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FROM MISSION TO PARTNERSHIP PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION

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FROM MISSION TO PARTNERSHIP PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION. – 1870-1977, (predominant 1900-1936). – ca. 5,000 items.

Collection contains images generated in the course of home mission activities under the direction of various boards, committees, and societies of the United Church of Canada and its antecedent bodies including: the Methodist Church (Canada) and its predecessor bodies, the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, and Methodist Church of Canada; the Presbyterian Church in Canada and its predecessor body, the Canada Presbyterian Church.

Collection consists of photoprints and other material created or collected by missionaries and others who served, or were involved in directing or promoting missions to aboriginal peoples and ethno-cultural communities in Canada.

The principles upon which mission work rested, and the underlying motivations which informed the relationship between the missionaries and the peoples the missions sought to reach underwent considerable change during the period covered by the collection. In the latter half of the 19th century, the primary purpose of mission work among the aboriginal peoples was converting souls to Christ. Eventually, conversion came to mean not only the abandonment of traditional forms of worship and spirituality in favour of Christianity, but also the adoption of western culture, as the two sets of values were, in the eyes of many, closely related, if not virtually identical. Many missionaries thus saw themselves not only as propagators of the gospel, but also of civilization, and regarded "civilizing" the aboriginal peoples as an integral part of the process of Christianizing them. At the turn of the century, a flood of immigrants began pouring into Canada. Between 1901 and 1911, over a million newcomers came to settle in the three prairie provinces alone. The desire to serve the urgent needs of the new arrivals began to overshadow the aboriginal work, and as the number of immigrants increased, the aboriginal peoples became yet another minority to be assimilated into Canadian society. The Churches undertook missions to immigrants without, perhaps, a clear view of what they were trying to accomplish, but found sources of motivation first, from a recognition of the needs of strangers in a strange land, second from a desire to offer the gospel to unbelievers, Roman Catholics, and Orthodox alike, and third, from a sense of duty to implant the ideals of Canadian citizenship which included allegiance to British institutions and adherence to Victorian moral standards. On the whole, the immigrants were unresponsive to the missionaries' evangelistic appeals. Many were reluctant even to accept offers of service if ulterior motives were suspected. In consequence, perhaps slightly more emphasis came to be placed on the making of good Canadian citizens. After the First World War, a gnawing suspicion began to grow in some mission circles that the assumptions and attitudes upon which the enterprise was based were misguided, if not altogether hollow. Chief among these was the near identification of Christianity with Western cultural attainments. The Great War had done much to undermine the prevailing sense of superiority and rightful supremacy of Western values as the world had witnessed professed adherents of the Gospel of peace and brotherhood massacring each other on the fields of Europe. By the mid-1920s, within the field of foreign missions, it was axiomatic that the gift of missionaries to the world was Christ, not Western culture. Theoretically, this shift in thought implied the abandonment of all forms of paternalism and ethnocentrism. In practical terms it translated into indigenization, the process by which missions were to become self-governing, self-supporting, self-propagating churches. The Report of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in Canada for 1922 called upon the missionary to "abdicate and find his place, not any longer as master or ruler but as helper and fellow-worker on equal terms." These ideas gradually permeated the home mission field in the decades that followed. Reappraisal of work with aboriginal peoples began haltingly, without any coherent plan. In 1944, E.E. Joblin urged "working with, not for Indians." Prevailing immigrant resistance to complete assimilation contributed to the collapse of the old home mission policy which sought to persuade immigrants to adopt traditional Canadian values. The concept of Canada as a mosaic emerged, and gained ascendancy in the post-war years. As the United Church came to value the cultural contributions of aboriginal peoples and newcomers, it became a proponent of the mosaic model and an advocate for an egalitarian society, forging partnerships through devolution of responsibility, advocacy, and communication across the boundaries of faith and denomination. (Ideas in this note were taken from: *The Church in the Canadian Era* / John Webster Grant, 1988; *Moon of Wintertime* / John Webster Grant, 1984; *A World Mission* / Robert Wright, 1991).

Collection consists of three series: Photoprints and other material relating to missions of the Presbyterian Church to aboriginal peoples and ethno-cultural communities in Canada, ca. 1870-1924; Photoprints and other material relating to missions of the Methodist Church to aboriginal peoples and ethno-cultural communities in Canada, 1870-1925; Photoprints and other material relating to missions of the United Church to aboriginal peoples and ethno-cultural communities in Canada, 1925-1977.

SERIES 1: Photoprints and other material relating to missions of the Presbyterian Church to aboriginal peoples and ethno-cultural communities in Canada. – ca. 1870-1924, predominant 1900-1924. – ca. 470 items.

Series contains images generated in the course of home mission activities under the direction of: the Board of Foreign Missions, and its predecessor body, the Foreign Mission Committee (w.s.); the Women's Missionary Society (e.d.); the Women's Missionary Society (w.d.) and its antecedent bodies, the Women's Foreign Missionary Society (w.d.) and Women's Home Missionary Society; the Board of Home Missions and Social Service, and its antecedent bodies, the Home Mission Committee (w.s.), Board of Home Missions, and Board of Social Service and Evangelism. Please consult *A Record of Service* for administrative histories for each of these bodies.

Series consists of photoprints, lantern slides, postcards, cartes de visite, and stereographs created or collected by ordained missionaries, lay mission workers, and others serving, or involved in directing or promoting Presbyterian missions to aboriginal peoples and ethno-cultural communities in Canada. Significant images include: lantern slides by the Presbyterian Lantern Slide Department; and photos taken in connection with a series of social surveys of major Canadian cities conducted in 1913 by the Presbyterian Board of Social Service and Evangelism in cooperation with the Department of Temperance and Moral Reform of the Methodist Church.

Images in this series provide insight into the evolving relationship between those who served in the home mission fields and those whom the missions sought to reach. Images offer visual evidence for the evangelistic, educational, medical, and social work of the Church as an agent of 'Christianization' and 'Canadianization'. Images also document the activities, way of life, and cultural experience of the first peoples to inhabit Canada, and of the immigrants who settled this land during the formative years of nation building. Aboriginal peoples, ethnic groups, immigrants, missionaries, preaching places, and institutions are the main subjects covered. Types of institutions represented include: boarding schools, such as Ahousat Boarding School, Ahousat, B.C.; school homes, for example, Sifton School Home, Sifton, Man.; fresh air camps for children, such as those held at Gimli, Man.; hospitals, for example Anna Turnbull Hospital, Wakaw, Sask.; marine missions, featuring mission boats such as Sky Pilot; co-operative city missions, such as the United Mission, Sydney, N.S.; missions to immigrants and new Canadians, such as the Jewish Mission, Winnipeg, Man.; and social settlement houses, such as St. Columba House, Montreal, Que.

Series is arranged geographically according to information provided by each item. Consequently, the level of specificity varies: one item may give only enough information to link it with a country or region, while another may indicate that it is associated with a particular province or town. Material is available for the following locations: Ahousat, B.C.; Alberta; Assiniboia, Sask.; Athabasca, Alta.; Atlin, B.C.; Birtle, Man.; British Columbia; Buchanan, Sask.; Calgary, Alta.; Canora, Sask.; Coalmont, B.C.; Cote Indian Reserve, Sask.; Cushing, Que.; Dawson Creek, B.C.; Dawson, Y.T.; Dunvegan, Alta.; Eldorado, Y.T.; Elgin, Man.; Ethelbert, Man.; File Hills, Sask.; Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.; Fort Frances, Ont.; Fort William, Ont.; Gimli, Man.; Grande Prairie, Alta.; Gull Lake, Ont.; Hamilton, Ont.; Indian Head, Assa.; Ingersoll, Ont.; Kenora, Ont.; Latchford, Ont.; Loring, Ont.; Lumsden Beach, Sask.; Makoce Waste Reserve, Sask.; Manitoba; Marine missions, B.C.; Milk River, Alta.; Minto, N.B.; Minto, Man.; Montreal, Que.; Ontario; Paul's Corners, Alta.; Peace River, Alta.; Pine River, Man.; Pipestone, Man.; Port Arthur, Ont.; Portage la Prairie, Man.; Pouce Coupe, B.C.; Prairie Provinces; Quebec; Quebec City, Que.; Rainy River, Ont.; Regina, Sask.; Robinson's Crossing, Alta.; Rolla, B.C.; Saskatchewan; Schumacher, Ont.; Sifton, Man.; Sudbury, Ont.; Swan Lake, Man.; Sydney, N.S.; Telegraph Creek, B.C.; Teulon, Man.; Toronto, Ont.; Turtle Mountain, Man.; Vancouver, B.C.; Verburg, Alta.; Veregin, Sask.; Wakaw, Sask.; Whitecourt, Alta.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yellowhead Pass, Alta.

SERIES 2: Photoprints and other material relating to missions of the Methodist Church to aboriginal peoples and ethno-cultural communities in Canada. – 1870-1925, predominant 1900-1925. – ca. 2460 items.

Series contains images generated in the course of home mission activities under the direction of: the Missionary Society; and the Woman's Missionary Society. Please consult *A Record of Service* for administrative histories for each of these bodies.

Series consists of photoprints, postcards, lantern slides, cartes de visite, stereographs, photomechanical prints, and souvenir albums created or collected by ordained missionaries, student supplies, lay mission workers, and others serving, or involved in directing or promoting Methodist missions to aboriginal peoples and ethno-cultural communities in Canada. Over half the items in this series were collected by Rev. F.C. Stephenson, organizer of the Student Missionary Campaign, 1894-1906, and later, Secretary of the Young People's Forward Movement for Missions, 1906-1925. Many of his photographs were used to illustrate Y.P.F.M. educational and promotional literature, and publications such as the *Missionary Bulletin*, as well as mainstream Church periodicals such as the *Christian Guardian*. Other significant images include: photos collected by Rev. John Maclean, missionary to the aboriginal peoples of the prairies; and originals of prints which appeared in publications by J.S. Woodsworth.

Images in this series provide insight into the evolving relationship between those who served in the home mission fields, and those whom the missions sought to reach. Images offer visual evidence for the evangelistic, educational, medical, and social work of the Church as an agent of 'Christianization' and 'Canadianization'. Images also document the activities, way of life, and cultural experience of the first peoples to inhabit Canada, and of the immigrants who settled this land during the formative years of nation building. Aboriginal peoples, ethnic groups, immigrants, missionaries, mission churches, and institutions are the main subject areas covered. Types of institutions represented include: industrial schools, such as Brandon Industrial Institute, Brandon Man.; boarding schools, for example, Elizabeth Long Memorial Home, Kitimaat, B.C.; missions to immigrants and new Canadians, such as the All Peoples' Mission, Winnipeg, Man.; hospitals, for example Lamont Public Hospital, Lamont, Alta.; marine missions featuring mission boats such as Glad Tidings and Thomas Crosby; fresh air camps such as those held at Lumsden Beach, Sask.; co-operative city missions, such as the Old Brewery Mission, Montreal, Que.; and orphanages, such as the Methodist Orphanage, St. John's, Nfld.

Series is arranged geographically according to information provided by each item. Consequently, the level of specificity varies: one item may give only enough information to link it with a country or region, while another may indicate that it is associated with a particular province or town. Material is available for the following locations: Abernethy, Sask.; Adanac, Sask.; Agassiz, B.C.; Alberta; Alderville, Ont.; Alert Bay, B.C.; Athabasca, Alta.; Bamfield Creek, B.C.; Banff, Alta.; Beaver Cove, B.C.; Beaverlodge, Alta.; Bella Coola, B.C.; Bella Bella, B.C.; Bellevue, Alta.; Bellis, Alta.; Berens River, Man.; Blackhead, Nfld.; Blairmore, Alta.; Blonden Harbour, B.C.; Bluesky, Alta.; Bow River, Alta.; Brandon, Man.; Brilliant, B.C.; British Columbia; Bruderheim, Alta.; Buchanan, Sask.; Bulkley River valley, B.C.; Burgeo, Nfld.; Cains River, N.B.; Calgary, Alta.; Camrose, Alta.; Canmore, Alta.; Cape Bonavista, Nfld.; Cape Breton, N.S.; Carbonear, Nfld.; Carlisle, Ga.; Chembasko, B.C.; China Hat, B.C.; Chipman, Alta.; Clo-oose, B.C.; Cobalt, Ont.; Cochrane, Ont.; Coleman, Alta.; Cowichan River, B.C.; Crowsnest Pass, Alta.; Cupids, Nfld.; Curve Lake, Ont.; Cypress Hills, Alta.; Dauphin, Man.; Deckerville, Sask.; Deer Lake, Ont.; Drumheller, Alta.; Duck Lake, Sask.; Duffield, Alta.; Duncan, B.C.; Dunvegan, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Elbow River valley, Alta.; Elk Lake, Ont.; Ellington, Sask.; Esquimalt, B.C.; Exploits, Nfld.; Fernie, B.C.; File Hills Colony, Sask.; Fisher River, Man.; Fort Garry, Man.; Fort Macleod, Alta.; Fort William, Ont.; Frank, Alta.; Fraser River, B.C.; Freetown, P.E.I.; Gaspé, Que.; Georgina Island, Ont.; Glace Bay, N.S.; Gleichen, Alta.; God's Lake, Man.; Gold Harbour, B.C.; Golden City, Ont.; Golden, B.C.; Gore Bay, Ont.; Grand Bank, Nfld.; Grande Prairie, Alta.; Greenville, B.C.; Griffin Creek, Alta.; Hafford, Sask.; Haileybury, Ont.; Halcourt, Alta.; Hamilton, Ont.; Hamilton Inlet, Nfld.; Hanley, Sask.; Happy Valley, Alta.; Harbour Grace, Nfld.; Hardisty, Alta.; Hartley Bay, B.C.; Havre Aubert, Que.; Hazelton, B.C.; Hosmer, B.C.; Hudson's Hope, B.C.; Hydeville, Assa.; Hythe, Alta.; Ikeda Cove, B.C.; Ile d'Orleans, Que.; Insinger, Sask.; Invermay, Sask.; Iroquois Falls, Ont.; Iroquois, Ont.; Island Lake, Man.; Kamloops, B.C.; Kemano, B.C.; Killarney, Man.; Kispiox, B.C.; Kitimaat, B.C.; Kitkatla, B.C.; Kitlope, B.C.; Kitwanga, B.C.; Klondike River valley, B.C.; Koksilah, B.C.; Kolokreeka, Alta.; Kuper Island, B.C.; Lachkaltap, B.C.; Lake Winnipeg, Man.; Lake Saskatoon, Alta.; Lake

Chapleau, Que.; Lamont, Alta.; Lancaster, Ont.; Latchford, Ont.; Lethbridge, Alta.; Lille, Alta.; Limestone Lake, Alta.; Little Grand Rapids, Man.; Londesborough, Ont.; Long Lake, Sask.; Lumsden Beach, Sask.; Manitoba; Marine missions, B.C.; Marmora, Ont.; Masset, B.C.; McGregor, Man.; Meanskinisht, B.C.; Medicine Hat, Alta.; Metlakatla, B.C.; Mindemoya, Ont.; Monteith, Ont.; Montreal River, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; Moose Jaw, Sask.; Morden, Man.; Morley, Alta.; Muncey, Ont.; Myrtle Creek, Alta.; Nain, Nfld.; Nanaimo, B.C.; Nass River, B.C.; Nelson House, Man.; Nelson, B.C.; New Westminster, B.C.; Newfoundland; Norway House, Man.; Ocean Falls, B.C.; Okanagan Landing, B.C.; Ontario; Ottawa, Ont.; Outlook, Sask.; Oxbow, Sask.; Oxford House, Man.; Pakan, Alta.; Peace River, Alta.; Peachland, B.C.; Pierreville, Que.; Pilot Mound, Man.; Pocahontas, Alta.; Poplar River, Man.; Port Arthur, Ont.; Port Simpson, B.C.; Port Essington, B.C.; Portage la Prairie, Man.; Pouce Coupe, B.C.; Prairie Provinces; Prince Rupert, B.C.; Prudcomb's Crossing, Alta.; Qu'Appelle, Sask.; Quamichan Lake, B.C.; Quebec; Quebec City, Que.; Queen Charlotte Sound, B.C.; Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C.; Radway Centre, Alta.; Rainy Lake, Ont.; Red Deer, Alta.; Regina, Sask.; Reno, Alta.; Revelstoke, B.C.; Rice Lake, Ont.; River's Inlet, B.C.; Roland, Man.; Santa Fe, N.M.; Sapperton, B.C.; Sardis, B.C.; Saskatchewan; Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Skeena River, B.C.; Skidegate, B.C.; Smoky Lake, Alta.; Smooth Rock Falls, Ont.; Somenos, B.C.; Souris, Man.; Spirit River, Alta.; Split Lake, Man.; St. Percol, Que.; St. John, N.B.; St. John's, Nfld.; St. Boniface, Man.; St. Francois, Que.; Steveston, B.C.; Summerland, B.C.; Swift Current, Sask.; Sydney, N.S.; Takush, B.C.; Terrace, B.C.; The Pas, Man.; Timmins, Ont.; Toronto, Ont.; United States; Uno Park, Ont.; Valhalla, Alta.; Vancouver, B.C.; Vancouver Island, B.C.; Vanrena, Alta.; Veregin, Sask.; Vernon, B.C.; Victoria, B.C.; Vita, Man.; Wahstao, Alta.; Wainwright, Alta.; Wawota, Alta.; Western Bay, Nfld.; Weyburn, Sask.; White Fish Lake, Alta.; Wilkie, Sask.; Williams Lake, B.C.; Winnipeg, Man.; Wostok, Alta.; Yale, B.C.; Ymir, B.C.; Yukon Territory.

SERIES 3: Photoprints and other material relating to missions of the United Church to aboriginal peoples and ethno-cultural communities in Canada. – 1925-1977, predominant 1925-1936. – ca. 2000 items.

Series contains images generated in the course of home mission activities under the direction of: the Board of Home Missions; the Board of Evangelism and Social Service; and the Division of Mission in Canada. Please consult the *A Record of Service* for administrative histories for each of these bodies.

Series consists of photoprints, postcards, slides, lantern slides, and photomechanical prints created or collected by ordained missionaries, lay mission workers, student supplies, and others serving, or involved in directing or promoting United Church missions to aboriginal peoples and ethno-cultural communities in Canada. Significant images include: items collected by Rev. F.C. Stephenson, Secretary of the Young People's Missionary Education Committee, 1925-1936; material emanating from the Committee on Missionary Education during the Secretaryship of Kenneth J. Beaton, 1936-1955; and photos and other material produced by Berkeley Studio, and the United Church Publishing House.

Images in this series provide insight into the evolving relationship between those who served in the home mission fields, and those whom the missions sought to reach, and eventually include. Images offer visual evidence for the evangelistic, educational, medical, and social work of the Church as it became an advocate for an inclusive and egalitarian society. Images also document the activities, way of life, and cultural experience of the first peoples, and of the immigrants who came to Canada between the wars and in the post-war era. Aboriginal peoples, ethnic groups, immigrants, missionaries, and institutions are the main subject areas covered. Both institutions began by the Methodists and Presbyterians and continued under the United Church, and institutions established by the United Church after the Union in 1925 are represented including: residential schools such as Edmonton Indian Residential School, Edmonton, Alta.; hospitals such as Skidegate Inlet Hospital, Queen Charlotte, B.C.; school homes, for example, Nisbet School Home, Prince Albert, Sask.; hostels such as the Indian Metis Lodge, Winnipeg, Man.; church camps such as those held at Jackson House, Western Bay, Nfld.; marine missions featuring mission boats such as Thomas Crosby V; settlement houses such as Regina Settlement House, Regina, Sask.; drop-in centres, for example, Friendship House, Prince Rupert, B.C.; missions to immigrants and new Canadians, for example, Church of All Nations, Toronto, Ont., or T.E. Bissell Memorial Institute, Edmonton, Alta.; and city missions such as the Fred Victor Mission, Toronto, Ont.

Series is arranged geographically according to information provided by each item. Consequently, the level of specificity varies: one item may give only enough information to link it with a country or region, while another may indicate that it is associated with a particular province or town. Material is available for the following locations: Alberni, B.C.; Alberta; Alert Bay, B.C.; Alingly, Sask.; Athabasca, Alta.; Baie Verte, Nfld.; Battle River, Alta.; Battleford, Sask.; Bay du Nord, Nfld.; Bear River, N.S.; Belair, Man.; Bella Bella, B.C.; Bella Coola, B.C.; Bentinck Arm, B.C.; Berens River, Man.; Bertwell, Sask.; Big Lake, B.C.; Birtle, Man.; Bishop's Falls, Nfld.; Bonavista, Nfld.; Bonnyville, Alta.; Bourlamaque, Que.; Brandon, Man.; Brilliant, B.C.; British Columbia; Buchans, Nfld.; Burgeo, Nfld.; Burin, Nfld.; Burns Lake, B.C.; Cains River, N.B.; Calder, Sask.; Calgary, Alta.; Cape Mudge, B.C.; Cape Norman, Nfld.; Card Lake, N.S.; Cardston, Alta.; Carrot River, Sask.; Chappleau, Ont.; Christian Island, Ont.; Clark's Beach, Nfld.; Clyde, Alta.; Cobalt, Ont.; Cold Lake, Man.; Cold Lake, Alta.; Cook's Harbour, Nfld.; Corner Brook, Nfld.; Cornish, Nfld.; Cote Indian Reserve, Sask.; Cross Lake, Man.; Crowland, Ont.; Curve Lake, Ont.; Dawson, Y.T.; Duffield, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Eriksdale, Man.; Ethelbert, Man.; Exploits, Nfld.; Fairview, Alta.; Fernie, B.C.; File Hills, Sask.; Fisher River, Man.; Forke, Alta.; Fort Simpson, N.W.T.; Fort Vermillion, Alta.; Fort Assiniboine, Alta.; Fort William, Ont.; Gimli, Man.; Gladmar, Sask.; Glen Vowell, B.C.; God's Lake, Man.; Goldpines, Ont.; Goodfish Lake, Alta.; Grand Rapids, Man.; Grand Falls, Nfld.; Grande Prairie, Alta.; Greenwood, B.C.; Guelph, Ont.; Hafford, Sask.; Halifax, N.S.; Hamilton, Ont.; Hay River, N.W.T.; Hazelton, B.C.; Holmes Crossing, Alta.; Hooping Harbour, Nfld.; Horizon, Sask.; Hudson, Ont.; Island Lake, Man.; Jasper, Alta.; Kaslo, B.C.; Kelowna, B.C.; Kenora, Ont.; Kinuso, Alta.; Kirkland Lake, Ont.; Kispiox, B.C.; Kitimaat, B.C.; Kitlope, B.C.; Kitwanga, B.C.; Klemtu, B.C.; Kolokreeka, Alta.; Lac Seul, Ont.; Lachine, Que.; Lake of the Woods, Ont.; Lake Winnipeg, Man.; Lake Nipigon, Ont.; Lakesend, Alta.; Lamont, Alta.; Lemon Creek, B.C.; Lethbridge, Alta.; Lightwoods, Sask.; Lillooet, B.C.; Lintlaw, Sask.; Little Britain, Man.; Little Grand Rapids, Man.; Lysenko, Sask.; Malakwa, B.C.; Manitoba; Manning, Alta.; Marine missions, B.C.; Marine Missions, Nfld.; Maritime Provinces; Metlakatla, B.C.; Minto, N.B.; Montreal, Que.; Moose Mountain, Sask.; Morley, Alta.; Mullingar, Sask.; Muncey, Ont.; Mundare, Alta.; Nampa, Alta.; Namu, B.C.; Nanaimo, B.C.; Nass River, B.C.; Nelson House, Man.; New Denver, B.C.; New Aberdeen, N.S.; Newfoundland; Niagara Falls, Ont.; Nipawin, Sask.; Nippers Harbour, Nfld.; Nitinat, B.C.; Noranda, Que.; Norway House, Man.; Nova Scotia; Ocean Falls, B.C.; Ontario; Ottawa, Ont.; Oxford House, Man.; Paddockwood, Sask.; Peace River, Alta.; Pembina, Alta.; Pictou, N.S.; Pierce, Sask.; Pigeon Lake, Alta.; Pilley's Island, Nfld.; Pincher Creek, Alta.; Pine River, Man.; Pool's Cove, Nfld.; Poplar River, Man.; Port Simpson, B.C.; Port Essington, B.C.; Port Colborne, Ont.; Portage la Prairie, Man.; Prairie Provinces; Pretty Valley, Man.; Prince Albert, Sask.; Prince Rupert, B.C.; Princeton, B.C.; Purcell's Ridge, Nfld.; Qualicum Beach, B.C.; Quebec City, Que.; Quebec; Queen Charlotte, B.C.; Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C.; Rama, Sask.; Red Lake, Ont.; Red Deer, Alta.; Regina, Sask.; Rhein, Sask.; Rice Lake, Ont.; River's Inlet, B.C.; Round Lake, Sask.; Rouyn, Que.; Saddle Lake, Alta.; Sardis, B.C.; Saskatchewan; Saskatoon, Sask.; Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Shandro, Alta.; Sifton, Man.; Sioux Lookout, Ont.; Skeena River, B.C.; Skidegate, B.C.; Slave Lake, Alta.; Smeaton, Sask.; Smoky Lake, Alta.; Spirit River, Alta.; Sprucedale, Ont.; St. Catharines, Ont.; St. John's, Nfld.; St. John, N.B.; St. Anthony, Nfld.; Swan Lake, Man.; Swan River, Man.; Sydney, N.S.; Tashme, B.C.; Teulon, Man.; Thorold, Ont.; Topland, Alta.; Toronto, Ont.; Turner Valley, Alta.; Twillingate, Nfld.; Uchi Lake, Ont.; Val d'Or, Que.; Vancouver Island, B.C.; Vancouver, B.C.; Vegreville, Alta.; Veregin, Sask.; Victoria, B.C.; Vilna, Alta.; Vita, Man.; Wakaw, Sask.; Welland, Ont.; Wells, B.C.; Wembley, Alta.; Western Bay, Nfld.; Westlock, Alta.; Wetaskiwin, Alta.; White Bear, Sask.; Whitelaw, Alta.; Williamsport, Nfld.; Willowlea, Alta.; Winnipeg, Man.; Wostok, Alta.; Wroxton, Sask.; Yorkton, Sask.