; neither are there any timber or willows. The grass is very short and docs not attain to much perfection. The township is easily reached from Battleford or Medicine Hat by trail. The township is only adapted for grazing purposes.- IV. J. Deans, D.L.S., 1.975.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 5.

Township 27.-This township is reached by trail from Medicine Hat, the trail is in good condition, but there is no water along the route between here and Steerford, on Red Deer river. From Steerford to Medicine Ilat a distance of seventy miles, there are springs from fifteen to eighteen miles apart, but no settlements. The soil is a sandy or clay loam over clay. It is very stony and on this account is rated third-class, being only fit for grazing or small farming. There is no hay, except in a few small dried sloughs scattered over the township. The surface is rolling prairie in the southwest and hilly in the northcast, being stony with some large boulders. There is no timber of any kind. There is no surface water, but we found water by digging on the northwest quarter of section sixteen, finding plenty of alkaline water at a depth of five feet in a slough bottom. The climate is very dry and windy; the first frost was noticed on the first of September. There is no fuel ; the nearest that I know of is along the banks of Red Deer river, or in the Hand hills some thirty or forty milcs distant, where I believe there is a supply of coal and wood. There are no stone quarries nor minerals. Some antelope were seen, but no small game.-Hugh McGrandle, D.L.S., 1905.

## townships west of the fourth meridian.

## Range 5.

Township 28.-This township is reached by trail from Medicine Hat. The trail is in good condition, but water is very scarce alung the route ,there being no water between township 27, range 4, and Steerford on Red Deer river. The soil is a sandy loam or clay loam over clay, and fit for agriculture or stock raising. The surface is rolling prairie, with considerable scattered surface stones. There is no timber of any kind. There were a few very good hay sloughs scattered over the township, but a fire swept over this part of the country on the 5th instant, and has burned even the roots of the grass in the dried up sloughs. There is no water. I dug two wells but did not get sufficient water for the camp. The climate is very dry and windy. The first frosts noticed were on the first and third of September. There is no fuel; the nearest that I know of is along Red Deer river, and in the Hand hills, where I believe there is a supply of wood and coal. There are no stone quarries nor mincrals. A few antelopes were seen.-Hugh McGrandle, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDLAN.

## Range 5.

Township 29.-This township is reached by trail from Medicine Hat. The trail is in fairly good condition, but water and fuel is very scarce along the route. There is no water between township 27, range 4 , and Steerford post office (on Red Deer river), and the only wood is at the river. There are no settlers along the route. The soil is a sandy or clay loam over clay, and fit for agriculture or stock raising. The surface is rolling prairie, rather hilly in the southeast; there are some seattered surface stones, all orer the township, the hill tops being very stony. There is no timber of any kind.

There are a few hay sloughs, most of them being in the northwestern part of the township. There is no surface water, but I found fresh water, at the depth of twelve feet, near the centre of section twenty-eight. . The climate is very dry and windy, the first frosts noticed were on the first and third of September. The nearest fuel I know of is along Red Deer river, or in the Hand hills, where I believe there is a supply of both wood and coal. There are no quarries nor minerals. A few antelope were seen. -Hugh McGrandle, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 5.

Township 30.-This township is reached by trail from Medicine Hat; the trail is in fair condition, but water and fucl is very scarce along the route, there being no water between township 27, range 4 and Red Deer river, and the only fuel to be had is at the river. There are no settlers along the route. The soil in this township is a sandy or clay loam over clay, being fit for agriculture or stock raising. The surface is rolling prairie, being rather hilly in the south and east, but more level north of Sounding creek. There are some scattered stones all over the surface of the township, most of the hill tops are very stony. There is no fuel of any kind, except a few willow clumps along Sounding creek. This creek flows in an easterly direction across the township, through sections $18,19,20,28,22,23$ and 24 , being contained in a wide valley, the banks of which are sloping in places, in others quite abrupt. There was no water in the creek at the time of survey, except in a few holes, and that was very strongly alkaline. There are a number of grass sloughs in this township, more particularly to the north of the creek. There are no water-powers. The climate is dry and windy; the first frosts noticed were on the 1st and 3rd of September. There is no fuel. There are no stone quarries nor minerals. Antelope, some prairie chicken and rabbits were seen in Sounding creek valley.-Hugh McGrandle, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 5.

Township 31.-This township is reached by trail from Medicine Hat, the trail is in fair condition, but water and fuel is scarce along the route, there being no water between township 27, range 4, and Steerford, on Red Deer river. The only fuel to be had is at the river. There are no settlers along the route. The soil is from sand to clay loam over clay, suitable for ranching. The surface is rolling prairie. There is no timber of any kind. There could be a large quantity of coarse slough hay made in a dry season. The sloughs are pretty evenly scattered all over this township. There were a few sloughs with water in them at the time of survey. The climate is dry and windy. There is no fuel. There are no minerals nor stone quarries. Antelope and duck were the only game seen.-Hugh McGrandle, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 5.

Township 32.-This township is reached by trail from Medicine Hat. The trail is in good condition, but water along the route is very scarce. The soil is clay almost to the surface. The surface sod is mixed with a little gravel and there is very little loam of any kind over the clay except in low places and would be suitable for wheat growing or stock raising ,but there is too much spear grass for sheep. The surface is prairie, undulating or slightly rolling in the west half with the exception of sections 32 and 33 , which are in the Sharp hills. The southeast quarter is rolling prairic, the northeast quarter being very rolling and hilly. A range of hills known as the Sharp hills runs across this quarter in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction, the hill

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tops are as a rule very stony. There is no timber, except two or three small clumps of small poplars and willows, in a deep ravine on the northcast side of Sharp hills. There is considerable hay of a good quality in the bottoms of dried up sloughs scattered all over the townships. A spring was found on the northeast quarter of section thirtyfour and a slough of good water on the northwest corner of section fourteen. There are no water-powers. The climate is very dry, the first frost noticed was on the 1st of September. The nearest fuel that $I$ know of is the Hand hills or along Red Deer river some forty ol fifty miles distant, where there is a supply of both wood and coal. There are no stone quarries nor minerals. A number of antclope were seen.-Hugh McGrandle, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 5.

Township 33.-This township is heavily rolling prairie throughout. The soil is clay and sand, but in most places a few inches of black loam covers the clay. The township is easily reached by a trail from Medicine Hat or Battleford. There is no timber of any kind; no water-powers, stone quarries or minerals occur. The water throughout the township, in the sloughs, is good. The grass attains to a good height and appears well adapted for pasture. There is not much game; a few antelope and occasionally a few jack-rabbits being seen. The township is well adapted for grazing. -W. J. Deans, D.L.S., 1905.

## townships west of the fourth meridian.

## Range 5.

Township 34,-This township is heavily rolling throughout. A small stream runs easterly through the northerly part which has a wide, deep valley with numerous ravines branching out in all dircetions, thus badly cutting up the township. The soil is generally clay and sand, covered by a few inches of black loam. There is quite a quantity of poplar in some of these ravines, suitable for fuel, but none of the timber is large enough for building purposes. The water throughout the township, in the sloughs, is fresh and good. The grass in the valleys attains a good growth, No water-powers, stone quarries nor minerals occur. Wild game, such as ducks, abound in the sloughs, and numerous bands of antelope werc seen. The township is easily reached by trail from Battleford or Medicine Hat and is well adapted for ranching purposes. Small fruit, such as Saskatoon berries and gooseberries were plentiful in the ravines.-W. J. Deans, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WES' OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.
Range 6.
Township 32.-The route to reach this township is by the trail from Battleford going by Sounding lake. It is in good condition. The soil is hard blue clay with sand gravel and is stony. It is suitable for grazing purposes. The surface is rolling open prairie with no shrub nor timber of any kind. There are only a few small hay marshes which are of poor muality. The water is mostly alkaline with very little fresh. There is not a sufficient supply and it is not permanent. There are no water-powers of any. kind. The climate is good and there are no summer frosts. There is no fuel. Wood can be procured at Red Deer river. There is no coal nor lignite veins in the township. No minerals occur: The game is mostly water fowl, and a few antelope.-C. E. L8moine, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

Range 6.
Township 33.-This township is generally level prairie or slightly rolling. A small stream with a wide valley runs northeasterly through the township, while numerous ravines, radiating from the valley, eut up the northeasterly part of the township badly. The soil, generally, is clay and sand covered with a few inches of black loam in places. There is very little good water in the township and no timber. The grass is very short and not well adapted for pasturage. There are no stone quarries, waterpowers nor minerals of any kind. The township is reached by a trail from Medicine Hat or Battleford and is fairly well adapted for grazing purposes.-W. J. Deans, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 6.

Township 34.-This township is rolling prairie. The soil is clay and sand with from two to ten inches of black loam. A small strean with a wide valley runs through the southeast corner of the township. There are a number of ravines radiating from this valley, in some of which poplar and willow occur large enough for fuel but not for building purposes. The water throughout the township is generally good. The grass is strong and luxurious, and makes good pasture. There are no water-powers. No stone quarries, nor minerals of any kind oceur. The township is easily reached from Battleford or Red Deer by trail and is well adapted for grazing purposes.-W. J. Deans, D.L.S., 1905.

## townships west of the fourtil meridian.

## Range 6.

Township 35.-This township is mostly rolling prairie, but in the northeast it becomes hilly. The soil generally is elay and sand with a few inches of black loam. A small saline stream runs easterly through the township in the southern part. This stream has a very wide valley over onc hundred feet deep in places. There are a few willows and small poplars around the sloughs, the water in which is fresh and good. The grass around the sloughs is strong and luxurious. Quite a number of good hay sloughs oecur. There are no water-powers. No stone quarries nor minerals oecur, The township may be reached by trail from Battleford or Red Deer. This township seems fairly well adapted for mixed farming as there appear to be sufficient moisture and loam to produce grain or vegetables ; it is at least a good township for grazing purposes.-IV. J. Deans, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 7.

Township 29.-The route to reacli this township is by the trail, from Battleford going by Sounding lake, which is in good condition. The soil is hard clay with sand gravel and is stony, but suitable for grazing purposes. The surface is rolling open prairie, with no shrub or timber of any kind. There are only a few small hay marshes which are of poor quality. The water is mostly alkaline with very little fresh. There is not a sufficient supply and it is not permanent. There are no water-powers of any kind. The climate is good, and there are no summer frosts. There is no fuel. Wood ean be procured at the Red Deer river. There are no coal or lignite reins nor minerals of any kind in the township. The game is mostly water fowl, with a few antelope.C. E. Lemoine, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSIIIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDLAN.

## Range 7.

Township 30.-The route to reach this township is by the trail from Battleford going by Sounding lake. It is in good condition. The soil is hard blue elay with sand and gravel, and is stony. It is suitable for grazing purposes. The surface is rolling open prairie, with no shrub nor timber of any kind. There are only a few small hay marshes which are of a poor quality. The water is mostly alkaline, with very little fresh, and the supply is not permanent nor sufficient. There are no water-powers of any kind. The climate is good, and there are no summer frosts. There is no fuel. Wood can be procured at Red Deer river. There are no coal nor lignite veins in the township, nor minerals. The game is mostly water fowl, with a ferw antelope.-C. E. Lemoine, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 7.

Township 31.-The route to reach this township is by the trail from Battleford going by Sounding lake. It is in good condition. The soil is hard blue clay with sand and gravel, and is stony. It is suitable for grazing purposes. The surface is rolling open prairie with no shrub nor timber of any kind. There are a few small hay marshes which are of poor quality. The water is mostly alkaline with very little fresh. The supply is neither permanent nor sufficient. There are no water-powers of any kind. The climate is good and there are no summer frosts. There is no fuel. Wood can be proeured at Red Deer river. There are no coal nor lignite veins in the township. No minerals oceur. The game is mostly water fowl and a few antelope.-C. E. Lemoine, D.L.S., 190.5.

## townships west of the fourth meridian.

## Range $\%$.

Township 32.-The route to reach this township is by the trail from Battleford going by Sounding lake. The trail is in good condition. The soil is hard bluc elay with sand gravel, and is stony. It is suitable for grazing purposes. The surface is rolling open prairie, with no shrub nor timber of any kind. There are only a few small hay marshes which are of poor quality. The water is mostly alkaline with very little fresh. There is not sufficient supply and it is not permanent. There are no waterpowers of any kind. The elimate is good and there are no summer frosts. There is no fuel. Wood can be procured at Red Deer river. There are no coal nor lignite reins in the township. No minerals oceur. The game is mostly waterfowl with a few antelope.-C. E. Lemoine, D.L.S., 1905.

## tolvnships west of the fourtil meridian.

## Range 7.

Township 33.-The nearest railroad point is Lacombe. A trail from Lacombe passes through township 38. The branch line of the Canadian Pacifie railway from Lacombe passes through the same township. The construction of the road is well under way. The soil throughout this township is fair. The black loam ranges from three to ten inches in depth and generally has a subsoil of clay, though in a few places the subsoil is somewhat gravelly. The land is chiefly suited for ranching purposes. The surface is gently rolling, though the southeasterly portion is broken by a couple of water courses. There is neither timber nor serub of any kind. The nearest fuel consists of poplar wood, located in township 37, range 9. There are numerous small
dried sloughs throughout the township where good hay grows, but the chief hay supply is found in a dried lake bed, the centre of which is about the position of the northeast corner of section 28. The area of this hay meadow is about 500 acres and it is quite capable of producing 800 tons of hay per season. Water is somewhat scarce, the chief supply being found in the pot holes along the water courses in the southeasterly portion of the township. This water is apparently a permanent supply and is of medium quality. The water in lake No. 1 is somewhat alkaline. There are no water-powers; ncither are there stone quarries nor minerals of economic value. Game is scarce. Other than a few antelope and ducks nothing is to be seen. $-R$. H. Knight, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range $\%$

Township 34.-The nearest railway point is Lacombe. A trail from this place passes through township 38. The Canadian Pacific railway branch line passes through the same township and is now under construction. The soil is second and third-class. There is usually found a few inches of black loan covering a subsoil of clay, sandy clay or gravel. The surface of the southerly portion of the township is gently rolling, but the northerly portion is broken by ravines running eastward towards Sounding creek. This township is of little use for farming and is only fair for ranching purposes. There is no timber, neither is there shrub of any kind. The nearest available fuel consists of poplar wood found on sections 4, 9 and others, in township 37, range 9. There are but few sloughs and fully fifty per cent of these are alkaline. There is one small alkaline lake on sections 17 and 20 . There are no water-powers, neither are there stone quarries, nor mincrals of economic value. Antelope is the only game to be found.-R. H. Knight, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 7.

Township 35.-This township is easiest reached from Lacombe, there being a good trail from that place passing through township 38. A branch line of the Canadian Pacific railway located from Lacombe eastward passes through the same township. This branch line is now being constructed. Township 35 is mostly third-class. A few quarter sections in the southerly portion of the township are second-class. The northerly portion is exceedingly hilly and broken. The hills are small ,ranging to ahout 30 feet in height. Between these hills are numerous sloughs, ranging in area from 1 to 5 acres, and containing good water. The land is of little use for farming, but it is first-class for horse ranching, having in most places subsoil of stony clay, loam or gravel. There are numerous small hay sloughs but no large ones. The yield of hay could not be great. There is no timher in the township, and but little scrub. The latter grows in narrow bands about the sloughs where it is found. The nearest available fuel consists of poplar wood, and is found in township 37, range 9. There are no water-powers, neither are there stone quarries, nor minerals of cconomic value to be found. The climate is good. Very light summer frosts occurred. Antelope is the only game that is apparent.-R.H. Knight, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTII MERIDIAN.

## Range 8.

Township 27.-From Edmonton I reached Wetaskiwin by railroad, thence, following a southeasterly direction, I went by wagon through Lewisville, Edensville, Redmillow, Dora (a new post office in 31-38-16-4), and Lane's, in 2-38-15-4 where the road ends. From there I went across the prairic to the ground I had to survey, i.e., town-

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ships 27 to 32 , ranges 8 and 9 , west of the fourth meridian. The soil eonsists of clay, sandy clay and gumbo. Gravel is found in a good many pits. It is fairly good for farming. More than half the quarter sections are second-elass. The township would not be good for ranehing as in dry summers the water is apt to be very searee and the grass to be poor. Besides, there is no shelter for eattle, such as gulleys or ravines. The whole township is prairie. Very little slough hay ean be eut. The prairie grass is too short to be eut for hay. There were no creeks in the township with running water at the time of survey, and but one slough with water in it. There are no waterpowers. The elimate is apt to be cold and raw on rainy days, more so than it would be in Edmonton, for instance. There was no frost while I was surveying the township. It was very dry this summer though most of Alberta was wet. There is no fuel. Probably many townships or ranges would have to be erossed to find firewood in any quantity. There are no stone quarries and no minerals. Antelope are numerous. Ihey are said to eome from the Rockies in the spring and to go back there for the winter.-Raoul Rinfret, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 8.

Township 28.-From Edmonton I reaehed Wetaskiwin by railroad, thence, following a southeasterly direetion, I went by wagon through Lewisville, Edensville, Redwillow, Dora (a new post offiee in section 31, township 38, range 16, west of the fourth meridian), and Lane's, in seetion 2, township 38, range 15, west of the fourth meridian. Here the road ends. From here I went aeross the prairie to the ground I had to survey, i.e., townships 27 to 32 , ranges 8 and 9 , west of the fourth meridian. The soil consists of clay, sandy elay and gumbo, with gravel in many pits and stones only in a few. The soil is fairly good for farming, more than one-half of the quarter seetions being second-class. Irrigation might be necessary, as it was very dry this summer in this township, though it was wet in northern Alberta. The whole township is prairie. Very little slough hay ean be eut. The prairie grass is too short to be eut for hay. There are no ereeks nor lakes in the township, and hardly any sloughs with water in them. The principal slough, with water in it, is the one on scetions 27,26 , 35 and 36. There are no water-powers. The climate is apt to be eold and raw on rainy days, more so than it would be in Edmonton, for instanee. There was no frost while I was surveying the township. There is no fuel. Probably many townships or ranges would have to be crossed to find firewood in any quantity. There are no stone quarries nor minerals. Antelope are numerous. They are said to come from the Rockies in the spring and to go baek there for the winter. There are no settlers in the township. This township would not be good for ranching, as there is no shelter for eattle, and as the grass is apt to be poor in dry summers.-Raoul Rinfret, 'D.L.S.. 1905.

## townships west of the fourth meridian.

## Range 8.

Township 29.-From Edmonton I reaehed Wetaskiwin by railroad, thence, following a southeasterly direction I went by wagon through Lewisville, Edensville, Redwillow, Dora (a new post office in 31-38-16-4), and Lane's, in 2-38-15-4. Here the road ends. From here I went aeross the prairie to the ground I had to survey, i.e., townships 27 to 32 , ranges 8 and 9 , west of the fourth medidian. The soil consists of sandj in a few sections in the southwest eorner of the township, and of clas, sandy elay and gumbo for the rest of the township. In some parts there is gravel. In a few places stones are found. The soil is fairly good for farming. More than one-third of the quarter sections are seeond-class. There is a risk of having droughts, and irrigation might be necessary as the summer was very dry in this township, though the rest of Alberta was wet. The whole township is prairie. The prairie grass found is too short to be cut for hay, and there are but few hay sloughs. There is practically no
hay to be cut. The summer was dry and the water scarce, the little that was found being bad. There are no lakes. There are only dry sloughs to be seen. There are no water-powers. On sunny days it is warm, but on rainy days it is apt to be cold and raw, more so than it would be in Edmonton, for instance. We had, during the summer, several hailstorms, in one instance the stones were the size of the yolk of an egg. There is no fuel, except a few small bunches of scrub along the first meridian from the east. To get fuel in any quantity one would have to cross several townships or ranges. There are no stone quarries nor minerals. Antelope are plentiful, we saw some every day. These antelope are said to migrate westward in the fall, to the Rockies. This township is not looked upon as good for ranching. The grass is poor and the water is scarce in dry seasons, besides there is no shelter for the cattle, i.e., no deep ravines or gulleys.-Raoul Rinfret, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 8.

Township 30.-From Edmonton I reached Wetaskiwin by railroad, thence, following a southeasterly direction I went by wagon through Lewisville, Edensville, Redwillow, Dora (a new post office in section 31, township 38, range 16, west of the fourth meridian), and Lane's, in section 2, township 38, range 15, west of the fourth meridian where the road ends. From there I crossed the prairie to the ground I had to survey, i.e., townships 27 to 32 , ranges $S$ and 9 , west of the fourth meridian. That part of the township lying southwest of the line running between sections 3 and 19, consists of sand and is unfit for agriculture. It includes one-fourth of the township. The rest of the township is composed of sandy clay; gumbo and clay. In a few instances, gravel or stones are found, and the soil belongs to classes two and threc, this latter class predominating slightly. Threc-fourths of the township is not especially good for farming. The whole township is prairie. The township is fairly level, with the exception of the valley of Sounding creek, which is from thirty-five to seventy-five feet deep. There are but few sicughs where hay can be cut, and not a great quantity could be cut. The prairie grass is too slort to be cut for hay. The only water in the township is Sounding creek. Ttsweter is alkaline. There are no water-powers. The climate is apt to be cold and raw on rainy days, more so than it would be in a wooded country. There was no frost while I was surveying the township. The only fuel is bunches of green willow found in the vailey of Sounding creek. Probably many townships or ranges would have to be crossed to find firewood in any quantity. There are no stone quarries nor minerals. Antelope are numerous. They are said to come from the Rockies in the spring and to go back there for the winter. The valley of Sounding creek would offer a good shelter for cattle, but in dry summers, like this one of 1905 , the grass is too poor for ranch-ing.-Raoul Sinfret. D.L.S., 1905.

## townships west of the fourth meridian.

## Range 8.

Township 31.-From Edmonton I rached Wetaskiwin by railroad ,thence, following a southeasterly direction I went by wagon through Lewisville, Edensville, Redwillow, Dora (a new post office in section 31, township 38, range 16, west of the fouth meridian) and Lane's, in section 2, township 38, range 15, west of the fourth meridian. Here the road ends. From here I went across the prairie to the ground I hari to survey i.e., tnwnships 27 to 32 , ranges 8 and 9 , west of the fourth meridian. The soil consists of sandly clay, gumbo and clay, and is fairly good for farming. More than half of the quarter sections are second-class. Stone and gravel are found in several places. The whole township is prairie. There are but few sloughs where hay can be eut, and but a small quantity could be cut for has. There are no creeks in

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the tominhip. There is one lake hig enough to be surveyed in sections 35 and 36 . Its water is cllaline. There is a long narrow slough in sections 22, 23, 24 and 27, where the water io faitly good. There are no water-powers. The climate is apt to be cold anil raw cin rasny days, more so than it would be in Edmonton, for instance. There was no frost while I was surreying the township. There is no fuel. Probably many townships or ranges would have to be crossed to find firewood in any quantity. There are no stonc quarries nor minerals. Antelope are numerous. They are said to come from the Rockics in the spring and to go back there for the winter. The township would not be good for ranching on account of its lacking shelter for cattle, and yielding but poor grass in dry summers.-Raoul Rinfret. D.L.S., 190.5.

TOWISHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTI JERIDIAN.

## Range 8.

Township 32.-From Edmonton I reached Wetaskiwin lex railroad, thence, following a southeasterly direction I went by wagon through Lewisville, Edensville, Redwillow, Dora ( a new post office in section 31, township 39, range 16, west of the fourth meridian) and Lane's, in section 2, township 39, range 15, west of the fourth meridian, where the road ends. From there I crossed the prairie to the ground I had to survey, i.e., townships 27 to 32 , ranges 8 and 9 , west of the fourth meridian. The soil consists of sandy clay, gumbo and clay, and is fairly good for farming. More than half of the quarter sections are.second-class. Stone and gravel are found in several places. The whole township is prairie. There are but few sloughs where hay can be cut, and but a small quantity could be cut. The prairie grass is too short to be cut for hay. There are no creeks and no lakes in the township. There are no water-powers. The climate is apt to be cold and raw on rainy days; more so than it would be in Edmonton, for instance. There was no frost while I was surveying the township. There is no fucl. Probably many townships or ranges would hare to be crossed to find firewood in any quantity. There are no stone quarries nor minerals. Antelope are numerous. Ther are said to come from the Rockies in the spring and to go back there for the winter. The township would not be good for ranching on account of its not having shelter for cattle, and rielding but poor grass in dry summers.-Ruoul Rinfret, 1).L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTFI MERIDIAN.

## Pange 8.

Township 33.-The best route for reaching this township is by a trail from Lacombe, which passes through township 35 of the same range. A branch line of the Canadian Pacific railway is now under construction from Lacombe and passes through the same township. The soil of this township is of a poor quality and is practically useless for agricultural purposes. For grazing, it is third-class. The soil in the southwest portion is sand. The balance is chiefly clay, having only three or four inches of black loam upon it. The surface is gently rolling and without scrub of any kind. There are five lakes in the township, all of which are alkaline or partly so. There are no streams and but few sloughs. Hay is scarce, other than that which is found in a partly dried slough or lake along the northern portion of section 23. Approximately, 150 tons could have been cut there during the season of 1905 . There is no fuel. The nearest consists of poplar wood and is located in township 37, range 9. The climate is good. No frosts occurred while the survey was being made. There are no waterpowers, neither are there stone quarries nor minerals of economic ralue. The only game is antelope. Ducks are scarce.-P.H. Knight, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WES' OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 8.

Township 34.-The best route for reaching this township is by a trail from Lacombe, which passes through township 38 of the same range. A branch line of the Canadian Pacific railway is now being constructed from Lacombe and passes through the same township. The soil of this township consists of three or four inches of black loam with a subsoil of clay. The surface is gently rolling and without serub of any kind. For agricultural purposes, the township ranges a little poorer than second-class and is about the same for ranching. The southern 60 per cent of the township has neither hay nor sloughs, while the balance lias a fair amount of both. The water is of a fair quality. There is no fuel. The nearest fuel consists of poplar wood and is located in township 37, range 9. The climate is good. No frosts occurred while the survey was being made. There are no water-powers, neither are there stone quarries, nor minerals of economic value. The only game is antelope. Ducks are scarce.-R.H. Knight, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 8.

Township 35.-The best route for reaching this township is by a trail from Lacombe, which passes through the township as does also a branch line survey of the Canadian Pacific railway from Lacombe. The soil is of many varieties. It ranges from the richest to the most barren. The northerly 60 per cent of the township is very rough and hilly. It consists altogether of small hills from 30 to 40 feet high. Between these hills are found small ponds with areas from 5 acres down. About many of these small ponds there grows a narrow fringe of small willow scrub which is about the only shrub in the township. For agricultural purposes this portion of the township is useless. It is quite suited for grazing, as there is plenty of good water and grass. There are no hay sloughs. The southern 40 per cent of township 35 is gently rolling or nearly level, and is second-class for agricultural purposes. There is no fuel. The nearest fuel consists of poplar wood located in township 37, range 9. The climate is good. No frosts occurred while the survey was being madc. There are no water-powers, neither are there stone quarries nor minerals of economic value. The game found is confined to duck and antelope.-R.H. Knight, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 8.

Township 52.-The best way to reach this township is from Vermilion river where the old Edmonton and Battleford wagon road crosses it. From this point there is a good road north. The soil is first-class, suitable for farming purposes. The west half is covered with light woods, scrub and brush, and the east half with thick poplar from two to ten inches in diameter. There is some hay around the lake in the west part of the township. The water is fresh and good. There are no water-powers. The climate is delightful and summer frosts are rare. Good wood may be had for fuel. No stone quarries nor other minesals are found exposed. Duck and fish are plentiful. -M. W. Hopkins, D.L.S., 1905.
townships west of the fourth meridian.

## Range 9.

Township 27.-From Edmonton I reached Wetaskiwin by railway, thence, following a southeasterly direction, I went by wagon through Lewisville, Edensville, Red-

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willow, Dora (a new past office in section 31, township 38, range 16, west of the fourth meridian), and Lane's, in section 2, township 38, range 15, west of the fourth meridian. Here the road ends. From here I went across the prairie to the ground I had to surwey, i.e., townships 27 to 32 , ranges 8 and 9 , west of the fourth meridian. The soil consists of clay, sandy clay and gumbo, with gravel in many pits, and stones in only a few. The soil is good for farming. Nearly all the land is second-class. Irrigation might be necessary for farming, as it was very dry this summer in the township. The township would not be good for ranching in dry years. It might be good in wet seasons. The whole township is prairie. In dry seasons no slough hay can bc cut. The prairie grass is too short to be cut for hay. There are no lakes. The only water found was in a slough and in the lower part of Blood Indian creek, and this water was not running and was very alkaline. Thère was no frost while we were surveying. It is apt to be colder on rainy days than in timbered country. There are no water-powers. There is no fuel. Probably many townships or ranges would have to be covered to find firewood in any quantity. There are no stone quarries nor minerals. Antelope are numerous. They are said to come from the Rockies in the spring and to go back there for the winter--Raoul Rinfret, D.L.S., 1905.
townships west of the fourth meridian.

## Range 9.

Township 28.-From Edmonton I reached Wetaskiwin by railroad, thence, following a southeasterly direction, I went by wagon through Lewisville, Edensville, Redwillow, Dora (a new post office in section 31, township 38, range 16, west of the fourth meridian), and Lane's, in section 2, township 38, range 15 , west of the fourth meridian where the road ends. From there I crossed the prairie to the ground I had to survey, i.e., townships 27 and 32 , ranges 8 and 9 , west of the fourth meridian. The soil consists of gumbo, clay and sandy clay. One-fourth of the quarter sections belong to olass number three, and the rest to classes one and two, only six quarter sections being class one. Gravel is found in one-fourth of the pits. The soil is good for farming. In dry summers, like 1905, irrigation would be nccessary. The whole township is prairie. The surface is fairly level. In dry summers, like 1905, there are no places where hay can be cut, and the grass is short. In wet summers, hay would not be so scarce nor the grass so short. In 1905 there were no creeks running and no sloughs with water in them in the township. The township is drained by Blood Indian creek in wet years. There are no water-powers. The climate is apt to be cold and raw on rainy days, more so than it would be in wooded country. There was no frost while I was surveying the township. There is no fuel. Probably many townships or ranges would have to be crossed to find firewood in any quantity. There are no stone quarries and no minerals. Antelope are numerous. They are said to come from the Rockies in the spring and to go back there for the winter. The township would not be good for ranching, on account of its not having shelter for cattle, and having poor grass and no water in dry summers.-Raoul Rinfret, D.L.S., 1905.

## townships West of the fourth meridian.

## Range 9.

Township 29.-From Edmonton I reached Wetaskiwin by railroad, thence, following a southeasterly direction, I went by wagon through Lewisville, Edensville, Redwillow, Dora (a new post office in section 31, township 38, range 16, west of the fourth meridian), and Lane's, in section 2, township 38, range 15, west of the fourth meridian where the road ends. From there I crossed the prairie to the ground I had to survey, i.e., townships 27 to 32 , ranges 8 and 9 , west of the fourth meridian. The soil consists of gumbo, sandy clay and clay. Gravel or stones are found in over one-quarter of the pits, still the soil is good for farming and two-thirds of the homesteads are second-
class. The township would not be good for ranching. as there is no shelter for cattle, and the grass is apt to be poor in dry summers, as this year. The whole township is prairie. It is fairly level. The prairie grass is too short to be cut for hay. There are but few sloughs where hay may be cut in any quantity. Water was found in Togo lake, but it was very alkaline. Its outlet was dry. Ontside of that, water was found in only two or three sloughs in the whole township. There are no water-powers. The climate is apt to be cold and raw on rainy days, more so than it would be in wooded country. There was no frost while I was surveying the township. We had a hailstorm. There is no fuel of any kind. Probably many townships or ranges would have to be crossed to find firewood in any quantity. There are no stone quarries and no minerals. Antelope are numerous. They are said to come from the Rockies in the spring and to go back there for the winter.-Raoul Rinfret, D.L.S., 190.5.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 9.

Township 30.-From Edmonton I reached Wetaskiwin by railroad, thence, following a southeasterly direction, I went by wagon through Lewisville, Edensville, Redwillow, Dora (a new post office in section 31, township 38, range 16 ,west of the fourth meridian), and Lane's, in section 2, township 38, range 15, west of the fourth meridian where the road ends. From there I crossed the prairie to the ground I had to survey, i.e., townships 27 to 32 , ranges 8 and 9 , west of the fourth meridian. The soil in the northeast corner of the township is sandy and unfit for farming. The sand covers all that part of the township lying northeast of a line running between sections 12 and 34 . As to the rest of the township, it consists mostly of clay and sandy clay, and the homesteads are about equally divided into second-class and third-class lands. As for ranching, the township offers fair shelter along Sounding creek. The water of the creek is alkaline, and in dry summers, the grass is poor. Consequently, the township is not good for ranching. The whole township is prairie and is rather level. A few bunclres of willows and small poplars are seen along Sounding creek. The prairie grass is too short to be cut for hay. There are no sloughs where hay can be cut in any quantity. Sounding creek is the only stream in the township, and its water is alkaline. It was hardly running this summer. Water was not found in any other place. There are no water-powers. The climate is apt to be cold and raw on rainy days, more so than it would be in a wooded country. There was no frost while I was surveying the township. The only fuel is bunches of green willow and small poplar. Probably many townships or ranges would have to be crossed to find firewood in any quantity. There are no stone quarries and no minerals. Antelope are numerous. They are said to come from the Rockies in the spring and to go back there for the winter.-Raoul Rinfret, D.L.S., 1905.

## townships west of the fourth meridian.

## Range 9.

Township 31.-From Edmonton I reached Wetaskiwin by railroad, thence, following a southeasterly direction, I went by wagon through Lewisville, Edensville, Redwillow, Dora (a new post office in section 31, township 38, range 16, west of the fourth meridian), and Lane's, in section 2, township 38, range 15, west of the fourth meridian, where the road ends. From there I went across the prairie to the ground I had to surver, i.e., townships 27 to 32 , ranges 8 and 9 , west of the fourth meridian. The soil consists mostly of sand. Clay and sandy clay are found in but few places in the centre of the township and along its southern boundary. Most of the ground is worthless for farming. The township offers no shelter for cattle and on that account may not be good for ranchers. Besides, in dry summers, the grass is apt to be scarce. The whole township is prairie. A few bunches of willows and small poplars are seen in the

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centre of the township. The prairie grass is too short to be cut for hay. There are no sloughs where hay can be cut in any quantity. A substitute for hay might ke found in the tall grass growing along the southeast side of Antelope lake. There is only one creek in the township, Sounding creek, and it was dry this summer, except at its south end where it was scarcely running. Antelope lake was low, and its water not fit to drink. It is alkaline. Therc are no water-powers. The climate is apt to be cold and raw on rainy days, more so than it would be in Edmonton, for instance. There was no frost while I was surveying the township. The only fucl is bunches of green willows and small poplars. There are no stone quarrics and no minerals. Antelope are plentiful. They are said to come from the Rockies in the spring and to go back there for the winter.-Raoul Rinfret, D.L.S., 1905.

## townshifs west of the fourth meridian.

## Range 9.

Township 32.-From Edmonton I reached Wretaskiwin by railroad, thence, following a southeasterly direction, I went by wagon through Lewisville, Edensville, Redwillow, Dorn (a new post office in section 31, township 38, range 16, west of the fourth meridian), and Lane's, in section 2, township 38, range 15, west of the fourth meridian. There the road ends. From there I went across the prairie to the ground I had to survey, i.e., townships 27 to 32, ranges 8 and 9 , west of the fourth meridian. The soil consists of sand in the western half of the township and in part of the south end of the eastern half, and is not good for farming. The rest of the township consists of gumbo (which is a very hard soil of a brown colour), of clay, and of sandy clay, and is fairly good for farming. The northeast corner of the township, to the extent of five or six sections is second-class. The whole township is prairie. A few bunches of willows and small poplars are seen in the township. The prairie grass is too short to be cut for hay. There are no sloughs where liay may be cut in any quantity. Sounding creek is the only creek in the township; it crosses the southwest corner of section 6. The creek was not running at the time of the survey, but there were pools of water in its bed. Outside of that, water was found in only two or three sloughs in the whole township. There are no water-powers. The climate is apt to be cold and raw on rainy days, more so than it would be in Edmonton, for instance. There was no frost while I was surveying the township. The only fuel is bunches of green willow and small poplar. Probably many townships or ranges would have to be crossed to find firewood in any quantity. There are no stone quarries and no minerals. Antelope are numerous. They are said to come from the Rockies in the spring and to go back there for the winter. The township would not be suitable for ranching, as there is no shelter for cattle, $i e .$, no dcep ravines or gullies, and the grass is apt to be short and the water scarce in dry seasons.-Raoul Rinfret, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNShips West of the fourtil meridian.

## Range 9.

Township 33.-This township is easiest reached by a good trail from Lacombe, which passes about 25 miles north of the township. A branch line of the Canadian Pacific railway from Lacombe is being constructed. The location of this line passes through township 38 , range 9 . The soil of township 33 on the whole ranges between second and third-class. The northerly half is largely sandy prairie, while the southerly half has but a shallow black loam covering a sandy or hard clay subsoil. The surface is gently rolling or clse nearly level. There is no scrub nor fuel of any kind, the nearest arailable being poplar wood found in township 37 , range 9 . Hay is scarce. There are but few sloughs. The water in the lakes is alkaline. The climate is good, though consickerable rain fell during the month of June and occasional light summer frosts occurred. There are no stone quarries, neither are there water-powers. Minerals of economic value are not apparent. The game most abundant is antelope.-R.H. Knight, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

Range 9.
Township 34.-This township is easiest reached by a good trail from Lacombe, which trail passes about 25 miles north of the township. A branch line of the Canadian Pacific railway from Lacombe is being constructed through township 38, range 9. The soil of the southern half of this township is sandy and quite useless for agricultural purposes and third-class for ranching. The northerly half ranges about secondclass for either ranching or farming. The subsoil which is covered by 4 to 10 inches of black loam is generally a hard clay. The swrface of the township is nearly level or gently rolling prairie. A few small patches of scrub are found on sections 18 and 19. Hay is scarce. There are but few sloughs. The water in lakes 1, 2 and 3 is alkaline. The climate is good, though considerable rain fell during the month of June, and occasional light summer frosts occurred. There are no stone quarries, neither are there minerals of economic value. There is no fuel; the nearest available being poplar wood in township 37, range 9. The only game found is antelope.-R. H. Knight, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 9.

Township 35.-This township is easiest reached by a good trail from Lacombe, which trail passes about 25 miles north of the township. A branch line of the Canadian Pacific railway from Lacombe is being constructed through township 38, range 9. This township may be considered about second-class for farming and about firstclass for ranching. The soil on an average consists of 8 inches black loam with a subsoil of hard clay. The land is gently rolling and only an odd bunch of small willows can be found. There are numerous small sloughs, many of which have dried up during the past two seasons. The easterly four miles of the township is superior to the westerly portion. There is no fuel; the nearest consists of poplar wood found in township 37, range 9. There are no water-powers neither are there stone quarries nor minerals of economic value. The climate is good, though considerable rain fell during the month of June, and occasional light summer frosts occurred. Antelope is the only game found.-R. H. Knight. D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 9.

Township 36.-This township is easiest reached by a good trail from Lacombe iand passing through township 38. The soil throughout is chiefly clay and more adapted to grazing than farming. The township surface is practically all rolling and is prairie, though some small clumps of scrub are found in places. Along the creeks the land is broken by coulées. There is no timber in the township. There are some large hay sloughs. The water generally is alkaline. The creek described in township 36 , range 10 , passes across the northwest corner and leaves the township in section 32. Nose creek crosses the east boundaries of sections 35 and 34 , and crosses north into township 37, range 9. There were light frosts during the survey. Small poplars are found along Nose creek, but to get wood it is necessary to go into township 37, range 9. No coal or lignite seams were discovered in the township. There are no stone quarries, ncither are there minerals of economic value to be found. Ducks are plentiful and there are a few antelope.-R. H. Knight, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTII MERIDIAN.

## Range 10.

Township 27.-The best route for reaching this township is easterly from Lacombe for about cighty miles, following the road allowances and trails, and thence, south-

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easterly across the prairie. The roads were in first-class condition during the whole of this summer, but might easily be soft in wet weather, especially in the spring of the year. The soil consists almost entirely of clay and is suitable for a summer range for stock. The surface is open prairie, there being no timber of any kind. There are no hay lands. The water supply is not permanent, there being none when I visited the township. There are no streams nor water-powers. The climate is very dry and there is every evidence of insuffieient rainfall to mature a crop. There were no frosts in the months of July, August and September, but frosts may be expected in all other months of the year with the exception of Junc. There are no stone quarries nor minerals of any kind, and no fuel. The wild animals found are antelope, skunks, coyotes, foxes, badgers and gophers.-W. F. O'Hara, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 10.

Township 28.-The best route for reaching this township is easterly from Lacombe for about eighty miles following the road allowances and trails, thence southeasterly aeross the prairie. The roads were in first-class condition during the whole of this summer, but might easily be soft in wet weather, especially in the spring of the year. The soil consists almost entirely of clay and is suitable for a summer range for stock. The surface is open prairie, there being no timber of any kind. The water supply is mot permanent, there being none at the time I visited it. There are no hay lands. There are no streams nor water-powers. The climate is very dry and there is every evidence of insufficient rainfall to mature a crop. There were no frosts in the months of July, August and September, but frost may be expected in all other months of the year, with the exception of June. There are no stone quarries nor minerals of any kind, and no fuel. The wild animals found are antelope, skunks, coyotes, foxes, badgers and gophers.-W. F. O'Hara, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS west of the fourth meridian.

## Range 10.

Township 29.-The best route for reaching this township is easterly from Lacombe for about eighty miles, following the road allowances and trails, thence aeross the prairie. The roads were in first-class condition during the whole of the summer, but might easily be soft in wet weather especially in the spring of the year. The soil consists of a thin layer of either clay or sandy loam with a clay subsoil and is suitable for a summer range for stoek. The surface is open prairie. There being no timber of any kind. There are no hay lands. The water supply eonsists only of an alkaline lake on sections $28,21,29,20,19,17$ and 18 . The water is totally unfit for domestic use, but such as it is, it may be considered permanent. There are no streams nor water-powers. The climate is very dry and there is every evidence of insufficient rainfall to mature a crop. There were no frosts in the months of July, August and September. There are no stone quarrics no minerals of any kind, and no fuel. The wild animals found are antelope, skunk, casotes, foxes, badgers and gophers.-W. F. O'Hara. D.L.S., 1905.
'TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 10.

Township 30.-The best route for reaching this township is easterly from Lacombe for about eighty miles, and thence southeasterly across the prairie. The roads were in first-elass condition during the whole of this summer, but might easily be soft in wet weather, especially in the spring of the year. The soil consists of a thin layer of either
clay or sandy loan with a clay subsoil, and is suitable for a summer range for stock. The surface is entirely open prairie, there being no timber of any kind. There are no bay lands. The water supply is not permanent, in fact there is none with the exception of one fresh water lake on sections 7 and 18. There are no streams nor waterpowers. The climate is very dry and there is every cvidence of insufficient rainfall to mature a crop. There were no frosts in the months of July, August and September, but frosts may be expected in every other month of the year with the exception of June. There are no stone quarries nor minerals of any kind, and no fuel. The wild animals found are antelope, skunks, coyotes, foxes, badgers and gophers.-W. F. O'Hara, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 10.

Township 31.-The best route for reaching this township is easterly from Lacombe for about eighty miles, then southeasterly across the prairie. The roads were in firstclass condition during the whole of this summer, but might easily be soft in wet weather, especially in the spring of the ycar. The soil consists of a thin layer of either clay or sandy loam, with a clay subsoil and is suitable for a smmer range for stock. The surface is entirely open prairie, there being no timber of any kind. There are no hay lands. The water supply is not permanent, only small quantities were found in low places during the early part of the summer. There are also two alkaline lakes, the water of which is unfit for domestic use. There are no streams nor water-powers. The climate is very dry and there is every evidence of insufficient rainfall to mature a crop. There were no frosts in the months of July, August and September, but frosts may be expected in all other months of the year with the exception of June. There are no stone quarries nor minerals of any kind, and no fuel. The wild animals found are antelope, skunks, coyotes, foxes, badgers and gophers.-IV. F. O'Hara, D.L.S., 1905.

## townships west of the folrth meridan.

Range 10.
Township 32.-The best route for reaching this township is easterly from Lacombe, following the road allowances and trails for about eighty miles, thence southeasterly across the prairic. The roads were in first-class condition during the whole of this this summer, but might easily be soft in wet weather, especially in the spring of the ycar. The soil consists of a thin layer of either clay or sandy loam with a clay subsoil, with the exception of the northeast corner of the township which is sand almost entirely. It is suitable for a summer range for stock. The surface consists of open prairie with some willow brush in the northwest corner, there being no timber of any kind. There are no hay lands. The water supply is not permanent with the exception of some alkalinc lakes, the water of which is unfit for domestic use. Lost creek rises in this township but it was so nearly dry in the month of June that water was found only in some deep places along its becl. There are no water-powers. The climate is very dry and there is every evidence of insufficient rainfall to mature a crop. There were 110 frosts in the months of July, August and September, but frosts may be expected in all other months of the year with the exception of June. There are no stone quarries nor minerals of any kind, and no fuel. The wild animals found are antelope, skunks, coyotes, foxes, badgers and gophers.-W. F. O'Ilara, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWASHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 10.

Township 33.- A good trail from Ponoka passes about twenty-five miles north of this township. The soil is partly sand and partly clay in about equal proportions.

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It is suitable for general farming, though none of it is of high gradc. There is no timber of any kind. The surface is rolling. Kirkpatrick lake eovers about six sections of the northeast corner of the township. The lake is not more than ciebt feet deep at present. The water is muddy and alkaline. There are several large sloughs and one creek, but none of these afforl very good water. No frosts occurred during the progress of my work. There is no fucl available nearer than Snllivan lake. There are no stone quarries. No mincrals were seen. Antclope were seen frequently. Ducks and geese were numerous.-George Edwards, D.L.S., 1905.
townships west of tile fourtil meridian.
Range 10.
Township 34.-This township ean be conveniently reached by a good trail from Ponoka. The soil varies from sandy loam to clay, over one-third being black loam with clay or sand subsoil, and in a few places gravel. It produces good grass and is well adapted for mixed farming. The surface is open rolling prairic. There is no timber. There are a few hay sloughs, though not of large extent. A part of Kirkpatrick lake and four other small lakes are in this township and one small creek flows into Kirkpatriek lake. The water in all these is muddy and alkalinc. It is quite probable that goorl water can be had at a moderate depth by sinking wells. There were no frosts during the progress of my work, and as there are no settlers I could hot obtain any information as to general elimatie conditions. The nearest source of fucl supply is at Sullivan lake where coal is obtainable. There are no stone quarries. No minerals were observed. Ducks and geese are plentiful. Antelope were seen occasionally.-George Edwards, D.L.S., 1905.
townshifs west of tie fourtil meridian.

## Range 10.

Township 35.-This township is reached by trail from Ponoka. The trail is in fair condition and passes about 15 miles north of the township. The soil varies from light sandy loan to heavy clay and is suitable for mixed farming. The surface is open prairie, slightly rolling. There is no timber of any kind. On sections 10 and 15 there is a luxuriant growth of hay. No other extensive areas of hay land were noticed. Hamilton lake covers an area of over six sections in this township. The water is very muddy and somewhat alkaline. At this time the water is low, not more than six or cight feet being the depth in the centre of lake. There are no ruming streans but dry, or partially dry, creek beds indicate where streams would appear in wet seasons. It is quito probable that good water could be had at a moderate deptly by digging wells. No summer frosts were observed. There is no fuel available within 30 miles. There are no stone quarries. No minerals were obscrvel. Geese, dueks and prairie chickens are numerous. Antelope were seen oceasionally as also badgers and skunks. The lack of transportation facilities will be overcome in time when this land will doubtless be taken up for farming purposes.-George Edwards, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSIIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.
Range 10.
Township 36.-This township is most easily reached by a good trail from Laeombe, which passes through township $3 \varsigma$ and which is the nearest trail to township 30. The soil is mostly heavy clay and not adapted to farming, but makes very good pasture land. The country is practically all prairie with here and there a fow clumps of small poplar and willow serub. No timber oceurs. The water is somewhat alkaline and there are but few hay sloughs. A small stream crosses the east boundarics of sections 18, 17,
$25 \mathrm{~b}-18 \frac{1}{2}$

16, 22 and 26 and the north boundary of seetion 23 in an easterly direetion. The stream is not permanent in dry seasons and is of no use for power purposes. There were light frosts when the survey was being made, but generally speaking, the elimate is good. The only and nearest available fuel eonsists of poplar, whieh oeeurs in township 37, range 9. No eoal, lignite nor quarries oeeur, nor minerals of economie value. Dueks and antelope were the only game seen.-R. H. Knight, D.L.S., 1905.
towasilips west of tile fourth meridian.

## Range 10.

Township 42.-This township is most easily reaehed by a good trail from Laeombe, which passes through the southeasterly portion of the township and is designated 'old mail trail.' Another trail from Wetaskiwin passes through the adjoining township to the north. The soil of this township is varied. The southwesterly portion (quarter of township) consists of a black loam having a subsoil of elay loam This portion is adapted to grain growing. The balanee of the township is suited only for grazing, for where the soil is not sandy it is dry and has a hilly surfaee. Generally the surfaee is rough and hilly, excepting the southwesterly portion above mentioned. The township is quite bluffy. Poplar up to five inehes in diameter oecurs in 50 per cent of the bluffs, the balanee of the bluffs being younger poplars with small willows. On the north half of section 33 there is eonsiderable poplar timber up to twelve inehes in diameter. Scctions 25, 26, 27, 34 and 35 contain eonsiderable quantities of poplar up to seven inehes in diameter. There are no hay sloughs but many small lakes peeur. The water in these lakes is somewhat alkaline, but not bad. Battle river runs northward through the western portion of the township. 'The water is good and is permament. The current rate is about one and one-half miles per hour. Spring floods oeeur, and in many places the river overflows its banks. There are no water-powers. The elimate is good and quite suited for agrieultural purposes. The fuel available eonsists of poplar wood and is easily seeured within the township. There are 110 stone quarries nor minerals of eeonomie value. Game is searee, a few ducks being the only game seen.-R. H. Knight D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

Range 11.
Township 27 .-TThe best route for reaching this township is easterly from Laeombe for about eighty miles, following the road allowanees and trails, thenee aeross the prairie in a southeasterly direetion. The roads were in first-elass eondition during the whole of this summer, but might easily be soft in wet weather, espeeially in the spring of the year. The soil eonsists almost entirely of elay. The surfaee is open prairie, there being no timber of any kind. There are no hay lands. The water supply is not permanent, there being none when I visited the loeality. There are no streams nor water-powers. The elinate is very dry, and there is every evidenee of insuffieient rainfall to mature a crop. There were no frosts in the months of July, August and September, but frosts may be expeeted in every other month of the year with the exeeption of June. There are no stone quarries nor minerals of any kind, and no fuel. The wild animals found are antelope, skunks, eoyotes, foxes, badgers and gop-hers.-W. F. O.Hara, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 11.

Township 28.-The best routc for reaehing this township is easterly from $\mathrm{La}^{-}$ combe for about eighty miles, following the road allowanees and trails, thenee southeasterly across the prairie. The roads were in first-class eondition during the whole

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of this summer, but might casily be soft in wet weather, espeeially in the spring of the year. The soil eonsists almost entirely of elay and is suitable for a summer range for stock. The surface is open prairie, there being no timber of any kind. The water supply might be considered permanent, although in small quantities, and found only in the bed of Berry creek which runs through seetions $33,28,21,20,17,18$ and touches a corner of section 7. The creek eeased running in the month of May and its bed was dry in many places the rest of the summer. There are other stream beds, but all dry. There are no hay lands nor water-powers. The climate is very dry and there is every evidence of insufficient rainfall to mature a crop. There were no frosts in the months of July, August and September, but frosts may be expected in all other months of the year with the exception of June. There are 110 stone quarries nor minerals of any kind, and no fuel. The wild animals found are antelope skunks, coyotes, foxes, badgers and gophers.-W. F. O'II 1 ara, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 11.

Township 29.-The best route for reaching this township is easterly from Lacombe for about eighty miles, following the road allowanees and trails and thence southeasterly across the prairie. The roads were in first-class condition during the whole of this summer; but might easily be soft in wet weather, especially in the spring 01 the year. The soil consists ahnost entirely of clay, sandy loam and clay loam being found only in a fow places. It is suitable for a summer range for stock. There are ro hay lands. The surface is open prairie, there being no timber of any kind. The water supply might be considered permanent, although in small quantities and found orly in the bed of Berry creek, which runs through sections $31,29,26,16,9,8$ and 4 . The ereck ceased rumning in the month of May, and its bed was dry in many places the rest of the summer. This stream does not afford water-power. The climate is very dry and there is every evidence of insufficient rainfall to mature a crop. There were no frosts in the months of July, August and September, but frosts may be expected in all other months of the year with the exception of June. There are no stone quarries nor minerals of any kind, and no fuel. The wild animals found are antelope, skunks, coyotes, foxes, badgers and gophers.-W. F'. O'Hara, D.L.S., 1905.

## townships west of the fourth meridian.

## Range 11.

Township 30.-The best route for reaching this township is easterly from Laccmbe for about eighty miles, following the road allowances and trails, thence across the prairie in a southeasterly direction. The roads were in first-class condition during the whole of this summer, but might easily be soft in wet weather, especially in the spring of the year. The soil consists of a thin layer of either clay or sandy loam with a clay subsoil and is suitable for a summer range for stock. The surface is extirely r, $f \in$ n prairie, there being no timber of any kind. There are no hay lands. The water supply is not permanent. One lake may be found on sections 12 and 13 which is the urily water in the township. There are no streans nor water-powers. The climate is very dry and there is every evidence of insufficient rainfall to mature a crop. There were no frosts in the months of July, August and September, but frosts may be exreeted in all other months of the ycar with the exeeption of June. There are no stone quarries nor minerals of any kind, and no fuel. The wild animals found are antelope, skunks, coyotes, foxes, badgers and gophers.-W. F. O'Hara, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDLAN.
Range 11.
Township 31.-The best route for reaehing this township is easterly from Laeombe for about eighty miles, following the road allowanees and trails, and then southeasterly aeross the prairie. The roads were in first-elass eondition during the whole of this summer, but might easily be soft in wet weather, espeeially in the spring of the year. The soil consists of a thin layer of either elay or sandy loam with a elay subsoil and is suitable for a summer range for stoek. The surfaee is entirely open prairie, there being no timber of any kind. There are no hay lands. The water supply is not permanent, there being only small quantities in low plaees. Two fresh water lakes will be found on seetions 19, 30 and 31 . There are no streams nor water-powers. The elimate is very dry and there is every evidence of insuffieient rainfall to mature a erop. There were no frosts in the months of July, Augusi and September, but frosts may be expeeted in all other months of the year with the exeeption of June. There is no fuel, stone quarries nor minerals of any kind. The wild animals found are antelope, skunks, eoyotes, foxes, badgers and gophers.-IV. F. O'Hara, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF TIE FOUITH IERIDIAN.

## Range 11.

Township 32.-The best route for reaching this township is easterly from Lacombe for about eighty miles, following the road allowances and trails, and then southeasterly aeross the prairie. The roads were in first-elass condition during the whole of this summer, but might easily be soft in wet weather, espeeially in the spring of the year. The soil eonsists of a thin layer of either clay or sandy loam with a clay subsoil and is suitable for a summer range for stock. The surface consists entirely of open prairie, there being no timber of any kind. There are no hay lands. The water supply is not permanent, only small quantities were met with in low spots. There are no streams nor water-powers. The elimate is very dry and there is every evidence of insuffieient moisture to mature a erop. There were no frosts in the months of July, August and September, but frosts may be expeeted in all other months of the year with the ezeeption of June. There is no fuel, stone quarries nor minerals of any kind. The wild animals found are antelope, skunks, eoyotes, foxes, badgers, rabbits and gophers.-W. F. O'Hara, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.
Range 11.
Township 33.- A good trail from Ponoka passes within twenty-five miles of this township. The soil is ehiefly elay and in several places stony with considerable gravel. The surfaee is rolling without any timber whatever. There are no springs nor running ereeks, the only water being in sloughs. No doubt gond water ean be had at a moderate depth by sinking wells. There were no frosts during the progress of my work. Fuel is not obtainable nearer than Sullivan lake where eoal ean be had. There are no stone quarries. No minerals were observed. Badgers, skunks, foxes and antelope were secn oeeasionally. Dueks and geese were plentiful in the neighbourhood of the sloughs. There are no hay sloughs. The soil produces fairly good grass, but I do not eonsider that it ean be rated as higher than third-elass for farming purposes.-George Edwards, D.L.S. 190.5.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.
Range 11.
Cownship 34.-I found it most eonvenient to reach this township by trail from Ponoka. The trail is in good condition. Distanee by trail is about 130 miles. A

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branch railway line from Lacombe is now graded to a point within about 45 miles. When this is opened for traffic it will afford the best means of access to this and neighboring townships. The soil is rariable, gravelly clay predominating and none of it will rank as higher than third-class. It produces fairly good grass, and a considerable portion is suitable for the cultivation of cereals. The surface is open rolling prairie. There is no timber of any kind. There are no hay marslies of any considerable extent. There are a few lakes in which the water is shallow, muddy and alkaline. No springs or rumnig creeks of good fresh water were seen. The nature of the soil would appear to indicate that good water can be obtained by sinking wells. I did not observe any frosts during progress of my work. Limited time did not permit of obtaining information as to general climatic conditions. There is no local fuel supply. The nearest available is at Sullivan lake where coal is obtainable. There are no stone quarries. The stone noted in connection with soil report consists of loose boulders of which in some sections there is a considerable quantity. No minerals were observed. Ducks and geese were plentiful along the lakes and sloughs. Antelope, foxes, prairie wolves, badgers and skunks were seen occasionally.-George Edwards, D.L.S., 1905.

## tow'vships west of the fourtif meridian.

## Range 11.

Township 35.-A trail from Ponoka passes about fifteen miles to the north of this tornship and is in fairly good condition. In a considerable part of the township the soil is black loam with clay subsoil. In other portions the soil is sand or sandy loam. The surface is rolling open prairie with no timber of any kind, except a few clumps of small poplar in the northeast corner. There are no hay marshes of any considerable extent. No springs or running streams were to be seen. A partially dry creek bed extends across a considerable portion of the township. There is no running water in it at present. Indications of good fresh water at a modcrate depth below the surface werc observed. Climate is good and no special danger of summer frosts was apparent. Fuel is not obtainable nearer than Sullivan lake where there is a deposit of coal, about 20 miles from this township. The nearest wood available is at least 30 miles distant. There are no stone quarries. No mincrals were observed. Ducks, geese and prairie chickens were the only game seen. This township is suitable for general farming purposes and will no doubt be taken up for that as soon as transportation obstacles are orercome.-George Edwards, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOW゙XSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 11.

Township 61.-The best way to reach this township is by the Saddle lake and Floatingstone lake wagon road which passes within a mile of the southwest corner of the township. This road is good to that point. The soil is number one and suitable for farming. The surface is covered with brush and scrub and scattered poplar from two to ten inches in diameter. There is no hay land. The water is fresh and good and the land is not liable to be flooded. There are no water-powers. The climate is delightful and summer frosts rare. There is good wood for fuel. No cridences of' stone quarries nor minerals were found. Fish and dueks are abundant.-M. W. Hoplins, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.
Range 11.
Township 62.-The best way to reach this township is by a wagon road which we cut out from the Saddle lake and Lake LaBiche wagon road from the Indian reserve near Whitefish lake. This is not a very good road. The soil in this township is good
and suitable for farming. The surface is covered with poplar from two to ten inches in diameter and scattered spruce. There are no hay lands. The water is fresh and good. Several small streams are found, but the land is not liable to be flooded. There are no water-powers. The climate is delightful and summer frosts rare. There is plenty of good wood for fuel. No stone quarris nor other mincrals were discovered. Duek, fish, dcer and moose were seen.-M. W. IIopkins, D.L.S., 1905.
townships west of the fourth meridian.

## Range 11.

Township 63.-A fair road for wagons from St. Paul de Metis to Lake LaBiche passes across this township from section 1 to section 30 . The soil is good and suitable for general farming. The surface is covered with poplar from three inches to twelve inches in diameter with clumps of sprucc. There is no hay land. There is a good supply of fresh water. Beaver river crosses the township from section 7 to section 2. There are no valuable water-powers. The land is not liable to be flooded. The climate is delightful and summer frosts are rare. There is a good supply of wood for fuel. There are no valuable minerals exposed. Therc are deer and duck for game. There is no valuable timber in the township.-M. W. Hopkins, D.L.S., 1905.
townships west of the fourth meridian.

## Range 11.

Township 64.-The best way to reach this township is by the wagon road going from St. Paul de Metis to Lake LaBiche, which passes within a mile of the southwest corner of the township. The soil is first-class and suitable for farming. The surface is covered with thick woods, chiefly poplar, from two to ten inches in diameter, with small scattered spruce. There is no hay land. The water is fresh and good and the land not liable to be flooded as the streans are small. There are no water-powers. The climate is delightful and summer frosts are not usual. Good wood can Be obtained for fuel. No stone quarries nor minerals of any kind were seen. Duck and fish abound.--M. W. Hopkins, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.
Range 12.
Township 27.-From the town of Gleichen the trail to Hyde's crossing of Red Deer river was taken, and from here it was necessary to travel across country to the abovementioned township. The soil is generally third-class, being a tough .alkaline, clay gumbo. The surfacc is rolling prairie with coulees. No commercial timber occurs. There is no hay. Good water is found in Berry creek. No water-powers are available. The climate is very similar to that at Calgary, but from the general appearance of the country it can be assumed as semi-arid. Small willows is the only fuel to be found. No rock in situ suitable for building purposes was observed. No indications of minerals were noticed. Antclope appear to be numerous; Feathered game were only occasionally seen.-A. W. Ponton, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 12.

Township 28.-From the town of Gleichen the trail to Hyde's crossing of Red Deer river was taken, and from here it was necessary to travel across country to the above-mentioned township. The soil is generally third-class, being a tough alkaline clay gumbo. The surface is rolling prairie with a few coulées. No commercial tim-

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ber occurs. Slough grass, fit for cutting, was found, but no good hay. There is good fresh water in Berry creek. No water-powers are available. The climate is very similar to that at Calgary, but from the general appearance of the country it can be assumed as scmi-arid. The only fuel is small willows. No rock in situ suitable for building purposes was observed. No indications of minerals were noticed. Antelope appear to be numerous; there are also a few geese and duck but very few prairie chicken.-A. W. Ponton, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSIIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.
Range 12.
Township 29.-From the town of Gleichen the trail to Hyde's crossing of Red Decr river was taken and from here it was nccessary to travel across country to the above-mentioned township. The soil is generally third-class, being a tough alkaline; clay gumbo. The surface is rolling prairie with coulées. No commercial timber occurs. There is a little slough grass but no good hay. There is good fresh water in Berry creek. No water-powers are available. The climate is very similar to that at Calgary, but from the general appearance of the country it can be assumed as semiarid. Small willows is the only fuel found. No rock in situ suitable for building purposes was observed. No indications of minerals were seen. Antelope appear to be numerous; feathered game were only occasionally seen.-A. W. Ponton, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST of the fourti meridian.
Range 12.
Township 30.-From the town of Gleichen the trail to Hyde's crossing of Red Deer river was taken and from here it was necessary to travel across country to the above-mentioned township. The soil is generally third-class, being a tough, alkaline, clay gumbo. The surface is rolling prairie with coulées. No commercial timber occurs. There is a little slough grass but no good hay. Thère is good fresh water in Berry creek. No water-powers are available. The climate is very similar to that at Calgary. Small willow is the only fuel found. No rock in situ suitable for building purposes was observed. No indications of minerals were seen. Antelope appear to be numerous, feathered game is not so plentiful.-A. W. Ponton, D.L.S., 1905.

## townships west of the fourth meridian.

Range 12
Township 31.-From the town of Gleichen the trail to Hyde's crossing of Red Deer river was taken, and from liere it was necessary to travel across country to the above-mentioned township. The soil is generally third-class, being a tough, alkaline, clay gumbo. The surface is rolling prairie and flat prairie. No commerical timber occurs. Slough grass but very little good hay, was found. There is good fresh water in Berry creek. No water-powers are available. The climate is very similar to that at Calgary. Small willow is the only fuel round. No rock in situ suitable for building purposes was observed. There is no indication of mincrals. Antelope appear to be numeróus; feathered game is not plentiful.-A. W. Ponton, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

Range 12.
Township 32.-From the town of Gleichen the trail to Hyde's crossing of Red Deer river was taken, and from here it was necessary to travel across country to the above-mentioned township. The soil is generally third-class, being a tough, alkaline,
clay gumbo. The surface is rolling prairie and flat prairie. No commercial timber occurs. There is slough grass, but very little good hay. There is good fresh water in Berry creek. No water-powers are available. The climate is very similar to that at Calgary. Small willows is the only fuel found. No rock in situ suitable for building purposes was observed. There is no indication of minerals. Antelope appear to be numerous; feathered game was only occasionally seen.-A. W. Ponton, D.L.S., 1905.

TOW゙N゙SHIPS WEST OE TIE FOURTI MERIDIAN.

## Range 12.

Township 33.-A grood trail from Ponoka passes twenty-five miles north of this township. The soil is heavy clay, and is suitable for general farming purposes,' though not so desirable as a warmer soil. The surface is open rolling prairie without any timber whatever. There are no hay marshes of any considerable extent. The water in two small lakes is muddy and alkaline. A creek bed extends across the township, but there is no ruming water in it at present. Probably good water could be had at a moderate depth by sinking wells. There were no frosts while my work was in progress. No fucl is available nearer than Sullivan lake where coal is to be had. There are no stone quarries. No minerals were observed. Antelope were seen occasionally as also geese and duck.-George E'dwards. D.L.S., 1905.

TOWASHES WEST OF THE FOLRTH MERIDIAS.

## Range 12.

Township 34.- 1 good trail fromPonoka passes within fifteen miles of this township. The surface is open rolling prairie. The soil is principally clay, producing good grass, and well adapted for grain growing. There is no timber of any kind. There are no large areas of hay land. Craig lake covers an area equivalent to over three sections. It is shallow and muddy, and the water is alkaline. There are no springs or creeks of fresh watcr, though good water can doubtless be obtained at moderate depths by sinking wells. No summer frosts occurred during the progress of my work. Fuel is not obtainable within 20 miles, the nearest supply being coal at Sullivan lake. There are no stone quarries. No mincrals were observed. Geese and duck were numerous. This land will no doubt be occupied for mixed farming purposes as soon as transportation obstacles are overcome.-George Edwards, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS west of the forrth meridin.

## Range 12.

Township 35.-The township is reached by a trail from Ponoka, passing about 15 miles north, which is in fair condition. The soil varies from light sandy loam to heary clay and is suitable for general farming purposes. The surface is open prairie, for the most part gently rolling. There is no timber of any kind. There are no hay marshes of any considerable extent. Good fresh water is lacking but could doubtless be had at a moderate depth by sinking wells. The surface water is sumewhat alkaline. There are no indications of special langer of summer frosts. Fuel is lacking. No wood is to be had within twenty miles. There are no stone quarries. No minerals were noticed. Duek, geese and prairie chicken were the only game seen. A considerable portion of this land is suitable for settlement, and will no doubt be taken up as soon as transportation difficulties are removed.-George Edwards, D.L.S., 1905.

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TOWSSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDHN.

## Range 12.

Township 58.-The Saddle lake and Lake LaBiche wagon road passes through this township and is a very good road. The soil is first-elass and suitable for general farming. The west and south of the township is covered with seattered woods and brush and serub, casily eleared, while the east is more heavily wooded. The timber is ehiefly poplar. There is some hay of fair quality around the lakes in the east part of the township. The water is all fresh and good. There are no streams of any size, and the land is not liable to be flooded. There are no water-powers. The climate is delightful and summer frosts are not usual. There is plenty of wood for fuel. No stone quarries nor minerals were found. Large numbers of duek in season and fish at all times are to be had.-M. W. Hopliins, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSIII'S WEST OF THE FOURTII MERIDIAN.

## Range 12.

Tornship 59.-The Saddle lake and Lake LaBiche wagon road passes through this township and is a very good road. The soil is first-elass and suitable for general farming. The west and south of the township is eovered with seattered woods and bush and scrub, easily eleared, while the east is more heavily wooded. The timber is ehiefly poplar. There is some hay of fair quality around the lakes in the east part of the township. The water is all fresh and good. There are no streams of any size and the land is rot liable to be flooded. There are no water-powers. The climate is delightful and summer frosts are not usual. There is plenty of wood for fuel. No stone quarries nor minerals were found. Large numbers of duck in season and fish at all times are to be had.-M. W. Hopkins, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSIHI'S WEST OF THE FOURTII MERIDIAN.

## Range 13.

Township 60.-This township is best reached by the Saddle lake, Lake LaBiehe or the St. Paul de Metis, Floatingstone lake wagon roads. They are both good and both cross the township. The soil is number one and suitable for farming. The surface is eovered with poplar from two to ten inehes in diameter, except in the northeast part where it is eovered with brush easily eleared. There are no hay lands. The water is fresh and good, and the land is not liable to be flooded. There are no waterpowers. The elimate is delightful and summer frosts rare. Cord wood can be had for fuel. No stone quarries nor other minerals exist. Fish and duek abound.-M. W. Hopkins, D.L.S., 190.5.

## Towsships west of the foleth meridian.

Range 12.
Town-hip 61.-The best way to reaeh this township is by the Saddle lake, Lake LaBiche wagon road which is good and passes across the township. The soil is number one and suitable for farming. The surfaee is eovered with brush and serub and seattered poplar from two to ten inehes in diameter. It can be easily eleared. There are some hay lands in the southern and in the northern parts of the township. The water is fresh and goorl. Bridge ereek erosses from the northwest corner to the southeast corner. This creek is about a foot deep and six feet wide. The land is not liable to be flooded. There are no water-powers. The elimate is delightful and summer frosts rare. Good wood ean be obtained for fuel. No stone quarries or other minerals are found exposed. There are plenty of duck and fish.-M. W. Hoplins. D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 12.

Township 62.-The best way to reach this township is by the Saddle lake and Lake LaBiche wagon road which passes within a mile of the west of the township, and is good. The soil is good, except the two mile middle strip, from west to east, which has much muskeg. The land is suitable for farming. The surface, except in the muskeg is covered with poplar from two to ten inches in diameter with scattered spruce of the same size. There is no hay land. The water is fresh and good and the land is not liable to be flooded, except the muskeg. There are no water-powers. The climate is delightful and summer frosts are rare. There is plenty of good wood for fuel. No stone quarries nor other minerals were noticed. Duck and fish and some deer and moose comprise the game.-M. W. Hopkins, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

Range 12.
Township 63.-The good wagon road from Saddle lake to Lake LaBiche passesthrough the west side of the township. The soil is good and suitable for general farming. The surface is covered with woods, poplar from three inches to twelve inches in diameter with clumps of spruce. There is no hay land in the township. Beaver river crosses the township from west to east and Little Beaver cnters the Beaver in section 20. There is a good supply of fresh watcr. The land is not liable to be flooded. There are no valuable water-powers. The climate is delightful and summer frosts are rare. There is plenty of good wood for fuel. There are no valuable mincrals exposed. There are decr and duck for game. There is no valuable timber in the township.-M.W. Hopkins, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF TIIE THIRD MERIDIAN.

## Range 12.

Township 64.-The best way to reach this township is by the Saddle lake and Lake LaBiche wagon road, which is in good repair and passes within two miles of the west boundary of the township. The soil is number one, except the middle two miles from east to west which has much muskcg. The land is suitable for farming. The surface is covered with thick woods, except in the muskeg. The wood is chiefly poplar from two to eight inches in diameter with clumps of spruce of about the same size. There are no hay lands. The water is fresh and good. Small streams and many lakes occur. The land is not liable to be flooded, except the muskeg. There are no water-powers. The climate is delightful and summer frosts rare. There is abundant good wood for fuel. No stone quarries nor other minerals were discovered. Plenty of duck and fish and some deer and moose were seen.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.
Range 18.
Township 12.-From the village of Swift Current, Saskatchewan, the Mennonite trail was followed into this township for a distance of twenty miles. The soil is generally a black sandy clay loam, ten inches deep, with a sandy clay subsoil. The northern part of the township is gently undulating. The southern portion is easy rolling. No timber occurs in the township. No hay lands proper occur, the native prairie grass furnishes the only supply. No creeks or ponds occur, but water is found at an average depth of thirty feet by digging. No water-powers exist in this township. The township is located at about the extreme edge of the country visited by chinook winds, the average rainfall, it is clanmed by near residents, is greater than at

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Moosejaw and the average winter temperature also slightly higher. There is no fuel available in the township, but proximity to the railway ensures a coal supply. There are no stone quarries. There are no minerals. Antelope is the sole representative of game. The soil, climate and grasses give every indication of agrieultural possibilities. The township is first-class in every respeet.-A. W. Ponton, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.
Range 13.
Township 27.-From the town of Gleichen the trail to Hyde's crossing Red Decr river was taken, and from here it was uccessary to travel aeross country, to the above-mentioned township. The soil is generally third-elass, being a tough, alkaline, clay gumbo. The surface is rolling prairie with a little scrub. No commereial timber occurs. No hay was found but there is grass from three to six inches long. The only water in this township is a small slough in section 35 . No water-powers are available. The elimate is very similar to that at Calgary, but from the general appearance of the country it can be assumed as semi-arid. Fuel is entirely absent and has to be imported, wood forty miles, coal, about thirty miles. No rock in situ suitable for building purposes was noticed. There is no indication of minerals. Antelope appear to be numerous; feathered game were only occasionally seen.-A. W. Ponton, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 13.

Township 28.-From the town of Gleiehen the trail to Hyde's crossing of Red Deer river was taken, and from here it was necessary to travel across eountry to the abovc-mentioned township. The soil is generally third-class, being of tough, clay gumbo. The surface is rolling prairie. No commercial timber occurs. A little slough grass was found, but no first-class hay. There is no water at the present time in this township but there are some dry hay sloughs. No water-powers are arailable. The climate is very similar to that at Calgary, but from the general appearance of the country it can be assumed as scmi-arid. Fuel is entirely absent. Coal and wood can be had at a distance of thirty or forty miles. No rock in situ suitable for building purposes was noticed. There are no indications of minerals. Antelope appear to be numerous ; feathered game was only seen occasionally.-A. W. Ponton, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF TIIE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 13.

Township 29.-From the town of Gleichen the trail to Hyde's erossing of Red Deer river was taken, and from here it was nceessary to travel across country tothe above-mentioned township. The soil is generally third-class, being of a tough, clay gumbo. On some of the hills, there is a few inches of sandy subsoil. The surface is rolling prairie with coulées. No commercial timber occurs. No good hay was found but there is a little slough grass. There is fresh water in some of the sloughs. No water-powers are available. The climate is very similar to that at C'algary, but from the general appearances of the country it can be assumed as semi-arid. Slight traces of coal were found, but there is no wood. No roek in situ suitable for building purposes oceurs. Traees of coal and ironstone were noticed. Antelope appear to be numerous, also a few geese and duck are to be seen.-A. W. Ponton, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.
Range 1.3.
Township 30.-From the town of Gleichen the trail to Hyde's erossing of Red Dcer river was taken, and from here it was necessary to travel across country to the
abore-mentioned township. The soil is generally third-elass, being of a tongh, clay gumbo. The surface is rolling prairic with a few coulécs. No commereial timber oceurs. Plenty of slough grass but very little good hay was found. Some of the slough water is fresh and some alkaline. There are no water-powers available. The climate is very similar to that at Calgary, but there rloes not appear to be much rain. There is no fuel. No rock in situ suitable for building purposes was noticed. There are no indications of minerals. Antelope appear to be numerous; feathered game is not so plentiful.-A. W. Ponton, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range '13.

Township 31.-From the town of Gleichen the trail to Hyde's crossing of Red Deer river was taken and from here it was nccessary to travel across country to the above-mentioned township. The soil is generally third-class, being a tough, alkaline gumbo. The country is rolling, with coulées. No commercial timber occurs. Plenty of slough grass but very little good hay was found. Fresh water was found in a branch of Berry creek, also alkaline water in sloughs. No water-powers are available. The climate is very similar to that at Calgary but there appears to be less rain. There is no fuel. No rock in situ suitable for building purposes was observed. No indication of minerals was seen. Antclope appear to be numerons, but feathered game was only occasionally secn.-A. W. Ponton, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 13.

Township 32.-From the town of Gleichen the trail to Hyde's erossing of Red Deer river was taken, and from here it was necessary to travel across country to the above-mentioned township. The soil is. generally third-elass, being of a tongh, clay gumbo. The surface is rolling prairie with coulées and a little scrul. No commercial timber ocerus. Slough grass, but very little good hay is found. Good fresh water is found in a branch of Berry ereek. No water-powers are available. The climate is very similar to that of Calgary. The only fuel in the township is a few dry willows. No rock in situ suitable for luilding purposes was observed. There is no indication of minerals. Antelope appear to be numerous; feathered game was only oceasionally scen-A. W. Ponton, D.L.S., 190.5.

## TOWSSHIPS WEST OE THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

Range 13.
Township 33.-I found the most convenient route for reaching this township was by trail from Ponoka. The trail is in good condition and passes about 25 miles uorth. The soil is chiefly heavy clay, prorlucing fairly good grass, and would be suitable for grain growing, but uot so desirable as a warmer soil. The surface is open prairie, mostly rolling. There is no timber of any kind. There are no hay marshes of any considerable extent. The only water at present obtainable is slongh water slightly alkaline. No doubt good water could be obtained at a moderate depth by sinking wells. There were no frosts during the progress of my work. There are no stone quarries. No minerals were observed. The nearest fucl supply is at Sullivan lake, about 20 miles distant, where coal is to be had. Antelope were seen frequently. Duck and geese were numerous in the few sloughs and pools along the partially dry creek beds. -George Edwards, D.L.S., 1905.

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TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 13.

Township 34.-I found the most convenient route to this township was by trail from Ponoka. The trail is in goorl condition and passes about twenty miles north. Means of access will shortly be changed by railway construction now in progress, the branch line from Lacombe passing within 25 miles of this township. In the northern portion the soil is sand, with elay subsoil. In the southern half of the township the soil is heavy clay. I have classed it as third rate throughout. It is suitable for mixed farming, but not so desirable as a warmer soil. The surface is open rolling prairie with no timber, exeept a few small clumps of poplar and willows in the northern part of the township. There are no hay marshes of any note. There is one small lake with water which is muddy and alkaline. No doubt good water is to be had by sinking wells. No summer frosts ofeurred during the progress of my work. The nearest fuel supply is at Sullivan lake where coal is obtainable. There are mo stone quarries. No minerals were observed. Game is not abundant. Antelope were seen oceasionally. - There are no settlers at present, but no doubt the land will be taken up when railway facilities provide the means of bringing in building materials.-George Eawards, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OE THE FOURTII MERIDIAN.

## Range 13.

Township 35.-I found the most convenient means of reaching this township was by trail from Ponoka. The trail passes about fifteen miles north of the township and is in fairly good eondition. The soil is sand and clay, and fully three-fourths of the area is suitable for agricultural purposes. There is no timber, except a few clumps of small poplar and willows in the northwest eorner of the township. There are no hay marshes of any eonsiderable extent. Only one ereek of good fresh water was scent. The water in three small lakes is muddy and alkaline. There being only one rery small strean, there are no water-powers. There would not seem to be any special danger of summer frosts. There is no fuel nearer than Sullivan lake, where coal can be had at a point about ten miles distant from this township. There are no stone quarries. No minerals were observed. Prairie chieken, geese and duek were abundant. Badgers and foxes were seen oceasionally. This land is not hilly enough to attraet ranchers, but will come into use for mixed farming purposes, for which it is well adapted.-George Edwards, D.L.S., 1905.

## Towships west of the folrtil meridian.

## Range 13.

Tomnship 59.-Twn dirent trails from Erlmonton to Lake LaBiche pass through this township. The first, known as the south trail. erosens to the south of the Saskatchewan at Fort Swatchewan and baek to the north side at what is known as Pardee's erossing. This trail is in good condition the greater part of the year, and is eonsiderably travelled. That known as the north trail follows along the north side of the river all the way from Edmonton to Lake LaBiche and passes through this township from east to west. This, howerer, is mota gond trail and is seldom used at present. The soil in this township varies from blaciz and sandy loam to a sandy clay, the clay for the most part having a clay subsoil while the sandy loam has a sandy subsoil, which in some places merges to a fine gravel. The eentre and western parts are mostly light loam which is eavered on the high land with a luxurious growth of grass and pearine and should be well adapted to general farming. The ciay soil also bears a heary growth of pea-rine and grass and althongh harder to work should be good farming land. The eastern part of the town-lip is of a rolling and hilly nature, while the
western part is slightly rolling only. In the northern part of this township and more particularly along the shores of Bonnic lake there is a general growth of serub. There are, however, and more especially in the western part, small patches of prairie, which have been occasioned by the country being repeatedly swept by fire. There is a great quantity of heavy slough grass along the banks of a creek, which flows through sections $7,18,17,21,22,15$ and 11 in this township, and there are several sloughs from which hay might be cut during the dry season. On the high land of the township there is a great quantity of pea-vine which could be cut in places with little trouble. All water in this township is fresh. There are a great number of permanent sloughs throughout the eastern part, while the creek traverses a number of sections. This creek is permanent, running water through sections 2 and 11, being fed from a large muskeg on sections $11,14,15,21$ and 22 . The creek before entering this muskeg is not a permanent ruming stream. but large pools of water exist in it through the dry season. This creck bed is from twenty to forty links wide and from three to six feet deep. A number of springs exist along the southern shore of Bonnie lake, and from which flows the finest of water. The western part of this township, including parts of sections $18,19,20$ and 17 is liable to be flooded during the wet season. The parts of sections $11,14,15,21$ and 22 which are muskeg are of course unfit for cultivation. The remainder of the township is apparently free from spring floods. No waterpower exists. From general indications the climate is suitable to general western farming. No summer frosts are known to have occurred in this township during the season of 1905 . Wood is the only fuel available in this township and this can be procured anywhere as there are great quantities of standing and fallen timber which have been killed by fires. No coal or lignite, stone quarries nor minerals of economic value are known to occur in this township. A number of moose were seen, also caribou and black bears are found here in small numbers. Lynx, foxes, coyotes, rabbits aud ducks are found in considerable numbers. Prairie chickens and partridge are almost unknown. Whitefish and jackfish of good size and quality are found in Bonnie lake. —J. W. Tyrrell, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOW NSHIPS west of the fourth meridian.

## Range 13.

Township 60.-The two trails known as the south and north from Edmonton to Lake LaBiche join before reaching this township and cut off the southeast corner of it and then passes up the east side. Two branch trails from this were opened by me during the season 1905. One follows along the north of the township into section 33 and the other passes through sections $24,23,14,11,12$ and rejoins the main trail in section 1. This last can only be used during the dry season or winter. To reach this township from Edmonton the best trail is that known as the south trail, which crosses to the south of Saskatchewan river at Fort Saskatchewan, and recrosses to the north at Pardee's crossing. This is considerably travelled and is in good condition most of the year. The snil is mostly made up of sandy clay loam or sandy clay, but a clay loam is found in some low lying spots. All have a clay or sandy clay subsoil. This soil although perhaps a little heavy to work should be splendidly suited to general western farming. The surface is completely covered with heavy timber or heavy growth of young bush and scrub. The north and western thirds are almost solid, heavy timber, while the southeastern portion is covered with a heavy second growth bush with scattered bluff's of heavy timber. There are very heavy windfalls covering nearly all that area on which the second growth exists. There are quite a number of small sloughs throughout this township from which slough grass of good quality may be cut, while on scctions 28 and 14 there are hay sloughs of considerable size from which first-class hay may be obtained. On sections 14 and 11 there are also very large hay sloughs, but these would have to be drained before the hay could be cut. All water in this township is fresh. Good water can be obtained in any part of the town-

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ship at all times. Along the western and northern shores of Spring lake are found a great many springs from which flow the finest of water. Cache creek traverses sections $28,23,22,14,13$ and 12. During the wet season this creek is fed from sloughs, in section 28, but the permanent source is a number of springs and muskegs in section 22. Below section 22 this is a permanent running stream which steadily increases in size as it is fed by numerous springs as well as by Little Beaver creek which joins it in Spring lake. After leaving Spring lake it is very sluggish in places, being wide and deep. Where it leaves the township it is about six feet wide and 18 inches deep with a current of about two miles an hour. Little Beaver creek has its source in Little Beaver lake. It is a permanent stream with an average width of 5 feet and depth of one foot and has no perceptible current. There would be very little flooding of any land here which is adapted to farming. No water-power is available. From general indications the climate here is suited to general farming. No summer frosts are known to have occurred during the season 1905. There is an almost unlimited quantity of splendid wood in this township at present, as there are great windfalls of burnt timber through the southeastern part. There is also a large quantity of dry timber to be found amongst the green timber. No coal or lignite, nor stone quarries, nor minerals of economic value are known to exist. A number of moose, caribou and black bears are found in this township. Large numbers of rabbits are also found and quite a number of lynx. Ducks were seen in considerable numbers, while partridge and prairie chicken were rarely seen.-J. W. Tyrrell, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 13.

Township 61.-The main trail from Edmonton to Lake LaBiche passes through the Indian reserve to the east of this township and follows quite closely the east shore of Goodfish lake. There are two trails leaving Edmonton for Lake LaBiche, and these join a few miles south of this township. That one known as the south trail which crosses to the south of Saskatchewan river at Fort Saskatchewan and recrosses to the north at Pardee's crossing is the one generally used. This trail is considerably travelled and is in good condition the greater part of the year. There are branch trails from the main trail which reached as far in as section 29 , which were extended to reach the township to the west. The soil in this township varies from a very heavy clay to a sandy soil, including a clay loam and a good deal of sandy clay. The subsoil is principally a clay but a sandy subsoil is found in many places. The soil is well adapted to general farming, but the clay is rather heavy in places to be easily worked. The south' two-thirds and westerly parts of the township are completely covered with heavy timber while in the northeastern parts the heavy timber is interspersed with clumps of scrub and second growth timber. A considerable quantity of good hay is cut by the Indians from a number of sloughs on sections $35,26,27,28,29$ and 20. These are the only sections, however, from which any quantity could be cut. All water in this township is fresh and can be obtained in any part of it. A small creek traverses sections $6,5,4,10,11,2,1$ and flows into Goodfish lake in section 12. Small pools exist throughout the dry season in the bed of this creek. A small creek has its source in section 32 which flows north into Whitefish lake. No streams exist from which waterpower is available. From general indications the climate is well suited to western farming. Garden corn matured on the Indian reserve to the east of this township in the season of 1905. No summer frosts are known to have occurred during this seasoll. Good wood can be gathered in any part of the township. No coal or lignite veins, stone quarries nor minerals of economic value occur. A few moose were seen and an occasional black bear is also found. Rabbits are very numerous, lynx are found in considerable numbers as well as coyotes. Partridges and prairie chicken are very scarce, duck are plentiful around Goodfish lake. Jackfish and whitefish are very plentiful in Goodfish lake.-J. W. Tyrrell, D.L.S., 1905.

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## Pange 19.

Township 62.-This township, part of which is occupied by Indian reserve number 128 , is directly on the route of the main trail leading from Victoria and Saddle Lake to Lake LaBiche, and which passes in a northerly direction through the eastern portion of the township. The soil varies from a black loam to a light clay subsoil, and may be classed generally, as number two. The surface is very much broken by the occurrence of Whitefish lake and two other small lakes. Toward the north and imnediately joining the Lake LaBiche trail some rather extensive spots occur, but by far the greater part of the township is covered with poplar timber. In the northern' portion of this township, especially along the valley of Whitefish creek, great quantities of natural hay oecur. Water is everywhere abundant in this township. Indeed the greater part of the surface is covered with lakes, Whitefish lake alone occupying a great portion of sections $7,8,9,10,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,27,28,29$ and 30. Other smaller lakes occur upon sections 3,13 and 36 all of which are composed of fresh water and all well stocked with fish. No water-powers of any conscquence occur. From general indieations the climate is suited for mixed farming. No summer frosts are known to have occurred during the season of 1905. Abundance of fuel for all local improvements may be found in the shape of poplar and other varieties of timber. No coal or lignite veins stone quarries, nor minerals of economic value are known to exist in the township. A few moose, caribou and black bears were known to frequent the locality of this township. Rabbits were-very numerous and several lynx were met with. Ducks were observed in considerable numbers, but grouse and prairie chickens were found to be very scarce.-J. W. Tyrrell, D.L.S., 1905.
townships west of the fourth meridian.

## Range 14.

Township 60.-This township, of which the eastern and part of the northern boundaries only, were run may be most conveniently reached by means of what is known as the Fort Victoria and Lake LaBiche trail, from which it is distant only about three miles. So far as known no roads are opened up directly to or through the township. The character of the soil along the cast boundary of this township is chiefly that of a sandy clay with clay subsoil. Along the north boundary the soil varies from sandy loam to clay with clay subsoil, and might be considered as secondclass. The surface of this township is well covered by a heavy growth of poplar timber with scattered spruce, tamarack, birch and jackpine. The character of timber found along the eastern and northern boundaries of this township consists of poplar, vary: ing in diameter from four to twelve inches, as well as some spruce, tamarack, jackpine and birch, which are also found varying from about four to eight inches in diameter,' but poplar is the predominating wood, which together with the other varieties men tioned, forms an amply supply of fuel, as well as building timber for local requirements. The country being largely covered with forest, hay is comparatively scarce, but is found upon sections 24 and 25 about the shores of a small lake and slough. As is usual in a wooded country water is comparatively abundant. A nice fresh lake occurs on the east boundary of section 25 , a fresh slough on the east boundary of section 24, and a fresh creek crosses the nortl boundary of sections 36 and 33 . No waterpowers are known. From general indications the climate of this locality is suited to mixed farming. No summer frosts are known to have occurred during the season of 1905. There is abundance of good wood, well suited for fuel purposes. No coal or lignite veins, nor stone quarries are known to exist in this township. A few moose, caribou and black bears are known to frequent this locality. Rabbits are very numerous and several lynx were met with. Ducks were observed in considerable numbers,

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but grouse and prairie chickens were found to be very scarce. No minerals of economic value were discovered.-J. W. Tyrrell, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 14.

Township 61.-The main trail from Edmonton to Lake LaBiche passes several miles to the east of this township, but a branch reaches as far west as section 21 from which a pack trail branches in section 15 and goes westward across the township, while another pack trail crosses the northwest part of the township. The best trail from Edmonton to Lake LaBiche is that one commonly known as the south trail. This is joined a few miles to the southeast of the township, by the one known as the north trail. The south trail is considerably used and is in good condition most of the year. The branch trail into this township being new is rough in places. The soil generally is clay, but some sandy clay is also found and in the deep hollows a black muck, consisting mostly of decayed vcgetation. Considerable swamp of a muskeg nature occurs here. The soil on the high land is nearly all underlaid with a clay subsoil. The high lands of this township should be splendidly suited for western farming. Some of the heavy clay, however, will be rather stiff to work. The country is rolling and is completely covered with heavy timber. No scrub or prairie country was seen. A hay meadow of considerable size is located on the north part of section 34 , but no other meadows of any value were seen. All water found is fresh and the supply is sufficient and permanent. A small stream crosses the southeast corner of section 1 , which is apparently a permanent running stream, being fed by small springs and muskegs. It is, however, very small and of little consequence. The swamps are wet throughout the entire season, but apart from this the township should be little liable to floods. No streams in this township could be utilized for water-power. From gencral indications the climate is well suited to farming. No summer frosts are known to occur. Wood is the most reliable fuel and this is at hand everywhere. No lignite, coal nor stone quarries are known to occur, nor minerals of economic value. Rabbits are very plentiful, while lyux, coyotes, foxes and some smaller fur-bearing animals are found, but large game is very scarce. Partridge and prairie chickens are almost unknown and only a limited number of ducks were seen.-J. W. Tyrrell, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 14.

Township 62.-From Whitefish lake there is a good pack trail crossing this township from east to west. The soil is generally of a sandy clay and is rather poor, except a few patches here and there. It is suitable for mixed farming. The country is rolling with a few broken sections adjoining Whitefish lake. It is wooded, but there is no marketable timber. There is no hay. Whitefish lake touches this township at sections 24 and 25, and there are two or three permanent lakes, one on section 19 and the other on scction 4, besides several small creeks. No land is liable to be flooded. There are no waterfalls and no water-power can be developed. The climate is good and will be free from summer frosts, being near a pretty large sheet of water. There is any quantity of fuel on every section, but there is no lignite. There are no quarrics. There is no mineral of economic value in this township. Moose and bears are plentiful. $J$. L. Coté, D.L.S., 1905.

## townships west of the fourth meridian.

## Range 14.

Township 62.-This township may be most easily reached from the Lake LaBiche trail, which passes along the eastern shore of Whitefish lake and enters township 61,
$25 \mathrm{~b}-19 \frac{1}{2}$
about two miles from the southeast corner of township 62, range 14. The soil along the east boundary is that of sandy clay with clay subsoil and may be termed secondclass. The surface of the eastern part of this township is comparatively rough and broken, due to the proximity of Whitefish lake, but is entirely covered by a heavy growth of poplar timber with occasional spruce, tamarack and birch. Willow and hazeI scrub are found in the valleys adjoining the lake shore. The predominating timber upon the eastern section of this township is that of white poplar varying in size from about four to ten inches. A few spruce were observed of diameters from eight to sixteen inches and a few birch of from four to ten inches in diameter were also noted. Little or no hay was observed alcng the east boundary of this township. Abundance of frcsh water occurs along the east boundary, not only in the body of Whitefish lake, but also in the numerous small tributary creeks discharging into it. No water-power of any consequence occurs. From general indications the climate of this locality is suited for mixed farming. No summer frosts are known to have occurred during the season of 1905. Abundance of fuel for local requirements may be found in the shape of poplar and other varieties of timber. No coal or lignite veins, stone quarries, nor minerals of economic value are known in the township. A few moose, caribou and black bears were known to exist in this township. Rabbits werc very numerous and several lynx were met with. Ducks were observed in considerable numbers but grouse and prairie chicken were found to be very scarce.-J. W. Tyrrell, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 14.

Township 63.-This township may be most easily reached by means of a branch trail from the main road to Lake LaBiche, which forks to the westward immediately north of Whitefish lake. The soil of this township is chiefly of a sandy clay with clay subsoil and may be termed second-class. The surface of the country along the east boundary of this township is entirely covered by a forest of poplar, spruce, tamarack and white birch. The predominating timber of this locality is white poplar, although spruce of from three to ten inches in diameter was observed. In some places white birch and a few jackpine were also noted, varying in diameter from three to ten inches. Some natural hay was found to occur along the cast boundary of section 12, but otherwise the country was found to be too heavily wooded to admit of the growth of natural hay. Beaver river crosses the east boundary of section 25 and forms the chief water supply along the boundary of this township. No water-power of any consequence was found in this township. From general indications the climate of this locality is suited for mixed farming. No summer frosts are known to have occurred during the season of 1905. Abundance of fuel for all local requirements may be found in the shape of poplar and, other varieties of timber. No coal nor lignite veins were found. No stone quarries nor minerals of economic value were discovered. A few moose, caribou and black bear were known to exist in the locality of this township. Rabbits were very numerous and several lynx were met with. Ducks were observed in considerable rumbers, but grouse and prairie chicken were found to be wery scarce-J. W. Tyrrell, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 14.

Township 64.-This township, the eastern boundary only of which was run by me, is most easily approached by the Lake LaBiche trail, from which it is distant about six miles to the westward. The soil along the east boundary of this township varies from light sandy loam to clay with clay subsoil and appears to be suited for general farming purposes. The entire surface of the country along the east boundary of this township is covered by a heavy forest of poplar, spruce, tamarack and white birch, and

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is somewhat broken by the vallcys of Little Beaver river, on section 36, and a small lake on scetion 1. The timber along this boundary is decidedly above the average of the district in both quantity and quality, the percentage of mill timber being much greater than usual. Spruce and tamarack of exceptionally fine quality were found upon section 13, some trees in this locality were observed as large as twenty-four inches in diameter. The surface of the country along the east boundary is too heavily timbered to admit of the growth of much natural hay and little was found. The country is well watered by Little Beaver river which crosses through sections 25, 24 and 13, and a fine fresh water lake upon section 1. No water-power of any consequence exists upon this township. From general indications the climate of this locality is suited for mixed farming. No summer frosts arc known to have occurred during the season of 1905. Abundance of fuel for all local requirements may be found in the shape of poplar and other varieties of timber. No coal or lignite veins are known in the locality. No stone quarries and no minerals of cconomic value are known to exist in this township. A few moose, caribou and black bears are found in the locality. Rabbits were very numerous and several lynx were met with. Ducks were observed in considerable numbers, but grouse and prairie chicken were very scarce.-J. W. Tyrrell, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 15.

Township 61.-From Edward post office, which is on section 27, township 59, range 16 , there is a fairly good hay trail running in a northeasterly direction which can be followed for a few miles, and which leads to a rough wagon road opened by myself which approximately follows the easterly boundary of range 16 and turns east on section 7 to go to the centre of the township. The soil is rather poor, being a sandy clay. There is a large percentage of swamp land which is not fit for agricultural purposes but the balance must be suitable for mixed farming. There is no marketable timber. The country is generally rolling, covered with a thick growth of poplar and cottonwood and some scrubby spruce in the swamps. There is no hay. This township is well watered, there being eight permanent lakes and several small creeks, the largest of which crosses the east boundary of section 18. It is a stream about four feet wide and eighteen inches deep with a current of three miles an hour. No land is liable to be flooded. There is no water-power to be developed and no water-falls. The climate is good, there keing no summer frosts. Fuel is plentiful on every section, but there are no lignite veins. There are no stone quarries and no minerals of any economic value. Bears and moose are to be found.-J. L. Coté, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF TIIE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 15.

Township 62.-There are no good trails running through this township, and the best means of getting to it is as follows : Starting from Victoria settlement, thence along a good wagon trail to Edward post office, in section 27, township 59, range 16, west of the fourth meridian, which is almost the last of the good trail. From Edward post office there is a fairly good hay trail running in a northeasterly direction, which can be followed for a few miles, and which leails to a rough wagon road cut by myself which approximately follows the easterly boundary of range 16 as far as the northeast corner of section 12, township 62, range 16, from where it branches east and runs through the centre of township 62, range 15. The soil in this township is very poor ${ }_{2}$ consisting for the most part of two or three inches of leafy mould over a grayish white sandy clay with coarse wash gravel at a depth of from eighteen inches to three feet, and does not appear to be suitable for any kind of farming. The surface is for the most part of a gently rolling nature, and all heavily wooded with poplar, cottonwood, spruce, tamarack, jackpine and thick underbrush; about eighty per cent of the bush
being poplar and cottonwood and fifteen per cent being spruce and tamarack, and the rest jackpine. The poplar and cottonwood will average from five inches to six inches in diameter as a rule, but there are trees up to twelve inches scattered all through the township which would make good building logs. The spruce and tamarack are for the most part small, but in places there are small patches of large timber suitable for milling purposes. The jackpine is sacttered all over the township on sandy ridges and will average seven inches ar eight inches in diameter but is usually too stunted to be of much value for anything but fuel. There is no hay. The water is all fresh and fairly plentiful, being furnished by seven fairly large and permanent lakes, and several small ponds. There are also three small creeks running through this township, the largest of which is fourteen feelt wide, one foot deep with a current of two miles an hour. There is no mcans of generating any water-power. The climate is fair-but owing to the presence of a good deal of muskeg and spruce swamps, would be liable to summer frosts. Wood for fuel is obtained on every section, but no coal or lignite veins were found. There is no stone suitable for quarrying. No minerals of any value were found. Moose, bears and lynx are to be found, also partridge and duck.-J. L. Coté, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Ranges 15 and 16.

Townships 63 and 64 (east boundaries).-There are only pack trails to reach these outlines from Whitefish lake. They follow Whitefish creek, thence along Beaver river, which crosses these townships in a southcasterly direction. The country along these lines is all covered with poplar and cottonwood with an occasional spruce swamp. Along the east boundary of section 25 , township 64 , range 15 , there is a belt of commercial timber about forty chains wide. The soil is generally third-class with a patch of better land along the streams. There is some hay along Beaver river. Beaver river crosses the east boundary of section 36 , township 64, range 16, and again on section 25 , township 63, range 15 . This river has an average width of about forty feet, is three feet deep and has a current of two miles an hour and permanent supply of good fresh water. The climate is good. There is plenty of fuel, but no lignite veins have been observed. There are no stone quarries. Moose are plentiful.-J. L. Coté, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 16.

Township 60.-There are no good roads running through this township, and the best means of getting to it, is to start from Edward P.O., from which place there is a fairly good road as far as section 17 of this township. Beyond this there is no good road. The country is generally of a rolling or hilly nature. The soil consists as a general rule of from two to four inches of black loam over a sandy or a sandy and stony clay subsoil and is only partially fit for mixed farming. The township is thickly wooded with poplar, cottonwood, jackpine and willow brush. The poplar and cotton ${ }^{+}$ wood averages from four to five inches in diameter and the jackpine averages about eight inches in diameter. Along the large creek which flows through this township there are some bluffs of jackpine suitable for railroad ties, should the problem of transport be solved. There is no hay. There is a good supply of fresh water in a creek,' which is twenty-five links wide, one and one-half to two feet deep, with a current of four miles an hour; it enters the township on section 36 to go out on section 31 and re-enters on section 30 to leave it again on section 4. There are also two permanent lakes, one called Bear lake, in sections 16 and 17, and the other in sections 14,15 and 22. There is no land liable to be flooded. There are no water-falls or other means of developing water-power. The climate is excellent, and there was no sign of summer

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frost. Wood for fuel is obtainable on every section, but no coal has been discovered There is no stone suitable for quarrying purposes and no minerals of any economic value have been discovered. Moose and bears are to be found.-J. L. Coté, D.L.S., 1904.

## townships west of the fourth meridian.

## Range 16.

Township 61.-There are no good trails running through this township. From Edward post office in section 27 , township 59, range 16, there is a fairly good hay trail running northeasterly which leads to a rough wagon trail cut by myself which approximately follows the easterly boundary of range 16 to section 12 , thence westerly across the centre of the township. The soil consists of three inches of black loam with a sandy subsoil and is generally of poor quality. The surface is gently rolling and is corered with a growth of poplar and cottonwood. There is no marketable timber. There is no hay. There are six permanent lakes and several small creeks. The supply is sufficient and permanent. There is no land liable to be flooded. There are no waterfalls and no power can be developed. The climate is good and there is no summer frost. There is any quantity of fuel on every section, but there is no lignite. There are no stone quarries and no minerals of economic value located in the township. Moose and bears are plentiful.-J. L. Coté, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

Range 16.
Township 62.-There is no good trail running through this township. From Edward post office in section 27, township 59, range 16, west of the fourth meridian, there is a fairly good hay trail running in a northeasterly direction which leads to a wagon road cut by myself and follows the east boundary of range 16 to section 24 , township 62, thence to the centre of the township. The soil is generally sandy or mucky in spruce swamp and is of poor quality. The surface is generally rolling and is covered with a growth of poplar, spruce and jackpine. There is no marketable timber. There is no hay. There are fourteen permanent lakes and several small creeks. The supply of water is plentiful, but there is no land liable to be flooded. There are no waterfalls and no water-power can be developed. The climate is good, there being no summer frosts. There is a large quantity of fuel on every section. There are no lignite veins in the township. There are no stone quarries and no minerals of any economic value. Moose and bears are found.-J. L. Coté, D.L.S., 1905.
townships West of the fourth meridian.

## Range 17.

Township 60.-The route for reaching this township is as follows: Leaving Pakan P.O. there is a fairly good wagon road as far as the southwest corner of the township, but from there on there are no good trails. The soil is a black loam averaging six inches in depth over a sandy or sandy clay subsoil, and part of this township is suitable for mixed farming purposes. The surface is generally rolling or hilly, and is thickly wooded with poplar, cottonwood, jackpine and willows. There are bluffs of jackpine in sections 18 and 19 averaging nine inches in diameter and suitable for railroad tie purposes. About fifteen tons of hay can be cut along White-earth river, in sections 6 and 7. This township is well watered by six permanent lakes, one in sections 2 and 11, another in section 13, another in section 22, another in section 18, another in sections 17 and 20 and the last in sections 14,23 and 26 ; also by Whiteearth river, which crosses sections 5,6 and 7 and is a stream averaging seventy-five links in width, by two and one-half feet in depth, with a current of two miles an hour. All the water in this township is fresh and no land is liable to be flooded. There
are no waterfalls or other means of generating water-power. The climate is good and there are no signs of summer frosts. Wood for fuel can be obtained on every section, but there is no coal or lignite. There is no stone for quarrying purposes. No minerals of any economic value have been discovered. Moosc, deer and bears are to be found. -J. L. Coté, D.L.S., 1904.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 18.

Township 60.-The route for reaching this township is as follows: Leaving Pakan P.O. there is a fairly good road as far as the southeast corner of this township, but beyond that there are no good trails. The soil is a black loam averaging five inches in depth orer a sandy or sandy clay subsoil. Part of this township is suitable for mixed farming purposes. The surface is undulating or rolling and is thickly wooded with poplar, cottonwood, spruce and tamarack and jackpine. The popler, cottonwood, spruce and tamarack averages about five inches in diameter and the jackpine averages about ten inches in diameter. There is some hay along the valley of White-earth river, probably from fifteen to twenty tons could be cut. The east onethird of this township is well watered by a lake in section 35, and by White-earth river, which flows through sections $36,25,24,13$ and 12 . White-earth river is a stream of seventy-five links in width, two and one-half feet in depth and with a current of two miles an hour. All the water is fresh and no land is liable to be flooded. There are no waterfalls or other means of generating water-power. The climate is good and therc are no signs of summer frosts. Wood for fuel can be obtained on every section, but there is no coal or lignite. There is no stone for quarring purposes. No minerals of any economic value have been discovered. Moose, deer and bears are to be found.. -J. L. Coté, D.L.S., 1904.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 20.

Township 56.-The road from Fort Saskatchewan to Star passes along the south boundary of this township and is well settled on either side. Bruderheim post office is situated on the north boundary of scetion 33 , township 55 , range 20 , and has a large store in connection with it. The surface of the township is slightly rolling and the soil on the south and east part of it is black loam, but the northwest part of the township is sandy hills or tamarack swamp and will never be worth much either for farming or anything else.-G. J. Lonergan, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 21.

Township 32.-This township is reached by a good travelled trail, running from Hed Deer or Lacombe, stations on the Calgary and Edmonton railway, easterly to the junction of Tail creek with Red Deer river, thence southerly. The soil is a clay loam, with a clay or gumbo subsoil of poor quality, is unsuitable for agricultural pursuits and is only suitable for ranching purposes. The surface is rolling prairie. The westerly half of the township is very much broken by the valley of Red Deer river, which runs southerly from section 31 to section 5, and has several large and deep ravines running to the river. The valley is from four hundred to five hundred feet deep and about a mile wide. There is no timber in the township, save a small quantity of small spruce and poplar along the river banks, and in some of the deep coulées. There is no hay in this township. The only water is Red Deer river, and is difficult to obtain. The remainder of the township is very dry. There are no falls, rapids or water-powers in this township. Fuel is scarce; small quantities of wood are found in the coulces. No coal deposits were found. There are no stone quarries nor minerals. No game of any kind was found in the township.-Joseph A. Carbert, D.L.S., 1904.

## Range 21.

Township 33.-This township is reached by a good trail running easterly from Red Deer or Lacombe stations on the Calgary and Edmonton railway, to the junction of Tail creek with Red Deer river, thence southerly. The soil in the western row of sections is of a gumbo nature, in the remainder of the township it is a sandy loam, with clay loam subsoil, and ranks second and third-class. The surface is rolling prairie with scattercd bluffs of sinall poplars and willows, also ponds and lakelets fringed with brush. There is no timber. Hay is found on the uplands in considerable quantities. The only water available is in the ponds, sloughs and lakclets, and is of fair quality. There are no water-powers, rapids nor falls in the township. No stone quarries nor mincrals were observed. No game was seen. The Red Dcer crosses the township in section number 6.-Joseph A. Carbert, D.L.S., 1904.

## townships west of the fourth meridian.

Range 21.
Township 34.-This township is reached by a good travelled road which runs easterly from Red Deer and Lacombe, stations on the Calgary and Edmonton railway, to the junction of Tail creek with Red Deer river, thence southerly. The soil is a sandy loam, with considerable gravel and gumbo for subsoil, and ranks as second and third-class. This township is better adapted for ranching than for farming. A few good tracts occur throughout the township. The surface is rolling prairie, broken up by Red Decr river, which runs through the northwesterly portion of the township, also by a deep coulée, which runs across the middle of the township to the river. No timber of any account was found in the township. Small poplar and balm of Gilead are found along the river banks. Considerable upland hay occurs throughout the township. The only good water is found in Red Deer river, and in the coulée running through the middle of the township. There are no water-powers, falls nor rapids in the district. Fuel is scarce. No coal deposits, stone quarries nor minerals were found in the township. Antelope were the only game seen.-Joseph A. Carbert, D.L.S., 1904.

## TOWNSHIPS WESt of the fourth meridian.

## Range 21.

Township 35.-The westerly half of this township is reached by a good trail from Red Deer, a station on the Calgary and Edmonton railway. The easterly half is reached by a good trail from Red Deer or Lacombe, which runs easterly to the junction of Tail creek with Red Deer river, thence southerly. The soil is a black sandy loam, and ranks second-class; it is suitable for agriculture and mixed farming. The surface is rolling prairie, broken by the valley of Rcd Deer river which nearly divides the township in halves, flowing from section 32 to sections 2 and 3, in a valley from four hundred to five hundred feet deep. The portion east of the river valley is rough and hilly with numerous ponds, sloughs and bluffs of small poplar timber. A considerable quantity of spruce ten inches to twelve inches in diameter, balm of Gilead eight inches to ten inches and poplar four inches to eight inches, is found along the river banks and in the coulées running to the river. A moderate quantity of upland hay is found through the township. Abundance of good water is found in Red Deer river, and in the numerous ponds through the township. There are no water-powers, falls or rapids. Coal is obtained in small quantities in some of the ravines running to the Red Deer. Wood is found among the dead timber along the banks of the river. There are no stone quarries nor minerals.-Joseph A. Carbert, D.L.S., 1904.

## townships west of the fourth meridian.

## Range 22.

Township 32.-This township can be reached by the Kneehill trail running easterly from Olds, a station on the Calgary and Edmonton railway. The soil is principally a clay loam and ranks second-class. It is suited for agricultural purposes. The surface is a heavy rolling prairie, with deep ravines in the eastern portion of the township running to the Red Deer. There is no timber in the township, save small patches of small spruce and poplar in the deep ravines running to the Red Deer. Considerable upland hay is found through the township, also around sloughs in sections $25,26,35$ and 36 . Ghostpine creek runs through the southwesterly portion of the township in sections 5, 6, 7, 18 and 19, and contains good water excepting in very dry seasons. A few sloughs in sections $25,26,35$ and 36 contain water for cattle and horses. There are no water-powers, falls or rapids. There is no fuel in the township but coal is plentiful on the Ghostpine, in township 31, range 22. There are no stone quarries nor minerals. Antelope was the only game seen in the township.-Joseph A. Carbert, D.L.S., 1904.

## townships west of the fourth Meridian.

## Range 22.

Township 33.-This township is reached by a good trail running easterly from Olds, a station on the Calgary and Edmonton railway. The soil is clay and clay loam, and ranks as second-class. A large portion of the township west of Red Deer river is suitable for mixed farming. That portion east of the river is gravelly soil and ranks as third-class. The surface is mostly rolling prairie. That part of the township through which the Red Decr flows is badly cut up with large ravines and steeply cut banks. The river valley was found by the aneroid barometer to be six hundred feet in depth. The trail crosses the river at a good ford in section 14. A considerable quantity of timber consisting of poplar, willow and small spruce was found along the river banks. Only a moderate amount of upland hay is to be found. Good fresh water is found in the Red Deer, but it is difficult to obtain on account of the steeply cut banks. The only other water is in the small streams in the ravines. Very few good sloughs are found in the township. The only fuel is the timber along the Red Deer and in the deep coulées. Coal can be had in township 31, range 22 south. No water-powers, falls nor rapids and no stone quarries nor economic minerals were dis-covered.-Joseph A. Carbert, D.L.S., 1904.

## townships west of the fourth meridian.

## Range 22.

Township 34.-This township is reached by a good, travelled trail running southeasterly from Red Deer, a station on the Calgary and Edmonton railway. The soil is a sandy loam clay, and the whole township ranks as second-class land and is good for agricultural purposes. The surface is heavy rolling prairie, with poplar bluffs having a gentle slope towards the southeast. There is no timber of any account, save the small quantities of poplar and spruce in the coulées, and along the river banks. The only hay is upland hay found in moderate quantities throughout the township. Good water is found in Red Deer river, and in the small streams running through the coulées to the Red Deer. The northerly half of the township has numerous small sloughs affording water for cattle. There are no water powers, falls or rapids. Coal is found on the banks of the Red Deer. There are no stone quarries nor minerals. No game of ally kind was seen in this township.-Joseph A. Carbert, D.L.S., 1904.

## Range 22.

Township 58.-This township is reached in summer by the Athabaska Landing trail from Edmonton to the crossing of Redwater river, thence by a wagon trail going southeasterly along the north side of the river; and in winter, by a sleigh road from Sturgeon river bridge or Astleyville post office, across Lostpoint lake and a chain of swamps to the southwest corner of said township. Athabaska Landing trail is in fair condition, but the trail from the crossing of Redwater river is only a bush road. The soil in the western portion of the tornship is sand and most of it unfit for agricultural purposes. The eastern portion is sandy loam and suitable for mixed farming. The surface is rolling and covered with timber with the exception of some willow swamps, sloughs and muskegs. The west half of the township is mostly timbered with jackpine from six to eight inches in diameter with some spruce and tamarack along the river and edges of swamps, from eight to ten inches in diametcr. There is considcrable windfall along the south side of the river with willow and poplar brush. The southeast quarter of the township is rolling and covered to a great extent with willow brush and small poplar with scattered bluffs of larger poplar from six to eight inches in diameter and windfall. The northwest quarter of the township is undulating with some large muskegs or open swamps. There is green poplar from eight to ten inches in diameter, and spruce and tamarack six to eight inches in diameter around the swamps, as well as considerable windfall. There are small hay sloughs scattered all over the township, the grass being of good quality. Along Redwater river flats there is a heavy growth of coarse grass. The water is strongly alkaline, and the supply is not sufficient or permanent; the streams were all dry, or frozen to the bottom at the time of survey. The only land liable to be flooded is Redwater river flats, from fifteen to twenty chains wide. No water-powers occur. The climate is generally fine, being very dry last summer, with light frosts. Wood for fuel is available in any part of the township. A seam of coal about sixteen inches in depth and from five to ten feet under the surface was found on the north bank of the creek on sections 14 and 15. No stone quarries were secn. No minerals of economic value were found. Game consists of moose, small, deer partridges and rabbits.-Hugh McGrandle, D.L.S., 1904.

## townships west of the fourth meridian.

## Range 22.

Township 59.-This township is reached by the Athabaska Landing trail from Edmonton to the crossing of Redwater river, thence cast across country. I did not see any travelled trail from the Landing trail to this township. Athabaska Landing trail is well travelled and in fair condition. The soil in the northeasterly half is a sandy loam with clay subsoil in places, suitable for mixed farming. The southwesterly half is mostly swamps and sloughs with ridges of poplar and jackpine and is only fit for nay lands. The surface is mostly level or undulating, and covered with timber and willow brush; in the northeasterly half of the township it is mostly poplar from four to eight inches in diameter, with some scattered spruce and tamarack and considerable windfall. The southwesterly half is timbered mostly with dead tamarack from four to eight inches in diameter, with poplar ridges and some green spruce, also jackpine from six to eight inches in diameter. There are a few spruce scattered all over the township from fifteen to twenty inches in diameter; also small hay sloughs or old beaver meadows, the grass being of good quality. Along the creek shown on sections $31,32,29,20,21,17,8,5$ and 4 there is a heavy growth of coarsc grass. The soil in this half of the township is third and fourth-class. The water is strongly alkaline, and the supply not sufficient or permanent; the creeks and ponds were all dry at the time of survey, excepting the lake shown on section 7. Sections, 7, 8, 5, 4 and the northeast quarter of section 6 are liable to be flooded in wet seasons, but to no great
depth. There are no water-powers. The climate is good, being dry last summer, with light summer frosts. There is plenty of wood for fuel in any part of the township. No coal or lignite veins were found. No stone quarries occur. No minerals of economic value were seen. Game, consists of, moose, small deer, partridges and rabbits.Hugh McGrandle, D.L.S., 1904.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 22.

Township 66.-The interior of the township is rery rough and broken, being cut by the Athabaska river, Tawatinaw river, Muskeg creek and other small creeks. The whole of the township, with the exception of the muskegs, is covered with a heavy growth of poplar, willow and alder scrub, with scattered bluffs of poplar and odd poplar trees six to ten inches in diameter. The muskegs generally have a heavy growth of spruce and tamarac from six to eight inches in diameter. Two large lakes or sheets of water were found, one on the east side of sections 13 and 24 and one in sections 26 and 27. Both these bodies of water are surrounded with low marshy ground, have no permanent shores, and hence, were not traversed. A great quantity of hay is found around the lake in sections 26 and 27, but on account of the soft bottom very little can be cut in wet scasons. Athabaska river enters the township on the west side of section 30, cuts sections $30,19,20,21,28$ and 33 and leaves the township in the northeast quarter of section 34. It is a very large stream twenty to thirty chains wide with strong current, sharp cut banks twenty to thirty feet high, with rough broken slopes from banks to uplands reaching a height of three hundred.to three hundred and fifty feet above the river. The Hudson's Bay Company's reserve contains parts of sections $16,17,20$ and 21 , and river lots occupy parts of sections 17, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 33 and 34 . The village of Athabaska Landing is situated on the Hudson's Bay Company's reserve. The main trail from Edmonton to the landing runs through sections 5, 8 and 17. Two pack trails from the landing lead to Baptiste lake, in the north part of township 66, range 24; one along the river, in section 19, and one through the north half of section 18. A pack trail from the landing to Lake LaBiche runs through the southeast quarter of the township. The two tiers of sections on the east side of the township are fairly level. Soil is light, classes three and four; only small patches throughout the township fit for cultivation. Water-power could be developed on Muskeg creek and on Tawatinaw river. The valley of Muskeg creek is such that a small power could be developed by a very moderate expenditure, and could be increased to two hundred or three hundred horse-power by a large expenditure, in building a dam. Tawatinaw river is not capable of being developed into more than a small power, not over fifty horse-power, without an expenditure far exceeding its worth. There are some boulders along Muskeg creek, Tawatinaw and Athabaska rivers. No stone quarries nor minerals of any kind. Game, nothing more than prairie chickens, rabbits and coyotes, which are not very plentiful. Wm. R. Reilly, D.L.S., 1904.

## townships West of the fourth meridian.

## Range 23.

Township 32.-This township can be readily reached by the Kneehill trail, running easterly from Olds, a station on the Calgary and Edmonton railway. The soil is mostly a black sandy loam and is good for agricultural purposes. The surface in the south portion is heavy rolling prairie ; that in the north half is a hilly prairie. A plateau occupies parts of sections 21, 22, 23, 26, 27 and 28 and is good pasture land. There is no timber whatever in the township. Hay is not very plentiful. Ghostpine creek crnsses the northeasterly portion of the township througli sections 24,25 and 36. It is about thirty links wide, and from two to three feet deep with a sluggish current.

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In dry seasons very little water is found in the creek. The water is fresh. A small . stream runs casterly through thic township, and empties into the Ghostpine. There are no water-powers, falls or rapids. There is no fuel in the township; coal is found in abundance in the townships lying to the south. There are no stone quarries nor minerals. Very little game was seen in this township. The south portion of the Three hills is situated in section 18.--Joseph A. Carbert, D.L.S., 1904.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 23.

Township 58.-This township is easily reached by the Athabaska trail which passes along its west boundary and is in excellent condition, being the route used by freighters passing from Edmonton to Athabaska Landing. The two western tiers of sections extending from the north to south boundaries of the township are fairly clear and level but covered largely by small willows. This area has a sandy loam soil with clay as subsoil a id is adapted for farming of any description. The remaining portion of the township is rough and broken by hills and swamps and is only suitable for pasture. The area first described is already well settled, principally by Galicians. No regular area of timber is to be found, but here and there patches averaging from 6 inches to 18 inches in diameter were seen, the largest area being along the south margin of a lake in the north part of the township. All the timber to be found would be required by the settlers to be manufactured into lumber or at present as the most convenient fuel. Hay is plentiful in this township being cut from the numerous sloughs which are found largely in the east part. The water on the whole is fresh and free from alkali coming from permanent springs. The only stream of any importance is Redwater river, flowing through the northeast corner of the township. This stream is very crooked and sluggish and is not suitable for power purposes. There are no minerals of economic value nor has coal been discovered, although it is probable that it will be found along Redwater river. Game is very plentiful, principally moose, deer, chicken and duck.-A. E. Farncomb, D.L.S., 1904.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

Range 23.
Township 59.-This township is easily reached by means of the trail to Athabaska Landing which crosses the western part near the boundary. This trail is in good condition, having bridges and culverts across all streams and creeks. The soil generally is a sandy loam with a clay subsoil suitable for mixed farming, although some parts have sand or gravel-only suitable for grazing. These conditions were found along the hills and ridges. The township generally might be called scrubby, although patches of fair timber, tamarack, spruce and jackpine, are found here and there but too scattered to form an estimate of quantity, but I would think that there is sufficient for the needs of the settlers. There are a large number of liay sloughs scattered through the township, but they would require to be drained before any large quantity of hay could be cut. The water geierally is free from alkali aud fed from permanent springs. The only stream of any importance being Redwater river, flowing through the southern portion of the township, its depth is two feet six inches, average width, thirty feet, current, about two miles an hour, with a flow of about eight thousand feet per minute. This river is confined by high banks so that no serious floods occur. There are no rapids, falls or available sites for water-power. Wood is the most available fuel at present although coal will no doubt be found along the banks of Redwater river. Game is very plentiful, chiefly moose, deer, duck and chicken.-A. E. Farncomb, D.L.S., 1904.

## Range 27.

Township 59.-One of the routes for reaching this township is by the Athabaska Landing trail to about township 59, range 24, and then west to range 26. The soil is generally a coat of black loam 5 to 10 inches thick over clay subsoil specially adapted for farming. The surface is fairly level, slightly rolling in some places, covered with willows and small poplars, a few of the latter reaching 6 to 8 inches diameter. There is a fringe of fine spruce along the stream running through sections 26 and 35 and a few good spruce in the swamp or line of swamps running across sections 25,26 and 27. Pca-vine is found all over the township, which in fact, is one of the best grazing grounds which I have seen. There are a few hay marshes, but of little extent, except around a small lake on section 27, but pea-vine and upland hay is plentiful. The water is good wherever met with, but it is scarce. However, wells have been dug by a few of the settlers and these give a bountiful supply of good water. The only important stream is the one running north on sections 26 and 35 . It measures about 40 feet from bank to bank, with about 20 fect across the water, which averages 1 to 3 feet deep. The current is rather slow. Cleared of the fallen timber which lies across this stream logs could easily be driven down to the Pembina. Pike are numerous in this stream. There are no water-powers. The climate is the same as in Edmonton. The only fuel now available is wood, of which there is not a great quantity fit for the purpose. There are no stone quarries nor minerals of any kind that I know of. I saw no game in this township.-Geo. P. Roy, D.L.S., 1905.

## townships west of the fourth meridian.

## Range 27.

Township 60.-There are three or four roads leading to this township. The mail route is along the trail to Athabaska Landing to about township 59, range 24, then west to Edison, in range 26, and thence along the south outline of the township to range 27. The most travelled road is from Morinville northwest to Edison, which is situated on section 2, township 60, range 26. The soil is generally a coat of black loam five to ten inches deep over a clay subsoil, excellent for farming. The north and northwestern part is rather swampy and not all the area of the sections is fit for farming. The surface is fairly level or slightly rolling. It is covered by willows and small poplars with clumps of the latter varying from eight to ten inches in diametcr. There are a few good spruce along the creek entering into the township on section 2, but the swamps contain only small spruce. Very little merchantable timber is to be found anywhere in the country. The water is good wherever found but is scarce. Pike are found in some of the streams. There are no water-powers. The climate is the same as in Edmonton. The only fuel now available is wood which is not plentiful nor of the best kind, although sufficient to supply the wants of the people for a few years to come. No stone fit for building purposes nor mincrals of any kind were noticed.Geo. P. Roy, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 28.

Township 35.-In this township the town of Innisfail is situated in the northwest quarter. The surface is slightly rolling and had a good sandy loam soil. All the land is taken and about seventy per cent is under cultivation. A good graded road is around every two sections, and there are four schools that have a large attendance of children.-G. J. Lanergan, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WESt of the FOURTH MERIDIAN.
Range 28.
Township 37 and 38 .--These townships are slightly rolling and have a good black loam and a sandy loam soil, and being so near the town all land is taken up. At Greenlaw, the Indian industrial school is built on section 12, township 38, where some two hundred Indian children are given a liberal education and taught scientific farming. The townships are well watered by Red Deer river and Crgnet lake, with numerous creeks. The settlers have good soft water wells at a depth of from twelve to twenty feet.-G. J. Lonergan, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WESt of the fourth meridian.
Range 29.
Township 13.-A well travelled government road leads from Macleod to Lyndon post office which is within one mile of the south boundary of the township. A road from the township of Claresholm leads into the north end of the township by way of Willow creek. The soil is generally second-class. The high ridges are composed of either stony or gravelly clay; any top soil of loam, where it exists, is very shallow. In the extensive valleys lying between the ridges, the soil is a rich black loam ,but seldom exceeds six inches in depth; the subsoil is a stony clay. This township is particularly adapted for ranching purposes, as the grass is luxuriant and shelter for animals is afforded by valleys and deep ravines. The larger valleys are also well adapted for agricultural purposes. The surface is diversified by hills, valleys and ravines. The country is generally open, with clumps of willow bush on the northern slopes only of hills or valleys; these clumps are not general. The height of land between Lyndon creek on the south and Willow creek on the north is a well defined ridge of the Porcupinc hills. The slope towards the south is short and steep, while the northern slope is long and generally gradual. Botli north and south slopes are cut up by deep and extensive valleys. These valleys are well adapted to mixed farming. No timber of commercial value occurs, but timber suitable for fuel occurs on section six. Hay is cut wherever the surface of the land permits of a machinc being employed. The haying season lasts from July to November and generally into December. Small permanent streams of water follow every ravinc and valley and springs are abundant. Willow creek on the north and Lyndon creek on the south are permanent streams. Lyndon creek is not subject to bad floods; Willow creek, while subject to abnormal floods, is well confined between high banks. All water within the township is sweet. Willow creek furnishes opportunities for the development of water-powers, by the construction of dams. Each such scheme would require special study to overcome engineering difficulties. The climate is similar to that obtaining in southern Alberta generally. The temperature is perhaps a few degrces lower than in the prairie country, during the summer months, but the winter temperature is apparently the same. Frosts occur on the high ridges during the summer occasionally, but I have had no personal experience of summer frosts in the valleys. Fuel can only be obtained on section six, where poplar from four to ten inches in diameter, and some green and dry spruce and fir occurs. Many outcrops of sandstone occur, but until opened up, it is difficult to judge as to suitability for building purposes. No minerals were observed. Game of all kinds has disappeared; small rainbow trout can still be caught in Lyndon creek.-A. W. Ponton, D.L.S., 1904.

## ? OWNSHIP WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 1.

Township 13.-The shortest route into this township is from Stavely on the Calgary and Edmonton railway to the New Oxley ranch and then following the valley
of Willow creek to the northeast corner. The road is very hilly and the creek must be forded rery frequently. The soil found in the extensive vallcys; heading in the hills and leading north to Willow creek, is generally a dcep black loam with stony clay subsoil. The ridges between the valleys are composed of glacial drift, which, although unsuited for agricultural purposes, furnishes rich grazing for cattle. The northern portion of the township is generally open, but patches of small poplar and willow occur in sheltered positions. The southern portion of the township is generally wooded with poplar, spruce, fir and jackpine, the latter, lowever, predoininates. Some areas of timber of commercial value occur in the southwestern and unsubdivided portion of the township, but the nature of the country makes it very unapproachable. Spring creeks flow in the bottoms of all valleys, and the supply of water appears permanent. The only stream of considerable volume within the township is Willow creek, average width fifty feet, average depth three feet, average current three miles per hour. Flooding is of no consequence as the banks are high and well defined. Waterpowers are available at many points, owing to the rapid fall of the stream. Each in itself calls for special consideration by a duly qualified engineer. The climate is similar to that which prevails in southern Alberta generally, but the high altitude increases chance of summer frosts, but for myself I have never experienced it. Fuel is plentiful as dry wood abounds in all directions in the south half of the township. No rock, in situ, was obscrved, but outcrops of sandstone oceur in the southwest and unsubdivided portion. No trace of minerals was observed, although coal has been discovered elsewhcre in the Porcupine hills country. Game is practically extinct, with the exception of a ferv partridge and trout. I am of opinion that the north half of this township is well suited for settlement, while the south half is only valuable as a timber reserve.-A. W. Ponton, D.L.S., 1904.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN,

## Range 1.

Township 39.-This township is twelve miles west of the town of Blackfalds. The surface is rolling and the soil is good sandy loam, and almost every quarter section is taken. Snake lake in the southwest part has good water and is well stocked with whitefish and pike. It is patronized by the citizens of Red Deer as a summer resort and therc are a few pretty cottages built along its banks.-G. J. Lonergan, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 1.

Township 58.-The most practicable route for reaching this township is by following the fifth meridian which is used not only by pack trains but is now cut out and used by wagons although in rather a rough state. A trail opened some years ago diagonally across the township from the southeast corner was re-opened by me last winter. The soil is very good although the surface on the whole is too rolling, but should be well adapted for mixed farming. The whole country in this vicinity was once heavily timbered, but has recently been burned and a new growth of scrub makes it almost impassable. There is no other timber of any value left but bluffs here and there will probably be sufficient for the settlers. Springs or running waters are very rare, but those found are free from alkali; all the creeks at time of survey were frozen to the bottom. The climate is good, being similar to that in northern Alberta. The only available fuel at present is wood which is found in large quantities in the dry state. There do not appear to be any stone, coal or minerals of economic value in this township. Game is not very plentiful owing to the severe fires, but deer are found in large numbers in the immediate vicinity as well as a few moose. There were no settlers located in this township although a number of parties were looking it over at the time of survey.-A. E. Farncomb, D.L.S., 1904.

## Range 1.

Township 59.-This township is now reached in three dircctions, from the east, by the road from Edison, following the chord between townships 59 and 60 , from the southeast by a trail coming from Saunderson's mill where the trail from Morinville and Independence meet, and from the south by a road opened by settlers through township 58. Pembina river, a large stream three to five chains wide, cuts it on sections 31 and 32. This river which flows into the Athabaska is from two to four feet deep at low water and from ten to fifteen feet deep at high water during the spring floods. The soil is a rich black loam in most places, but sandy loam is met with in sone parts. It is eminently suitable for farming. The surface is rolling, almost hilly, towards the south part, with no prairie or very small spots of it, and is covered with a new growth of small poplar and willows, easily cleared. On sections 36, 17, 16, 9 and 10 there is heavy bush. As just stated the township is covered mostly with small poplar and brush, but there is a large island of heavy spruce on sections $9,10,16$ and 17 , with fine spruce measuring as much as thirty inches in diameter and sound. There is also a certain amount of spruce on section 36 in the northwest corner. The sections or quarter sections containing this spruce would make a good timber reserve for the use of the settlers. There are not many hay sloughs in this township and only one lake of any consequence. The water is good but not plentiful. Wells, if dug, would no doubt supply all the water wanted. Outside of the Pembina there are only small streams, and as a consequence no water-powers. No signs of coal nor any other minerals were noticed, nor do any stone quarries exist. The climate is the same as in Edmonton and there were no summer frosts during the summer. Chickens, a few partridges, rabbits, and once in a whilc a dcer or a moose were the only game seen. Pike of good sixe were fished from the river.-Geo. P. Roy, D.L.S., 1905.
townships west of the fifth meridian.

## Range 1.

Township 60.-This township can be reached by going through River Qui-Barre around by Independence and then north to the chord between townships 59 and 60. Most of the settlers, however, travel by Morinville and some follow the Athabaska trail farther than Morinville turning west somewhere on township 59. The main feature of this township is Pembina river, which crosses it nearly diagonally. It is a stream flowing northeast, thrce to five chains wide, and two to four feet deep at low water. In July and August, it was from four to ten feet deep. The bottom is soft in most places. Another feature are the lakes, most of which appear to have been at one time the bed of the Pembina itsclf. The soil is a fair coat of black loam over a clay subsoil, and the fact that quite a number of the sections are occupied shows that farming is going to be the main industry of the country. The surface is fairly level, gently rolling in some places, and covered with small poplar and willow brush, but good spruce is found along the Pembina, especially on the southwest quarter of section 6 , and on sections 9 and 8 , between the lake and the river. The banks of the river are nearly all through covered with a thick growth of large cottonwood from twclve to thirty inches and even more in diameter. On the west side of the river there is a large swamp or rather succession of swamps, growing scrubby spruce of little value and which leaves very little good farming ground in sections $17,18,19,20,21,27$ and especially on sections $28,29,32,33$ and 34 which are thereby rendered very undesirable for settlement. This ground might le reserved either as timber land, for the use of settlers or for the conservation of the water supply. Besides this large swamp, there are smaller ones all over the township, where a few spruce grow, but they do not affect to any extent the value of the land for farming purposes. Water in dry years will
not be plentiful, but wells giving a good supply, have been dug by settlers. Waterpowers might be developed along the Pembina, but there are few rapids of any consequence. There were no summer frosts, during the season of survey, and the winter was mild with little snow. March was the coldest month of the year. The only fuel is wood, and for a few years to come it can be procured in the dry spruce swamps which exist in the township; however, it will not be many years before the supply will be exhausted. No evidence of coal, nor of stones of any value, nor of the existence of any other minerals was seen. Game is not plentiful, chicken, a few partridge, rabbit and occasionally a deer, supply all the game. Pickerel and pike are plentiful in the Pembina.-Geo. P. Roy, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 1.

Township 73.-In this township the line runs through a gently rolling country, covered with a thick growth of poplar and spruce, and here and there a few jackpine and willow. In section 1 the poplar has attained a diameter of eighteen inches, but the timber is smaller; a number of muskegs covered with small spruce are met with. Leaving Peter lake in section 1 the line crosses Moose lake in section 12 and Howard lake in section 25 ; the water in all is good, though the banks or shores are low and marshy, except parts of the shores of Moose lake which are stony. Moose river flows westerly out of the west end of Moose lake and empties into Lesser Slave river. Moose lake is long and narrow, about fifteen miles long, three miles of it being west of the line, and containing trout and whitefish in abundance. The soil is mostly a clay subsoil with black loam varying in depth from one inch to eighteen inches.-Henry W. Selby, D.L.S'., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 1.

Township 74.-The line continues through gently rolling country covered with poplar and spruce, which in places reach a diameter of twelve inches. A few birch and willow are also met with; forest fires had burned across the line in section 24 a short time before the line was run, killing most of the timber. A small creek of good water crosses the line twice in section 12, flowing from the north across sections 24 and 13. The soil is generally black loam on sandy subsoil--Henry W. Selby, D.L.S,. 1905.

## townships west of the fifth meridian.

## Range 1.

Township 75.-The country as seen from the line is gently rolling with a general ascent towards the north in scetion 25, and from there, a gradual descent to the north. Section 1 is largely a spruce muskeg lately burnt over; north of this the timber is poplar, spruce and a few jackpine, ranging in size from four inches to fourteen inches, as far as the height of land where the timber grows smaller and more scattered, with a thick growth of alder and willow, and in section 36, thick spruce, and poplar and spruce muskeg, with a number of small streams of good water flowing in a westerly course, but most of these would probably be dry later in the season. The soil is generally. black loam on clay and sandy subsoil.-Henry W. Selby, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 1.

Township 76 (north boundary).-Across this range the north boundary line runs over high rolling country covered with poplar, spruce and birch from three inches to

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ten inches in diameter, with thick alder brush in places. The land has a general descent towards the northwest. A wide valley can be seen to the north of the line some miles away, into which a number of streams of good water flow across the line; three especially, one in section 36 and two in section 33 appear to be permanent. The soil generally is black loam from two inches to ten inches on clay subsoil.-Henry W. Selby, D.L.S., 1905.

Township 76 (east boundary). -For the first four miles the east boundary line passes chiefly through spruce muskeg with an occasional ridge of small poplar. Section 1 and 12 had recently been over-run by fire. The land in this four miles, descends towards the north and a number of small creeks cross the line flowing northeasterly. Sections 25 and 36 are hilly and broken and are covered with poplar, spruce, some birch and alder. A number of small creeks flow westerly in section 36. The soil is generally a black loam from two inches to ten inches in depth on a clay and sand sub-soil.-Henry W. Selby, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 2.

Township 13 (northeast part).-This township may be reached by a fair trail from Nanton, on the Calgary and Edmonton railway, distant about thirty-five miles. The soil in the bottom lands consists of a rich black loam, which, if climatic conditions would permit, should produce good crops. The surface, undulating and hilly, is partly prairie, more or less scrubby and partly timbered, the latter particularly in the hills. Some good fir is found in the hills on section 25 reaching twenty-four inches in diameter. There are no hay marshes, but there is a luxuriant growth of grass found on nearly all the uplands. The supply of water in the creeks appears to be unlimited, besides some springs on the hill sides. It is very fair and but littlc impregnated with alkali. No water-powers are available. With regard to the climate, reports are contradictory, as usual; ranchers maintaining that crops cannot be grown here, owing to the frequently recurring summer frosts; whereas the settlers, of whom there are quite a number, maintain that fall wheat and other crops can be raised liere. For fuel there is yet a good supply of wood in the hills, such as poplar and other fire-killed timber. Coal too is found at no very great distance. There are no quarries, being operated, nor were minerals of any economic value observed. Game, such as deer, which at one time was plentiful, is being rapidly exterminated by the 'Stony Indians, who are in the habit of hunting to the west of this township and in the foothills in the early winter-and some of whom-a part of a large band-called at my camp, to dispose of some of the deer they had killed in the vicinity.-C. F. Miles, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 2.

Township 10.-This township is situated about twenty miles westerly from Nanton, a station on the Macleod extension of the Calgary and Edmonton railway, and may be reached by a fairly good wagon road. The soil consists principally of a black loam underlaid by a clay subsoil, frequently somewhat stony. It will raise any crops that the climate may permit. The surface is very hilly more particularly in the easterly half and mostly covered with a dense growth of willow, sometimes scrubby, sometimes of large dimensions, and second growth poplar. There are some areas of prairie in the northerly and westerly portions of the township more or less scrubby. There is some poplar in the southeast quarter of this township adapted for fuel or fencing. Any timber required for building purposes has to be brought from the foothills or mountains to the west. There are some hay meadows situated on sections 16 and 21 , $25 \mathrm{~b}-20 \frac{1}{2}$
but most of the hay used is cut on the uplands. It is well watered by spring creeks, containing good water, being the source of Stimson and Mosquito crecks, both of which, although not exceeding ten links in width, may be called permanent. Waterpowers do not exist. With regard to the climate, I believe summer frosts prevail, and I doubt if crops could be raised here successfully and continuously. For fuel there is a supply of poplar and willow, which, if cxhausted, would have to be replaced by coal or wood from the foothills or the mountains. There are no stone quarries in operation, although exposures of rock sandstone are frequently met with on the tops of the ridges. Minerals of economic value were observed. Not much game was seen, only an occasional deer or covey of chickens, the former are being rapidly exterminated by the roving bands of Stony Indians, who spend the early winter in this vicinity. In conclusion I may state that in my opinion this township is better adapted for cattle raising than for the tilling of the land.-C. F. Miles, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 2.

Township 46.-This township is traversed in a northwesterly direction by Battle lake and river. The former is three-quarters of a mile wide and five miles long. It is well stocked with whitefish, pike and perch. The banks of the river and lake are one hundred feet in height. The greater part of the land is rolling and covercd with windfalls, scattered spruce and poplar. The soil is clay and clay loam and if cleared would be a good farming district.-G. J. Lonergan, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 2.

Township 59.-The west part of the township is reached from Edmonton, partly by the Dawson trail and partly by a trail which in winter leaves the Dawson trail somewhere in township 58, range 3. In summer the trail mostly used to reach the western part, that is the part west of the Pembina, branches about a quarter of a mile from the north side of Paddle river. The eastern part, that is the part on the cast side of Pcmbina river is reached by the scttlers' trail, coming from the west and the southwest; the first running west from Edison and the other running northwest from Saunderson's mill on township 59, range 26. Pembina river, which meanders diagonally through the township, is the main topographical feature. It is a large stream four to five chains wide, about three feet deep in low water and from ten to fifteen at high water. The Paddle is about one chain wide and falls into the Pembina on scetion 16 after crossing sections 17 and 18 of the township. The soil is in general a coat of black loam six to twelve inches thick over clay subsoil. It is eminently suitable for farming. The surface is rolling and is covered with brush and poplar of good size in most places. The best timber stands along the river, where a good quantity of fine spruce is found together with large cottonwoods. There is all over the township, a good quantity of fair sized poplar and spruce, the latter mostly met in small swamps, although some grow on dry land. There is sufficient wood to answer the wants of settlers for a few years to come and if properly preserved and cared for, there is on every section enough of wood to provide all that is required for the wants of a farm. There are a few hay sloughs on the west side of the river, especially on section 7 where there is a large hay meadow. Water is good all over the township, but settlers away from the Pembina or the Paddle will have to depend mostly on wells for their supply. There are no water-powers though some might be developed along the Pembina or the Paddle by constructing dams. The climate is the same as in Edmonton. There were only about five or six inches of snow during the winter of 1905, and the weather was mild, except in March, when some very cold days occurred. Wood is the only fuel available. No marks of coal nor of any other.minerals, nor any kinds of stones fit

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for building purposes were seen. Plenty of rabbits and lynx, a few partridge, mink and once in a while a deer or a moose are the only game. Of course coyotes abound and marks of bears were also seen.-Geo. P. Roy, D.L.S., 1905.

## townships west of the fifth meridian.

## Range 2.

Township 76.-In this range the line passes over a very gently undulating country which has a slight general descent towards the north. Three large spruce muskegs occur in sections 36,35 and 34 . The remainder of the township is covered with poplar, spruce and birch from four inches to fourteen inches in diameter, the poplar largely predominating, and thick alder and willow brush in places. A number of small streams of water flow northerly across the line which are probably dry later in the season. The soil is black loam from four inches to twelve inches on clay sub-soil.-Henry W. Selby, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 3.

Township 6 and 7.-These parts are not adapted for agricultural purposes, being hilly and mountainous. They are situated within three miles of a railway, the Crow's Nest branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. Most of the timber has been fire-killed. Seams of bituminous coal have been discovered in various parts of these townships and several mines are in active operation. Other seams, it is anticipated will or may be found yet.-C. F. Miles, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIF'S WEST. OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 3.

- Township 53. -The route for reaching this township is by the trail leading from Edmonton passing Sprucegrove, Stony plain and Mewassin, thence following the Lake St. Ann trail, which crosses the township in its southwest quarter. This trail is in good condition from its starting point to Mewassin and from here on although not graded it can be called a fairly good trail. The soil is a light sandy clay throughout and excepting the northwest quarter of the township where extensive swamps, muskegs and low lands prevail is well adapted for farming purposes. The surface for the most part is of an undulating nature. Nearly all this township has been overrun by fire, therefore its surface is covered with a second growth of small poplar and scrub. Whatever parts were spared by the devastating element are covered with poplar of eight inches in diameter and only suitable for settlers' purposes. No hay marshes of any extent are to be found in this township. In this locality water is free from alkali. Notwithstanding the excessive drought of the present season the numerous small creeks were giving a good supply of water. Owing to the absence of streams of any accountable flow no water-powers can be developed in this township. The climatic conditions are those generally prevailing in northern Alberta. Enough fire-killed timber is to be found throughout the township for fuel purposes. No coal, stone quarries nor minerals of economic value are to be found in this township. Duck and geese are plentiful in the few lakes of the locality. No traces of fur-bearing animals were noticed in this township, probably owing to the fact that it was overrun by fire-Louis. E. Fontaine, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 3.

Township 59.-The Dawson wagon trail, from Edmonton to the Athabaska, entersthis township on section 3 and going mostly true north for five miles it crosses the
eastern boundary of section 33 , then running northwest it leaves the township in the northwestern part of the section. The main feature of the locality is Paddle river, which runs nearly east across sections $18,17,20,16,15,14$ and 13 , and empties into the Pembina, in township 59, range 2. It is a stream measuring from one to two chains wide, from two to four feet deep at low water, and from six to ten feet at high water. The Pembina crosses the township on section 1. The soil is generally a good coat of black loam over a clay subsoil and is well suited for farming purposes. The surface is rolling and almost completely covered with small poplar and brush with islands of larger poplar. In every section there are small swamps growing spruce, but the most of it was killed by fire last year, so that it will decay if not cut before long. In sections $12,10,6,17$ and 21 there is a quantity of spruce good for building purposes. These sections or parts of sections could be reserved for the wants of settlers or for the preservation of the water supply. Close to the road, especially north of the Paddle, is found the heaviest bush in the township and this mostly in sections 16,21 and 28. It keeps settlers from going into the western part where the timber is light and the country better fitted for farming. The part east of the road is also a good country for settlement. Small patches of prairie are found in sections 22,23 and 24 . There are a few hay sloughs towards the southern part but they are not very large. The water is good where found, but away from Pembina and Paddle rivers the settlers would have to depend on wells for their supply. There are no water-powers, but some might be developed along the Paddle. The climate is the same as in Edmonton. Wood is the only fuel available, and if properly preserved would furnish a sufficient supply in the township for years to come. No stone quarries nor minerals were discovered. Mink, lynx, rabbit, a few partridge, and occasional deer or moose were the only game seen. Pike of considerable size were caught in Paddle river.-Geo. P. Roy, D.L.S:, 1905.
townships West of the fifth meridian.
Range 3.
Township 76.-Similar to range 2. A small lake is seen to the north in section 4, township 77.-Henry W. Selby, D.I.S., 1905.

## townships West of the fifth meridian.

## Range 4.

Township 44.-The best route for reaching this township is westerly from Lacombe following the road allowances and road diversions. They are in good condition during the whole of the year with the exception of the spring of the year when they are practically impassable. The soil consists of black loam, black muck and clay, and might be adapted for agriculture after the country is opened and improved, therc being a great many muskegs. The surface is entirely covered with small timber, second growth timber, willow scrub and windfall. The timber is not large enough for building purposes. There are no hay lands. There is a good supply of water in the numer ${ }^{-1}$ ous small streams, and no difficulty would be experienced in obtaining good water by digging. There are no lands liable to be flooded and there are no streams of sufficient size to develop water-powers. The climate is generally clear. However, there is always sufficient rainfall to mature crops. The summers are hot with temperatures from 70 to 90 degrees. There are frosts every month in the year. There is plenty of wood for fuel. There are no stone quarries nor material of any kind. The game consists of moose, caribou, deer, bear, rabbit, otter, mink, marten, porcupine, wolf, coyote, grouse, duck and geese.-W. F. O'Hara, D.L.S., 1904.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 4.

Township 48.-From Edmonton I went to Mewassin, in township 52, range 3, west of the fifth meridian, thence following settlers' roads through townships 51 and 50 , range 3, and township 50, range 4, I reached this township. The soil consists, for the greater part of the township, of a layer a few inches thick of black loam, with a sandy clay or clay subsoil. Nearly one-half of the quarter sections are classified as No. 2. The land is fairly suitable for farming. The township is pretty well timbered throughout. The greater part has been swept by fire, and there is to be seen, in the burnt places, besides dry timber and an occasional windfall, only small poplar and willows. There are a few bunches of $\log$ spruce in the east boundaries of sections 31 , $18,20,17$ and $\check{5}$, and in the north boundaries of sections $9,11,22$ and 23 . There are but few places where hay can be cut, and nowhere in great quantity. It is prairie hay and is found in sections $19,20,7,8,15$ and 10 , in small open spots, amongst burnt stumps. The principal and practically the only stream worth mentioning is Poplar river. Its average width is ninety links, and its depth two to three feet. The current is swift and the water is good. If it were cleared from the trees lying across, it could be used for driving logs at high water. Poplar river has no falls and therefore it could not easily be used as a water-power. We had cold days early in February. The thermometer registered 44 degrees and 50 degrees below. It must be about the same climate as Edmonton. Dry wood is plentiful. There is no coal known in the township. There are no stone quarries. No minerals were observed. Fresh tracks of deer were seen several times; partridge also were seen. There are no settlers in the town-ship.-Raoul Rinfret, D.L.S., 1904.

## townships West of the fifth meridian.

## Range 4.

Township 49.-From Edmonton I went to Mewassin in township 52, range 3, west of the fifth meridian, thence, following settlers' roads, through townships 51 and 50 , range 3 and township 50 , range 4 , I reached this township. The soil consists of a layer of black loam a few inches thick, with a sandy clay subsoil and is good farming land. Nearly one-half of the homesteads belong to class 1. Fire has raged nearly all over the township, and in the places burnt, only small poplar and willow are seen amongst the dry trees and the windfalls. There are spots where the spruce is big enough for ten-inch logs. The greater part of section 34 and the western part of 35 are covered with nice spruce. There are a few small bunches of spruce in the township, but they are of no importance. In a few spots pretty big poplar is found, but not in large quantities, mixed with birch and spruce; such as along the east boundary of 36 , range 5 , and of $32,33,8,5,35,23$ and 14 , range 4 . The rest of the township may be considered as covered with small poplar and willows and dry timber. Hay can be cut on the southern part of section 34 and along the north boundary of section 12. There is no stream of importance. The outlet of Coyote lake runs water fit to drink. There are no water-powers. We had cold days early in February. The thermometer registered 44 and 50 degrees below. I have reason to think that the climate is about the same as Edmonton. Dry wood is plentiful. There is no coal known in the township. There are no stone quarries and no minerals. Fresh tracks of deer were seen several times. Partridge also were seen.-Raoul Rinfret, D.L.S., $190 \%$.

## townships west of the fifth meridian.

## Range 4.

Township 50.-The route for reaching this township is by the trail leading from Edmonton passing Sprucegrove, Stony plain and Mewassin, then, following the north side of Saskatchewan river and across the township in a southwesterly direction. This
trail is in good condition from its starting point to Mewassin and from here on it is used only as a means of communication for the different shanties along the river, therefore the part traversing this township is far from being in good order. The soil is heavy clay throughout. The flats on the north side of Saskatchewan river, together with sections 5 and 6 would be well adapted for settlement. The remainder of the township, owing to the roughness of the ground, would at the present time offer no great inducements to settlers on account of the better conditions existing in the adjoining townships. The surface of the flats on the north side of the river together with sections 5 and 6 are covered with small poplar and brush alternating with small open patches of prairie. The remainder is heavily timbered throughout with poplar, spruce and cottonwood of a diameter of ten, fifteen and twenty inches, respectively. Lumbering operations have been carried on throughout the township, and during the course of the winter the licensee proposes to cut the remainder of the merchantable timber. No hay marshes of any account are to be found in this township. In this locality the water is frec from alkali. Owing to the excessive drought during this season a good number of the small streams were dry. Saskatchewan river meanders on sections 15 , $16,17,18,21,22,23,25$ and 26 and flows amongst numerous islands and gravel bars. At low water it can be forded in several places. No water-powers can be developed in the township owing to the instability of the water supply. The climatic conditions are those generally prevailing in northern Alberta. Owing to the timbered nature of the locality fuel is everywhere obtainable. A good coal vein is reported to exist in this township, but no traces of it were seen during the survey. No stone quarries exist. Gold is to be found amongst the numerous gravel bars of Saskatchewan river, and owing to excessive low water prevailing this year mincrs have at times made good finds. Geese and duck are in abundance on the river at the migration season. Furbearing animals, such as mink and lynx were plentiful.-Louis E. Fontaine, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSIIPS WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 4.

Township 76.-The land in this range is gently undulating with a slight ascent to the west in the last two miles. The line crosses a number of small spruce muskegs in the first two miles, with low ridges of poplar', spruce and birch between them. 'The next three miles is thickly timbered with poplar, spruce and birch from four' inches to twelve inches in diameter, poplar predominating. The last mile of this range is heavily timbered with spruce from six inches to thirty-three inches in diameter and birch, poplar anl balsam from two inches to fourteen inches. In this section spruce predominates. Good water was found in a number of small creeks which cross the line towards the north. The soil on the west part of sections 34 and 33 and the east half of section 32 is mainly gravel. The remainder of the township is black loam on clay subsoil.-Henry W. Selby, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDJAN.

## Range 5.

Township 35.-From the town of Olds, Alberta, the eighth base line was followed for fifteen miles to Eagle Hills post office; a local trail then turns northwest and leads to Red Deer river a short distance above its confluence with James river, and ncar the corner between townships 34 and 35, ranges 4 and 5, west of the fifth meridian. Red Deer river is here forded, and the valley of James river followed west until section 16, township 34, range 5 is reached. A settler, Albert Wilcox, has a road from this section leading into township 35, range 5, west of the fifth meridian. The soil is generally clay and the top soil appears to have been alnost entircly removed by forest fires. An extensive valley extends from the south boundary in a northwesterly direction

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through sections 1,2 , south half 11, 10 and northeast quarter section 9 and southeast quarter section 16. This valley is fairly open, and numerous small hay swamps occur. The bush found in this valley is scattered poplar, with much willow and bastard birch. The surface in the southwest portion of the township is from rolling to hilly, with numerous small lakes or ponds. The northeastern portion as well as the northwest corner is generally undulating. No timber of commercial value occurs, but building logs of good dimensions can be obtained in all dircctions. About fifty tons of hay can be obtained in the valley referred to above. A small quantity of hay is available in section 31. A fine spring is ldeated on the southeast quarter of section 2, which quarter has been filed on by a settler, Luke Aldrich. Water is searce in this township and is only found in muskegs and ponds. No water-powers are available. The climate is similar to that which obtains in other parts of northern Alberta. Summer frosts are usual. Fuel is plentiful, dry fallen timber is available in all directions. No rock in situ was observed. No signs of minerals were observed. Grousc, partridge and rabbits are numerous. Bears and deer are frequently obtained by Indians.-A. W. Ponton, D.L.S., 1904.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 6.

Township 42.-The best route for reaching this township is westerly from Lacombe, following the road allowances and road diversions. They are in good condition during the whole of the year with the exception of the spring months, when they are practically impassable. The soil consists principally of a good strata of black loam with a clay subsoil, and is well adapted for agriculture. The surface is entirely covered with poplar, spruce, tamarack, jackpine and scrub mixed. The timber is of fair size and will meet the requircments of settlers. There are no hay lands. There is a bountiful supply of fresh water at all times, and no difficulty would be experienced in obtaining good water by digging. There are a number of small strcams flowing easterly into Medicinc river averaging from five to fifteen feet wide and from three to five feet deep with good currents and fairly large rolumes of water. There are a few sections which are low and liable to be flooded to a depth of six inches. None of these streams are of sufficient size to develop water-powers. The climate in the summer is generally clear, but there is always plenty of rain to mature crops. The temperature averages from 70 to 90 degrees. Frosts occur in every month of the year. There is plenty of wood for fuel. There are no stone quarries no minerals of any kind. The game found consists of moose, caribou, deer, bears, rabbits, otter, mink, marten, muskrat, porcupine, wolf, coyote, lynx, grouse, duck and geese.-W. F. O'Hara, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 5.

Township 43.-The best route for reaching this township is westerly from Lacombe, following the road allowances and road diversions. They are in good condition during the whole of the year, with the exception of the spring months, when they are practically impassable. The soil consists of black loam with a clay subsoil and is well adapted for agriculture. The surface is entircly covered with small timber, brush, dead timber and windfall. The timber may be large enough in a few places for building purposes. There are no hay lands. 'There is a bountiful supply of fresh water at all times. A large branch of Medicine river, fed by three lakes, flows southeasterly across the township. Its average size would be about thirty feet wide and ten feet deep, but the volume of water is not great enough to afford water-power. The climate is generally clear, however, there is always plenty of rain to mature crops. The summers are hot with temperatures of 70 to 90 degrees. There are frosts every month of the year, but they would likely disappear after the country is opened. There is plenty of wood for fuel. There are no stonc quarries nor
minerals of any kind. The game consists of moose, caribou, deer, bears, rabbits, otter, mink, martens, porcupine, wolf, coyote, lynx, grouse, duck and geese.-W. F. O'Hara, D.L.S., 1905.

## townships west of the fifth meridian.

## Range 5.

Township 44.-The best route for reaching this township is westerly from Lacombe, following the road allowances and road diversions. They are in good condition during the whole of the year with the exception of the spring of the year when they are practically impassable. The soil consists of black loam, black muck and clay and might be adapted for agriculture after the country is opened and improved, there being a great many muskegs. The surface is entirely covered with small timber, second growth timber, willow, scrub and windfall. The timber is not large enough for building purposes. There are no hay lands. There is a good supply of water in the numerwus small streams and no difficulty would le experienced in obtaining good water by digging. There are no lands liable to be flooded and there are no streams of sufficient size to develop water-powers. The climate is gencrally clear. However, there is always sufficient rainfall to mature crops. The summers are hot with temperatures from 70 to 90 degrees. There are frosts erery month in the year. There is plenty of wood for fuel. There are no stonc quarries nor minerals of any kind. The game consists of moose, caribou, dcer, bear, rabbit, ottcr, mink, marten, porcupine, wolf, coyote, grouse, duck and geese.-W. F. O'IIara, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FIFTH, MERIDIAN.

## Range 5.

Township 76.-Is gently undulating with general descent towards the northwest, numerous spruce muskegs alternating with low ridges of poplar and spruce from three inches to eighteen inches in diameter, with a few birch and balsam and a thick growth of alder and willow in places. A chain of open sloughs with a luxuriant growth of grass extends north and south across the line in section 35. A creek twenty links wide with a slow current crosses the line, course north in scetion 34. The soil is black Icam on clay subsoil and in places sand subsoil.-IIenry W. Selby D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF TIIE FIFTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 6.

Township 34.-From the town of Olds, Alberta, the eighth base line road was followed west for fifteen miles to Eagle Hills post office. A local trail then turns northwest, leading to Red Deer river a little distance above its confluence with James river and near the corner between townships 34 and 35, ranges 4 and 5 , west of the fifth meridian. The Red Decr is here forded, and the valley of James river is followed west until township 34, range 6 is reached. The valley of James river afforded means of shifting camp. 'The road up the valley of James river is very rough, and it is necessary to ford the river at many points, and this can only be done at low water. The soil is gencrally boulder clay throughout the township, although pockets of black loam occur occasionally. The country is most suited for a timber reserve. The valley of James river is rough and broken. South of James river the country is rolling, and ravines running towards the river break the surface. North of James river the country is generally rolling. The valley of Stony creek forms a deep cañon in sections 21 and 22, but opens out in a broad valley in sections 29 and 32. The valley of James river is wooded with patches of spruce, tamarack, poplar and willow. South of James river is gencrally densely wooded with large poplar, jackpine and willow. North of James river is gencrally wooded with poplar, jackpine and willow. No timber of

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commercial value is found in this township. Practically no hay can be obtained. Tames river, Stony creek and numerous springs furnish a plentiful water supply. James river affords locations for establishing water-powers giving from six to ten fcet head. No falls, however, occur. The climate is similar to that prevailing in other parts of northern Alberta. Summer frosts are usual. No rock in situ or outcrops of bedded rock were observed. No minerals were observed. Grouse, partridge and duck are plentiful in season, tracks of bears and deer were frequently observed. -A. W. Ponton, D.L.S., 1904.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 6.

Township 42.--The best route for reaching this township is westerly from Lacombe following the road allowances and road diversions. They are in good condition during the whole of the year, with the excention of the spring months when they are practically impassablc. The soil consists of black loam, clay and a little sand and is well adapted for agriculture. The surface is covered with timber, second growth trees and windfall. The best spruce is to be found in the southwesterly part of the township and is of large size. The supply is not large enough to reserve for lumbering purposes. There are no hay lands. There is a bountiful supply of spring water of the choicest variety, which can be obtained at any time of the year. Wolf creek takes its rise in this township and flows northerly into Saskatchewan river. The streams average from five to thirty feet wide and from two to eight feet deep, with good currents and large volumes of water. There are no streams of sufficient size to develop waterpowers. The climate is generally clear. However, there is always sufficient rainfall during the summer to nature crops. The summers are hot with temperature of 70 to 90 degrees. There are frosts every month in the year. There is plenty of wood for fuel. There are no stone quarries nor minerals of any kind. The game found consists of moose, caribou, deer, rabbits, otter, mink, marten, porcupine, wolf, coyotes, lynx, bear, grouse, duck and geese.-W. F. O'Hara, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.
Range 6.
Township 43.-The best route for reaching this township is westerly from Lacombe, following the road allowances and road diversions. They are in good condition during the whole of the year, with the exception of the spring months when they are practically impassable. The soil consists principally of black loam with a clay subsoil and might be adapted for agriculture after the country is opened and improved. The surface is covered with small timber and windfall which is sufficient for building purposes only in a few places. There are no hay lands. There is a good supply of fresh water at all times in the numerous small streams. A large branch of Medicine river flows through the northeast corncr of the township and there is also a large lake situated on sections 25,35 and 36 . There are no streams of sufficient size to develop water-powers. The climate is generally clear. However, there is always sufficient rainfall to mature crops. The summers are hot with temperature from 80 to 90 degrees. There are frosts every month in the year. There is plenty of wood for fuel. There are no stone quarries nor minerals of any kind. The game found consists of moose, caribou, deer, bear, rabbit, otter, mink, marten, porcupine, wolf, coyote, lynx, grouse, duck and geese.-W. F. O'Hara, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 6.

Township 44.-The best route for reaching this township is westerly from Lacombe, following the road allowances and road diversions. They are in good condi-
tion during the whole of the year, with the exception of the spring months when they are practically impassable. The soil consists generally of a good stratum of black loam with a clay subsoil and might be well adapted for agriculture after the country is opened and drained. The surface is entirely covered with timber consisting of spruce, pine, tamarack, poplar and scrub, very evenly scattered over the township. The timber is sufficiently large for building purposes and will answer the purposes of settlers, but the quantity is not large enough for lumbering. There are no hay lands of large dimensions; an acre or two might be found in a few places. There is a good supply of fresh water at all times, there bcing many streams and a few small lakes. Some of the streams flow southeasterly into Medicine river, others northwesterly into Saskatchewan river, the watershed being about the centre of the township. The average size of the streams is from three to twenty-five feet wide and from two to eight feet deep, with good currents, and large volumes of water. None of them are of sufficient size to develop water-powers. The climate is generally clear, with plenty of rain to mature crops. The summers are hot with temperature from seventy degrees to ninety degrees. There are frosts every month of the year, but they would likely disappear after the country is opened. There is plenty of wood for fuel. There are no stone quarries nor minerals of any kind. The game found consists of moose, caribou, bears, deer, rabbits, otter, mink, marten, porcupine, wolf, coyote, muskrat, lynx, grouse, ducks and geese. -W. F. O'Hara, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 6.

Township 54.-From Lake St. Ann a trail is followed through township 54, range 4 and part of 5 , to section 14. From this section I opened a trail to section 25, township 54, range 6. This trail is good only as a winter trail on account of the muskegs crossed. The soil is good for agriculture ; all the quarter sections with the exception of two, belong to classes one and two. It consists of a layer of black loam with a subsoil of clay or sandy clay. The surface is a rolling country the western part of which is pretty well timbered as is also a part of sections 28 and 29 . The rest is an old brulé, with dry wood standing, and a new growth of poplar and willows. The timber consists mostly of poplar with scattered spruce. The poplar ranges in size from one to ten inches in diameter, except in the brulé, where it is very small. Some spruce timber is found scattered with the poplar and ranges in size from five to twelve inches in diameter. There is no place where hay can be cut in any quantity. Outside of lake Arnault, there is no other water but Pembina river, which crosses sections 30 and 31. Its water is very good and the current swift. The river was low at the time of the survey. Its width averages over four chains. There are no falls in the river, though in sections 30 and 31 the current is swift, but no water power of importance could be developed by the building of dams. The climate is something like that of Edmonton. Dry wood is the most readily available fuel. Seams of bituminous coal are seen along the Pembina river ,some being over one foot in thickness. No stone quarries nor minerals except the coal mentioned above, were found. Tracks of deer were seen a few times.-Raoul Rinfret, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 6.

Township 76.-Is gently undulating. In section 36, spruce, muskegs alternate, with low ridges of poplar, spruce and jackpine, the area covered by the ridges being in excess of that covered by muskeg. This gradually changes as we go west until in sections 34 the area of muskeg is largely in excess of the dry land. Sections 33 and 32 are dry burnt muskeg with a thick growth of willow and a few bunches of green spruce. Section 31 is a dry burnt slash with a few sloughs and swamp holes and a

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thick growth of willow and small poplar brush. The soil in the muskegs is black loam, whilc on the ridges it is clay, sand or gravel with a few inches of black loam in places. Heniry W. Selby, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.

Range 7.
Township 26.-This township is easy of access by way of Morley, a station on the Canadian Pacific railway, or by good roads from Calgary. The soil consists generally of black sandy loam underlaid by a clay or gravelly subsoil. No crops, as far as I can learn, have been grown here, although in the township to the east lands are being cultivated, and both oats and potatoes grown. It is a timbered township, the eastern half containing some spruce up to twenty-four inches in diameter, jackpine up to eighteen inches and Douglas fir of still larger dimensions; it is doubtful, however, if the latter are sound. Much of the best timber appears to have been cut, there being a saw-mill a short distance to the south, on the Stony Indian reserve, which latter cuts off nearly one-third of this township. The Douglas fir is found principally on the southerly portions of sections 14,15 and 16 . The westerly half of this township is' covered principally with second growth poplar, jackpine and spruce. The easterly half is hilly, whereas the westerly half is rolling and undulating. No hay lands of any extent were met with, the low lying land being generally covered with a dense growth of willows and more or less stony. I would consider it advisable to have the remaining timber in this township. reserved for the needs of the future settlers in this township. It is well watered, on the north by Ghost river, numerous ponds, which, however, may be dry in dry seasons, and also by numerous spring creeks. Ghost river averages about one chain in width in dry weather, but it is apparent, that at times it has a width of from five to ten chains with a very rapid current. The adjacent lands, being high are not liable to be flooded, except some small flats, which have the appearance of being flooded from time to time. There are no falls, and it is very improbable that any power may be developed along the river in this township. I would say that the climatic conditions do not appear favourable for raising and ripening crops to any extent, owing to prevailing summer frosts. If of any particular value, I would consider this township to be better adapted for pasturing cattle. For fuel, plenty of wood is available. No coal of any description was observed. Owing to the close proximity of this township to the Indian reserve no game was observed, except an odd partridge or prairie chicken, with a few rabbits, and there do not appear to be any fish in that part of the river traversing this township.-C. F. Miles, D.L.S., 1904.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 7.

Township 76.-Is gently undulating with large muskegs which have been burned over, alternating with low ridges, some of which are covered with green poplar, spruce and alder brush, while others are covered with burnt slash and scrub poplar. The muskegs still appear to drain towards the north. The soil on the ridges is mostly sand; in the muskegs black loam.-Henry W. Selby, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 8.

Township 24.-Kananaskis station, on the Canadian Pacific railway, is in section 30 , in this township. The soil is for the most part limestone rock, but some loam is found in the northern and central parts suitable only for ranching and not very good even for that. The surface is generally timbered. There is considerable good green timber on section 20 and 21, but the balance is small or fire-killed. There is no hay.

The water is fresh and the supply sufficient and permanent. Bow river, with an average width of 300 feet and depth of 3 feet and with a velocity of 5 feet per second at time of survey, runs through the township. There is little liability of flooding. Waterpower can be developed at Kananaskis falls and the Canadian Pacific railway engineers were working on surveys and plans during the past and present season. The construction of dams as proposed by them would flood Mr. Edward Loder, on section 30, where he has a residence, stables, \&c. Summer frosts are quite frequent, the climate being somewhat colder than at Calgary. Wood is the chief fuel and is obtained in the rownship. A small coal mine was noticed in section 9 on Kananaskis river. There are no stone quarries, and coal is the only economic mineral noticed. Mule deer and grouse were the only game seen. A lime kiln is run by Mr. Loder at Kananaskis station and he and his employees and the Canadian Pacific railway section men are the only residents of the township. The rock for the lime kiln is procured in section 25, township 24, range 9.-C. C. Fairchild, D.L.S., 1905.
townships West of the fifth meridian.

## Range 8.

Township 53.-This township is covered with a heavy growth of timber consisting of poplar from eight to sixteen inches in diameter and spruce from ten to eighteen inches, excepting sections on the north of Lobstick river, over which the fire has run, leaving only clumps of green timber and dry wood. The heaviest tifnber (that which is fit for converting. into lumber) is on sections $3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,17,18,19$ and 20 . The land in this township is level and consists of from three inches to twelve inches of loam with clay subsoil. It is well watered by numerous creeks and springs flowing into Lobstick river. Lobstick river enters the township on section 31 and flows across sections $20,29,28,27,26$ and 25 . The course of the river is very tortuous; all along its bed are found fragments of coal and clay iron stones. The Jasper House pack trail, that I opened as a wagon trail, crosses sections $36,26,27,28,29$ and 30 . There is no game, and but few fish in the river.-A. Michaud, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 8.

Township 55.-There are two roads reaching this township, but the best one at the present time is the one that passes to Lake St. Ann mission and from there to the south crossing of Pembina river. The soil is a black loam with a white clay subsoil and is not suitable for farming purposes. It is entirely covered with large timber, such as spruce, balsam, jackpine, poplar and cottonwood varying from five to twentyfour inches in diameter. There are a few hay marshes in sections 33,34 and 35 , but of little importance. Water is very scarce, though the northern part of this township shows many small coulées, which appear to be dry the most of the year. There is no water-power. The climate is the best in all the west. No summer frosts occur. No indications of coal, stone quarries nor minerals of any kind were noticed. Foxes, lynx and wolves are plentiful but other game is scarce. This township would make a good timber reservation.-C. E. Lemoine, D.L.S., 1905.

## townships west of the fifth meridian.

## Range 8.

Township 56.-This township is about eighty miles northwest of Edmonton. There is a good trail as far as Lake St. Ann mission, but from this place the road has been lately opened through a heavy bush and is not very good on that account. There is also another road farther north which has been opened by the Grand Trunk Pacific railway for their exploring purposes. I am told it is much longer but better. The soil

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is very rich and composed of black loam six to cighteen inches thick with clay as subsoil. It is suitable for general farming. The surface is level, covercd with a second growth of poplars and inclined towards the north. All these small poplars are dry, and another fire will clean the placc. The western part of this township is broken by deep ravines. It is covered by bluffs of poplar and spruce. In a few places the timber is from six inches to eighteen inches in diameter and ought to be reserved for settlers. There are just a few hay marshes, but the whole surface is covered with long grass and wild pea-vine. The water is fresh and the supply permanent. The south branch of Paddle river crosses the northern part in sections 35, 34, 33, 28, 29 and 30. It is about one chain wide. There is no water-power. The climate is the best in all the west, there being no summer frost and the winters are mild. Indications of coal are to be seen all along the banks of Paddle river. There is no stone quarry. Game is plentiful, foxes, wolves, bears, badgers, lynx and birds of all kinds.-C. E. Lemoine, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 8.

Township 57.-This township is about eighty miles northwest of Edmonton. There is a good trail as far as Lake St. Ann mission, but from this place the road has been lately opened through a heavy bush, and is not very good on that account. There is also another road farther north which has been opened by the Grand Trunk Pacific railway for their exploring purposes; I am told it is much longer but better. The soil is very rich and composed of black loam six inches to eighteen inches deep with clay as subsoil. It is suitable for farming, especially sections 1 to 24 , inclusively. The surface is level and covered with a second growth of poplar and is inclined towards the south. All this small poplar is dry and another fire will clean the place. The northern part of this township is broken in places and rolling. It is covered by bluffs of poplar and spruce. In a few places the timber is from six to eighteen inches in diameter and ought to be reserved for settlers. There are just a few hay marshes, but the whole surface is covered with long grass and wild pea-vine. The water is fresh and the supply permanent. Paddle river crosses the northern part, in sections 31 , $32,28,26,27,25$, and the southeast corner in sections 1 and 2 . The south branch of this river is about one chain wide and two feet deep with a current of three miles an hour. The north branch is not quite so large. There is no water-power. The climate is the best in the west with no summer frost and mild winter. Indications of coal are 'to be seen all along the banks of Paddle river. There are no stone quarries. Game is plentiful: foxes, wolves, bears, badgers, lynx and birds of all kinds. There are three different railroad surveys crossing this township and it is probable that the Canadian Northern will come through pretty soon.-C. E. Lemoine, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 8.

Township 76.-Is undulating and gencrally covered with poplar, spruce, jackpine and birch from four inches to twenty inches, and a thick growth of alder brush. Some patches of burnt slash and windfall arc met with and a few muskegs and sloughs also occur. Several small creeks flow south across the line. The soil is mostly clay or sand with very little loam on the surface, except in the swamps and muskegs.-Henry W. Selby, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.
Range 9.
Township 24.-The Canadian Pacific railway runs through this part of the country. There is little arable soil in this township and it is fit only for grazing. The
surface in the valley and on the slopes is covered with spruce, averaging four inches in diameter, while the mountain tops are quite bare. There is no hay. The water is fresh and the supply in Bow river is permanent. This river averages four chains in width and from three to four feet in depth, with a current flowing at the rate of about five miles an hour. Water-power could be developed by a dam across the river but in low water no great power could be procured. There are occasional summer frosts. Wood is the fuel most readily obtained, although coal is found in sections 5 and 6, but as little of the seams are uncovered the quantity and quality are problematical. There is plenty of limestone. The Canadian Pacific railway have a quarry in section 22. The Loden Bros. Lime Company have a quarry in section 25, and the Western Coal and Cement Company have an undeveloped quarry in section 21. Coal is the only mincral found in the township. Mountain sheep, goats and mule-deer were seen. The river valley through this township is generally narrow and the surface is practically all mountain.-C. C. Fairchild, D.L.S., 1905.

## townships West of the fifth meridian.

## Range 9.

Township 53.-This township is covered with a heavy growth of timber, consisting of poplar, eight to ten inches in diametcr and spruce from ten to eighteen inches, excepting sections $36,35,25,26,34,27,33,28,21,29,20,30,19$ and 18 over which the fircs have run, leaving only a few clumps of green timber and dry wood. There is nnw, on these fire-swept sections. a second growth of poplar and spruce. These sections are well adapted for mixed farming and ranching. The land is level and consists of from three to twelve inches of black loam on clay subsoil. It is well watered by numerous creeks and springs. Chip lake covers part of sections $31,30,29,28,33$ and all section 32. Lobstick river runs across sections $36,35,34$ and 33. The Jasper House pack trail crosses sections $25,24,23,22,21,16,17$ and 18. There are some good fish in Chip lake, but no game except a few lynx, wolves and rabbits.-A. Michaud, I).L.S'., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 9.

Tommship 76.-Is an undulating country as far as the east boundary of section 31, covered with poplar and spruce from four inches to twenty inches in diameter with a few birch, jackpine and a thick growth of alder brush. Section 31 is almost wholly a spruce muskeg covered with small spruce. The soil on the ridges is sand and clay and between the ridges it is black loam of varying depths on a subsoil of clay or sand. In section 34 there is a good pack trail south to Lesser Slave lake.-Henry W. Selby, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 10.

Township 24.-The Canadian Pacific milway traverses this township. The soil is generally rocky, except in the river valley where it is a fair loam suitable for grazing. The valley of Bow river is generally timbered with spruce and poplar, averaging 6 inches in diameter and having a thick undergrowth of willows along the river banks. The greater part of the larger timber is firc-killed. There is no hay. The water is fresh. Bow river and the creeks joining it afford a sufficient and permanent volume. The Bow is broken up into numerous channels in high water and considerable portions of the lands lying between the various channels are liable to be flooded. No water-powers are feasible. Summer frosts are prevalent and crops grown are only for green feed. Coal and wood are easily obtained in the township; Canmore being a mining town where soft siteam coal is mined in large quantities. There are no stone quarires, ex-

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cept a lime kiln at the Gap on section 24. There are no other minerals except coal found in the township. Mountain sheep and goats were seen in the mountains and a few deer in the valley.-C. C. Fairchild, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 10.

Township 25.-Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 lie just to the north of Canmore on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway. The soil is a sandy loam suitable for grazing only. The surface is generally timbered with poplar and spruce, averaging four inches in diameter with willow underbrush on the river bank. There is no hay. Bow river runs through sections 6 and 7 providing plenty of good water. The banks are low and both sections are liable to be flooded. There is no suitable place for damming the river to gencrate water-power. Summer frosts are common. The climate is similar to that of Banff. Wood can be obtained on the sections and soft coal at Canmore or hard coal at Bankhead. No coal or lignite veins were observed in these sections. There are no cconomic minerals. A few mule-deer were seen.-C. C. Fairchild, D.L.S., 1905.

## townships west of the fifth meridian.

## Range 10.

Township 76.-Is gently rolling, consisting of low ridges covered with poplar, spruce, birch and jackpine, alternating with strips of spruce muskeg. The soil on the ridges is mostly black loam from two inches to eight inches in depth, subsoil clay or sand and in the muskegs it is black loam.-Henry W. Selby, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 11.

Township 25.-The Canadian Pacific railway traverses this township. The soil is generally rocky with some soil suitable only for grazing. The surface is generally covered with pine, spruce and poplar, averaging four inches in diameter, while the river flats are covered with willow. There is no hay. The water in Bow and Cascade rivers is fresh and the supply is permanent. Bow river is much broken up by different channels and the land between the various channels is liable to flooding. There is little chance for the development of water-power. The river will average four feet deep with an average current of four miles an hour. Summer frosts are common. The climate is that of Banff. Wood and coal are botli found in the township in sufficient quantities for local usc. There are no stone quarries. Deer, sheep and goat are found in the township.-C. C. Fairchild, D.L.S., 1905.

## townships West of the fifth meridian.

## Range 11.

Township 26 (sections 5 and 8).-Anthracite village, now deserted, is on section 8. The coal mine here is closed. The surface of these sections is generally covered with spruce and pine averaging about six inches in diameter. The soil is fit only for pasture. There is no hay. Plenty of frcsh water is found in Cascade river, which averages fifty feet in width, two feet in depth and has a current of five miles an hour. There is little danger from flooding and the supply of water is fresh and permanent. There are no suitable places for water-power development. The climate is that of Banff. Summer frosts are frequent. Coal and wood are both found. There are no stone quarries. Deer were seen on section 8.-C. C. Fairchild, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 11.

Township 76.-Sections 36,35 and 34 the country is undulating and covered with poplar, spruce, birch and some jackpine on the ridges; spruce, tamarack and willows between. Sections 33,32 and 31 is a rolling country with thick poplar, a few spruce, birch and jackpine in which is mixed thick alder brush. In section 32 a good trail crosses the line to the southeast which reaches Lesser Slave lake at Big point, also Shaw creek with good water flows southerly to the lake. Soil black loam on clay and sandy subsoil.-Henry W. Selby, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 12.

Township $\uparrow 6$.-Is a rolling country with large beaver meadows between the low ridges. The timber on the ridges is mainly poplar. Some sprucc, birch and jackpine are seen, and in the valleys some dry muskegs. On sections 32 and 33 there are large ponds of fairly good water with a good growth of grass about them. The soil is mainly black loam on clay and gravel, clay and stones and sandy clay subsoil.-Henry W. Selby, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 18.

Township 76.-Is a gently rolling country with irregular ridges, covered mainly with poplar, scattered large spruce. jackpine and some birch, beaver meadows and some spruce muskeg. In scction 34 the northeast branch of Salt creek is met with and a luxuriant growth of vegetation in the flats through which it flows. This creek could be described as the dividing line between the lands to the west suitable for agriculture and those at present to the east unfit for farming purposes.-Henry W. Selby, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 14.

Township 76.-The line crosses what is known as Salt creek prairie, in sections 36,35 and 34 where are scen to the south and southwest, inclosed clearings, farm buildings and excellent crops of grain, vegctation everywhere indicating a richness of soil not noticeable anywhere east of these lands. A wagon road crosses the line on section 34 connecting Lesser Slave and Whitefish lakes. Two branches of Salt creek cross the line in sections 34 and 35 , good water but very hard; on the west half of section 34 the line again enters heavy timber, mainly poplar with a few spruce and jackpine in places. Soil, black loam on clay subsoil.-Henry W. Selby, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.
Range 15.
Township 76. - The line across this range is over a gently undulating country on the height of land overlooking the west end of Lesser Slave lake to the south, and runs through thick poplar and alder brush and occasional bunches of spruce. No water is seen in the small water courses which are dry in summer. Near the east boundary of section 31 the wagon road connecting Lesser Slave lake and Peace River landing is crossed. Soil, black loam on sandy clay subsoil.-Henry W. Selby, D.L.S., 1905.

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townsitips west of the fifth meridian.

## Range 16.

Township 76.-Is gently undulating and across sections 35 and 36 is in green poplar from four inches to eighteen inches in diameter. Near the east boundary of section 34 a wagon road is crossed which conncets the settlement to the south with the Peace river road to the north. From section 34 west the line runs through an old burnt district of scrub poplar, large scattered poplar, large laying spruce and jackpine, slash and windfall. Soil, black loam on sandy clay.-Henry W. Selby, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FIFTII MERIDIAN.

Range 17.
Township 76.-Is gently undulating to section 31 where the line crosses the valley in which South Heart river flows. This range is covered mainly with poplar and occasional bunches of spruce. On section 32 and scetion 5 the spruce and poplar is very large, and convenient for lumbering operations, where it could be taken down the river to Slave lake. This range will make good farming land when cleared. Soil, black loam on sandy clay subsoil.-Henry W. Selby, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 18.

Township 76.-Is gently rolling to Winakami lake, in section 35. The timber is mainly poplar from three inches to twelve inches with scattered bunches of spruce. Winakami ('not good water') lake begins in section 35 and is five and one-quarter miles across and about four miles wide north and south. There are large hay meadows on the south shore. This ought to be a good ranching property as stock does well and does not object to the water. Several Indians and half-breeds have houses near the west cud of the lake and quite a band of horses. Some fish are caught in the lake and large flocks of waterfowl were seen.-Henry W. Selby, D.L.S., 1905.

## townships west of the fiftil meridian.

## Range 19.

Township 76.-The west limit of Winakami lake extends nearly to the east boundary of section 35 . Here the whole character of the country changes, fire having overrun the range leaving only islands of green spruce and poplar and burnt slash, and burnt clean of timber in places. During a wet year this range, being so nearly level, there would be a good deal of water on it, but this year it is all quite dry. Soil, thin layer loam on clay. Vegetation indicates that there is a rich soil.-Henry W. Selby, D.L.S., 1905.

## townships west of the fifth meridian.

## Range 20.

Township 76.-The line passes through a gently undulating country which is covered with a growth of poplar, a few spruce and oceasional bunches of willow and alder brush. This should make a good farming section of the country. Soil, generally black loam on clay or sand, clay subsoil.-Henry W. Selby, D.L.S., 1905.

## townships west of the fifth meridian.

Range 21.
Township 76.-Is a gently undulating country with very little timber of any value. It having been burnt over and in places almost clear of slash, grass grows luxuriantly.

Soil, generally black loam on clay subsoil and should be first-class farming land. In section 31 a coulée is met with in which Peavine creek flows from the north and east, southwesterly into Little Smoky river. Water is slightly alkaline. The land on the west side of the coulée is thickly covered with vetch and pca-rine and it is a favourite fecding ground for horses and big game.-Henry W. Selby, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 22.

Township 76.-Gently undulating country which for four miles is thickly covered with poplar and spruce. Section 36 has been partly run over by fire and left a bad slash and windfall. Between the ridges occur willow swamps which are dry this year. On sections 32 and 31 there are wet muskegs, tamarack and spruce swamps and beaver meadows ; vegetation is luxuriant. Soil, black loam on clay subsoil, when drained should make good farming or ranching land-Henry W. Selby, D.L.S., 1905.

## 'rownships west of the fifth meridian.

Range 23.
Township 76.-Is composed of gently rolling country to section 33 where the descent to Little Smoky river begins. The height of land or low ridge in section 33 extends southeasterly and northwesterly, to the north of which the country is full of sloughs, ponds and beaver mcadows with islands of poplar and spruce, some birch, alder and willow. South of the ridge is the descent to the valley of Little Smoky river. Near the east boundary of section 31 the line crosses the river. It is about nine chains wide, of varying depth and rapid current, owing to the numberless rapids occurring in its course northerly. At present the water in many places is not over two hundred feet wide and so shallow as to be easily forded in the rapids. Section 31 is very rough, being the west bank of the river, it rises about five hundred feet to the range line. The timber ou this section is poplar, large spruce and some birch. Soil, generally black loain on clay subsoil.-Henry W. Selby, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.
Range 24.
Torwnship 76.-Section 36 is on a general ascent and covered with heavy poplar and spruce. Section 35 is descending to where Smoky river is met with at the line between sections 34 and 35, by aneroid barometer 586 feet below the height of land. The bed of the river is fourteen chains wide but at present the water only covers nine chains in width. The depth is from four to twelve feet and the current too rapid to ford. East half of section 34 is the west bank of the river, and is a big landslide covered with timber lying in all directions. The west half of section 34 and sections 33,32 and 31 is a gently rolling country with a light covering of leaf mould on sand subsoil. The timber is mainly jackpinc with some spruce and poplar, very little vegetation and totally unfit for farming purposes.-Henry W. Selby, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE FIFTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 25.

Township 76.-Is composed of gently rolling country, the ridges being nearly all sand and a light growth of jackpine more or less burnt over. Between the ridges arc sloughs and large beaver meadows surrounded by old dry slash and windfall. On section 33 there has been a large pond or lake, but now dry, the bed of which is alkaline sand and hard enough for a man to walk upon, but unsafe for horses or cattle. A

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creek flows northeasterly on section 33 towards Smoky river. This range is unfit for farming purposcs as seen from the linc.-Henry W. Selby, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SIXTH MERIDIAN.
Range 15.
Township 19.-Sections 33 and 34 is open range land and only fit for grazing. It is hilly and part of it is quite rocky.-Jos. E. Ross, D.L.S., 1904.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SIXTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 17.

Township 20.-Section 31 of this township is level but rather low. The land would be flooded, for a short time at least, when Thompson river is at its highest. It is timbered with cottonwood. The soil is a loose, sandy loam suitable for cultiva-tion.-Jos. E. Ross, D.L.S., 1904.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SIXTH MERIDIAN.

## Ranges 23 and 22.

Townships 13, 12, 11, 10, 9 and 6, range 23 ; townships 11, 9, 8 and 7, range 22.In township 13 and part of 12 , the line forming the limit of the railway belt, follows the valley of Spius creek which runs in a very rocky cañon. The timber is open and chiefly bullpine, though high up balsam and spruce take its place. Grazing is good along the lower slopes of the hills. Coal has been found here and farther east and a great many claims have been surveyed. Drills have been at work, and while no mines are yet working it is quite possible that in time this will be a very valuable addition to the resources of the country. Through townships 11 and 10 the line runs along the watershed between Spius creek and Coldwater river. Bullpine is replaced by spuce, balsam and fir and the country is very hilly. One ranch was taken up at the north end of Murray lake, but has been abandoned on account of the excessive snowfall at this elevation. Beyond this there is practically no agricultural land in these townships though there is coal. In township 9 there are a few strips of bench land along the Coldwater, which might be farmed if a railway was built into Hope by the Coquahalla cañon. There are fir and spruce in the valley as far south as July crcek. Beyond this point it has been burnt, and the railway belt boundary passes through many miles of standing burnt timber through townships 9,8 and 7 . Bold high hills ap to 6,000 feet run parallel to a line of jagged peaks four or five miles west. All this country contains minerals more or less and we came across mineral claim-posts in the most out of the way spots. . There are no actual mines in the belt in these townships, but people in Princeton and Granite Creek seem to have plenty of confidence in its future. Beyond a considerable amount of rather scrubby fir, spruce, balsam and pine, which would be difficult to get out, the land in these townships is of no value whatever except for mining, and there seems a good deal of activity in this direction, especially at Circle City. There is little but precipices, snow and ice between the Canadian Pacific railway and the belt limit.-Alfred W. Johnson, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SIXTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 23.

Township 4.-In this township the line runs into rougher country, and crosses a divide separating a locality through which it is just possible to take a pack train, which may live on natural food, into the regular coast timber, where hardly any grass grows and where it is necessary to carry oats. In section 34 there is a large flat, almost clear of timber, but very high.-Alfred W. Johnson, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SIXTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 23.

Township 5.-This township is to a large extent burnt. Some four or five mile, west of the railway belt boundary, approximately on the north boundary of township 5 , there is a mining camp called Summit City, where a good deal of prospecting is done in summer time. It is probable that many of these clains would become valuable if there were any mcans of transportation other than pack trains-Alfred W. Johnson, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SIXTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 2.3.

Township 6.-The line forming the limit of the railway belt runs over high hills, rocky in some places, but not usually, and partly burnt. There is timber along the crecks and on the north slopes, mainly spruce and balsam, but it is not very good.Alfred W. Johnson, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SIXTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 26.

Townships 10 and 11.-There is some bench land on the west side of Fraser river in scetions 27 and 34, of township 10 and sections 2 and 11 of township 11, on which some settlement has already been made-A. W. Johnson, D.L.S., 1904.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SIXTII MERIDIAN.

## Range 27.

Township 15 -There is open bullpinc timber in this township and some bench land that could be cultivated if water were procurable.-Alfred W. Johnson, D.L.S., 1905.

> TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SIXTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 27.

Township 16.-Between section 17 and the south boundary of this township there is no good land, not already occupied by Indians. About the northeast corner of section 29 is a ranch known as Walsh Place. There is some fair bullpine timber, mainly on the east side of the valley, and some bench land on the same side that might bc cultivated.-Alfred W. Johnson, D.L.S., 1905.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SIXTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 27.

Township 17.-There is some bullpine on the cast side of the valley and fir and bullpine on the west, but only scattered.-Alfred W. Johnson, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SIXTII MERIDIAN.

## Range 28.

Township 18.-Most of the land has been taken up, but there are benches that will be cultivated when the country has a larger population, and timber which will be valuable in a few years time though apparently not of much use now. There is a hydraulic outfit at the southwest corner of lot 83 on the river, with power carried across in a pine slung on a cable, and whenever the water is low, numerous Chinamen make a living by rocking. This applies to the river from Lytton up. The river runs in a deep

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cut almost all the way from Lytton. Along this cut are benches varying from a few chains to three-quarters of a mile in width and from these benches the mountains rise very stceply on both sides of the valley, particularly on the west.-Alfred W. Johnson, D.L.S., 1905.
townships west of the sixth meridian.
Range 29.
Townships 4,5 and 6.-In these townships, with the possible exception of some rough benches near Sevenmile creek there is no land fit for cultivation. The timber is Douglas fir and cedar, neither very good, and some scrubby pine. The mountains, in most places, rise abruptly from the water and the shore is composed of rocky bluffs. There are two good sources of water-power, Eagle falls, in section 4, township 6, range 29, where a mountain stream forty links wide falls sixty feet into the lake; and Rainhow falls, in section 19, township 5, range 28, where a similar stream falls a couple of thousand feet over a scries of perpendicular rocks, varying from seventy-five to two hundred feet in height.-Alfred W. Johnson, D.L.S., 1904.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SIXTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 29.

Township 7.-There is a logging camp here and the best timber is taken up. The land can be cultivated, though it is not very good and at present is heavily timbered. Near the mouth of Silver creek is a flat of gond land, between the main channel and a high water channel, but the southern part of it is intersected by low strips that flood during high water. Farther north there are small patches of fair land on either side of the river. Several mineral claims have been surveyed near the northeast corner of section 23. Canoes can be taken up the creek for about three and a half miles, by use of line and pole, but rapids begin within half a mile of the mouth, just above the fish trap erected every year by the government for taking salmon eggs. There is a mile of very good beach at the mouth of the creek.-Alfred W. Johnson, D.L.S., 1904.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SIXTH MERIDIAN.

## Range 29.

Townships 8 and 9.-There is no land fit for cultivation in these townships. Silver creek runs in a cañon most of the way and the mountains rise alruptly on each side, in many places precipitously. Douglas fir and cedar grow profusely everywhere, but not of very good quality, and the creek would not be easy to drive on account of some very narrow cañons and four or five falls, one of which is nearly a hundred feet in height. Two or three miles beyond Snowshoe creek the main stream branches out into three forks, which rise in very wild rocky mountains with but little timber of any sort.-Alfred W. Johnson, D.L.S., 1904.

## TOWNSHIPS EAST OF THE COAST MERIDIAN.

Township 20.-There is a littlc good land in the southeast quarter of section 7, perhaps twenty acres, and considerably more in sections 4 and 9 . This land is not hard to clear, being timbered mainly with alder.-Alfred W. Johnson, D.L.S., 1905.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE COAST MERIDIAN.

Fractional Township west of township 39.-This district has been thoroughly logged, and nothing but a few trees fit for shingles could be gotten out of it now. The weather was very wet during the time of survey.-Alfred W. Johnson, D.L.S., 1905.

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Piate No. 3.



Plate No. 5.


Photo by A. W. Johnson.
Farm near Mantle Lake, in the Nicula District.




Plate No. 9


Photo by d. O. Wheeler. Point Lockout, at the entrance to Valley of the Caves.

Plate No. 11.


Phato by M. P'. Bridgland,
The Cave entrance in the Gorge, showing the tree trunks by which the first descent was made.

## Plate No. 11.



Photo by M. P. Bridgland.
Cut A.-Where Cougar Creek drops below Gopher Bridge.

Plate No. 12.


Photo by N. G. Wheeler:
Cut B.--Entrance No. 3 to "The Pit."


Phcto by A. O. Wheeler.
Ascending from "The Gorge" in October.


The Hermit, Bance and Rocers Pass, frow Observation Point.


[^0]:    Post Office Department,
    Ottawa, October 20, 1906.

[^1]:    Lossej sustained in Colfecting the Postal Revenue and in Condecting the Money Order, Postal Note and Savings Bank Systems.

[^2]:    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 tional countries, as stated in the report for the year ended 'June 30,1883 . b. Including the amount of the 'Void, orders of the previous years. $c$. Including payment for services partly chargeable to preceding year. ${ }^{*}$ Under the system of accounts introduced July 1, 1888, these items cannot be given separately.

[^3]:    $a$ Opened1-11-05. $b$ Closed 29-12-05. c Including 25̆c arrears forward allowance. $\dagger$ Closed 1-6-06.

[^4]:    * Summer office. $\quad a$ Closed 1-9-05. $\quad b$ Opened 1-10-05.

[^5]:    a Opened 19.05.

[^6]:    $a$ Opened 1-10-05. $\quad b$ Opened 1-2.06. $\quad$ a Including $\$ 6$ night allowance.

[^7]:    (a) Opened 1-12-05. . $\quad$ Opened 1-2-06. c Late Peguis. $24-D 4 \frac{1}{2}$

[^8]:    a Opened 1-11-05. . cIncluding $\$ 36$ night duty. †Summer office opened 1-6 06. $\ddagger$ Summer office.

[^9]:    "Opened 15-12-05." $\quad 6$ Opened 1-1-06. $\quad$ ol Opened 1-3-06.

[^10]:    $a$ Opened 1-2-06.

[^11]:    * Including $\$ 9.18$ night allowance, of which $\$ 1.18$ is arrears.

[^12]:    $a$ Opened 15-1-06. b Late Yankeetown. $\quad c$ Closed 1-4-06.

[^13]:    $\pm$ Summer office.

[^14]:    d Opened 1-2-06. * Including $\$ 6$ night allowance. ${ }^{* *}$ Including \$19.21 night allowance.

[^15]:    E．P Stanton，
    Superintendent，I＇ostaye Stamp Branch．

[^16]:    * Arrivals for six months on y

[^17]:    E. F. STEPHENSON,

    Crown Timber Agent.

[^18]:    Department of the Interior,
    Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Branch,
    Ottawa, August 15, 1906.

[^19]:    Department of the Interior, Accounts Branch, Ottawa, September 17, 1906.

[^20]:    N. O. COTÉ,

    Chief Clerk.

[^21]:    *Arldt: Beiträge zur Geophysik, VII. Band, 3 Heft.-1905.

[^22]:    * Nature, Vol. LXVJI., p. 190.

[^23]:    * House bells are evidently meant, such as were common before electric bells came into use.

[^24]:    *Sclence, Vol. XXIII, p. 634.

[^25]:    * Pop. Science Monthly, Vol. LXIX, p. 76, M. L. Fuller.

[^26]:    * Pop. Science, Vol. LXIX. p. 116.

[^27]:    * Geographical Journal, Jan., 1903.

[^28]:    * Nature, vol. 74, page 43.

[^29]:    H. Douglas, Esq.,

    Supt. Rocky Mts. Park.

[^30]:    * Arrangements have since been made for the removal of the Mines Branch to the Thistle Building on Wellington street.

[^31]:    * The thickness of the ore at this shaft is proved by test drill holes to be about 28 feet and the indications are that this is the most promising deposit in this part of the field.

[^32]:    Note.-According to a letter received recently from T. D. Ledyard, Esq., several new drill holes have been put down in different parts of the deposit, which show good ore at considerable depth.

[^33]:    * Published by the Mines Branch, 1904.

[^34]:    * General meeting of Technical Congress.
    ** At Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

