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HISTORY
OF THE
DEPARTMENT
OF THE INTERIOR

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Summarized Technical History
of the
Establishment and Development
of the
Department of the Interior
arranged by years
with a
General History of the Department
and
Brief History of each Branch
With Chronological Chart

by Dr. E. Voorhis

Revised April 1927

Natural Resources Intelligence Service

Department of the Interior

OTTAWA

1927

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THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

A Brief Sketch of Its History and Development
from 1873,
and Its Present Organization in 1927.

Historical Technical History of

The Department of the Interior

PREFACE

This report consists of three main parts,
namely,

- 1st - A technical chronological history of
the Department from 1873 to 1926.
- 2nd - A general history of the Department.
- 3rd - A brief summary of the history of each
Branch.

The report is accompanied by a Chronological
Chart to show the history of each Branch.

Sources of Information

Statutes of Canada, Orders in Council,
Annual Reports of the Department, Canada Gazette, and
data supplied by the different Branches.

A List of the various Ministers of the
Interior is appended, together with a List of the
Deputy Ministers and an Index of Names.

Summarised Technical History Of
The Department of the Interior.

1873

Ann.Rpt. 1874
36 Victoria c.4, 1873
43 Victoria c.28, 1880
46 Victoria c.6, 1883

The Department of the Interior was created on July 1st, 1873 by Act of Parliament. The first Annual Report was for the year ending 30 June, 1874.

Ann.Rpt. 1903-1904,
pg. IX.

The chief functions of the Department when established were the survey and administration of public lands in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

Crown Lands, which before 1873 had been administered by the Secretary of State for the Provinces, were by the Act of establishment placed under charge of the Minister of the Interior.

There were two main responsibilities of the Department, namely, the administration of Indian Affairs and of Dominion Lands, and the following summary of activities was given in 1873:

Orders in Council
25th Aug. & 13th
Aug., 1873.

1. Affairs of Northwest Territories.
2. Affairs of Indian Territory.
3. Crown Lands, including Ordnance and Admiralty Lands, and all other lands not included under Public Works Department, or Militia and Defence, or Marine and Fisheries.
4. Crown Lands in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, also called Federal and (later) Dominion Lands.
5. Geological Survey.

The theoretical organization in 1873 was as follows:

One Deputy Head.
One Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.
One Commissioner of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands.
One Surveyor General.
22 Clerks and 3 Messengers.

The Department included three Branches, namely,

Indian Branch.
Dominion Lands Branch.
Ordnance & Admiralty Lands Branch.

1876

The functions of the Department were given in 1876 as follows:

Ann.Rpt. 1876

Affairs of the Northwest Territories.
Affairs of District of Keewatin.
Indians and Indian Lands.
Ordnance and Admiralty Lands.
Dominion Lands.
Geological and Natural History Survey.

39 Victoria c.21, 1876

The District of Keewatin was created in 1876. Its first Governor was ex officio the Lieut. Governor of Manitoba, Mr. H. Morris.

There were four Branches:

1. Dominion Lands Branch, including Northwest Territories and District of Keewatin.
2. Indians and Indian Lands Branch.
3. Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Branch.
4. Geological Survey Branch.

1877

Ann.Rpt. 1877, p.VI

Under supervision and control of the Department in 1877 were six separate and distinct activities of the Public Service, namely,

Northwest Territories.
District of Keewatin.
Indians and Indian Lands.
Ordnance and Admiralty Lands.
The Dominion Lands.
Geological and Natural History Survey.

There were four Departmental Branches:

1. Dominion Lands Branch, including Government of Northwest Territories, Government of District of Keewatin.
 2. Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Branch.
 3. Indians and Indian Lands Branch.
 4. Geological Survey Branch.
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1878

Ann.Rpt.1878, p.VII.

In the early part of 1878, Lieut.-Col. W.F. Coffin, Commissioner of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands, died and the Branch over which he presided was merged in Dominion Lands Branch and the management of those lands devolved upon the Surveyor-General until 1882.

In November 1877, the North-West Mounted Police were transferred to the Department of the Interior from the Secretary of State and remained in that Department until 17th October, 1883.

Organisation in 1878.

1. Dominion Lands Branch, including Government of Northwest Territories. Government of District of Keewatin. Ordnance & Admiralty Lands Division.
2. Indians and Indian Lands Branch.
3. Geological Survey Branch.
4. Royal North-West Mounted Police.

1879

Ann.Rpt.1879, p.VIII

School Lands Branch was erected in 1879 and remained a distinct Branch until 1918 when it was incorporated in the Dominion Lands Branch, which, previous to 1879, had administered school lands.

Departmental Organisation in 1879

1. Dominion Lands Branch, including Government of Northwest Territories. Government of District of Keewatin. Ordnance & Admiralty Lands Division.
2. Indians and Indian Lands Branch.
3. Geological and Natural History Survey Branch.
4. North-West Mounted Police.
5. School Lands Branch.

1880

Owing to the increased responsibilities connected with Indians due to their acceptance of

Ann.Rpt. 1880, p.iii.

the guardianship and protection of the Government through treaties and the almost complete disappearance of their food supply (the buffalo), it was considered impossible for the Department of the Interior as then constituted to exercise the necessary supervision and control. Accordingly, after the 7th May, 1880, the Indian Branch became an independent Sub-Department and the Deputy Superintendent-General was given the standing and authority of a Deputy Minister.

Order-in-Council
7 May, 1880.

The Indian Branch took the name Department of Indian Affairs and assumed control of the surveys of Indian Reserves in Manitoba and in the Northwest Territories. The office of Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs was filled by the Minister of the Interior until 1883, when the President of the Privy Council received that charge for a time. With this brief exception, the Department of Indian Affairs has always been under control of the Minister of the Interior.

Departmental Organization in 1880

Ann.Rpt. 1880, p.iv.

1. Dominion Lands Branch, including Government of Northwest Territories, Government of District of Keewatin, Dominion Lands, Ordnance & Admiralty Lands Division.
2. Geological and Natural History Survey Branch.
3. Royal North-West Mounted Police.
4. School Lands Branch.

1881

Ann. Rpt. 1881, p.11.

Timber, Mineral and Grazing Lands Branch of the Department was constituted a distinct Branch under that name in 1881 and its report for the first time appears in the Annual Report of 1881. In the Annual Report of 1882, p. 136, the report of Timber, Mineral and Grazing Lands Branch is named the third annual report, from which it would appear that the Branch was established in 1880.

Ann.Rpt. 1881, p.22.
Ann.Rpt. 1882, p.8.

Surveys which heretofore had been under the general management of the Dominion Lands

Office, Ottawa, were now constituted a separate Branch and the name is give by Dr. E. Deville in Annual Report 1881 as "Current Surveys Branch," and in Report 1882 as "Surveys Branch."

Departmental Organization in 1881

1. Dominion Lands Branch, including Government of Northwest Territories, Government of District of Keewatin, Dominion Lands, Ordnance & Admiralty Lands Division.
2. Geological and Natural History Survey Branch.
3. Royal North-West Mounted Police.
4. School Lands Branch.
5. Timber, Mineral and Grazing Lands Branch.
6. Surveys Branch.

1882

Order in Council
31 Oct. 1881.

The Dominion Lands Board was established 31 October, 1881 for the Northwest, consisting of a Land Commissioner and an Inspector of Agencies located at Winnipeg.

Order in Council
8 May, 1882.

Four Provisional Districts were created, viz., Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Athabaska. Their boundaries will be found in Annual Report 1882, p. XV.

Ann.Rpt. 1882, p.VII
" " " p.XII

Staff of Geological Survey was placed on Civil List.

Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Branch was detached from the Surveys Branch and re-established as a separate Branch under F.P. Austin.

Departmental Organization in 1882

The same as in 1881 excepting that Ordnance & Admiralty Lands Branch was added.

1883

Ann.Rpt. 1883, p.IX

During 1883 a complete reorganization of the Department was effected. "The business had become so extensive, and the operations directed by the Minister of the Interior so varied in their character, that a distribution of direct responsibility

amongst the several officers at the head of the chief divisions of this work became imperative."

The Royal North West Mounted Police were detached from the Department 17th October 1883 and continued under direction of Sir John A. Macdonald.

Order-in-Council
Mar. 13, 1883

The office of Surveyor-General and Deputy-Head, which had been combined in the person of Mr. Lindsay Russell, were separated. Surveys Branch was now called The Technical Branch and Mr. Russell retained the supervision as Surveyor-General and Dr. E. Deville became Chief Inspector of Surveys. Surveys were in charge of the Technical Branch until 1890, when the name was changed to Topographical Surveys Branch.

Mr. Alexander M. Burgess became Deputy Minister of the Interior, retaining that office for fourteen years.

46 Victoria 1883
c.17, sect.70

Ann.Rpt. 1883, p.XVII
" " 1884, p.XIII

Improvement in the issue of Crown Patents for Dominion Lands was effected by the Land Act of 1883, which ordered patents of land to be prepared in the Department of the Interior, and not in the Department of the Secretary of State as heretofore, and to be signed by the Minister of the Interior or his Deputy.

Ann.Rpt. 1885, p.X

Order-in-Council
7-10 Dec. 1883
P.C. 2489

Ann.Rpt. 1885, p.75

Ann.Rpt. 1883, p.19
" " 1884, p.63

The Patenting Branch was an essential part of Dominion Lands Branch and the Chief Clerkship was held by Mr. Andrew Russell from its creation in 1875 to his retirement in 1885, when he was succeeded by Mr. W.M. Goodeve. Lands Patent Branch was created in 1883 by Order-in-Council in accordance with the Dominion Lands Act 1883, but it does not appear as a distinct Branch in the Annual Reports until 1885. In the Annual Reports of 1883 and 1884, returns of Letters Patent are signed by Wm. M. Goodeve, Acting Chief Clerk of Patents, and in Report 1885 the entries are given by the Patent Branch and signed by Wm. M. Goodeve as Chief Clerk Patent Branch.

46 Victoria C.17, 1883
Sect. 2.

Dominion Lands in Manitoba and the Northwest were administered by the Dominion Lands Board under a Land Commissioner at Winnipeg, who reported to the Minister of the Interior, the Department being charged with the administration and management of Dominion Lands.

The reorganisation of the Accountant's Office appears in Annual Report 1884.

After the reorganization of 1883 the Depart-

ment included the following Branches:

1. Dominion Lands Branch, including Government of Northwest Territories, Government of District of Keewatin, Dominion Lands.
2. Geological and Natural History Survey and Museum Branch.
3. School Lands Branch.
4. Timber, Mineral and Grazing Lands Branch.
5. Technical Branch.
6. Ordnance & Admiralty Lands Branch.
7. Land Patents Branch.

The Council for the government of the Northwest Territories at this time was composed of the Lieutenant-Governor, three Stipendiary Magistrates and three nominated and six elected members.

The Annual Report of 1883 contains a full report of government of the Northwest Territories by E. Dewdney, Lieut.-Governor, also abstract of Ordinances passed in Council from 1878 to 1883.

1884

In the general reorganization of the Department, effected in 1883, Mr. J.A. Pinard was appointed Accountant for Dominion Lands and his first annual report appears in the Annual Report of 1884, under the caption Accountant's Branch.

The Departmental Organization in 1884 was not different from that of 1883 excepting the addition of

Accountant's Branch of Dominion Lands.

1885

to

1889

Mr. Lindsay Russell having retired from the post of Surveyor-General, Mr. Edouard Deville, Chief Inspector of Surveys, was promoted to succeed him.

Order-in-Council
25 Nov. 1885
P.C. 2197
Ann.Rpt. 1886,
p. XXIII.

Order-in-Council
10 Oct. 1885.

By Order-in-Council certain lands adjacent to Banff Station were set apart for preservation of the hot springs, ten square miles being reserved. This was known as the Rocky Mountains Park and was the first of the Canadian National Parks. Mr. G. A. Stewart C.E. was appointed Superintendent of the Park, and surveys and road building were commenced. Four additional parks were soon reserved and all were attached to the Dominion Lands Branch of the Department.

Organization of the Department from 1885 to 1889 inclusive, was as follows:

1. Dominion Lands Branch
 Dominion Lands
 National Parks.
2. School Lands Branch.
3. Timber, Mineral and Grazing
 Lands Branch.
4. Ordnance and Admiralty Lands
 Branch.
5. Land Patents Branch.
6. Accountant Br. for Dominion
 Lands.
7. Technical Branch (Surveys).
8. Geological and Natural History
 Survey and Museum Branch.

1890

53 Victoria C.11
May, 1890.

In 1890 the Geological Survey was made a separate Department under the Minister of the Interior.

Ann.Rpt. 1890,
p. XI.

P.C. 1764, 5 July,
1890.

The Annual Report of 1890 mentions the growth in the correspondence of the Department and of the difficulty encountered in registering the same, involving the necessity of employing a large staff for that duty alone. A change was made at this time in the method of recording the correspondence looking towards efficiency and promptitude. Although the Correspondence-Registration Branch does not appear in the Annual Reports before that of 1904, this Branch had practically always existed and was merely reorganized in 1890. A statement of the total number of letters received and sent annually by the Department was published in each Annual Report from 1874. Previous to 1890 the registration of all correspondence was in charge

of the Secretary. After 1890 this Branch had the status of an independent Branch until 1922-'23, when it was placed under immediate control of the Secretary's Branch and became a Division of that Branch.

The name of the Technical Branch was in 1890 changed to Topographical Survey Branch, E. Deville being the Surveyor-General.

Order-in-Council
5 July, 1890
P.C. 1764.

Mr. John Johnston, chief draughtsman, was appointed "Geographer of the Department of the Interior".

Departmental Organization in 1890

1. Dominion Lands Branch
 Dominion Lands
 National Parks.
2. School Lands Branch.
3. Timber, Mineral & Grazing Lands Branch.
4. Ordnance & Admiralty Lands Branch.
5. Land Patents Branch.
6. Accountant Branch.
7. Topographical Surveys Branch.
8. Geographer's Office.

1891

A complete account of Surveys made between 1869 and 1889 written by W.F. King and J.S. Dennis (Feb. 1892) appears in the Annual Report of 1891.

The Departmental Organization was the same as in 1890.

1892

Order-in-Council
14 Mar. 1892.
Ann.Rpt. 1892, p.X
and part VI.

Order-in-Council
16 Apr. 1892.

In March 1892 the Immigration Branch was transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior and control of the business of the same passed to the Department on 1st May, 1892. The administration of this Branch as far as related to Manitoba and the Northwest Territory was placed under control of the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Winnipeg, subject to the Minister of the Interior.

The transference of the Immigration Branch in 1892 caused an extensive reorganization of the Department between 1892 and 1893.

Departmental Organization 1892

1. Dominion Lands Branch
 Dominion Lands
 National Parks.
2. School Lands Branch.
3. Timber, Mineral & Grazing Lands Branch.
4. Ordnance & Admiralty Lands Branch.
5. Land Patents Branch.
6. Accountant Branch.
7. Topographical Surveys Branch.
8. Correspondence-Registration Branch.
9. Immigration Branch.
10. Geographer's Office.

Resulting from the Convention held in Washington in July 1892, the International Boundary Commission was established and surveys begun.

1893

1894

Order-in-Council
6 July, 1893

The Irrigation Act was passed in 1893 and provisions of the Act were administered by the Minister of the Interior and by the Commissioner of Public Works for the Territories. Irrigation was attached to the Topographical Surveys Branch, but does not appear in the Annual Reports as attached to Surveys until 1895.

In 1893 the Secretary's Branch, which had been created by the Act of Establishment in 1873, was reorganized as a separate Branch.

The International Boundary Commission began work in 1893 under Topographical Surveys. In 1903 it was placed under the Chief Astronomer. Dr. W.F. King was Commissioner.

The Departmental Organization 1893 and 1894 was similar to that of 1892.

1895

1896

Ann.Rpt. 1895,
part I.
Ann.Rpt. 1898,
p. XXIV.

A full history of Irrigation is given in the Annual Report 1895. The title of Topographical Surveys Branch was altered to include irrigation.

Departmental Organisation 1895 & 1896.

1. Secretary's Branch.
2. Dominion Lands Branch
 Dominion Lands
 National Parks.
3. School Lands Branch.
4. Timber, Mineral & Grazing Lands Br.
5. Ordnance & Admiralty Lands Branch.
6. Land Patents Branch.
7. Accountant Branch.
8. Topographical Surveys & Irrigation Branch.
9. Correspondence-Registration Branch.
10. Immigration Branch.
11. Geographer's Office.

1897

Ann.Rpt. 1897,
p.2.

In 1897 the Dominion Lands Board was abolished and the Commissioner of Dominion Lands was stationed at Ottawa instead of Winnipeg. A.M. Burgess was appointed Commissioner, and James A. Smart succeeded him as Deputy Minister of the Department.

Order-in-Council
30 Mar. 1897.

In 1897 Irrigation was attached to Timber, Mineral & Grazing Lands Branch.

Departmental Organisation 1897.

1. Secretary's Branch.
2. Dominion Lands Branch,
 Dominion Lands
 National Parks.
3. School Lands Branch.
4. Timber, Mineral & Grazing Lands
 and Irrigation Branch.
5. Ordnance & Admiralty Lands Branch.
6. Land Patents Branch.
7. Accountant Branch.
8. Topographical Surveys Branch.

9. Correspondence-Registration Branch.
10. Immigration Branch.
11. Geographer's Office.

1898

Ann.Rpt. 1898
pt.VI. p.376

In 1897 Survey Records Branch was established. Previously this work had been done by the office staff of the Surveyor-General.

Departmental Organisation 1898

1. Secretary's Branch.
2. Dominion Lands Branch,
Dominion Lands
National Parks.
3. School Lands Branch.
4. Timber, Mineral & Grazing Lands
and Irrigation Branch.
5. Ordnance & Admiralty Lands Branch.
6. Land Patents Branch.
7. Accountant Branch.
8. Topographical Survey Branch.
9. Correspondence-Registration Branch.
10. Immigration Branch.
11. Survey Records Branch.
12. Geographer's Office.

1899

Order-in-Council
24 June, 1898.
P.C. 1628 and
9 Nov. 1898
29 July, 1899.
Ann.Rpt. 1899, p.XI.

Mr. Johnston, Geographer of the Department, died on 12 June, 1898. Mr. James White was transferred from position of Geographer of Geological Survey to be "special technical officer with title Geographer of the Department of the Interior" to take effect from July, 1, 1899.

Ann.Rpt. 1899,
pt. IX.

In August 1899 the Forestry Branch was established under the name of Timber and Forestry Branch. The first report was published in the Annual Report 1899.

Departmental Organisation 1899

1. Secretary's Branch.
2. Dominion Lands Branch
Dominion Lands
National Parks.
3. School Lands Branch.
4. Timber, Mineral & Grazing Lands
and Irrigation Branch.

5. Ordnance & Admiralty Lands Branch.
6. Land Patents Branch.
7. Accountant Branch.
8. Correspondence-Registration Branch.
9. Topographical Surveys Branch.
10. Immigration Branch.
11. Survey Records Branch.
12. Geographer of the Department.
13. Timber and Forestry Branch.

1900
to
1902

Ann.Rpt., 1902,
pt. I, p. 138.

The first report of the Geographer, Mr. James White, appears in the Annual Report of 1902. This first report mentions the names of staff and gives list of maps published.

P.C. 1249
8 June, 1901.
Ann.Rpt., 1902,
pt. VI, p. 3.

In June 1901, Prof. E. Haanel, Ph.D. was appointed Superintendent of Mines, vice William Pearce. His first report was published in the Annual Report of 1902.

Departmental Organisation 1902

1. Secretary's Branch.
2. Dominion Lands Branch
 Dominion Lands
 National Parks.
3. School Lands Branch.
4. Timber, Mineral & Grazing Lands and
 Irrigation Branch.
5. Ordnance & Admiralty Lands Branch.
6. Land Patents Branch.
7. Accounts Branch.
8. Topographical Surveys Branch.
9. Correspondence-Registration Branch.
10. Immigration Branch.
11. Survey Records Branch.

12. Geographer of the Department.
13. Timber and Forestry Branch
14. Superintendent of Mines (Mines Br.).

1903

Ann.Rpt. 1903, pt. IX, p.5. and p.VI and XL.

Ann.Rpt. 1904-1905, pt. IX and 1902-3 p.X and LIV.

Order-in-Council
11 Oct. 1902
P.C. 1257 and
1250 L.

11 Nov. 1902, P.C.52
28 Sept. 1901,
P.C. 1819.

The new observatory at Ottawa nearing completion, the office of the Chief Astronomer, which, for a number of years had been attached to Topographical Surveys, became a separate Branch. The new building was completed in 1905. A full description of the building and instruments is given in the Annual Report 1904-1905.

International Boundary and Geodetic Surveys were placed under the Astronomical Branch.

Departmental Organization 1903

was similar to that of 1902 above, excepting the addition of the Astronomical Branch:

Astronomical Branch, including
International Boundary and
Geodetic Surveys.

1904

to

1906

P.C. 77
23 Feb. 1904.

Ann.Rpt. 1905-1906,
pt.X.
Ann.Rpt. 1907, pt.
I, p.64.

P.C. 46
30 June, 1906.
Ann.Rpt. 1907,
pt.I, p. 64.

In 1904 the Railway and Swamp Lands Branch was established and Mr. R.E. Young was designated Superintendent.

In 1906 the Timber, Mineral & Grazing Lands and Irrigation Branch (known as the Timber and Mines Branch) was divided into (1) the Mines Branch, and (2) the Timber and Grazing Lands and Irrigation Branch.

Mr. H.H. Rowatt was appointed in charge of the new Mines Branch in June, 1906, and Mr. B.L. York in charge of Timber and Grazing Lands and Irrigation Branch in March 1907.

The Mines Branch was charged with the administration of timber and minerals in the Yukon Territory, together with minerals in the western provinces.

The Timber and Grazing Lands and Irrigation Branch was charged with the management of timber, grazing and irrigation (outside of the Forest Reserves) on Dominion lands in the Northwest

Territories and the provinces of Manitoba,
Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

Departmental Organisation 1906

1. Secretary's Branch.
2. Dominion Lands Branch
 Dominion Lands
 National Parks.
3. School Lands Branch.
4. Timber & Grazing Lands and
 Irrigation Branch.
5. Mines Branch (H.H. Rowatt).
6. Ordnance & Admiralty Lands Branch.
7. Land Patents Branch.
8. Accounts Branch.
9. Topographical Surveys Branch.
10. Correspondence-Registration
 Branch.
11. Immigration Branch.
12. Survey Records Branch.
13. Geographer of the Department.
14. Timber & Forestry Branch.
15. Superintendent of Mines (Mines
 Branch).
16. Astronomical Branch, including
 International Boundary and
 Geodetic Surveys.
17. Railway and Swamp Lands Branch.

1907

P.C. 51 - 399
28 Feb. 1907.
P.C. 52 - 399
Mar. 1, 1907.

On March 1, 1907, Mr. E. Stewart resigned and Mr. R.H. Campbell was appointed Superintendent of Forestry and the name of the Branch was changed from Timber and Forestry to Forestry Branch and Irrigation was attached to this Branch.

Ann.Rpt. 1907, p.X,
& Pt.I, p.64.
Ann.Rpt. 1907, pt.I,
p. 103 also pt.IX,
p.3.

Correspondence, Comparing and Mailing Office was established with Mr.C.C. Pelletier in charge, and Correspondence-Registration Branch was continued under Mr. J.M. Roberts.

Departmental Organisation 1907

1. Secretary's Branch.
2. Dominion Lands Branch
 Dominion Lands
 National Parks.
3. School Lands Branch.
4. Timber and Grazing Lands Branch.
5. Mines Branch (H.H. Rowatt).
6. Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Branch.
7. Land Patents Branch.
8. Accounts Branch.
9. Topographical Surveys Branch,
 including Survey Records Division.
10. Correspondence, Comparing and Mailing Office.
11. Correspondence-Registration Br.
12. Immigration Branch.
13. Geographer of the Department.
14. Forestry and Irrigation Branch.
15. Superintendent of Mines
 (Mines Branch).
16. Astronomical Branch, including
 International Boundary and
 Geodetic Surveys.
17. Railway and Swamp Lands Branch.

Survey Records which had been established a separate Branch in 1897 was in 1907 placed under Topographical Surveys. In 1910 it was again made a separate Branch until 1921 when it was incorporated with Topographical Surveys.

1908

6-7 Edward VII, c.29.

Ann.Rpt. 1907,
pt.VIII, p.3.

Ann.Rpt. 1908,
p.XXXVI & XXXVII.

P.C. 89 - 1992,
7 Sept. 1907.

A new Department of Mines was established by the Geology and Mines Act on 24th April, 1907 with two Branches viz., (1) Mines Branch (formerly Mines Branch of the Department of the Interior under Dr. Haanel), and (2) Geological Survey Branch. Dr. Haanel's last report appeared in the Annual Report, 1907.

In the latter part of 1907 the Dominion Parks were all placed in charge of the Forestry Branch, being transferred from Dominion Lands Branch.

Mr. P. Marchand previously Assistant Accountant became Acting Accountant.

Departmental Organization 1908

1. Secretary's Branch.
2. Dominion Lands Branch
 Dominion Lands.
3. School Lands Branch.
4. Timber & Grazing Lands Branch.
5. Mines Branch (H.H. Rowatt).
6. Ordnance and Admiralty Lands
 Branch.
7. Land Patents Branch.
8. Accounts Branch.
9. Topographical Surveys Branch,
 including Survey Records Division.
10. Correspondence-Registration
 Branch (J.M. Roberts).
11. Correspondence, Comparing & Mail-
 ing Office (C.C. Pelletier).
12. Immigration Branch.
13. Geographer of the Department.
14. Forestry Branch, including
 Irrigation and
 Dominion Parks.
15. Astronomical Observatory, in-
 cluding International
 Boundary and Geodetic
 Surveys.
16. Railway and Swamp Lands Branch.

1909

Ann.Rpt. 1909,
pt.I, p.43.

As the Department of Mines included a Mines Branch, to avoid confusion the name of Mines Branch of the Department of the Interior (Mr. H.H. Rowatt) was changed in 1909 to Mining Lands and Yukon Branch. With this change of name the Departmental Organization in 1909 was similar to that of 1908.

Order-in-Council
1 Oct. 1909,
P.C. 2027, and
19 Apr. 1910,
P.C. 18-751.

On Oct. 1, 1909 Mr. White resigned from position of Chief Geographer (See p.49).
On Apr. 19, 1910, Mr. R.E. Young was appointed Chief Geographer (see p.49).

1910

Reorganization of the Department was effected in February 1909.

Previous to 1909 stationery and supplies for the various Branches were procured upon requisition from the Public Printer, but in the reorganization of 1909 the Stationery and Supply Branch was established to act as a central bureau through which all supplies for the various Branches could be obtained, thereby facilitating delivery.

Ann.Rpt. 1910,
pt.III, p.12

The Survey Records' Office, which formerly was part of the Topographical Surveys Branch was made a separate Branch.

P.C. 766,
20 April, 1909.

The Geodetic Survey, formerly attached to the Astronomical Observatory was in April 1909 established as a separate Branch under Dr. W.F. King as superintendent.

Order-in-Council
1 Feb. 1909.
P.C. 1-232.

The organization of the Department given in the Order-in-Council was as follows:

The Minister, Deputy Minister & Staff.
Secretary's Branch.
Accounts Branch.
Law Clerk's Office.

1. Dominion Lands Branch.
2. Land Patents Branch.
3. Railway & Swamp Lands Branch.
4. Chief Geographer's Branch.
5. (Correspondence) Registration Br.
6. Correspondence, Comparing and Mailing Office.
7. Topographical Surveys Branch.
8. Survey Records Branch.
9. Dominion Astronomical Observatory including International Boundary Survey.

10. Geodetic Survey Branch.
11. Immigration Branch.
12. Forestry Branch, including
Irrigation and
Dominion Parks.
13. Timber & Grazing Lands Branch.
14. Mining Lands and Yukon Branch.
15. School Lands Branch.
16. Stationery and Supply Branch.
17. Ordnance & Admiralty Lands
Branch.

1911

Order-in-Council,
25 Jan. 1911,
P.C. 60-146, and
6 Dec. 1911,
P.C. 17-2782.

On January 25, 1911, Mr. Chalifour was appointed Assistant Chief Geographer. On Oct. 24, 1911, Mr. Young died and on December 6, 1911, Mr. Chalifour was appointed Chief Geographer and the Branch was separated from Railway Lands Branch (see p.49).

Ann.Rpt. 1911,
pt.I, p.161.

The only change in Departmental Organization which appears in 1911 Annual Report is that Correspondence, Comparing and Mailing Office is given as a separate Branch for the first time.

1912

Order-in-Council,
11 Dec. 1911.
P.C. 47-2885.
Ann.Rpt. 1912,
p.XLI.

In December 1911, shortly after the death of Mr. R.E. Young, (On October 24, 1911), the Water Power Division of the Railway Lands Branch, which had been organized under Mr. Young in 1908 with J.B. Challies in charge, was constituted a separate Branch.

The Geographer's Division of Railway Lands Branch under Mr. Young, Chief Geographer, was made a separate Branch under J.E. Chalifour, Chief Geographer.

Ann.Rpt. 1912,
p. XXXIX,
and pt.5, p.3.
Order-in-Council
1 Aug. 1911.
P.C. 36-1810.

A new Branch was also formed of Dominion National Parks and separated from Forestry, with J.B. Harkin as Commissioner at Ottawa, and H. Douglas as Chief Superintendent at Edmonton.

P.C. 41-1750.
31 July, 1911.
Order-in-Council
15 May 1910 &
31 July, 1911.
22 May 1912.P.C.
1342.
10 Oct. 1912.
P.C. 50-2744.

British Columbia Lands and Townsites
Division of Railway Lands Branch was erected
to a Branch under Mr. S. Maber as Superinten-
dent on 22nd May, 1912.

Departmental Organisation 1912
The Branches

1. Secretary's.
 2. Accounts.
 3. Dominion Lands.
 4. Land Patents.
 5. Railway Lands.
 6. Correspondence-Registration.
 7. Correspondence, Comparing and Mailing.
 8. Topographical Survey.
 9. Chief Geographer.
 10. Survey Records.
 11. Dominion Astronomical Observatory.
 12. International Boundary Commission.
 13. Geodetic Survey.
 14. Immigration.
 15. Forestry, including Irrigation.
 16. Timber and Grazing Lands.
 17. Mining Lands and Yukon.
 18. School Lands.
 19. Stationery and Supplies.
 20. Ordnance & Admiralty Lands.
 21. Water Power.
 22. Dominion Parks.
 23. B.C. Lands and Townsites.
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1913
to
1917

Ann.Rpt. 1913, vol.2,
pt.7, p.3.
Order-in-Council
8 Dec. 1913.
P.C. 50-3087.

In October 1912, owing to the increasing volume and importance of the work, Irrigation which had been a Division under Forestry, was established as a separate Branch and E.F. Drake was placed in charge as Superintendent.

The Departmental Organization from 1913 to 1917 inclusive was similar to that of 1912 excepting with the addition of:
Irrigation Branch, including
Reclamation Service.

1918
to
1922

P.C. 3073, 29 Oct.
1917.
8-9 George V. c.3,
1918. Can.Gazette,
vol.LI, 1917,p.1693.

Immigration Branch was elevated to a separate Department in 1917.

P.C. 1084, 18 Apr.
1917.
Order-in-Council
25 Jan. 1913.
Ann.Rpt. 1918,pt.I,
p.39.
Order-in-Council
8 Mar. 1918.
P.C. 36-563.
Order-in-Council
8 Dec. 1913, &
31 Dec. 1918.
P.C. 3199.

The name Railway and Swamp Lands Branch was changed to Natural Resources Intelligence Branch in April 1917, as better describing the altered functions and enlarged activities of the Branch.

School Lands Branch, which had been made a separate Branch in 1913, was, in Mar. 1918, incorporated with Dominion Lands Branch as a Division.

On December 31, 1918, the Irrigation Branch, which was made a separate Branch in 1913, was consolidated with Reclamation under the name Reclamation Service which took over administration of the Irrigation Act.

Ann.Rpt. 1918,
p.23 & pt.IV.

Reclamation Service was established as a separate Branch by Reclamation Act, 3 April, 1919.

The Astrophysical Observatory at Victoria, B.C. began work in May 1918. A description of the Observatory is given in the Annual Report 1919, pt.I, p.21.

Ann.Rpt. 1922,
p.7.
Order-in-Council,
Sept.25, 1922.
P.C. 27-2000.

In 1922 the Topographical Survey, Geodetic Survey and International Boundary Survey were amalgamated in the Bureau of Surveys with Dr. E. Deville as Director General of Surveys.

Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Branch in 1922 took over the Railway Lands which had been administered by the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch and the name was changed to Ordnance, Admiralty & Railway Lands Branch.

The British Columbia Land and Townsites Branch was in 1922 incorporated with the Dominion Lands Branch as a Division.

Mining Lands and Yukon Branch was changed in 1922 to Mining Lands Branch and Yukon was included in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch which was established in 1922.

Correspondence-Registration Branch and Correspondence, Comparing and Mailing Branch were both consolidated with the Secretary's Branch in 1922.

Survey Records Branch was consolidated with Topographical Surveys Branch in 1921.

Departmental Organization 1922
The Branches

1. Secretary's.
2. Accounts.
3. Dominion Lands, including
School Lands Division.
B.C. Lands & Townsite Division.
4. Land Patents.
5. Natural Resources Intelligence.
6. Bureau of Surveys, including
Topographical Survey.
Geodetic Survey.
International Boundary Survey.
Survey Records.
7. Chief Geographer .
8. Dominion Astronomical Observatory.
9. Dominion Astrophysical Observatory.
10. Forestry.
11. Reclamation Service.
12. Timber and Grazing Lands.
13. Mining Lands.
14. Northwest Territories and Yukon.
15. Stationery and Supplies.
16. Water Power.

17. Dominion Parks.

18. Ordnance, Admiralty & Railway Lands.

1923
to
1926

The various Branches having the administration of Crown Lands were now grouped with the Dominion Lands Branch under the Bureau of Dominion Lands.

The name of Natural Resources Intelligence Branch was changed to Natural Resources Intelligence Service.

The Reclamation Service Branch was incorporated with the Dominion Water Power Branch under the title Water Power and Reclamation Service.

The Chief Geographer's Branch was incorporated with the Natural Resources Intelligence Service.

Departmental Organisation 1926
The Branches

1. Secretary, including
Registration Division.
Stationery & Supplies Division.
2. Accounts Branch.
3. Dominion Lands Bureau Administration, including
Dominion Lands Branch.
School Lands Branch.
B.C. Lands & Townsites Division.
Land Patents Branch.
Timber & Grazing Lands Branch.
Mining Lands Branch.
Ordnance, Admiralty & Railway
Lands Branch.
4. Bureau of Surveys, including
Topographical Surveys Branch.
Survey Records Division.
Geodetic Survey Branch.
International Boundary Commission.
5. Natural Resources Intelligence Service,
including
Chief Geographer's Office.
6. Dominion Water Power & Reclamation Service.
7. Northwest Territories & Yukon Branch.
8. Dominion Astronomical Branch, including
Observatory at Ottawa.
Astrophysical Observatory at Victoria.

9. Forestry Service.

10. Canadian National Parks Branch.

The Ministry of the Department of the Interior is an important part of the Government of Canada. It is responsible for the administration of the lands and forests of the Dominion of Canada. In 1907, the Department has been one of the most progressive agencies in developing the great Interior of British North America.

To bring the vast unsettled territory of the great West into economic condition preparatory to the building of better railroads and the planting of homesteads, the Department of the Interior, and in the execution of this responsibility, land grants, the institution of surveys, location of townships, and a multitude of other necessary public measures were all originated in the Department of the Interior. All operations that were necessary to regulate natural resources, including the great undeveloped and unexplored regions of the West, and to modify and adapt these conditions to the needs of settlement and agriculture, became the chief functions of the Department during the early years of its existence.

In this great territory there were scattered and isolated settlements, cities, towns and villages springing up, and the land was being opened up in all directions, and the unoccupied portions, especially the portions of immovable buffalo, were abundant. The public lands of the West. With the increasing settlement the attention of the Department of the Interior was directed to the settlement of the public lands of the Dominion. The administration of lands was no longer the sole business, but only one of the major interests. During the past twenty years the Department has been compelled to provide and control various public organizations to handle many kinds of property, including public lands, such as forest lands, water, fisheries, and mining lands.

The Department of the Interior was established by the Act of the Parliament of Canada (Victoria, B.C.) in 1870. The Department of the Interior has always been the central and important part of the Government. It is responsible for the administration of the lands and forests of the Dominion, and for the settlement of the public lands. It is also responsible for the administration of the public lands, and for the control of the public lands. It is also responsible for the administration of the public lands, and for the control of the public lands. It is also responsible for the administration of the public lands, and for the control of the public lands.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

A brief sketch of its history and development from 1873, and its present organisation in 1927.

Introduction

The history of the Department of the Interior is contemporary with that of the Dominion of Canada. Organised within a few years after the enactment of the British North America Act establishing the Dominion of Canada in 1867, the Department has been one of the chief formative agents in developing the great interior of British North America.

Object and Purpose

To bring the vast unsettled territory of the great West into economic condition preparatory to the building of cities and railways and the planting of homesteads was, at first, the chief function of the Department of the Interior, and in the accomplishment of this responsibility, land grants, the institution of surveys, location of townsites, and a multitude of other necessary initial measures have all originated in the activities of this Department. All operations that were necessary to regulate natural conditions existing in a great undeveloped and scarcely explored territory, and to modify and adapt these conditions to the needs of colonisation and settlement, became the chief functions of the Department during the early years of its existence.

As this great territory became organized and surveyed for settlement, cities, towns and villages sprang up, railways spread out in all directions, and the unoccupied prairies, previously the pasturage of innumerable buffalo, were transformed into golden fields of grain. With this advancing settlement the activities and responsibilities of the Department of the Interior became greatly enlarged. The administration of lands was no longer its chief concern, but only one of its major interests. During the past twenty years the Department has been compelled to provide and develop several complete organizations to handle every class of property included in the public domain, such as forest areas, water resources, park areas and mines.

Establishment of the Department

The Department of the Interior was established by Act of Parliament (36 Victoria C.4.) in 1873. The Minister of the Interior was charged with the control and management of the affairs of the Northwest Territories, also of the lands and property of the Indians in Canada, and of all Crown Lands being the property of the Dominion, including those known as Ordnance and Admiralty lands, and all other public lands not specially under the control of the Public Works Department, or of that of Militia and Defence.

Extent of Territory

The Department of the Interior was thus made responsible for administering the resources and the general territorial management of a total area comprising considerably more than half of the entire Dominion. The area of this great territory was nearly two and three-quarter million square miles, or about seventy per cent. of the total land and water area of all Canada. In general terms, it included all the territory in British North America west of the province of Ontario, (excepting British Columbia) and certain lands in eastern Canada.

Enlarged Activities

Having been thus established in 1873 to administer the Crown lands of the Northwest Territories, the Department has been called upon to extend its interests in some degree into eastern Canada, where several of its branches are engaged in work pertaining to the administration and development of natural resources, or are co-operating with the several provinces in this work. For some years before the late war a heavy immigration into the west and the bestowal of free homesteads entailed an immense amount of labour upon the Department in the granting of land and the disposal of forest, mineral, hay and grazing rights. Now, however, the best land for homesteads in the prairie provinces has been taken up and a considerable portion of what remains has been withdrawn from entry, and this feature of the Department's activities is decreasing. There remain, however, more than two million square miles of the public domain under the administration of the Department, including the Yukon and Northwest Territories, the major part of the Prairie Provinces and, in British Columbia, the areas known as the Railway Belt and the Peace River Block. The Railway Belt lands, which extend for twenty miles on each side of the Canadian Pacific Railway's main line in British Columbia, were conveyed to the Dominion by that province in accordance with the Terms of Union in 1871. The Peace River Block, consisting of 3,500,000 acres, was also conveyed to the Dominion by British Columbia under agreement in 1884. In 1900 the western lands over which the Department had extended its surveys had reached an area of about 82,000,000 acres. Between that year and 1925, so great was the spread of settlement, the surveyed area grew to 200,000,000 acres. The area still open for settlement is now a little less than 26,000,000 acres.

While the assets of this vast territory are in part well known today, new resources are constantly coming to light which require detailed investigation. The variety of these resources includes arable lands, waste and swamp lands, large grazing and timber areas, water-power sites, coal, gold, silver, oil, gas and other mineral fields, a valuable stock of fur-bearing and other animals and extensive park regions of rare scenic beauty. One sees at a glance that the scope and activities of the Department of the Interior are extensive and extremely diversified.

Changing Character of Activities

Harmonious with the development of the country there has ensued a systematic and regular growth in the activities of the Department. These changes involve from time to time a multiplicity of situations

and questions requiring solution and arrangement, such as irrigation or grazing privileges of a settler, management of mineral exploitation, study of intricate international waterway problems, management of large forest areas and great national parks.

The general effect of the spread of settlement and development of the West has been to multiply the administrative needs of the new country. Following the advance of agriculture there came a great development in other directions, such as demands for timber cutting rights, grazing areas, water rights and mining privileges, and to meet these demands and to adjust matters the Department has always been prepared. New contingencies have arisen from time to time, but so extensive are the resources of the Department in its personnel that any new development is readily handled.

Organization
of the
Department

The Department, as it is now organized, includes ten chief units, namely:-

1. Administrative:

The Minister, Deputy Minister, Assistant Deputy Minister, Secretary and the General Staff.

2. Accounting:

The Financial Controller and Staff.

3. Dominion Lands Bureau, with the following branches:

Dominion Lands,
Mining Lands,
School Lands,
Land Patents,
Timber and Grazing Lands,
Ordnance and Admiralty and Railway Lands.

4. Forestry Service, including

Western Field services and
Laboratories at Montreal and Vancouver.

5. National Parks

6. Dominion Water Power and Reclamation.

7. Yukon and Northwest Territories.

8. Natural Resources Intelligence Service, including

Chief Geographer's Office.

9. Surveys Bureau, including

International Boundary,
Topographical Survey and
Geodetic Survey.

10. Dominion Observatories at

Ottawa and
Victoria.

These varied departmental units represent the results of many years of administrative development. Formerly the number of units, or branches, was much larger, consequent upon the rapid development and settlement in the West, but with a view to economy and general efficiency the Branches have been consolidated and reduced in number.

Personnel

The personnel of the Department numbers about two thousand, and the staff is located in all parts of Canada from Atlantic to Pacific; from the international boundary line to the far distant Arctic regions. The great variety of responsibilities necessitates the employment of men and women having the greatest diversity of training and qualifications, professional, social, technical and economic. From the university graduate having to his credit years of study and higher degrees for specialized and technical subjects such as, for instance, astronomy, forestry, chemistry, surveying, economics, to the humbler but highly efficient and indispensable ranger of the forests, almost every type of wage-earner is found in the Department's personnel. In fact, without exaggeration it may be said that the Department of the Interior is a nucleus of the nation's activities, and that practically every University degree conferred on merit, and almost every trade and occupation finds a representative in the Department's employ.

Dominion
Lands
Branch

The administration and management of Dominion lands had been carried on by the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada through a branch of said Department known as the "Dominion Lands Office," in accordance with the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act of 1872, but all Crown Lands which were the property of the Dominion, including Ordnance and Admiralty Lands, were placed under care of the Department of the Interior in 1873.

Dominion lands are placed under the administration of the Department both before and after surveys are completed until settlers making entry have performed the duties prescribed by law, and their applications for patent have been accepted.

A mass of detail is involved in these transactions which must be handled near the lands in question. Accordingly a number of Land Agencies and Sub-agencies have been established throughout the west. The

Dominion Lands Branch supervises all transactions relating to homestead, pre-emption, purchased homestead, volunteer bounty scrip, location and soldier grant entries.

Advancing settlement has greatly reduced the area of available homestead lands and in consequence the homestead business of the Department has decreased of late years, but in other respects the advance of settlement has multiplied rather than decreased the administrative needs of the western territory.

Between 1901 and 1921 the occupied farm area of the Prairie Provinces increased from fifteen to nearly ninety million acres. This remarkable agricultural development has naturally produced a corresponding development in other directions—demands for timber-cutting rights, grazing areas, water rights, mining leases and so forth. These resources, unlike settlement lands, are not alienated outright, but are granted under various leasehold systems adapted to the particular class of resource involved.

The following examples of leases granted during the past few years will show the growth of the Department's responsibilities. Fifteen years ago the number of mining leases issued was less than five hundred. In recent years the number has risen to nearly three thousand in a single year. Similarly, mining applications have increased from 1,600 to over 5,800, and the number of grazing land leases has risen from less than 1,000 in 1910 to nearly 7,000 in 1925.

Mining Lands
Branch

The Mining Lands Branch of the Department administers the mineral and petroleum resources on Crown lands. Within its purview are the operating coal mines of Alberta, now numbering over three hundred, and the oil and gas wells in various regions of the West. Many thousand mineral claims have been recorded for the mineralized belt extending from the Lake of the Woods in a northwesterly direction through the western provinces. The prospector for minerals, upon the location of a claim, comes into immediate relation with this Department for the exact location of his claim.

School Lands
Branch

The School Lands Branch, in charge of these important lands reserved for educational needs, was established at the early date of 1879.

School lands comprise sections eleven and twenty-nine in every surveyed township in the three Prairie Provinces, i.e., one-eighteenth of each surveyed township, unless these sections have been set apart for some purpose in lieu of other Dominion lands. These lands are reserved to provide an educational fund for the provinces, and are administered

by the Department of the Interior. From time to time they are sold at public auction on terms in accordance with the Dominion Lands Act, and the proceeds are invested in Dominion securities, and the interest, less cost of management, is divided among the governments of the three provinces for the support of their schools. Leases and permits are also issued by the Department on School Lands for various purposes, subject to such terms and conditions as are provided by regulations made by the Governor General in Council; and the revenue derived from such leases, after deducting cost of management, is paid annually to the government of the province entitled thereto for support of schools. For nearly half a century this School Fund has been in process of growth, with constant increments, and assures to the ever-progressive West the advantages of child-education.

Land Patents
Branch

Forty-four years ago the responsibility of issuing Letters-Patent under the Great Seal of Canada for all grants of Dominion lands was transferred from the Department of the Secretary of State to the Interior Department, and the Land Patents Branch was established. The chief work of this Branch is in the preparation of the descriptions for all grants of Dominion lands and the issue of Letters-Patent for such grants. Every patent issued for the millions of acres granted in the Prairie Provinces and in the Peace River Block has passed through this Branch. Among other matters requiring attention, there are applications for grants of land for church, school and other purposes, applications for purchase of Dominion lands, railway rights-of-way and provincial roads unpatented lands. In this Branch there is kept a complete permanent record of all land transactions, which involve a great amount of correspondence.

Timber and
Grazing Lands
Branch

The cutting of all timber and hay and the grazing of stock on Dominion lands in the Prairie Provinces and the Peace River Block are other important matters which the Department administers through the Timber and Grazing Lands Branch. Reserves held for stock-watering in these lands are also in charge of this Branch.

Ordnance
Admiralty
and
Railway Lands
Branch

Another very important class of Crown lands, known as the Ordnance and Admiralty lands, are administered by the Department of the Interior. These lands, many of which have been handed down for military and other purposes, are situated at various points throughout the Province of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Several of these Ordnance Reserves contain extensive areas of land, and have been preserved intact with a view to future requirements and developments, while others have been sub-divided into numerous lots or parcels and are either leased or sold from time to time to the best interests of the public.

The Ordnance, Admiralty and Railway Lands Branch is one of the oldest Branches in the service of the Government of Canada, having been handed down from the time the country was occupied by the Imperial forces. The numerous important records and plans in the keeping of this Branch are exceedingly valuable and are so generally recognized as authentic that many enquiries regarding them are being constantly received from compilers of historical and other records.

All the correspondence, arbitration reports, plans and original Title Deeds relating to these lands are recorded and filed in this Branch. The details of the various transactions carried on in this Branch of the Department include a large correspondence, appraisal of land, registration of assignments and other documents affecting the transfer of land, the preparation and issue of leases and Letters-Patent, the recording and filing of all plans relative to these lands and other necessary details.

This Branch of the Department of the Interior also administers railway subsidy lands, lands required for railway station grounds, for railway townsites, bridge sites and government townsites. The railway subsidy lands, comprising approximately 31,000,000 acres, are nearly all situated within the Prairie Provinces and contiguous to railway lines. They are granted to the various railway companies under the provision of various Acts of Parliament and Orders-in-Council. The total length of railway right-of-way requiring lands under the administration of the Department is nearly 3,000 miles. Applications from the various railways for lands required for townsite purposes are dealt with and investigations are made regarding the location of the proposed townsites with respect to settlement, and also sites for bridges constructed over navigable waters.

Forest Service

During the past few years the question of forestry has been prominently before the people of Canada. The Forest Service, now one of the major divisions of the Department, is practically a new development since 1900. The opening of the West disclosed very large areas not suitable for agricultural settlement but best adapted to timber production, and, accordingly, large areas have been set aside as permanent forest reserves. These areas

now cover about 45,000 square miles in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the area under Dominion control in British Columbia.

The Department is responsible for the adequate protection and management of these reserves. The chief aim, always in view, is to grow timber for present and future requirements.

The protection of federal timber lands from destruction by fire is one of the great problems before the Forest Service. Definite organization for fighting, including an efficient personnel, the cutting of roads and trails, building of telephone lines and lookout stations, and the use of aeroplanes are among the chief means adopted for the discovery and subduing of forest fires. Mechanical equipment, such as portable fire-fighting pumps, is extensively used and largely through the instrumentality of trained men in the federal service, notable progress has been made in the development of special mechanical equipment.

Tree-planting in the West, which was originated by the Department's Forest Service, has shown rapid development during the past twenty-five years. Tree plantations at the nurseries at Indian Head and Sutherland, Saskatchewan, have been established by the Department and great quantities of broad-leaved trees have been distributed free among settlers. It is no exaggeration to say that in beautifying and rendering more useful the farms of the western provinces, tree planting has contributed as much as anything else toward development and contentment in farm life. The practical utility of shelter-belts has been amply demonstrated, and their aesthetic value in beautifying the home surroundings cannot be over-estimated.

Research and silvicultural investigations of the highest technical standard are pursued by the Forest Service of the Department. Problems affecting timber owners and wood-using industries are continually presented to the Service for solution, such as forest working plans for regulating the annual out in accordance with the annual growth and experimental work in re-seeding and planting.

The matter of utilization of forest products receives investigation and research in the laboratories established by the Forest Service at Montreal and Vancouver. These researches of Government have proved of inestimable

value to the forest industries throughout Canada, such as the manufactures of pulp and paper, furniture and other allied industries.

For the education and enlightenment of the general public in the prevention of forest fires, the Department has annually maintained a publicity campaign which, by use of the press, by means of lectures, prizes for school essays, use of the radio, distribution of fire-prevention leaflets and other popular measures, penetrates to every corner of the land. The Department is vitally interested in the work of forest conservation, and in making known the necessity of preserving the forests as renewable assets.

ational
arks
branch

The first of the Dominion National Parks, the Rocky Mountain Park, was reserved in 1885 and placed under administration of the Minister of the Interior. This was soon followed by the Glacier and Yoho Parks. At present there are fourteen national parks of various sizes, from a few acres to 4,400 square miles, situated principally in Alberta and British Columbia. A few smaller areas in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Ontario have been reserved for historical association and as bird sanctuaries. By the year 1911 the number of Dominion parks had so increased that a special Branch of the Department was formed, known as Canadian National Parks Branch.

Although all of the national parks are safe shelters of wild life, some were especially reserved for that purpose. Buffalo, Elk Island, and Nemiskam parks in Alberta are the homes of several thousand buffalo, elk, moose, muledeer and antelope. Other parks were established as popular resorts and for the conservation of outstanding regions of scenic beauty, unsurpassed in the world, such as Jasper, Waterton Lakes, Yoho, Glacier and Rocky Mountains Parks. And still other parks are established for historic association, as Fort Anne National Park at Annapolis Royal; and others as bird sanctuaries or recreational areas. Altogether there are now more than 9,322 square miles reserved for national parks.

The Department maintains about 350 miles of first-class motor highways, and nearly 1,900 miles of trails in the National Parks, besides telephone and electric light lines. Annually increasing numbers of tourists are visiting the parks, and new motor routes are being made accessible by further construction of highways.

Among its activities the Parks Branch of the Department carries on a publicity campaign which extends as far as Europe and Australia, advertising in attractive form the natural advantages of our Canadian parks. It has also developed a commercial outlet for the surplus products

of the buffaloes and has made progress in the identification of historic sites for memorials and in preservation work on these sites.

An important phase of the Department's work is the protection of wild life. The National Parks act as reserves and breeding grounds for re-stocking adjacent sections of the country, thereby preventing the depletion of game and fur. The Department also administers the Migratory Birds Treaty and the laws based upon it. Printed publicity, lectures and radio are being utilized to instruct the public in this conservation work.

Dominion
Water
Power and
Reclamation
Service.

The Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service is a Branch of the Interior Department which, like the Forestry Service, has developed largely within recent years. At the time of Confederation hydro-electric power was unknown. It is only within the past quarter century that this natural resource, so perpetually abundant in Canada became, in its development, of economic use to the nation. The possibilities of industrial expansion, based on hydro power, are hardly as yet realized by the average citizen. The energy from water-power development now exceeds four and one-half millions of installed horse-power. This development has increased five times in the past twenty years and its application to industry is expanding year by year.

The functions of the Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service include the administration of the Dominion interest in water-powers, irrigation and land drainage. The Dominion interest in such matters follows from its proprietary rights in regard to Crown lands and waters in the three Prairie Provinces, and the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Water-power administration is carried on throughout that area under the Federal Water Power Act; irrigation administration, under the Irrigation Act, extends to Alberta, Saskatchewan, Northern Manitoba, and certain parts of the Northwest Territories, within which areas the ungranted waters are vested in the Crown; land drainage, under the Reclamation Act, is carried out in Alberta and Saskatchewan, generally in cooperation with the provincial authorities.

In connection with its water-power administration, the Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service carries on a continuous survey of the water-power resources which are the property of the Dominion, and is engaged in securing such fundamental engineering and economic data as will enable it to effectively control the development and use of hydro-electric energy in the

territory under its jurisdiction, so as to secure the maximum public benefit therefrom. As regards irrigation, the Service is responsible for the general administration of the Irrigation Act, which includes the issue of licenses for the use of water for irrigation, domestic, municipal and other purposes, and supervision of the construction and operation of works authorized to use water for these purposes. In addition, the Service renders engineering assistance to irrigation districts and individual irrigators, surveys possible reservoir sites, investigates irrigable lands in connection with new irrigation projects, and conducts investigations as to seepage and alkali problems and other matters of a highly technical nature. The administration of the Reclamation Act involves approval of plans of drainage projects authorized under that act, supervision of construction, and cooperation with the Governments of Alberta and Saskatchewan in the formation of drainage districts.

As a necessary preliminary to administration, a systematic survey of the water resources of the Prairie Provinces has been carried on by this Service for a number of years. More recently this survey has been extended to include other provinces which own their natural resources. This has been done by means of cooperative agreements with the various provincial governments, and the water resources survey carried out by this Service and known as the Dominion Hydrometric Survey now embraces every province and territory in Canada. Stream measurement stations are maintained on all the more important rivers, and new stations are established as far as possible to meet the demand for additional information as new projects develop. The basic data are thus obtained which are essential in all water-power, reclamation, storage and other projects involving the use or disposal of water. These data are published at regular intervals in a uniform series and the increasing utilization of water resources for many purposes, particularly for power and irrigation projects, has created a pressing demand for these detailed records.

The Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service also maintains an index inventory system for the purpose of recording and collating the water resources data of the Dominion, with particular reference to water-power, developed and undeveloped, carries out investigations in connection with International boundary waters, provides engineering assistance to the Depart-

ment of Indian Affairs and supervises the provincial administration of Dominion waters in the Railway Belt of British Columbia.

Yukon and
Northwest
Territories
Branch.

The administration of affairs of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon was entrusted to a special Branch of the Interior Department of that name. All territory north of the recognized northern boundary of the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia was included, together with all the islands of the Arctic archipelago and all business relating to that section of Canada is conducted by this Branch. Its activities are diversified and are annually growing in scope. For instance, the establishing of posts at various points in the Canadian Arctic archipelago was deemed advisable in order to administer the islands. A ship is outfitted each year and despatched under the supervision of the Northwest Territories Branch to re-provision the posts and change the personnel when necessary. Members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police occupy the posts and make periodical patrols, administer law and order, and look after the natives.

Investigations are also conducted in the field to ascertain the condition of the natives, natural resources and wild life. The maintenance of the natural wild life in order to supply food for the natives is of vital importance.

This Branch administers the Northwest Territories Act, the Northwest Game Act, and the ordinances of the Northwest Territories. Under the latter it supervises the schools and hospitals.

A rather important function of this Branch is the management of the Wood Buffalo Park, which is partly in Alberta and partly in the Northwest Territories. It is the largest park in North America, containing an area of 10,000 square miles. Within its boundaries live the last remnant of wood buffalo in the natural habitat, estimated at present to number 1,500, and their numbers have been augmented by about 3,700 animals from the over-stocked Wainwright Park. The park is in charge of a Superintendent and Wardens who look after the animals.

The Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch also administers all matters in the Yukon, with the exception of mining, which is carried on through the Mining Lands Branch. Inspection and engineering work in connection with coal mines, gas, oil, etc., is conducted by mining engineers under direction of this Branch.

Natural
Resources
Intelligence
Service.

Directly responsible for managing a public property which comprises over half of the Dominion, the Interior Department has had to play a leading role in seeing that the country's resources and development opportunities are properly brought to the attention of capital and enterprise. This work, coupled with important geographic and investigatory duties, is the special charge of the Natural Resources Intelligence Service.

Originally formed in 1904 to administer the lands granted by the Dominion Government in aid to railway development, the Natural Resources Intelligence Service today covers a wider and different field. In a broad sense its whole effort is centred upon the aim of studying and making known the national estate which the Canadian people own and have to develop.

A first need in the pursuit of this objective has been to build up an efficient central bureau of information on the Dominion's natural resources. The Service has for many years made it a special task to bring together the most complete range of authentic information relating to the character of the country's resources, their situation and their extent. Today it is recognized as a sort of national Bradstreet's for such information and, in that capacity, is widely used and consulted by the commercial, technical and general press, by educational institutions of all kinds, by private and corporate business interests and by the varied range of public and semi-public organizations actively interested in promoting Canadian development. Further, through the distribution of maps, pamphlets, lectures and other published material, the Service itself covers a very wide field in seeing that the Dominion's economic resources and opportunities are effectively made known to development enterprise, both at home and abroad.

Closely linked up with the information work as a second important and fruitful method of bringing Canada's natural assets into wider commercial use, are the Service's investigations into the openings for new or larger industries based upon Canadian resources. This investigation work is concerned with making intensive studies of areas or regions which are of great development promise but which are comparatively little known. It is also concerned with pursuing thorough investigations into the ways and means by which specific natural products, now being produced or capable of being produced in the Dominion, can be made to serve more

widely as the raw materials for manufacturing enterprise. The double objective of this work is to enlarge and diversify the whole fabric of Canadian industry.

Added to these duties the Natural Resources Intelligence Service is responsible for the preparation and publishing of the official geographic maps of Canada. Issuing maps on various scales, covering the country as a whole or in section, the Chief Geographer's office has for many years given the Dominion an efficient mapping service--a national service essential to every country but doubly so in a new country where every few years witness important additions to the regions of economic activity.

Surveys
Bureau.

The Surveys Bureau of the Department of the Interior comprises three divisions, namely, the Geodetic Survey, the Topographical Survey, and the International Boundary Survey - Canadian Section.

Geodetic work has been carried on in Canada since 1905 but the Geodetic Survey was not formally established until 1909. Its function is to determine and furnish accurate geographic positions and precise elevations for selected points throughout the country. This triangulation and precise levelling is being gradually extended across Canada and forms a basis or framework to which all other surveys whether federal, provincial, municipal or private, can be referred. Other activities of the Geodetic Survey include the measurement of base lines and the determination of Laplace stations.

The work of the Topographical Survey dates back to about 1869 when the vast area known as Rupert's Land was acquired from the Hudson's Bay Company. At that time only the vaguest information was available about the topography of this area and the only surveys were of a few lots on the banks of the Red and Assiniboine rivers near what was then Fort Garry.

Realizing the need of a system of survey that would provide definite and regular farm units for the army of immigrants soon to invade the West, and that could be rapidly extended, Colonel J.S. Dennis, the first Surveyor General, introduced the Dominion Lands survey system. Under succeeding Surveyors General this system was extended westward and northward as the need arose and now covers some 200,000,000 acres mostly farm lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, forming the largest area in the world under one uniform system of survey.

Subdivision surveys are still carried on as

required but of late years the chief work of the Topographical Survey has been the preparation and publication of detailed topographical maps, the usual field methods of survey being supplemented by the use of aerial photography which, in this connection, has been developed to a remarkable extent through close co-operation with the Royal Canadian Air Force. This topographical work, unlike the subdivision survey work, is Dominion-wide.

Other lines of activity are land classifications, magnetic surveys, and exploratory and control surveys.

The Canadian Section of the International Boundary Commission collaborates with the United States Section in the survey of the boundary between Canada and the United States including Alaska. The work of determining and marking the boundary which is 5500 miles long was begun 150 years ago and is now complete. There remain, however, the issue and correction of maps and the maintenance of the line for all time in a state of effective demarcation.

Dominion
Observatories.

The Dominion Astronomical Branch of the Department of the Interior was established in 1903. It maintains two Dominion Observatories: one at Ottawa, which was opened in 1905, and one at Victoria, known as the Astrophysical Observatory, which was opened in 1918.

The main equipment of the Ottawa Observatory consists of a fifteen-inch refracting equatorial telescope, a six-inch meridian circle, a twenty-inch coelostat, and a full equipment for the study of stellar photography, seismology, terrestrial magnetism and gravity.

The equipment of the Victoria Observatory consists of a seventy-two inch reflecting telescope with all necessary accessories, the second largest in the world.

The time service maintained by the Observatory at Ottawa, in co-operation with Greenwich, Washington and Paris, and in which wireless signals are received and transmitted, is remarkable for accuracy. This observatory establishes, by astronomical methods, geographical positions throughout Canada for mapping and survey purposes. Other subjects being pursued include a study of the sun to assist in the solution of its relation to weather conditions; delicate measurements of

the force of gravity to assist in determining the earth's figure and its internal structure; and the study and interpretation of earthquakes by the seismological division of the Branch--the latter is of special economic utility.

The activities of the Victoria Observatory are chiefly confined to achievements in pure science. Large technical programs of work are being conducted in measurements of stellar velocities, magnitudes, distances and temperatures, and the main application of astronomy is pursued towards the problem of the constitution of matter, on which physical laboratories are working everywhere.

The Government of Canada, through the Department of the Interior, is the Canadian body officially connected with the International Astronomical Union, co-ordinating astronomical work in Canada with that in other countries.

1. Secretary's Branch.

The Secretary of the Department of the Interior was appointed under section 7 of the Act of March 3, 1877 (25 Stat. 44, 1878). By Order in Council 5 July, 1893 the Secretary's Branch was reorganized and established as a distinct Branch.

2. Correspondence-Registration Branch.

As a separate Branch of the Internal Administration, this Branch was organized in 1890. (See Annual Report 1890, p. 31, and P.S. 1764, Jan. July 1890). The tables of this Branch has been administered in the Secretary's office from 1893 and the Branch has practically always existed, being merely re-organized in 1890, with Dr. J.M. Roberts in charge. It is called Correspondence-Registration Branch for the first time in Annual Report 1904.

A statement of the total number of letters received and sent by this department was published in each year from 1874.

BRIEF SUMMARY
of each Branch

Previous to the organization of all correspondence was in charge of the Secretary. After 1890 this Branch was independent until 1922-23 when it was placed under immediate control of the Secretary. It was then divided into a branch of the branch and a branch of the branch. (See Year 1904, p. 31.)

3. Correspondence-Printing and Stationery Branch.

Was established as a separate Branch in 1897 in charge of Mr. T.S. Pillsbury. It was reported as a separate Branch for the first time in Annual Report 1911, p. 1, of 1911. It remained a separate Branch until 1923 when it was combined with Correspondence-Registration Branch and both Branches were included in the Secretary's Branch. (See Year 1907, page 45.)

4. Subsidiary and Special Branch.

Before the establishment of the Department of the Interior all matters required by the several States, Territories of the Government was supplied by the Department of State of Canada. By the Act of March 3, 1877 (25 Stat. 44) stationery and supplies were placed under the control of the Interior and the Queen's Printer was appointed of the Department of the Interior. (See Act of March 3, 1877 (25 Stat. 44) and P.S. 1-237.)

Previous to 1904 subsidiary and special for the various Branches were prepared and furnished from

1. Secretary's Branch.

The Secretary of the Department of the Interior was appointed under Section 7 of the Act of Establishment (36 Victoria C.4, 1873). By Order-in-Council 6 July, 1893 the Secretary's Branch was reorganized and established as a distinct Branch.

2. Correspondence-Registration Branch.

As a separate Branch of the internal Administration, this Branch was organized in 1890. (See Annual Report 1890, pg XI, and P.C. 1764, 5th July 1890). The duties of this Branch had been administered in the Secretary's office from 1873 and the Branch had practically always existed, being merely reorganized in 1890, with Mr. J.M. Roberts in charge. It is called Correspondence-Registration Branch for the first time in Annual Report 1904.

A statement of the total number of letters received and sent annually by the Department was published in each Annual Report from 1874.

Previous to 1890 the registration of all correspondence was in charge of the Secretary. After 1890 this Branch was independent until 1922-23 when it was placed under immediate control of the Secretary's Branch and became a Division of that Branch. (See Year 1890, page 8).

3. Correspondence Comparing and Mailing Branch.

Was established as a separate Branch in 1907 in charge of Mr. C.C. Pelletier. It was reported as a separate Branch for the first time in Annual Report 1911, pt I, pg 161. It remained a separate Branch until 1922 when it was consolidated with Correspondence-Registration Branch and both Branches were absorbed by the Secretary's Branch. (See Year 1907, page 15).

4. Stationery and Supply Branch.

Before the establishment of the Department of the Interior all stationery required by the several Departments of the Government was supplied by the Secretary of State of Canada. By the Act of establishment (1873) stationery and supplies were placed under the Minister of the Interior and the Queen's Printer was an officer of the Department of the Interior. (See also Act 49 Victoria C.22, June 1886). This Branch in 1909 became a separate Branch by Order-in-Council 1 Feby.1909. P.C. 1-232.

Previous to 1909 stationery and supplies for the various Branches were procured upon requisition from

the Public Printer, but in the reorganization 1909 the Stationery & Supply Branch was established to act as a central bureau through which all supplies for the various Branches could be obtained, thereby facilitating delivery. In 1922-23 this Branch was placed under the Secretary's Branch. (See under 1910 pg 18).

5. Accounts Branch.

The Accounts Branch was established at the time of the general reorganization of the Department 1883. (see P.C. 605, 13 March 1883 and Annual Report 1884 pt I, pg 58.) By Order-in-Council 25 April 1883 Mr. J.A. Pinard was appointed in charge of the accounts of the Department and by Order-in-Council 29 April 1884 he was styled "Accountant of the Department of the Interior", and his first annual report appeared in 1884.

The reorganization of the Accountant's Office appears in Annual Report 1884.

6. Dominion Lands Branch.

Previous to the establishment of the Department of the Interior in 1873, Dominion Lands, known also as Crown Lands, had been administered by the Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, having been made a Branch of that Department on 7th March 1871 under the name of Dominion Lands Office. A Surveyor General was also appointed. (Annual Report 1905, pg XLIII also 1891, pt VI.p.3. and 1883 pt II, pg 4). By Order-in-Council 1 March 1871 the control and management of Crown Lands in the territories were entrusted to the Secretary of State for the Provinces, all Crown Lands having been already placed under his control by section 36 of Act 31 Victoria C. 42, providing for organization of the Department of Secretary of State. (See Annual Report 1804-1905).

The Department of the Interior was created in May 1873 and the Dominion Lands Branch was transferred from the Department of Secretary of State to Department of the Interior 30 June 1873. (Annual Report 1883, pt II, pg 4; also Act 36 Victoria C.4, and Annual Report 1891, pt VI, p.9).

The Dominion Lands Board was established 31 October 1881 for the Northwest consisting of a Land Commissioner and an Inspector of Agencies located at Winnipeg, (Order-in-Council 31 Oct. 1881). Dominion Lands in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories were administered by the Dominion Lands Board under the Land Commissioner at Winnipeg, who reported to the Minister of the Interior, the Department being charged with administration of Dominion Lands.

In 1897 the Dominion Lands Board was abolished and the Commissioner of Dominion Lands was stationed at

Ottawa instead of Winnipeg. Mr. A. M. Burgess was appointed Commissioner, and Mr. James A. Smart succeeded him as Deputy Minister of the Department of the Interior. (Annual Report 1897, pg 2, and Order-in-Council 20 April 1885.)

In 1923 Dominion Lands Branch, together with the various Branches having the administration of Crown Lands, was incorporated in the Bureau of Dominion Lands.

7. School Lands Branch.

Provision was made in 1872 for the reservation of two sections ~~NOE~~ 11 and 29 in every surveyed township to provide an educational fund for the respective provinces. (Orders-in-Council 25th April 1871 & 26 May 1871 and Act 35 Victoria C.23, 1872; also 37 Victoria C.19, 1874 and 38 Victoria C.19, 1876; also 42 Victoria C.31, 1879 sections 22 & 23.)

Upon passage of the Act 42 Victoria C. 31 in June 1879, a new Branch called School Lands Branch was erected with Mr. Frank Checkley in charge. (Annual Report 1879 p.VIII.). Previous to 1879 School Lands had been administered as a Division of Dominion Lands Branch. The Annual Report 1893, p. XXII to XXVIII gives history of the administration of School Lands.

Mr. Frank Checkley died in the winter 1917-1918 and an Order-in-Council was passed 8 March 1918 transferring the administration of School Lands to the Dominion Lands Branch for the purpose of consolidation. (Annual Report 1918, pg 39).

In 1923 School Lands Division was incorporated with Bureau of Dominion Lands.

8. British Columbia Lands & Townsite Branch.

These lands at first were administered by a Division of Dominion Lands Branch. In May 1910 (Order in Council 13 May) B.C. Lands and Townsites became for a short time attached to Railway & Swamp Lands Branch. Reverting again to Dominion Lands Branch, in May 1912 the B.C. Lands & Townsite Branch was established with Mr. S. Maber as Superintendent. (P.C. 41-1750, 31 July 1911; & P.C. 1342, 22nd May 1912; & P.C. 50-2744, 10 Oct. 1912). In 1922 this Branch was incorporated with the Dominion Lands Branch as a Division and in 1923 it was incorporated with Dominion Lands Bureau. Brief of legislation on British Columbia lands:-

Act 38 Victoria C. 51 extending to British Columbia the Dominion Lands Acts.

Act 43 Victoria C. 27 repealing Act above and giving authority to regulate management of B.C. Lands transferred to the Dominion

Act 47 Victoria C. 6 (1884) agreement between B. C. and the Dominion Government constituting the B.C. Railway Belt Lands and the Peace River Block as Dominion Lands.

Orders-in-Council 17 April 1879; & 20 April 1885; & 27 May 1887 (describing the Railway Belt lands in accordance with Settlement Act 1883); & 11 Feby. 1890 re administration of minerals in Railway Belt.

Annual Report 1911 pt I, pg 32, and 1912, pt I, pg 25, describes the lands.

9. Land Patents Branch.

Land Patents was at first a function of the Department of Secretary of State. In 1875 it became a Division of Dominion Lands Branch. Mr. Andrew Russell was in charge of this Division from its creation in 1875 to his retirement in 1885, when he was succeeded by Mr. W.M. Goodeve. (Annual Report 1885, pg X).

Improvement in the issue of Crown Patents for Dominion Lands was effected by the Land Act of 1883, which ordered patents of land to be prepared in the Department of the Interior and not in the Department of the Secretary of State and to be signed by the Minister of the Interior or by his Deputy.

Land Patents Branch was created in 1883 by Order-in-Council (7-10 Dec'r 1883, P.C. 2489, in accordance with the Dominion Lands Act, 1883, (46 Victoria C.17, section 70). It does not appear as a distinct Branch in the Annual Reports until 1885. (See Annual Report 1883, pg XVII & 1884, pg XIII).

In 1923 this Branch was incorporated with the Dominion Lands Bureau.

10. Timber & Grazing Lands Branch.

Timber, Mineral and Grazing Lands Branch was created a distinct Branch under that name in 1881. (Annual Report 1881, pg 11.) These lands previously were in charge of Dominion Lands Branch. The first report appears in the Annual Report of 1881. Three Crown Timber Agents were at that time located at Winnipeg, Edmonton and Rat Portage. The report published in 1882 (page 136) is called the third annual report, from which it would appear that the Branch was established in 1880.

In 1897 Irrigation, which had been attached to Topographical Surveys Branch, was now attached to Timber,

Mineral & Grazing Lands Branch.

In 1906 this Branch (called the "Timber and Mines Branch") was divided and became, (1) the Timber & Grazing Lands and Irrigation Branch, and (2) the Mines Branch. Mr. H.H. Rowatt was appointed in charge of the new Mines Branch (Annual Report 1905-6 pg X and 1907, pt.I, pg 64 and P.C. 46,30 June 1906). The Mines Branch was charged with the administration of timber and minerals in Yukon Territory, together with minerals in the western provinces. Mr. B.L. York was appointed in charge of Timber and Grazing Lands and Irrigation Branch on March 1, 1907 (Annual Report 1907, pt I, pg 64). The T.G.L. and I. Branch was charged with the management of timber (outside of the forest reserves), and grazing and irrigation on Dominion lands in the Northwest Territories and the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

In 1907 Irrigation was detached from this Branch and added to Forestry Branch. (Annual Report 1907 pg X and pt I pg 64).

In 1923 Timber and Grazing Lands Branch was incorporated in Dominion Lands Bureau.

11. Mining Lands Branch.

This Branch was originally a part of Timber, Mineral and Grazing Lands Branch. In 1906 it was detached from this Branch and was established as a separate Branch known as Timber and Mines Branch and Mr. H.H. Rowatt was appointed in charge. (Annual Report 1905-6 pg X and 1907 pt I, pg 64, and P.C. 46, 30 June 1906). Timber and Mines Branch was charged with the administration of timber and minerals in Yukon Territory, together with minerals in the western provinces.

As the Department of Mines (which was established in 1907) included a Mines Branch, to avoid confusion the name of the Mines Branch of the Department of the Interior was changed in 1909 to Mining Lands and Yukon Branch. (Annual Report 1909 pt I, pg 43).

In 1922 this Branch was changed to Mining Lands Branch, and Yukon was detached and was included in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch which was established in 1922.

In 1923 Mining Lands Branch was incorporated in Dominion Lands Bureau.

12. Ordnance, Admiralty & Railway Lands Branch.

When the Department of the Interior was established in 1873, the administration of these lands was constituted a separate Branch, known as Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Branch.

In 1878 this Branch was merged into Dominion Lands Branch, (Order-in-Council 13 March 1878, P.C. 181, and Annual Report 1878 pg VII,) and the management of those lands devolved upon the Surveyor-General. In 1882 this Branch was detached from the Surveyor General's management and was re-established as a separate Branch.

In 1922 Ordnance & Admiralty Lands Branch took over the Railway Lands which had been administered by the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch. In 1923 this Branch was incorporated with the Dominion Lands Bureau.

A history of these lands is given in a Report dated 10 December 1917 written by Superintendent J. P. Dunne for the Hon. Mr. Meighen, which is referred to again in his covering letter of 21 January 1919. See also Part 11 General Appendix to A/R 1876.

Ordnance and Admiralty Reserves were selected, acquired, and set apart by the Imperial authorities for the defence of Canada and were handed over by the officers of H. M. Ordnance to the Government of the old Province of Canada, in accordance with the provisions of the Ordnance Estates Transfer Act 19 Vict. c. 45, assented to 19 June 1856. O/C 11 and 15 September 1856. The office was then known as the Ordnance Land Agency and was placed under Public Works Department. These lands first came under the Government of Canada on 9 December 1843, when, during the third session of the First Provincial Parliament of Canada, the Act 7 Vict. c. XI was passed. After passage of the Act officers of H. M. Ordnance continued to hold and exercise full control over Ordnance Lands up to 1856. These lands were then handed over to the Government of the Province of Canada 5 November 1856 and were placed under control of the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Lands so transferred were administered by the Crown Lands Department until Confederation in 1867. After confederation these lands were placed under the control of the Department of Secretary of State. Naval reserves in Upper Canada were transferred to the Government of Canada on 2 December 1871 and were placed under control of the Minister of Militia and Defence.

By Act 40 Vict. c. 8, 1877, 28 April, and O/C 19 May 1879, Ordnance and Admiralty Lands were divided into two classes, namely, Class 1 Lands retained for the defence of Canada, and Class 11 Lands not in Class 1 and these may be sold, leased &c. Most of the reserves are occupied under leases and will continue to remain vested in the Government of Canada. Several Military and Naval reserves situated in British Columbia are at present controlled by Imperial authorities.

13. Topographical Surveys Branch.

Previous to 1869 surveys in Rupert's Land had been made by the Hudson's Bay Company on the Red and Assiniboine rivers. On 10th July 1869, after the purchase of Rupert's

Land, surveys were entrusted to the Department of Public Works. By Act 44 Victoria C.16, 1881, a new system of survey was instituted by 36 sections to one square mile.

Before the establishment of the Department of the Interior, Crown Lands had been assigned to the Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces under the name Dominion Lands Office, and a Surveyor-General was appointed. (Annual Reports 1905, pg XLIII & 1891, pt VI, pg 3; & 1883, pt II, pg 4; Order-in-Council 1 March 1871 and Act 31 Victoria C.42, section 36.)

Surveys remained under administration of Dominion Lands Office until 1881, when it was established as a separate Branch and was called "Current Surveys Branch" and "Surveys Branch" (Annual Report 1881, pg 22 & 1882, pg 8).

In 1883 the offices of Surveyor General and Deputy Head which had been combined in the person of Mr. Lindsay Russell were separated. Surveys Branch was now called "Technical Branch". Mr. Russell retained supervision as Surveyor-General and Mr. E. Deville was made Chief Inspector of Surveys. (Order-in-Council March 13, 1883 & Annual Reports 1883, pg IX; 1884, pt II; & 1891, pt VI, pg 25.)

Nearly 62,000,000 acres had been surveyed between 1873 and 1883.

In 1885 Mr. Lindsay Russell retired from the post of Surveyor-General and Mr. Edouard Deville was promoted Surveyor-General.

In 1890 the name was changed to Topographical Surveys Branch.

A complete history of surveys made between 1869 and 1889 will be found in Annual Report 1891 written by W.F. King and J.S. Dennis.

The International Boundary Commission began work in 1893 under Topographical Surveys. W. F. King was Commissioner. Irrigation was attached to Topographical Surveys in 1893. The Geographic Board was established in 1897 and was attached to Topographical Surveys.

In 1922 Topographical, Geodetic, and International Boundary Surveys were amalgamated in the Bureau of Surveys with Dr. E. Deville as Director General of Surveys (Annual Report 1922 pg 7.)

14. Survey Records Branch.

This Branch was established in 1897. (Annual Report 1898, pt VI, pg.376). Previously this work has been done

by the office staff of the Surveyor-General.

In 1907 this Branch was incorporated with Topographical Surveys Branch as a Division.

In 1910 it again appears as a separate Branch (Annual Report 1910, pt III, pg 12).

In 1921 this Branch was again united with Topographical Surveys Branch and in 1922 was amalgamated with Bureau of Surveys.

15. Geodetic Survey Branch.

The Geodetic Survey was established as a separate Branch in 1909 (Order-in-Council 20th April 1909, P.C. 766). Dr. W. F. King was appointed Superintendent. (Annual Report 1909 pg XXIX & 1910, pg XXXV).

Previous to 1909, Geodetic Survey had been attached to the Astronomical Branch, which itself in 1903 became an independent Branch having been attached to Topographical Survey Branch for a number of years. (Annual Report 1903-4 pt IX, pg 3, & Can. Gazette vol.42, No.50, 12 June 1909).

In 1922 Geodetic Survey was incorporated in the Bureau of Surveys.

16. International Boundary Commission.

A Convention held at Washington in July 1892 between Great Britain and the United States provided for a joint survey. (Annual Report 1893 pg XLII). Work was begun in 1893 and the survey was placed under the administration of Topographical Survey Branch. (Annual Report 1896). In 1903 the Chief Astronomer, W.F. King, was charged with administration of the survey. Dr. King was both Chief Astronomer and Commissioner of the International Boundary Commission. (Annual Report 1904, pt IX, pg 3, & Order-in-Council 28th May 1895 and 11 July 1895). International Boundary Survey was accordingly in 1903 placed under the Astronomical Branch.

In 1922 this survey became incorporated with the other surveys in the Bureau of Surveys.

17. Natural Resources Intelligence Service.

In 1904 the Railway & Swamp Lands Branch was established and Mr. R.E. Young was designated Superintendent (Order-in-Council 23 Feb'y. 1904, P.C. 77).

Mr. Young, Chief Geographer and Superintendent, died 24 October 1911, and Mr. F.C.C. Lynch succeeded him as Superintendent (P.C. 53-2885, 16 Dec'r 1911).

By Order-in-Council 18 April 1917, (P.C. 1084) the name was changed to Natural Resources Intelligence Branch

as better describing the altered functions and enlarged activities of the Branch.

In 1922 the name was again changed to Natural Resources Intelligence Service, and the title Superintendent to Director.

18. Chief Geographer's Office.

Mr. John Johnston, chief draughtsman on the staff of the Topographical Survey, was appointed "Geographer of the Department of the Interior" on 5 July, 1890 (P.C.1764). On 12 June 1898 Mr. Johnston died and Mr. James White was transferred from the position of Geographer of the Geological Survey to be "special technical officer with title "Geographer of the Department of the Interior" to take effect from July 1, 1899. (O.-in-C. 24 June, 1898, P.C. 1628 and 9th Nov. 1898 and 29 July 1899 and Annual Report 1899, p. ~~X~~). p.ii.

Mr. White was the first Chief Geographer of the Department. The first report of Mr. White appears in the Annual Report 1902, pt.I, p.138 and is signed "Geographer". The title "Chief Geographer" does not appear with signature in Annual Reports until the last report of Mr. White dated March 1909. Mr. White was appointed 1st October, 1909 (P.C. 2027) to represent as Chief Geographer the Dominion Government at the International Conference in London re standardization of the international map. Under Mr. White the Geographer's Office was an independent Branch.

Mr. White resigned 1 October 1909, from position of Chief Geographer to become Secretary of Commission of Conservation. (P.C. 17-751, April 19th 1910 & P.C. 51-1036 & Annual Report 1910, pt.1, pg. 144).

In April 1910 Mr. R.E. Young, who was Superintendent of Railway & Swamp Lands Branch was appointed in addition to the Superintendency to be Chief Geographer vice Mr. James White. (Annual Report 1910, pt.III, p. 12, & P.C. 18-751 April 19, 1910). Under Mr. Young the Chief Geographer's Office was attached to Railway & Swamps Lands Br.

Mr. Young died 24 October 1911, and Mr. J.E. Chalifour, who had been appointed Assistant Chief Geographer on 23rd January 1911 (P.C. 60-146, & Annual Rpt. 1912, p.X) was now appointed Chief Geographer and the Branch became independent (P.C. 17-2782, 6 Dec. 1911). Mr. Chalifour was first appointed Chief Draughtsman under Mr. White in August 1899, when the office was on Wellington Street and the staff consisted of six members.

In 1922-23 the Chief Geographer's Office was incorporated with Natural Resources Intelligence Service.

19. Dominion Water Power & Reclamation Service.

This Service was organized in 1908 as a separate Division of Railway and Swamp Lands Branch and Mr. J.B. Challies was appointed in charge under Mr. R.E. Young, Superintendent of the Branch. (See Amendment to Dominion Lands Act, Sect. 35, cap. 20; & Annual Rpt. 1908 and 1909 and Order-in-Council 2nd June 1909).

After Mr. Young's death, the Water Power Division of Railway and Swamp Lands Branch was constituted as a separate Branch under the name Water Power Branch and Mr. Challies.

was made Superintendent. (P.C. 47-2885, 11 Dec'r. 1911). Annual Report 1912 pg XLI. The first report was published in Annual Report 1912, pt I, pg 210 giving a general description of the work.

Water Power and Hydrometric Surveys were authorized by Order in Council 1388, 10 June 1913 and Mr. Challies was appointed Superintendent of these surveys.

In 1922 the Reclamation Service was incorporated with Dominion Water Power Branch.

20. Reclamation Service.

The work of this Branch was authorized by Order-in-Council P.C. 50-3087, 8 December 1913, and at first was attached to Irrigation Branch (which was established as a separate Branch in October 1912) under Mr. E.F. Drake as Superintendent.

The Reclamation Act was passed in April 1919 and the Reclamation Service Branch was then established as a separate Branch for administration of the Act. (9-10 George V. C. 5, 1919, 3 April; & Annual Report 1919 pg 23 & pt IV & Order-in-Council P.C. 3199, 31 Dec'r, 1918). Irrigation Branch was superseded by Reclamation Service, the name being changed to Reclamation Service.

In 1922-23 the Reclamation Service was incorporated with the Dominion Water Power Branch, under the title Water Power and Reclamation Service.

(See also P.C. 3200, 14 Jany. 1919).

21. Irrigation Branch.

The Irrigation Act was passed in 1893 and provisions of the Act were administered by the Minister of the Interior and by the Commissioner of Public Works for the Territories. Irrigation was attached to the Topographical Surveys Branch, but does not appear in the Annual Reports of surveys until 1895.

In 1897 Irrigation was transferred from Topographical Survey Branch to Timber, Mineral and Grazing Lands Branch.

In 1907 Irrigation was transferred to the Forestry Branch.

In 1912 owing to increasing volume and importance of the work, Irrigation Division of Forestry was established as a separate Branch and Mr. E.F. Drake was placed in charge as Superintendent. (Annual Report 1913, vol. 2, pt 7, pg 3). Reclamation Service was at first attached to Irrigation (Order-in-Council 8 Dec. 1913, P.C. 50-3087) until 1919.

On December 31, 1918, Irrigation Branch, which had been made a separate Branch, was consolidated with

Reclamation under the name Reclamation Service which took over the administration of the Irrigation Act. (Order-in-Council 31 Dec'r. 1918, P.C. 3199).

22. Northwest Territory and Yukon Branch.

The administration of lands in the Northwest Territories was a function of the Dominion Lands Branch from the time of creation of the Department in 1873. The Yukon Territory was constituted a separate territory in 1901. (1 Edward VII. C.41, sect.13 & vid. 1898 C.6 and 1899, C.11). By Order-in-Council 2nd October 1895 the whole of the unorganized and unnamed districts of the Northwest Territories were divided into four Provisional Districts, viz. Ungava, Franklin, Mackenzie and Yukon.

In 1922 the Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch was established. Yukon previously had been included in Mining Lands and Yukon Branch.

23. Dominion Astronomical Branch.

In 1890 Mr. W.F. King was appointed Chief Astronomer. (Order-in-Council 30 June 1890, & Annual Report 1892 pt II, pg 10.) In 1903 the new Observatory at Ottawa was nearing completion, and the office of Chief Astronomer, which since 1890 had been attached to Topographical Surveys Branch, became a separate Branch known as the Astronomical Branch. (Annual Report 1903-4, pt IX, pg 3). International Boundary and Geodetic Surveys were placed in charge of the Astronomical Branch 1903.

The new observatory was completed in 1905. A full description of the building and instruments is given in Annual Report 1904-1905 Pt.IX, in a separate monograph.

The Astrophysical Observatory at Victoria, B.C. began work in May 1918. A description of the observatory is given in Annual Report 1919 pt I, pg.21.

In 1922 the Astronomical Observatory at Ottawa, and the Astrophysical at Victoria, were both included under the Dominion Astronomical Branch.

24. Forestry Service.

In August 1899 the Forestry Branch was established under the name of Timber and Forestry Branch. (Annual Report 1899, pt IX). The first report was published in 1899. (Annual Report 1901, pg XL.)

In February 1907 Forestry was made a separate Branch under the name Forestry Branch (P.C. 51-399, 28 Feby. 1907 & Annual Report 1907 pg X & pt I, pg 64) and Irrigation was added to this Branch. On March 1, 1907 Mr. E. Stewart resigned and Mr. R.H. Campbell was appointed Superintendent of Forestry (P.C. 52-399, March 1, 1907). In the Annual

Report of 1907 (pg XXXV) it was called Forestry and Irrigation Branch. In the latter part of 1907 the Dominion Parks were all placed in charge of the Forestry Branch (Annual Report 1908, pg XXXVI & XXXVII, and pt VII. pg 13 -

In 1911 Dominion Parks was elevated to a separate Branch (Annual Report 1912, pg XXXIX & pt 5, pg.3 & P.C. 1 August 1911, 36-1810 & P.C. 41-1750 31 July 1911) and Irrigation was also established as a separate Branch (Annual Report 1913, vol. 2, pt 7, pg 3, & P.C. 8 June 1911).

In 1922 name of Forestry Branch was changed to Forestry Service.

25. Dominion Parks Branch.

In November 1885 certain lands adjacent to Banff Station were set apart for preservation of the hot springs, ten square miles being reserved. (Order in Council 25 Novr. 1885 & Annual Report 1886 p.XXIII &c). Mr. G. A. Stewart was appointed in charge as Superintendent and the Reserve was called Banff National Park. (Order-in-Council 10 October 1885). Four additional mountain parks were reserved by the same Order in Council (10 Oct. 1885) at Mt. Stephen, Mt. Sir Donald, Eagle Pass, and Selkirk Mts. These parks were reserved under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act of 1883 as amended by Act 47 Victoria C. 25.

In June 1887 the Rocky Mountains Park was established and placed under control of the Minister of the Interior (50-51 Victoria C. 32)

Between 1885 and 1907 the Dominion Parks were administered by Dominion Lands Branch. Surveys and road building were carried on.

In the latter part of 1907 the Dominion Parks were all placed in charge of the Forestry Branch. (Annual Report 1908 p.XXXVI & XXXVII) and a new position of Commissioner of Dominion Parks was created. Mr. Howard Douglas was appointed Commissioner (Order-in-Council 23 June 1908).

There were six parks at this time, namely, Rocky Mountains, Yoho, Glacier, Jasper, Elk Island, and Buffalo. In 1910 Waterton Lake Park was added and Kootenay Lakes Reserve was made a park. In 1904-5 a dozen islands in the St. Lawrence between Brockville and Gananoque were transferred to this Branch as Parks.

In April 1911 Dominion Parks was made a separate Branch (P.C. 36-1810, 11 April, 1911) and Mr. J.B. Harkin was appointed Commissioner and Mr. Howard Douglas remained chief outside officer at Edmonton with a new title "Chief Superintendent of Parks." (Annual Report 1912 p. XXXIX & pt.5, pg.3 & P.C. 41-1750, 31 July, 1911).

At that time the Parks were reorganized under Act 1-2 George V.C.10, section 18 "Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act". (Canada Gazette vol XLVI, pg 3654).

By Act of August 1917 (7-8 George V.C. 36) the work of the Dominion Parks Branch was extended to administration of Northwest Game Act and Migratory Birds Convention Act 1917.

Fort Anne Park was added in 1917 and Point Pelee Park 29 May 1918.

The Historic Sites and Monuments Board was established under authority of the Minister 15 March 1919 (Order-in-Council 22 Sept. 1919).

The Advisory Wild Life Board was established by Order in Council 28 Dec'r. 1916.

The Royal Musk Ox and Reindeer Commission was established by Order-in-Council 20 May 1919.

In 1923 the name was changed to Canadian National Parks Branch.

26. Immigration Branch.

In March 1892 the Immigration Branch was transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior and control of the business of the same passed to the Department on May 1, 1892. (Order-in-Council 14 March 1892 & Annual Report 1892, pg X & pt VI). The administration of this Branch as far as related to Manitoba and the Northwest Territory was placed under control of the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Winnipeg, subject to the Minister of the Interior. (Order-in-Council 16 April 1892).

In 1917 the Immigration Branch was elevated to a separate Department. (P.C. 3073, 29 Octr. 1917 & Canada Gazette vol.LI, 1917-18, pg 1693 & Act 8-9 George V.C. 3)

27. Geological Survey Branch.

The Geological Survey of Canada was instituted by the Provincial Government in 1843. The first report now obtainable was published in 1863 under Sir W.E. Logan, Director. This report contains in condensed form the substance of all previous reports. (Report Geol.Survey 1863 Preface). The Headquarters and Museum were then in Montreal. The officers of the Survey were, Sir Wm. E. Logan, Director; Alexander Murray, T. Sterry Hunt; and E. Billings, and reports were submitted to the Governor-General.

In 1869 the Survey was placed under the superintendence of the Secretary of State for the Provinces

(Order-in-Council 8 Dec. 1869 & 21st Dec. 1869, P.C. 928).

On July 1, 1873, the Survey was put under control of the Department of the Interior at the time of its institution. (36 Victoria C. 4).

In 1877 the Survey was made a Branch of the Department and permission was given to remove to Ottawa when it should be thought fit. (40 Victoria C. 9, "Geological Survey Act," 28 April, 1877.)

The Museum was moved to Ottawa during the season from November 1880 to May 1881 and was placed in the old Clarendon Hotel building on Sussex Street. (Order-in-Council 1879, Annual Report 1879 pg IX, also 1881, pt II, pg 5.)

In 1883 the staff of the Geological and Natural History Survey, (by which name it was known for some years), whose salaries had been paid out of the appropriations for surveys, were placed on the Civil List and Dr. Selwyn was made Director. (Order-in-Council 3 July, 1883).

In 1890 the Geological Survey was made a separate Department under the Minister of the Interior (53 Victoria C. 11, May 1890).

In 1892 it was enacted that the Geological Survey should be placed under a Minister of the Crown to be named by the Governor General in Council (55-56 Victoria C. 16, 10 May 1892).

In May 1905 the Minister of the Interior was appointed to preside over the management of the Survey (Order-in-Council 18 May 1905).

In April 1907 the Department of Mines was constituted by Act with two Branches, namely, Mines and Geological Survey. The Survey was abolished as a separate Department and was annexed to the new Department of Mines. At the same time the Mines Branch of the Department of the Interior was transferred to the Department of Mines. (6-7 Edward VII, C. 29, 27 April 1907 "Geology and Mines Act" & Order-in-Council 15 May 1907, P.C. 1184).

The Annual Reports of the Geological Survey were published in the Annual Reports of the Department from 1873 to 1889.

28. Indian Affairs.

The administration of Indian Affairs was one of the original functions of the Department at the time of its institution in 1873.

In 1880, owing to the increase in responsibilities connected with Indians due to their acceptance of the

guardianship and protection of the Government and the almost complete disappearance of their food supply (the buffalo), it was considered impossible for the Department of the Interior as then constituted to exercise the necessary supervision and control. Accordingly after 7th May 1880 the Indian Branch became an independent Sub-Department and the Deputy Superintendent General was given the standing and authority of a Deputy Minister.

The Indian Branch took the name Department of Indian Affairs and had control of the surveys of Indian Reserves in Manitoba and in the Northwest Territories.

The office of Superintendent General of Indian Affairs was filled by the Minister of the Interior until 1883, when the President of the Privy Council received that charge for a time. With this brief exception the Department of Indian Affairs has always been under control of the Minister of the Interior. (Annual Report 1880, pg 111, & Order-in-Council 7 May 1880).

29. Royal North West Mounted Police.

In November 1877 the charge of the North West Mounted Police was transferred to the Department of the Interior from the Secretary of State and remained in that Department until 17 October 1883. It continued under direction of Rt.Hon.Sir John A. Macdonald.

30. Geographic Board of Canada.

The Geographic Board was created by Order-in-Council 18 Decr. 1897. The By-laws require that the Secretary of the Board shall be an officer of the Department of the Interior. Dr. E. Deville was Chairman of the Board and he reported to the Minister of the Interior. The Board nominally was attached to Topographical Survey Branch.

List of Ministers of the Interior.

(See Annual Report 1904-5, pg XLII)

	Appointed	Retired
Hon. Alexander Campbell	July 1, 1873	November 6, 1873
Hon. David Laird	November 7, 1873	October 6, 1876
Hon. David Mills	October 26, 1876	October 16, 1878
Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald	October 17, 1878	October 16, 1883
Hon. Sir David E. Macpherson	October 17, 1883	August 4, 1885
Hon. Thomas White	August 5, 1885	April 21, 1888
Hon. Edward Dewdney	August 3, 1888	October 16, 1892
Hon. Thomas M. Daly	October 17, 1892	April 30, 1896
Hon. Hugh J. Macdonald	May 1, 1896	July 12, 1896
Hon. Clifford Sifton	November 17, 1896	February 28, 1905
Hon. Frank Oliver	April 8, 1905	October 9, 1911
Hon. Robert Rogers	October 10, 1911	October 29, 1912
Hon. W. T. Roche	October 29, 1912	October 12, 1917
Hon. Arthur Meighen	October 12, 1917	July 10, 1920
Hon. Sir James A. Lougheed	July 10, 1920	December 29, 1921
Hon. Charles Stewart	December 29, 1921	July 2, 1926
Hon. Henry H. Stevens	July 2, 1926	September 25, 1926
Hon. Charles Stewart	Sept. 25, 1926	

Deputy Ministers of the Interior.

	Appointed	Retired
Mr. Edmund A. Meredith	July 1, 1873	October 7, 1878
Mr. William Buckingham	October 8, 1878	November 13, 1878
Lt. Col. John S. Dennis	November 14, 1878	December 31, 1881
Mr. Lindsay Russell	January 1, 1882	June 30, 1883
Mr. Alexander M. Burgess	July 1, 1883	March 31, 1897
Mr. James A. Smart	April 1, 1897	December 31, 1904
Mr. William W. Cory, C.M.G.	January 1, 1905	

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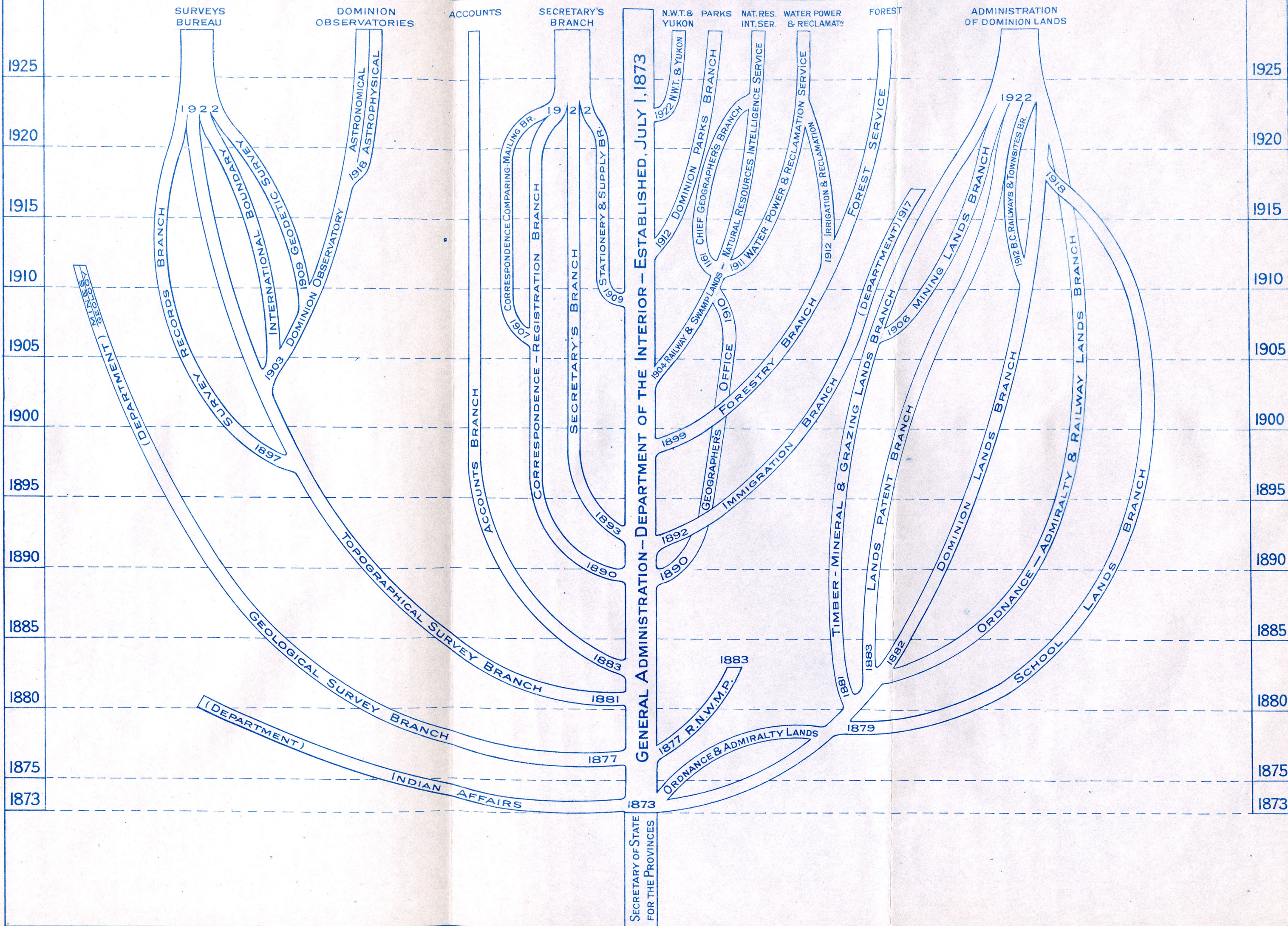
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SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES