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- In Sessional paper No. 4, Annual report of the Department of Indian Affairs ... 31st
December, 1885, pagination is as follows: [i]-vi, [ix]-lxiv.
- In Sessional paper No. 4, Part II, pages 234-235 are incorrectly numbered pages
235 & 234.
- In Sessional paper No. 5, Financial returns, 1884-85, pages 154 & 240 are
incorrectly numbered pages 151 & 210.
- In Sessional paper No. 5, Appendix A, page 44 is incorrectly numbered page 41.

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FOURTH SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

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SESSION 1886.

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CONTENTS OF VOLUME A.

Census of the Three Provisional Districts of the North-West Territories, 1884-85—
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CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 1.

1. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886, by Hon. M. Bowell—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 2.

2. Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886, by Hon. A. W. McLelan. Estimates of the sums required for the service of the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1887; presented 24th March, 1886. Supplementary Estimates of Canada for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1886; presented 26th May, 1886. Supplementary Estimates of Canada for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1887; presented 28th May, 1886.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 3.

3. Annual Report of the Auditor-General on Appropriation Accounts, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886, by Hon. A. W. McLelan.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 4.

4. Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ended 31st December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd March, 1886, by Sir John A. Macdonald—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

5. Annual Report, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886, by Hon. J. Costigan.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

5a. Canal Statistics for season of navigation, 1885, being Supplement No. 1 to the Inland Revenue Report, for the year ended 30th June, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd May, 1886, by Hon. J. Costigan. Twelfth Report on Inspection of Weights, Measures and Gas, being Supplement No. 2 to the Report of the Department of Inland Revenue. Presented 2nd June, 1886.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 5.

- 6.** Annual Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th March, 1886, by Sir Adolphe Caron.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 6a.** Report upon the suppression of the rebellion in the North-West Territories, and matters in connection therewith, in 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th May, 1886, by Sir Adolphe Caron.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

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- 7.** Annual Report of the Postmaster-General, for the year ended 30th June, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th March, 1886, by Sir Hector Langevin—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 8.** Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the year ended 31st December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th March, 1886, by Hon. Thos. White—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 9a.** Annual Report of the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police Force, for the year 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th March, 1886, by Sir Hector Langevin—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 9b.** Detailed Report upon all claims to land and right to participate in the North-West Half-breed grant by settlers along the South Saskatchewan and vicinity west of Range 26, West 2nd Meridian, being the settlements commonly known as St. Louis de Langevin, St. Laurent or Batoche and Duck Lake. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1886, by the Hon. Thos. White.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

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- 9.** Annual Report of the Secretary of State of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th March, 1886, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 9a.** Synopsis of companies incorporated under the Canada Joint Stock Companies Act of 1869 and 1877, from 7th May, 1869, to 31st December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th March, 1886, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau*Not printed.*
- 10.** Annual Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1886, by Hon. J. Carling.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 10a.** Criminal Statistics for the year 1884.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

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- 10b.** Report on Canadian Archives, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th May, 1886, by Hon. J. Carling.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 10c.** Abstracts of the Returns of Mortuary Statistics for the year 1885—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

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- 11.** Eighteenth Annual Report of the Department of Marine, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 11a.** Report of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection for the calendar year ended 31st December, 1885..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

- 11b.** Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries, Dominion of Canada, for the year 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th May, 1886, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 11c.** Report of the second Hudson Bay Exploration, under the command of Lieut. A. R. Gordon, R.N., 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th May, 1886, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.
- 11d.** Charts showing the mean, monthly and annual temperatures of Hudson Bay region and eastern Canada, September, 1884, to October, 1885, by Andrew R. Gordon. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th May, 1886, by Hon. G. E. Foster..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 10.

- 12.** Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885, on the works under his control. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th February, 1886, by Sir Hector Langevin.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 13.** Annual Report of the Minister of Railways and Canals for the past fiscal year, from 1st July, 1884, to 30th June, 1885, on the works under his control. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th March, 1886, by Hon. J. H. Pope.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 13a.** Reports and Railway Statistics of Canada, and capital, traffic and working expenditure of the railways of the Dominion, 1884-85. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th May, 1886, by Sir Hector Langevin..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 14.** Abstract of Statements of Fire and Inland Marine Insurance Companies in Canada, for the year 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd April, 1886, by Hon. A. W. McLelan—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

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- 15.** Annual Report of the Ministers of Justice as to Penitentiaries in Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886, by Hon. J. S. D. Thompson.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 15a.** Correspondence, Reports of the Minister of Justice, and Orders in Council upon the subject of provincial legislation, 1867-84. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st April, 1886, by Hon. J. S. D. Thompson.....*Printed for Distribution only.*
- 16.** Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament on the state of the Library of Parliament. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th February, 1886, by Hon. Mr. Speaker—
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- 17.** Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada, as on the 31st December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th March, 1886, by Hon. A. W. McLelan—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 18.** Accounts of the late Province of Canada and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec with the Dominion of Canada, from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th May, 1886, by Hon. A. W. McLelan—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 19.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1885, for a Return showing the date and hour of departure from Toronto and arrival at Brockville of all trains on the Grand Trunk Railway carrying Her Majesty's mails, from 1st February to the 30th April, in the years 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, and in the present year up to the date of the Return; also the date and hour of departure from Brockville and Ottawa and of arrival at Ottawa and Brockville of all similar trains on that portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway between the two points last named during the same periods of time. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886—*Mr. Cameron (Middlesex)*..... *Not printed.*

- 19a.** Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 24th February, 1885, for copies of the Returns as required to be made under the Consolidated Railway Act of 1879 and the Acts in amendment thereof of 1881 and 1884, by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, for the fiscal year 1883-84, in each case separately; and 1st. The number of miles of main line of Grand Trunk, with statement of actual total cost of construction and equipment thereof. The separate cost per mile of construction thereof, without rolling stock. The total amount of capital account now standing against the said railway, including its equipment. 2nd. A statement in detail showing the several branches or side lines now owned by the said company, including the number of miles in each, with the amounts severally paid for each. How such amounts were paid; whether paid in cash or securities, and the statement and character thereof in detail. The amount for which each of such securities was sold, and the net amounts which were realized in each. 3rd. A statement in detail of any railway line or lines leased by the Grand Trunk Company or agreed to be worked by them on a percentage of earnings or other terms, with the length of each of such lines and the conditions in detail of the agreements in relation thereto. 4th. A statement in detail of any interest the Grand Trunk Railway may have in any other railway or railways, with the securities in detail that they may hold in relation thereto. 5th. A statement in detail of the net earnings of each of the railways mentioned in the four preceding clauses after the payment of working expenses for the past financial year of each of the said railways, with a statement in detail of the percentage that working expenses bear in each case to the gross earnings. 6th. Whether any and what amounts were paid by the Grand Trunk Company towards the construction of the Toronto and Ottawa Railway; and the amount thereof, with the statement of the gross as well as the net earnings of the said railway for the past financial year of the said railway; and a statement of where these funds came from; also a statement as to where they appear in the accounts of the Grand Trunk Company's accounts or returns. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886.—*Mr. Mitchell*.....*Not printed.*
- 19b.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 24th February, 1885, for a list of the names, in detail, with the residence or business address of each of the several stockholders of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, on the first day of January, last. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd March, 1886.—*Mr. Mitchell*.....*Not printed.*
- 20.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 3rd March, 1884, for a statement showing the respective amounts of Dominion, Provincial and Municipal money paid, or grants of land given, either by way of bonus or otherwise, paid towards the construction or equipment of railways (other than the Canadian Pacific Railway) since Confederation, with dates of such payments and names of the respective railways so aided. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886.—*Mr. Mulock*.....*Not printed.*
- 20a.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 1st March, 1886, for a Return showing all grants of land made to Mr. Valin, M.P., in the North-West Territories, with the date of the Letters Patent therefor, the quantity, location, price and payments; also all grants so made either to Mr. Valin alone, or to others jointly with him. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th March, 1886.—*Mr. Casgrain*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 12.

- 20b.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a Return showing:
1. The total number of acres of grazing land placed under lease up to 1st March, 1886.
 2. The names of grazing land lessees who have cattle upon their leaseholds, the number of acres in each leasehold, the date of the lease, the location of the land covered by the same, the number of lease, the number of cattle reported on each leasehold, the date when the leasehold was first stocked with cattle, and the aggregate area covered by such leases.
 3. The names of grazing lands lessees who have not placed cattle upon their leaseholds, the number of acres in each leasehold, the location of the land covered by the same, the number of the lease, and the aggregate area covered by such leases.
 4. The total revenue derived from pasture land leases.—All Returns asked for to be brought down to 1st March, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd April, 1886.—*Mr. Charlton*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

- 19c.** A certified copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by the Honorable the Deputy Governor in Council on the 19th day of May, 1885, respecting the North-West Coal and Navigation Company. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th April, 1886, by Hon. Thos. White..... *Not printed.*
- 20d.** A certified copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 29th March, 1886, respecting the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway and Steamship Company. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th April, 1886, by Hon. Thos. White..... *Not printed.*
- 20e.** Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 4th May, 1886, for a list giving the names of all persons occupying, under annual leases, Government properties situated in the Seigniory of Sorel. Presented to the Senate, 19th May, 1886.—*Hon. Mr. Guévremont*..... *Not printed.*
- 20f.** Copies of Orders in Council, correspondence, etc., relating to grants of Dominion Lands to the following railway companies: Wood Mountain and Qu'Appelle Railway Company; North-West Central Railway Company; and Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th May, 1886, by Hon. Thos. White..... *Not printed.*
- 21.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 7th May, 1883, for copies of all correspondence, reports, accounts and other papers relating to any claim made by D. B. Woodworth and others, for compensation for gravel, said to have been taken from claimants' land for use on the Pembina Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway; together with a copy of the evidence respecting such claim taken before the Board of Dominion Arbitrators, showing the amount claimed and the award, if any, made by said Arbitrators, and what sums have been paid thereunder. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886.—*Mr. Casey*..... *Not printed.*
- 22.** Statement of all superannuations and retiring allowances in the Civil Service during the year ended 31st December, 1885, giving the name and rank of each person superannuated, or retired; his salary, age, length of service, allowance granted him on retirement, cause of his superannuation, and whether the vacancy has been subsequently filled, and, if so, whether by promotion or by new appointment, and the salary of the new appointee, under the Act 46 Victoria, chapter 8, section 15. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886, by Hon. A. W. McLelan..... *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 22a.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd April, 1884, for copies of all correspondence, papers and telegrams between the Government or any member thereof, and any person or persons, relating to the superannuation of James Hearn, late Preventive Officer at Arichat, N.S.; and also all correspondence and telegrams relating to the appointment of his successor and the continuance of the latter in office. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1886.—*Mr. Kirk*..... *Not printed.*
- 22b.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return showing:—
1st. The name of each person on the superannuation list on the first of January, A.D. 1886.
2nd. The date at which each of such persons was superannuated. 3rd. The amount paid into the superannuation fund by each person now on the list. 4th. The total amount paid to each person now on the superannuation list up to the first of January, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th April, 1886.—*Mr. McMullen*..... *Not printed.*
- 23.** Statement of payments charged to Unforeseen Expenses under Orders in Council, from 1st July, 1885, to date; in accordance with the Act 48 Victoria, chapter 41. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886, by Hon. A. W. McLelan—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.
- 24.** Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since last Session of Parliament, on account of fiscal years 1885-86; issued under the authority of 41 Victoria, chapter 7, section, 32, subsection 2. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886, by Hon. A. W. McLelan—
Not printed.
- 25.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th February, 1886, for a Return showing the expenses, in detail, with dates, incurred by the several members of the Govern-

- ment and any other person or persons in the service of the Government, sent to England or elsewhere, on behalf of the Government, from 28th January, 1884, to date. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd March, 1886.—*Mr. Somerville (Brant)*.....*Not printed.*
- 26.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 12th March, 1885, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of Prince Edward Island and the Government of the Dominion, since the last Session of Parliament, relating to the claim made by the former Government for moneys expended by them in the construction and maintenance of piers and wharves, from 1st July, 1873, to January, 1883; also of all reports made to the Minister of Public Works, or any of his officials, since last Session upon such claims, together with all Orders in Council made thereon. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd March, 1886.—*Mr. Davies*.....*Printed for Distribution only.*
- 26a.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th March, 1886, for copies of all correspondence with the Department of Public Works, the Minister of Railways and Canals, and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, relative to repairs of the public wharf at Port Hastings, Inverness, N.S. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st March, 1886.—*Mr. Cameron (Inverness)*.....*Not printed.*
- 27.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for copies of correspondence and petitions on the subject of the cases of criminal libel against Saunders and Wood, tried in December, 1884, before a judicial functionary in the North-West Territories. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd March, 1886.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Not printed.*
- 28.** Return (*in part*) to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 9th March, 1885, for a copy of the short-hand notes of the argument before the Privy Council in the late dispute between Manitoba and the Province of Ontario, as to the westerly boundary of the Province of Ontario; also copy of the claim as presented by the Attorney-General of Ontario before the Privy Council; also a statement of the reasons given by the Attorney-General of Ontario for abandoning his claim to that part of the territory lying between the Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Mountains; also a copy of all correspondence between the Government of the Dominion and the Government of Ontario in reference to the arbitration and award, and also in reference to the decision of the Privy Council not already moved for or brought down. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd March, 1886.—*Mr. Rykert*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 28a.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 8th March, 1886, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario in reference to proposed Imperial legislation to confirm the decision of the Queen in Council upon the west and north-west boundaries of Ontario. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st April, 1886.—*Mr. Mills*—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.
- 29.** Draft of the Revised Statutes of Canada, laid before Parliament on the 3rd February, 1885, with which have been incorporated the Acts passed in the Session held in the 48th and 49th years of Her Majesty's reign. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd March, 1886, by Hon. J. S. D. Thompson.....*Not printed.*
- 29a.** Return in conformity with the Act 31 Victoria, chapter 1, section 14, Distribution of the Statutes of Canada during the year 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th March, 1886, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....*Not printed.*
- 30.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 1st March, 1886, for a Return showing the names of all persons who tendered for the contract for carrying the mail from Calgary to Fort McLeod, the amount of each tender, to whom the contract was let, together with all papers and correspondence relating to said contract. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th March, 1886.—*Mr. Landerkin*.....*Not printed.*
- 30a.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd March, 1886, for a Return of the number of post offices established in the Muskoka, Parry Sound and Nipissing districts, with the cost and revenue of each office for each year respectively, since 1879. Presented to House of Commons, 22nd March, 1886.—*Mr. Cook*.....*Not printed.*

- 30b. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th March, 1886, for copies of all reports made by Inspector Sweetnam concerning alleged irregularities in connection with the management of Pickering post office, in the county of Ontario, and in particular of his report upon the investigation held by him at the village of Pickering in December, 1883; and copies of all correspondence between Inspector Sweetnam and the Post Office Department relating in any way to charges made against the management of said post office, and a copy of instructions to the inspector given upon such report. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th April, 1886.—*Mr. Edgar*..... *Not printed.*
31. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 1st March, 1886, for a Return of the receipt and expenditure, in detail, chargeable to the Consolidated Fund, from the 1st day of July, 1884, to the 1st day of March, 1885, and from the 1st day of July, 1885, to the 1st day of March, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th March, 1886.—*Sir Richard Cartwright.*
Printed for Distribution only.
32. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 9th March, 1885, for copies of all papers, letters, correspondence and Minutes of Council relative to making Port Mulgrave, in the county of Guysboro', a sub-port of Port Hawkesbury, in the county of Inverness. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th March, 1886.—*Mr. Kirk.*
Not printed.
33. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1883, for a Return of the number of children's carriages imported into Canada each and every year from the 1st July, 1878, to the 1st July, 1882, with the amount of duty collected in each year. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th March, 1886.—*Mr. McCraney*..... *Not printed.*
34. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for copies of all papers, orders, letters, vouchers, correspondence or any other memoranda whatever in the possession or under the control of the Department of the Minister of Customs, or any of the members of the Government, or of any of the officials of the Government, relating to, or in any way connected with, the alleged violations of the Customs laws by swearing to false invoices, or in any other mode, by one John Leander McKenzie, of Canning, King's county, Nova Scotia, and of the firm of Sheffield & McKenzie, of the same place, with a copy of the decision of the Customs Department in such cases. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th March, 1886.—*Mr. Moffat*..... *Not printed.*
- 34a. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for copies of all papers, orders, letters, vouchers, correspondence or any other memoranda whatever in the possession or under the control of the Department of the Minister of Customs, or any of the members of the Government, or of any of the officials of the Government relating to, or in any way connected with, the alleged violations of the Customs laws by swearing to false invoices, or in any other mode, by one John Leander McKenzie, of Canning, King's county, Nova Scotia, and of the firm of Sheffield & McKenzie of the same place, with a copy of the decision of the Customs Department in such cases. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th April, 1886.—*Mr. Moffat*..... *Not printed.*
35. Return (*in part*) under Resolution of the House of Commons, passed on the 20th February, 1882, on all subjects affecting the Canadian Pacific Railway, respecting details as to: 1. The selection of the route. 2. The progress of the work. 3. The selection or reservation of land. 4. The payment of moneys. 5. The laying out of branches. 6. The progress thereon. 7. The rates of tolls for passengers and freight. 8. The particulars required by the Consolidated Railway Act and amendments thereto, up to the end of the previous fiscal year. 9. Like particulars up to the latest practicable date before the presentation of the Return. 10. Copies of all Orders in Council and of all correspondence between the Government and the railway company, or any member or officer of either, relating to the affairs of the company. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th March, 1886, by Hon. A. W. McLellan—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.
- 35a. Supplementary Return under Resolution of the House of Commons, passed on the 20th February, 1882, on all subjects affecting the Canadian Pacific Railway, respecting details as to: 1. The selection of the route. 2. The progress of the work. 3. The selection or reser-

tion of land. 4. The payment of moneys. 5. The laying out of branches. 6. The progress thereon. 7. The rates of tolls for passengers and freight. 8. The particulars required by the Consolidated Railway Act and amendments thereto, up to the end of the previous fiscal year. 9. Like particulars up to the latest practicable date before the presentation of the Return. 10. Copies of all Orders in Council and of all correspondence between the Government and the railway company, or any member or officer of either, relating to the affairs of the company. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th March, 1886, by Hon. J. H. Pope—

Printed for Sessional Papers only.

35b. Return of correspondence between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Department of the Interior, as required by Resolution of the House of Commons of the 20th February, 1882. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th March, 1886, by Hon. Thos. White—

Printed for Sessional Papers only.

35c. Articles of agreement entered into between Andrew Onderdonk and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, represented by the Minister of Railways and Canals of Canada, to erect and complete a combined passenger and freight building at North Bend; one at Chinaman's Ranche, and one at Pennie's, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, in British Columbia. Also between Wilson and McCrady and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, represented by the Minister of Railways and Canals of Canada, to erect a ten-stall engine house on the station ground of the Canadian Pacific Railway at North Bend, British Columbia. Also between Messrs. Head, Wrightson & Company and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, represented by the Minister of Railways and Canals of Canada, to supply iron piles, caps and points for the Canadian Pacific Railway Wharf at Port Moody, British Columbia. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th March, 1886, by Hon. J. H. Pope.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

35d. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 6th March, 1886, for copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any member of the Government, with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the North Shore Railway Company, and between the two companies concerning the prolongation of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the harbor of Quebec; of all contracts between the said two railway companies in reference to the same; of all Orders in Council passed in reference to the same; together with a statement of all moneys paid by the Government, and of the names of the persons to whom such payments were made, also in reference to the same, and in conformity with the Acts 47 Victoria, chapter 8, and 48-49 Victoria, chapter 58. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1886.—*Mr. Laurier*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

35e. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for copies of any agreements or contracts entered into between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Northern Railway Company of Canada, and the Hamilton and North-Western Railway Company as lessees of the Northern and Pacific Junction line from Gravenhurst to Callander, providing for through rates and fares and proper traffic arrangements for freight and passengers over the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, as stipulated in the agreement of 12th April, 1884, under which the Government granted the subsidy of \$12,000 per mile for the construction of the railway from Gravenhurst to Callander. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1886.—*Mr. Edgar*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

35f. Copies of letters from James A. Dickey, Office of Government Inspecting Engineer, summit of the Selkirks, enclosing extracts from diary, as to weather reports, snow-slides, etc. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd May, 1886, by Hon. J. H. Pope—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

36. Return under Act 48-49 Victoria, chapter 3, intituled: "An Act to provide for the taking of the Census in the Province of Manitoba, the North-West Territories and the District of Keewatin." Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1886, by Hon. J. Carling—

Printed for Sessional Papers only.

36a. Report of expenditure incurred on account of the Census of 1881, required by the "Census and Statistics Act, 1879." Also a report of all things done and expenditure made under the Act 48-49 Victoria, chapter 3, intituled: "An Act to provide for the taking of a Census in the Province of Manitoba, the North-West Territories and the District of Keewatin." Presented to the House of Commons, 15th March, 1886, by Hon. J. Carling.....*Not printed.*

- 36b. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 31st March, 1886, for a copy of the appointment of Angus McDonald, of Upper Washabuck, Victoria county, N.S., as census enumerator in 1881; also copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any member thereof, and any other person relative to the cancellation thereof. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th April, 1886.—*Mr. Kirk.....Not printed.*
37. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1885, for a Return showing the number of persons who, on the 30th June, 1884, had deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank of the following amounts:—Number having sums not exceeding \$100; number having sums between \$100 and \$300; number having sums between \$300 and \$500; number having sums between \$500 and \$1,000; and (if any) number having sums exceeding \$1,000, and the amount (if any) of the several sums exceeding \$1,000, and in each class giving the number of males and females depositing, also the Province in which the deposit was made, and the same information in all respects regarding depositors in the Government Savings Banks. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1886.—*Mr. Fairbank.....Not printed.*
- 37a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for a Return showing the amount held by the Government, through the several savings banks and Post Office Savings Banks throughout the Dominion, on the 30th June last, giving the location of each savings bank or Post Office Savings Bank, and the sum held by the Government through each separately. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th May, 1886.—*Mr. McMullen.....Not printed.*
38. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for a statement showing: 1. The number of lots sold in the township of Viger, Témiscouata, belonging to the Indians, the amount of the sale and the name of the purchaser. 2. The payments made to the Department, to the agent, Mr. G. H. Deschêne, and to Mr. Antoine LeBel, showing in detail the date of such payments, when made and the amount of each payment. 3. A detailed statement of the amounts transmitted to the Department by Messrs. Deschêne and LeBel, out of all moneys received by them up to date, and the date of such transmission. 4. Copies of the report of Mr. Dingman, on the occasion of his visit to the Viger agency, in September, 1884. 5. Copies of correspondence with the Department in relation to the claims of Edouard Morin, and others, for lands purchased by them in the said Indian Reserve. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1886.—*Mr. De St. Georges.....Not printed.*
- 38a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for copies of minutes of the councils held by the Six Nation Indian chiefs during the month of December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd March, 1886.—*Mr. Paterson (Brant).....Not printed.*
- 38b. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return showing the amounts of money paid to Chief Kah-ke-waquo-na-by (otherwise known as Chief Jones) editor of "The Indian Newspaper," during the past four years, with a statement of the services rendered for such payments, and all correspondence and Orders in Council in connection therewith. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd March, 1886.—*Mr. Somerville (Brant).....Not printed.*
- 38c. Return (*in part*) to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 16th April, 1885, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of the United States and that of Canada, relative to the presence of American Indians on Canadian soil, all communications from officers of the Mounted Police upon that subject, and all Orders in Council or Departmental instructions relating thereto, which have not already been published in the Annual Report of the Indian Branch of the Department of the Interior. Also an estimate of the increase or decrease of the Indian population of the North-West, based upon the numbers who were paid at the various treaties made in 1871, and subsequent years, and the number now paid; such information regarding the number of Indians who have adopted agricultural pursuits not hitherto printed, and copies of complaints (if any) from the Aborigines Protection Society, the bishops and clergy of the various missionary bodies in the North-West, and from others, regarding the treatment of the Indians of the North-West. Also an approximate estimate of the cost of food supplies furnished to these Indians since Treaty No. 1, in 1871. Presented to the Senate, 23rd March, 1886.—*Hon. Mr. Schmits.....Not printed.*

- 38d.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8th March, 1886, for reports made by persons not in the service of the Government to whom samples of flour for the Indians in the North-West were submitted for inspection during the years 1883, 1884, and 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th April, 1886.—*Mr. Paterson (Brant)*.....*Not printed.*
- 38e.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 31st March, 1886, for a copy of the Order in Council appointing certain persons as inspectors or commissioners of Indian Affairs in the North-West in the year 1878, together with the report, if any, of said inspectors or commissioners. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th April, 1886.—*Mr. Landerkin*.....*Not printed.*
- 38f.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 4th March, 1886, for a Return showing copies of all reports, communications, letters or other papers from any Government agent or other person, to any member of the Government or to any Department of the Government, since the first of April, 1882, referring to the insufficiency of the food, either as to quality or quantity, supplied by the Government to any Indians in the North-West Territories, or referring to the case of any North-West Indians who may have suffered or died from starvation. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th April, 1886.—*Mr. Mulock*.....*Not printed.*
- 38g.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 1st April, 1886, for copies of all correspondence between the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, or any official of the Indian Department, or the revising officer for West Elgin, and Mr. Beattie, Indian Agent for the Indian Reserve in the township of Orford, in regard to his duties or action in connection with the registration of Indian voters, or as to the qualification of any Indian. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st April, 1886.—*Mr. Casey*.....*Not printed.*
- 38h.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for a Return showing :
1. A copy of all contracts with I. G. Baker & Co. for supplies agreed to be furnished by them to the Indians for the years 1884 and 1885. 2. A copy of all accounts for such supplies for said years by said I. G. Baker & Co. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th April, 1886.—*Mr. Cameron (Huron)*.....*Not printed.*
- 38i.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8th March, 1886, for a Return of all statements and estimates made by the Department of Indian Affairs, of moneys due to Indians under the Robinson Treaty ; also of all correspondence and documents whatever in relation to the same subject. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1886.—*Mr. Dawson*—
Not printed.
- 39.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8th April, 1885, for a statement of all sums entered in the Public Accounts of Canada as having been expended for railways, canals and navigation in British Columbia, the North-West Territories, Keewatin, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia proper, and Cape Breton Island, up to the 1st January, 1885 ; also the superficies and population of each of the said divisions of Canada respectively. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1886.—*Mr. Vanasse*—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.
- 40.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for a Return of all moneys received by the Government as export duty levied on oak, pine and spruce logs since Confederation, up to 1st January, 1885, showing the amounts received from each shipping point where such duties were levied, giving in detail the amounts collected each year, and giving the names of each person from whom duties have been collected, and also the amounts he or she has paid each year. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1886.—*Mr. Edgar*.....*Not printed.*
- 41.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 12th March, 1885, for copies of all reports, Orders in Council and correspondence, not already ordered, on the subject of the effect of the decision of the Supreme Court as to the License Act of 1883, and of the steps to be taken to review the same, and of the steps to be taken under the Act meanwhile, with copies of all letters or telegrams to the commissioners or inspectors giving them instructions as to their conduct or action, or information as to the intentions or action of the Government. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1886.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

- 41a.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 2nd March, 1885, for the number and title of all causes entered for argument upon the docket of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick *in banco*, the date of each entry thereof, the date of the argument of each cause, and the date when judgment was given in each cause, the Return to include all causes from 1st May, 1879, to 31st December, 1884, and to specify the causes in which questions arising under the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act of 1878 or the Liquor License Act of 1883 were involved, and the cities or counties in which said actions were brought or such questions were first raised. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st March, 1886.—*Mr. Foster*..... *Not printed.*
- 41b.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 19th April, 1886, for a statement of the names of all cases in which judgment has been given by the Supreme Court of Canada, the reports of which have not yet been published, together with the respective dates on which such judgments were delivered. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1886.—*Mr. Barker*..... *Not printed.*
- 42.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 1st March, 1886, for a Return in the form used in the statements usually published in the *Gazette*, of the exports and imports from the 1st day of July, 1884, to the 1st day of February, 1885, and from the 1st day of July, 1885, to the 1st day of February, 1886, distinguishing the products of Canada and those of other countries. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1886.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*—*Not printed.*
- 43.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st March, 1886, for a copy of the report of the medical men appointed by the Government to enquire into the mental condition of Louis Riel, after his conviction. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1886.—*Mr. Coursol*—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 43a.** Memorandum of Sir Alexander Campbell in the case of Louis Riel, convicted of treason and executed therefor. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th March, 1886, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 43b.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 5th March, 1886, for copies of all commissions, letters, telegrams or instructions whatsoever, given, furnished or sent by the Government, by any minister or ministers, or any officer of the Department of Justice, to His Honor Mr. Justice Hugh Richardson, in relation to the trial of Louis Riel at Regina. Also copies of any instructions given to any person whomsoever on the staff of the court presided over by the said judge, and to the counsel representing the Government at the said trial. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th March, 1886.—*Mr. Amyot*..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 43c.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 3rd March, 1886, for copies of all documents forming the record in the case of Her Majesty against Louis Riel, tried at Regina, including the jury list, the names of the jurors challenged and by whom they were challenged, the list of the jurors empanelled, the motions and affidavits filed, the evidence, the incidents of the trial, the addresses of counsel and of the prisoner, the charge of the judge, the names of the judges or assistant judges who tried the case, the names of the counsel for the prosecution and for the defence; and, in short, of every document whatsoever relating to the trial, and also of the verdict and of the recommendation to the mercy of the court. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th March, 1886.—*Mr. Amyot*..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 43d.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 4th March, 1886, for: 1. A copy of the shorthand notes of the application to postpone the trial of Louis Riel for one month from the 21st July, 1885; the arguments of prisoner's counsel in favor of and the arguments of the Crown counsel against such postponement, and the observations and decisions or rulings of the judge thereon. 2. The shorthand notes of that portion of Charles Nolin's cross-examination wherein Riel's counsel endeavored to establish Riel's insanity; Riel's protests against that line of defence and his desire to dispense with

the services of his counsel; and the arguments of counsel and the observations and decisions or rulings of the judge thereon. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th March, 1886.—*Mr. Cameron (Huron)*.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

- 42e.** Petitions addressed to His Excellency the Governor General:—Of A. B. Dunnet, and others, of Regina, N.W.T., and of A. G. Hamilton, and others, of Moosomin, N.W.T., severally praying that the sentence passed upon Louis Riel be not disturbed in any way; that the law be permitted to take its course, and that Executive clemency be refused. A communication signed by James Boddy, district secretary, on behalf of the Loyal Orange Association of West Toronto, urging the carrying out of the sentence of death passed upon Louis Riel. Also a letter addressed to the Honorable the Privy Council, signed by Charles O'Hara, of Cranbourne, in the province of Quebec, laborer, setting forth the necessity of the carrying out of the sentence of death passed upon Louis Riel. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th March, 1886, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 42f.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 4th March, 1886, for copies of all petitions, communications and representations in favor of the commutation of the sentence of Louis Riel. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd March, 1886.—*Mr. Laurier*.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 42g.** The Queen *versus* Louis Riel, accused and convicted of the crime of high treason. Report of the trial at Regina; Appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench, Manitoba; Appeal to the Privy Council, England; Petition for medical examination of the convict; List of petitions for commutation of sentence. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th March, 1886, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....*Printed for Distribution only.*
- 42h.** Return (*in part*) to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for copies of all papers found in the council room of the insurgents, or elsewhere at Batoche, especially including: 1. The diary of Louis Riel. 2. The minute book and Orders in Council of the insurgent council. 3. The correspondence of Louis Riel. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th May, 1886.—*Mr. Laurier*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 42i.** Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for copies of all papers found in the council room of the insurgents, or elsewhere at Batoche, especially including: 1. The diary of Louis Riel. 2. The minute book and Orders in Council of the insurgent council. 3. The correspondence of Louis Riel. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th May, 1886.—*Mr. Laurier*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 44.** Report of the Commissioner, Dominion Police, in compliance with the Act 31 Victoria, chapter 73. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th March, 1886, by Hon. J. S. D. Thompson—*Not printed.*
- 44a.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1886, for a Return showing the names and number of those who acted as police scouts during the North-West insurrection; also the names of those who have since applied for a land grant bounty for said services, the same as that given to the volunteers. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1886.—*Mr. Sproule*.....*Not printed.*
- 45.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 5th March, 1886, for copies of all Orders in Council in relation to the Half-breed prisoners in the North-West, passed during the three months next preceding the 16th November, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th March, 1886.—*Mr. Desaulniers (Maskinongé)*—*Not printed.*
- 45a.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return showing the number of Half-breeds of the North-West Territories who proved their claims before the Commission at Fort Qu'Appelle, Touchwood Hills, Qu'Appelle Valley, Regina, Maple Creek, Calgary, Fort McLeod, Pincher Creek, Edmonton, St. Albert, Fort Saskatchewan, Victoria, Fort Pitt, Battleford, Prince Albert, Batoche, Duck Lake, Forks of Saskatchewan, Fort à la Corne, Cumberland House, Moose Jaw and Willow Branch, in the North-West Territories; also at Grand Rapids, in Keewatin, and Winnipeg and Griswold, in Manitoba, giving in each

- case the number of heads of families and minors; also the number of males and females; also copies of all the petitions filed in the Department of the Interior praying that grievances be redressed, with the names of such petitioners, distinguishing those who had their claims already settled in Manitoba and those who had not; also the number of Manitoba Half-breeds who proved their claims prior to the 20th of April last on the supplementary list, and those who have proved their claims since that date. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th March, 1886.—*Mr. Ross*.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 45b. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 7th March, 1883, for copies of all correspondence and memorials relating to the claims of the inhabitants of Prince Albert, and the neighboring districts in the North-West Territories, in respect of the lands they occupy, and to other matters affecting their condition. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th April, 1886.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 45c. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 14th April, 1886, for copies of all the depositions or other evidence submitted in favor of Half-breeds or Metis sentenced to imprisonment in the gaol at Regina and in the Provincial Penitentiary of Manitoba; and also all depositions submitted on behalf of André Nault and Abraham Monteur, Metis prisoners confined at Regina and Battleford. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th May, 1886.—*Mr. Mills*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
46. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return showing, in detail, sums borrowed by way of temporary loan by the Government, on 1st March, 1886, from banks or other parties, in Canada or elsewhere. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th March, 1886.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*.....*Not printed.*
47. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 9th March, 1885, for copies of all memorials and papers presented to the Government, or any member thereof, relating to the Canada Temperance Act by deputations, on Thursday, the 19th February last. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th March, 1886.—*Mr. Kranz*—*Not printed.*
- 47a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return showing the amount paid P. M. Barker, of Orangeville, returning officer under the Canada Temperance Act for the county of Duferin, Ontario, for the vote taken under the provisions of said Act on the 30th day of October, 1884, giving a detailed statement of his account and the amount paid him, giving each item separately. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th March, 1886.—*Mr. McMullen*.....*Not printed.*
- 47b. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a Return showing the amount paid to P. R. Jarvis, Esq., of the city of Stratford, county of Perth, returning officer under the Temperance Act for the county of Perth, Ontario, for the vote taken under the provisions of the Act on the 18th day of June, 1885; a detailed statement of all monies paid to such returning officer, for what purpose, and to whom paid by him. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1886.—*Mr. Trow*.....*Not printed.*
- 47c. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th April, 1886, for a Return showing the number of establishments now in operation in Canada in which liquors of all kinds are manufactured; the number of hands employed; the amount of capital invested, and wages paid to employees during the year ending 31st December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th May, 1886.—*Mr. Robertson (Shelburne)*.....*Not printed.*
- 47d. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th April, 1886, for a statement showing the amount of liquor of all kinds manufactured in Canada during the year 1885; the amount of same exported, and the estimated value of same. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th May, 1886.—*Mr. Robertson (Shelburne)*.....*Not printed.*
- 47e. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th April, 1886, for a statement showing the amount of liquor of all kinds imported into Canada during the year 1885, and duties collected for same. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1886.—*Mr. Robertson (Shelburne)*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 13.

- 48.** The Civil Service List of Canada, on the 1st July, 1885, under the 59th section of the Civil Service Act. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd May, 1886, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 48a.** A Return of the names and salaries of all persons appointed to or promoted in the Civil Service during the year ending 1885, specifying the office to which each has been appointed or promoted. (Section 58, sub-section 2, "Civil Service Act.") Presented to the House of Commons, 15th March, 1886, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau..... *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 49.** Detailed statement of all bonds and securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, in conformity with the Act 31 Victoria, chapter 37, section 15. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th March, 1886, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau..... *Not printed.*
- 50.** Return of expenditure under appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses and losses arising out of the troubles in the North-West Territories, from 1st July, 1885, to 15th March, 1886; and subsidiary statement, "Hudson Bay Company's Supplies." Presented to the House of Commons, 30th March, 1886, by Hon. A. W. McLelan—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 50a.** Report of the Board of Examiners for the Civil Service in Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th April, 1886, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 51.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for copies of all correspondence, reports, recommendations and representations received at, and sent from, the Department of Customs since the year A.D. 1880 to this day, on the subject of the Richibucto harbor, the Customs business done thereat, and in any way relating to the Customs service thereat, including all claims made for extra services by or on behalf of any preventive officer of the ports of Richibucto and Kingston. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th March, 1886.—*Mr. Landry (Kent)*..... *Not printed.*
- 51a.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th March, 1886, for copies of all correspondence with the Department of Public Works relative to protection required to the north of Smith's Island to prevent the total destruction of Port Hood harbor, Inverness, N.S.; also a copy of the engineer's report thereon. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st March, 1886.—*Mr. Cameron (Inverness)*..... *Not printed.*
- 51b.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for copies of all correspondence between the Municipal Council of Bayfield or other persons and the Department of Public Works, in reference to the repairs to the harbor of Bayfield. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th April, 1886.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*..... *Not printed.*
- 52.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 5th March, 1886, for copies of all documents forming the record in the cases of Her Majesty against the different parties tried in connection with the late rebellion, including the jury lists, the names of the jurors, the lists of the jurors empannelled, the motions and affidavits filed, the evidence, the incidents of the trial, the charges of the judge, the names of the judges who tried the different cases, the names of the counsel for the prosecution and for the defence, the pleas entered, the verdicts and the sentences, and, in short, of every document whatever relating to the said trials. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th March, 1886.—*Mr. Laurier*..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 52a & b.** A Supplementary Return and a final Supplementary Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 5th March, 1886, for copies of all documents forming the record in the cases of Her Majesty against the different parties tried in connection with the late rebellion, including the jury lists, the names of the jurors, the lists of the jurors empannelled, the motions and affidavits filed, the evidence, the incidents of the trial, the charges of the judge, the names of the judges who tried the different cases, the names of

the counsel for the prosecution and for the defence, the pleas entered, the verdicts and the sentences, and, in short, of every document whatever relating to the said trials. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th March, 1886.—*Mr. Laurier*—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

52c. Message from His Excellency the Governor General, transmitting copies of certain letters of a confidential character respecting the rebellion in the North-West Territories during the year 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th March, 1886, by Hon. Mr. Speaker—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

52d. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a Return showing all sums of money paid to any member or members of this House or the Senate, on account of services rendered in connection with the North-West rebellion, giving the names, the services performed and the respective sums paid each, the date at which the services commenced and terminated; also all sums paid on account of travelling expenses, outfit or otherwise, giving each name, amount paid, what for, and date of payment, separately. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1886.—*Mr. McMullen*. *Not printed.*

52e. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 5th April, 1886, for a Return setting forth the total amount of the claims which have been already acknowledged by the Government for losses sustained by the Hudson Bay Company and private parties, arising out of the North-West rebellion, up to the 1st March, 1886, giving the names and amounts. Presented to the Senate, 20th May, 1886.—*Hon. Mr. Alexander*—

Not printed.

52f. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 7th April, 1886, for copies of the commission or commissions, and instructions issued to the commissioners appointed to enquire into and report upon the losses sustained in the North-West Territories during the recent rebellion. Presented to the Senate, 20th May, 1886.—*Hon. Mr. Power*—

Printed for Sessional Papers only.

53. The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, copies of despatches and other papers with reference to the transfer of Cape Race lighthouse and steam fog-whistle from the Imperial Government to the Government of the Dominion of Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th March, 1886, by Hon. G. E. Foster. *Not printed.*

53a. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 19th April, 1886, for copies of all correspondence and telegrams between the Government of Canada, or any member thereof, and the late superintendent of Scatterie fog-whistle, and any other person or persons, and any Order or Orders in Council relative to the dismissal or resignation of the said superintendent and the appointment of his successor. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd June, 1886.—*Mr. Kirk*. *Not printed.*

54. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 4th March, 1886, for copies of instructions or circulars issued to revising officers in regard to the performance of their duties under the Electoral Franchise Act of 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd March, 1886.—*Mr. Casey*. *Not printed.*

55. General statements and returns of baptisms, marriages and burials in the districts of Iberville, Montmagny and Quebec, for the year 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd March, 1886. General statements and returns of baptisms, marriages and burials in the districts of Arthabaska, Gaspé, Kamouraska, Saguenay and Terrebonne, for the year 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th April, 1886, by Hon. Mr. Speaker. Returns for the district of St. Francis; presented 2nd June, 1886. *Not printed.*

56. Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, on 31st December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd March, 1886, by Hon. Mr. Speaker.

Not printed.

57. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 28th March, 1884, for a statement showing the amount of bonuses that have been granted for railway purposes by the townships of Artemesia, Bentinck, Egremont, Glenelg, Normanby and the town of Durham; also for statement showing the amount expended by the Provincial Government in aid of railways within said townships. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th March, 1886.—*Mr. Thompson (Haldimand)*..... *Not printed.*
58. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8th March, 1886, for a Return of the expenditure made by the St. John Bridge and Railway Extension Company on their railway and bridge connecting the Intercolonial and New Brunswick Railway, together with a statement of the amounts advanced by the Government to the said company, and the dates of such advances. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th March, 1886.—*Mr. Weldon*..... *Not printed.*
59. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st March, 1886, for copies of all petitions or memorials received by the Government, since the 1st January, 1882, from riparian owners on the Richelieu river, complaining that the piers constructed in the said river near the towns of St. John and Iberville by the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railway Company raise the waters of the said river, and that their lands are consequently flooded, and praying for relief. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th March, 1886.—*Mr. Béchard*..... *Not printed.*
60. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1885, for a copy of the report of the commissioners appointed to enquire into the claims of the merchants and fishermen of Prince Edward Island for a refund of duties paid by them in the years 1871 and 1872, on fish exported to the United States. Also all instructions furnished to said commissioner, and all correspondence between the commissioner and the Government, or any of the Departments, relating to the said refund, or the evidence or report of the said commissioner. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th March, 1886.—*Mr. Mills*..... *Not printed.*
61. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd February, 1885, for a Return showing: 1st. The total number of timber licenses or permits to cut timber granted since 1st February, 1883, and the total area covered by such licenses or permits. 2nd. The total amount of bonuses or premiums paid on such licenses or permits. 3rd. The name and residence of each grantee of a timber license or permit; the number of the license or permit; the area covered by each; the date of application for the same; the bonus or premium per square mile paid upon each; whether the survey of each berth or area covered by license or permit was made by the Government previous to granting the same, for the purpose of obtaining information as to its value; and the information, if any, in the possession of the Government as to the quantity, quality and kind of timber upon each; also the location of each berth or limit; also the names of all assignees of such licenses, and the consideration expressed in the assignment. 4th. The Crown dues or stumpage charged or chargeable on each license or permit. 5th. Whether in each case where a license or permit was granted the berth was first put up at public auction after public notice inviting tenders was given, and was sold to the highest bidder, or whether granted upon application from the grantee without public competition being invited. 6th. Copies of all petitions, remonstrances, claims or communications sent or made to the Government respecting such timber licenses or permits; and copies of all correspondence had with the Government respecting such lands, licenses or timber, and the action of the Government thereon. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th March, 1886.—*Mr. Charlton*..... *Not printed.*
- 61a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for copies of correspondence between the Indians of the Fort William Reserve, or anyone on their behalf, and the Indian Department, and between the Indian Department and Indian agent, whether by telegraph or otherwise, on the subject of the action taken under the existing timber licenses. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st April, 1886.—*Mr. Blake*..... *Not printed.*
- 61b. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1886, showing the names of the persons who respectively owe the arrears of \$43,860.95, on account of cullers' fees, which appear to be according to the Report of the Department of the Interior for the year 1885, at page 23. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th May, 1886.—*Mr. Casgrain*..... *Not printed.*

- 61c.** Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 16th July, 1885, for copies of all memorials, letters or telegrams, addressed to the Department of the Interior or any member of the Privy Council, respecting the land and timber regulations affecting Dominion Lands in British Columbia. Presented to the Senate, 20th May, 1886.—*Hon. Mr. McInnes* *Not printed.*
- 62.** Reports of the Chief Engineer and General Manager, Government Railways; the Dominion Government Agent in British Columbia; and the Engineer who personally inspected the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd April, 1886 by Hon. J. H. Pope..... *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 627.** Copies of telegraphic communications respecting the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th April, 1886, by Hon. J. H. Pope—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.
- 63.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a copy of the report made F. N. Gisborne in February, 1885, on the application of the inhabitants of Bryer and Long Islands, Digby county, for telegraphic communication with the mainland. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th April, 1886.—*Mr. Vail*..... *Not printed.*
- 64.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a statement, in detail, of the several assets forming the sum of \$72,791,837, stated by the Minister of Finance to be available in reduction of the gross debt of the Dominion. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th April, 1886.—*Mr. Charlton*..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 65.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 27th April, 1885, for copies of all memorials or papers relating to reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada, and of all correspondence between the Government of Canada and the British Government, the British Minister at Washington, or the Government of the United States, upon the subject of reciprocal trade relations with the United States; also copies of all reports, if any, made by agents of the Canadian Government upon the same subject. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th April, 1886.—*Mr. Charlton*—
Not printed.
- 66.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return of the rolling stock repaired at the Government workshops at Moncton for the Intercolonial Railway during the year ending 31st December, 1885; also of the rolling stock of the said railway repaired at other workshops during the same period, the places where such repairs were made, and the amounts paid. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th April, 1886.—*Mr. Weldon*—
Not printed.
- 66a.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return of the number of private or official cars built or purchased for the Intercolonial Railway since the year 1878, and the cost of each car. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th April, 1886.—*Mr. Weldon* *Not printed.*
- 66b.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return showing the quantity of rolling stock purchased for the Intercolonial Railway during the last six months of the year ending 31st December, 1885, giving each kind of rolling stock, and whether purchased under contract or otherwise, the parties from whom bought and the cost of each kind. Also a statement showing what has been built in Government workshops of each kind. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th April, 1886. —*Mr. Weldon* *Not printed.*
- 66c.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return showing the cost and monies expended upon the railway station building in St. John, N.B., and of the furniture and fittings therein, the amount of the several contracts, names of contractors, and the place of manufacture of such furniture and fittings. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1886.—*Mr. Weldon*..... *Not printed.*

- 66d.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for copies of a report made by Mr. Joseph Simard, Dominion Arbitrator, under date of 16th October, 1883, recommending that a sum of money should be paid to George Lavoie, of the parish of Ste. Cécile du Bic, for damages caused to his property by the Intercolonial Railway, or fixing the amount of such damages. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd May, 1886.—*Mr. Langelier*—
Not printed.
- 66e.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 14th April, 1886, for copies of all documents addressed to the Honorable the Minister of Railways, praying, on the part of Jean Baptiste Plante, of St. Charles, that his claim for two horses killed on the Intercolonial Railway may be referred anew to the Dominion Arbitrators. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th May, 1886.—*Mr. Amyot*.....*Not printed.*
- 66f.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th April, 1886, for copies of the award or report of the Dominion Arbitrators, with the evidence and papers connected therewith, in the matter of claims in connection with section 16 of the Intercolonial Railway, on the part of the estate of the late John Bannou, Esq.; the late William Muirhead, Esq.; William Wilkinson, Esq., and the other claims investigated at the same time as those named above, and connected with the said report or award. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st May, 1886.—*Mr. Mitchell*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 66g.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return showing the quantity of stores purchased and taken into stock for the Intercolonial Railway during the last six months of the year ending 31st December, 1885, specifying what stores and of what kind purchased under contract, and the names of the several contractors, and the several amounts paid under such contracts. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st May, 1886.—*Mr. Weldon*.....*Not printed.*
- 66h.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a Return of the earnings and working expenses of the Intercolonial Railway for each month from 1st July, 1885, to 1st February, 1886, specifying the different sources of earnings and the amount (if any) in each month, credited from mechanical stores account to earnings. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st May, 1886.—*Mr. Weldon*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 66i.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return showing the number of men employed on the Intercolonial Railway between Campbellton and Halifax and between St. John and Shediac, including the men employed at the different stations, specifying the number at each station and the men employed on the machine shops at Moncton; the number and names of men dismissed or discharged from the employment of the railway since 1st October last, and the several causes of such dismissal or discharges; also any reduction of wages payable to the employees or any of them since the first day of October last. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st May, 1886.—*Mr. Weldon*.....*Not printed.*
- 67.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 8th March, 1886, for copies of all Orders in Council passed for the granting of the subsidy authorized by the Acts 47 Victoria, chapter 8, and 48-49 Victoria, chapter 58, "for a line of railway connecting Montreal with the harbors of St. John and Halifax by the shortest and best practicable route;" of all reports of engineers upon which said Orders in Council may be based, together with a statement of all monies paid in connection with the same, and of all persons to whom such payments may have been made. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th April, 1886.—*Mr. Laurier*.....*Not printed.*
- 67a.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st April, 1886, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Government of Nova Scotia, in reference to the Short Line Railway in Nova Scotia, and legislation affecting the same. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th April, 1886.—*Mr. Tupper*.....*Not printed.*
- 67b.** Report of the Chief Engineer of Government Railways, submitting the reports of Messrs. Donken and Hyndman on Cape Breton surveys, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1886, by Hon. J. S. D. Thompson—

68. Copy of an agreement between the Chignecto Marine Transport Railway Company (Limited) and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, represented by the Minister of Railways and Canals of Canada, dated 4th March, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th April, 1886, by Hon. J. H. Pope..... *Not printed.*
69. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 15th April, 1885, for a copy of all correspondence between the Department of Justice and any member of Parliament or others in relation to the investigation which took place last summer in regard to the administration of the penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, and the difficulties in the administration of the said institution. Presented to the Senate, 30th March, 1886.—*Hon. M. Bellerose*..... *Not printed.*
- 69a. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st March, 1886, for a copy of a protest of the deputy warden of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary (Télesphore Ouimet) objecting to the evidence of Hector Demers, summoned as a witness on the 14th July, 1884, being taken before the commission of enquiry named to enquire into the management of the aforesaid penitentiary in 1884. Presented to the Senate, 30th March, 1886.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*..... *Not printed.*
- 69b. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd March, 1886, for a Return showing the number of convicts in the Dominion penitentiaries for the years 1884-85, who were employed at work that competes with free labor; the kind of work employed at; the number employed at each kind of work; the number employed outside by contractors; and the amount received per day by the Government for each convict so employed; and where the goods so manufactured were disposed of. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd April, 1886.—*Mr. Wilson*..... *Not printed.*
70. Message from His Excellency the Governor General, transmitting copies of the several despatches from the Imperial Government in reference to the engineers' certificates of competency in the British mercantile marine. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th April, 1886, by Sir Hector Langevin..... *Not printed.*
71. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for a Return showing the amount of notes of the several banks of the Dominion in circulation on the 1st March last; the amount of Dominion notes in circulation and in the hands of the banks on the same date; and the amount of gold held by the Government and the banks for the redemption of Dominion and bank notes at the same date. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th April, 1886.—*Mr. McMullen*..... *Not printed.*
72. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for copies of all correspondence, minutes of evidence taken, reports, memoranda or telegrams whatsoever, relating to or causing the dismissal of one Brenton H. Dodge, of Kentville, King's county, Nova Scotia, from the office of collector of the port of Kentville, Nova Scotia. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1886.—*Mr. Moffat*..... *Not printed.*
73. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a Return showing seizures made at the port of Winnipeg, or any of its outports, by the Customs officers or officials, between 1st January, 1885, and the 11th March, 1886, in which fines were imposed, deposits forfeited, or goods sold after seizure; giving the names of the persons upon whom fines were imposed, who forfeited deposits, or whose goods were sold after seizure; giving the amount of each fine imposed, of each forfeit deposited, and of the amount obtained in each case in which goods were sold; and stating in detail the name, official position and salary of each officer to whom any part of the money so realized was paid, and the amount in each case thus paid to the said officer. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1886.—*Mr. Paterson (Bant)*..... *Not printed.*
74. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 29th March, 1886, for copies of all the evidence, together with the judge's charge, and all other papers relating to the trial of Loison Mongrain for the murder of David L. Cowan, a

- policeman, late of the county of Carleton. Also all petitions, correspondence and Orders in Council relating to the commutation of the death sentence of Loison Mongrain. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th April, 1886.—*Mr. Trow*.....*Not printed.*
- 75.** Message from His Excellency the Governor General, transmitting copies of certain despatches from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and of other papers, with reference to the Aspy Bay affair. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th April, 1886, by Sir Hector Langevin.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 76.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 19th April, 1886, for copies of all despatches from or correspondence with the Imperial Government, respecting the complaint of the Legislature or Government of Prince Edward Island that the terms of Union between that Island and the Dominion have not been carried out, or with respect to the mission of delegates to the Imperial Government from Prince Edward Island on the subject of such complaint. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th April, 1886.—*Mr. McIntyre*.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 76a.** Supplementary Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 19th April, 1886, for copies of all despatches from or correspondence with the Imperial Government, respecting the complaint of the Legislature or Government of Prince Edward Island that the terms of Union between that Island and the Dominion have not been carried out, or with respect to the mission of delegates to the Imperial Government from Prince Edward Island on the subject of such complaint. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th April, 1886.—*Mr. McIntyre*.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 77.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a Return of names, tonnage, number of men and armament of steamers or sailing vessels forming the present Marine Police Force of Canada, the extension of which is referred to in the Speech from the Throne. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd April, 1886.—*M. Mitchell*.....*Not printed.*
- 77a.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a Return of the numbers and names of United States fishing vessels frequenting the inshores of Canada for fishing and kindred purposes, during each of the several years that the Treaty of Washington has been in operation; also the kinds and estimated quantities of fish taken yearly by each American vessel, and the probable period of each fishing voyage or voyages. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd April, 1886.—*Mr. Mitchell*.....*Not printed.*
- 77b.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 29th March, 1886, for a copy of the Report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to the Privy Council under date of 15th December, 1869. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd April, 1886.—*Mr. Mitchell*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 77c.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st April, 1886, for copies of all fishery regulations or official notices, and of instructions to fishery officers or other persons commanding the alleged Marine Police Force of Canada, under the Fishery Act of 1868, relative to fishing practices by United States citizens exercising privileges conceded by the Treaty of Washington in common with Canadian fishermen, the said copies to be accompanied by a description of the various instances and of the manner and effect of enforcing the said regulations or notices. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th April, 1886.—*Mr. Mitchell*.....*Not printed.*
- 77d.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 5th April, 1886, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of British Columbia, or any person, and the Dominion Government, with regard to the deep-water fisheries on the coast of British Columbia. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th April, 1886.—*Mr. Shakespeare*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 77e.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1886, for a Return giving the number of whitefish fry at the various fish hatcheries of the Dominion for distribution next

- spring; also the number of pickerel and black bass; also the instructions that have been given for their distribution. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1886.—*Mr. Gordon*—
Not printed.
- 77f. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 14th April, 1886, for copies of all claims for fishing bounties by Louis Pinault and Michel Pinault, of Ste. Cécile, Bic, fishermen; of all affidavits or declarations in support of the said claims; of all correspondence in relation to such claims between the Department of Fisheries or any other Department of the Government and the said Louis Pinault and Michel Pinault or other persons; also of all reports of fishery overseers in relation to the said claims. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th May, 1886.—*Mr. Langelier*.....*Not printed.*
78. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1885, for a Return of the names of the president, vice-president, directors (or provisional directors, as the case may be) and shareholders of the various railway companies for whose lines subsidies have been granted by the Parliament of Canada, and the amount of the stock held by each individual. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th April, 1886.—*Mr. Lister*.....*Not printed.*
- 78a. Papers, correspondence, etc., respecting subsidies to certain railway companies, and towards the construction of certain railways, as follows: Moncton and Buctouche Railway Company; line of railway, Ingersoll to Chatham, Ontario; Northern and Western Railway Company; the Caraqueet Railway Company; Lake Erie, Essex and Detroit Railway Company; Thunder Bay Colonization Railway Company; Parry Sound Colonization Railway Company; railway from New Glasgow to Montcalm, Quebec; railway from Hereford to Eaton, Quebec; railway from St. Félix to Lake St. Gabriel, Quebec; railway from Glenannan to Wingham, Ontario; railway from McCann Station to Joggins, Nova Scotia; railway from L'Assomption to L'Épiphanie, Quebec; Montreal and Western Railway Company; railway from St. Andrews to Lachute, Quebec; Canada Atlantic Railway Company; railway from Truro to Newport, Nova Scotia; Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company; Cap Rouge and St. Lawrence Railway Company; Long Sault to Lake Témiscamingue; Gananoque to Delta; line of railway along Stewiacke Valley; Perth Station to Plaister Rock Island, New Brunswick; Fredericton to Prince William, New Brunswick; Newcastle to Douglastown, New Brunswick; point on Canadian Pacific Railway to Eganville, Ontario; Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec Railway Company; and Albert Railway Company. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th May, 1886, by Sir Hector Langevin.....*Not printed.*
- 78b. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st April, 1886, for copies of all petitions from the Legislature of Nova Scotia or any member thereof, and the Dominion Government or any member thereof; and all Orders in Council of either Government, respecting the re-adjustment or increase of the money subsidy paid, or to be paid, by the Dominion Government to the Government of Nova Scotia, not already brought down. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st May, 1886.—*Mr. Kirk*—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.
79. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 14th April, 1886, for a copy of the memorial of the North-West Council presented to the Government by Messrs. Wilson and Ross, members of said Council, and of any answer made to said memorial and of any correspondence between the Government and the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories or other parties in reference thereto. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th April, 1886.—*Mr. Watson*—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
80. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for Return of names, rank and corps of the officers composing the Military Claims Commission, while at Winnipeg; stating also any subsequent changes in the personnel of the commission, with reasons for the same. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd May, 1886.—*Mr. Trow*.....*Not printed.*
- 80a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 7th April, 1886, for copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Militia and Defence and any official of the Militia Depart-

- ment, and any officers of volunteer corps, whether on active service or not, all officials of rifle associations, and other parties, in reference to the character of the ammunition made at the Quebec Cartridge Factory and supplied for use in the field, for practice, or at rifle matches; including reports of all tests of such ammunition made by any such officers or officials of rifle associations. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd May, 1886.—*Mr. Casey*.....*Not printed.*
- 80b.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for a Return of names of the staff paymasters appointed, showing whether non-combatants or not, with rank and corps of such as were in the active militia; with rate of pay and length of services in all cases. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th May, 1886.—*Mr. Trow*.....*Not printed.*
- 80c.** Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 7th April, 1886, for copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Militia and Defence and any official of the Militia Department, and any officers of volunteer corps, whether on active service or not, all officials of rifle associations, and other parties, in reference to the character of the ammunition made at the Quebec Cartridge Factory and supplied for use in the field, for practice, or at rifle matches; including reports of all tests of such ammunition made by any such officers or officials of rifle associations. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1886.—*Mr. Casey*.....*Not printed.*
- 80d.** Statement of militia pensions, awarded by Order in Council, consequent upon the rebellion of 1885, North-West Territories. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th May, 1886, by Sir Adolphe Caron.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 80e.** Copy of a Report of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 8th July, 1885, respecting regulations as to pensions and gratuities, rebellion, North-West Territories. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th May, 1886, by Sir Adolphe Caron.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 80f.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for copies of instructions to Major Bell, Major-General Laurie, S. L. Bedson, and other non-combatants, employed during the North-West campaign, from the Minister of Militia, Major-General Middleton, or the Adjutant-General of Militia, and of correspondence between the last-named authorities and such non-combatants. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th May, 1886.—*Mr. Trow*—*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 80g.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for a Return showing names of all militia officers and non-combatants appointed as transport and supply officers, giving rank and corps of militia officers, with dates of appointment, rates of pay, by whom appointed, and on whose recommendation, and total payments to each to date. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th May, 1886.—*Mr. Trow*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 80h.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for a Return of all horses, ponies, cattle, furs, waggons, carts and other property seized by the Mounted Police or Expeditionary Force, while on service in the North-West between 27th March and 1st August, with the disposition made of the same, the names of persons from whom such seizures were made, and the amounts (if any) paid, received, or now payable or receivable, on account of such property. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th May, 1886.—*Mr. Trow*—*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 80i.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for a Return stating name, rank and corps of all officers composing the staff of Major-General Middleton, and the capacity in which each served. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th May, 1886.—*Mr. Trow*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 80j.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for copies of all correspondence between one James Anderson and the Minister of Militia, Major-General Middleton, and any member of the Government, with respect to the purchasing of supplies, cost of transport and other expenditure incurred during the North-West Rebellion. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th May, 1886.—*Mr. Trow*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

- 80k.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for a Return of names of all persons employed as purchasing agents, showing when, by whom, and on whose recommendation appointed, rate of pay, and length of employment. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th May, 1886.—*Mr. Trow*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 80l.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for a Return showing names of all contractors from whom teams were engaged for transport, number of teams engaged from each, with rate of pay per day per team, and the total amount paid to each of such contractors. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th May, 1886.—*Mr. Trow*—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.
- 80m.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 31st March, 1886, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Canadian Government, or any members, officers or employees thereof, respecting the medals to be given to the volunteers who served in the recent insurrection in the North-West. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th May, 1886.—*Mr. Amyot*—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.
- 81.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 19th April, 1886, for copies of all petitions, despatches and correspondence, reports to Council and Orders in Council touching upon and relating to the disallowance of railway charters in Manitoba, not already brought down. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd May, 1886.—*Mr. Watson*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 82.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 19th April, 1886, for a copy of the report of Mr. Justice Hensley upon the trial of Alexander Gillis, for murder, at Charlottetown, in January last, together with a copy of the report of the Minister of Justice recommending a commutation of the sentence of death passed upon Gillis, and all telegrams and letters upon the subject. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd May, 1886.—*Mr. Davies*.....*Not printed.*
- 83.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th March, 1886, for copies of all correspondence relative to the dismissal of Isaac McLeod, Esq., Strathbone, Inverness, from the position of postmaster at that place, including the Post Office Inspector's report. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd May, 1886.—*Mr. Cameron (Inverness)*.....*Not printed.*
- 84.** Copy of an agreement between Her Majesty Queen Victoria, represented by the Minister of Railways and Canals, and the Baie des Chaleurs Railway Company, dated 7th November, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th May, 1886, by Sir Hector Langevin—
Not printed.
- 86.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a Return giving :
1. The number of Chinese immigrants that have arrived in Canada from the 20th day of August, 1885, to the 31st day of January, 1886, specifying the ports at which such immigrants have arrived. 2. The number that have arrived direct from China. 3. The number that have arrived from other countries, specifying the countries. 4. The total amount of duty collected from such immigrants. 5. The number of Chinese that have entered as tourists, merchants, men of science or students. 6. Whether in either case (if any) certificates were presented from the Chinese Government endorsed by the chargé d'affaires, consul or consular agent, or other representative of Her Majesty, at the place where the same was granted, or at the port or place of departure. 7. The cost to the Department of Customs, in consequence of the administration by that Department of the Act restricting and regulating Chinese immigration into Canada. 8. Copies of all the correspondence (if any) between trades unions or other societies, corporate or incorporate, or persons and the Department of Customs, urging more strict supervision over Chinese immigration, together with complaints (if any) against any officer of Customs in connection with the administration of said Chinese Restriction Act. 9. The total number of Chinese persons that have left Canada during the same period. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1886.—*Mr. Gordon*...*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

87. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 4th March, 1886, for copies of: 1. All Orders in Council or Departmental Orders respecting the putting in operation "The Act respecting the Electoral Franchise." 2. All correspondence between the Government or any Department of it and said revising officers. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th May, 1886.—*Mr. Cameron (Huron)*.....*Not printed.*
- 87a. Return (*in part*) to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 1st April, 1886, for statements from all revising officers in regard to the arrangements made by them for the printing of the voters' lists in their respective electoral divisions, showing whether tenders were called for, for such printing, or written contracts entered into for its performance, with copies of such contracts; names of parties with whom agreements (written or verbal) were made for such printing, and number of times lists are to be printed; stating rates allowed, per name or otherwise, number of names on first list, whether first list is printed by polling sub-divisions or not, manner of making alterations and additions after first printing, and all other details of such arrangements, agreements and contracts for printing said lists. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th May, 1886.—*Mr. Casey*.....*Not printed.*
88. Memorandum as to whether it has come to the notice of the Government that American tow boats have been towing in British Columbia harbors and within the "three mile limit" in Dominion waters. Presented to the Senate, 19th May, 1886.—*Hon. Mr. Macdonald*...*Not printed.*
89. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1886, for copies of correspondence, not already brought down, between the Government and the captain or any of the crew of the Life-Saving Service at Port Rowan, province of Ontario. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th May, 1886.—*Mr. Jackson*.....*Not printed.*
90. Correspondence, etc., in connection with the suit of The Queen *vs.* the St. Catharines Milling and Lumbering Company. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th May, 1886, by Hon. Thomas White.....*Not printed.*
91. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 29th March, 1886, for a Return of particulars of any claim made by John Heney, of Ottawa, for a refund of tolls paid by him upon vessels or wood passing through the Government canals, together with copies of all Orders in Council passed by the Government in relation to such claim, and copies of all correspondence between the Government and the said John Heney, or any other person, respecting such claims for refund. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st May, 1886.—*Mr. Trow*.....*Not printed.*

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER,

1885.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



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| 10. Fort William Band. | 50. River Desert Indians. |
| 11. French River Indians. | 51. Songhees Indians, British Columbia. |
| 12. Garden River Indians. | 52. Cow'chan Indians, British Columbia. |
| 13. Henry's Inlet Indians. | 53. Musqueam Indians, British Columbia. |
| 14. Lake Nipissing Indians. | 54. Squamish Indians, British Columbia. |
| 15. Manitoulin (unceded). | 55. Harrison River Indians, British Columbia. |
| 16. Maganattewan Indians. | 56. Quamichan Indians, British Columbia. |
| 17. Mississaguas of Alwick. | 57. Chemais Indians, British Columbia. |
| 18. Mississaguas of Credit. | 58. Chillheitz's Indians, British Columbia. |
| 19. Mississaguas of Rice Lake. | 59. St. Peter's Band, Manitoba. |
| 20. Mississaguas of Mud Lake. | 60. Broken Head River Band, Manitoba. |
| 21. Mississaguas of Scugog. | 61. Portage la Prairie Band, Manitoba. |
| 22. Mohawks of Bay of Quinté. | 62. Roseau River Band, Manitoba. |
| 23. Moravians of Thames. | 63. Fort Alexander Band, Manitoba. |
| 24. Munsees of Thames. | 64. Assabaskasing Band, Manitoba. |
| 25. Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island. | 65. Indians of the Lake of the Woods. |
| 26. Ojibbewas and Ottawas, Lake Huron. | 66. Indians of Nova Scotia |
| 27. Ojibbewas and Ottawas, Lake Superior. | 67. Indians of New Brunswick. |
| 28. Mississauga River Band. | 68. Tobiq Indians, New Brunswick. |
| 29. Oneidas of Thames. | 69. Indians of Prince Edward Island. |
| 30. Parry Island Indians. | 70. Clinch, J. P. |
| 31. Pottawattamies of Walpole Island. | 71. Maiville, Nancy. |
| 32. Serpent River Indians. | 72. Manace, James. |
| 33. Six Nations. | 73. Wabback, William. |
| 34. Shawanaga Indians. | 74. Province of Quebec Indian Fund. |
| 35. Spanish River Indians. | 75. Indian Land Management Fund. |
| 36. Thessalon River Indians. | 76. Suspense Account. |
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- A. Annuities under Treaties.
- B. Agricultural Implements, furnished under Treaties.
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- D. Cattle.
- E. Seed Grain.
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REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, 1st January, 1886.

*To His Excellency the Most Honorable The Marquess of Lansdowne, Governor General
of Canada, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

I have the honor to submit for Your Excellency's information the Report of this Department for the year 1885.

The condition of Indian matters in the several Provinces of the Dominion has been generally satisfactory during the past year. And if the same cannot be said with regard to the North-West Territories as a whole, it is due to circumstances over which this Department had no control, but which were the result of specious inducements held out to the Indians of the North-West Territories by the leader of the half-breed insurgents and his lieutenants, and to which several of the Indian bands on the North Saskatchewan lent too ready an ear, which resulted in some of them forgetting the allegiance they owed their Sovereign, and becoming involved in the rebellious movement, and eventually committing crimes, for the more serious of which those whose guilt was confessed or proven suffered the extreme penalty of the law, and others convicted of having been guilty of outrages of a less criminal nature were sentenced to and are undergoing imprisonment for long or short terms, as the extent of the offences committed by them justified. That the Indians who revolted had no reason for doing so, in so far as their treatment was concerned, is sufficiently established by the concurrent testimony of all those connected with the management of the Indians in the North-West Territories, as also by the fact that they had no intention of joining in the insurrection until messages reached them

from the leaders of the half-breed insurgents, assuring them that great benefits, in the shape of rich booty, would accrue to them in the event of success attending the rebels, which they were also told was a foregone conclusion. Moreover, the fact of the Indians being connected by blood relationship with the half-breeds had, of course, great influence with the former. These messages were more successful in misleading the Indians after the encounter had by the North-West Mounted Police with the rebels at Duck Lake—that affair having been represented by the runners sent by the insurgents to the Indians as having been a great success for the rebels. Their old instincts for the war path were thus aroused in several of the bands, more especially in those wandering tribes not settled on reserves, such as Big Bear's following at Frog Lake, by some of whom the majority of the more revolting atrocities were perpetrated, such as the massacre at that place of two clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church, and of the Indian agent, the farming instructor, and several other white people.

The last advices received from the above officials before they were thus ruthlessly slain indicated no apprehension on their part of an Indian outbreak, but, on the contrary, that they were on the best of terms with the Indians, and that the latter were working well and were quite contented. The same good accounts were received just previous to the uprising from the other points at which the Indians were induced to act with the insurgent half-breeds. On the 17th of March Mr. Acting Indian Agent Lash wrote from Carlton: "I have the honor to state I visited Duck Lake yesterday, and remained over night in that neighborhood, and am pleased to report the Indians are all quiet, and not interfering with the half-breed movement. The latter are still a little uneasy, but I trust the precautions taken by the Police have cooled their ardor, as they are starting on freighting trips, and I am inclined to think their excitement will blow over."

As will be observed from the same officer's annual report, which will be found with the appendices attached to this report, on the 18th of March, only three days after the date of his letter above quoted, being apparently the next occasion of his visiting the above locality, which he did in consequence of a rumor having reached him that the half-breeds were tampering with the Indians, he "was surrounded by an armed mob of about forty half-breeds, commanded by Riel, who gave orders to make him and his interpreter prisoners. "This," he adds, "was done, and I remained a prisoner in the rebel camp, until released by General Middleton's column, on the 12th May." It should be here stated, that at about the same time the farming instructor at Duck Lake, and other loyal subjects, were also made prisoners, and that these men were subjected to great indignities at the hands of the rebels. During the last ten days of their captivity they were kept in a dark cellar, from which they were not allowed egress for any purpose whatever, the cellar being at the same time without any means of ventilation, except that afforded by a few chinks in the foundation.

The agent at Battleford reports that the Indians of that vicinity were better clothed last winter than usual; that there were sufficient provisions on the different reserves to last until June, and that all seemed happy and contented until the half-breed insurgents began to trouble them with messages. The purport of these false missives was, among other things, that the troops were on the way northward, and that the Indians would either be enlisted as soldiers or be massacred. The effect which attended the receipt of these messages was afterwards only too evident. The town of Battleford was sacked: the farming instructor on the Assiniboine or Stony Indian reserve at Eagle Hills, and one of the settlers of the vicinity, were murdered; the farming instructor and his family on the Cree Indian reserve, in the same locality, barely escaped with their lives, by fleeing to Swift Current, the nearest point on the Canadian Pacific Railway; and the inhabitants of the town and of the adjacent country were forced to seek refuge in the fort of the North-West Mounted Police at Battleford, which was besieged by the half-breeds and Indians for several weeks, until reinforcements came to the relief of the garrison. The Indians who revolted do not plead grievances in extenuation of their having done so. On the contrary, they express regret for the part they took, and say they were led into it by the leader of the half breed insurrection. And those of them who suffered for their crimes on the gallows publicly acknowledged that they deserved the punishment, and advised their compatriots to be warned by their fate not to follow their example.

The Department had taken especial care, inasmuch as their crops had proved a failure, to provide, in the autumn of 1884, an extra large supply of provisions for the districts in which they afterwards became disaffected, and the Indians consequently had an abundance of food. The excitement extended as far west as Edmonton, and to the Bear Hills south of that place; but with the exception of the looting of the farming instructor's house and the storehouse at Saddle Lake, and the pillaging of the Hudson Bay Company's store and the house of the Methodist missionary on Battle River, in the Bear Hills, no deeds of rapine were committed, although the Indians were greatly excited, and for some time there were grave apprehensions of an uprising; but wiser counsels prevailed with them, and the arrival of the military effectually removed the difficulties of the situation.

It is gratifying to be able to bear testimony to the loyalty, during this most trying time, of several of the most prominent chiefs, and the bands represented by them, whose reserves are situated in the districts affected by the late rebellion. I would mention specially the names of Chiefs Mis-to-was-sis and At-tak-a-koop, the most important Indian leaders of the Carlton section, and those of Chiefs John Smith, James Smith and William Twatt, leading chiefs in the vicinity of Prince Albert. Chiefs Moosomin and Thunder Child, whose reserves are situated near Battleford, also deserve mention; the latter, however, owing to his band having run short of supplies, and the impossibility of obtaining any elsewhere, had to seek the rebel's camp. All of the above chiefs and their followers removed to a distance

from the scene of the trouble, as they had no sympathy with it. Chief Pecan *alias* Seenum, of Whitefish Lake, deserves special mention. He is the most influential of the chiefs of that section of country east of Victoria and west of Frog Lake, and has the most numerous band: which he managed to control, and they, led by their chief, successfully resisted an attempt made by a war party from Big Bear's band to pillage the store of the Hudson Bay Company at Whitefish Lake, one man having been killed in the encounter. Chief Blue Quill, of Egg Lake, south of Victoria, and his band, likewise remained loyal; as did also chief Muddy Bull, of Pigeon Lake, and Chief Chepoostiquahn, or Sharphead, of Peace Hills, south of Edmonton, and their followers. The other chiefs and bands of the country adjacent to Edmonton, although they were considerably excited, committed no overt acts, if we except the raiding by some of Chief Bobtail's band of the Hudson Bay Company's Store at Battle River and the residence of the missionary of the Methodist Church at Bear Hills, which matters have already been referred to; and I should state that those Indians have consented that the cost of the damage done by them shall be paid for from their annuities.

None of the Indians in the southern part of the district of Alberta took any part in the rebellion, notwithstanding that messages urging them strongly to do so were constantly being received by them. The chiefs remained true to their allegiance, and their followers obeyed them, by abstaining from any interference in the matter. Many of the young men of the Blackfeet, Bloods and Piegans were anxious to be allowed to fight on behalf of the Crown against the insurgents. The chiefs in this section of the Territories whose names deserve special mention are, Red Crow, head chief of the Bloods; Crowfoot and Old Sun, head chiefs of the Blackfeet; Eagle Tail (recently deceased), head chief of the Piegans; Jacob, Bear's Paw, and Chinniquy, head chiefs of the Stoneys or Assiniboines, of Morleyville.

In the district of Assiniboia, which, from its geographical position, was more readily reached from the Saskatchewan district by the emissaries of the rebels than other parts, the Indians were constantly besieged with messages from the half-breed insurrectionists, urging them in the strongest terms to revolt and assist in the movement. With the exception of about twenty or thirty, who plundered the houses and property of a few settlers, none of the Indians responded to the call; although they were naturally greatly excited by the messages received, as well as by seeing so many troops moving north; for all of them had to pass that way to the scene of the troubles, and a considerable force was also stationed in their vicinity. The rebels did not omit to inform these Indians, as they had done elsewhere, that they would be massacred by the soldiers in the event of the insurgents being defeated, whether they had fought or not. It required all the influence which the Indian agents for the locality, Col. McDonald, of Indian Head, and Mr. Lawrence Herchmer, of Birtle, and those acting under them, could bring to bear upon the Indians, to remove the false impression engendered by these messages in their

minds. Those officers were indefatigable in moving about among them and quieting their fears. And I beg here to state that all the officials connected with the Indian service in the North-West Territories, Manitoba and Keewatin, from the Indian Commissioner, Assistant Indian Commissioner and Superintending Inspector at Winnipeg, downwards, deserve great commendation for the zealous efforts made by them to keep the Indians loyal, and which endeavors, I am sure, all are thankful to know were, as regards the great majority of the Indians, entirely successful. And I would also be lacking in a recognition of what is properly due to those who assisted us with their wise counsel and active sympathy in that trying time did I omit to acknowledge the eminent services rendered by several clergymen and other gentlemen, who, though not directly connected with the Indian management in the North-West, voluntarily and magnanimously lent their services; and, by their influence with the Indians, were, doubtless, largely instrumental in preserving order amongst them. In this connection I would especially mention the Rev. Father Lacombe, Principal of the St. Joseph's Industrial School at High River; the Rev. Father Scollen, of the St. Albert Mission; Mr. C. E. Denny, of Fort McLeod, and the officers of the Honorable the Hudson Bay Company generally. .

Despatches expressive of their loyalty and attachment to their Sovereign, and of their disapproval of the insurrection, were received from time to time, from Indian chiefs in several parts of the North-West Territories, Manitoba and Keewatin.

It is encouraging to learn, from the report of the Indian commissioner for these portions of the Dominion, that notwithstanding the excitement incident to the rebellion, educational progress among the Indian children was not seriously retarded in the North-West Territories, as shown by seven new schools having been opened during the year, and the increase generally in the number of children attending the schools. It is much to be regretted, however, that the industrial institution established at Battleford was pillaged by the half-breeds and Indians, and the building greatly damaged. So soon as the rebellion was quelled and the troops had been withdrawn from Battleford, this institution was re-opened, the Indian children being glad to return to it. But, later, when the artillery was sent to that point, it had again to be vacated and given over to them, as no accommodation could be found elsewhere for the troops. The Department, however, succeeded in securing two vacant houses, where the children are at present lodged and taught, until more suitable arrangements can be made. The two industrial institutions at High River, in the district of Alberta, and at Qu'Appelle, in the district of Assiniboia, have continued their operations. It is proposed, provided Parliament will vote money for the purpose, to establish another institution of the same type in the vicinity of Long Lake, in the district of Assiniboia, and to select the Principal and other officers of the institution from the Presbyterian denomination.

Except on the reserves on the North Saskatchewan, a considerable quantity of land was brought under cultivation, and the Indians worked well. Especially was this the case on the reserves in the southern part of the district of Alberta, where the Indians generally remained steadily at work, as did those, also, in the western part of Manitoba, and the large majority of the Indians in the district of Assiniboia.

As elsewhere intimated, the Indians of Manitoba, and of the district of Keewatin, generally, had no sympathy with the insurgents, but denounced the rebellion in no measured terms.

ONTARIO.

The Six Nation Indians, whose reserve is situated on the Grand River, in the counties of Brant and Haldimand, number three thousand two hundred and sixteen souls, being a decrease of fourteen since last year's report was compiled. This diminution in population is attributable to a prevalence among children of whooping cough and scarlet fever;—these epidemics having proved fatal in numerous cases. That this decrease of population is purely fortuitous, and not to be regarded as likely to be continuous, is capable of being proven by adverting to the annual census taken for many years past of these Indians—when it will be found that they have increased in twenty years by five hundred in population.

That their natural energies are not on the decline can be shown by the fact that they added during the year five hundred and fifty acres to the land previously under cultivation in the reserve, making an aggregate of twenty-seven thousand three hundred and sixteen acres of land under tillage. Their harvest consisted of seventy-six thousand six hundred and fifty bushels of produce and one thousand eight hundred and eighty tons of hay.

The twelve schools on the reserve are making fair progress. The Public School Inspector reports, regarding them, that he notices a decided improvement since last year.

The small but progressive band of Mississaguas, who occupy a tract within the Six Nation reserve, and between whom and the Six Nations the most friendly and sympathetic feeling has always existed, having, as stated in my report for the year 1883, adopted a code of rules and regulations for the better government of the community, which received Your Excellency's approval, and thus became law, appointed during the past year the necessary officials to carry out the provisions of the same. This band has thus a *quasi* municipal system for the management of roads, fences, ditches, pounds, schools, &c., &c. Its progress in agriculture is satisfactory, and an evidence of increased interest in educational matters is afforded by the fact that a more commodious building for school purposes is desired by the band,

and one will be erected so soon as some matters of detail in connection with the plan of the building have been arranged.

The efficient head chief of this band, whose Indian name is Kah-ke-wa-quo-na-by, but who is better known under his English patronymic of Dr. Jones, has been largely instrumental in bringing about the satisfactory condition in which matters are at present on this reserve. For although he has his professional practice to attend to (Dr. Jones holds a diploma from Queen's College, Kingston), he takes a deep and active interest in the welfare of his people.

The Chippewa and Pottawattamie bands, who occupy Walpole Island, in the River St. Clair, are annually improving in material wealth, and their interest in the education of their children is also greater than was formerly the case. They have two day schools in operation on the reserve, and many of their children are afforded educational advantages of a higher character at the industrial institutions at Mount Elgin and Sault Ste. Marie.

The population of the two bands is seven hundred and ninety-four. They have two thousand two hundred and ninety-seven acres of land under cultivation, of which quantity one hundred and twenty-seven and a half acres were broken up for the first time this year. The quantity of produce raised by them was sixteen thousand two hundred and fifty-four bushels, and they also cut six hundred and eighty tons of hay. These and the other resources possessed by them from fishing, hunting, and the sale of Indian handicraft, place the majority of these Indians in very comfortable circumstances.

I regret to have to record the decease of the much-respected missionary to the Chippewa band—the Rev. Mr. Jamieson—who, after devoting forty years of his life to their service, died in the month of June last.

The band known as the Chippewas of Chenail Ecarté and St. Clair, or Chippewas of Sarnia, which is divided into three sections, resident upon as many tracts of land, situated respectively near Sarnia, at Kettle Point, and on the River aux Sables, raised crops far in excess of those of any previous year. The whole quantity of produce raised was eighteen thousand three hundred and seven bushels, and they likewise saved two hundred and twenty-three tons of hay. They added ninety-one acres of land to the one thousand and fifteen acres previously cultivated by them. The population of the Chippewas on the three reserves is four hundred and eighty-three, and interspersed among them are some twenty-seven Pottawattamies. The Indians on the Sarnia reserve have shown a praiseworthy desire to improve the roads and to drain their lands, which will greatly augment their value.

The two bands of Chippewas and Munceys who occupy the reserve in the township of Caradoc, in the County of Middlesex, are making fair progress in

agriculture. The former band, as stated in my report for the year 1882, allowed the Department to lease for the benefit of the individual claimants thereof all surplus unused land on the reserve, the understanding being, that when the leases expire the land, which is to be brought into a good state of cultivation by the lessees, shall revert to and be worked by the Indian claimants; and in order to enable them to do so effectively, the Department retains out of the rents received from the lessees a certain proportion, wherewith to purchase implements and stock for the Indians when they are ready to assume the working of the land.

The municipalities in the immediate vicinity of this reserve having adopted the Act prohibiting the public sale of spirituous liquors, the facilities for these Indians to obtain the same will be greatly diminished. Hitherto, I regret to say, they have been able to procure intoxicants too easily.

There are four schools in operation on the reserve.

In the same agency the Oneida band, who, as stated in previous reports, occupy a reserve in the Township of Delaware, are included. These Indians are highly intelligent and their progress is quite marked. There are three schools on the reserve, which are conducted more efficiently and with a greater degree of success than was formerly the case. The remarks made in respect to the liquor traffic as affecting the Chippewas and Muncey Indians, on the reserve in Caradoc, are equally applicable to the Oneida band; and these Indians will be similarly benefited by the adoption of the prohibitory liquor law. The population of the three bands numbers one thousand three hundred and forty-two. They have one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three acres under cultivation, of which one hundred and fifteen acres were newly broken this year. The quantity of produce raised by them amounted to fifty-four thousand six hundred and thirty-five bushels, and they also cut seven hundred and seventy tons of hay.

The small band of Indians known as the Moravians of the Thames, whose reserve is situated in the Township of Orford, in the County of Kent, appear to be making pleasing progress. They number only two hundred and seventy-two souls, but they raised ten thousand four hundred and forty-three bushels of produce of various kinds, and cut one hundred and twenty-four tons of hay. They keep their roads in excellent order, and their schools—of which they have two—are in a satisfactory condition, both as regards efficiency and attendance—the latter being more regular and numerous than is the case with Indian schools generally. This has been secured by the adoption, voluntarily, of a system of fines imposed on parents for non-attendance of children.

The Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes, whose reserves are situated in the County of Northumberland, have, I regret to state, suffered much from sickness during a portion of the past year. Their sanitary condition is, however, now improved.

They subsist mainly on the products of the chase and fisheries. Their manufacture of Indian handiwork is likewise considerable. Many of them, moreover, compete in the labor market with their white brethren, and a few of them farm successfully.

There is a school on each reserve.

The two bands number two hundred and fifty souls. They have nine hundred and sixty-three acres under cultivation, whereof six acres were newly broken this year. From this land the yield was four thousand two hundred and sixty bushels of grain and roots and sixty-two tons of hay.

The Mississaguas of Alwick, in the same county, do not appear to be making the progress one would desire to see. Their agent reports that intemperance has increased among them, and that he is unable to bring to trial the parties who supply them with the liquor, owing to the indisposition of the Indians to testify against them. The population of this band is two hundred and thirty-two, and they have two thousand three hundred and fifty-nine acres under cultivation, the yield from which was four thousand eight hundred and fifty bushels of grain and root crops, and thirty-five tons of hay.

There is a school in operation on the reserve.

The Mississaguas of Scugog, whose reserve is situated on the island of that name in the county of Ontario, number but forty-four souls. They devoted a portion of their funds to the purchase, last spring, of horses, waggons, ploughs and other implements; and they have since been giving much more attention to farming. During the past season they broke up eighty-two acres of new land, which, when added to the area previously cultivated, makes two hundred acres of land under cultivation, from which one thousand and fifty bushels of grain and roots were produced and four tons of hay cut. These Indians derive a large portion of their subsistence from the waters of Lake Scugog, which afford them an unlimited supply of fish.

They are improving in their habits of temperance; intoxicants being now used by very few of them.

The Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté are making fair progress in farming. They number nine hundred and seventy-five souls, and have nine thousand two hundred acres under tillage; the produce from which amounted to thirty-nine thousand six hundred and seventy-one bushels of grain and roots, and two hundred and sixty-eight tons of hay. The quantity of new land broken this season was twenty-six acres.

There are four schools in operation on the reserve.

The fencing of the farms on this tract had fallen greatly into disrepair, and the band, in the early part of the year, resolved to re-fence their fields with metal.

fencing, known as the "Buckthorn steel ribbon fencing," and to pay for the same from the funds at their credit, on condition that one-half of the cost shall be re-funded by the individual members of the band whose lands are fenced out of their shares of interest upon the invested capital, or from the rent money received from lands leased for the benefit of such members. The Department considered it advisable to accede to the desire of the band, as there is no wood suitable for fencing on the reserve, and metal fencing is more durable, and cannot be burnt as fuel—a great portion of the wooden fences having been so used in the past. Your Excellency, by an Order in Council, was pleased to sanction the expenditure, and the work is now being proceeded with.

In consequence of the increase of intemperance in this band, the Department resolved upon adopting strenuous measures to lessen the facilities with which intoxicating liquor could be obtained by the Indians. Dominion constables were sent to the locality, and several dealers in liquor were brought to trial; and subsequently the services of the village constable at Deseronto, the point at which liquor was principally obtained, were enlisted, with the gratifying result that at the present time the spectacle of an Indian under the influence of liquor in the locality is as unusual at it was formerly customary.

The Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Islands, in Lake Simcoe, whose reserve comprises those islands, are giving more attention to stock raising and farming, and every year shews marked progress in both enterprises. The population of the band is one hundred and thirty-four, and they have three hundred and ten acres under tillage, whereof ten acres were newly broken this year. The quantity of produce raised by them amounted to three thousand four hundred and thirty bushels of grain and roots, and they cut also twenty-two tons of hay.

A portion of the land on Georgina Island has been sub-divided by survey into farm lots, with a view to location tickets being issued to the individual occupants of the same. There is a school in operation on the island.

The Chippewa band, whose reserve is situated in the Township of Rama, in the County of Ontario, appear to be advancing in civilization. They erected, during the year, a commodious building, two stories in height, and 24 feet broad by 42 feet long, to serve for school purposes and for holding public meetings. They have also engaged in the planting of fruit trees. The population of this band is two hundred and forty. They have seven hundred and seventy-nine acres under tillage, thirteen acres of which were freshly broken this year. The products of the soil amounted to four thousand one hundred and ninety-four bushels, and they cut sixty-six tons of hay. There is a school in operation on the reserve.

The Chippewas of Saugeen, whose reserve is situated near Southampton, in the County of Bruce, number three hundred and forty-seven souls. They appear to be

making progress in farming. They are also paying more attention to the roads and ditches on the reserve. The prohibitory liquor law, which has been adopted by the County of Bruce, has acted most beneficially for these Indians, as it has also for other bands resident within districts where the same is in force.

These Indians have nine hundred acres under cultivation, from which they raised five thousand five hundred and fifty bushels of produce, and cut one hundred and twenty-eight tons of hay. There are three schools in operation on this reserve, which are favorably reported of.

I regret to state that no report has been received from the agent to the Chippewa band of Cape Croker, in the County of Bruce, although he was instructed to forward a report. It may be stated, however, that matters generally upon the reserve are in a satisfactory condition.

There are three schools in operation, which are successfully conducted.

The Chippewas of Christian Islands, in the Georgian Bay, are in comfortable circumstances. They are a well-conducted and industrious community. There is a school in operation on the main island in the group. These Indians number three hundred and eighteen. They have four hundred and fifty-one acres under tillage, of which thirty-four acres were newly broken this year. The quantity of produce raised by them was two thousand three hundred and eighteen bushels, and they cut thirty-seven tons of hay.

The Indians of Manitoulin Island, in no wise disheartened by the unsuccessful crops of the previous season, as referred to in my report of last year, planted their lands with grain and roots, and their industry has been rewarded by ample returns of both products. The hay was, however, light. Their fisheries were successful and remunerative.

The bands on the north shore of Lake Huron were not so successful in providing for their wants. Those Indians depend mainly upon the chase for a subsistence; and their last season's hunt, owing to the unusual depth of snow, was not so successful as usual.

The destruction by fire of the two industrial school buildings at Wikwemikong, on Manitoulin Island, is to be deplored. These institutions were in active operation at the time the fire occurred, which was in the depth of winter; and, as a matter of course, operations had to be, to a large extent, suspended. Happily, however, the Principals of the institutions were able to procure temporary accommodation for a considerable number of the pupils, by hiring buildings, and thus the teaching of the children was not wholly stopped—though, necessarily, many of the pupils could not be accommodated, owing to the limited house room the disposal of the Prin-

cipals, and they were returned to their parents. Parliament having granted \$4,000 towards the reconstruction of the buildings, that work has been proceeded with, and the building for the girls' department is approaching completion, and will probably be occupied at an early date. That for the boys will be proceeded with in the spring. The interruption in the industrial training of the children was rendered less serious owing to the zealous efforts of those in charge of the institutions, and their assistants, although, through lack of sufficient accommodation, their endeavors to continue their commendable work of instruction were, of course, greatly retarded. An interesting report by the Rev. M. DuRonquet, the Principal of the institutions, will be found among the appendices to this report.

There are six day schools in operation on Manitoulin Island, and five on the mainland. The Indians of Manitoulin Island keep the roads running through their Reserves in good order. This is especially the case on the Wikwemikong reserve. The Indian population of the superintendency is three thousand three hundred and forty-three. They have three thousand one hundred and twenty acres under cultivation. Their crops amounted, in the aggregate, to forty-two thousand and sixty-nine bushels of produce and one thousand two hundred and ninety tons of hay. The fish captured by them were valued at \$18,450, and the furs at \$5,205.50; while the revenue derived from other industries is estimated to have amounted to \$5,850.

The Indians of the Parry Sound and Muskoka districts are represented as being in a prosperous condition. The Parry Island Band have shown much energy in clearing lands for farming purposes; and I am happy to be able to state that indulgence in intoxicants is now a thing of rare occurrence with these Indians. Increased interest is also taken by them in school matters.

The bands at Shawanega and Henvey Inlet preserve their normal condition. The partial failure of their hunt last winter occasioned some distress in the latter band. Each of these bands has a school in operation on its reserve.

The band on the Lake Nipissing reserve appear to have had a most successful season. The proximity of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the reserve has, however, not been unattended with disadvantages to these Indians, bringing, as it did, in its train, unprincipled parties, who were only too ready to barter spirituous liquors with them for their furs and other property. With a view to prevent a continuance of this condition of matters, the Department of Justice, at the request of this Department, appointed a constable to discover and bring to trial any parties committing infractions of the law in the above respect. Several have been convicted and punished; and the effect has been to check effectually the liquor traffic with these Indians. A school house is in course of construction on the reserve.

The band of Chief Dokis, whose reserve is situated on French River, support themselves for the most part, by trading with other Indians for furs. Their reserve is a very valuable heritage, but as yet they have not occupied it, preferring to reside upon a portion of the Lake Nipissing reserve, being, I suppose, a more eligible locality for carrying on their business in trading.

The Temogamingue band, for whom a reserve was last year located upon the lake of that name, expressed some dissent from the proposed plan of the same. There has consequently been a delay in having the location finally approved of. It is hoped, however, that a satisfactory understanding will soon be arrived at in the matter.

The Naishcoutayong band is very limited in numbers, and their reserve is of little value as an agricultural tract. These Indians support themselves by working for lumber merchants and at mills, and by fishing.

The Indians composing the several bands of the two Districts last described are of the Chippewa tribe.

In the same superintendency a section of the Iroquois band of the Lake of Two Mountains is located upon a reserve in the Township of Gibson, in the District of Muskoka. The progress made by these Indians, considering the short time that has elapsed since their removal to this reserve, is remarkable. From forty to fifty acres of new land were broken and brought under cultivation this year. This, when added to the area previously cultivated by them gives a large extent of farm land, and the Indians have not failed to use it profitably. The varieties of crops raised consisted of oats, peas, rye, corn, potatoes, turnips, timothy hay, Hungarian grass, and millet. Their live stock has increased fifty per cent in one year.

It was hoped that the residue of the band at the Lake of Two Mountains might have been induced to join their brethren on this reserve, but up to the present time they have manifested an entire disinclination to do so.

The Indian population of the Parry Sound and Muskoka Districts numbers seven hundred and ninety-eight. The area of land under cultivation consists of one thousand and seventy acres, of which sixty acres were broken for the first time this year. The products of the soil amounted to sixteen thousand five hundred and forty-one bushels, and they cut one hundred and eighty-five tons of hay. The value of the fish captured by the Indians of this superintendency during the year is estimated at \$1,850, and the furs at \$7,100, and from their other industries they realized \$1,750.

The two Ojibbewa or Chippewa bands, who occupy a reserve on Garden river are not successful as agriculturists, and they neither hunt nor fish to any great

extent. They depend for a subsistence principally upon boat building, and acting as guides and laborers for exploratory and surveying parties. They cultivate, in an indifferent manner, about one thousand one hundred acres of land.

There are two schools in operation on the reserve.

The small band of Algonquins, whose reserve is situated in the County of Renfrew, on Golden Lake, are evincing a greater desire to farm. They have also purchased some horses and oxen, and have erected several new buildings. A school is in operation on the reserve. These Indians number but eighty-one. The yield from their farms amounted to four hundred and twenty-one bushels of produce and twenty-two tons of hay.

The Chippewas of Lake Superior number one thousand six hundred and sixty-seven souls. The majority of these Indians live principally by hunting. The agent, however, reports that they have accomplished more in agriculture during the past year than they had ever previously done. On the Fort William reserve the Indians made some very good bridges, which were greatly needed. They also drained, by ditching, a quantity of land in the rear part of their reserve that had been previously too wet to work. They also put the roads running through the reserve in good order, repaired the old bridges and ditches, and established a pound for impounding animals found running at large, appointed a pathmaster, and made regulations as to the height of fences on the reserve. There are two schools on this reserve—one of them, for girls, is also an orphanage, and of the industrial type. It is highly spoken of. The building in which it is conducted was recently completed at a cost of \$7,000. It is managed by the ladies of the Order of St. Joseph. The boys' day school is also making satisfactory progress.

The other points on Lake Superior frequented by the Chippewas are Pays Plat, Pic River, Michipicoton River, Red Rock, Nipigon Lake and Long Lake. At the three first-named points the Indians had made clearings and built houses on Crown lands. The Department has been able to secure the same for them, and has had a survey made dividing the land occupied into small farms. This has afforded the Indian occupants much satisfaction. The Indians of Nipigon Lake have a reserve on Gull River. It has never been surveyed, and they have not as yet settled upon it.

The Indians of Lake Superior have two hundred and seventy acres under tillage, of which five acres were newly broken this year. They raised five thousand six hundred and ten bushels of grain and roots and cut ninety tons of hay.

QUEBEC.

The Algonquin and Têtes des Boules Indians of the River Desert number four hundred and ten souls, of whom about one-half cultivate land. The others

either trap fur-bearing animals or work for the lumbermen. Many of those who farm join in the hunt in the winter. Some of them have neat houses and barns. Their reserve consists of a valuable tract of land, which forms the Township of Maniwaki. They have five hundred and sixty acres under cultivation; of which twenty-five acres were newly broken this year. The quantity of produce raised by them was three thousand six hundred and ten bushels. They also cut ninety tons of hay. The value of the furs captured by them amounted to \$5,100; and from their other industries they realized about \$2,350. There is a school in operation on the reserve.

Upon the reserve on Lake Témiscamingue, in the County of Pontiac, the school referred to in my report for 1884, as then about to be opened, has been brought into operation, and it is expected that good results will ensue. The Department furnished this band with an excellent yoke of oxen last spring, which has greatly encouraged them to extend their farming operations.

The Iroquois band of St. Régis, in the County of Huntingdon, appear to be turning their attention more assiduously to agriculture.

Owing to the rigid measures adopted by this Department, in conjunction with the authorities of the United States, whereby the sale of liquor to Indians by parties on either side of the boundary line, was effectually put a stop to, the acceptance by the town of Cornwall (where the Indians used to procure liquor with too much facility) of the prohibitory liquor law, and the presence of a resident agent on the reserve, intemperance is now a thing of rare occurrence with any of these Indians, and, as a result, order prevails among them.

Four schools are in operation on the reserve, and a fifth is about to be opened on St. Régis Island, where a suitable building has been erected for the purpose.

The population of the band is one thousand one hundred and thirty-six. They have two thousand three hundred and fifty acres under tillage, sixty-two acres of which were newly broken this year. They raised nineteen thousand five hundred and sixty-five bushels of produce and cut two hundred and forty-two tons of hay.

The Iroquois of Sault St. Louis, or Caughnawaga, appear to be in a satisfactory condition.

Their agricultural exhibition, which is now an established institution, was, this year, quite successful, the products of the Indian farms contrasting favorably with those exhibited at other agricultural shows. Everything connected with the show was conducted in a manner highly creditable to the committee of management. Several Dominion policemen were present to preserve order.

A change has been effected in the school management in this reserve, which I hope will prove beneficial. As stated in my report for 1884, the school was not as

satisfactory in its results as one would wish. A new teacher has recently been appointed. He comes highly recommended, and it is confidently expected that a fresh impetus will be given to the education of the children.

The order and decorum that have of late years characterized the village of Caughnawaga have, I am glad to be able to report, continued during the past year.

An investigation was held into the claims to land on the reserve, and such of them as are disputed by the chiefs are receiving the careful examination of this Department and of the Department of Justice; and so soon as they shall have been determined the land on the reserve will be divided among those entitled to share in the same, and location tickets will be issued to the individual occupants, when it is hoped that the fact of each holder of land possessing a document giving him a title of occupation to a location will tend to stimulate these Indians to greater efforts in agriculture. The population of the band is one thousand five hundred and sixty-nine.

They have four thousand acres under tillage, whereof eighty acres were newly broken this year. The produce raised by these Indians amounted to thirty-seven thousand four hundred and twenty-one bushels, and they also cut one thousand two hundred tons of hay. The value of their other industries is estimated at \$44,000. This band suffered a serious loss by the death this year of their Grand Chief Joseph Williams, to whose wise counsel and excellent example the present satisfactory condition of matters on the reserve is largely attributable.

The agent at Pierreville to the Abenaki band, whose reserve is situated at St. François du Lac, reports that these Indians have been more than usually successful in disposing of their manufactures and that there is a perceptible improvement in the moral tone of the band, the same being attributable to the prohibitory liquor law which is in force in the adjoining settlements, and in consequence of which the Indians cannot so easily obtain intoxicants. The population of this band is three hundred and three. They have three hundred acres of land under tillage, three acres of which were newly broken this year. They raised three thousand two hundred and eleven bushels of produce and cut sixty-eight tons of hay. The value of fish and furs captured, and of their manufactures was \$12,050.

The condition of the small band of Abenakis who occupy a reserve at Becancour remains unchanged.

The Huron band of Lorette in the County of Quebec engage more in manufacturing snow shoes, moccassins, lacrosse sticks, bead work, and other Indian wares than in hunting or agriculture. They manage to secure a sufficiency for their families and some of them are quite well off. They number two hundred and eighty-eight souls. From the above industries they are stated to have realized about \$47,000 during the past year.

The failure on the part of Mr. LeBel, the local Indian Agent, to forward a report on the condition of the Amalecites of Cacouna, Rivière du Loup and Rimouski renders me incapable of supplying any additional information to that contained in my Report for 1884 in regard to those Indians.

The agent last referred to as having been derelict of his duty through failure to forward his report, was, as was the case with several other agents, whose names will appear hereafter, repeatedly instructed to report; and it is certainly an indication that but little interest is taken in his duties when an Agent does not consider it worth his while to forward a report once a year upon the affairs of his agency.

The Micmac band, whose reserve is situated on the River Restigouche, in the County of Bonaventure, number about 500 souls. There was considerable drunkenness for some time prevalent among these Indians. With a view to the amendment of matters in this respect, the Department of Justice, at the request of this Department, appointed a Dominion constable to reside upon the reserve. The services of the stipendiary magistrate for the district of Gaspé were likewise enlisted, in order that offenders against the law might be summarily prosecuted. These measures have resulted in a complete change in the condition of matters on the reserve. These Indians possess ample resources, in the immediate neighbourhood of their reserve, for procuring a comfortable subsistence. They have, moreover, an extensive tract of arable land to cultivate. If they do not avail themselves of these advantages they have only themselves to blame. I regret that the non-receipt of a statistical statement from the agent prevents my supplying any details in respect to the property or industries of this band. There is a school in operation on the reserve.

The other Micmac band, of the County of Bonaventure, in the Township of Maria, numbers only one hundred and seven souls. They have made some progress in agriculture, and have purchased farming implements, waggons and horses; and have built barns for their produce and repaired their houses. They have three hundred and sixteen acres under cultivation, whereof twenty acres were newly broken this year. They raised one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight bushels of produce and cut forty tons of hay. There is a school in operation on the reserve.

The Montagnais band, whose reserve is at Pointe Bleue, on Lac St. Jean, in the County of Chicoutimi, are making fair progress in agriculture. Order and sobriety are characteristic of these people. The school on the reserve is well attended. The population of the band numbers three hundred and ninety-nine. They have one hundred acres under cultivation, of which twenty-three acres were broken for the first time this year. From this land they raised one thousand eight hundred and ten bushels of produce, and cut forty tons of hay. These Indians [still engage in the winter season in hunting fur-bearing animals, although the advancement of settlement has driven the animals to such a distance as to

render the hunt for them scarcely remunerative. The value of the products of last season's hunt is estimated to have been \$13,000.

The Montagnais of the Lower St. Lawrence manage to subsist on the fruit of the chase and by the sale of furs captured in hunting; and their superintendent reports that they also this year paid the debts contracted with traders for supplies advanced to them to enable them to proceed to their hunting grounds, and that they are more comfortably clothed than usual. In order to prevent, if possible, the sale by interested parties of liquor to these Indians, a constable was stationed on the reserve at Betsiamits, while the constable previously employed there accompanied the superintendent in his tour of visitation of the various points on the coast to which these Indians resort when they return from their hunt in the interior. These measures, as well as the annual visit made by the stipendiary magistrate, who is paid by this Department to adjudicate upon cases in which Indians are concerned, will, it is trusted, have the effect of stamping out the traffic.

The Indians of Sept Iles engage more in fishing than the other Indians of the north shore. Some of them are employed by fishing establishments. They also engage in hunting fur-bearing animals during the winter. With the Indians of the Godbout seal and porpoise hunting forms an important factor in their means of subsistence. They also trap fur-bearing animals. At Escoumains the usual orderly condition of matters prevails. The Indians at this point are very industrious. It is the only place on the north shore at which seed may be planted with a fair chance of a successful yield.

At Betsiamits, where a large reserve is provided for the Indians of the north shore generally, the Indians resident thereon appear, from the annual reports received from the Superintendent and from the stipendiary magistrate, to have had a very successful season. Their hunt for fur was a profitable one, and resulted in their having one-third more furs to dispose of than in previous years. They are described as being all well clothed, and as having no want of food, either when on the reserve or while hunting. These statements are in contrast to the representations made to the Department in the early part of the season, by persons who should have known the real condition of matters on the reserve before making such strong representations, of exceptional destitution existing among these Indians, which induced the Department to send them additional assistance. The Indians of Betsiamits appear to procure, with too much facility, spirituous liquor at Rimouski, as well as from traders visiting the vicinity of the reserve.

The total Indian population on the north shore of the Lower St. Lawrence is one thousand two hundred and seventy-eight. The value of the furs obtained from their winter's hunt is estimated at \$17,000.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Indians of the counties of Annapolis and Shelburne are of the Micmac stock, as are the Indians, generally, of this Province. The Indians of these counties are said to be gradually improving in their habits. Their principal means of support are derived from fishing, hunting, from the sale of oil extracted from fish, and from the disposal of such articles as Indians generally manufacture. The Indian population of these counties is one hundred and twelve. I regret that the very meagre statistical statement forwarded by the agent prevents me from giving any further details respecting these Indians.

The sanitary condition of the Indians of the County of Digby, whose reserve is on Bear River, was not as good as usual during the past year. Consumption is the most fatal disease with which they are afflicted. Intemperance is not so common with members of this band as was formerly the case. The conviction and subsequent committal to prison of a person who had broken the law by selling intoxicants to some of them, has, doubtless, had a deterrent effect upon others.

The school on the reserve is favorably reported of by the Public School Inspector.

The Indians of the County of Yarmouth are included in the same agency, but there is no reserve in that county. They therefore camp on lands not their own, and very little is known about them. The Indian population of the two counties is two hundred and twenty-five. They have two hundred and fifty acres under cultivation, of which twelve acres were newly broken this year. They raised nine hundred and thirty-three bushels of farm produce, and cut thirty and a half tons of hay. The value of the fish and furs taken by them is estimated at \$6,000; and from other industries they are stated to have realized \$3,080.

The Indians of King's county number only seventy-five souls. They are, for the most part, well behaved, temperate, and industrious in their habits. They support themselves principally by the manufacture and sale of Indian work. They have no reserve for general occupation. A few families are settled upon a lot consisting of ten acres, which the Department purchased for them several years since. The others occupy pieces of land which they have either brought or which are the property of white people. These Indians subsist principally by the sale of Indian wares. They have six acres under tillage, two acres of which were newly broken this year. They raised three hundred and eighty bushels of produce.

The Indians of the counties of Queen's and Lunenburg number one hundred souls. They are reported to be improving in their circumstances. They have one hundred and thirty acres under cultivation, whereof five acres were broken for the first time this year. Their products amounted to four hundred and fifty-six bushels

of grain, and forty tons of hay were cut by them. Their principal means of subsistence are derived from the sale of articles of Indian manufacture.

The Indians of the County of Halifax are very industrious, and temperate in their habits. The Indian population of this county is one hundred and ten. They have thirty acres under cultivation, from which they raised two hundred and thirty bushels of produce and cut ten tons of hay.

The non-receipt of a Report from Mr. Gass, the agent for the County of Hants, prevents me from adding anything to the remarks contained in my report for 1884 respecting these Indians, which had necessarily to be very brief, from the same cause.

The Indians of the County of Colchester have no reserve. The lands they occupy do not belong to them. They consequently do very little in the agricultural line. Truro is the point most resorted to by the Indians of this county, and it is also much frequented by Indians from adjoining counties. They can here find a ready mart for their manufactures. The Indian population of the county is one hundred.

The condition of the Indians of the County of Cumberland appears to be improving. They are, for the most part, temperate and industrious. Their principal occupations are coopering and farming. They number seventy-seven souls. They have sixteen acres under cultivation, of which six acres were newly broken this year. They raised four hundred and fifty bushels of produce and cut five tons of hay. Their other industries realized for them about \$800.

The condition of the Indians of the County of Pictou is reported to be unchanged. They derive a subsistence principally from fishing and coopering. Very little interest is manifested by them in farming. The school on the reserve at Fisher's Grant has been closed for some months, the teacher having resigned, it is not easy to obtain the services of another competent person for the position.

The Indian agent for the counties of Antigonish and Guysboro' having only forwarded a statistical statement, I am unable to do more than furnish statistics respecting the Indians of those counties. They number fifty souls, have one hundred and seventeen acres of land under cultivation, raised five hundred and twenty-five bushels of produce, cut thirty-two tons of hay; and they realized from other industries about \$1,300.

The Indians of the County of Inverness are improving morally, being more temperate in their habits than was formerly the case. They have a school on the reserve at Whycomagh, which is well reported of by the Public School Inspector, and the children attending it are said to be making fair progress in their studies. The Indian population of the county is one hundred and fourteen. They have

two hundred and sixty acres under tillage, of which six acres were newly broken this year. They raised one thousand seven hundred and sixty-two bushels of produce and cut one hundred and fifty tons of hay.

The Indians of the County of Cape Breton have, I regret to report, suffered very much from sickness. Consumption has been very fatal among them. On the reserve at Eskasoni considerable progress in cultivating the soil is apparent. The school on the reserve is not regularly attended by the Indian children, and they do not therefore derive the benefit therefrom that would otherwise be the case. The Indian population of the county is two hundred and fifty-two. They have two hundred and fifty acres under cultivation, four acres of which were newly broken this year. They raised two thousand three hundred and seventy bushels of produce and cut ninety-five tons of hay.

No report or statistical statement having been received from the Rev. R. Grant, Indian agent for the County of Victoria, I am unable to give any particulars regarding the Indians of that county, other than those contained in my Report for 1884.

The same remark has to be made respecting Indian affairs in the County of Richmond, for which County the Rev. John McDougall is Indian agent. The Department has had a road built from the mainland to Chapel Island, which forms part of the reserve of these Indians. This will be a great convenience to the public generally. A small wharf will also be constructed in the ensuing spring, at the terminus of the road, for the landing of vessels.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Indians in the northern and eastern sections of the Province, like their brethren in the Province of Nova Scotia, are Micmacs. They do not appear to be making that progress that the many resources within their reach should enable them to do. The very meagre report of their superintendent merely admits of my making the above remark respecting these Indians, besides adding a few statistics contained in the tabular statement forwarded by him.

There are ten bands, owning as many reserves, distributed over the northern and eastern counties. They comprise nine hundred and twenty-six souls. They have three hundred and fifty-four acres under tillage, three acres of which were newly broken this year. They raised six thousand seven hundred and fifty-six bushels of produce and cut forty-five tons of hay. There are two schools in operation on the reserves at Eel Ground and Burnt Church, in the County of Northumberland. A third school was to have been established on the reserve at Big Cove, in the County of Kent; but further action in the matter has been discontinued for the present, in consequence of the Indians not having fulfilled their promise to erect a frame for the building.

The Indians of the southern and western portions of the Province are Amalacites. Those resident in counties other than Victoria and Madawaska are under the superintendence of Mr. James Farrell. The Indians of the two last-named counties are included in the agency of Mr. Moses Craig. In the former superintendency there are eight bands, with a total population of four hundred and seventeen souls. In the latter agency there are two bands, the population being two hundred and seven souls.

On the reserve in the County of York, at Kingsclear, pleasing progress in agriculture is noticeable. Both grain and root crops were this year very good, being considerable in quantity and excellent in quality.

Formerly, any attempt at agriculture was confined to the Kingsclear and St. Mary's reserves. This year, however, has witnessed a change in that respect on the part of the Indians owning the reserve at Woodstock, in the County of Carlton, of the Indians of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, and of those of the counties of King's and Queen's. The Indians of this superintendency engage also in the manufacture of tubs, churns, baskets and other wares, in the making of which Indians, generally, are skilful. Many of them also compete in the labor market, and obtain employment at remunerative wages in loading boats, driving rafts of timber in rivers and streams, and in working at mills.

There are schools in operation on the reserves at Kingsclear and St. Mary's. Prosecutions, followed, in two cases, by convictions of parties accused of selling liquor to Indians have resulted in the diminution of that demoralizing traffic among them.

The total area of land brought under cultivation by the Indians of this superintendency is one hundred and fifty-one and a-half acres, of which two acres were newly broken this year. The quantity of produce raised amounted to one thousand one hundred and seven and a half bushels, and the hay cut to thirty-five tons. Their income from other industries is estimated to have been \$13,075.

The Indians of Victoria and Madawaska, who are embraced, as previously stated, in Mr. Craig's agency, are making slow but steady progress as agriculturists. They derive also quite a revenue from tourists visiting the picturesque head waters of the rivers Tobique and St. John. The school on the reserve at Tobique is favorably reported of, although the attendance of children thereat is not what it should be. These Indians have one thousand seven hundred and twenty acres under culture, of which five acres were newly broken this year. The products from this land amounted to four thousand three hundred and fifty-five bushels, and ninety tons of hay were also cut by them. Their other industries are believed to have produced about \$5,000. These Indians appear to be an orderly and industrious people.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Micmac Indians of this Province reside principally on Lennox Island. There is, however, a small band on another reserve, situated in Township 39. Many families likewise frequent the suburbs of Charlottetown, and other towns and villages of the Province. Those on the Lennox Island reserve are reported to have made fair progress in agriculture. It is stated that their crops compare favorably with those of their white neighbors on Prince Edward Island.

The Indian population in the Province numbers three hundred and seven souls. They have one hundred and thirty-five acres under cultivation, whereof ten acres were newly broken this year. From their fields they obtained one thousand six hundred and thirty-five bushels of produce and cut forty tons of hay.

Their other industries are estimated to have yielded them in value \$5,900.

There is a school in operation on Lennox Island which is favorably reported of by the Public School Inspector, excepting as regards attendance, which is very small and irregular.

MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

In forwarding his annual report of inspection, the inspector for this province and district comments upon the general prosperity and contentment prevailing among the Indians. His remarks on this head are as follows:—

“In all my interviews with the bands visited during the year, no complaint of any importance was made to me concerning any irregularity in the payment of their annuities, or in reference to the quantity or quality of the various supplies furnished them; but, on the contrary, they frequently expressed their gratitude to the Government for so faithfully carrying out the stipulations of their respective treaties. Their loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen is so deeply rooted in their affections that neither the signal fires of rebellion nor the persistent importunities of accredited messengers from the insurgents, with presents of tobacco, to endeavor to induce them to follow their kindred on the bloody trail of the war path, could influence them in alienating their allegiance from their beloved Sovereign, whom they profoundly reverence with a devotion bordering upon idolatry.”

Within the eastern portion of the territory covered by Treaty No. 3, the bands of Lac des Mille Lacs, Sturgeon Lake, Wabegon, Eagle Lake, Lac Seul, Mattawan and English river are located on reserves chosen by themselves when the treaty was made with them. The population of these bands is eight hundred and forty-one. They have sixty-nine and a half acres under cultivation on the several Reserves. The quantity of produce raised by them was four thousand eight hundred and seven bushels. The value of the fish and furs taken by them is estimated at \$10,893. There were three schools in operation, viz., two on the

reserve at Lac Seul and one on the reserve of the Mattawan and Eagle River band. This latter school has temporarily suspended operations, owing to the resignation of the teacher. These Indians subsist, for the the most part, on the products of the chase, and by the sale of furs captured by them.

The Indians of the Rainy Lake country are distributed among six bands, located upon Reserves at Manitou River, Little Forks, Coutecheeching, Staugeecoming, Naicutchewenan and Nickickosinniecan. They number eight hundred and eighty souls and have under cultivation one hundred and twenty-eight acres, of which seventeen acres were newly broken this year. The quantity of produce raised by them amounted to five thousand one hundred and fifty-six and a half bushels, and the hay cut consisted of one hundred and thirty-four tons. The value of the fish and furs taken by them is estimated at \$12,330.

There are eleven bands of Indians in the Lake of the Woods district. They subsist, for the most part, on game and fish—there being usually abundance of both these means of food supply in that section of country, though the fisheries last season were a failure. Many of these Indians also work for lumbermen, and they likewise derive a considerable revenue from the sale of furs captured by them. The population of the eleven bands is nine hundred and sixty-eight. They have eighty-six and three-quarter acres under cultivation, whereof thirty-four acres were newly broken this year. They raised nine thousand one hundred and fifty-nine bushels of produce and cut three hundred and fifty-seven tons of hay. The value of the furs taken by them is estimated at \$10,780, and from other industries they are thought to have realized \$3,600.

The St. Peter's band of Manitoba, had not as good a crop as usual in the fall of 1884, owing to the exceptionally wet weather; but, notwithstanding, the Indians did not suffer from want of food during the winter. The hay which they saved was sold by them at a good price, and they caught and sold a great many fish. The members of this band who have settled down to farming are nearly as comfortable in their circumstances as the white settlers of the neighborhood, and if they would only remain steadily at work they would all soon have a competence; but, unfortunately, the wandering habits and regardlessness of time so characteristic of Indians still act, in too many cases, as an obstacle to their progress towards that condition.

There are five schools in operation on the reserve. All of these institutions are favorably reported of.

The Indians of Broken Head River have about the same means of subsistence as those of St. Peter's. They have a ready market in the vicinity for the disposal of the products of the soil, of their manufactures, and of the fish and game captured by them. Those who remain on the reserve are in comfortable circumstances. There is a school thereon, which is conducted with efficiency.

The band owning the reserve at Fort Alexander had a very bountiful harvest, and consequently plenty of food during the winter, notwithstanding the failure of their fall fishery, on which they greatly depend. They also had an abundance of game, and their capture of fur-bearing animals was exceptionally large. There are two schools in operation on the reserve. The Rev. Mr. Madore, the teacher of the Roman Catholic school, has succeeded remarkably well in advancing his pupils in the various branches of education.

The population of the three bands last referred to is two thousand one hundred and forty-seven souls. The area of land brought under cultivation by them was six hundred and ninety-two acres, of which fifty acres were newly broken this year. They raised nine thousand eight hundred and sixty bushels of produce, and cut one thousand eight hundred and seventy five tons of hay. The value of the fish captured by them was \$29,000, and of furs \$6,000. Their other industries are estimated to have been worth to them \$2,500.

The band whose reserve is situated on Rosseau River broke up twenty acres of new land this year. They also planted a considerable quantity of potatoes, wheat, barley, turnip seed and other vegetables.

The band owning the reserve at Long Plain broke up about the same quantity of new land, and planted the same kinds of seeds as the band last described. During last winter considerable fencing was made by these Indians, with rails and pickets cut and prepared by themselves. Fifty acres will be brought under crop on this reserve next season.

The band whose reserve is situated at Swan Lake still persists in remaining off it. It is hoped, however, that the majority of them will soon be induced to remove there. At present the greater number of these Indians are settled on a location for many years occupied by them at "The Gardens," near Hamilton's Crossing, on the Assiniboine River. There are thirty-two acres under cultivation on the reserve. The councillors of this band were deposed from their positions last spring, by Order of Your Excellency in Council, for having stopped the freighters *en route* to the Swan Lake reserve with supplies, and forcibly taken possession of the latter. These men, it is believed, have been largely instrumental in preventing the other members of the band from settling upon the reserve at Swan Lake. Their removal from the important positions held by them in the band will diminish their influence; and it is hoped that the band will soon listen to the wiser counsels of those who have their interests at heart, and remove to the fertile tract of land provided for them at the above point, where they will enjoy the additional advantage of a good fishery.

The population of the above three bands, which are embraced in the Portage la Prairie agency, is eight hundred and eighty-three. The Indians of this agency

have ninety-three acres under cultivation, of which fifty acres were newly broken this year. They raised one thousand five hundred and forty bushels of produce and cut one hundred and forty-five tons of hay. The amount realized by them from their other industries is estimated at \$6,000.

The Indians owning the reserve at Sandy Bay on Lake Manitoba, appear to have resolved to settle down to farming. They have made preparations to build houses, have broken up, fenced and planted new land on the reserve, have completed the erection of a school house, and made preparations to build a residence for the teacher. The school is making fair progress. The fishing in the locality is good, and from the sale of the fish the Indians derive a revenue. The agent reports that these Indians appreciate the earnest desire of the Government to promote their welfare, and thankfully acknowledge the assistance given them; and as fur-bearing animals have become scarce, they begin to realize the fact that they must look mainly to the soil for their future subsistence.

The Indians composing what is known as the Lake Manitoba band are described as endeavoring to improve their circumstances. Members of this band who have been nomadic in their habits, or who had settled outside of the reserve, are gradually moving to it. The band being divided into two sections, resident at a considerable distance from each other, much inconvenience is occasioned, especially in school matters. Their fishery last autumn was unsuccessful. The Indians made good use of the seed given them last spring, and here, as elsewhere, owing to the diminution in the number of fur-bearing animals, the Indians are obliged to resort to agriculture for a subsistence.

The Indians of the Ebb and Flow Lake reserve have their gardens well fenced, and own a considerable number of horses and cattle. They have also erected some new houses and barns. The school on this reserve is favorably reported of.

The band on the reserve at Crane River had good crops this year. They own a number of horses and cattle, and have good stables. There is a school in operation on the Reserve, but owing to the indifferent health of the teacher (who is to be replaced by another), the progress of the pupils has been unsatisfactory.

The gardens of the Indians of the Water Hen River reserve are reported to have been more skilfully worked than was formerly the case. There is an excellent school in operation on this reserve.

At Duck Bay the Indians are orderly, and desirous of making progress. There is a school in operation on the reserve, which appears to be very well managed, and the progress of the pupils is satisfactory.

The band owning the reserve at Sandy Bay, on Lake St. Martin, have, with the assistance of the Department, recently completed a good school house, which

was very much needed. The services of a new teacher having been secured, the pupils in attendance are now making fair progress. These Indians had not a successful harvest.

On the Lake St. Martin reserve (proper) school matters are not in a satisfactory condition, which is mainly attributable to the want of proper accommodation. The Indians have promised, however, to erect the walls of a school house, which, being done, the Department will complete and furnish the building. The gardens on their reserve are well fenced, but these Indians live principally on fish.

At Fairford the Indians have under crop about thirty-six acres. They own a large number of cattle and horses. There are two excellent schools in operation on the reserve, and the progress of the pupils is very satisfactory.

The nine bands last described are included in the Lake Manitoba Agency. The population of these bands is one thousand two hundred and fifty-five. They occupy two hundred and sixty-two houses, own eighty-eight barns and stables, have ninety-two acres under tillage, eighteen and three-quarter acres of which were broken for the first time this year. They raised five thousand and fourteen and a half bushels of produce, and cut eight hundred and eighteen tons of hay; and the value of the fish and furs captured by them is estimated at \$12,911.

The Indians of the Black River reserve, on the south-east shore of Lake Winnipeg, obtain a subsistence by working at the saw mills, and from the sale of fish captured in the waters of the lake. They attend fairly well to their gardens.

There is a school in operation on the reserve, and it is hoped that at an early date better school accommodation than that at present had will be provided. The Indians have promised to complete a building which has been partially erected for the purpose.

On the Hollow Water River reserve not much has been done in the agricultural line by the Indians. They subsist to a large extent on fish, which are abundant in the vicinity of the reserve, and they likewise obtain employment at a saw mill adjacent to the same. A school house was erected during the past year on the reserve, and a school is now in operation.

The band occupying the reserve at Loon Straits are maintaining their character for industry. They met with a serious loss in the destruction, by fire, of a quantity of good wood. The fire occurred while the Indians were burning brush in clearing land for cultivation.

The Indians owning the reserve at Blood Vein River for the most part hunt fur-bearing animals, and live on game and fish. It was hoped at one time that they were about to settle upon their reserve, but the indications of their doing so are not now so apparent.

On the Fisher River reserve the Indians have manifested considerable enterprise in building and in agriculture. They also own a good many cattle. Many of these Indians likewise obtain remunerative employment at saw mills. From these resources, as well as from the sale of fish, they are able to support their families. There is an excellent school in operation on the reserve.

The band at Jack Head had their gardens in good order when last visited by the agent. They have been unfortunate in losing some of their cattle. There is a school in operation on the reserve.

At Beren's River the Indians, who own a reserve of good land there, have erected some new houses, and their crop, when the inspector visited the reserve, promised an abundant yield. There is a school in operation at this point.

The Indians of the Norway House reserve had a very successful fur hunt last season. Furs and fish are their principal source of revenue. They, however, farm to some extent, and own a considerable number of cattle. There are two schools in operation on the reserve.

At Cross Lake the circumstances of the Indians are similar to those of the Norway House band. The school on the reserve at that point is highly spoken of by the agent.

The nine bands last described are embraced in the Lake Winnipeg agency. The population of these bands is one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four. They own five hundred and fifty-one dwellings, and sixty-one barns and stables. They have one hundred and thirty-six acres under cultivation, of which twelve and a half acres were newly broken this year. They raised seven thousand two hundred and twelve bushels of produce and cut one hundred and forty-three tons of hay. The value of the fish caught by them is estimated at \$7,700. The value of the furs captured by them is not stated.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

DISTRICT OF SASKATCHEWAN.

The Indians owning the reserve at Grand Rapids, where the Saskatchewan empties itself into Lake Winnipeg, are reported to have attended better to their gardens than in previous years. They have erected a new school house, but the furniture forwarded from Winnipeg for the same was unfortunately lost, having to be thrown overboard, owing to the vessel which carried it having become stranded during a storm. The old furniture, which is of very rude manufacture, will consequently have to be used until next season, when it will be replaced by more suitable articles. The school is now in operation. These Indians obtain employment in loading and unloading vessels, and many of them also are

engaged as deck hands on steamers. The fisheries at this point being very prolific, afford the Indians an abundant supply of food.

The Indians of Chamewawin and Moose Lake—who form one band, and whose reserve is situated at those points on the easterly part of the Saskatchewan—support themselves mainly by hunting and fishing. They do a little, however, in the way of planting. There are two schools in operation on the reserve. They have erected some new houses, and, with game and fish, manage to sustain themselves.

The Indians of the Pas, which point is situated further West on the Saskatchewan, are distributed in separate communities, settled on reserves at the Pas, Birch River and Pas Mountain. They still subsist, for the most part, by hunting fur-bearing animals, and on fish and game. They, however, farm to some extent; those at Birch River, where the land is very fertile, doing more in that line than the other members of the band. There are two schools in operation at the Pas. Both of these institutions are favorably reported of. At the Pas and Birch River many of the houses are substantially built and some of the fields are well fenced.

The Indians on the reserve at Cumberland having complained of the inadaptability of the soil for farming, land near Fort à la Corne has been allotted to such of them as desire to farm. These Indians likewise live principally by hunting game and fur-bearing animals, and on fish. They have an excellent school in operation on the reserve.

The four bands last described are embraced in one agency, the incumbent of which is stationed at the Pas. The reserves they occupy are situated the furthest east of any in the district of Saskatchewan—the next reserves westward being situated near Fort à la Corne.

The agent, in his report, describes the loyalty of these Indians in the following terms:—

“Early in May the news of the rebellion reached us. But from that date to this I have seen no signs of disloyalty among these bands. This, I believe, to be chiefly owing to the benefits of religion, which, for many years, they have learned to appreciate. Even the heathen Indians in this district appear to be influenced to a certain extent by christianity: for it is now over forty years since the Church Missionary Society sent missionaries into this part. Some Pas Mountain Indians who, I believe, had been living at or near Fort à la Corne, fled back to the mountain, not wishing to join the rebellion.”

The Indian population of this agency is one thousand four hundred and twenty-three. They occupy two hundred and forty-two dwellings, own thirty-four barns, have seventy-four and a half acres under tillage, of which fourteen

and a half acres were newly broken this year. They raised one thousand five hundred and ninety-three bushels of produce and cut sixty-four tons of hay. Value of the furs and fish captured by them is estimated at about \$24,600.

The reserves of Chiefs John and James Smith are occupied by one hundred and eighty-six and one hundred and forty-two Indians respectively. The latter is situated near Fort à la Corne, the former on the South Saskatchewan; and the Reserve of Chekastapaysen, near that of John Smith, is occupied by fifty-two Indians. These reserves are the most easterly of the Indian reserves in the Carlton district. Schools are in operation on the two first named reserves. There is also the reserve of Chief William Twatt, on Sturgeon Lake, which is occupied by one hundred and forty eight Indians. These bands, as elsewhere stated, remained loyal during the troubles.

Chief Ke-pa-ha-wek-e-min's band consists of fifty-eight souls, occupying a reserve on Meadow Lake; and Chief Ken-ne-may-tay-s' band, consisting of one hundred and six souls, are located on a Reserve on Assiniboine Lake. These localities are better known under the general term of Green Lake. The band last referred to looted the Hudson's Bay Company's stores at Green Lake during the troubles.

The band of the Sioux Chief White Cap, consisting of two hundred souls, have their reserve in the Moose Woods. At Duck Lake the reserve of Beardy and Okemasis is situated. These bands consist of two hundred and forty souls; and on the opposite side of the river, on the south branch, is the reserve of One Arrow, whose band numbers ninety-one souls. The Indians of the three bands last referred to took a prominent part in the late rebellion. North-west of Carlton, in the Snake Plains, the reserves of Chiefs Mis-tah-wah-sis and Ah-tah-kah-koop, occupied by one hundred and ninety and one hundred and eighty Indians respectively, are located. These chiefs and their followers remained loyal during the troubles.

The band of Pete-qua-quay consists of one hundred and twenty-nine souls. Some of them, and the chief, joined the rebels. Their reserve is situated on Muskeg Lake.

The agent for the district, Mr. J. B. Lash, who was made a prisoner by the insurgents, reports as follows in respect to the meritorious conduct of the two chiefs—Mis-tah-wah-sis and Ah-tah-kah-koop—and their farming instructor:—

“ Chiefs Mis-ta-wa-sis and Ah-tah-ka-koop deserve great credit for the stand they took, and the manner in which they controlled their bands. Situated a short distance from the headquarters of the rebels, every effort was made to induce them to take up arms. Instructor Chaffey, in charge of these bands, remained at

his post, and through his influence and management the herd of cattle was saved from falling into the hands of the enemy. This was accomplished by removing the bands, with all the movable property that could be taken, to Sturgeon Lake, some twenty miles north of Prince Albert."

The yield in 1884 from the land planted on the reserves in the Carlton district was very much less than was anticipated. Consequently, the Department was obliged to furnish liberal supplies of food for the Indians. Fisheries, with competent overseers, were also established, with a view to reduce as much as possible the expenditure on food supplies. The agent reports as follows in respect to the feelings of the Indians before the half-breed insurrection broke out, and the connection of the three bands of One Arrow, Okemasis and Beardy, therewith:—

"Shortly after Riel's appearance in the country the Indians held a meeting at Duck Lake, which was attended by Big Bear and other Indians from the north. This meeting concluded by the Indians of this district declaring their loyalty, and nothing transpired to excite suspicion during the fall and winter. In February the half-breeds in the vicinity of Batoche held several meetings, in none of which the Indians took part, but remained on their reserves. The excitement then prevailing was entirely confined to the half-breeds. On visiting the various reserves the Indians appeared to be perfectly contented, and expressed themselves thankful for the liberal assistance extended to them throughout the winter.

"On the morning of the 18th March word was brought to me that some half-breeds were tampering with the Indians on One Arrow's reserve. I immediately proceeded to that point, passing through Duck Lake and Batoche *en route*. At both places I made the necessary enquiries, but failed to discover anything to lead to the supposition that an early resort to arms was expected. On arriving at the reserve, about four and one-half miles south of Batoche, I found, on questioning the Indians, that Gabriel Dumont had been on the reserve the previous evening and invited the band to attend a meeting the following day. I then drove to chief One Arrow's house, and explained to him, as strongly as I could, the importance of keeping his band on the reserve, and not listening to any stories that might be circulated throughout the camp by outsiders. This he appeared thoroughly to appreciate, and spoke in glowing terms of the loyalty of himself and his band. On returning to Batoche, and when within a short distance of that place, I was surrounded by an armed mob of about forty half-breeds, commanded by Riel, who gave orders to make me and my interpreter prisoners. This was done, and I remained a prisoner in the rebel camp until released by General Middleton's column on the 12th May.

"The bands of Beardy and Okemasis remained neutral for a few days, but were finally persuaded to join the rebels, through the influence of the half breeds,

seconded by the supplies of various kinds, such as presents to their camps, from the plunder captured at Batoche."

On the return of the Indians to their reserves, after the insurrection in this part of the country had been put down by force of arms, the season was too far advanced to admit of much being planted and successful results following. Consequently, this year's harvest has been small.

The thirteen bands last described are included in the Prince Albert, formerly the Carlton, agency.

Besides the schools already mentioned, there are schools in operation on the reserves of chiefs Ah-tah-ka-koop and Mis-ta-wa-sis.

These bands occupy three hundred and forty-four dwellings, own one hundred and ten barns and stables, have two thousands and thirteen acres under tillage, of which two hundred and sixty-three acres and a half were newly broken in 1884, from which they raised six thousand eight hundred and forty-eight bushels of produce and cut six hundred and twenty-five tons of hay. They have in use one thousand one hundred and eleven farm implements and four hundred and eighty-five heads of live stock. The value of fish caught by them in 1884 is estimated at \$2,950; and the furs taken by them are considered to have been worth \$9,550.

In the vicinity of Battleford the following bands of Indians occupy reserves: In the Eagle Hills the Cree band of Red Pheasant, consisting of one hundred and forty-nine souls, and the Stony bands of Mosquito, Bear's Head, and Lean Man, two hundred and forty-nine souls; at Jackfish Creek the Cree bands of Moosomin, one hundred and forty-five souls, and Thunder Child, two hundred and fifty souls; on Battle River the Cree bands of Poundmaker, two hundred and two souls; Sweet Grass, two hundred and forty-seven souls, and Little Pine, three hundred and eleven souls. All of these Indians, with the exception of the band of Moosomin, were induced to join the half-breed rebels. The band last referred to as having remained loyal, when they heard rumors of the probable outbreak removed north of the Saskatchewan taking with them their cattle and such supplies as they could carry, in order to be out of the way of the trouble. Thunder Child and a portion of his band adopted a similar course, but eventually having run short of supplies, they were forced to seek the rebel camp, in order to save themselves from starving.

The agent for the district reports, with respect to the behavior and feelings of the disaffected Indians before and their conduct during the outbreak, as follows:—

"During summer a good deal of new land was broken, new fences put up, and a large quantity of hay cut.

"The payments went off quietly, and, owing to competition, goods were sold at a remarkably low figure, which enabled the Indians to clothe themselves and their families better than usual.

"Rabbits were plentiful during winter, and this helped them greatly in their food supply, and all seemed happy and contented with their lot, till about January, when messengers began to come and go from all sections of the country, and I saw there was uneasiness among them. In February the Indians cut three hundred cords of wood for the contractor who supplied the industrial school, and five hundred cords for the Mounted Police. This enabled them to procure clothing and other necessaries, and all appeared contented. Then I found that messengers were being sent from Riel to them, and I visited the reserves frequently, trying to quiet their fears; for amongst other things they were told that soldiers were on their way, either to make them (the Indians) soldiers, or kill them. From confidential men whom I had amongst them, I found that all were very uneasy and unsettled. On the 24th March I started to visit the reserves, going first to Sweet Grass' reserve, then to Poundmaker's and Little Pine's. Knowing the temper of the Indians, I took out presents of tea and tobacco for each band. On my arrival at these reserves I found the Indians very sulky, though they had nothing to complain of, nor did they make any demands. I gave each band the tea and tobacco I had brought out for them, but even this did not seem to cheer them. On Saturday, the 28th, I visited the Stoneys, and gave them also tea and tobacco. They seemed glad to get it, and had no complaints to make. Their instructor (Payne) said: I believe the Crees are up to mischief, and in case you need assistance the Stoneys will fight for the whites; they told me so. Poor fellow! his confidence in them was misplaced, for on the following Monday he was murdered by them in cold blood

"On Sunday morning I was astonished at getting word that the Indians from the various reserves (excepting Moosomin's and Thunder Child's) were within eight miles of Battleford, and all armed and in their war paint; and, later in the day, that they had already raided the houses of settlers *en route*. On Monday they raided the stores and houses in the town south of Battle River, reports of which you have already had. Horses and waggons were taken from farmers coming in with their families, and were glad to escape with their lives.

"The bands of Moosomin and Thunder Child, hearing what was about to take place, moved north of the Saskatchewan before the insurrection took place, taking with them their oxen and supplies, or at least as much as they could; but the river was breaking up and the crossing was most dangerous. All the other bands joined in the rebellion. There is one man, Baptiste, brother to Chief Red Pheasant, who deserves equal credit with Moosomin and Thunder Child, as he saved Instructor Applegarth's life, by helping him to get away from the reserve. As it was, Apple-

garth had to leave all his goods behind, and they were being taken by Indians before his eyes, while he was getting the horses and waggon ready to make a start.

“The Indians, in their madness, destroyed everything in their way. Seed grain was emptied out and mixed with flour and bacon. Cattle were killed by the dozen. Mowers and reapers were smashed, and wheels of sulky rakes cut to pieces. Tools and implements were wantonly destroyed. The scene after the surrender is almost indescribable, and the loss to the Government in cattle, implements, seed grain and provisions is tremendous. Of the latter, there were enough on the reserves to last till the end of June.”

By the time the insurrection was quelled the season was too far advanced to admit of much of a crop being planted. Some barley, potatoes and turnips were, however, sown on each reserve; and the greater number of the disaffected Indians returned to the reserves and engaged in farm work.

The Indians of the eleven bands in the Battleford agency occupy one hundred and forty-four dwellings, own thirty-seven barns and stables, have under cultivation one thousand two hundred and nine acres, have in use six hundred and eighty-five farm implements, and two hundred and eighty-one heads of live stock. They raised, in 1884, two thousand nine hundred and seventy bushels of produce, and cut eight hundred and eighty-five tons of hay. The value of the fish caught, and of the furs captured by them, is estimated at \$1,800.

There were, before the troubles occurred, schools in operation on the reserves of Red Pheasant, Poundmaker and Chief Moosomin.

No report or returns have been received from Frog Lake, owing to the fact that the Indian agent for that locality was massacred by a member of the band of Big Bear, called Wandering Spirit, who subsequently paid the extreme penalty exacted by the law for his crime.

There are ten bands of Indians in the district, distributed as follows:—

Big Bear—number of souls in band, according to last year's Census	494 souls.
This band has not, as yet, settled upon a Reserve.	
Sekas kootch's band, at Onion Lake	} 221 do
Pay-moo-tay-ah-soo's band, at Onion Lake.....	
Sweet Grass' band, do	
Thunder Companion's band, do	
Wee-mis-ti-coo-si-ah-was-sis' band, at Stony Lake.....	} 217 do
O-nee-pow hay-o's band, Frog Lake.....	
Pus-he-ah-ke-win's band do	
Ke-he-win's band, Long Lake	145 do
Ki-noo say-o's band, Cold Lake.....	123 do

Total population, according to census of 1884, 1,200

Previous to the breaking out of the rebellion there were two farm instructors in the district, one being stationed on Ne-pow-hay-o's reserve, on Frog Lake, and the other on Se-kas-kootch's reserve, on Onion Lake.

Mr. John Delaney, the instructor at Frog Lake, was massacred by one or more of the Indians; and Mr G. G. Mann, the instructor at Onion Lake, was obliged to abandon his post when the troubles broke out. He was subsequently made a prisoner by Big Bear's band, from whom he eventually escaped, with other white people held as prisoners by those Indians. There was, as a consequence of these casualties, but little done this season in the way of farming in this agency. All of the Indians of the several bands in this district were induced to join the rebels. "Miserable Man," one of the Indian criminals convicted of the murder at Frog Lake of Mr. Charles Gouin, on being asked, previous to his execution for the crime, why he rebelled, said that Riel told Big Bear and his councillors at Duck Lake that he was going to start a rebellion when the leaves came out, and that a well known character, either a real or an adopted son of Big Bear, was the first to tell him of it. "Wandering Spirit," who was executed at the same time for the murder at Frog Lake of Mr. Thos. T. Quinn, the acting Indian agent, in answer to the question why he took up arms, and why the Indians rose in rebellion, referred the enquirer to Miserable Man, as he said he knew most about that; and from the latter the explanation above given was elicited. It may here be stated that the two criminals above referred to as well as six others who had been convicted of similar crimes, were executed at Battleford on 27th November, 1885. The names of the other criminals were: "Round the Sky," convicted of having murdered the Rev. Father Fafard, at Frog Lake; "Manachos," who was implicated with "Miserable Man" in the murder of Charles Gouin; "Napahase" or "Iron Body," and "Little Bear," for the murder of Mr. George Dill, at Frog Lake; "Man without Blood," who murdered Mr. Bernard Tremont, a white settler residing on a farm near Battleford, and "Ik-teh," who killed Mr. James Payne, farming instructor on the Stony Indian reserve, in the Eagle Hills, in the Battleford district. These eight criminals acknowledged, in their death song on the scaffold, that they justly merited death for the crimes of which they had been convicted:—and they advised their friends to be warned by the fate they had met with not to do as they had done.

In connection with the rising at Frog Lake, the statement of the Rev. Mr. Quinney, missionary of the Church of England, stationed at Onion Lake, as published in a newspaper called the *Canadian Missionary*, is as follows:—

"As regards the late uprising I have no hesitation in saying that I thoroughly believe the Indians would never have rebelled but for half-breed influences, chiefly through Riel. Several times last winter the chief at Onion Lake told me of Big Bear's visit to Riel; how he was taken into a large upper room, grandly furnished,

and even invited to sit down to table with the latter. When the Indian expressed surprise, Riel said, 'Yes, my brother, this is a nice house, these are nice things, and I have plenty to eat, but, if you do as I tell you, you will have a grander house, better things, and plenty to eat. I am poor, but you will be rich. They call you chief now, but it is for nothing. By-and-bye you will be a chief in reality, and what I say to you I say to all my brother chiefs, and I want you to tell them my words when you go back.' Then he got Big Bear to sign a paper, promising to obey all future orders Riel should give, and to help him in his contemplated fight with the white man. Our chief said he also signed the same paper, which Riel sent round by Big Bear to all the chiefs. Big Bear said, whilst we were in his camp, that he was acting under Riel's orders when he killed the white men. He doubtless forgot to exclude the priests. After such promises of so grand a future it will be easily seen the influence it must necessarily have had upon the poor untutored savages. Many such reports we had through the latter part of the winter, and in spite of lengthy arguments, endeavoring to show the utter absurdity of the half-breeds and Indians thinking to fight the white man, all seemed to no purpose. Towards the latter end of March messengers continually arrived from the east, but generally managed to arrive and depart in the night. On the 2nd April an Indian called and said he had just come from Frog Lake, and that the Indians were all preparing to get up a rebellion. He also said our chief was going to kill a Government ox that day. I at once saddled my horse and rode to the chief's house and saw the cattle being driven up. The gun was ready loaded, and quite a number of Indians at the chief's house. I was given a seat, and the chief began to tell me he was going to kill an ox, and that he would give me a piece of beef. After a long argument and earnest persuasion he put away his gun and said, 'I will take your advice.'"

"I then rode to the camp of another chief, to which the Indians were assembling from all parts of the reservation, and Fort Pitt. He offered me the seat of honour. His old wife was busily engaged cutting up tobacco. She had about a dozen plugs and cut a little from each one, and this all being rubbed together the war pipe was filled and, after the chief took a few draws and performed a few antics, he handed it to me. I passed it on, of course, without smoking from it. This chief began by saying I had not long to stay here, but too long, as trouble had already begun, and he advised me at once to try and get out of the country. In spite of all his counsellors being there, and determined upon joining Riel's ranks, I used my best endeavours to show them their folly in thinking that they could fight and overcome the white man. I was here told that the Anglican and R. C. priests, together with H. B. Co. officials would be safe, while Government officials would be killed. I little thought that at that very moment so many had fallen by the murderous hands of their fellows at Frog Lake. only 20 miles away."

"On leaving his tent I saw numbers of Indians coming in from Fort Pitt, and one was riding on a mare of mine. Of course he had stolen it, but I did not know this then, so I rode up to him and asked why he had brought my mare from the fort? He simply laughed and said 'for nothing.' I gave him a scolding, snatched the line out of his hand, and led the mare home. One old squaw said to the man, 'you see the minister does not care for any of you.' In the evening I went along the Frog Lake road with my gun after some geese I had seen, and it was nearly dark when I met two Indians coming at full gallop. These men were bringing the message of the Frog Lake murders. The Indians then held a council, at which they talked of murdering the farming instructor, but he escaped with his family to fort Pitt that night. We only lived 300 yards from him, but he was afraid to come and tell us, being so eager to get away."

Schools are in operation on the reserves of Sekaskootch, on Onion Lake, and Keehewin, on Long Lake, and up to the time of the trouble a school was conducted at Frog Lake by the Rev. F. Marchand, who was murdered at that place by an Indian or by Indians, who have, up to the present, eluded justice, having, it is believed, escaped across the boundary line into the United States.

The other victims of the Frog Lake massacre besides those above referred to were Messrs. Gowanlock and Gilchrist. Their murderers have not as yet been apprehended, nor has the murderer of Mr. John Delaney, the farm instructor.

DISTRICT OF ALBERTA.

The Indian agent at Edmonton reports as follows:—

"During the first part of this year I found all the Indians in this district quiet and orderly, showing a disposition to cultivate the soil and make a living at agriculture, and they made fair progress. In October I made the annuity payments to all the bands in the district, excepting that portion between Victoria and Lacla Biche, which was attended to by the agency clerk, acting under my instructions; and all payments were made without trouble or disturbance. * * * * * During the annuity payments the Indian Commissioner made a tour of inspection, and pleased the Indians very much by promising the various bands more working oxen, of which they stood in great need. Acting under his instructions, I purchased a fine lot of animals, which were duly distributed."

In the north-western part of this district the following bands are settled upon reserves:—

Little Hunter's band, on Saddle Lake.....	97
Pecan's, or Seenum's band, on Whitefish Lake.....	340
Pee-ay-see's band, on Lac la Biche.....	176
Antoine's band, on Heart Lake	79

Blue Quill's band, on Egg Lake	59
Mus-keg-a-wa-tic's band, at Victoria.....	81
Ka-qua-num's band, on Beaver Lake	160

992

Of the above bands, that of Chief Pecan, or Seenum, and some of Chief Blue Quill's band, as previously stated, remained loyal; though messages were sent to them as well as to the other bands, and strong inducements were held out to them by Riel and by Big Bear, Little Pine and other disaffected Indians and half-breeds to join the insurgents. Chief Pecan, who has the most numerous band in that section, resisted the advances made to him, and kept all his followers from joining the rebels; and when a war party came from Fort Pitt, and attempted to seize the goods in the Hudson Bay Company's store at Whitefish Lake, this chief successfully resisted them, and in the struggle one man was killed.

Those bands in this section that became disaffected through following the evil counsel given them by Riel and his followers did not proceed to the extremities resorted to by the Indians of the Battleford and Frog Lake agencies. Their farm instructor and his assistant, who were stationed on Little Hunter's reserve, were obliged, however, to abandon their posts, as the attitude of the Indians became defiant, as evinced by their raiding the farm house and store. Antoine's band, at Lac la Biche, near Heart Lake, also joined a war party of Big Bear's followers in raiding the Hudson Bay Company's store at that point.

The bands occupying reserves nearer Edmonton, though considerably excited by the messages received from the insurgents, committed no overt acts of violence. They consist of:—

	Souls.
The band of Pass-pass-chase, near Edmonton.....	225
“ Iron Head, on White Lake.....	60
“ Michel, on Sturgeon River... ..	64
“ Alexander, on Lac la None.....	217
“ Alexis, on Stony Lake.....	141
“ Enoch <i>alias</i> Tommy le Potac, on Stoney Plain... ..	171
“ Stragglers having no reserve	60
Total.....	938

South of Edmonton, in the Bear Hills country, the following bands occupy reserves :—

	Souls.
The band of Muddy Bull, on Pigeon Lake.....	92
“ Chee-poo-stee-quahn, Wolf Creek.....	183
“ Sharphead, on Battle River and Wolf Creek.....	164
“ Sampson, in Bear Hills.....	311
“ Ermineskin “	125
“ Bobtail “	122
	—
Total.....	997
	==

The acting local Indian agent's report shows that considerable industry and increased interest were displayed by the several bands in their farming operations in the season of 1884; and the succeeding winter was, on the whole, a favorable season for them, snow having fallen very lightly and the spring opening early in March. The Indians had no lack of food. In fact, they had more than they required, and were able to dispose of a surplus quantity of potatoes. A considerable amount of sickness prevailed, and many deaths occurred, although a physician was in attendance on the ailing.

The agent reports that in the latter part of February messages were received by Chief Bobtail from Big Bear, Little Pine and other Battleford Indians, and that the Indians became restless; which feeling increased after the news of the Duck Lake fight reached them, and they appeared to apprehend that the hostile Indians intended coming to the Bear Hills. This excitement resulted in some of the most turbulent among them raiding the residence of the Methodist missionary on Bobtail's reserve, and the store of the Hudson Bay Company at Battle River. The agent, in recording the above facts, adds: “The great majority of the Indians were loyal, and refused to mix or meddle in any illegal act. * * * * * Since order has been restored all have worked well, and seem to regret the part taken by the few in the troubles.

“These Indians had no cause for siding with the rebels. In October, 1884, the Indian Commissioner met these Indians, and listened with patience to all their complaints, real or imaginary. Where a grievance existed, redress was immediately promised.

“Additional cattle, that were most desired and needed, were given at once. The necessary implements were promised them. During the winter I was often told by Indians that they had never been as well off as they now were, as regards food—that no doubts existed in their minds of being able to make a living by farming.”

Considerable force is added to the sentiments thus given expression to by these Indians, when it is remembered that their crops the previous season had not been altogether successful. They had this year 238 acres of land broken, of which 163 acres were under crop; from which they raised 65 bushels of wheat, 1,034 bushels of barley, 6,285 bushels of potatoes, and 1,530 bushels of turnips, and they cut 331 tons of hay. The agent reports that more land was planted last spring than could, under the circumstances, have been expected.

It should be added that the Indians were in a great measure restrained from committing other unlawful acts by the good advice given them by the Rev. Father Scollen, who remained in their midst during all the time of the excitement.

The three Stony or Assiniboine bands, whose reserve is situated at Morleyville, on the Bow River, are composed of six hundred and forty-seven Indians. They all continued loyal during the troubles. They depend upon hunting furbearing animals and game for a subsistence. They are excellent hunters, and this stands them in good stead, as the soil on their reserve is not adapted for agriculture. They own a large herd of cattle, which is annually increasing in number. The Department has always ample supplies on hand on the reserve for the relief of the infirm, aged, sick and helpless members of the band, as well as for meeting the need of the other Indians, should their hunt prove a failure.

A day school and an orphanage are in operation on this reserve. The latter institution is of the industrial type. Both establishments are conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Church.

The Stony bands above referred to, and the Sarcee band, whose reserve is situated to the south-west of Calgary, have been recently placed under the supervision of an agent stationed on the latter reserve. These bands were last year included in one agency with the Blackfoot band, who occupy the reserve at the Blackfoot Crossing. But it was found that one agent was not sufficient for the exercise of that close supervision which is necessary for the successful management of Indians settled upon reserves in such close proximity to leading centres of white population. The Sarcee band, which numbers about two hundred and sixty-four souls, is more especially exposed to the temptations incident to such proximity, their reserve being but a few miles from Calgary. Already the presence of a resident agent on that reserve has effected a sensible improvement in the tone of the band. These Indians all remained loyal during the troubles.

On the reserve at the Blackfoot Crossing the Blackfoot band still continues to prosper, their worthy chief, Crowfoot, setting them a good example. This chief's meritorious conduct during the late trouble is specially referred to in another part of this report. They had a bountiful harvest in 1884, which enabled them to dispose of a large surplus quantity of vegetables, and thus procure

clothing and other requisites for the winter. These Indians true to the instincts that have guided them in the past, remained loyal during the troubles on the North Saskatchewan.

They offered their services to the Government to assist in putting down the insurgents, but it was not considered politic to take advantage of the offer. Some of them were, however, employed as scouts, for the purpose of watching for any war parties of half-breeds or Indians from the north that might be going south to cause trouble.

There is a good school in operation on the reserve. The industrial institution at High River, established in the interests of the Indian youth of the south western portion of the Territories, is not far distant from this reserve. In the winter twenty-three children were undergoing a course of instruction at the institution, but their parents becoming alarmed when the insurrection on the North Saskatchewan broke out, lest a war party of Crees might suddenly appear and take the children prisoners, removed them to the reserve.

In consequence of the dearth of wood on this tract, the Department has had to employ wire, to a large extent, in fencing the fields. Roots were extensively planted, grain being but sparingly sown, as there are no grist mills in the vicinity at which it can be turned into flour. The Department is gradually introducing oxen for agricultural use on this reserve, and on others in its vicinity, as the Indian horses are too light to do good work at ploughing. The Blackfeet have a prejudice against the use of oxen, but it is hoped that they will, as they become accustomed to them, get over it. The population of these Indians numbers two thousand one hundred and fifty-one.

The Blackfoot, Stony and Sarcee bands have five hundred and forty acres of land under tillage, whereof fifty-eight acres were newly broken during the past year. They raised fifteen thousand five hundred and twenty-six bushels of produce, and cut one hundred and sixty tons of hay. They occupy two hundred and ninety-eight dwellings, own forty-six barns and stables, and have seven hundred and fifty-six implements and one thousand six hundred and sixty-three heads of live stock in use. The value of the furs captured (principally by the Stonys) is estimated at \$5,000.

The Blood Indians, who form another and the most numerous branch of the great Blackfoot Nation, occupy a reserve near Fort McLeod. They worked well during the two last seasons, and were rewarded by having bountiful crops. They, as were also their brethren at the Blackfoot Crossing, were permitted to dispose of a surplus quantity of vegetables from the crop of 1884. The Indian agent for this reserve and that of the Piegan Indians, whose headquarters had been at Fort McLeod, was recently removed to and stationed upon the Blood reserve. That

officer reports that the industry of the Indians surprises him, and that their work in ploughing and fencing their fields was well and willingly done. As on the Black-foot reserve, so also here—wire has had to be used for fencing. None of these Indians joined or sympathised with the insurgents. Their head chief, Red Crow, exercised a good influence over them. This chief deserves special commendation for his loyalty and general good conduct. Tobacco was more than once sent from some of the disaffected half-breeds or Indians, in the hope that he would smoke it, and thus indicate a disposition to assist the rebels. The staunch old chief, however, on each occasion, returned the tobacco and declined to listen to the messages sent him. Some of the young men, however, whose martial ardor was fired by reports from the north, left in small parties for the United States, but none of them joined the rebels. A few of these Indians were employed as scouts to watch the frontier.

These Indians number two thousand three hundred and ten souls.

There are two schools in operation on the reserve.

The Piegan Indians, whose reserve is situated on Old Man's River, near Fort McLeod, have also had good crops for the past two seasons. In fact, they had more potatoes last winter than they could either use or sell.

These Indians remained loyal and peaceable during the troubles, their chief, Eagle Tail, who has, I regret to report, recently died, setting them a good example in this respect. The population of the band is nine hundred and forty-two.

On the two reserves last referred to there are three hundred and seventy-one acres under tillage, from which fifteen thousand one hundred and eighty bushels of produce were raised and eighty-five tons of hay cut in the autumn of 1884. The Indians on these reserves occupy two hundred and ninety-nine dwellings, own four barns and stables, have in use one thousand four hundred and ninety implements, and one thousand eight hundred and two heads of live stock.

DISTRICT OF ASSINIBOIA AND THE WESTERN PORTION OF MANITOBA.

The Indian bands and reserves in these parts of the Territories were, until quite recently, under the supervision of two agents, being distributed in the following manner :—

<i>Indian Head Agency.</i>	Souls.
Day Star's band, Touchwood Hills.....	113
Mus-cow-e-quahn's band, Touchwood Hills.....	282
Tah-we-ke-si-qua-pe (formerly Ka-wa-ka-too's) band, Touchwood Hills.....	170
George Gordon's band do do	202

			Souls.
Yellow Quill's	band	Fishing and Nut Lakes...	311
Little Black Bear's	do	File Hills.	117
Star Blanket's	do	do	89
Pa-pee-kee-sis',	do	do	124
Okanese's	do	do	83
Cowesis', or Little Child's	do	Crooked Lakes.....	242
Sakimay's	do	do	145
Kah-kee-wis-ta-haw's	do	do	246
Och-a po-wace's (formely Kah- kee-she-way's or Loud Voice's)	do	do	240
Auchaness'	do	Leech Lake.....	32
Pi-a-pot's	do	Qu'Appelle.....	394
Mus-cow-pe-tung's	do	do	212
Pasquah's	do	do	257
Standing Buffalo's	do	do	250
Man-who-took-the-coat's	do	Indian Head.....	274
Long Lodge's	do	do	88
Ouchaness'	do	Crescent Lake.	67
			3,938
			3,938

Birtle Agency.

Côté's	band, at Fort Pelly.....	264
Kee-see-koose's	do do	176
The Key's	do do	219
The Gambler's	do Assiniboine River.....	179
Shapwaynatung's (formerly Way-way-se-cap-po's)	do Bird Tail Creek.....	111
South Quill's	do Rolling River.....	121
Pheasant Rump's	do Moose Mountain.....	88
Ocean Man's	do do	95
White Bear's	do do	139
Kee-see-koo wee-nin's	do Riding Mountain.....	121
Enoch's	do Bird Tail Creek.....	141
Wad-bud-is ka's	do Oak River..	343
—	do Oak Lake.....	79
Ka-dom-i-nie's	do Turtle Mountain.....	43
		2,124
		2,124

Owing to the difficulties attendant upon one agent superintending so many bands and reserves as were embraced in the Indian Head Agency, the farm instructor at File Hills was appointed acting agent for the bands and reserves at that point, and the late agency clerk at Indian Head was appointed to a similar position at Touchwood Hills, and Mr. Lash, who was Indian agent at Carlton when the rebellion broke out, and was made a prisoner by the rebels, was removed to the Qu'Appelle Lake, and was entrusted with the supervision of the bands and reserves of the locality.

The farming instructor of the bands near Indian Head has been made acting agent for the bands and reserves of that locality; while the bands and reserves at Crooked Lakes have been included in a separate agency, under the control of the Indian agent formerly stationed at Indian Head, who, for the present, also exercises a general supervision over the several acting agents above mentioned.

The reserves occupied by the numerous bands of Indians in these agencies being situated nearer to the scene of the insurrection and in the direct line of communication between the north and south, messages from the insurgents were naturally more frequent and urgent than those sent the more remote bands. And while, on the one hand, the reports of any slight temporary advantage gained by the insurgents were exaggerated, on the other hand the Indians were warned by these messengers that should the troops be successful in defeating the rebels, they would attack them on their return, whether they had taken part in the insurrection or not. The minds of the Indians of these parts were consequently greatly disturbed, and a few individual members of some of the bands listened to and were influenced by these false messages to such a degree that some of them went north and took part with the rebels, and others plundered the houses of several white settlers, and killed a few cattle. For these outrages several of the guilty parties are serving terms of imprisonment in the Manitoba penitentiary, and others, who, though less implicated, were aiding and abetting in the crimes, have been committed to gaol for a more limited term.

The Indians, generally, however, followed the advice given them by the officers of this Department, who kept constantly moving among them and counselling them to remain quietly on their reserves. The Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and the North-West Territories also repeatedly visited them, as he did the Indians at other points. Thus, the evil influences brought to bear by the messages of the insurgents on the Indians of these agencies were, for the most part, nullified.

A despatch was received from Chief Piapot, whose band is the most numerous in the above agencies, expressive of the loyalty and attachment of himself and his followers to Her Majesty. A similar despatch, expressing, also, disapproval of the course pursued by the leaders of the rebellion, was received from the several chiefs

and headmen of the bands on the Touchwood Hills' reserves. Chiefs Pasquah and Muscowpetung, of the Qu'Appelle valley reserve, forwarded a similar despatch.

The Indians on the various reserves formerly embraced in the Indian Head agency, notwithstanding the prevailing excitement, planted about one thousand and six hundred acres of land. It will thus be seen that they were not idle.

The health of the Indians of this agency during last winter was better, and the death rate much lower, than was the case the previous year.

The agent reports that the Indians are beginning to regard their reserves as their homes, and to keep on them more continuously.

Schools were established on Little Black Bear's reserve, in the File Hills, and on Chief Gordon's reserve, in the Touchwood Hills. The former proved unsuccessful, as the children would not attend, and their parents were quite indifferent about it. School houses have also been erected on the reserves of Pasqua, in the Qu'Appelle valley, and on Long Lodge's reserve, at Indian Head; and the erection of a school house has been commenced on Little Child's reserve, at Crooked Lakes.

The industrial school at Qu'Appelle, established in 1884, is conducted in the interests of the Indian youth of the territory covered by Treaty No. 4.

The Indian bands whose reserves are comprised within what was until recently known as the Indian Head agency number about three thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight souls. They occupy four hundred and eighty-four dwellings, own one hundred and twenty-eight barns and stables, have one thousand seven hundred and seven acres under tillage, of which three hundred and eighty-two acres were newly broken this year, and one thousand nine hundred and forty-two implements and five hundred and twenty-three heads of live stock in use. They raised thirteen thousand three hundred and ten bushels of produce and cut one thousand two hundred and forty-nine tons of hay. The value of the fish and furs captured by them is estimated at \$19,150; and their other industries at \$1,405.

The Indian bands in the Birtle agency evince an increased interest in agriculture. They planted more extensively than in any previous season and did a large amount of summer fallowing. Although some of the Indians of this agency were, from the same malign influences which were brought to bear upon those of the adjacent agency of Indian Head, somewhat excited when the rebellion broke out, their agent reports that they all behaved well, and never caused him the slightest uneasiness, but made greater exertions than in any previous year towards becoming self-supporting, and generally conducted themselves as if they had no sympathy with the rebellion. The more timid Indians fled to the mountains, in order to get as far away as possible from the scene of the troubles.

The Assiniboine bands of Pheasant Rump and Ocean Man, whose reserves are in the Moose Mountains, suffered severely during last winter and spring from consumption and scrofula. The death rate was very heavy. Medical assistance was afforded the sick, and every thing that was possible was done to alleviate their sufferings. These bands have done very well during the past season in farming, and have taken good care of their cattle. A school house has been erected for the children of both bands.

The Cree band, whose reserve is situated at the base of the Moose Mountains, have also made considerable progress. The general health of this band was much better than that of their Assiniboine neighbors.

The band under The Gambler, whose reserve is on the Assiniboine, at the mouth of Silver Creek, exhibited considerable energy, and had, as a result, good crops and well fenced fields. They summer-fallowed some of their land, and a fair quantity of new land was ploughed. As much cannot be said for their neighbors and kinsmen, the Indians of Chief Way-way-se-ca-po's band, whose reserve is located on Bird Tail Creek. They do not appear to be making much progress in agriculture, although a great deal of attention has been given them, with that object in view.

The Indians whose reserve is situated at Riding Mountains subsist principally by hunting, at which they are very successful, and manage to live well. They, however, planted more land than usual the past season, besides breaking up a quantity of new land. A school is conducted on the reserve.

On the reserve at Rolling River a good crop was put in, but the Indians owning this tract have not yet settled permanently upon it.

The three bands whose reserves are situated in the vicinity of Fort Pelly have continued to merit the commendation of the officers of the Department by their industry and general good conduct. A school is conducted on each of these reserves. The band of the late Chief Côté have now over one hundred cattle on their reserve.

The three bands of Sioux Indians whose reserves are situated respectively on Bird Tail Creek, Oak River and Oak Lake, have made commendable progress. They have now three hundred cattle on the several reserves, and many of them cultivate large fields of grain and roots.

A school is conducted on the reserve on Bird Tail Creek.

Many of these Indians offered their services to the Government as scouts during the recent troubles on the Saskatchewan. The mortality among them from consumption and scrofula has been considerable.

The agent for the bands and reserves in this agency reports that "the constant cry is for more agricultural implements; and many reapers, mowers and waggons are being acquired whenever an opportunity offers."

The population of the bands in the Birtle agency is about two thousand three hundred and thirty souls. These Indians occupy two hundred and sixty-two dwellings, own one hundred and twenty-two barns and stables, have one thousand five hundred and eighteen acres under tillage, of which three hundred and twenty-six acres were newly broken this year; have in use one thousand three hundred and fifty-seven implements, and one thousand and eighty-three cattle and other live stock. They raised fourteen thousand four hundred and ninety-five bushels of produce and cut two thousand and sixty tons of hay. The value of the fish and furs captured by them is estimated at \$23,180.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In consequence of a very serious accident which befel the Indian Reserve Commissioner at the time he was about to enter on his duties in the field, and by which he has been confined to the house for several months, the work of allotting reserves to the Indian bands of this Province was not resumed this season. Two surveying parties have, however, been engaged in running the boundaries of some of the reserves already assigned the Indians, and as the work of allotting the reserves had been pushed far in advance of the surveys, the temporary suspension of the former work, were it not for the disappointment occasioned thereby to the Indians, who are naturally anxious to have their reserves thus far, defined, would not be of material consequence. It is hoped, however, that the resumption of the work early in the ensuing spring will dissipate any uneasiness or impatience which its temporary suspension may have engendered in the minds of the Indians.

The provisions of the law prohibiting the celebration of "potlach" feasts and "tamanawa" dances, which came into force on the 1st January, 1885, met, as was to be expected, with considerable opposition at some points. The Indians will, however, doubtless, gradually cease to oppose the same, and as the celebration of these heathen observances is discontinued, and they become more enlightened, they will regard their abolishment as beneficial, instead of being, as some of them now think, an injury to them.

The Indians of this Province are apparently making good use of the lands allotted to them. Considerable quantities of produce are raised from the arable land, and the herds of cattle owned by Indians to whom grazing lands have been assigned are yearly increasing in number. A serious difficulty exists in respect to water for irrigation, and it is greatly to be regretted that an apparent preference, which acts very prejudicially for the Indians, is given by those in charge of such matters to the rights of other people. In the interior of the Province land without

the requisite quantity of water to fertilize it is useless. And although frequent and urgent representations have been made to the local authorities in regard to the requirements of the Indians in this respect, their claims to consideration have been, up to the present time, neglected, and in some instances ignored.

As the Indian superintendent for the Province remarks in his report, which will be found among the appendices published herewith, it is fortunate that the work of railway construction, so extensively carried on in the Province for several years past, has afforded the Indians of the interior the means of obtaining a livelihood. But now that this work is drawing to a close the Indians will be obliged to turn their attention exclusively to agriculture to procure a subsistence; and their discontentment will be greatly increased when they find that owing to the want of water for irrigation their labor will generally be barren of result. The sales made by the Department of Lands and Works of British Columbia of certain lands that had previously been allotted to Indians has not served to reassure the minds of the latter. And the impossibility at several points of procuring from unsold Crown lands either sufficient or suitable allotments for the Indians of the locality has tended to increase the embarrassment. The only way to overcome this difficulty would appear to be to purchase lands for them.

The existing complications in connection with Indian management in this Province have been also greatly augmented by the action of the Provincial Government in instructing their officials to refuse the use of court houses, gaols and the services of constables to Indian agents, who, acting in the capacity of magistrates, decline to pay over to the Government of British Columbia the fines imposed and collected under the Indian Act, 43 Vic., cap. 22, sec. 90, which *inter alia* directs that one moiety of the fine shall be paid to the informer or prosecutor and the other moiety to Her Majesty, to form part of the fund for the benefit of the band of Indians with respect to one or more members of which the offence was committed.

Indian matters on the north-west coast have been peaceable during the past year. The presence of a stipendiary magistrate there has had a beneficial effect.

The depression in the fish-canning business has affected prejudicially the Indians of those regions, who formerly obtained lucrative employment at the numerous establishments engaged in this industry. Numbers of Indians, in consequence of many of the canneries being closed, have been obliged to seek their subsistence from other sources.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

The agent's report as to the moral tone of the Cowichan Indians is not very gratifying. The railway construction which is being proceeded with in the district has affected them prejudicially in that respect, owing to the increased facility

afforded them for obtaining spirituous liquor; and the prohibitory measures adopted by the Indian agent in the effort to stop the traffic have been greatly thwarted by the refusal of the Provincial authorities to allow him to use the court house in trying cases of infractions of the liquor clauses of the Indian Act, or the gaol for the imprisonment of parties convicted of the same.

These Indians have recently asked for and been accorded the privilege of having the Indian Advancement Act of 1884, applied, to them; and it is hoped that there will be a consequent early change for the better in the condition of matters in this community.

At Comox, with the exception of the sub-division by survey of the river reserve and the allotment of locations thereon, there is nothing encouraging to record. The agent reports that at the village on Comox Bay depravity and filth prevail.

At Qualicum the condition of matters is more encouraging. The Indians are industrious, engaging in the industries of curing salmon and of extracting oil from fish.

At Hellett, during the absence of the majority of the male portion of the community, the Chemainus band lost by bush fires nearly all their crops and fences. Much valuable timber was likewise destroyed. The fires extended also to Valdes and Kuper Islands, carrying destruction in their train.

In Cowichan valley, owing to a large "potlach" feast, which continued for almost one month, the Indians failed to plant as much land as was done last year. The number of Indians gathered on the above occasion is estimated to have been two thousand, and they were fed at the expense of the chief, Lohar, who gave the "potlach" and his friends. The alleged object of this "potlach" was to enable Chief Lohar and his family to pay off their debts, by returning the presents they had received at former "potlaches."

The Indian population of this agency is stated at two thousand and eighty-seven. They have one thousand five hundred and twenty-eight acres under cultivation, twenty-eight acres of which were newly broken during this year. They raised six thousand six hundred and fifty-six bushels of produce and cut five hundred and two tons of hay. No estimate is given of the value of the fish and furs captured, or of the revenue derived by these Indians from other industries.

WEST COAST OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.

The Indians of this agency, like others living on the coast, have felt the depression in the fish-canning enterprise; and the fur of the seal, which they hunt extensively, having depreciated in value, and the price of fish oil having also consi-

derable lowered, they were obliged to obtain the means of subsistence by laboring at hop-picking, and at other employments, in the United States.

It is gratifying to learn that at Hesquiat the Indians have abandoned the heathen custom of buying their wives, and have adopted the rite of marriage; also, that the young members of the band are abandoning the use of the old "rancherie," a large building, like a barn, in which a number of Indian families lodge together, and are building separate dwelling houses. There is a school in operation at this point, which is well attended.

At Ky-u-Kaht the Indians appear to be in comfortable circumstances. There is a school in operation on this reserve.

At Alberni matters appear to be improving. Some of the Indians are building houses, being desirous of giving up the old custom of living in common in "rancheries."

The Indians of this agency number three thousand four hundred and forty-five souls. They raised four thousand and seventy bushels of produce, out two tons of hay, cultivated eight acres of land, of which two acres were newly broken this year. The value of the fish and furs captured by them is estimated at \$21,150; and they are stated to have realized from other industries \$11,600.

EAST COAST OF VANCOUVER ISLAND AND PART OF WEST COAST OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

It is pleasing to learn from the agent's report that there are indications of improvement, both physically and morally, in the Kwawkewith Indians who inhabit these regions. And as a natural result an increase in the population of some of the bands is observable. A school is in operation at Alert Bay; and the energetic missionary who superintends it proposes, it is reported, to open schools also at Beaver Harbor, and at the Laich-kuil-tach village, near Cape Mudge.

The Indian population of this agency is one thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine. The value of the furs captured by them is estimated at \$3,770; and from other industries they are stated to have realized \$522.50.

LOWER FRASER AGENCY.

The numerous bands in this agency are very favorably reported of by their agent. They are described as a well-behaved, honest and progressive people. The abundance of fish caught and the large yield obtained by them from the soil have placed them in comfortable circumstances for the winter. The population is increasing. Their health has been, for the most part, good.

I regret to have to report the total destruction, last spring, by fire, of the village of the Semalcon band in the Douglas district. They are to spend the

winter at Pemberton Meadows, with their kinsmen, and propose rebuilding their houses in the ensuing spring.

Many of the Indians in this agency occupy well built and comfortably furnished houses, and altogether their condition is very satisfactory, which is, no doubt, largely attributable to the attention bestowed upon them by their agent, Mr. P. McTiernan.

They number four thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven souls. They have two thousand one hundred and forty-nine acres under cultivation, of which four hundred and thirty-six acres were newly broken this year. They raised thirty-six thousand eight hundred and forty-four bushels of produce and cut one thousand three hundred and sixty-one tons of hay. The value of the fish caught by them was \$29,545, and of the furs captured \$18,830.

THE LILLOOET OR WILLIAMS' LAKE DISTRICT.

The Indians of this district do not appear to be decreasing in number. In addition to the information supplied in his report for 1884, which was published with my report for that year, the agent for this section of the Province, having since visited Seaton and Anderson Lakes, and two reserves on the west of the Fraser, belonging to the Pavillion and Bridge River bands—parts which he had not previously inspected—furnishes some interesting information regarding the aborigines of those localities. He reports the means of procuring a subsistence possessed by the Indians of the first named places to be extremely limited, their land being of poor quality, as a rule, and their fisheries inferior. He gives well-deserved praise to the Roman Catholic missionaries who are laboring in these regions, for the untiring zeal and energy displayed by them in the endeavor to improve the moral condition of the Indians, and he states that the effect of the same is to be seen in the general good conduct of these Indians.

A pleasing account is given of the industry of the Indians of Bridge River in cultivating any land that is or can be made, by irrigation, arable; and the work done by them in making ditches, in order to bring the water to their lands, certainly proves them to be possessed of more than ordinary perseverance and energy.

On the reserve previously referred to as belonging to the Pavillion Indians, the resident Indian families are able to maintain themselves by farming.

It was expected by the Chilcotin Indians, as well as by the Department, that their reserves would have been assigned them during the past season; but in consequence of the unfortunate accident which befel the Reserve Commissioner, and which is elsewhere alluded to, that work has been unavoidably postponed until next season. The Chilcotin bands are commended by their agent for their good conduct during the past year.

The Indians owning the reserve at Alexandria have shown remarkable industry in their agricultural operations. It is to be regretted that they should be so greatly hindered by the want of water for fertilizing purposes.

Salmon and berries having been abundant, the numerous bands of this agency will be able to subsist during the winter on the quantities of those articles of diet preserved by them, as well as on such products of the soil as they have been able to store away.

Parties guilty of infractions of the liquor clauses of the Indian Act have been vigorously prosecuted, and a number, on conviction, were fined; and in one case the license to sell liquor was cancelled by the authorities. But the action of the Provincial Government, in refusing the use of court houses, gaols and constables to Indian agents when acting in the capacity of magistrates, as the Indian Act empowers them to do in respect of all violations of its provisions, will here, as elsewhere, greatly impede the proper administration of justice, as similar cases of violation of the law occur.

The Indian agent for the district after stating that the general conduct of the Indians had been good, concludes his report with the significant remark that "had each reserve a few acres of agricultural land for each family of the tribe, these Indians would be happy and contented."

The Indian population of the district is two thousand and thirty-four. They have six hundred and seventy-three acres under cultivation, one hundred and thirty-five acres of which were newly broken this year; they raised twelve thousand four hundred and forty-five bushels of produce and cut two hundred and seventy tons of hay. They own three thousand two hundred and thirty heads of live stock. The value of the furs captured by them is estimated at \$2,350.

KAMLOOPS AND OKANAGAN AGENCY.

The general condition of the Indians of this agency may be described as encouraging, and by their own efforts, they are, for the most part, in comfortable circumstances; but in many of their reserves their endeavors to cultivate the soil have been greatly impeded, owing to the want of water for irrigation; while the insufficiency of arable land in most of the tracts allotted to them, even where the reserves are extensive in area, when contrasted with the industry displayed in many instances in making the most of the limited quantity they have, dispels the erroneous impression entertained and so freely given expression to, that the Indians of the interior of the Province have been allotted more land than they require or will ever use. As an illustration, it will be seen on reference to the two reports of the local agent, published with the other appendices to this report, that the Skuzzy band of the Nhla-kap-mule tribe, desire

to purchase additional land from the Government to supplement the arable land contained in their reserve.

The Indians of the interior being sensible of the fact that they have really but little cultivable land, and of the necessity for water to irrigate the same being allowed them, feel deeply the encroachments by white and Chinese settlers upon the tracts allotted to them, as well as the difficulties encountered by them in obtaining the requisite supply of water. The majority of them are industrious; many of them enterprising, owning large and increasing herds of live stock. Such Indians deserve encouragement instead of the opposite treatment; and it is in the interest of good government and for the public weal that the grievances under which they labor shall be removed without further delay.

The agent for these districts supplies, in his reports, interesting information in relation to each band and reserve. He treats of the Indians of the Kamloops district in one report, and of those of Okanagan in another.

The Indian population of the two districts numbers two thousand seven hundred and six souls. They occupy six hundred and fifty-four dwellings, own one hundred and fifty-six barns and stables, have three hundred and eighty-six acres under tillage, of which fifty-six acres were newly broken this year; they own eight hundred and five implements and four thousand five hundred and fifty-three heads of live stock, they raised one thousand six hundred and ninety-five bushels of produce and cut two hundred and eighty tons of hay. The value of fish caught by them is estimated at \$5,995; and the furs captured at \$4,810; and from other industries they are believed to have realized \$6,280.

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

The amount at the credit of the Indian Fund, which consists of all moneys which have accrued from annuities secured to the Indians under treaty, as well as from sales of land surrendered by them to be sold for their benefit, and which funds are held in trust for the benefit of numerous Indian tribes and bands, was, on the 30th June, 1885, \$3,260,115.52 capital and interest, being a decrease of \$11,794.50 when compared with the amount at the credit of the fund on the same date last year.

The expenditure from the same fund during the fiscal year amounted to \$297,787.76, being \$26,329.86 more than last year's expenditure.

The following statement shows the expenditure on account of the parliamentary appropriations during the same period:—

Manitoba and North-West.	\$1,008,930 43
Nova Scotia....	4,903 68
New Brunswick.....	4,889 19
Prince Edward Island.....	1,861 81
British Columbia.....	51,988 95

Accounts kept and balanced daily, two hundred and thirty—being fifteen more than those of last year.

Pay cheques issued, six thousand five hundred and eighty-three—being one thousand two hundred and eighty-three in excess of those issued last year.

Certificates for credits, eighty—being eighty-five less than last year.

Statements with vouchers forwarded to the Auditor-General, sixty.

Statement B, placed herewith, and the subsidiary statements, Nos. 1 to 60, inclusive, which follow it, contain details of revenue and expenditure in connection with the respective tribal accounts; and Statement C 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and the seventeen subsidiary statements, from A to P, following, supply similar information with respect to the Parliamentary appropriations for Indian purposes.

LAND SALES BRANCH.

The quantity of land sold during the year for the benefit of the Indians was nine thousand six hundred and twenty-eight acres. The sales of these lands amounted to \$13,183.23.

The approximate quantity of Indian land now in the hands of the Department for disposal is 465,859 acres.

The collections on account of old and new sales of land and timber amounted to \$73,265.08.

The collections on account of rent amounted to \$16,220.61.

The total amount of purchase money and interest thereon in arrear on land sales on the 30th June last amounted to \$358,207.51.

Tabular Statement No. 1, which will be found among the appendices to this report, contains particulars in respect to the various lots and quantity of land sold in each township during the year. It also shows the area of land in each township remaining unsold.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Location tickets issued and entered.....	32
The number of new sales entered.....	142
The number of payments on leases entered.....	406
Agents' returns examined and entered.....	231
Assignments of lands examined and registered.....	625
Descriptions for patents prepared and registered.....	224
Patents examined and despatched.....	224
Patents cancelled.....	4
Sales of land cancelled.....	15

TECHNIC OR SURVEY BRANCH.

The general occupation of the staff of this branch of the Department includes the making and copying of plans, and the reductions and enlargements, &c., connected with the same; the examination of all plans and field notes of surveys; the preparation of instructions for surveys; making tracings; giving descriptions, and taking out areas; also reporting on various subjects and accounts in connection with such surveys and maps of reserves, &c; preparation of architectural drawings, designs and specifications.

Under the head of "Surveys" the following work was accomplished during the year ending 31st December, 1835.

SURVEYS, &c.

The number of tracings made were.....	141
do examinations.....	177
do reports.....	228
do estimates.....	4
do copies of maps... ..	21
do instructions issued.....	4
do sketches made.....	2

Under the head of "Architecture," consisting of plans, elevations, &c., and specifications of houses, storehouses, agents' offices, barns, blacksmiths shops, root-houses, &c:

ARCHITECTURE.

The number of original drawing sets.....	5
do tracings.....	12
do specifications.....	12
do reports.....	12
do examinations.....	3

STATISTICS AND SCHOOL BRANCH.

One thousand three hundred and eighty-three files received, on most of which reports and recommendations were made to the Deputy Minister.

Five hundred and eighty one quarterly school returns examined and entered in a book kept for that purpose.

Three hundred and sixty-three requisitions for school teachers' salaries checked, and entered in school schedule for payment.

All quarterly and yearly statements of the Departmental property under the care of the various officers of the Department examined and reported upon.

Four hundred pairs of blankets addressed and shipped for Indians in Ontario and Quebec.

School material addressed and sent out to the various schools.

Circulars calling for annual reports issued, and synopsis of the latter, and of the tabular statements made ; besides attending to many smaller matters of less note.

CORRESPONDENCE AND REGISTRY BRANCHES.

The number of letters received during the year was sixteen thousand five hundred and twenty-five, being an increase of one thousand seven hundred and forty-seven over the year 1884.

The number of letters written was fourteen thousand and fifteen, covering eighteen thousand two hundred and thirty-nine folios, being an increase of two thousand and seventy-one letters and two thousand two hundred and thirty-two folios over last year.

Memoranda, reports, &c., covering one thousand seven hundred and forty-four folios.

Besides the above, there is a large amount of work done, in the shape of memoranda for letters to be written and for things to be done, reports on accounts, on schools, on returns of property, on returns of supplies issued and in store ; on claims to and on other matters respecting land transactions. Numerous searches have also to be frequently made for documents and for information in respect to past transactions. Of this work no record has been or can be conveniently kept.

Placed herewith will be found the reports for the past year, which have been received from the commissioners, superintendents and agents connected with the outside service of this Department ; also the usual statement showing the population of the various tribes and bands of Indians in the several Provinces, Districts and Territories of the Dominion ; and a statement showing the property owned, produce raised, and the value of the other industries followed by the Indians ; likewise a statement of the condition of the various industrial institutions and schools conducted in the interests of the Indians of the Dominion. The various tribal accounts kept with Indian bands, and the appropriation accounts, as previously stated, are also published as appendices to this report.

All respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. MACDONALD,

Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

PART I

OF THE

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

GRAND RIVER SUPERINTENDENCY,
BRANTFORD, 27th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—Under your instructions, I forward tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June last, and, in connection therewith, have the honor to report:—

In the course of the year the changes in population have been :

In the Six Nations:—

Deaths.....	113	
Removals by marriage.....	4	
		117
Births.....	95	
Additions by marriage and two Indians whose names had been removed from the list of members, restored to membership.....	10	105
Decrease.....		12

In the Mississaguas:—

Births.....	7	
Additions by marriage.....	4	
		11
Deaths.....		3
Increase.....		8
The Six Nations number.....		3,216
The Mississaguas “.....		226
Total.....		3,442

A decrease of six since the previous year; that in the Six Nations being unusual, in the present instance caused by the prevalence of whooping cough and scarlet fever among children; while in the small band of Mississaguas, such a natural increase is of rare occurrence.

It is worthy of remark that a general impression prevails that the Indian race is dying out, when the fact is the opposite among the civilized tribes of the Dominion, the Six Nations alone having increased over 500 within the past twenty-two years. During the year several chiefs and others who are much missed, have died, and the Six Nations mourn for the lamented Archdeacon Nelles, who, for a lifetime, was their laborious missionary; and to evince their feelings for the loss of so faithful and kind a friend, the following minute of Council was recorded:—

"The chiefs of the Six Nations Indians in Council, 30th December, 1884, having meditated and conversed, the speaker of the Council, Chief John Buck, amidst solemn silence, said :—

"By request of the Council he expressed their sorrow upon learning the death of their good and long-trying friend, Archdeacon Nelles, and assure Mrs. Nelles and family of the deep sympathies of the people of the Six Nations in the great loss they have suffered. Several of the chiefs knew the late Archdeacon for fifty years or more, and well remember his unceasing labor for the happiness of their people, both spiritual and temporal."

The Minute of Council having been tastefully engrossed with an ornamented cover, was, in due form, presented to Mrs. Nelles, in Brantford, by a deputation of chiefs, accompanied by their Superintendent and the Interpreter.

With regard to education, the accompanying report of the Honorary Secretary to the Six Nations School Board is satisfactory as regards the eight schools under its charge, while there are four other schools on the reserve.

Under your recent arrangements the County School Inspector, Dr. Kelly, made his first inspection of all the schools, and writes more favorably of those under the School Board. The doctor's reference to the Indian schools (see his report to the Ontario Minister of Education, page 167) is historical and interesting, closing with the opinion "that the eight Board schools are under better management and doing better work than the others, and it would be well were all the schools under the board."

The Mohawk Institute, a model industrial school, continues to flourish, with its 45 boys and 45 girls, under the superintendency of the Rev. R. Ashton.

The extensive grounds in front of the Institute are much improved and beautified, rendering the place pleasing, attractive, and a most comfortable home for its fortunate inmates. In addition to the Institute, the New England Company is building a brick residence for its Superintendent.

Recently, His Excellency the Governor General and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor visited the Institute, and expressed their pleasure with what they saw.

It is gratifying to observe that the crops were so much better than those of the two previous years, that agriculture is improving in all respects, and more enterprise evinced in clearing, fencing, the erection of outbuildings and new dwellings.

The saw-mill has proved of much use in sawing quantities of lumber from fallen and decaying trees brought to the mill by Indians, who receive their proportion of the same, thus enabling those to build who have been prevented from doing so by the high prices of lumber.

The grist mill gives satisfaction, in the excellence of the flour it produces

The seventeenth annual agricultural exhibition of the Six Nations was held rather late in October, in order to combine with it a celebration of the centenary of the deed of gift of their landed possessions by the British Government in place of those they abandoned in the valley of the Mohawk River, State of New York, after the Revolutionary War.

The show of farm produce, stock, &c., was excellent, pleasing the visitors, among whom were the Hon. J. B. Plumb, Senator, and William Paterson, Esq., Member of Parliament.

Unfortunately, the weather proved so wintry and cold that the public meeting had to take place in the Council House instead of the Park.

Your Visiting Superintendent presided at the meeting, and in the course of his remarks read the deed from the Government, presented by His Excellency Governor Haldimand, dated the 25th October, 1784.

Mr. Plumb, Mr. Paterson, other gentlemen and chiefs, having delivered addresses, the meeting closed, amidst loyal demonstrations.

The ploughing matches took place on the 11th November, when many competed for the fourteen useful prizes, the Governor General's prize plough being won by Powless Obe, a young Mohawk.

The ploughing, on the whole, was exceptionally good, the judges had some difficulty in making the awards, so uniform was the work.

The roads are in good order, as are the bridges, excepting two which have been condemned, and new structures are to be erected.

Liquor continues to find its way to Indians and to the reserve, notwithstanding all the efforts to prevent it and the perseverance of the Indian Temperance Societies in discouraging the use of fire water.

The rules and regulations, or by-laws, adopted by the Mississaguas, having been approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, were recently acted upon by that Band in the appointment of officers, and in other arrangements, necessary to render them of service to the community.

Two interesting events occurred in August and October of last year, in which deputations of chiefs of the Six Nations were invited to be present.

The first was that of the centennial of United Empire Loyalists, at Niagara, and the second, the obsequies attending the reintering of the remains of Red Jacket and other chiefs of the Senecas, in the beautiful cemetery of Forest Lawn, near Buffalo.

In the ceremonies attending both these events, the chiefs took a prominent part, receiving much attention and hospitality, the committee of the city of Buffalo paying all their expenses.

Ever mindful of their duty to their Great Mother the Queen, the Six Nations honored Her Majesty's Birthday in their usual happy manner.

In conclusion, it is pleasing to convey the impression that the Six Nations and the Mississagua Indians in this Superintendency are in a progressive, improving condition.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. T. GILKISON,

Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.

WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,

WALLACEBURGH, ONTARIO, 23th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith tabular statement of the Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island, for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

In addition to information contained in the tabular statement, I have to report that the health of the Indians of Walpole Island during the year has been good, no epidemic having been among them during that time.

The crops raised in 1884 were much better than in 1883, and the Indians are turning their attention more to farming, every year showing an increase in the number of acres of new land cleared up and brought into cultivation.

You will see, by the tabular statement, that the quantity of hay, grain and root crops raised in 1884 is much larger than that of 1883. You will also notice that the new land broken (which means, cleared of timber and brush) is greater than in any previous year. The schools have been regularly kept during the year.

The Pottawattamie school, taught by an Indian belonging to the island, and educated at the Mount Elgin Institute, has been well attended, and the children are making good progress.

The Chippewa school, taught by a white teacher, has not been so well attended, though the children who have attended have made some progress. An Indian teacher for this school is an actual necessity.

In accordance with instructions from the Indian Department, I made known the wish that all who had not been vaccinated should have that operation performed. Many of the parents were glad of the opportunity, and brought their children to the

places appointed and had them vaccinated; others were careless, and would not bring the children, while others would not have them vaccinated at all.

I have to report the death of the Rev. Mr. Jamieson, Church of England Missionary, who has faithfully labored among these people for over forty years.

Another Missionary (Rev. Mr. Bearfoot) has been appointed in place of Mr. Jamieson. Divine service is held in both churches, every Sunday, and is well attended.

Quite a number of boys and girls belonging to the island are attending the Mount Elgin Institute and the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes, the most of whom are now home for the summer holidays. They all speak well of the way they are used, and are willing, and even anxious, to return. A good many others (parents) wish to send their boys and girls along with those who have been there when they go back.

I am glad to state that the desire to educate their children is becoming very general among the people of this reserve.

A copy of the census taken this year, showing the individual holdings, can be furnished, if required.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

ALEX. McKELVEY,
Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—1ST DIVISION,
SARNIA, ONT., 8th September, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement for year ended 30th June, 1885. As you will see by the tabular statement, the amount of grain raised by the Indians in my agency far exceeds that of any previous year. I have tried, as far as possible, during the year, to stimulate them to work hard and to farm to advantage. I am very much pleased to be able to report a very considerable improvement in many respects. During the year eight new houses have been erected on the Sarnia reserve, one on Kettle Point and one on Stony Point; and several new barns have also been built during that time. I might here mention that the worst fault of the Indians is intemperance. Being near Port Huron, when the dealers here refuse to give them intoxicants they go to Port Huron and procure them. However, a good number of them are very sober, and are becoming more industrious; and I hope by next year to be able to report still greater advancement.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. ENGLISH,
Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—2ND DIVISION,
STRATHROY, ONT., 24th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions received in your circular of date 8th April last, I have the honor to transmit, for your information, the following report, together with the tabular statement, for the year ended the 30th day of June, 1885.

The Bands within my agency, in the County of Middlesex, viz., Oneidas, Chippewas and Munceys of the Thames, are making sure, although slow, progress in civilization and intelligence. The health of the Indians during the year, generally, has been good. The Muncey Band, through death, lost two of their best members—James Hawk and Richard Wilson.

A few excellent frame buildings have been erected by the Indians during the past year, the Indians wishing, as much as possible, to enjoy the comforts of civilized life.

A good many are making fair progress in farming.

A very large proportion of the Indians are well conducted, and are of sober and steady habits.

The schools on the reserves, with the exception of the Muncey school, which was closed during the year, and the Bear Creek school, which is very poorly attended indeed, are making some progress. The semi-annual visits of the public school inspectors we hope will result in good, they have visited the schools twice during the year—Inspector Carson those on the Caradoc Reserve, and Inspector Dearnness those on the Delaware Reserve. We still find it very difficult to get the children to attend school as regularly as we wish, they have so many excuses to stay away. We are doing all we can to get them to attend better than they have been doing, but find it very up-hill work.

The Mount Elgin Industrial School, on the Caradoc Reserve, which is under the supervision of the Rev. W. W. Shepherd, continues to do good work, and appears to be well conducted. Valuable improvements have been added during the year and are still in progress (they not yet being quite finished), making the Institution building and surroundings far more roomy and comfortable than they originally were.

The giving of liquor to Indians by unprincipled men still in a measure continues, although every effort is made for its suppression, but we hope to see the day soon when an end will come to such work. The Counties of Middlesex, Lambton, Elgin and Oxford, with the city of St. Thomas, have I am glad to say, carried what is commonly called the Scott Act thus completely surrounding my Agency with Scott Act counties.

The usual supply of blankets has been received and distributed amongst the old and needy Indians, as the Councils in their wisdom thought best.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS GORDON,

Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—3RD DIVISION,
HIGHGATE, ONT., 14th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report, together with tabular statement, showing the progress made by the Indians of this Agency—the Moravians of the Thames—during the year ended the 30th of June last.

The population of this Band now numbers 273, a decrease of two since my last report.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to report that the Indians on this reserve have, as usual, reaped a very good harvest—wheat, oats, corn and potatoes yielded well. The crop of peas is the largest ever raised on the reserve.

I might say that the Indians of this Band raise a large number of bushels of white beans, that are not enumerated in the tabular statement. This crop, in itself, has been worth a large amount of money to the Indians during the last two years.

The agricultural fair on the reserve still continues a success. The receipts at the gates last fall were large. The entries were also large, and the quality of the exhibits excellent, horses excepted. In this class the show was very poor, very few entries being made. The Indians say that people laugh at their horses; for this reason they will not show them. I am inclined to think this a good, instead of a bad augury for the future, as a large number are already breeding a better class of horses, which, I trust, in a few years will be a credit to them.

School matters have improved very much since my last report. The average attendance is good—in fact, about all we could wish. We have appointed three trustees, members of the Indian Council, whose duty it is to visit the school as often as possible, and if they find any of the children stopping out of school without good cause, their parents are reported to the Council. They are then notified to send the children to school at once, and for every day the child is absent after receiving this notice the parent is fined five cents. This has had a good effect, and we hope to keep it up.

We have two churches on the reserve. They are prosperous and doing a good work. The Salvation Army has recently commenced to work among the Indians, the result of its labor will have to be reported later.

I cannot close this report without again referring to the roads on this reserve, as I think they are a credit to the Indians and would be to many white municipalities. They are kept up by the Indians themselves. No money has been asked from the Department for road purposes for the last two years. Every man has to do road work, and we trust, in time, that our bridges also will be built by the Indians themselves.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN BEATTIE,

Indian Agent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—DIVISION No. 1,
INDIAN OFFICE, MANITOWANING, ONT., 27th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit my report on Indian affairs within this Superintendency for the year ended 30th June last.

The condition of most of the Indians under my charge has been prosperous; their grain and root crops were of good quality and average quantity. The hay crop, however, was light, and those who followed fishing reported the take to be large and prices remunerative. Some of the mainland bands were not so well off; the unusually heavy fall of snow interfered with their hunting and they also suffered from the interference of white trappers with the game upon their hunting grounds. Assistance towards the maintenance of some of the old people of the bands of hunting Indians had to be rendered by the Department.

Owing to the long duration and extreme severity of the past winter, the supply of hay proved too short, and some loss of Indian cattle took place, but timely assistance being afforded, many were enabled to preserve their cattle, which would otherwise have perished. The loss of cattle was, however, fully as great amongst the white settlers as by the Indians. It is to be hoped that the experience of the past winter will be a salutary warning to both Indians and whites. In many cases they allowed their straw to rot in the fields, and in the fall many sold some of their hay at from \$6 to \$7 per ton, while they were glad to re-purchase in the spring at \$20 per ton.

The extreme cold during the winter having penetrated in many cases the root-houses and pits of the Indians and destroyed the potatoes reserved for seed, advances

to enable them to obtain seed have been made to those who required assistance, to be repaid out of their next annuity payment.

During the winter some bands worked at getting out railway ties and cedar posts, thus earning sufficient to add considerable to their comforts.

Complaints have been made by the Indians of the difficulty experienced in obtaining a supply of fish for daily domestic use, caused by the establishment of pound nets around their reserves, the matter was brought to the notice of the Department of Fisheries, and orders have been given by that Department for the removal of the nets from the neighborhood of Wikwemikong; but up to this date the removal has not taken place.

The unfortunate destruction by fire of the boys' and girls' industrial school buildings at Wikwemikong is much to be regretted, not only for the large pecuniary loss incurred, but also for the check to the education of the children caused thereby, many of the scholars having been sent back to their parents for want of space in the building temporarily used as school-houses. Energetic efforts have been made by the reverend gentlemen and also by the ladies of the mission towards the erection of new buildings, and it is expected that the girls' industrial school will be in full operation before winter sets in, and also that a new school-house for the boys will be built next year.

Schools for the education of Indian children have been in operation during the past year at Wikwemikong, Wikwemikongsing, South Bay, Buzwabs, Sheguiandah and West Bay, upon this island, and at White Fish Lake, White Fish River, Serpent River and Mississauga, on the mainland. The schools have been inspected by P. McLean, Esq., Public School Inspector, who will doubtless report fully to the Department thereon.

Liberal supplies of maps, books and other school material have been furnished by the Department.

New school-houses are in course of erection at Sagamook, White Fish Lake and Buzwabs, the main body of each building being put up by the Indians, and the nails, boards, shingles, window sashes, glass, &c., being provided by the Department.

Blankets were distributed last fall amongst the sick and infirm of the various bands, a boon which is highly appreciated by the recipients.

Constant efforts which have been made to check the sale of liquor to Indians, have been attended with a certain measure of success; but so long as the Indians continue to cloak the doings of the whisky sellers the prevention of the traffic will be attended with difficulty.

During the year the wharf at Manitowaning, the property of the Department, has been placed in a thorough state of repair, at an expenditure of \$413.45. The house at Manitowaning, occupied by Mr. A. McGregor, Ironside, Clerk and Interpreter, has also been repaired, at a cost of \$75.

The amount of money distributed in this superintendency as annuity and interest money is \$11,431.64, for the year ended 30th June.

The general health of the Indians has been satisfactory. Dr. Stephen, the medical officer, has been attentive to his duties, and his treatment was skillful and successful.

Considerable labor has been expended by the Indians in keeping their roads in their various reserves in order, notably on the Wikwemikong Indian reserve, where the roads are in excellent condition, as many as 120 men having been seen at work on the roads at one time.

The past year has been an eventful one for the Indians upon this island. The burning of their school house at Wikwemikong, the hay famine, the destruction of their seed potatoes by frost, the feeding of their seed grain to their cattle to keep them alive, and the length and extreme severity of the winter, severely taxed the energies of the Indians to make head against such a combination of untoward circumstances, but by perseverance and industry they have succeeded, and the outlook for the coming year is promising. The grain and root crops bid fair to yield an average quantity, of good quality, and although the hay crop has been light the defici-

ency has been made up by the extra exertions of the Indians, and there is no cause to apprehend a recurrence of the scarcity of last winter.

A report upon the working of the Wikwemikong industrial schools by the Principal of that institution has been promised, and will accompany this report, if received in time.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAS. C. PHIPPS,
Visiting Superintendent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—2ND DIVISION,
PARRY SOUND, ONT., 14th September, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that during my recent visit to the various Indian bands in this Superintendency I found general prosperity to be the rule. Smiling, contented, well-nourished faces met me on every hand, and I felt my duty to be a pleasure.

The Parry Island band is in a very solid, steady condition. Last winter I granted permits to several of the band to cut and sell cordwood from land that was being cleared. As a result, a fair quantity of wood was sold, and potatoes are now growing where the firewood formerly stood. I expect that a larger amount will be cut next winter, and that more land will consequently be cleared. A larger area of land is under cultivation this year than formerly, and the crops promise well. The prosecution of a tavern keeper for supplying liquor to an Indian, and the imprisonment for twenty days of the Indian, has, in conjunction with the adoption of the Scott Act, caused the disappearance of every sign of drunkenness in this band. The two schools on the reserve are in a prosperous condition. The engagement of a white lady as teacher in one of them has caused a greater amount of interest to be taken in educational matters, and the Indians have resolved that in future, when they go hunting, they will leave their children at home, so that they may not be deprived of school advantages.

The Shawanaga band is in about the same condition as formerly. Considerable sickness prevailed among them during the last spring, and several deaths resulted. The abundant demand for labor, the prospect of good crops and the healing power of time, has dispersed the gloom. I regret that the attendance of the children at school is not as good as could be desired.

The partial failure of the hunting last season caused some distress in the Henvey Inlet band, and the advance you made them last winter was timely. I have strongly impressed on them the necessity of better attention to agriculture, and hope to be able next year to report a total absence of suffering through failure in the products of the chase. The crops on their reserve promise to be good.

The Nipissing band is in a very prosperous condition, and when it is remembered that only a very few years since their reserve was in a wilderness, and that, save with lumbermen, they seldom came in contact with white men, their advance in civilization seems remarkable. The discord which existed in the band last year has disappeared, and harmony prevails. At a meeting of the full band he whom I consider their best man was elected 2nd chief, and the most intelligent and energetic of their number were elected councillors. The election was effected by acclamation, and passed off in a manner that might, with advantage, be imitated by many white communities. The first school house is in course of erection and an alacrity is being shown in educational matters that is very gratifying. I expect before long to receive a requisition for the erection of a second school on the reserve. The land of the reserve, which is very good, is rapidly advancing in value.

The members of the Dokis band are, as usual, following their mercantile pursuits, and I saw but little of them on their reserve or at their home. I assured myself, however, that their condition was all that could be desired.

The Temogamingue band, inhabiting a territory about 100 miles north of Lake Nipissing, and reached by the Temogamingue River, with its dozen portages and score of rapids, is in a position less favorable for progress than any other band in this Superintendency. They depend entirely on hunting, and with flour at \$20 per barrel it is a wonder how they find the means of subsistence. They are very anxious that a reserve be surveyed for them, and promise that when this is done they will devote themselves to agricultural pursuits. It seems to me that the difficulties under which they labor have developed an energy of character and activity of purpose that under favorable circumstances would produce comfort and prosperity. Notwithstanding all their disadvantages, they are cheerful and hopeful.

That portion of the Oka band settled on the Gibson Reserve still continues its prosperous course. Chief Cook informed me that from 40 to 50 acres of new land were brought under cultivation this summer, that the band owns about 50 per cent. more stock than last year, and that while the good crops of last season are likely to be repeated this year, the crop of hay is 25 per cent. more. Their crop consists of oats, peas, rye, corn, potatoes, turnips, timothy hay, Hungarian grass and millet. Those of the band who dislike agriculture find congenial work at adjacent saw mills and in the manufacture of lacrosse sticks, &c., at which occupation many make splendid wages and supply direct the markets of Toronto and New York. The only unfavorable circumstance in connection with this band is the existence of a religious feud in its midst. Half the band is Methodist and half are Brethren. The members of each party happen to live together, so that two *quasi* wards exist on the reserve. As a result of this state of affairs those matters which pertain to the common weal suffer, and the new school to which you granted aid last year has not yet been built. The logs are all out and hauled to the site, but any attempt to assemble a "bee" to raise the building meets with a failure. The school has been placed under the control of the Methodist Missionary Society, and it is, I understand, in contemplation to move the school site, in which event the Methodist section, will I trust, be satisfied and gratified.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS S. WALTON,

Indian Superintendent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—DIVISION No. 3.

SAULT STE. MARIE, 24th September, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward you my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

I have at present under my charge three bands of Indians. Augustin's band, residing on the Garden River Indian Reserve; Nubenagooching's band of Batchewana Indians, who also reside on the Garden River Reserve, Goulais Bay, Batchewana, and Agawa River; they have also a Reserve at the Sault Ste. Marie Rapids of 23 acres, which is occupied by a few of the members, who fish in the rapids. The last band is the Michipicoton and Big Heads; they have a Reserve at Gros Cap, Lake Superior, which they do not occupy; they live mostly in the woods, by hunting; a few of them reside on the Hudson Bay Company's property, and are, in a measure, servants of the company. Of these last I have very little to say; I only visit them

once a year, for three days; they are certainly the most contented of the three bands; after taking their payment, and getting their supplies, they return to their hunting ground. With regard to the two first bands under my charge, they do very little hunting or fishing; they mostly earn their living as boatmen to fishing parties, boat-builders, explorers or labourers. They cultivate about eleven hundred acres of land, but in a very poor manner. There are some good farmers among them.

During the winter a great deal of sickness prevailed, and a few deaths occurred. I made repeated visits in company with Dr. Reid. Dyptheria broke out in two families on the Reserve, but the disease did not spread.

One Council was held by me, at the request of some of the members of Augustin's band, who wished to depose their Chief Augustin, and appoint another; but as in all such cases, the Council came to no decision.

It was determined that all their children should be vaccinated, but when the time came, not a single one would have the operation performed.

In the spring there was a great scarcity of seeds of all kinds, and an application was made to you by several members of both bands to have money for the purchase of seed advanced them, to be repaid out of their annuity money for the year 1886, which request was kindly granted.

With regard to the schools, I see very little change to report upon. The parents will not insist on sending their children to school.

The grain and root crops suffered considerably from frost. Little wheat was sown.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. VAN ABBOTT,

Indian Lands Agent.

Agent Donnelly's Report not yet received.

COUNTY OF RENFREW, GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,

SOUTH ALGONA, 30th July, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report and tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June last.

The band now numbers eighty-one, being an increase of four during the past year. There have been four births and two deaths, one of the latter being an old woman over eighty-six years of age.

On account of the cold and backward spring, the crops, with the exception of the potato crop, look very poor. Hay will be scarce, but the Indians have beaver meadows to cut. Since they have been located, they are taking more interest in farming, and are erecting buildings. One of them is putting up a barn (the first on the reserve) 26 feet by 36 feet. Two good houses have been put up since my last report. The Indians are also getting horses and oxen of their own. I find it difficult to get the Indians to send their children to school. The school building has been repaired and equipped, so I hope to have a better account to give in future. There is very little sickness among the Indians, and I successfully vaccinated over forty of them with cow pox last spring.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES PAUL,

Indian Agent.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, TYENDINAGA AGENCY,
SHANNONVILLE, 31st August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, for your information, the following report, together with the tabular statement, for the year ended the 30th June, 1885. This band now numbers 976, being an increase of eleven during the year. There were twenty-four births and thirteen deaths.

The four schools on the reserve are fairly attended, and the children are making fair progress in their studies.

The usual supply of blankets has been distributed amongst the aged and infirm Indians.

The health of the band is very satisfactory. The reserve is visited by Doctors Newton and McLaren, who take great interest in the welfare of the Indians.

The state of the reserve shows a marked degree of improvement since the lands were re-leased, last fall to white tenants; new fences are being made and new buildings erected.

The farming operations are steadily progressing, and many of the Indians are making good progress in farming and dairying.

Since my last report the Department has repaired the Indian Council House and added a bell-tower to All-Saints Church, at a cost of about one thousand seven hundred dollars.

I am pleased to be able to report that the sale of intoxicants to Indians has been greatly suppressed, and that it is now an unusual thing to see an Indian intoxicated. I can safely say that this is owing to the diligence of Mr. Constable Gunyon, who was recently appointed for that purpose.

The amount distributed during the year was about (\$5,442.42) five thousand four hundred and forty-two dollars and forty-two cents.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MATHEW HILL,

Indian Agent.

LAKE SIMCOE AGENCY,
GEORGINA, ONTARIO, August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

The population shows a net decrease since last year of three, the result of four births, five deaths, and two withdrawals, it stands now at one hundred and thirty-four.

Many of the band suffered from serious illness last winter, and it was resolved in Council to employ a doctor, which was done, with good results.

Under instructions from the Department, I had the children vaccinated, with fair success.

Improvements in many respects are very marked during the past year. The new school-house in course of completion at the time of my last report is one of the most comfortable in the country, and built at a comparatively small outlay. Two new log dwellings have been erected, one for Mr. Blackbird, the other for Mrs. Peters. The chief also added to his improvements a new frame barn.

Increased attention is paid to farming by many, as will be seen by reference to the tabular statement, which shows a very considerable excess over the previous year in both stock and produce.

I assisted several last winter with supplies, to help them to earn something out of firewood—dead hemlock; but it turned out so inferior that it is yet unmarketed.

The school continues to prosper under Mr. Mayes, who has formally qualified himself by obtaining a certificate from the School Board. During the year a survey was made by F. Hamney, Esq., of a part of Georgina Island—two concessions—the first official survey—and it is remarkable that this official survey agrees very exactly with the survey made by the band themselves some years ago. With a rare exception, this survey places the holders in a much more satisfactory condition, especially so when the location tickets applied for shall have been issued. The Mission House occupied by the teacher has also been improved since my last report, by the completion of an upper storey, which makes it more comfortable and which was much needed.

Arrangements were made with Messrs. Hamilton & Richardson stock men, for the pasture, during the season, of fifty head of cattle, on that part of Georgina Island known as the burnt district, as an experiment. It was stated afterwards by those gentlemen that the pasture was not sufficient as the season advanced for the stock put on, and about one-third was taken off; the remainder seem to be doing tolerably well.

The habits and conduct of the band are to me generally satisfactory and very greatly improved. There are two or three exceptions, but even this proportion bears a favorable comparison with other communities.

Many of the women are very industrious. Several having sewing machines do considerable work for the white people as well as for their own people. Others go out as servants to the white people, thus learning habits which will be of advantage to them in the future. Many of my friends come from distant parts of the country to visit the island, and always make some purchases of fancy work to carry home with them, and on many occasions have sent the articles purchased to England.

The band is busy harvesting this month, and the crops, I consider, are superior to those on the mainland, not being injured by rust to any serious extent.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. R. STEVENSON,
Indian Agent.

CAPE CROKER AGENCY.

No report from Agent Jermyn, he having been appointed about the end of the fiscal year.

SAUGEEN AGENCY,
SAUGEEN RESERVE, 5th September, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith my report and tabular statement in regard to the Chippewas of the Saugeen band of Indians for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

I can add but little by way of report, as my appointment to the agency took place on the 8th of June last, only 22 days before the end of the fiscal year, and therefore my experience with respect to their habits and industry is limited, not enabling me to give so full and complete a report, as would be desirable.

This band numbers 347, being a decrease of 15 during the year.

In preparing my tabular statements I had, in a great measure, to depend upon the information received from different Indians, and from the late Agent.

It is pleasant, however, to relate that much work has been done on their roads; in building culverts and ditching.

The Indians are turning their attention more to the cultivation of their land, and are making some progress. A few who confine themselves to agriculture are apparently in much the best circumstances.

The crops this year promise to be excellent.

The introduction of the Scott Act into the County of Bruce has been of great advantage to the Indians. Not a single case has taken place where an Indian has been accused of partaking of any intoxicant whatever, and as such has been the case the Act cannot be too highly appreciated by those who take an interest in the welfare of the Indians.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES TELFER CONAWAY,

Indian Agent.

ALNWICK AGENCY,

ROSENEATH, 21st August, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report, accompanied with tabular statement. There are 3,404.15 acres in the Alnwick reserve, the greater part of which is excellent land. About 2,460 acres are cleared, of which about 1,325 acres are rented to white tenants, who paid in rent during the year 1884 the sum of \$2,920.72. The municipal council of the Township of Alnwick, of which the reserve forms a part, assess the tenants on the reserve and collect taxes from them, but spend little of the money on the reserve—not the one-thirtieth part—which I consider a great injustice to the Indians, who have to keep their own roads in repair by their labor or by making drafts on their interest money, while the taxes collected from their tenants are expended in other parts of the township.

I regret to say that the drinking habits of some of the Indians have considerably increased since my last report, and I confess my inability to be able to bring the offenders to justice, from the fact that the Indians will not give any information as to where or from whom they receive the liquor.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your humble servant,

JOHN THACKERAY,

Indian Agent.

MUD AND RICE LAKE AGENCY,

GORE'S LANDING, 26th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June, 1885.

During the past year the Indians have had considerable sickness at both the villages under my charge, consumption being the principal disease. At present they are nearly all enjoying good health.

The majority of the Indians have, as usual, spent a good deal of their time in trapping, shooting, fishing and gathering wild rice, and have been very successful. A considerable quantity of baskets and fancy bark and quill-work has also been made.

Quite a number of the Indians have hired with farmers as laborers, and have made considerable money in that way; a few are farming, and some of them are doing remarkably well; others have made good promises, saying that they will commence farming in the spring.

The schools—one at each village—have been fairly attended, and the children are progressing favorably. Both schools are taught by Indians.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

EDWIN HARRIS.

Indian Agent.

Agent McPhee's report not yet received.

PENETANGUISHENE AGENCY,

PENETANGUISHENE, 14th September, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on Indian matters in this Agency, accompanied by the usual tabular statement.

I made periodical visits to the Christian Islands during the past year, and was pleased to find the Indians contented and improving their land. Since my last report they have cleared thirty-four acres of new land, and put it under crop. They have been fortunate enough to escape the rust which has been prevalent on the mainland this season, and their wheat will turn out better than ours.

I was pleased to find, when I made an inspection last winter, that there was not a family in actual want for provisions. They had a large quantity of potatoes, and every family had a store sufficient for the winter. I anticipate, from present appearances, that they will have an equally sufficient supply for the coming winter.

During the summer the men have had employment at the mills, and many have made a good deal of money out of wild fruit gathered on the islands on the north shore.

The Indians are much pleased with the threshing machine they purchased last fall, and although the quantity of grain they had to thresh was small, I think the facility thus afforded them for threshing will induce them to raise a larger quantity hereafter.

I am pleased to be able to report on their good conduct and sobriety. A drunken Indian is now seldom seen.

Seven children have died during the year.

Consequent on the sale of some of the islands, locally known as the "Rocks," I have on several occasions been called upon by your Department to examine and report upon the different islands sold. In doing so I have made a very general examination of the greater part of the group lying between this town and the northerly boundary of my Agency. Those on the outer range are mostly bare of trees, with the exception of a few wind-blown stunted pines and cedars, whilst those in the inner ranges are prettily wooded with scrub hardwoods and evergreens. There is no timber of any commercial value. Should the taking up of them by summer tourists continue, as it at present promises to do, it cannot but become a measure of great assistance to this section of the country. The immense group

of islands forms a wonderful camping ground, and the bass fishing is exceedingly good. The large number of tourists who even now are using it, furnish employment to Indian boatmen and others during the summer months.

The school on Christian Island is now conducted by a female teacher, and I think the change will be beneficial, as the children who attend the school are mostly quite young, and will, no doubt, get better attention and advance more rapidly under the supervision of a female teacher.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. H. THOMPSON,

Indian Agent.

SCUGOG AGENCY, ONTARIO, 27th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on Indian matters in this Agency together with the enclosed tabular statement, for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

The Indians belonging to this band are now in a better position to work their own land than ever before. This is owing to the Department having this year supplied them with good horses, harness, waggons, and other necessaries for farm work, and although the Indians did not get their horses until late in the season, I must say the work so far has been encouraging. They have a nice crop of oats, the largest crop of corn and potatoes ever raised on the reserve, and have also summer fallowed nearly all their land, having ploughed it a second and a greater part of it a third time, putting it in really excellent order for next year's crop. The trouble existing for years, of the Indians renting their lands to the whites is now an evil of the past, as not a single acre has been worked by outsiders this season. The general health of the band is good, there being one death and two births in the last twelve months, the band now numbers forty-four (44) an increase of one over last year. I am sorry to report that school matters remain at a standstill, as I find it is impossible to persuade any of the children to attend the school which adjoins the reserve. The fishing in Scugog Lake this year has been unusually good, the Indians finding it a never failing source of food supply, besides catching large numbers of fish for sale. I am glad to report that the use of intoxicants among the Indians is decreasing, but there are two or three Indians who continue to baffle all efforts to prevent them obtaining liquor, as they manage some way or other to get it every time they go to any of the neighboring villages. I am now working strenuously to catch the parties who procure the liquor for them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. McDERMOT,

Indian Agent.

Rev. W. W. Shepherd's report on Mount Elgin Industrial Institution not yet received.

MOHAWK INSTITUTION,
BRANTFORD, 25th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—At your request, I have the honor to transmit a report on the New England Company's Mohawk Institution, "Indian Industrial and Normal School," for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

During the year 14 boys and 10 girls entered, and 12 boys and 12 girls left the Institution, the number of pupils at the end of the year being 90 (45 boys and 45 girls).

The periods of attendance of the pupils who left during the year were as follows:—

Under 1 year.....	3
From 1 to 2 years.....	8
From 2 to 3 years.....	6
From 3 to 4 years.....	2
From 4 to 5 years.....	4
From 5 to 6 years.....	1

The average attendance for boys, 2 years 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ months; and for girls, 2 years and 5 months. Of girls, 3 were sent home through delicate health, 2 left to help their mothers through sickness in the family, 1 to take charge of a school, 1 married, 2 were refused re-admission, their conduct not being satisfactory, and 1 entered domestic service. Of boys, 2 were sent home through ill-health, 1 for habitual lazy and dirty conduct, 2 had completed their course, and left to obtain situations, 4 "Oneidas of the Thames" absconded.

The buildings, offices and furniture have been kept in excellent order. Eleven additional storm sashes were supplied to dormitory and laundry windows, a new oak stairway was erected at the main entrance, and the boys' wing of the building was re-shingled.

Large additions and alterations, consisting of a residence for the Superintendent, and further accommodation for officers and pupils, have been authorized and will be commenced at once.

Beyond an outbreak of measles and several cases of malarial fever, the health of the pupils has been good. The general conduct has been satisfactory.

The teachers have worked with skill and zeal, and the classes have made good progress. Five boys and three girls successfully passed the high school entrance examinations, and two girls completed their course of special training as teachers, and have been appointed to the charge of schools. Two boys, who had passed as teachers, but declined the special training, obtained situations as clerks.

Ten scholarships have been established, by means of which deserving pupils will be maintained at the Collegiate Institute, Brantford, to obtain provincial certificates as teachers, &c. All expenses of boarding and clothing of the scholars are provided by the liberality of the New England Company, but I am indebted to the Government for a grant towards defraying the cost of fees, books, &c.

To enable any Indian band in the Dominion to obtain qualified teachers, the New England Company has been pleased to direct that hereafter 30 boys and 30 girls may be admitted from the Tuscarora reserve, and 15 boys and 15 girls from any Indian reserve in the Dominion. Candidates must be between the ages of 11 and 17 years, and able to read fairly in the third reader and work correctly the simple rules in arithmetic. Pupils from other Indian Institutions will not be admitted.

Industrial Department.

The farm crops were excellent, and, considering present prices, yielded a satisfactory return. A new barn, with root cellar 36 x 36 feet, has been built, and the cattle byres have been considerably enlarged and improved.

The carpenters' shop was closed part of the year, the master being on sick leave. There are four apprentices. One boy is apprenticed to a blacksmith in Brantford, but boards at the Institution.

Condition of Past Pupils.

I consider the condition of the 121 pupils (see table) who have left the Institution during the last four years is encouraging, although it does not reach the high standard of our hopes and desires.

I would respectfully and earnestly request that you will be pleased to issue instructions to the managers of Indian Industrial Schools, to the effect that "Managers and Superintendents of Indian Institutions are on no account to admit into their respective schools pupils belonging to or who have been in other Indian Institutions without first obtaining the consent of the Superintendent of the school in which the pupil was first received."

The principle embodied in the above suggestion has been very seriously violated in the past. Pupils who have been dismissed for serious offences or who ran away from this Institution have been readily and without inquiry admitted into others. The effect will render any exercise of discipline as regards the pupils or their parents an utter impossibility, and will encourage both to play fast and loose with their privileges. Another evil to be prevented by enforcing the suggestion is the unwise interference of one institution with the work of another, by which past pupils are diverted from the course for which at great cost they have been prepared. For instance, A. S. was admitted here in 1874 when in his 16th year. He remained 5½ years, and learned the trade of a blacksmith. I obtained employment for him in one of the largest agricultural machine manufactories in the country. He told me last summer that he was then saving eleven dollars per week over and above his expenses. Now, when he certainly could help himself, he is, at 25 years of age admitted, like a little boy, into an Institution supported in part by the Government. After attending the school 3 or 4 months he successfully passed his examination, and becomes a school teacher, on \$250 per annum.

It is very evident that he was qualified to pass his examination before leaving here. However, he did not then wish to teach, so became a blacksmith. Now he expects to teach a year and then enter the ministry. He may, and I certainly hope and pray he will, become a good preacher—he was a good and very industrious blacksmith, and as "example is better than precept" it may be a question in which capacity he might be the better missionary to his brethren.

As a direct result of the case cited above, N. S., a brother of A. S., ran away from this Institution when within two months of completing a course of five years and passing his examination as a teacher. His father came a few days before he left and told him that his brother had entered the other institution and would be sent from there to college, to be prepared for the ministry. Further comment is unnecessary.

I will conclude by again urging the adoption of such regulations as will convince the Indians that in the efforts made for their advancement no room remains for unwholesome rivalry.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT ASHTON,

Superintendent.

TABLE showing the present condition of 121 pupils who have left the Institution during the four years ending 31st December, 1884.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1. Farming independently or on shares	1		1
2. do at hire, or for parents.....	29		29
3. Working at trades, as clerks, or in factories.	10		10
4. Domestic service, Indian.....			
5. do white	1	8	9
6. Teaching school.....		7	7
7. Interpreters and catechists.....			
8. Attending other institutions and colleges	4		4
9. Living with friends and attending school	2	5	7
10. do girls, also boys under 16	7	17	24
11. Removed to United States.....	1		1
12. Re-admitted.....	2	1	3
13. Known to be doing badly.....			
14. Doubtful, wandering or idle.....	3	1	4
15. Not reported on, having been less than six months in the Institution.....	3	2	5
16. Married.....		10	10
17. Dead	2	5	7
	65	56	121

To the School Board, Six Nations Indian Reserve :

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit my report for the year ending 30th June, 1885.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts.

1884-85. To Balance brought forward, July, 1884.....	\$1,132 24
New England Company's annual grant	\$1,000 00
Six Nations do	1,500 00
Indian Department do	400 00
	<u>2,900 00</u>
	<u>\$4,032 24</u>

Expenditure.

1884-85. By Teachers' salaries	\$1,891 21
Buildings and grounds.....	101 00
School furniture.....	1 75
Fuel, &c.....	106 25
School apparatus, books, &c...	73 22
Printing and office expenses...	21 74
Insurance.....	6 50
Travelling expenses	17 25
Fees for Indian children attending white schools.....	22 25
Prizes for attendance, year ending 30th June, 1884.....	44 00
	<u>\$2,285 17</u>
Balance on 30th June, 1885 :—	
Bank of Montreal, deposit	1,000 00
do do account	747 07
	<u>1,747 07</u>
	<u>\$4,032 24</u>

Of the balance, \$1,000 has been bearing 3 per cent. interest since 22nd January ; the remainder \$747.07, stands to your credit in the Bank of Montreal.

The Board has directed the Hon. Secretary to supply all the schools with additional furniture and apparatus, some of which is now ordered.

The Board has also had under consideration the advisability of providing increased accommodation for school sections Nos. 9 and 2, but in view of the fact that petitions have been received from many of the residents of the "Stone Ridge" and "Red Line," Methodist school sections, requesting the Board to supply them with schools, no decision has been arrived at, and consequently the funds have been held in reserve.

The yards at schools Nos. 7 and 9 were planted with young trees this spring.

In December last the Board sustained a great loss through the death of its chairman, the Venerable Archdeacon Nelles, who, for upwards of half a century, had constantly and earnestly labored for the advancement of education amongst the Six Nation Indians. It is gratifying to know that he was spared to see the realization of his desires in the excellent school system now thoroughly established, the Board having eight well equipped schools, all under the instruction of qualified and trained native teachers.

The vacancy at the Board caused by the death of Archdeacon Nelles remains to be filled by some one to be appointed by the New England Company.

The following changes in the teaching staff have taken place during the year:—

Mr. P. H. Martin, S. S. No. 10, resigned to enter a medical school as student.

Mr. David Hill was transferred from S. S. No. 7 to S. S. No. 6, which latter was re-opened upon my recommendation in September last. He was meeting with very fair success, but resigned his charge without notice in June. No successor has been appointed.

Mrs. Johnson's, late Miss Latham, services as teacher of S. S. No. 5, were discontinued in January.

Appointments:—

Miss E. Johnson, Mohawk Institute Certificate, to S. S. No. 7.

Mrs. A. Foster do do do do 10.

Miss E. Goosie do do do do 5.

Miss F. Maracle, S. S. No. 3, and Miss S. Davis, S. S. No. 3, received \$25 increase of salary from the 1st April.

I accompanied Dr. Kelly, County Inspector, and Col. Gilkison, Chairman of the Board, when the former named gentleman inspected and examined the schools just before the commencement of the summer vacations. The schools were in good order and the pupils passed their examinations creditably.

As the Inspector's report will be presented in due course, I omitted my usual annual examinations this year, but intend hereafter to hold them prior to the visit of the County Inspector.

Appended is a tabular statement of the attendance at the various schools.

At the close of the year 366 children of the Six Nations were attending the Board schools, 13 attending schools amongst the whites, their fees being paid by the Board, and 55 were attending the Mohawk Institution;—total 434.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours obediently,

ROBERT ASHTON,

Hon. Sec. and Inspector.

YEAR ended 30th June, 1885.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Indian Department (1)—Col. Gilkison, *Chairman*.New England Co. (3)—Revs. R. Ashton, *Hon. Sec.*, D. J. Caswell, — (*Vacant*).

Six Nations' Council (3)—Chiefs M. Martin, John Hill, Josiah Hill.

No. of School Section.	Name of Teacher and Date of taking charge of School.	Teacher's Qualification.	Annual Salary.	Number on Register.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance.
			\$			
2	Miss F. Maracle, April, 1881...	*Mohawk Institute Certificate.	275	65	25·95	39·9
3	Miss S. Davis, Jan., 1884, for S. S. No. 9.	do ...	275	† (63) 44	(25·3) 22·33	(40·1) 50·7
5	Miss E. Goosie, Feb., 1884....	do ...	250	(50) 41	(24·1) 15·63	(48·2) 38·1
6	(Vacant.)	do ...	250	(32) 28	(12·3) 9·00	(39·7) 32·1
7	Miss E. Johnson, Aug., 1884..	do ...	250	(17) 53	(7·0) 16·18	(41·1) 30·5
8	Miss M. Davis, April, 1883....	do ...	250	(59) 30	(17·9) 11·15	(30·3) 37·1
9	Mr. C. Russell, Jan., 1884, for S. S. No. 5.	do ...	250	(31) 41	(12·0) 16·67	(38·7) 40·6
10	Mrs. A. Foster, Oct., 1884....	do ...	250	(48) 64	(18·6) 23·28	(38·7) 38·3
				(47)	(23·0)	(48·8)
1885	.....	.....	.....	366	140·19	28·2
(1884)	.....	.....	.....	(347)	(140·2)	(40·7)

* Holders of this certificate must be Indians, not less than 17 years of age. They must have passed the examination for entrance into a High School, and have completed six months' special training as a teacher in the Mohawk Institution and Indian Normal School.

† The numbers written (63) are the corresponding figures for the year ending June, 1884.

WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

WIKWEMIKONG, 21st August, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with the request, as expressed in your letter of April last, I have the honor to offer the following report on the management, working and results of the industrial Indian schools at Wikwemikong.

The number of the pupils in the boarding houses has averaged 70, nearly equally divided between the two branches of the Institution. Their health has been generally good and their conduct satisfactory.

The principal trades heretofore introduced are the carpenter, blacksmith, waggon maker and shoemaker trades. The three first are under the management of a competent tradesman, formed by regular apprenticeship in one of the cities in Canada. The same young man who had learned the trade under the first master we had, has yet the charge of the shoemaker shop. He has three apprentices, whose work shows attention and progress.

The influence of our industrial schools is made evident by the steady improvements observed in the village and the whole settlement. Many new houses have been built on good stone foundations—larger, higher, better in every respect, and furnished with the conveniences generally found in the homes of white settlers. Carts, waggons, buggies, &c., which the Indians used to procure from the farmers by exchange for horses and cattle, have been repaired and new ones made; numbers of tram sleighs, harrows, ploughs (the wooden part being generally made by the Indians), have been furnished with their iron fixtures; ploughs and all kinds of instruments repaired, and almost all the horses shod.

The usefulness of the works taught in the other branch of our Institution was no less apparent.

The grant of \$1,200 for the maintenance of the 70 pupils in the boarding school has entered in a good proportion into the bill of expenses.

For the building of shops and procuring the needed materials, iron of every size, coal for the blacksmith shop, leather of every description, and all the requisites for the shoemaker shop, we had to draw from other sources.

There has never been a lack in the orders. If the customers were as ready to pay as to order, the shop might have been self-supporting; but we have often to take their excuses for long delays, so that the shops are far from remunerative.

The prospect at the beginning of the present year was encouraging. Very useful arrangements had been completed in the fall for the convenience of the boarding school; good wells had been dug; the stone foundation of the old school house had been renewed and efficiently drained; the boys, divided into two classes each having their teacher, attended regularly, and we anticipated a year of notable progress; but how terribly were we disappointed.

The two teachers were soon to be laid up; one fell very sick; the other had his arm broken by the shock of a hand sleigh when sliding down hill with the boys.

Such was the situation, when in the interval of four days, from the 18th to the 22nd of January, our two large boarding and school houses were entirely destroyed by fire; so that in a few hours was lost the work completed by long efforts, personal devotedness and the use of all available resources.

Fortunately, no one was injured by the fire and most of the furniture and other property was saved.

In both cases the whole population repaired to the spot at the first ringing of the alarm bell. All worked with great energy to arrest the progress of the fire, and when all hope of saving the buildings was given over, to remove from them all that could be snatched from the flames, even doors and sashes.

We had now to find a shelter for our children. No other being convenient, the large carpenter and waggon shop was at once properly arranged, and 20 boys, whose homes could not be easily reached, occupied it. The first storey became the class and study room; the twenty iron beds saved from the fire were set in the loft for a dormitory. The meals for the boys were prepared in the mission house.

More difficulty was experienced in the other departments. There, the only buildings spared were the laundry and baking house, the stables and a small barn. Happily a kind neighbor, whose house was the most commodious at hand, offered it to be used by the ladies and their pupils till a more convenient habitation could be prepared. Another Indian gave also a part of his house, where rooms were arranged for the two classes of the girls' school.

So it happened that they were very soon able to resume their work, which went on regularly till the end of April, when a building was put up in great haste for a temporary dwelling place and schoolhouse.

The only shops destroyed by fire were the bootmaker and weaver shops; and there was hardly any interruption to the working of the various industries.

In anticipation of the amount of work for the re-building of our institutions, one of the first steps has been to avail ourselves of an offer made by the proprietor of a complete steam machinery shop, used during the past few years at Manitowaning.

The whole has been transferred to Wikwemikong, where it has added a new branch to our industrial schools.

Encouraged by money, expressions of sympathy, and the hope that we shall be assisted in our efforts, we are now hard at work erecting a house 108 x 45 feet, and two and a half storeys high, where everything will be so arranged as to meet the requirements of the girls' industrial school.

The building is already far advanced. We hope that before the close of navigation a good part of the house will be ready for the pupils, who wait for its opening.

The re-building of the boys' house will be the work of next year; the materials will be gathered and prepared during the fall and winter.

In the meantime the large carpenter shop will be so arranged as to accommodate a limited number of boarders. The externs who learn trades spend the day and have their meals at the institution.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. DURONQUET,

Principal of Wikwemikong Industrial School.

REPORT TO THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH
JUNE, 1885.

THE SHINGWAUK AND WAWANOSH HOMES,

SAULT STE. MARIE, 30th June, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have pleasure in reporting that the record of the past year, as regards our two Indian homes, the Shingwauk and the Wawanosh, has, by the blessing of God, been unusually encouraging. The children have made good progress; there has been little sickness; our numbers have increased, and the Indian parents at the various reserves, so far from resenting my enforcing our rules for their children to remain the stipulated time, seem increasingly anxious to place their children under our care. At the present time we have 43 Indian boys and 2 white boys and 21 Indian girls. Several more are still to come, and I have had to refuse some half-dozen applications, owing to want of means for support. I have been encouraged also by offers of increased assistance from our friends, especially Sunday school children, who supplement the Departmental grant by supporting some of the individual children.

Review of the Year.

We began the year with 37 boys and 21 girls. One little girl died (almost suddenly) with hemorrhage from the lungs, the first week in April, and a little boy who was weakly when he came to us was sent home by the first boat, a victim of consumption, and has since died. The other children have all enjoyed good health. Since navigation opened, four girls who had completed their time have been sent to their homes, and five more girls have arrived; two of these latter were old pupils, who failed to return to us last summer, and three are new ones. Of the boys, the little sickly boy whom I mentioned is the only one that has left; two old boys have returned, and five new ones have come. Our total number at present is 43 Indian boys and 21 Indian girls. School hours have been kept regularly—9 to 12 every morning, 3 to 5 in the afternoons, and 7:30 to 8:30 in the evenings, Saturdays excepted. We have one boy (David Osalge) learning algebra; 3 learning Euclid; 10 English grammar, composition, English history and writing out definitions of English words; 24 studying geography and dictation and writing copies; 35 studying arithmetic and 19 writing on slates. Of the reading books, 8 boys are in the Fourth

Reader; 5 in the Third Reader; 11 in the Second Reader; 11 in the second, Part 1st; and 8 in the 1st Part, First Reader.

Of our senior boys, two (David M. and John M.) look forward to becoming ministers of the Gospel, and two others (David O. and Jackson K.) are studying to be teachers.

The trades our boy are learning are carpentering, bootmaking and blacksmithing. Senior pupils (Isaac A. and Harry N.) are in charge of the carpentering and bootmaking departments, and instruct the other boys; and for instruction in blacksmithing the boys go up town. At the present time, 4 boys are learning the carpenter trade, 3 bootmaking and 3 blacksmithing. Our sash and door factory is still rented by the week to Mr. S. Fox, who employs two or three of our boys when at work.

The girls at the Wawanosh Home, besides their schooling, are taught laundry work, sewing, knitting and housework.

We have recently received two orphan white boys into the Home; their mothers provide their clothing, and pay \$20 per annum towards their partial support; the balance of their cost I meet myself. My object in taking them is rather experimental, the idea being that they may have a leavening effect upon the Indian pupils, induce them to speak more correct English, and perhaps inspire them with some ambition to get on in the world. If the plan succeeds, I propose receiving about 10 orphan white children, provided I can obtain support for them. Our summer vacation begins this year 24th July, and ends 12th September.

Our rule now is for applications for admission to be made in May, and for new children to enter, and those who have completed their course to leave the first week in June only. A certain proportion of the pupils at each Home have to remain at the institution for the summer holidays, our work having so far progressed that we find it now impossible to keep things in order when all hands are away. We have had no difficulty in arranging this, many of the pupils being quite willing to remain.

Our Staff.

I have this summer succeeded in engaging an assistant, Mr. H. D. Mitchell, who seems in every way well qualified to perform the duties required of him. The work of the Homes had become altogether too great a burden for me to bear alone, having other duties connected with my ministerial work and the diocese to attend to, and I felt it absolutely necessary that I should be freed from the constant superintendence of the Home work, so as occasionally to travel around among the Indians whose children we are educating, and to visit various parts in Canada, with a view to keeping up interest in the work. Our schoolmaster, Mr. Wotton, left us on the 1st of July, and his place will be taken by the Rev. C. E. French, who will assist also in the chapel services. Our staff now at the Shingwauk will consist of Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Mitchell; schoolmaster, Rev. C. E. French; matron, Mrs. Seal, and an Indian servant. At the Wawanosh, Lady Superintendent, Miss Cunningham; gardener and matron, Geo. Hardiman and wife.

Visits to the Indians.

Since the appointment of Mr. Mitchell to the position of assistant superintendent, I have been enabled to leave home, and have visited the Indians of the Cape Croker, Christian Island, Parry Island, Spanish River and Serpent River Reserves. At all those places I found the Indians quite in favor of our work, and apparently anxious to send their children to us. I think a great many will be prepared to come to us next year, if I can arrange to pay them another visit, and provided we are able to receive them.

On the 24th of this month (July) I propose starting on a short tour to the North-West, the scene of the recent disturbance, taking with me three of our Indian boys, in the uniform of the institution—a bootmaker, a blacksmith and a farm boy—the object being to visit the Indians in that locality, and confer with the mission-

aries working among them, with a view to extending our work in that direction, and perhaps bring back a few new pupils to our institution.

As I have already intimated to the Department (11th June), it is my desire to make use of the present crisis to extend our work among the Indians, to enlarge our present buildings and to increase the number of our pupils. A first step towards this is to ascertain whether there is any disposition among the tribes in the North-West to avail themselves of our institution here, or whether we shall have to depend, as heretofore, on pupils from the reserves in western Ontario.

But whether we take children from the North-West or not, I think there is little doubt, that if means are forthcoming, we shall be able to keep an average of 50 boys at the Shingwauk Home, and 24 girls at the Wawanosh, as there seems to be every disposition on the part of the Indians now to send their children to us, and all whom we have now are bound to us by agreement.

I believe I am justified in asking of the Department a small increase in the grant at present made to our Institutions. Indeed, unless some additional help is given, it will be impossible for me to retain the services of Mr. Mitchell as Assistant Superintendent, as this addition to our staff involves an increase of expenditure of \$500 per annum.

The moderate request I have to make is, that the Department will pay for five more boys, at \$60 per annum, and five more girls, at \$40 per annum. This will exactly make up the sum required for the Assistant Superintendent; and towards the support of additional pupils I will apply for help elsewhere.

Should the number of our pupils at any time fall below the figure of boys 35, girls 20, I should not, of course, expect the full grant to be paid.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD F. WILSON,

Principal.

CAUGHNAWAGA AGENCY, QUE.,

31st August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my first report on the Caughnawaga Indians, for the year ended the 30th June last; also a tabular statement, giving the number of the population, and showing the affairs of the band in general.

There were 90 births and 72 deaths during the year; and since the last report the increase in the population is 94 souls.

There were no epidemic diseases on the reserve this year, and the sanitary condition of the tribe has been satisfactory. We have had, however, to deplore the death of two chiefs, that of Chief Louis Morris, and that of Grand Chief Joseph Williams. The demise of Chief Williams was much felt in the village, as he was greatly esteemed.

The crops are very good, and the Indians have in consequence been much encouraged in their agricultural pursuits. There are several good and beautiful farms on the reserve, which are provided with good buildings, and are well cultivated by the Indians themselves. All those who have taken to farming live well; and, I believe, when the division of the reserve shall have been completed, the Indians will seriously take to agriculture.

The work of the sub-division of the reserve by Mr. Dedman, under the supervision of Mr. McLea Walbank, is steadily going on, and I hope that it will soon be completed to the satisfaction of the majority of the band.

An industrial and agricultural exhibition was held at this place during the year, and the committee have decided that there should be one every year, to promote emulation among the Indians in agricultural pursuits.

The agricultural products exhibited have demonstrated to the visitors that there is very little difference between the Indians of this tribe and the civilized people, for all the articles exhibited were arranged with taste and were in abundance.

The village has been very peaceful, and the presence of Constable Lefort is a guarantee for the maintenance of peace. He is very active, constantly at his post, and always ready to give the Indians good advice.

There has been no progress in the school during the year, and I regret to have to state that the Government school is very little frequented by children, although there are about 200 on the reserve who should attend school.

A change has recently been made by appointing another teacher, which it is hoped will result in a larger attendance and greater progress of the pupils.

The contractors have quarried as much stone as was necessary to satisfy the demands made upon them. They gave employment to about 30 or 35 men.

Nearly all the women work in glass beads, and a certain number of men take rafts over the rapids. This occupation prevents these from tilling the land.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. BROSSEAU,
Indian Agent.

ST. REGIS AGENCY, 12th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report, in relation to the Indians of this Agency, together with the tabular statement, for the year ended the 30th June last.

The population, according to the last annuity interest pay-list, was 1,136, being 1,055 Catholic and 81 Protestants.

During the last fiscal year there were 85 births, 35 deaths and 24 marriages.

The mission consists of 1,990 souls, of whom 815 are American Indians, 120 French Canadians, and the remainder British Indian families.

I am pleased to report that temperance and order now prevail in the village of St. Regis, no liquor being sold in the place.

Any Indians whom I have seen under the influence of liquor this summer had procured it from the vendor through a white man either in Dundee or Hogansburgh.

Owing to the Scott Act no liquor can be procured in Cornwall.

The three Catholic schools have been in operation during the year, but the attendance, I am sorry to say, has not improved very much.

When I visited from house to house, taking the tabular statements, I pressed upon the parents the importance and good result of sending their children to school. They would not, however, promise to do so.

The repairs on the St. Regis church are completed, and it is now a respectable looking and very comfortable edifice.

The Rev. Mr. Mainville works hard and spares no pains to minister to the spiritual wants of the Indians.

The health and prosperity of the band has been good, and many are improving their houses.

The Catholic members on St. Regis Island have just finished a comfortable school house. They were very much in want of it, being quite a distance from the St. Regis school.

The crops on the islands are looking well, as the Indians are giving more attention to the cultivation of their lands.

The making of baskets is the principal industry of the Indian women, and they find a ready sale for them at home and elsewhere.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

ROBERT TYRE,
Indian Agent.

VIGER AGENCY.

No report as yet from Agent Le Bel.

St. FRANCIS AGENCY.

Agent Vassal's report has not yet been received.

LAC ST. JEAN, 24th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my report for the year ended the 30th June last.

The last census shows an increase of twenty-six souls.

The sanitary condition of the Indians during the year has been very good.

The crop was good and that of the present year promises a good yield. There is twice as much hay as there was last year, and there is perceptible progress in agricultural pursuits.

The Indians always appear to be good, sober and very quiet.

The scarcity of fur-bearing animals has compelled them to go too far for the chase to be remunerative.

The school is well frequented, and the parents begin to understand that it is their duty to send their children to it. There is a great change in these last, and the whole tribe is improving in an astonishing manner.

The hospital is over-shaded by beautiful trees and is surrounded by a splendid palisade. This palisade was constructed by order of the Department this year. It has made the place most healthy and agreeable to the sick, and at the same time has embellished our pretty village of Pointe Bleu.

I have been obliged this year to prosecute two liquor vendors. One was fined \$50, and the suit in the other case is still pending.

The money sent by the Government has been expended with economy, and to the best advantage of the Indians.

In fine, our Indians give great satisfaction, and the efforts made by the Government every year for them will be crowned, I hope, with success.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. E. OTIS,
Indian Agent.

MARIA AGENCY,
MARIA, 13th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, with the enclosed report, a tabular statement, in connection with the affairs of the Agency of the Micmacs of Maria.

Since last year the Micmacs have made some progress. During last fall and this spring they have made new clearings on their lands; they have also erected several barns and will erect some more shortly.

Repairs have been made to several houses, giving them an unusual appearance of comfort and cheerfulness. Horses, carriages and agricultural implements have also been purchased, and we begin to notice a commencement of progress.

The progress would have been greater if last year's harvest had been better.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. GAGNÉ, Ptre.,

Indian Agent.

STE. ANNE DE RESTIGOUCHE AGENCY, 24th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indians Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that on my return here, in the month of July last, the Micmac Indian tribe were plunged in the greatest disorder, drinking to excess and breaking the peace night and day. Thanks to the exertions of the constable appointed by your Department to maintain peace on the reserve, I have succeeded in restoring order, but to have the law respected we had to act with severity, for until then the law had never been put wholly into execution.

During the months of May and June two constables were required; one will, however, be sufficient now.

The health of these Indians has been good; there were no contagious diseases among them.

The crop will be very small this year, as the Indians were unable to sow much for the want of means.

The \$125 allowance granted to them by your Department was distributed in potatoes which they required more than any thing else, for it is the most profitable crop for them; \$125 however, distributed among 500 Indians, is quite insufficient.

These Indians are very poor, on account of the great number of widows, sick and orphans in the tribe.

They now derive no profit from the hunt, and as regards other industries they have none.

A few strangers from the United States employ the able bodied men during the months of July and August for salmon fishing.

Their means of subsistence is very precarious, and in general these Indians are poor. During last winter, which was very severe, several suffered from hunger and cold.

The attendance at school has been satisfactory. The interior of the school is now completed, but the outside requires to be repaired.

Every thing here is still to be done; the church should be repaired, a house for the Missionary and Agent has to be erected, and for all that work, which will cost about \$6,000, we have not one cent.

During last year there were 29 births, 26 deaths and 1 marriage.

I am, with profound respect,

Your very devoted servant,

CHARLES GUAY,

Indian Agent.

RIVER DESERT AGENCY,

MANIWAKI, 7th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report, for the year ended 30th June.

Having been but a few months in this Agency, I am unable to give a lengthy report this year.

The total population of Indians connected with this Agency is 410, being 322 on the pay rolls and 88 others who have not come to the reserve for several years. This is a decrease of one from last year's report.

Consumption seems to be very prevalent among some of the members of the band, owing, I presume, to the cold and wet which they endure whilst in the woods, and to the neglect of lung diseases in the incipient stages.

Among those who have died during the year is Francis Passassawan (brother of the late Chief Pikewatick), who died 25th June, aged 85. He was a most exemplary member of the band, and was deservedly esteemed by both Indians and whites.

Although, owing to the cold wet spring, the Indians were late in completing the sowing of their crops, yet they now present a very good appearance, and if the remainder of the season is favorable there will be a bountiful return for the seed sown on the reserve.

A number of the members of the band have neat dwelling-houses, with suitable outbuildings, foremost of whom are Louis Pezzendewatch, Peter Tehesse and Bernard Decentier.

About fifty families engage in farming to a greater or lesser extent. Of the remainder, a good many had been farming, but their homes being broken up by the death of their wives, and in some cases, of their children also, they have abandoned the land, and either follow the chase for a living or work for some of the lumber firms who operate north and west of Maniwaki. Of those who cultivate the soil, about one-half depend altogether on their farms for their support, and have ceased to take part in the winter's hunt for furs.

Although repeatedly advised to do so, the Indians of this band are yet averse to having the unoccupied land on the reserve disposed of for their benefit.

The Makutenene family yet claim proprietary rights in two-thirds of the town plot of Maniwaki, and their leader, John Bull, has had several interviews with me on the subject.

There are a number of aged and sick people belonging to this band, including several widows. The Department gave the poorest of these people assistance during the past winter, by monthly relief payments, which was gratefully appreciated by the parties benefited.

It is a source of regret to me to perceive the many facilities which the Indians on this reserve have of obtaining intoxicants; and as they invariably refuse to inform on those supplying them with liquor, the punishment of these white miscreants is almost impossible. This state of affairs will continue until the Indian Act be so amended that the sale of intoxicants will be prohibited within 20 miles of a reserve. It is evident that the prohibition of the sale of liquors on a reserve is useless if they can be obtained just outside the boundary.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES MARTIN,

Indian Agent.

JEUNE LORETTE AGENCY.

Rev. G. Giroux's report has not yet been received.

NOTRE DAME DE BETSIAMITS, 28th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my annual report on Indian affairs in my Superintendency, also the usual tabular statement in connection therewith, for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

The health of the Indians of St. Paul, St. Augustine, Grande Romaine and Natashquan has been good in general; a few children, however, suffered with colds. There was one death, a young man 19 years old, who was killed by a gunshot wound.

The hunt this year for fur-bearing animals was not so good as that of last year, but no one suffered from hunger, as they had beaver, cariboo and white partridges in large quantities, and fish in abundance, obtained from the lakes in the interior.

The price obtained for their furs was not as high as that obtained the year previous; nevertheless, they succeeded in paying their debts, and I have remarked with pleasure that they were better clothed than heretofore. This I attribute to the honest dealings of the Hon. the Hudson Cay Co. with those Indians. The company never gives them any intoxicants, and this principle is strictly adhered to in all the Company's posts within my Superintendency.

I grieve to have to state that these Indians did not behave so well this year, in regard to the use of intoxicants, as heretofore. They act like children, and have no will of their own. They succumb to the temptation placed before them by unprincipled traders, who come from all parts of the country in search of them.

During my stay at Masknaro I caused one of the delinquents of last year to appear before me. He pleaded guilty, and was condemned to pay a fine of \$50.00. This punishment will, I hope, have a good effect, and prevent a repetition of the offence. I took that opportunity to warn the Indians to abandon the use of intoxicants if they did not wish to be deprived not only of the Government grant but also of their liberty, by being sent to prison. I have also advised them strongly to transact business with honest traders only, and to avoid all vendors of spirituous liquors.

The energetic measures adopted by the Government, in compelling the vendors of intoxicants to pay their fines, and in confiscating their boats, have had a good effect with both the Indians and the whites of the north coast of the St. Lawrence. I trust the lessons thus learned will not be forgotten in the future.

The Indians had not commenced fishing for cod when I left, and but few intended to follow that occupation; the rest preferring to return, as soon as they could, to their hunting grounds, in order to avoid, they said, contracting the diseases and sharing in the vices of the whites. I approved of their decision.

Having heard that some traders had sold intoxicants to the Indians at Mecatina and St. Augustine, the former 125 miles and the latter 150 miles from Masknaro, I desired to visit those places, but as I could not obtain sufficient evidence to convict, I did not go, as I was alone and could not act in the triple capacity of plaintiff, constable and magistrate. Had I met with the commander of the Government steamer, "La Canadienne," I would have made the trip, as I could have had from him the required assistance.

Three persons were also accused of having sold spirituous liquors to Indians at Natashquan, and one at Napisipi. They all appeared before me, but could not be convicted for want of evidence.

There are fourteen families dispersed here and there on the coast, within an area of 250 miles. I could not visit them, nor could I ascertain their number. Some reside as far as Blanc Sablon. To give you an idea of the distance travelled by these Indians, I will state that some of them went twice to Esquimaux Bay during the winter. I was informed that they left their boats as security with some traders for advances made to enable them to go hunting during the winter, and that

not having been able to pay the traders in the spring, the latter kept the boats. It was for that reason that they could not come to Masknaro. Had they followed my advice and that of the Rev. Father Arnaud, their missionary, this would not have happened. Unfortunately for them, they preferred to follow the advice of the traders.

I distributed provisions to the aged, the widows and the poor amongst those families to a certain amount, but to do this I was obliged to take a small quantity from each post in my Superintendency. I believe them to be worthy to share in the distribution. Before beginning the distribution they asked me to give them money, so that they might purchase for themselves what they required; but my answer was, that no money would be given them.

Mingan.

On my arrival at Mingan I found all the Indians of the place collected there. The sanitary condition of the band is good, and it was with pleasure that I learned they had abstained from intoxicants during the whole year. I reprimanded three Indians for breaking seal nets belonging to white people. They said they were under the impression that the nets caused them injury. Later, however, I was informed that the act had been committed through jealousy, which is characteristic of the Indians. They will not, I think, repeat the offence. I stopped with these Indians all the time they were together, so as to deter, by my presence, the traders from selling or giving them intoxicants.

The hunt this year for fur-bearing animals was a greater success than last year. Cariboo and white partridges were plentiful. On their return they paid all the debts they had contracted the previous fall, two only were unable to discharge their liabilities. These Indians were generally better clothed and cleaner than on my former visit, but the widows and orphans are greatly neglected.

The four families who went away last year and remained on the south side of the river, at Gaspé, returned to the north coast. They say hunting is better on the north side of the river, and those who remained had better success than those who went south. I am very glad of this, as it may have the effect of preventing them from roaming about. I have every reason to believe that the conduct of these four families during their absence, was good.

After the distribution to the poor of their share of the grant in provisions, several widows asked me to give them clothes for themselves and children, and indeed there was good reason for such a request, for they had neither food or clothes, and it is seldom that their relatives are in a position to help them. I told them that I had nothing more to give them, and they begged of me to ask you for a larger grant, which I now beg to do on their behalf.

They killed 57 salmon, but their nets are now unserviceable.

Nets do not last long in salt water; the Indians would be very thankful to you for new ones.

They have also asked me to give them peas and potatoes for next spring. I told them that seed peas and potatoes would be of no use to them, the climate being too cold and the land too barren for agriculture. I also observed to them that they had no land prepared, no house, no cellars, no barns and no agricultural implements; that the land itself did not belong to them, it being held under seignorial tenure. I tried to make them understand that if they planted only potatoes they would have to lose much time in the spring and fall, and their hunting would suffer thereby, and that even if they did succeed in raising a few barrels of half grown potatoes it would not be sufficient for their wants. I could not recommend to the Department such an expenditure as it would be perfectly useless to them.

I met Constable Tremblay at Mingan; he had come there to meet me, in order to assist in the discharge of my duties; I had left Betsiamits before I knew of his appointment. He would have been of great help to me at Masknaro and other places; I did, however, alone, all that could be done there. During his stay at Mingan, Mr. Tremblay closely watched the traders and the Indians, and obtained all the

information he could relative to the liquor traffic. As soon as I found that his services were no longer required at Mingan, I gave him instructions to proceed to Moisie and Sept Isles, where his presence did much good.

Sept Isles.

The sanitary condition of the Indians of this place has been good during the whole year. They have been well behaved, and have abstained from the use of intoxicants. There was one death, caused by pneumonia. Chief Barthelemi Manaik died at Moisie during the month of June; he took cold, and having had recourse to their old cure, the Matishan (steam bath, taken by means of red hot stones on which water is thrown) and exposed himself to a chill he died three days after. This chief had not set so good an example to his people as did the chief at Betsiamits, for he always gave trouble to the Agent and to Indians who were not related to him or who were not his friends.

The hunt for fur-bearing animals has not been so good this year as it was last year; only a few were able to discharge the debts they had contracted the previous fall; no one, however, suffered from hunger, for plenty of white partridges and some cariboo were killed. I found, when I passed there, a number of destitute Indians. Several widows received assistance during the winter out of the allowance granted to them last fall; aid was also extended to two old people, and to the infirm orphan mentioned in my last report. Whilst there I distributed the provisions which I had in hand. It was too little for so many persons, and for that reason I purchased provisions without telling them, to the amount of \$50 over what I had received. I trust that you will have the goodness to pay this amount to the merchant from whom the supplies were purchased.

Neither cod nor bait are plentiful; nevertheless, those who have taken to fishing live comparatively well. Some catch fish for certain companies located at Moisie, Rivière la Chaloupe and Sheldrake, and they are well repaid. I have strongly advised them to fish for cod while they are on the coast, but, unfortunately, when the desire for their nomadic life takes hold of them, they seem unable to remain: In order to encourage one of those Indians to follow the occupation of fishing, I purchased for him a grapnel, to enable him to anchor his boat on the fishing ground. I hope that you will approve of this little outlay, and pay the account. I was requested by several widows to give them blankets. I told them that they would get some later in the season.

Godbout.

Only one person was sick during the year, and his was the infirmity of old age.

With the exception of a few idlers, the conduct of the Indians during the year was good. They were not very successful in hunting for fur-bearing animals, but those who hunted seals in the winter succeeded very well. They killed also partridges in abundance and had plenty of food. I am convinced that there would be but little want among these Indians if they were industrious hunters, or would employ themselves steadily in fishing or doing any other kind of work. The same may be said in regard to all the Indians of the north coast.

During the summer several Indians hunted the porpoise, and killed a great number of them.

Escoumains Reserve.

The Indians of Escoumains are always well behaved. They are very docile and industrious. They do all they can to earn their living, and will work for lumbermen in the woods rather than remain idle.

The women are also very industrious. They assist in tilling the land. They also manufacture different articles, which they sell to young people, and are very good housekeepers.

The harvest of last year, although small, gave them some encouragement, and that of this year promises well, if there is no early frost. I have nothing more to say in reference to these Indians, except that thus far they have given entire satisfaction.

Betsiamits Reserve.

On my return from the lower posts, I found all the Indians of this reserve gathered together. They had already received advances from the Hudson's Bay Company, and were ready to return to their hunting grounds.

In general the sanitary condition of these Indians has been good. There were four deaths during the year, caused by pneumonia. Chief John Estlo was among the number.

There was no want of food among them, either on the reserve or in the woods, for they killed some cariboo and as many white partridges as they required. They also obtained from the lakes all the fish they wanted.

The Indians were more successful this year, in hunting for fur-bearing animals, than during the preceding year, and although they have sold one-third more furs of all kinds this year than heretofore, still they complain that there is no more game in the woods.

The Indians of Betsiamits are all well clothed. The 100 barrels of flour which were given to them in the spring contributed much to their comfort, but unfortunately it was eaten in idleness. As a rule, the more that is given to Indians the more exacting they become. Gratitude is an unknown sentiment with them. They are suspicious and addicted to drinking, idle and full of pride. My opinion is, that giving them assistance is the worst service that can be rendered them. They should be made to work. This opinion refers, of course, only to Indians residing on the north coast of the St. Lawrence.

During the winter several young men worked for lumbering firms in this vicinity, and they intend to do so again next winter. A few families, during this summer, were at work in the saw mills of Sault au Cochon.

Constable Claveau has been very firm and active in the discharge of his duties for the maintenance of order and the removal from the reserve of traders, and especially of vendors of spirituous liquors; but so long as the Indians find means to cross to Rimouski, so long will they indulge in drinking.

I regret to have to state that timber has again been cut on this reserve in trespass; but I hope that the legal proceedings taken against the offenders will put a stop to that evil.

Last fall the potato crop was good, and that of this year promises well, provided the frost does not injure the growing crop.

The gardens are well kept, and if the Indians did not eat a portion of the potatoes sent to them for seed they could plant more than they do.

There was a greater abundance of salmon this year than in former years, and it is to be hoped that the occupation of fishing will become more and more remunerative.

I have made a separate census for each band, thinking that this little work may be of some use to the Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. F. BOUCHER,

Indian Superintendent.

RAMA AGENCY,

UPTEGROVE, 30th September, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your information my first annual report and tabular statement showing the affairs of the Indians of my Agency for the year ended 30th of June, 1885. The progress made by the Indians in agriculture is, on the whole, satisfactory, although not so rapid as I could desire. Thirteen acres have been cleared and partly put under crop. The potato crop this season is not so large as was expected, owing to the drought after planting. Peas and oats promise a good yield but the wheat is very poor. The seed supplied by the Department at the expense of the Band was a great help but was not sufficient, and in consequence a large portion of cultivated land lies idle for the want of teams and seed. The Indians are very well satisfied with and fully aware of the efforts made by the Department to better their condition. The majority of the band show a great desire and taste for fruit raising, having this spring purchased fruit trees from Messrs. Ferris & Wilcox to the extent of three hundred and fifty dollars. The new school room and council hall, 24 by 42 feet, and two storeys high, which was built during the last year, is a splendid building, adding much to the appearance of the village. Although no pains have been spared in the construction of this building and in procuring a competent teacher, the attendance has been very small, until very recently, but I hope, by continually advising the parents of the children, to be able to give a better report next year on school matters. I have much pleasure in reporting that this band is progressing in civilization; many of the Indians are members of the Methodist Church and Good Templars Lodge. This lodge, which is under the able management of Gilbert Williams, is doing much for the benefit of the Band, and causing many to abandon their disgraceful habit of drinking. I regret, however, to state that there are a few addicted to strong drink; several of the hotel keepers in the locality have been warned not to sell liquor to the Indians, and this step has had a good effect.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

D. J. MCPHEE,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-EASTERN SUPERINTENDENCY,

CHATHAM HEAD, N.B., 6th October, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Department, my report and tabular statement for the year ended the 30th of June, 1885.

The tabular statement shows a decrease in the population of seven during the year, according to the census which I have recently taken.

There is not much to report since last year. As regards farming, while it has increased on some reserves, it has gone back on others—particularly those on the southern portions of my Superintendency. This is caused by the Indians being too close to the towns and subject to their evil influences.

As regards statistics, there is but little change. The amounts placed in my hands for relief and seed purposes have been made use of in the best possible way for the comfort and profit of the Indians.

The schools at El Ground and Burnt Church have been in progress all the year, and are having good results.

Arrangements have been made to vaccinate the Indians, and at present all those requiring it are being vaccinated to guard against the small-pox coming among them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

CHAS. SARGEANT,
Visiting Superintendent.

SOUTH-WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—1ST DIVISION,
FREDERICTON, 17th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with your circular of the 8th April last, I beg to submit, for your information, my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended the 30th of June, 1885.

During the year there have been in this district six births and ten deaths, showing a decrease of four, and leaving a total population of 417.

The statistical information contained in the tabular statement was compiled from a careful enquiry from the different Indian bands under my charge.

The agricultural industry of this district, for some years past, has been confined chiefly to King's Clear and St. Mary's reserves, York County.

The Indians of King's Clear are the most extensive farmers in the district; they occupy and have under cultivation, including hay and pasturage land, about 150 acres. The soil of this reserve is of excellent quality, and although the usual fertilizer necessary to successful farming is withheld yearly from the land in consequence of the Indians' failure to raise cattle, yet it is astonishing, with the small amount of attention the land receives, to see the crops that it produces. The potato crop, which is the most useful to the Indians, as will be seen by the tabular statement, was a fair average, and of excellent quality. The grain crop was also very good and well harvested. The only deficiency was in the hay crop, which, in consequence of the dry season, was fully one-third less than the usual average.

The farming engaged in by the Indians of St. Mary's reserve is the planting of potatoes and garden seeds. The total land farmed by these Indians will not exceed 2½ acres, part of which has been given them by their white neighbors, while part is on the reserve. The potatoes were a very good crop and most useful to the Indians.

This year the Indians of Woodstock reserve, Carlton County, have turned their attention to farming. They enclosed eight acres of land, which they have planted with potatoes, beans and buckwheat.

The Indians of St. George, Charlotte County, and the Indians of King's and Queen's County, who showed an honest intention to farm, were also supplied with the necessary seed and assistance in proportion to the land occupied.

The other industries engaged in, and apart from the time occupied at farming, are making tubs, churns, baskets, moccasins, snow shoes, &c. Many of the young men also procure employment on the St. John River and its tributaries at wood boat loading, stream driving, rafting and milling, for which they receive fair prices and wages. These are the principal means whereby they derive their living; as hunting and fishing, are not followed to the same extent as formerly. There are a few of the Indians who hunt, but it is in the interest of sportsmen and others, who employ them at certain wages for the time during which they are engaged.

The schools at St. Mary's and King's Clear are under the supervision of two competent teachers, Miss M. H. Martin and A. L. Morris. Both teachers command the respect of the Indians and children, and although it is difficult for the children to master the English language, yet, under all the circumstances, those who attend school regularly are progressing favorably. While the average attendance is not all

that might be desired, yet it shows the attendance of a majority of the children whose parents reside on the reserves permanently. The falling off at certain times is largely due to the habits of the Indians, who frequently leave the reserve for other camping grounds, and who, in every instance, take their families with them, often remaining absent for months, unmindful of the loss of education.

On assuming my duties as Agent, I discovered that several Indians of St. Mary's reserve were addicted to the excessive use of intoxicants; and while it is difficult for an Agent to deal with the disreputable characters who supply them, on account of the indisposition of the Indians to inform and give evidence, nevertheless I succeeded in convicting two persons before Police Magistrate Marsh of Fredericton, for selling liquor to and treating Indians. The parties convicted, not being able to pay the amounts of fines imposed, were committed to the county gaol. These convictions, for a time, had a salutary effect, and deterred others from violating the law.

In other respects the general behavior of the Indians was very good, as I have not heard of any further violation of the laws during the year.

During the year the localities in and about the reserves have been visited by diphtheria and other diseases, from which fatal results to children have frequently occurred. The Indians were blessed in this respect, as they have had no disease of a contagious nature amongst them. The deaths reported were caused by old age and consumption.

During the year the Right Rev. Dr. Sweeney, of St. John, N.B., in the interest of the Indians and other Roman Catholics of King's Clear, has stationed permanently on King's Clear reserve a resident priest, the Rev. William O'Leary. This appointment has already proved a great benefit to the Indians, as their spiritual and temporal welfare since his arrival has been most carefully looked after.

The remarks in reference to the Rev. William O'Leary are also applicable to the Rev. James C. McDevett, of Fredericton, whose spiritual influence amongst the Indians of St. Mary's often proves very beneficial.

In conclusion, I beg to state that the Indians who reside on their reserves are improving in their habits and mode of life; but it is to be hoped, in their own interest, that in the course of time they will become more dependent on their own resources.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES FARRELL,

Indian Agent.

SOUTH-WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—2ND DIVISION.

PERTH CENTRE, VICTORIA CO., N.B., 29th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for your information, my annual report, together with the tabular statement, which contains statistics for the year ended 30th June, 1885, connected with the Indians within my district.

I have to report that their general health has been good. The number at present on the reserves, including both bands, is two hundred and three, a decrease of sixteen during the year—caused, I think, by removal.

Their progress in agriculture seems to be slow, yet if a comparison be made with their present condition and what it was ten or fifteen years ago, the difference would appear very great. Their crops last year were good, potatoes more than an average. In purchasing seed for them this spring I bought 120 bushels of potatoes and 13 bushels of oats from two of the Indian farmers at Tobique, which goes to show a marked improvement in that direction.

I was much pleased with the manner in which they distributed their interest money which you sent them this spring. After voting \$100 to pay their school teacher the balance due her, and 50 cents apiece to each member of the band, there were nearly \$20 left, which, after a short consultation, they voted to be expended in paying for teams to plough for their widows, aged and poor people, thus showing an interest, care and sympathy for them.

During the summer months the men are constantly employed taking tourists and pleasure-seekers to the head waters and lakes of the Tobique and St. John Rivers, for which they obtain good wages.

The school at Tobique still continues in operation and is doing a good work, although the attendance is not so large as it should be. Education must have a very great effect in their elevation and refinement, and I am confidently looking for a higher standard of morality among the Indians when their children, now being educated, shall have grown up to take the place of their parents.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MOSES CRAIG,

Indian Agent.

TADOUSAC, 12th October, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

Ottawa.

SIR,—In obedience to your official communication, dated at Ottawa the 1st instant, I have the honor to forward to your Department my annual report on Indian matters in the district of Saguenay, Que., for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

There are about fifteen families of Montagnais Indians residing permanently at Tadousac, L'Anse St. Jean and Les Escoumains. They manage to live comfortably enough, spearing porpoises and seal-killing during summer and winter, with occasional trapping in the forests bordering on the Saguenay. The Escoumains group being isolated are less exposed to the allurements of intemperance, and devote more time to agricultural pursuits.

When I arrived on the Indian reserve at Batsiamits, towards the latter end of June, I found Constable J. B. Claveau on duty, the superintendent, Mr. L. F. Boucher, being away on his summer trip. I swore him in officially and gave him the necessary instructions for his guidance. A few days previous to my arrival a new chief, one Moise, had been elected, not unanimously, as he was deemed by many rather an unworthy successor to the lamented Jean Baptiste.

Having been informed that a certain spirit of discontent and latent rebellion against all authority was rapidly gaining ground amongst the Indians, I held a public conference with them, and through an interpreter I recalled to their minds how generously they had been dealt with by the Government, and how unfairly they were acting towards the local representatives of your Department at Betsiamits. I further pointed out to them the folly of sending a delegation to Ottawa, with a view of urging previously referred complaints against the superintendent's administration. In a word, I reasoned with them as forcibly as possible, and they dispersed, apparently convinced.

The proceeds of the hunt have been above the average, and as a sign of a better knowledge of their own interests, the Betsiamits trappers have evinced more willingness to pay their accounts, thus establishing a firmer basis of mutual confidence.

I was called upon to settle a dispute between an Indian and a planter, and I employed officer Claveau, who proved most active and efficient.

At Pointe des Monts (nine miles to the eastward of Godbout) a complaint for larceny was lodged by one Charlotte Atchenish against two individuals belonging to Godbout. A warrant was regularly issued against them, but the special constable

failed to accomplish the arrest. The proceedings will be resumed as soon as convenient.

At Seven Islands, which I visited about the 23rd July, I found a considerable gathering of families of Montagnais called together to attend the services of the mission. There I met with the superintendent and Constable A. Tremblay. This officer seemed to me very careful and anxious to follow his instructions.

The trapping during last season had not been very productive, and, as a consequence, there were some cases of destitution. Notwithstanding the presence in the harbor of trading schooners with intoxicating liquors on board, I am happy to say the Indians all through the mission kept aloof from temptation, and were remarkably abstinent. The judgment I had rendered last year against one Hève Montigny for selling liquor to the Indian Capault was not executed. The amount is secured by a promissory note for \$50 properly endorsed, but it was not advisable to endeavor to collect at the time, as I could not see any prospect of payment.

At Moise I met with few Indians on the reserve, and they seemed to be destitute. I have remarked with pleasure that this year the Indians left for the hunting grounds immediately after the mission instead of loitering on the reserves idly consuming their time and provisions.

At Mingan the Indians had dispersed when I had arrived there, but the same remarks may be applied to them with regard to sobriety, &c.

About the middle of September I went with Commander Wm. Waleham, of the federal steamer "La Canadienne," as far as the Straits of Belle Isle. Mr. Boucher had furnished me with some notes of complaint to proceed against, *inter alia*, one Leandre Miché, trader residing near Mutton Bay, for selling liquor in 1884 to some Indians of St Augustine. I diligently enquired into the affair, but owing to the absence of the material witnesses I was unable to proceed to judgment. Nevertheless I am satisfied, from the warnings I have publicly given, that no liquor will be sold again to the Indians.

In concluding this report I may say that during the last season, as in previous years, I have exerted my best and most constant efforts to aid in the good work performed by your Department amongst the Indians of the north shore and Labrador coasts.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. H. O'BRIEN.

Stipendiary Magistrate.

BEAR RIVER, N.S., 10th September, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor of submitting to you my annual report, with tabular statement, in connection with Indian affairs of this district, No. 1 "B," including the counties of Digby and Yarmouth.

I have little improvement to note as regards the temporal prosperity of this band, as the depression in the various industries in this place also affects the Indian, who has to depend in a great measure for a living on the sale of his wares to the white man.

They have been visited with more sickness than usual the last winter and spring, nearly every family suffered; consumption is the prevalent disease to which they are subject, and which is slowly but surely thinning their numbers.

Eighteen deaths have occurred, many of these being adults, in the prime of life, some heads of families. You can easily imagine the suffering and privation following in the train of so much sickness, especially where there is no provision made in time of health for such an emergency.

The fund granted by the Department for aid to sick and aged Indians, and which I have tried to expend as judiciously as possible, has been an important item in their resources.

There have been eleven births, which gives a decrease of seven, although the tabular statement gives an increase of six in the population over that of last year, caused by some families having moved into this district.

I am pleased to report intemperance on the decrease, in fact there has no case of drunkenness come to my notice for some time.

The annual festival of St. Anne, at which season there has always been more or less drinking with the usual results, passed very quietly, owing, possibly, to precautions taken to prevent the sale of whisky on the reserve. One of the vendors of whiskey to Indians was sent to jail for six months and this has, no doubt, had a deterrent effect.

The school on the reserve is conceded by all to be of the utmost importance to the rising generation, and if the parents would take more interest there would be a more regular attendance, and consequently more progress and improvement on the part of the pupils. I was present at the inspection of the school by L. S. Morse, Esq., who expressed himself well pleased with the progress and deportment of the pupils which speaks well for the teacher, Mr. T. C. Kerr.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FREEMAN McDORMAND,
Indian Agent, District No. 1 "B."

KENTVILLE, N.S., 1st August, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report, together with tabular statement, respecting the Indians of this agency, for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

There is little change of importance to note in the condition of the Indians except what might be expected from natural causes.

Commercial distress and hard times for the farmers have prevailed here generally for the past year, making Indian wares unsaleable, and forcing them to wander more than usual from place to place, in order to eke out an honest subsistence.

In the spring of 1884, after placing the five families on Government land—10 acres—they left suddenly and went by way of Windsor to Lunenburg where they remained about three months, returning, so poor as to require immediate relief. One of their number, old Mrs. Joe Paul, died on the third day after her return, leaving three helpless grandchildren. There is one thing I have to record in their favor, that all those families just spoken of are sober, temperate, peaceful and well-conducted Indians, and it is a pleasure, so far as the means at my disposal will allow, to assist them.

There are some wild, drinking Indians, with whom I have little intercourse, and there are a number who have left here for good, hoping to secure a better home elsewhere.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. BECKWITH,
Indian Agent, District No. 2.

CALEDONIA, N.S., 22nd September, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I hereby submit my annual report, including tabular statement, of Indians of Queen's and Lunenburg Counties.

As will be seen by the statement, there is a slight increase in number of population over that of last year—two in Queen's and four in Lunenburg, making in all six persons.

The number of children attending the schools is also on the increase. They are sadly in want of a school house at New Germany, where some seventeen children attend in a private room. The heads of families seem to think that they cannot do much themselves towards erecting a school building; they look to your Department for help.

Many of the Indians about Milton have not planted this year, although seed had been supplied to them for that purpose. They consider the hunting season will afford them sufficient cash to lay in a winter's supply.

I must say, however, they are in general progressing in agricultural pursuits.

Very many of them are also improving their houses and surroundings, so that their places present a tidy and comfortable appearance.

Outside of New Germany, farming is not carried on to a great extent in Lunenburg County. Basket making and coopering are the chief employments at Bridgewater and Gold River.

I have filled out the census papers lately sent me, and will this week forward them to your Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. BUTLER,

Indian Agent, Districts Nos. 3 and 4.

ENFIELD, 20th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following brief report of the Indians of Halifax County under my supervision. The Indians in this district reside at Sheet Harbor, Cow Bay, Dartmouth and Wellington. They number 110 souls. Their principal occupation is farming. They appear to be very industrious and, with very few exceptions are strictly temperate. Although they live on reserves and have good houses, a number of them travel in the summer season, and do not devote as much time to the cultivation of their farms as might be desired. There are no Indian schools in this district, and none attending other schools. On the whole, the condition of the Indians in this agency may be considered favorable, as they are, to my knowledge, a sober, honest and industrious people.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. P. DESMOND,

Indian Agent, District No. 5.

No report as yet from Mr. Agent Gass. for County of Hants.

TRURO, N.S., 6th October, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, with the accompanying tabular statement, my report on Indian affairs in the County of Colchester for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

Owing to a warm, dry summer, we have not had so much sickness in this district as in former years, the absence of pulmonary diseases, both acute and chronic, being quite noticeable.

Truro, being situated in the centre of this Province, and easily reached by railway connections, is a large and migratory Indian ground for the neighboring counties. The most of the cases of illness have, therefore, been brought in by outsiders. Very little drunkenness has been seen since the breaking up of a den, which easily supplied those desirous of getting drunk, and against which, after considerable difficulty in getting proper evidence, I managed to conduct a successful prosecution.

The great difficulty I have to contend with in agricultural matters is the entire absence of Indian reserves or lands in this county; if it were possible to have this changed, I am convinced that great improvement could be effected in the condition of the Indians under my charge.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,

D. H. MUIR, M.D.,
Indian Agent, District No. 6 "B."

PARRSBORO', 1st September, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor, in compliance with instructions, to submit the following report, together with tabulated statement, for the year ended the 30th June last.

The condition of the Indians in this agency is encouraging. They have, to a large extent, abandoned their old nomadic habits and adopted the ways of the white man. The majority of them now take more or less interest in agriculture. Several of the members of the band at Halfway Lake being unable to obtain sufficient land for farming purposes at that place, have, during the past year, made clearings and erected houses on the reserve. A few families from other parts of the county joined them, and they have now quite a thriving little colony. Their crops look well, and they seem quite satisfied with the place. The band at the lake devote themselves almost exclusively to farming and coopering. With one or two exceptions, the members of this band are sober and industrious. Several of the children attend the district school. There has been comparatively little sickness and no deaths during the year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. T. CLARK, M.D.,
Indian Agent, District No. 7.

No report as yet from Rev. Roderick MacDonald, Agent for Pictou.

No report from Mr. Chisholm, Agent for Antigonish and Guysboro.

No report as yet from Rev. John McDougall, Agent for the County of Richmond.

RIVER INHABITANTS,
INVERNESS COUNTY, N. S., 9th September, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith the tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

The figures in the tabular statement are in several instances approximately given, as it is difficult to obtain very reliable information from Indians. This, however, is not owing to their indisposition to impart the information asked, but to their inability and want of judgment.

To the information in the tabular statement and former reports I have but little to add. The Indians of my agency are a law-abiding people, and afford an example it would be well for some of their white civilized neighbors to imitate.

I may further state that in regard to sobriety and morality they show a decided improvement. It would be difficult to find anywhere a people in their circumstances among whom the precepts of religion and nature are more faithfully observed.

I am sorry to say that some of their white neighbors continue to trespass on the reserves, and I find it difficult to put the law in force, on account of the unwillingness of the Indians to complain, fearing to be assaulted by the trespassers for doing so.

The sympathy of some of the white people with their friends, the trespassers, and against the Indians, whose lands they covet, is in part the cause of the difficulty of having the law put in force satisfactorily. In connection with this, I may state that four years ago information was laid against trespassers (Donald McLean and his sons). I issued warrants against the parties; they evaded the warrants by leaving the country at that time, but returned; after much difficulty they were arrested and tried before the stipendiary magistrate of the shire town, and fined, and imprisoned because they would not pay the fine imposed. When the trespassers were in gaol I authorized the Indians, with others, to make the hay on the Indian reserve, which the said trespassers used to cut and take away. On the following summer I was sued for damages by those trespassers in the Supreme Court. The case was put off for two years, till last October term, 1884. On account of the aforesaid sympathy, the jury gave a verdict against me, contrary to the charge of the judge; consequently, an appeal was filed to the Supreme Court of judges *in banco* at Halifax, before whom the verdict of the jury against me was set aside.

The school on the Whyccomagh reserve is well conducted by Mr. John McEachern, and the children in attendance are making fair progress.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

D. McISAAC,
Indian Agent, District No. 11.

No report as yet from Rev. R. Grant, Agent for the County of Victoria.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, N.S., 18th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Since my last annual report there has been little change of note in the condition of the Indians in the County of Cape Breton. Sickness has been more

prevalent among them the past year than in any preceding year of my agency. Consumption is the most fatal ailment to which they are subject; each succeeding generation seems to be more liable to the disease. Of the six deaths reported in the district during the year, four were from consumption. This degeneracy of the race I attribute to the scarcity of those articles of food which are most congenial to the tastes and constitution of the Indians, such as the deer, and a variety of other game now almost extinct. Again, the increasing scarcity of the material necessary for the prosecution of his favorite industry of coopering, subjects him to unwonted hardships, and, as a consequence, his health becomes seriously impaired, frequently before he attains the age of manhood.

In the matter of farming, the settlement at Eskasoni is progressing as well as could reasonably be expected. Considerable pains are taken to get a fair share of potatoes planted every year. Each family usually plants from ten to twenty-five bushels. The crop this year promises to be an unusually large one. The extra grant provided last spring enabled many to put more seed than usual into the ground, besides otherwise helping them during the planting season.

I have again to complain of the unsatisfactory condition of the Indians who reside in the vicinity of the towns of Sydney and North Sydney. Their close proximity to drinking resorts is always to them a source of danger. The shiftless manner in which they have now become accustomed to eke out a miserable and precarious existence is fast destroying all habits of industry and causing them to become a drag upon the community. I have frequently urged upon them, but without success, the propriety of their taking up a portion of the reserve at Eskasoni, and of learning to cultivate the soil like the rest of the band there. They maintain that there is no more good land unoccupied on the reserve, and they feel reluctant to begin anew and make homesteads in the midst of the forest. In this connection I may add that the best parts of the reserve are already taken up and largely cultivated. With a view to encourage this recalcitrant and nomadic faction of the band to come to the reserve, I suggested to the Department the advisability of buying for them a lot of land adjoining the reserve, containing about two hundred acres, a large section of which is under cultivation, and all of which is now offered for sale at a reasonable price. The Department, however, declined to entertain the proposition. Consequently, I cannot hold out much hope of getting these people back to the reserve to give their attention to the cultivation of the soil.

The school house and the surrounding grounds have been improved, as recommended by the inspector of schools for the district. The great cause of complaint, with regard to the school, is the irregularity of the attendance of the pupils. It is difficult to educate these people up to taking an interest in English schools. Some progress has already been made in this direction, and there is reason to believe that this apathy will, in a little time, disappear, as the beneficial effects of the school upon those in regular attendance are already becoming apparent.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. MACKENZIE,

Indian Agent, District No. 13.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

LENNOX ISLAND, 6th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with instructions received from your Department, I have the honor to transmit my annual report, together with the tabular statement, for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

I am pleased to be able to begin my report by stating that the Indians residing on the Lennox Island reserve are, with few exceptions, very sober, most of them having, some years ago, signed the temperance pledge.

I am happy to say that the Indians are progressing in agriculture. More land was sown last spring than in previous years. I distributed last spring, to be used as seed, twenty-two bushels of wheat, eighty-six bushels of oats and two hundred and sixty-two bushels of potatoes; but more than this quantity was sown, for several Indians had saved their seeds from last year's crop.

Their crops look remarkably well and promise a good yield. Never was there on Lennox Island a finer crop than there is this year. It can be favorably compared with the crops of their white neighbors on the mainland.

The Indians residing on Lennox Island have this year, for the first time, fenced in, at considerable expense (it is a board fence with juniper posts), the land surrounding the chapel—four acres—and sowed it with oats, expecting to make a profit on the money expended in fencing and in the purchase of the seed required; the profit to be placed in the fund collected for the purpose of building a new chapel, which they propose to build in a few years.

There has been, as will be perceived by the tabular statement, an increase in the population. This increase is due to the fact that four families who had left Prince Edward Island have returned.

I am still teaching on Lennox Island. The children are making fair progress.

I had the pleasure to day of a visit from John Arbuckle, Esq., school inspector. He appeared pleased with the result of the examination.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN O. ARSENAULT,
Indian Superintendent.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY—TREATY No. 1,
MANITOBA, 19th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, for your information, the following report and tabular statement, showing the state of the Indians under my charge, for the year ended the 30th June, 1885.

I have very great pleasure in informing you that there is a change for the better in all the Indians under my charge. They show a much greater desire to improve their reserves, and are altogether more contented than formerly, with the exception of Yellow Quill's band, who are still opposed to going to the Swan Lake reserve. There was not the least sign of any intoxicants having been used amongst them during the time the payments were being made.

The Roseau River bands put down this year the following quantities of seed on the reserve: sixteen bushels of wheat, six bushels of barley, seventy-five bushels potatoes, five pounds of turnip seed, two pounds carrot seed and three pounds of onion seed, also one bushel of beans, and at the time I was making the payments the crops looked remarkably well. Under the instructions of the Department I had a wire fence put up around the nine acres which were broken on this reserve last year, the Indians themselves taking out the posts and stringing the wire; they did the work very well. This year they have broken twenty acres more, which will come in for next year. The portion of these bands residing at the rapids on the Roseau River, a distance of some ten miles from the reserve and where they have some fine gardens, put

down seventy bushels potatoes, fourteen bushels wheat, five bushels barley and the same quantity of garden seeds as the others. I cannot say how these crops look, as I had not time to go and see them when I was making the payments. I purchased a yoke of oxen for those Indians who are living at the rapids, in the spring, in lieu of a bull and one cow still due to them under treaty stipulations. There is considerable dissatisfaction existing amongst the settlers about the Rapids on account of the Indians remaining there, as they have no reserve and are trespassing on private property. If those Indians could be all induced to remain on the reserve it would be much better, and no difficulties would be likely to arise between them and the settlers. They have a large reserve, with a reasonable amount of land fit for agricultural purposes, as well as a very large area of the very best grazing and meadow lands, which would enable them to raise any amount of stock.

The Long Plain band sowed this year fifty-two bushels of wheat, ninety bushels of potatoes, one bushel of beans, five pounds turnip seed, three pounds carrot seed and three pounds onion seed. The wheat and potatoes are looking well and promise a large yield; garden seeds not very good. The Indians of this band took out during the winter 3,200 rails and 1,400 pickets and they fenced in the sixteen acres of new land broken last year, as well as about ten acres more, doing all the work themselves. They have broken this year of new land about twenty acres. This band, at the rate they are going on, will soon become self-supporting. The only drawback to farming on this reserve is the want of open prairie land, as there is only a very small area to be had, the reserve being nearly all covered with timber. I purchased an ox for this band last fall with the money I received for the blind one I sold some time ago. I placed the ox in charge of one of the Indians, by the name of Kitchipeness, who had one of his own. He has taken good care of them, but I find that he is unwilling to let any of the rest use them, and under these circumstances we will require another ox, as the work on the reserve will be too much for one yoke to do. There will be about fifty acres to put in crop next season. With the permission of the Department I purchased for this reserve, a short time ago, a second hand self-rake reaping machine. It was worked only one season. I bought it for the sum of \$45, and the man from whom I purchased it delivered it on the reserve where it has worked very well. After the man drove once round the field with his horses I got the Indians to hitch on the oxen, and they drove them round the field several times in my presence, doing very good work. We commenced cutting yesterday, the 18th of August. The wheat was in good order for cutting, and although not a very heavy crop of straw, the heads were all well filled, and, with the exception of one field, were the ripest I have seen this season. The Indians were delighted when their own oxen driven by themselves, were hitched to the machine and started; some of them whom I never before saw attempt to work commenced binding and picking up any scattered heads which lay on the ground. Short Bear, the chief, seemed the most delighted of any of them. They seemed to rival each other to see who would do the most binding and stooking. The sample of wheat is all that could be wished for. Their potatoes are also of a very fine quality; I saw some of them cooked while I was there. They took very good care of them this year. I got them to plant eighteen bushels for seed another year, and from present appearances, if we can get them saved through the winter, we will have enough for seed without buying.

The Swan Lake band are nearly all living at the Gardens, near Hamilton's Crossing, on the Assiniboine River. I gave them fourteen bushels of seed wheat in the spring, five pounds of turnip seed, three pounds of carrot seed, three pounds of onion seed and one bushel of beans. The crops had a very fine appearance at the time I was making the payments. This band was supplied with two yoke of oxen this spring and two sets of harness complete. I got the thirty acres which were to have been fenced last year on the Swan Lake reserve fenced this year with good oak posts, placed one rod apart, and four strands of heavy galvanized steel-barbed wire. The remainder of the five acres, which were to have been broken last year, two completed. I got the fifteen acres that were broken and back-set last season sown.

with wheat. Of the other ten acres, eight were sown with barley and two were planted with potatoes. I did not see the crops lately, as I did not go out to the reserve to pay this year, but am informed that they have a very fine appearance. This band are as determined as ever to have their whole reserve at the Gardens. It would be a great relief to me were this matter settled once for all, as it comes up every time I meet with them. They say they will never go to Swan Lake, and will not allow any of their band to go there. The whole blame rests on the chief speaker of the band and a few others, as many of them would go and remain on the reserve, but are afraid, on account of threats made against them by those other parties.

The Sandy Bay reserve has been transferred from my agency to that of Mr. Agent Martineau, and the Rolling River and Riding Mountain bands have been re-transferred to Mr. Agent Herchmer.

There has been considerable sickness amongst the bands in my agency this year. There were forty-one deaths against twenty-four births. I might mention, that when making payments to the Rosseau River bands, formerly, I was unable to obtain the services of a properly qualified interpreter. This year I procured the services of the Rev. H. Cochrane, of St. Peter's, who, through his untiring exertions, was successful in finding out a number in these bands who had been for years fraudulently drawing annuity for larger families than they really had, and hereafter I will be able to detect any such who may make an attempt to defraud the Government. I also discovered three or four families in Yellow Quill's band who were doing the same thing. It is the most difficult thing, in dealing with the Indians, to get them to reduce their families when any of them happen to die; they always claim that they are entitled to one year's annuity after the death of a person takes place. It seems that they were paid in that way for the first few years after the first treaty with them was made in 1871.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS OGLETREE,

Indian Agent.

ST. PETER'S, BROKEN HEAD AND FORT ALEXANDER AGENCY,

CLANDEBOYE—TREATY No. 1, 17th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report, together with tabular statement, showing the state of the Indians under my charge for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

St. Peter's.

I am sorry to have to report that the crops suffered last fall to a much greater extent on this reserve than was anticipated, the people had to contend with an unprecedentedly wet fall, so that it was with the utmost labor they harvested their crops.

With all the disappointment of a comparatively poor harvest, the people passed a prosperous winter. Those who put up hay for sale got a good price for it (from three to six dollars a ton), and as the making of hay in this part of the country costs something under a dollar a ton, they were well paid for their work, and I hope it will encourage them to put up more this summer.

Then, the angling for jack-fish, up to to the middle of February, was very good, fully thirty thousand being sold by the Indians. The fish would average at least three pounds each, and they received one and a-half cents per pound.

Only some two thousand five hundred whitefish were caught last fall by members of this band; but some families wintered out at Dog Head and Bull's Head, on Lake Winnipeg, where they fished all winter with success, and found a ready sale for any surplus they had, at good prices.

The catch of sturgeon, in the spring, was greater than ever before since I have been in the country, over sixteen years. Other fishing, fair.

In fact, the people of this band who have settled down will compare favorably with most of the old settlements along the Red and Assiniboine Rivers in their agricultural pursuits, in their houses, in their clothing, in the number of their cattle and agricultural implements, and are more prosperous and make more money in a year than thousands of people in the older Provinces. Yet they do not progress as they should; one reason being that they take too many holidays. Time is of no value in their eyes. A great many of them would like to have council meetings two or three times a week. They think nothing of coming to my place and talking for half a day or more, in the middle of haying or harvest, about the most trifling affairs, but as there is no such word as time in the Indian language, it is hard to teach them that time is money, and I have been unable to find an interpreter who could do so. Then, in the fall of the year, instead of fall ploughing, they go duck shooting, and nothing can stop them until hard frost comes and the ducks leave.

Again, their wandering habits have disappointed me often. A man will break land, own a pair of oxen, a cow or two, build a house and stable, and work hard all summer and half the winter; perhaps before spring he has sold his improvements for a mere nothing to some other Indian, or left them, and is off to Lake Winnipeg, Rat Portage or some other place, not to turn up again until the annual payments.

Of course, I do not mean that this is the characteristic of all the people; there are exceptions, and I hope that in the course of a few years this state of things will change, for that there is a marked improvement in this respect during the last ten years is very apparent. Then there is their great enemy intoxicating liquor; they seem to have no difficulty in buying it all over the Province, and I have noticed in almost every police court report names of Indians being fined small sums or so many days in gaol, and nothing done to punish those who sold the liquor.

There are five schools on this reserve, three Protestant and two Catholic; two of these are supported entirely by the Government and the other three are assisted up to three hundred dollars per annum.

St. Peter's, South (Government).

On my last examination of this school, presided over by Mr. Henry Cochrane, I found the children were taught reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, dictation and letter writing. This is the most advanced school in the agency. Nine of the children are reading in the fifth book, twelve in the fourth, eighteen in the third, seven in the second, and five in the first; nineteen are learning geography, twenty-eight children could write a very fair letter entirely of their own composition on their slates—some of these letters were beautifully written. One boy was working at vulgar fractions and twenty-seven knew their multiplication tables. The average attendance since Mr. Cochrane took the school, for nine months ending 30th June, is over thirty, with fifty-five on the roll.

Mr. Cochrane deserves great praise for the way in which he conducts this school and the way in which he makes the children take an interest in their work.

St. Peter's, North (Government).

This is a good school. Mr. Wm. H. Prince gives great satisfaction; he is most energetic in making the parents send their children. He teaches reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, dictation, drawing of maps on the blackboard, singing and letter writing; four children were in the fourth book, eight in the third,

nine in the second, five in the first and four at A, B, C. The average attendance for the last nine months was over thirty-three, with fifty names on the roll; this is most satisfactory, considering the roving disposition of so many of the parents.

St. Peter's, East (Catholic Mission).

Presided over by Miss Trauffenback, who is a good teacher, and who cannot be too highly commended for her perseverance in teaching and the way in which she has advanced such of her pupils as have attended at all regularly. Only one pupil attended every day last quarter, and others, only three, five, nine, thirteen days, and so on. There are twenty children on the roll and an average attendance of a little over eight for the year.

The children are taught reading, grammar, spelling and recitations, geography, history in French and English, and singing. Six pupils were reading and spelling in the second French and in the third English readers, two were in the second book and four in the first. In grammar this school is in advance of any school in the agency; in rudimentary history and in general geography equal to any; in arithmetic, not so far advanced; in recitations and singing it is only equalled by the Fort Alexander Catholic school. In fact, no school in my agency has progressed so satisfactorily during the last year as this, and I am pleased to be able to say so, as in my last annual report I had to give quite a different account.

St. Peter's, East (Protestant).

Nominally under the Episcopal mission, but really a Government school, as Mr. James Settee, jun., receives no assistance from the society whatsoever.

The average attendance is a little over twenty-three for the last nine months. The pupils are taught reading, spelling, geography, arithmetic and exercises on the blackboard. Two children were in the fourth book, four in the third, three in the second and three in the first.

Mr. Settee has given fair satisfaction as a teacher; his pupils are taught spelling, reading and writing well, but are deficient in the other subjects.

Muckle's Creek School (Catholic).

This school has been closed since the ice broke up in the spring.

One hundred and eighty five bushels of wheat, fifty bushels of oats, fifty-two of barley, and nine hundred and forty bushels of potatoes, besides a quantity of Indian corn and garden seeds, have been planted by the members of this band.

The crops, with the exception of a few potatoes, which were drowned by the heavy rains in the spring, are the best I have seen for years; hay is looking magnificent, and altogether there is a good prospect of a most bountiful harvest.

Statute labor was performed by this band, and school houses and bridges were repaired. The people also did over a mile of ditching; part of this was done as statute labor and part as voluntary work.

Broken Head.

Crops here last fall, with the exception of potatoes, turned out poorly, but to make up for this the fishing was above the average; fully twenty thousand jack-fish were caught and sold to traders by this band.

Some of them also had hay for sale in the spring, for which they got a good price.

This band have done well with the Government cattle, which were given to them, they received four cows, seven oxen and two bulls from the Department; they now have forty-seven head, besides eleven head of private property. They planted last spring twenty-five bushels of wheat, ten bushels of barley and one hundred and twenty-five bushels of potatoes, besides Indian corn and garden seeds; everything looks fair except garden stuffs, for with the exception of three or four men, they do not seem to take any interest in gardens, and it is hardly worth while giving them seed.

The heathen part of this band are as far from settling on the reserve as ever, only eight families making it their home; several of the others will stay for a time, and then leave and go to their homes at or near Rosseau, Point du Chêne and other parts of the Province.

Those who remain on the reserve are well off. They can now find a ready market at their doors for their fish, hay, berries, canoes and whatever they have to sell. Last fall one trader bought twelve hundred partridges and several hundred rabbits from them.

Mr. Black, who is in charge of the Government school here, is a most painstaking teacher, and the progress of the children is a credit to him. Mr. Black finds it very hard to get the children to attend, as the parents move about so much. He teaches reading, spelling, grammar, arithmetic, geography from the map of the world, and writing. One pupil is in the fourth book, nine in the second primer, three in the first primer and four at A, B, C's; ten are learning geography.

The Indians have built the walls of a new school house, but so far no one has offered to take the contract to finish it, as they say it would take at least one hundred and fifty dollars to do so. At present, school is held in the Episcopal chapel, and a very poor place it is, being dilapidated and not in a central position.

Fort Alexander.

The crops on this reserve were good last fall. Potatoes were splendid, and it was a good thing for the people that it was so, as the fall fishing for whitefish, on which they depend so much, was almost a failure—not from the fish being any scarcer than usual, but from the stormy weather which swept away many a net, and prevented the fishermen from attending and setting those they had left in a proper manner. Only eighteen thousand were caught.

During the winter fishing was fair, and the Indians killed a large number of elk, moose, partridges and rabbits. Mr. McKenzie, the Hudson Bay Company officer in charge, reported to me that the catch of fur was double what it had been for years. They planted this spring ten bushels of wheat, fifteen bushels of corn, seven bushels of oats, five bushels peas and six hundred and thirty-five bushels of potatoes. Their cattle were wintered well; all those having Government cattle had plenty of hay.

Fort Alexander (Catholic).

Father Madore has been in charge of this school for over a year, and a more energetic and hard working person could hardly be found; he has one of the best regulated schools in the agency. On my last visit I found the pupils were reading and spelling in French and English, arithmetic, geography, recitations and singing. Two children were in the fourth book, seven in the third, thirteen in the second, four in the first, and four in the first primer, seven at A. B. C's.

The children have advanced favorably in every branch, with the exception of spelling, in which they were rather backward. In singing, they quite surprised me, taking their different parts in glees and choruses in French and English, in a way I have never heard equalled at any school.

The Protestant Government school at the English mission, I am sorry to say, is the poorest in my agency; the parents are great wanderers, and cannot be made to send their children; the attendance is smaller than it was years ago, and the children are no further advanced.

Miss H. McKenzie, who has been teaching for the last quarter, only having an average attendance of four, with sixteen names on the roll, feels almost discouraged.

The Protestant Indians have built the walls of a new school house near the mouth of the Winnipeg River, and one of the councillors, John Henderson, has taken the contract to finish it. This, I believe, is a better site for a school, as I think there would be a better attendance.

The troubles in the west were a source of a good deal of excitement amongst my Indians, but I do not think that there was the least idea of any of them going on the

war path; they talked a good deal and were inclined to make demands on the Department, thinking it a good opportunity.

The Stone Fort Treaty is a great subject of debate amongst them, which they talk about on every possible occasion, and what is called the outside promises, which they all hold to and which they all say they never gave up.

In this agency another cause of trouble is the different races of which the bands are composed.

At St. Peter's the Saulteaux and Swampies are jealous of one another; the Saulteaux's think because they allowed the Swampies, who were originally from York Factory, to take the treaty with them, that they have no right to have a voice in affairs of the band, and as the Swampies are settlers, and increasing in numbers every year, they do not by any means intend to allow this.

At Fort Alexander it is something the same, as the French half-breeds are not satisfied to be ruled by the Indians, who are in the majority at present.

The half-breeds of this band (Fort Alexander) if they could retain their river lots, which they claim by the Manitoba Act, and also get their scrip, would, I believe go out of the treaty.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. M. MUCKLE,
Indian Agent.

See further on in Part I of this Report for the first part of Agent Muckle's report.

MANITO-WAH-PAH AGENCY—TREATY No. 2,
THE NARROWS OF LAKE MANITOBA, 30th June, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with instructions contained in the circular letter dated Ottawa, 8th April, 1885, I have the honor to transmit my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June last, on the Indians of Treaty No. 2, and parts of Treaties Nos. 1 and 4.

TREATY No. 1.

Sandy Bay Band on Lake Manitoba.

This band was formerly under the supervision of Mr. Agent Ogletree, but has been transferred to my agency. I am happy to be able to state that the Indians of this reserve are giving up their nomadic habits.

Most of them come from the Prairie tribes, and, as a consequence, were always absent from the reserve visiting their relatives and friends, or hunting, only returning about the months of June or July of each year, when they came to receive their annuity money, and then they went away again for another year; so in reality the band only numbered some five or six families who remained to improve the reserve.

This spring they returned earlier than usual, took up land on the reserve, hauled logs to build their houses, broke up new land and planted potatoes in it, fenced it with good new rails, and some of them sowed wheat, barley, peas, corn, beans, pumpkins, onions, carrots and turnips.

The more industrious ones are building new houses, having at last decided to make homes for themselves on the reserve, more especially that their children may benefit by attending the school.

They have completed the new school house, which is furnished with the required floors, door, windows, desks, seats and blackboard. There is also a good large box stove and pipes there. They have cut and hauled the logs necessary to build a house for the teacher, which is to be placed near the school house, and then they will fence in both houses in the one enclosure. They expect to be able to finish this by treaty

time. The children are sent to school regularly, and although it was only opened in January last, on my last inspection I found that quite a number of the pupils could read and write, the first class being in the second part of the First Book. The pupils in this class could also do a little arithmetic.

At first some of the members of the band were very backward in sending their children to school, but now they seem very well pleased with both school and teacher, and are all willing to send them there.

Judging from the results of their farming and the benefits they seem to understand that their children will derive from the school, I am confident that the members of this band will stay on the reserve and make homes for themselves there.

They now understand the earnest wish of the Government for their welfare, and acknowledge with thanks the help the Department has given them again this spring, by sending them different kinds of seeds, a good yoke of oxen and harness.

The fur is decreasing in quantity so fast that they begin to see for themselves that they must rely on the cultivation of their land for their future support.

They are more fortunate in the fishery, as in the winter time they get a ready sale at good prices for all the whitefish and pike that they take.

Lake Manitoba Band.

I find this band still divided into two separate parties, one residing at Dog Creek, there being three councillors and the majority of the band there, having good houses and gardens, the other, being the minority, headed by the chief and one councillor, stretched out from the chief's place to Elm Point, a distance of about four miles and a-half.

The chief, with a few members of his section of the band, built the new school house about the centre of the reserve, the Dog Creek party declining to give any help, on the ground that it would be an impossibility for them to send their children to school there on account of the distance, it being about five miles; and so the members of the band, generally, state that it has been built to no purpose, being such a long distance away.

The teacher kept the school open during part of the December quarter at Dog Creek, and then removed the school to the chief's place, a distance of about six miles, and continued it there until the Christmas holidays, when he went home to Fairford. Whilst there he was taken ill and was unable to return and resume his duties before April. The chief asks for another teacher, stating that he was sick and not strong enough to go on teaching, and to be fair to him and the children a change is necessary, for the school shows little or no progress.

The biscuits sent for distribution to the pupils in the school were delivered to the chief instead of to the teacher, who was then keeping school at Dog Creek, and through some misunderstanding the chief, councillors and members of the band there present decided to divide them among themselves, which they accordingly did, not knowing for what purpose they were sent there.

When the teacher received my instructions he found they were already eaten.

On enquiring about this matter I found the statement correct, and both chief and councillors expressed their regret that it had happened.

I find the members of this band quiet and trying to improve their gardens and make themselves comfortable homes.

Potatoes and seeds were given to them this spring, and they have planted them.

Gradually a few members who were outside of the reserve are coming in and settling down permanently there.

Fishing was not good last fall, owing to the winter setting in very early, causing great hardships for a few weeks and the loss of a few nets.

As the fur-bearing animals decrease in numbers, so do the Indians turn their attention more and more to their gardens on this reserve.

Ebb and Flow Lake Reserve.

I visited this reserve and found the Government cattle and implements being well looked after, and that they had plenty of hay for their own stock.

The school is kept regularly, and no complaints were made about the teacher. The pupils are advancing, and show a good deal of spirit in their classes, reading and spelling being well rendered, explanations good, and, in fact, they have advanced considerably since last summer.

The biscuits are distributed according to instructions, and are well kept and stored in the school house. The biscuits are in good condition so far, and the balance on hand is correct. They have a large blackboard in the school house here.

Field and garden seeds have been delivered to them already. Owing to the severe frost last winter they lost nearly all their seed potatoes, and some more will have to be given to them.

They do not wish to exchange any of the bacon given to them for ammunition and twine.

I visited Crane River reserve on my way up the lake and inspected the stables, which were in a filthy condition, with large quantities of manure just at the doors. I ordered them to be cleaned at once.

The stables are well built, and they have enough hay to last them over till the grass comes.

I inspected the school. The pupils are doing well, considering the number of days the school has been kept open this quarter, the teacher having been absent most of the time through sickness, and in consequence loud complaints were brought against him, and a request was made for another to take his place. He himself asked to leave the school, as he could not attend to it properly, but he agreed to wait and teach until I could find another to take his place, which I did, in the person of William Anderson, jun., of Fairford band, who is now teaching.

The biscuits are kept in the school house.

They do not wish to exchange the bacon given for more twine, but ask that the present of powder and shot be replaced by twine.

The band wants to know when the Government is going to have their reserve re-surveyed.

After I had explained the game laws and the notice relating to fires, they complained bitterly about not being allowed to kill moose, ducks and geese, the latter of which they claim are only passing birds, and said they could not understand it.

Field and garden seeds have been delivered to them.

Water Hen River Reserve.

I inspected the school, which is kept regularly, and where both English and French are taught, and I noticed great progress had been made since my last visit.

The roll was called by the teacher and every name was answered to; each class was called up separately. I noticed advancement in every one of them. In French I examined them on the "Devoir du Chretien," syllabaire and spelling. In English, in reading, 1st part, first book; 2nd part, first book; second reader, spelling and arithmetic, as far as multiplication; also, in dictation of English and French, which showed very well; writing both on slates and in copy books very good; as also was their singing.

I noticed great discipline and order throughout the school, and in fact I must say that I consider Mr. Tabouret the best teacher in my district.

The number of pounds of biscuits delivered by the Hudson Bay Company was 2,050, or four lbs. over the amount stipulated. The balance on hand is correct, according to statement, and is kept with proper care in the school house.

The new addition to the school house is completed, owing to the energy of the teacher, and he is now living in it. There were no complaints made against him at all; on the contrary, the whole band seemed highly pleased with him.

The Indians keep him liberally supplied with firewood.

On Sunday, school is kept twice during the day.

I held a meeting with the band, at which I was informed that the Chief Kahtakahwaynass was dead and the band had selected No. 19, Okitchekeshowenin, who was second councillor, to fill his place.

I explained the game laws to them and also the law about starting bush fires. The majority of this band is willing to exchange twine in lieu of bacon, but still there are quite a number of them against the change.

They say that at times they will be obliged to break the game laws, through sheer want of food, but that they will try their best to stop any unnecessary destruction.

Owing to the severe cold last winter, the ground cracked and the frost got into their cellars, freezing part of their potatoes; consequently, about 15 bushels of seed potatoes will have to be supplied to them, which can be obtained from Crane River reserve.

The field and garden seeds were delivered to the band.

Their cattle have been well wintered and are in good condition, with the exception of one old ox, which they ask may be replaced by two young animals.

There was a considerable amount of sickness among the Indians of this band this winter.

While at this reserve a liquor case was brought up. I held an investigation into the matter and found that the liquor had been given in a case of sickness by Mr. Alexander Munroe, the Hudson Bay Company's postmaster for the Water Hen River, and not, as it was suspected, in contravention of the Indian Act. In consequence, I dismissed the case. I may further state that it arose from the jealousy existing between the accused and another trader, and was simply brought up for the sake of annoyance.

Duck Bay.

I inspected the school, which is taught in both English and French, and found a marked progress in each class, especially in arithmetic, the children knowing addition, subtraction and multiplication thoroughly.

The band is very well pleased with the teacher, and had no complaints to make against him.

The chimney and mudding of the school house will have to be repaired this spring, and the Indians have promised to complete it immediately. The teacher is himself in charge of the work.

I found the names of the children correctly entered on the register. At the meeting I held with the band I explained the game laws, and also the notice regarding bush fires, to them. They say they do not see how they are going to get leather for moccasins if they do not kill moose when they get the chance.

They lost a part of their potatoes through the frost, the first time that such a thing has happened to them for many years, and so a few bushels for seed will have to be supplied to them this spring.

The band complains greatly about the members who are settled on the Pine River trying to induce some of the other Indians to leave the reserve and go to settle along with them. The leader of this movement is Kwiwisensis. This man requires checking, and that at once, and decisively, as he will be doing a great deal of harm to our school on the reserve.

The cattle look to be in good condition. They asked about the yoke of oxen, and trust that the Government will supply them soon, as they want them very badly.

On my way back I met Mr. Shannon, who was taking out the seeds for this reserve.

Whilst there I received a letter from the Swan Lake Indians, requesting me to go there to see them regarding the question of the reserve they applied for there. I referred them to Mr. Commissioner Dewdney, and their agent and chief, explaining to them that they were not in my district, and that, consequently, I could not do anything further than report that they request that some Government official may be sent to have a meeting with them on the subject, as they state that they have houses, stables, cattle and gardens of their own, and also that if they are listened to they could prove the truth of their statements; and, moreover, that they are loyal to the Government and Queen, and trust they will get a hearing this time, as it is impossible for them to go to Felly for their annuities, as it costs them too much to get there.

They would also like to hear the Queen's representative at least once a year, as they think they would profit greatly by it.

My experience of these Indians is that they are a steady, peaceful, respectful and thriving people.

Lake St. Martin Reserve.

I inspected the school and found very little progress had been made, owing greatly to the fact that there is no house fit to keep school in and no tables for the children to write on. Their reading and spelling were passable; arithmetic and writing, good.

The biscuits are kept at Fairford, and the distribution is made according to instructions, as I found out on questioning the children.

No complaints were made against the teacher, and the Indians seemed well pleased with her.

The names are correctly entered on the register.

I held a meeting with the band and explained the game laws to them, and also the law regarding the setting out of bush fires. They said they thought that if the game laws were enforced they would starve, and have no shoes for their children to go to school in.

Referring to the school house, they said that they were going to erect the walls this spring on a ridge in the reserve, and when they have done that they want the Government to finish it for them.

The small seeds were delivered to them, and the chief begged for about ten bushels of potatoes, as he had lost his through frost.

The cattle were all in good order.

The school was closed a great deal last winter, on account of the amount of sickness prevailing amongst the children.

Little Saskatchewan Band—(Sandy Bay).

I visited the school and found the pupils advancing very slowly, divided as follows, viz. :—

1st class, 1 boy and 2 girls present, First Book, same place as last summer, page 12—spelling good; 2nd class, 1 girl present, 1st part First Book, page 12—slow progress; 3rd class, 2 boys and 1 girl, Second Reader—reading and spelling passable; 4th class, 3 girls, Third Book, Canadian Reader, page 40—reading and spelling good; 5th class, 1 girl, Fourth Reader, page 16—reading and spelling passable.

They cannot explain what they read.

Grammar, 1st class, 2 girls, page 2—passable; arithmetic, 2 boys and 4 girls, simple addition—passable; writing on slates, dictation—passable; writing in copy books, good.

Another teacher had to be appointed here, on account of the late teacher's incompetency.

I appointed Colin Sanderson, of Fairford band, provisionally, pending the approval of the proper authorities.

This school has been kept up in a very careless manner, without order, and, as a consequence, very slow progress has been made. The time was kept more or less correctly, viz., five hours per day, and the pupils' names are correctly set down on the registers, and in accordance with the daily attendance.

The biscuits are stored at Fairford, at Mr. Bruce's storehouse, the teacher having no place to keep them in at Sandy Bay.

The band does not wish to exchange the bacon given for more twine.

After I had explained the game laws and the notice relating to fires, they complained bitterly about not being allowed to kill moose, ducks and geese.

The field and garden seeds were delivered to them.

They have also received a chest of tools to enable them to build their school house, of which they have finished the walls and thatching. They have also taken out logs for the purpose of making boards, and have engaged a carpenter to finish

the work for them on the following terms: The Indians furnish the boards and promise to pay him \$50 by treaty time, and on his part he contracts to make the following articles, viz., flooring, fix the windows in, 1 heavy door, 3 desks, 12 feet long; 6 seats, 12 feet long, 1 desk and 1 seat for teacher, 1 blackboard, 7 feet by 4 feet, he furnishing the necessary nails.

At the request of the chief, I made out an agreement between them and Kemper Garrioch, the carpenter, to the above effect, and they are now at work.

Their cattle are looking well.

They asked for about ten bushels of seed potatoes, as they had lost the greater part of theirs through the severe cold winter.

Fairford Reserve.

I visited the Fairford lower reserve school, kept by Mr. William Anderson, sen., and noticed that good progress had been made.

1st Class. 4 boys and 1 girl, page 24, Fourth Reader—Reading very good; spelling good. Geography, page 37—Showing places on the map, very good. Grammar, pages 14 and 15—Nouns, explanations and examples, very good; arithmetic, page 58, good.

2nd Class. 3 boy and 3 girls, Second Reader, page 6—Reading and spelling, good.

3rd Class. 1 boy and 2 girls, 1st part, First Book, page 11—Good. And 1 boy by himself, 2nd part, First Book, page 7—Reading passable and spelling good.

Writing on slates and in copy books, very good; dictation, good; singing, good.

I next visited the Fairford upper reserve school, under the direction of the Rev. Geo. Bruce.

1st Class. The Third Canadian Reader, page 75; reading, explanation and spelling, good. Fourth Reader, page 30; reading, explanation and spelling, very good. Geography, pages 17 and 25; explanation and marking on the maps, good. Grammar, page 30, with examples, very good. Spelling Book, pages 104, 126 and 192, very good. Dictation, very good. Arithmetic, page 125, good. Writing on slates and in copy books, very good.

2nd Class. Third Reader, page 82; reading explanation and spelling, good. Spelling book, pages 54 and 72, good. Writing on slates and in copy books, good.

3rd Class. Second Reader, page 50; reading and spelling, very good. Spelling Book, pages 22 and 42, good.

4th Class. Second Reader, page 19; reading and spelling, very good.

5th Class. Second Book, page 18; reading and spelling, very good.

6th Class. First part, First Book, page 10; reading and spelling, good. A, B, C class, good.

Dictation was very good on slates. In all there were present 46 children. The singing was also very good.

These two schools are regularly conducted and kept open the requisite number of hours. The numbers and names of the pupils on the registers are correctly set down in accordance with the daily attendance. The progress made by the different classes is very marked, and both schools show a marked advancement this year.

There was no complaint made against either of the teachers, and the chief and councillors are proud of their schools, and so they may be, as they are kept up to the standard; and although a great epidemic prevailed among the children last winter, the progress is still very good. This is owing to the energy, discipline and good order of the teachers.

At the mass meeting I held with the band I explained the game laws and the law about fires; and the Indians ask that they might be allowed to kill a moose now and again, as they want the leather for moccasins. They also want to kill the buck during hay time, as he is fat then. They only complained as far as regards killing the moose.

They ask that twenty bushels seed potatoes be given them, as their crops last year suffered from frost during the latter part of the summer, while yet in the ground, and again this last winter in their cellars.

They do not wish for any change to be made in the bacon given to them, as they say it is of great benefit to them during hay time.

They are going to erect the walls of a new school house at the lower reserve, and when they have got them up they expect the Government to finish the building for them.

I also inspected the Manitoba village school on March the 6th, and noticed that good progress had been made.

1st Class. Fourth Book, page 20, 2 girls. Writing on slates and copy books, good. Arithmetic to fractions, dictation and spelling, good.

2nd Class. Third Reader, page 12, 1 boy, 1 girl. Writing on slate and paper, arithmetic to division, reading and spelling, passable.

3rd Class. Two boys and 3 girls, Second Reader, page 10. Writing on slate, good; writing on paper, good. Arithmetic, addition and multiplication, passable. Reading and spelling, good.

4th Class. Three girls, First Book, 2nd part, page 5. Reading and spelling, passable. Writing on slate, good; writing on paper by one of the girls, only fair. Arithmetic, addition, by one girl, passable.

A, B, C class. Three boys and 2 girls. Letters and spelling, good.

General Remarks.

In conclusion, I beg to state further that on the recommendation of Rev. Geo. Bruce two other teachers were appointed provisionally, one to the Little Saskatchewan school, the other to the Crane River school, pending your approval—this is the understanding between them and myself. I may also state that the teacher of Lake Manitoba school will have to be replaced by another, as, in my opinion, his constitution is too weak and he is sick the greater part of his time, although he tries hard to do his duty and carry out his instructions faithfully.

With the above exception, all the other schools have been conducted according to instructions, with very good results, and I must say that it is almost entirely due to the daily rations of biscuits given the pupils, as also to the energy shown by the teachers in going round and looking up the absentees, and thus showing to their parents the interest taken in their welfare.

Referring to the violation of the Indian Act by persons supplying liquor to Indians, I was fortunate enough to capture one person, who was committed to gaol for a term of three months, in default of paying a fine of \$150 and costs, but in the other cases I sent a warrant to apprehend the parties, but they had made their escape; but in case of return, they will be immediately arrested and tried.

With reference to the game laws, the Indians request permission to kill ducks and geese until the 25th of May, at least, instead of 1st May, as until that date, 25th May, they cannot fish, owing to the ice which is yet on the lake, and they have nothing else to rely on for food.

Owing to the severe cold experienced this last winter, the Indians of my agency have lost nearly all their potatoes which they were keeping for seed. On making enquiries I find their statements correct, and not occasioned by any neglect of their own. The Indians show more signs of activity as regards farming this year, by hauling fence rails and enlarging their gardens, and I noticed on several of the reserves outsiders coming in to settle down permanently.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. MARTINEAU,

Indian Agent.

See further on in Part I of this Report for the first part of Agent Martineau's report.

COUTCHECHING AGENCY,

RAINY LAKE, 1st August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report for the year ended 30th June last, on the Indians of that part of Treaty No. 3, under my charge; also tabular statement to accompany.

The Indians of the several reserves are, I am glad to state, in a fairly prosperous condition, having secured their crops in good season, and by fishing and hunting they have been enabled to support themselves without assistance, with the exception of a few aged and infirm Indians, who have been slightly assisted with provisions during the past winter.

It gives me much pleasure to state that during the late rebellion in the North-West the Indians of this agency remained quiet and peaceable, displaying a loyal spirit and frequently expressing their disapproval of the action of the Indians who joined in the disturbances. An article which appeared in the *Rat Portage* newspaper some time ago, in reference to the Chief Manitobesse and the river Indians, charging them with disloyalty and sympathy with the rebellious Indians in the North-West, was entirely false, and no doubt instigated by interested parties, with mercenary considerations, probably that troops might be stationed in the district.

In justice to the Indians of treaty No. 3 I make this remark.

In October last, acting under instructions from Mr. Inspector McColl, I contracted for the ploughing and fencing of twelve acres on the Little Forks reservation of Rainy River, and in May following eight acres were sown with wheat, oats and barley, and the remainder planted with corn and potatoes, the whole of which, from present appearances, bid fair to yield good crops.

The increase of acreage improvements for the present year is shown in tabular statement. The schools at Little Forks and Long Sault reserves are also shown as in operation, but it is necessary to explain that they have only been opened as Government schools since the 30th June last, having previously been conducted as mission schools.

Owing to the high stage of water last autumn most of the hay was lost, and in consequence the cattle suffered considerably from want. The crop of the present year will be a plentiful one, if no loss is sustained from the same cause.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. J. N. PITHER,
Indian Agent.

ASSABASKASHING AGENCY,

LAKE OF THE WOODS—TREATY No. 3, 11th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit the following report and tabular statement in connection with the Indians of this agency, for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

The Indians within my district have enjoyed pretty good health since the date of my last report, no sickness of a serious nature having appeared among them.

The fisheries of last autumn were in general a failure, but game, on which the Indians generally depend for their winter subsistence, was more plentiful last season than in the winter of 1883-84; with the crops of potatoes and wild rice, the Indians passed a pretty good winter. A good number of them were employed by lumbering firms, and, by the wages earned, added to the comfort of their families.

The last winter was exceptionally severe, and the cold following the heavy rains of last autumn caused the potatoes which were stored in pits to rot to some extent; some families lost all their seed potatoes. Fortunately, the prompt assistance afforded by the Department in sending seed potatoes enabled the Indians to plant a fair quantity; and if the season is favorable it is hoped that the yield will support the Indians during the coming winter. Only one Indian who was in want of seed failed, on account of sickness, to come for his share of that supplied by the Department.

When I heard in March last of the rebellion in the North-West Territories, I sent word to the Indians belonging to my district not to join the rebels should they be called to assist them. Soon after messengers from the different bands came, telling me that they had no intention of doing so, as they were contented with the treatment they received from the Great Mother the Queen and her councillors. They did not forget the last words that were spoken at the close of the treaty, to live friendly as long as the sun ruled the day and the streams of water ran.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. McPHERSON,
Indian Agent.

See further on in Part I of this Report for the first part of Agent McPherson's report.

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SAVANNE AGENCY—TREATY No. 3, 19th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit the following report and tabular statement in connection with the Indians of this agency, for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

Lac des Mille Lacs Band.

I visited this band on the 28th of May and distributed the garden seeds, and found only three families on the reserve; the remainder had not returned from their hunting grounds. They lost their seed potatoes from frost during the winter; furnished them with nine bushels for seed. Again visited the reserve on the 8th of July, paid them their annuity and distributed the provisions and supplies furnished by the Hudson Bay Company. The band elected two new councillors in place of Wiskaskanini and Magigisik, viz., John Pierre and Wasagisik, as they were neglecting their duty and absent from the reserve continually. The gardens are pretty well cultivated, but the crop is not so large as that of last year. They have one new house finished, and one partly completed, since last year. They have a barn and stable nearly completed, and are entitled yet to three cows. They wish for two oxen, in place of two of the cows. I furnished them with three scythes. They expect to have hay enough to be ready for the cattle in January. The chief thanked the Government for the clothing, and was well satisfied with the quantity and quality of the provisions furnished. There were two deaths and four births during the year.

Sturgeon Lake Band.

I visited this band on the 31st of May, and distributed their garden seeds. I found only three families on the reserve. Arrived here again on the 12th of July, and found no one on the reserve. The whole band were camped down the lake six miles, making canoes. They returned when I sent for them. I called a council and talked to them pretty strongly for neglecting their duties on the reserve, and having made no improvements for the last ten years. I paid them their annuities and distributed the supplies to the band and clothing to the chief and councillors on the 13th. They expressed themselves satisfied. They have no houses finished. There were no deaths or births during the year.

I have made arrangements with them, as well as with the Lac des Mille Lacs band, to send to Savanne, in the spring, for their seed, thus doing away with the expense of the spring trip.

Wabegon and Eagle Lake Band.

I paid this band their annuity, distributed the provisions and supplies, and the clothing for the chief and councillors on the 18th of July. They expressed themselves entirely satisfied. I inspected the gardens on the reserve, which were in poor condition, except as regards the potatoes. They have six houses in poor repair, three new houses partly built, and two cow stables, at Wabegon. The cattle are in splendid condition; last year's bull calf is to be given to Eagle Lake band, as theirs was accidentally drowned. The chief, and his son (a councillor), promised Mr. Inspector McColl to build a school house, but when the chief proposed it to the band they all opposed it. This band are self-sustaining; they catch plenty of fish and enjoy good hunting. There were two deaths and four births during the year.

Lac Seul Band.

I visited this band on 8th January, driving with us two cows for the band, which were handed over in good condition; the weather was extremely cold during the trip. I again visited this band, paid their annuity at Lac Seul on 22nd and 23rd July, distributed their provisions and supplies, also the chiefs' and councillors' clothing, with all which they were well pleased. I examined the gardens at Frenchman's Head and found them in excellent condition. They will have splendid crops of potatoes this year. Noikeejickwabe's band along with Kutehechewanini's band wish to receive their annuity and provisions at their reserve at Frenchman's Head in future, instead of Lac Seul; the latter band wish a reserve for themselves outside of Frenchman's Head reserve. I inspected the school at Frenchman's Head, under Mr. Spence, of Selkirk, and found the pupils have made remarkable progress considering the school only opened on 1st June last; the daily average attendance is sixteen. The school house is a new substantial log building, 25 feet by 16 feet. Also inspected the school at Lac Seul, under Rev. James Irvine, His Lordship the Bishop of Rupert's Land being present; found twenty-eight names on the roll, with an average daily attendance of twenty; the several classes in reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic were fair.

I received three applications for commutation of their annuities from the wives of non-treaty persons with the sanction of the band, viz.: Young's wife, Magna; McIvor's wife, Hanna; and Kirkness' wife.

There were twenty-four births and sixteen deaths during the year.

I made arrangements with the chief to send to the railway line at Wabegon Tank in the spring for their seed.

There are some destitute Indians in this band (two blind and five infirm); they ask that a small supply of medicine and provisions be given them through Mr. McKenzie, the Hudson's Bay Company's agent at Lac Seul.

Mattawan and English River Band.

I paid this band their annuity, distributed the provisions and supplies and the clothing for the chief and councillors on 27th July. The Chief Sacketchway was on hand this year. He and about thirty others were absent last year. I found him very intelligent, though unable to speak English.

They received one ox and one cow in January last, sent *via* Rat Portage; one ox died during the winter from some unknown cause (being fat when found dead). The chief and his followers wish a school established at their reserve at Pichowaykang, the teacher to be Church of England. They will build the school house and have it ready by time of payment next year, when they expect to receive the furniture.

On the 29th July I visited the other part of their reserve at Grassy Narrows, under Papahsay; found their gardens, consisting chiefly of potatoes, in good condition. At this place there are twelve houses built which are very poor; four new ones partly constructed are better; I found the school house locked and Mr. O'Keefe, the

teacher, gone. Otcheeke opened the door. I found the books and slates in good order, the writing in copy books creditable; there were First Readers, Second Readers, grammars, books of history and geography; no furniture of any account except an old stove. The building is a very poor one. Father Marcoux, wishes to take charge of this school and repair it, so that they may receive the grant for schools.

Thirty-two persons were paid arrears, they being absent last year. There were nine births and one death during the year.

"Mackinack" No. 13, a destitute Indian, asks for a small supply of medicine and provisions to be given him through Mr. Matheson, Hudson Bay Company's agent at Rat Portage.

At the payment of each band I took special pains to get the census and statistics from each family to ensure the preparation of a correct tabular statement.

Respectfully presenting the above report,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McINTYRE,

Indian Agent.

See further on in Part I of this Report for the first part of Agent McIntyre's report.

BIBLE AGENCY—TREATY No. 4, 24th July, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose the tabular statement and inventories of my agency for the past year, and in connection therewith beg to make the following remarks:—

A great deal of misery would have ensued among the Indians if the Department had not rendered considerable assistance during the past winter.

It was found necessary to purchase a large portion of the seed wheat and barley, and in the northern reserves at Fort Pelly potatoes had to be freighted in at very great expense and risk, this perishable seed having to be moved in March, so as to get it to its destination before the roads broke up.

It is pleasing to report that the Indians prepared a great deal of their land last fall, and thus in many instances were enabled to get their crops in early this spring. So great was the enthusiasm to sow that it was found judicious to provide a very large quantity of seed beyond that allowed by the Department. The result has been that all the working Indians have good large crops, which having been planted early generally look well, and the encouragement given them has resulted in many instances in a large quantity of new land having been broken, and for the first time in Indian farming in my agency considerable summer fallowing is now being done, and I feel assured that the advantages of this practice having been once clearly proved by the Indians themselves, will be followed by the disappearance of the greatest drawback to Indians' success as agriculturists—late sowing.

It has been the custom, in former years, to give each family requiring seed a very limited quantity of potatoes, and consequently, on most reserves, there were never enough raised to last over the winter and furnish seed in the spring. This year the Department having sanctioned the arrangement I recommended, every family planted a sufficient quantity of potatoes, and I supplied them with the requisite seed, which is to be returned after harvest in an equivalent of wheat, which will be ground for the destitute. I have taken care that these potatoes should be well hoed, and the promise of a bountiful potato crop is almost assured.

The outbreak of the rebellion naturally greatly excited my Indians, and some of the more timid ones fled to the hills, leaving their gardens unplanted, and have made their living by hunting, which they propose to follow this winter, returning next spring to farm.

I am happy to report, however, that I had no difficulty during that trying time in managing my Indians, and greater exertions than ever were made by them towards self-support; and generally the Indians conducted themselves as if they had no sympathies with the rebellion.

Instructor Lawford having replaced the former instructor among the Assiniboines at Moose Mountain, a great impetus was given to the work, and both Pheasant Rump's and Red Ears' bands have done their best. Unfortunately, they have suffered terribly from consumption and scrofula, the death rate during the cold weather and early spring having been enormous. Dr. Redmond, late fleet surgeon, R. N., having been taken out to visit these bands, after carefully examining all the Indians showing any symptoms of disease, reported that the above diseases were the main causes of the numerous deaths, the secondary causes being dirt and ill-ventilated houses. To these might be added, I think, the sudden change from fresh meat on the prairies to flour and bacon in comparative confinement. But in spite of this calamity, as remarked before, both bands have done all that they possibly could with the means at their disposal, and have cheerfully followed all the instructions given by Mr. Lawford. Each family has planted plenty of potatoes, and the wheat promises to be an excellent crop. Both these bands have taken good care of their cattle, and have broken a quantity of new land, as it will be necessary to summer fallow a good deal of the old next year. A school house is under construction for these reserves, and I hope to see it opened before next winter.

The Cree reserve, under White Bear, at the east end of Moose Mountain, also has had the assistance of a good instructor, Mr. A. Campbell having been employed since 1st April, and, as a result, they have made great progress this year, all their crops, when I saw them, in June, promising well, while the bands at that time were busily breaking new land. This band has not suffered from consumption nearly as much as the western bands, for they are better hunters, and get a good deal of fresh meat in consequence.

At Gambler's reserve, at the mouth of Silver Creek, those farming have done well, and the good crops and neat fences speak for themselves; but many of the workers in this reserve fled to the Duck Mountain at the outbreak of the rebellion, and have not since returned. Considerable breaking has been done, and some old land summer fallowed, and good use has been made of all the animals and tools at their disposal. A very much better feeling exists among this band than formerly, and from being one of the most troublesome to control, they are now very easily managed.

Of the Lizard Point or Way-way-sa-ca-po band I can say but little; during the trying times they behaved wonderfully well, although I was prepared for serious trouble, but they sowed very little grain, their oxen being, as usual, very poor; they have, however, planted a lot of potatoes, which have been all well attended to. This band have, from the commencement, received more help than any other in my agency, and every device has been adopted to make workers of them, but without success; gambling is very prevalent among them, and interrupts their work at the most important times.

Riding Mountain and Rolling River reserves having been out of my control for a year, were returned to me this spring. Both the bands are about in the same condition as usual. The former are excellent hunters, and are well dressed and contented, and while all plant a few potatoes only a few pretend to farm. This year these have planted considerable and have broken a quantity of new land, proposing to summer fallow most of their old fields next season. They have cost the Department little, and were well behaved during the excitement. A school under Presbyterian supervision is still in operation on this reserve, but owing to the nomadic habits of the majority of the band the attendance is small.

At Rolling River there is a farm instructor, Pierre Contoise, and a very nice crop has been put in, which looks well. But the Indians prefer working and loafing around Minnedosa to settling permanently on the reserve. They are little expense to the

Department, and they will become more settled in time, when they see the advantages to be gained.

At Fort Pelly the potatoes, by careful attention and keeping them scrupulously weeded, with a moderately open fall, will result in a fair crop. Many of these Indians are now summer fallowing the wheat and barley land, and are ready to try again next spring. All the freighting possible has been given to the Indians themselves.

At the Keys reserve a school is now running under Church of England auspices, and promises well.

The Kee-see-konse band possess the most successful Indian school I have yet seen. It is conducted by the Roman Catholics, and I have just received a very good letter in English from a pupil of only eighteen months' attendance.

The Cotè band, at Crow Stand, south of Pelly, under Joseph Cotè, son of the old chief, lately deceased, are taking great care of their cattle, of which, departmental and private, they have now over one hundred head.

All the bands behaved well during the troubles, and never caused the slightest uneasiness.

The Sioux bands under my control have made great strides during the last year, and have now three hundred head of cattle. Many of them have large fields, one having sown sixty bushels of wheat, besides other grain, and at one reserve (Oak River) nearly one thousand bushels of potatoes have been planted. They gave no trouble, and indeed offered their services as scouts during the troubles. There has been a great deal of consumption among these bands, and during the last year over fifty have died. At Oak River eleven men have died out of eighty-eight heads of families, and seventeen children under three years old. This is very distressing, and is hard to account for—the change of diet, owing to the failure of hunting, and scrofula, being probably the main cause. Still, several deaths have resulted from whiskey, in spite of the strenuous exertions adopted to put down the sale of this deadly Indian poison.

Only two Indians have been punished for crimes in my district during the year.

The constant cry is for more agricultural implements, and many reapers, mowers and waggons are being acquired whenever an opportunity offers.

The now certain construction of railroads in this district will give a better market for Indian products, and enable the various bands to get means to promote a more rapid advance.

The prospect of a bountiful harvest, if fulfilled, together with a ready cash sale for the grain, will do more to advance agriculture among the Indians than all the agents and farm instructors that can be employed.

In conclusion, I may say that all the employés in my agency have performed their duties faithfully and energetically, and have greatly tended to the generally contented feeling among the Indians.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. W. HERCHMER,
Indian Agent.

TREATY NO 4, N. W. T.,

INDIAN HEAD AGENCY, 4th October, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my annual report with tabular statement, and a return of all Departmental property in my care, with the value of the same.

The cattle in several instances were not as well wintered as in former years, on account of the loss of hay from prairie fires. The greatest sufferers were the File Hill bands.

A school was opened on Little Black Bear's reserve, File Hills, during the fall, it proved, however, a failure, owing to the little interest evinced by the parents of the children, and their final withdrawal previous to the trouble in the spring, caused it to be closed.

The children on Gordon's reserve attended school regularly, until the teacher was incapacitated by a serious illness. The school was kept in one of the mission buildings; during the winter logs for the construction of a school house were cut and drawn to a site where the building is to be erected.

A school house has been commenced on Little Child's reserve, and school houses completed and ready for use on Pasqua's and the Assiniboine reserves.

During the winter I accompanied the Rev. Father Hugonnard, Principal of the Industrial School, to the reserves, and in a short time got nearly the number of scholars allowed that institution. The parents, as a rule, were pleased to have their children educated, and in no instance were any taken without the full consent of the parent and the willingness of the child.

From want of proper clothing a good deal of suffering was experienced during the winter. Through the instrumentality of the Rev. Mr. McKay the Crooked Lakes Indians proved an exception, as a quantity of clothing sent by a society of ladies in Toronto, presided over by a Mrs. Murray, and of the value of two thousand dollars, was distributed among them.

Sickness was not as general as during the previous winter, and deaths were very much less frequent. The former, I think, may be attributed to the issue of fresh fish twice or three times a week.

A fair area of new land was broken during the fall, and when spring set in every exertion was made to get the Indians to sow wheat as soon as the frost was sufficiently out of the ground to permit harrowing.

A very liberal supply of seeds of all kinds was distributed throughout the reserves, and owing to the troubles then existing in Treaty No. 6, every effort was made to keep the Indians constantly at work.

Immediately after the fight at Duck Lake messengers were sent by the rebel leaders to my Indians, with exaggerated reports of their victory over the police, and calling upon them to seize the provisions and ammunition, and go and join them. They were also told if our troops were successful in the north they would receive the same fate from the hands of our men on their return east. We can judge how unsettled the ignorant Indians must have been. For a time they fully expected to be punished, whether they took up arms against the Government or not.

The greatest trouble I had to overcome was to make them believe that the troops going north would only fight if forced by the half-breeds and Indians to do so; those who remained on their reserves, and took no part whatever would be considered loyal, and would receive protection from our hands.

During these anxious times, I was greatly assisted by a few intelligent Indians, who co-operated with me, and whose influence I brought to bear on the rest; their names have already been forwarded in a special report. I again wish to bring them favorably before your notice, for I think they deserve some substantial recognition for the faithful manner in which they stood by me.

Although, with all the false reports retailed to these Indians, and the excitement throughout the district even among the white population, I am pleased to be able to report that they managed to put 1,590 acres under crop, and (with few exceptions) in good shape, and I expect many will show fair returns.

I am sorry to be obliged to report that several raids were committed on settlers' houses, and private property was destroyed by the File Hill Indians. They kept me constantly on the alert during the spring, owing to their unsettled state, at times leaving their reserves in a body; it made the settlers in the vicinity of these reserves uneasy. More extensive raids would, in my opinion, have been made had the settlers left their homesteads, for it would have been to the Indian as an invitation to help himself.

Raids were also made in the York colony on settlers' houses, and valuable cattle were killed. As soon as time permitted, I called on the settlers who had reported their

losses, and from the description given of the Indians who were implicated in the raids, I am glad to say I discovered the guilty parties, who are now serving terms of imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Until matters in the west had a successful issue, I considered it injudicious to cause any excitement whatever in Treaty No. 4 by making arrests. The conciliatory policy I pursued I considered the wisest.

Since then I have been exerting every effort to discover the parties implicated in the File Hill raids, and I hope soon to accomplish their arrest.

The Indians are gradually commencing to look upon their reserves as their homes, and during the past year kept on them more closely.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

PAS AGENCY—TREATY No. 5,
CUMBERLAND, 2nd July, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, dated Ottawa, 8th April, 1885, I beg to submit my annual report on Indian affairs in this agency, together with the accompanying tabular statement and list of Government property, including office furniture, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885.

On the 21st of July last I left my office *en route* to Winnipeg for the annuity money, arriving there on the 30th. A few days were spent in town, during which time I received from the Department a number of letters, and wrote some besides.

On the 4th of August, accompanied by Mr. L. J. Arthur Leveque, as assistant, I left Winnipeg to make the payments at Grand Rapids and up the river. On the 30th of August the Grand Rapid Indians received their annuities. After the payment I examined the gardens, where but a poor prospect of supplies for the winter presented itself, the summer frosts having cut off most of the garden seeds and many of the potatoes. From Grand Rapids we proceeded to Chemawawin, where the payment was made on the 20th of August. On this reserve there is but little land under cultivation; but after I passed down on my way to Winnipeg, these Indians broke some fair patches.

From Chemawawin we proceeded to Moose Lake, and were compelled to travel all night on the lake, in order to make the payment on the reserve at the appointed date. Moose Lake is a poor place for farming, but an excellent lake for fish. If these Indians have sufficient nets they need never starve. The gardens were examined, but the crops appeared very poor.

On the 25th of August we left Moose Lake, arriving at the Pas on the 27th. On the same day the supplies were delivered to the chief and councillors, and the day following the Indians received their annuities.

The Pas is a large reserve, and the gardens are scattered over a large tract of land. I examined every garden I possibly could, and found a good amount of new land broken, but the crops seemed a failure.

From the Pas to Birch River and Cumberland and back to the Pas again it rained almost every day. The payments, therefore, on these reserves, were made under difficulties. At Birch River the payment took place on the 5th of September. Running from the Saskatchewan River through part of this reserve there is a portage of three miles' length to the Indian settlement. I went across the same day and examined the gardens. Here, too, I found more new land broken and a general desire to cultivate the soil, and some of the houses presented a better appearance. But there is

altogether too little land under cultivation on this reserve to supply the Birch River Indians with sufficient food for the winter. The crops here probably suffered from summer frosts more than any other reserve in this agency last season.

On Saturday, the 6th September, I left Birch River, arriving at Cumberland in the evening. The payment was made on this reserve the following Monday and Tuesday. Here, too, owing to the long drought and summer frosts, the crops were almost a failure.

At Cumberland I stayed several days writing, while Mr. Leveque completed the pay sheets.

On the evening of the 12th September I left Cumberland House, reaching the office on the 15th, having been somewhat hindered by the rain.

The vaccine matter with which I was supplied by the Department I delivered in portions to the respective Hudson Bay officers in this district, except at the Pas, for which I reserved a certain amount. Later on I went down to the Pas reserve and vaccinated about sixty children.

During the fall I visited Moose Lake and Chemawawin, in order to ascertain the number of sick and destitute Indians, and to arrange for the completion of the Chemawawin school house.

The winter set in very early indeed, so that the Indians were not prepared either with potatoes or fish.

Since I arrived at Grand Rapids, on the 26th ultimo, I have received statistics which show nearly two and a-half bushels of potatoes per head gathered. The Indians need not starve at any time if they have sufficient twine, as it is an excellent place for fish.

At Grand Rapids in the fall some of the Indians kill large numbers of whitefish, from which they make oil, most of which, however, they sell; they dry part of the flesh, but throw the rest away.

At Chemawawin and Moose Lake the fish are also numerous in the fall, but the Indians do not possess adequate means for laying up a proper store for the winter.

At the Pas and Cumberland, and in fact everywhere in this agency, except at Birch River and the Pas Mountain, large numbers of fish can be caught in the fall. But the very early setting in of the winter last season rendered the fall fishing unsuccessful.

The musk rat, upon which many of these Indians in the spring and fall have chiefly lived, was almost extinct. From beginning to end it was, therefore, a very exceptional winter in this district, and there is every reason to believe that but for the aid rendered by the Department not a few would have undoubtedly succumbed to the effects of privation.

During the winter I visited the Pas reserve a number of times, and witnessed the actual condition of the Indians. Providentially, the rabbits were numerous the former part of the winter, but for three months—January to March—many of those in the Pas, Birch River and the Pas Mountain suffered keenly. It was impossible to supply food as it was actually needed, for there was not sufficient in the district. Undoubtedly, the amount of relief given last winter, though unprecedentedly large, has been the means of preserving numbers of these Indians alive. The ex-chief, John Bell, at the Pas, asked me, a short time ago, to convey his gratitude to the great mother for the relief thus given.

As the winter advanced, and seeing the condition the Pas Indians were in, I persuaded them as far as they could to scatter and hunt rabbits, and angle for trout far away, giving them, on behalf of the Department, some twine and hooks.

In the early part of the winter I examined the two schools on the Pas reserve. At the Pas proper there has been a school for many years; but the children at present do not make such progress as might be expected. The Eddy school was opened last October by Mr. Louis Ahenakew—an educated Indian from Assissippi mission in the Saskatchewan. Under his tuition the children are learning fast. Mr. Ahenakew also teaches his pupils to translate the English books into Cree.

About the same time an Indian came from the Pas Mountain, telling me of the privation from which the band were suffering, and asking for relief. I sent a small amount, and promised to visit their reserve.

In the month of December I visited Birch River, the Pas Mountain and Cumberland reserve. The Birch River Indians were still killing some rabbits, but the Mountain Indians were suffering from want. At Red Earth most of the men were away trying to catch a few diminutive jack-fish they had discovered in a certain creek. I immediately persuaded five men to go Cumberland with horses and dogs for provisions to relieve those in distress.

While at Cumberland I examined the school; but the attendance was not very large, owing to some of the parents having taken their children away for the winter. Those who do attend regularly are progressing fairly. The teacher, Mr. W. E. Beddome, has good ground to work upon, owing to the admirable way in which the former teacher, the Reverend J. W. Davis, conducted the school.

In February I visited the reserves down the river, viz., Moose Lake, about seventy miles from my office, Chemawawin, some thirty miles from Moose Lake, and Grand Rapids, about forty-three miles from Chemawawin.

At Moose Lake the school was kept last winter by Mr. J. R. Settee, of the Church Missionary Society, in his dwelling house. The children were making but very poor progress indeed, and it appeared very inconvenient to teach in such close quarters. The Government school house is partly built, and the Indians intended sawing boards before spring. They were, however, considerably hindered from accomplishing their purpose by having to search twice for a missing Indian, whom they ultimately found dead.

The school at Chemawawin, from its commencement last August, till this summer, was kept in a house belonging to Councillor James Lathlin. The teacher, Mr. Chas. Lindsay, appears to try his best to bring on his simple-minded scholars, and considering the disadvantages under which he labors, fair progress is being made. On my way down the river last week I examined the Government school house which the Indians have endeavored to finish. It is not altogether completed, but is already in use.

At Grand Rapids, during my winter visit, there was not much to be done but to arrange for the completion of the school house, and to hear of the quarrels of these Indians, one with another. One was accused of having beaten his wife, and on being tried, pleaded guilty. He was told the state of the law, and warned that on a second offence he would be punished.

The day I left Grand Rapids on my return journey I believe the thermometer registered fifty degrees below zero, with a strong head wind. The snow was deep throughout the district.

In the month of April there was an election of a new chief for the Pas Band, and one councillor for the Pas Mountain, held at the Pas. Deputations came from the Pas Mountain and Birch River. On the 8th of April the Indians made their election in a very quiet, peaceable manner. Antoine Constant, jun., was elected chief for the whole band, and Baptiste Young as councillor for the Pas Mountain. After the election I delivered a lecture in Cree, endeavoring to point out to the Indians their actual condition, and the means of rising out of it, the subject of the lecture being, "The Indian as he is, and as he might be, in winter, spring, summer and fall."

Early in May the news of the rebellion reached us. But from that date to this I have seen no signs of disloyalty among these bands. This I believe to be chiefly owing to the benefits of religion which, for many years, they have learned to appreciate. Even the heathen Indians in this district appear to be influenced to a certain extent by christianity; for it is now over forty years since the Church Missionary Society sent missionaries into this part. Some Pas Mountain Indians who, I believe, had been living at or near Fort à la Corne, fled back to the mountain, not wishing to join the rebellion.

Later on, in May, I went down to the Pas, to enquire about seed for the Indians, but found that only garden seeds had arrived. I taught the Indians how to sow these, and sowed some for them. As no seed grain had arrived, I told them I considered the reason was, that nothing could be freighted by way of Prince Albert, owing to the rebellion. A telegram afterwards came, saying that potatoes were to be given to the various bands in this agency. Both at Cumberland and at the Pas the number of bushels mentioned could not be supplied, so that on almost every reserve there is land broken, but not utilised this year. This is especially the case at the Pas and Birch River, the gardens of which reserves I examined a few days before I left the office, on the 22nd ult. The garden seeds in many cases, and also some potatoes, are already frozen, or, as regards the former, destroyed by grubs. It seems, therefore, probable, that the Indians of this agency will not be in a position next winter to support themselves from the produce of their gardens.

The new chief at the Pas appears to be interested in the welfare of his Indians, and is trying to persuade them to occupy the reserve; for hitherto they have lived in too close proximity to each other, and they themselves have thus been the main cause of sickness and starvation in the winter.

After my visit to the Pas, Birch River and Cumberland, I left the office on the twenty-second ultimo to go into Winnipeg for the annuity money, and came here on the twenty-sixth, where I am still waiting for the lake steamer.

The Indians at Grand Rapids have professedly finished the Government school house; and although not executed in the best style, it at least does them credit. They are now waiting for a teacher to occupy the building.

During the spring my time was partly occupied in preparing an office and store-house separate from the dwelling house.

The office work comprises interviews with Indians, reading, registering, and filing letters received, and writing letters, journals, reports and other documents, examining other accounts, and making out my own. Since I wrote my last annual report about one hundred and seventy letters have been received, registered and filed; and three hundred and sixty have been written and copied, some of which have been written in duplicate.

During the winter Indians would come to me saying they could not kill fish, and pleaded for relief. Numbers called in hungry on their way to and fro on the portage leading to Clear Water Lake. It was impossible to do otherwise than relieve such cases.

In conclusion I beg to be allowed respectfully to remark that as regards the morality of the Indians of this agency it will compare favorably with that of the same number of any other Indians I have known, or even with whites. They are, for the most part, professedly christians, do observe the Lord's day, and delight to hear the word of God. Some of them can read the Scriptures in their own language, and not a few have family prayers. They are particularly fond of music, and scarcely ever pray without first singing. They visit each other in sickness; and when any one dies much sympathy is manifested, by a number of men taking part in making the coffin, by others (men and women) visiting the bereaved, and many following to the grave.

There are comparatively but few heathens in this agency, but these, though apparently perfectly harmless, are somewhat tenacious in endeavoring to preserve the remnants of their forefathers' superstition.

But while thus setting forth the good qualities of these Indians, it is only right to report on their improvident and other bad habits, in order that their actual condition may be known by the Department.

It is with regret that I have to report that during the past year there have been three cases of immoral conduct, two at the Pas and one at Grand Rapids. Besides these, two cases, at least, of wife-beating, have been brought to my notice.

The improvident, wasteful and idle habits of many are too palpable to be passed unnoticed. The first is common among all Indians I have ever known, with some few exceptions. It appears to me that, owing to the extremities to which they are

reduced in winter, when even women have to leave their children to fetch wood from a distance, and to catch a few fish, if possible, in order to live, after the long winter is over and when the fish are numerous and but little wood is required, a feeling of irresistible relaxation creeps stealthily over them; so that in the midst of plenty they forget the hardships of winter. Men and boys loaf around the various forts playing at chess or cards; not because they do not like to work for the Hudson Bay Company or for any one else, but because there is not sufficient work for all, and they prefer seeing wages for their work, which they practically think they do not while working for themselves, although a good stock of dried fish and floating wood would be of more permanent use to them than many dollars. Many of these Indians are often very idle in summer, and will give almost anything for tea and other luxuries. During the course of a year a considerable portion of their earnings is, I believe, spent in tobacco, which appears to me to be undermining their very constitution. In the absence of tobacco, some will smoke a certain weed, which appears to be still more injurious.

For their wastefulness, there is no excuse whatever; for the winter is too long and hard to admit of even a jack-fish being thrown away in the summer.

Their domestic habits are very reprehensible. Although most of them have cast off their old heathen customs and have embraced christianity, they still retain habits of uncleanness and untidiness. These, together with (in the majority of cases) their small and miserable houses (well nigh full of occupants), are productive of disease, and probably in some instances lead to premature death. All these matters, and others besides, I put before the Pas Indians in the form of a lecture this last spring, and would fain hope it has not been in vain.

Owing to their uncleanly habits and the suffering which they endure in the winter is probably due the fact that for the last seven years their numbers have been somewhat fluctuating. Their increase is comparatively very small, and any epidemic that comes amongst them makes great havoc, especially among the children.

Finally, I beg to bear testimony to the fact that, besides what is given by the Department, the Church Missionary Society and the Hudson Bay Company render to these Indians material assistance in the winter, the former by freely distributing clothing among the poorest, and the latter by liberally relieving many cases of starvation. Both the society and the company have shown great kindness to me in my travels among the various bands, wherever each or both are represented.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. READER,
Indian Agent.

See further on, in Part I. of this Report, for the first part of Agent Reader's report.

BEREN'S RIVER AGENCY—TREATY NO. 5, 16th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report on Indian affairs in this agency for the fiscal year ended the 30th June, 1885.

On the 1st October last, after having finished the annuity payments of 1884-85, I forwarded the first part of this my annual report for the months of July, August and September, 1884;* therefore, I will now confine my remarks to matters which came under my notice subsequent to that date.

Owing to good fall fisheries, an abundance of rabbits and deer plentiful, together with good winter fishing near almost every reserve under my supervision, the Indians did not suffer for want of food during the winter, excepting, perhaps, a few who were sick, old or too improvident and lazy to secure food when it could be got with but little exertion or trouble.

* See further on, in Part I. of this Report, for the first part of Agent McKay's report.

On the 29th November last I made enquiries of the Department, by letter, asking whether it was required of me to visit the different reserves during the winter time, and, if so, what number of men and dog trains would be allowed me for conveyance from one reserve to another. To this enquiry I received no answer; therefore, I was unable to visit the Indian schools during the winter. On the 21st March I received a letter from the Department, instructing me, if in my opinion the season was not too far advanced, to visit the different bands of Indians within my agency; but on account of not having received instructions in time as to manner of transport, the spring having already set in and the ice getting bad in some places, I was unable to visit the different reserves, excepting those of Poplar River, Norway House and Beren's River.

I believe that during last spring the Indians in this part of Treaty 5 were again supplied with seed potatoes, together with a variety of garden seeds. The Indians, with but very few exceptions, make no effort to put seed in the ground in proper time, neither do they, as a rule, attend to their gardens as they should during summer; therefore, the yearly failure of their gardens.

On my visit to the Norway House reserve last spring, I ascertained that they, as well as the Cross Lake band, had succeeded very well in their fur hunt during the winter and spring, the season's hunt about doubling that of previous years.

The majority of the Indians of Fisher River, Loon Straits, Hollow Water and Black River reserves, gain their livelihood during winter by working at the different saw mills in their neighborhood, and by selling fish to traders for the Manitoba and some United States markets.

The Loon Straits and Jack Head bands are much disappointed at not getting school teachers. They ask that they be supplied as soon as possible. Mr. Timothy Bear, an Indian from Fisher River band, had been allowed to temporarily teach at Poplar River, but his work was very unsatisfactory; he was, therefore, allowed to vacate his position as temporary teacher on the 30th June last. The Cross Lake school, temporarily under the management of Mr. G. Garrioch, is doing fairly well. At Norway House reserve the Methodist Missionary Society still keep up their school. Last year it was under the management of Miss Parkinson, and is now ably conducted by Rev. J. Simmens, while he is about the reserve, and when his mission duties call him away for a short time he employs some one to keep it open until he returns. This, I am sorry to say, is a drawback to the school, which is, however, getting along very well. The Government school on the Norway River, under the management of Mr. A. A. Macdonald, is, I am sorry to say, very poorly and irregularly attended by the pupils. Mr. Macdonald's qualification as a teacher cannot be disputed; but the Indians do not take that interest which they should in sending their children to school; consequently, very few are benefited by it.

So far, the Methodist mission school at Beren's River reserve, under the management of Miss Gussie Parkinson, has been a complete failure. It was opened against the wishes of the great majority of the band, about the 20th of November last, and was the cause of a great deal of disturbance and ill-feeling among the Indians; consequently, only very few children went to school, and those who did go attended very irregularly.

As I was unable to visit the Jack Head, Fisher River, Blood Vein, Loon Straits, Hollow Water and Black River reserves, for the reasons already given, I am not just now in a position to give a correct report, from personal observation or otherwise, either on schools or other matters.

On the 19th June I left Beren's River Indian agency in a York boat, in order to get the money to make annuity payments to the several bands of Indians under my supervision in Treaty No. 5. After considerable delay, caused by contrary winds, I arrived at Winnipeg on Saturday, the 27th June, when my time was fully taken up, until the end of the month, with work in connection with the annuity payments.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. MACKAY,
Indian Agent.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY—TREATY No. 6,
BATTLEFORD, 20th July, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—During summer a good deal of new land was broken, new fences put up, and a large quantity of hay cut.

The payments went off quietly, and, owing to competition goods were sold at a remarkably low figure, which enabled the Indians to clothe themselves and their families better than usual.

Rabbits were plentiful during winter, and this helped them greatly in their food supply, and all seemed happy and contented with their lot till about January, when messengers began to come and go from all sections of the country, and I saw there was uneasiness among them. In February the Indians cut 300 cords of wood for the contractor who supplied the industrial school, and 500 cords for the Mounted Police. This enabled them to procure clothing and other necessaries, and all appeared contented. Then I found that messengers were being sent from Riel to them, and I visited the reserves frequently, trying to quiet their fears, for amongst other things they were told that soldiers were on their way, either to make them (the Indians) soldiers, or kill them. From confidential men whom I had amongst them I found that all were very uneasy and unsettled. On the 24th March I started to visit the reserves, going first to Sweet Grass' reserve, then to Poundmaker's and Little Pine's. Knowing the temper of the Indians, I took out presents of tea and tobacco for each band. On my arrival at these reserves I found the Indians very sulky, though they had nothing to complain of, nor did they make any demands. I gave each band the tea and tobacco I had brought out for them, but even this did not seem to cheer them. On Saturday, the 28th, I visited the Stonies, and gave them also tea and tobacco. They seemed glad to get it, and had no complaints to make. Their instructor (Payne) said: "I believe the Crees are up to mischief, and in case you need assistance the Stonies will fight for the whites; they told me so." Poor, fellow! his confidence in them was misplaced, for on the following Monday he was murdered by them in cold blood.

On Sunday morning I was astonished at getting word that the Indians from the various reserves (excepting Moosomin's and Thunder Child's) were within eight miles of Battleford, and all armed and in their war paint, and, later in the day, that they had already raided the houses of settlers *en route*. On Monday they raided the stores and houses in the town south of Battle River, reports of which you have already had. Horses and waggons were taken from farmers coming in with their families, and they were glad to escape with their lives.

The bands of Moosomin and Thunder Child, hearing what was about to take place, moved north of the Saskatchewan before the insurrection took place, taking with them their oxen and supplies, or at least as much as they could, but the river was breaking up and the crossing was most dangerous. All the other bands joined in the rebellion. There is one man, Baptiste, brother to Chief Red Pheasant, who deserves equal credit with Moosomin and Thunder Child, as he saved Instructor Applegarth's life by helping him to get away from the reserve; as it was, Applegarth had to leave all his goods behind, and they were being taken by Indians before his eyes while he was getting the horses and waggon ready to make a start.

The Indians, in their madness, destroyed everything in their way. Seed grain was emptied out and mixed with flour and bacon. Cattle were killed by the dozen. Mowers and reapers were smashed, and wheels of sulky rakes cut to pieces. Tools and implements were wantonly destroyed. The scene after the surrender is almost indescribable, and the loss to the Government in cattle, implements, seed grain and provisions, is tremendous. Of the latter, there were enough on the reserves to last till the end of June.

After the surrender it was too late to put in much of a crop, but some barley, potatoes and turnips were got in on each reserve. Since then most of the Indians

have got back to their reserves and are working fairly well, and are busy summer fallowing all the land not in crop. Owing to the late experience, I only send out enough provisions for one week at a time, and though this occasions frequent trips, I deem it the safest plan.

Owing to so much being destroyed, the expenditure for next season will be very heavy, as, if the Indians are to continue farming, cattle and implements will have to be replaced and seed grain brought in for next season, as there has been very little of anything sown this season. Besides the many statements, returns and books kept, 2,800 letters have been despatched from this office during the past year.

Annexed please find tabular statement.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. M. RAE,
Indian Agent.

EDMONTON, N.W.T.—TREATY No. 6, 26th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1885, together with the tabular statement.

During the first part of the year I found all the Indians in this district quiet and orderly, showing a disposition to cultivate the soil and make a living at agriculture, and they made fair progress.

In October I made the annuity payments to all the bands in the district, excepting that portion between Victoria and Lac la Biche, which was attended to by the agency clerk, Mr. Mitchell, acting under my instructions, and all payments were made without trouble or disturbance. Although the season was very late, the weather was fine the greater portion of the time, an unusual occurrence at that late time.

During the payments the Indian Commissioner made a tour of inspection, and pleased the Indians very much by promising the various bands more working oxen, of which they stood in great need. Acting under his instructions, I purchased a fine lot of animals, which were duly distributed.

The Commissioner made a change in the district, being of the opinion that it was too large to receive proper attention from one agent, dividing it into three, the southern portion being placed in charge of Mr. S. B. Lucas, and including the bands of Samson, Ermine Skin, Bobtail and Sharphead, the eastern or Victoria portion being in charge of Mr. J. A. Mitchell, and including the bands of Muskgawatic and Blue Quill, at Saddle Lake, and James Seenum, Pecyasis and Kegnanum and Antoine, further north, thus leaving me the middle and western portion, including the bands of Enoch, Pass-pass-chase, Alexander, Alexis and Michel, and the St. Albert mission, orphans and stragglers.

Mr. Mitchell was placed in charge of the Victoria district in May.

During the rebellion all the bands in the district were in an unsettled condition, owing to the presence of messengers from Riel, Big Bear and others, who told them to be in readiness to take up arms and raid the Government and Hudson Bay Company's stores. They at once put on war paint, even to the small boys, armed themselves and held dances, at which they became very much excited and boastful.

I removed all the stores to the Hudson Bay Company fort, which was strongly fortified and garrisoned by a company of volunteers. All the available arms in the country were brought to the fort and at once distributed amongst the volunteers and the outlying settlers who had sought refuge therein. These preparations kept the Indians from open revolt.

Pass-pass-chase, the chief of the Two Hills band, deserves much credit for the stand he maintained throughout the troubles. He used all his influence to discourage the dances and keep down the excitement, and was successful with the majority of his band. Some restless spirits did not behave well, but committed no overt acts. They were in such a state that it only required the presence of a small party of the rebels to cause open revolt. The arrival of Gen. Strange and the news of Gen. Middleton's successes intimidated them, causing an immediate settling down to work and many professions of loyalty.

I wish to state that Farming Instructor O'Donnell, and his assistant, Mr. Ridgdale, of Rivière Qui Barr, deserve the highest credit for their action during the above excitement. They remained at their posts at much personal risk, and although their stock was run off several times, they immediately gave chase and recovered it. The Indians fired the bridge and tried to burn the farm buildings, but the instructor saved all. An old medicine man named Peetokohan, tried to induce Alexander's band to kill their cattle, but Mr. O'Donnell was successful in preventing it. He also kept Alexis' band in proper bounds and managed to get them to put in a fair crop. In this he was ably seconded by Michel and his band, who remained perfectly quiet and loyal throughout.

In spite of all obstacles, there has been a good crop put in, and it promises an abundant yield.

In June the half-breed commission arrived and issued scrip. I gave 202 discharges to treaty half-breeds who took scrip.

In connection with the bands in the Victoria portion of the district, I have but little to report. On account of their close proximity to the disturbed district, nothing was done towards putting in a crop, runners from the rebels constantly arriving and trying to induce them to join.

James Seenum, chief of the Whitefish Lake Indians, the largest band in the district, was loyal all the time, although every inducement was held out to him to take part with the rebels. At last a party came up from Pitt and endeavored to seize some goods belonging to the Hudson Bay Company at Whitefish Lake. This the chief would not allow, and in the dispute which followed one man was killed. Seenum being short of arms and ammunition, and feeling confident a large party would come from Pitt intent on revenge, took to the woods with his band, and there he remained until the trouble was over. In consequence of this no crop was put in.

The Saddle Lake band, which formerly put large crops in, also abandoned their reserve, the loyal ones joining Seenum, the others taking part with the rebels. No crop was put in by them either. I have already reported that a portion of this band raided the farm, sixteen stores, and the instructor had to leave to save his life. Job Lapatac deserves much credit for the part he took in the above affair, as he stood by the instructor and his assistant, and was, I believe, the means of saving their lives.

I also reported about the Lac la Biche Indians joining a war party of Big Bear's and raiding the Hudson Bay Company's stores at that place.

With the exception of the Wahsatnow Indians, no crops have been put in in the Victoria district, and I would here say that were it not for the stand taken by James Seenum, many serious consequences would have ensued in the district and the trouble would have been prolonged. He is a leading man, with much influence.

Blue Quill, of Egg Lake, was loyal, but most of his band joined in the raiding.

I am sorry to state that the Bear's Hills Indians behaved very badly during the rebellion, but as Mr. Acting Agent Lucas will report thereon, I will forbear treating of the subject.

Some of the bands are wishing to get schools on their reserves, Enoch's band having already erected a building for that purpose, but have not as yet secured a teacher. Pass-pass-chase's band also propose erecting a school house this fall.

The general health of the Indians during the first part of the present year was good, but this summer a low fever has caused much sickness and a few deaths.

Fortunately, with the exception of the damage inflicted on the Rivière Qui Barr bridge, none of the Indians in this portion of the district committed any serious offences.

The season has been a very favorable one for crops, and had the rebellion not disturbed the Indians so much, a large return of produce would have been shown this year; but taking everything into consideration, I think the Government is to be congratulated on the progress made.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. ANDERSON,
Indian Agent.

BLOOD RESERVE—TREATY No. 7,
MACLEOD, N. W. T., 8th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my third annual report on the Indians in Treaty 7.

During the first three months of the fiscal year I visited the northern division as frequently as possible, and found the Indians doing well under Mr. Boggs' supervision.

In October the treaty was divided into two agencies, being a step for which I was in every way thankful. It was next to impossible for the agent stationed at Macleod to keep thoroughly informed as to matters in the north, and necessitating his absence from headquarters for weeks at a time. Fortunately, owing to the valuable services of Mr. J. B. Lash, as clerk, I was enabled to do this.

Mr. Agent Begg will doubtless report fully on his division, so that it will not be necessary for me to enter into detail.

During the summer and autumn the Bloods worked well, looking after their fields and remaining on the reserve.

The potato crops were excellent. We harvested seven thousand bushels potatoes, one thousand bushels turnips, fifty bushels carrots. Of the above, fifteen hundred bushels potatoes were turned into our root houses for seed.

Permits were given for the sale of two thousand five hundred bushels potatoes, which realized from half a cent per pound to one cent per pound. The low price was caused by the supply being greater than the demand.

In the early part of the winter two Indians were punished for horse stealing, which had a salutary effect upon the others, as scarcely a single case was brought to my notice during the remainder of the winter, in fact, I may say there was much less than in former years.

The spring of 1885 opened up much earlier than usual. Ploughing was begun on the 18th March, continuing with scarcely any hindrance until the work was finished. I resided on the reserve the greater part of my time, going from field to field, camping among the Indians and assisting them in their work, to the best of my ability, from early morning until night.

I must admit the Bloods surprise me in the manner in which they took to work. I set a number cutting posts and rails for wire fencing, and after running the lines for them the Indians put up the posts and riders, in instances stretching the wire, making, in every case, a fence that would do credit to a white man.

Many of those owning horses fit to plough did their own work; among them were the following, viz.:—

Striped Dog (minor chief) ploughed, sowed and harrowed four acres of oats without assistance, besides helping others who did not have horses.

Good Young Man, Running Wolfe, (minor chief) Bull Young Man, Many Pas, Many White Horses, Three Bulls, Running Crane, Bear's Child, Never-goes-out, Three Persons, Eagle Shoe, (minor chief) Heavy Gun, Bull Shield, (minor chief) Day

Chief, Calf Child, and High Sun, these not only did their own ploughing, but put in their crops, under my supervision. Taking them all through, it is gratifying to say they worked well and willingly, notwithstanding reports to the contrary.

Later on, when news arrived of the rebellion, there was a good deal of excitement, but it was after a day or two confined to the young men, who wanted to take this opportunity to start on the war-path and steal horses; still, after the first excitement the spring work progressed until its completion; then one small party left on the war-path for Montana, U.S. These were followed by others; in fact, small parties were coming and going for a long time. Red Crow and some of the minor chiefs endeavoured to stop them, but they managed to steal away in the night. I can safely say that nothing approaching the numbers reported by outside sources were away, as on more than one occasion I personally, with our interpreter, visited the different camps at night, invariably succeeded in getting the names of the absentees.

This year the crops consist of twelve acres peas, twenty-one acres oats, one hundred and thirty-seven acres potatoes, eight acres turnips, ten acres carrots, and seven acres gardens. In addition to this we have on the home farm one acre barley, one acre peas for seed, one acre turnips and one acre potatoes, together with six acres wheat and forty-one acres oats, on the Cochrane Rancho.

As we had no home farm; I made arrangements in the spring with Blackfoot Old Woman and Heavy Gun, they to let me have land to sow twenty-one acres with oats, and I, after threshing, to pay them one cent per pound for the oats raised.

I was much pleased to receive instructions to take over Mr. Cochrane's rancho, as this place has been the bone of contention with the Indians for a long time. Getting Mr. Cochrane off the reserve and starting a second issue place there was the means of removing one source of complaint which, had it not been accomplished, would have resulted in serious trouble.

I have not been able to look after the Piegans so much as I should have liked, owing to my time being so fully occupied with the Bloods, and office work.

Their crop last year consisted of one hundred bushels of wheat, fifty bushels oats, two hundred and eighty bushels turnips and six thousand seven hundred bushels potatoes. Of this, one thousand bushels potatoes were turned in for seed, and permits were issued for the sale of two thousand bushels potatoes, twenty bushels oats, seventeen bushels turnips and thirteen bushels wheat.

The Piegans remained quietly on their reserve all winter. I have no report of any horses being stolen by them.

These Indians got to work early in the spring, but did not use so many of their own horses as in former years. I think this may be accounted for by the severity of the winter. Their horses were in poor condition for working.

The fences on this reserve are not so good as I could wish, but as we have now wire, I hope to have every field with a permanent fence before the winter sets in.

This year the crops consist of six acres wheat, twelve acres peas, forty-eight acres potatoes, eight acres turnips, and twelve acres gardens. This does not include the home farm of two acres peas, one acre barley for seed, twenty acres oats, three-quarters of an acre of potatoes, three-quarters of an acre garden, all of which were doing well when I last visited there.

On this reserve, as also on the Bloods, there is some land uncultivated. I advised the Indians to put in more potatoes. They remarked, "What is the use, as we have lots in our cellars that we cannot sell, and more than we can eat." Something should be done in regard to the surplus crop this year, as the supply will (as last year) be greater than the demand. It is very discouraging to the Indians to find that they have potatoes on hand, and no market for them. I have endeavored to procure purchasers, but without success.

Last winter I had to stop the issue of permits, as I was informed that Indians were selling a sack of potatoes (about eighty pounds weight) for twenty-five cents, and in several cases two sacks for that sum, rather than take them home again.

I succeeded in obtaining the Mounted Police contract here for twenty thousand pounds at one cent per pound, delivering them in half a day.

So soon as the crops were gathered I reduced the issue of flour to a quarter of a pound. This was continued until spring work began.

In January, while visiting the Piegan reserve, I received a letter from Lieut.-Col. Macleod, C. M. G., that seventy-five Stoneys, out on a hunt, were on Pincher Creek in a starving condition. I started for their camp at once, and found them in reality starving, except for assistance given them by Col. Macleod and other residents. I arranged with James Dixon (their chief) to give them provisions for their present requirements, and to enable them to proceed to their hunting grounds through the Crow's Nest Pass. It reflects great credit upon these Indians to find that although they were suffering from hunger, and had been several days without food, not a single complaint was made of any cattle having been killed.

Too much praise cannot be given Red Crow for his staunch loyalty during the rebellion, as from the first I was not in the least anxious about him and his followers. The same must be said of the Piegans. It is a positive fact that Red Crow had tobacco sent him more than once, urging him to rise, but in every instance he sent the tobacco back, and would not listen to the accompanying messages.

Of course, no end of reports were circulated that the Bloods were impudent and made extravagant demands. I can only say that I did not hear any impudence, nor was there a single demand made of me during the trouble or since. I think no one was in so good a position as I was to know—moving among them every day, and living under canvas.

There were a good many war parties going and coming, many returning empty handed, some with horses, which were recovered by the Mounted Police, invariably assisted by Calf Shirt.

The sun dance passed over quietly and quickly, this year only lasting three days. It was a very miserable affair. I think, judging by the spectacle, if left alone, the sun dance will soon have ceased to be the great festival of the year.

I regret to report that these Indians have contracted the habit of visiting the town of Macleod much too often for their good, and remaining for days at a time. As far as possible, we stop the rations of any Indian off the reserve.

The annuity payments passed over quietly. My thanks are due Superintendent Cotton, commanding Mounted Police at this post, for escorts during that time, and to the non-commissioned officers and men for the willing way in which they filled any duties assigned them. I wish specially to thank Sergt. Speirs for services rendered at the Blood payments.

On the whole, though I cannot report any great amount of progress made, the conduct of the Indians has been good. There are a good many individual instances of Indians wishing to better their positions; these are doing well.

During the year there have been registered twenty-seven births and thirty-two deaths on the Blood reserve, and three deaths and twenty-five births on the Piegan reserve. The Medical Officer has attended a large number of Indians during the year, prescribing for them. He reports the health of Indians on both reserves as good.

There are two schools on the Blood reserve, but as they have not been kept regularly throughout the year, I cannot say that much progress has been made.

I enclose, with report, tabular statement.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. POCKLINGTON,

Indian Agent.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY, N.W.T.—TREATY No. 7, 28th July, 1885.

The Right Honorable,
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit with my annual report the accompanying tabular statement and inventory of Government property under my charge, in northern division of Treaty 7, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1885.

Since my last annual report Treaty 7 has been divided into two divisions, north and south, Mr. Agent Pocklington being in charge of the southern division, comprising the Blood and Piegan tribes, I having charge of the northern division, comprising the Blackfoot, Sarcee and Stoney tribes.

Since my last report we have passed through a critical time, and I am happy to state that the Indians under my charge have remained loyal to the Government, which reflects great credit on them, as they are naturally warlike in their habits, but promises made by Crowfoot and other chiefs to the Hon. the Indian Commissioner this spring were faithfully carried out.

Last summer the Stoneys were not as fortunate as usual in their hunting, as the low lands where they were in the habit of trapping were all flooded; at the same season, the dwelling and storehouses on Blackfoot reserve were also flooded, and the same occurred this year, but I understand it is the intention of the Department to erect new buildings on higher ground as soon as possible.

The same difficulty remains of keeping Indians on their reserves as last year. The people of Calgary complain of them, but still they continue to employ them cutting wood, &c., giving them money, tea, &c.; whereas, if they would give them no employment, they would only visit for the purpose of trade.

The crop on the Blackfoot reserve was very good; the root crop on Stoney reserve was also good. The Blackfeet supplied the North-West Mounted Police with potatoes, and the industrial school, at High River, with potatoes and turnips, having still a sufficient quantity on hand for seed and for food, they being issued only one-quarter pound flour while they had potatoes and turnips. This spring the rations were raised while they were putting in crops.

In September the payments of treaty money took place, which passed off quietly the assistance rendered by the North-West Mounted Police being of great service.

After the payments were over we had a general round up of Stoney cattle, and branded eighty-six head of calves; we also branded about ninety-five head last June, and now the Stonies have about four hundred head; a few of them are milch cows, broken by themselves; the necessary churns will be furnished. The Stonies have also been supplied with considerable ammunition in lieu of provisions; those not able to hunt have been rationed.

In October last Assistant Commissioner Reed and Father LaCombe visited the reserves to get children for the industrial school at High River. On a visit I afterwards made there were twenty-three children there, and everything possible was being done to make them comfortable and improve them; but during the excitement this spring the Indians took their children away, saying they did not consider them safe there in case a war party of Crees should come that way.

Last fall Bishop McLean visited the north Blackfoot camp and inspected the school there. The children showed good progress under Rev. W. Tims and sang hymns very nicely.

The children are very far advanced at Morley, they having attended more regularly on account of the orphanage, and the Indians being more civilized better appreciate the value of education.

In November the different buildings used for dwellings and storehouses on the reserve were roofed with lumber, which was a great improvement on the old mud roofs.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's engines caused a good deal of damage to the grass on the Stoney and Blackfoot reserves by fire, the fires having run over a large part of both reserves.

In February it was necessary to shoot three of the horses on Farm 20 A, they having glanders, since which time we have had no other case of the disease amongst the horses.

During the month of April there was considerable sickness on the Stoney reserve, and it was thought advisable to issue beef, which was done, and with satisfactory results.

This spring the Indians have put in large quantities of roots, as it has been found that grain is not a paying crop, there being no grist mill in the vicinity. In cultivating, well-broken oxen are found to be much better for Indians than horses. The three yoke of cattle at the Sarcee reserve are worked regularly by the Indians there, and I think the Blackfeet will appreciate cattle, as their horses are small and not strong. The fields present a much neater appearance than formerly, on account of the barbed wire, and horses have done no damage this year to crops.

Interpreter L. Hereux is at present occupied in taking a census of the Indians, to be prepared for the next payment. The Indians held their usual "sun dance" this year, but on account of the wet weather, and lack of candidates for the torture act, I do not think it was a success from an Indian point of view, and I should be glad if they were disgusted as it is an unmitigated nuisance, always occurring at the time they should be working at the crops.

I am continually trying to get them to do away with it, and also the habit of carrying rifles, as they both interfere with their work.

In this division we have a good class of instructors, and it is not their fault if the Indians do not improve as fast as we should like.

During this year the births about counterbalance the deaths, a record having been kept of each.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

MAGNUS BEGG,
Indian Agent.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
NEAR CALGARY, N.W.T., 13th July, 1885.

The Right Honorable,
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you my report respecting the working and management of this institution, as requested in your letter, No. 58460, of the 14th of April last.

In the first place, I am sorry to state that, notwithstanding our earnest and continuous efforts, we have not succeeded in retaining the boys at this school, and I may say they have nearly all deserted.

Most of the boys were compelled to leave the school by their parents or guardians, while a few of the older ones, by making themselves so extremely unmanageable and rebellious, forced us to send them away.

I must confess the great difficulty arose from having received boys into the school who were too old.

Of course, as we were not able to procure young children in the beginning, it became a necessity to take those we could get, even though their age should exceed that pointed out by the Department.

Since the opening of this school, October, 1884, we have had an average of between fifteen and twenty-three pupils, as will be seen from our monthly returns. You are aware, it is a most difficult task (under the past and present circumstances) to recruit eligible pupils for this school.

We have to deal and contend, not only with the parents and guardians, but, I may say, with the whole reserve.

At the commencement we could only get a few orphans; the rest were boys, of fifteen to eighteen years of age.

The latter, being their own masters, came here without the consent of parents or guardians—merely, I suspect, because they considered it a very comfortable way of getting through the winter months—and this suspicion, I am sorry to say, we proved by experience to be too true.

I consider it impossible to get children of an eligible age if the Department does not employ other means than merely persuading parents and guardians to send their children to this school. They seem determined not to give up their younger children, unless compelled to do so.

When we did succeed in getting a few of the right age the squaws—their mothers—came here a month or so afterwards, and demanded their children, pretending they were taken away without their consent.

Undoubtedly, if we had power to make these children remain here and compel them to observe some kind of order and daily routine, most certainly we should succeed, because we have found, by experience, that when these boys apply themselves ever so little they make wonderful progress in their lessons and seem to have a special aptitude for the trades.

We have found, by experience, that it is very bad to have old and young pupils in the same rooms. If we are to have a mixed school, then it is absolutely necessary to have the older boys separated from the young ones; and to have trade instructors, who will keep them employed during recreation hours.

Moreover, we have found by past experience that it is impossible to control and manage these Indian boys by mere advice and kind reprimand.

If we have not some system of coercion to enforce order, and at least a little school discipline, then I assure you it will be very hard to conduct the school with that measure of success which, it was hoped, would attend its establishment.

In conclusion, I am happy to state that during the whole of the time we have been here the general state of health has been very good, not having had a single case of serious sickness or accident among the pupils.

I have no hesitation in saying that if the Department will only accept my proposals, and carry out my suggestions already sent to the Indian Commissioner, Regina, and of which I enclose a copy, the institution will soon be filled with pupils; we shall be able to retain them; order will, in some degree, at least, be observed, and success is inevitable.

SUMMARY of remarks and suggestions made in my letter, No. 53, of the 12th ultimo, to the Hon. Indian Commissioner, Regina.

1. That the Department must understand, that amongst the four tribes of Blackfeet, Bloods, Piegans and Sarcees, not one Indian is willing to part with his young children or allow them to remain here for any length of time.

Therefore, it is advisable and necessary to bring pressure in some way to bear upon those Indians who refuse their children, as by threatening to deprive them of their rations, &c.

2. Not to take any pupils older than eight years, on any account whatever.

3. That it is a great mistake (as we have found by experience) to have no kind of punishment in the institution. It is absurd to imagine that such an institution in any country could work properly without some kind of coercion to enforce order and obedience.

4. It is very injurious to allow the Indians to camp about the school, because their intercourse and bad influence demoralize the pupils very much. Of course, this difficulty could very easily be removed, by building a good high fence around the play-ground, so that the pupils would be entirely separated from any obnoxious visitors. In the past, the pupils, whenever in a capricious mood, would roam away from the school for miles, without any possibility on our part of being able to prevent them.

5. As the Government is the tutor and guardian of these Indians, particularly those who are the most miserable, it would be advisable and important to take to the school such as are orphans, willing or unwilling; to charge the Indian agents of the different reserves with the business of procuring and transporting the children here warning them to send none but children of proper age to the school.

6. To give some kind of reward to those parents and guardians who willingly surrender their children.

7. When the pupils desert the school, or are taken away by their relatives or friends, the Principal will inform the agent of the reserve to which the child belongs, and he shall send the deserter back, willing or unwilling, calling in the aid of the police if necessary.

8. Finally, if the Government desires this school to succeed and be of some use to the Indians of this district, they must insist in having the required number of eligible children, and give us the necessary power and help to retain them.

Moreover, as I have already proposed to the Indian Department, it would be a great help to have here (particularly during the first years of the school) a few white boys and half-breeds who could speak English; by this means the Indian boys would acquire a knowledge of English very rapidly. This expedient has proved very successful in other Indian schools. Of course, the white boys and half-breeds would pay for their board, &c.

Should the Government agree to my proposals, I am confident that in a short time we shall have the required number of pupils and that our labors will be more successful than hitherto.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. LACOMBE,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
COWICHAN AGENCY, QUAMICHAN, 7th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report, together with tabular statement, and a list of Government property under my charge.

During the past year there has been no serious epidemic among the Indians of this agency, and the death rate has been less than for several years; still, pulmonary diseases continue to carry off many promising young men.

The harvest of last year was, as anticipated, very plentiful, and the influx of a large number of new settlers into the island gave a ready market to those Indians who had more potatoes and seed grain than they needed for themselves.

Owing to the extreme dryness of the season the crops will be very light this year; only those who succeeded in planting very early will get a fair return for their labor.

The construction of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway is not having a beneficial influence on the natives; this has been particularly the case at Chemainus, the headquarters of the contractors. Of course, in most of the gangs of workmen there are some too idle to work, if a living can be made more easily, no matter what the risk may be, and these went into the Indian liquor trade, and for some time the neighborhood of Chemainus required a good deal of attention.

During the past twelve months fifty-four cases have been heard under the liquor clauses of the Indian Act. Of these, forty-five were convicted; thirteen white men were sent to gaol for two months' hard labor each. These are only such cases as I have attended to alone, or with the aid of a provincial justice of the peace, and do

not include liquor cases heard by other justices, and I fear they only form a tithe of the cases which do occur of infractions of the Indian liquor law.

The action of the provincial authorities in refusing the Department the use of the Cowichan court house and lock-up has prevented action being taken in many cases of drunkenness among the Indians in that locality.

The craving for ardent spirits is as great as ever. In many cases I firmly believe this is only because it is forbidden them. At the same time, I may say that I do not know more than about half a dozen Indians who can refuse intoxicating liquor when it is offered to them, although many will take liquor in small quantities who would take care not to drink enough to become intoxicated.

I regret, also, to say that the morality of the Indians generally is not on the increase, and the influence of the missionaries often appears to be on the decline. This is very disheartening to men who have spent the best part of a life in trying to do them good, but such is the case.

All over the coast men leave their wives and take other women, and as there is no law to prevent this, I have compelled several who have deserted wife and children to pay a monthly amount towards their support, and in several cases it has had the effect of bringing the Indian back to his legal family.

A party of Tsimpseean and Nasse Indians have been working steadily on the island railway works since their commencement. They are a steady, quiet set of men, speaking English well, and causing no trouble, but the women who accompany them are no credit to the boasted civilization of the north-west coast Indians, and whatever these women may be at home, on the railway works they are simply prostitutes. In this respect I may safely say that the women of the Cowichan bands compare favorably with their sisters of the north, and although they may not be so well educated, still it is always a boast of the Cowichan Indians that few, if any, of their women are ever found in the towns, for the purposes of prostitution, so that this is not the cause, in their case, of the gradual decrease of the natives.

Comox.

In November I spent a week with the Comox Indians, and succeeded in subdividing the river reserve between the families of the Puntledge and the Ailksun bands, promising the young men location tickets as soon as they have made decided improvements on the allotments.

I found the village on the Comox Bay in a sad state of depravity and filth. This was particularly the case in a part of the village occupied by Indians of the Euclataw tribe, and as they had no right to the Comox reserve, but were trespassing, merely for the sake of the facilities which the neighborhood supplied for debauchery, I selected the worst cases and removed them from the reserve at once, allowing the others to remain till milder weather, but giving the local constable authority to remove them from the reserve, should any further disturbance take place. The Comox Indians expressed themselves very well pleased with my action in the matter, though I fear several of them are little better than the Euclataws.

While entering the Comox Bay during a gale of wind our canoe was so much damaged that it was necessary to purchase a new one before venturing to return down the coast.

Qualicum.

At Qualicum we found the Indians busy drying salmon (with which all the rivers were teeming), and rendering down shark and dog-fish oil. One Indian at this place keeps a small store, which is quite an accommodation to travellers, as at present this is the only land route to the new settlement of Alberni, on the west coast; and "Qualicum Tom" is well known as an enterprising and accommodating Indian, giving refreshments to horse and man on reasonable terms, and being well spoken of by all.

Hellelt.

The Hellelt band of Chemainus Indians have just suffered a severe loss by bush fires, nearly all the fences and crops on the south side of the river having been burnt; most of the men were absent at the time, but had they been at home very little could have been saved. Much valuable maple timber was also entirely ruined, reducing the value of the reserve considerably. The compensation awarded to Indians of this band for damage to improvements caused by the Island Railway passing through their village, has been paid to them, and I have to report that they are satisfied with the same.

Kuper and Valdes Islands have neither of them escaped the bush fires which are doing so much damage on the coast; much fencing has been destroyed and crops consumed, and as the fires are still running, with no sign of rain, it is very probable that the winter feed for the cattle will be entirely destroyed.

On the southern end of Kuper Island the New England Society have a small farm, occupied by the Rev. R. J. Roberts, who has spent many years among the Indians of Eastern Canada.

When the Indians are at home Mrs. Roberts has a school which, during a portion of the year, is very well attended, the chief trouble being here, as elsewhere, that when the Indians leave for the canneries or hop fields the children leave also, and, in a few months of idleness, forget much of the knowledge they have acquired. This can never be prevented until orphanages or industrial schools are established, where a number of Indian children would be constantly under a course of education, and where any well-to-do Indian could place his children when leaving his reserve, on the payment of a fixed amount for their board.

On Valdes Island the fires have been prevented from consuming a quantity of sawlogs (which the chief has a provincial license to cut) by the strenuous exertions of the band, but all the southern portion of the island is swept clear of vegetation by the fires.

In February, cases of small-pox occurred in Nanaimo and in a railway camp near that town. It was for some time feared that the dreaded disease would spread among the Indian tribes, but owing, in a great measure, to the energy of the Nanaimo local authorities, this was happily prevented. With the aid of native assistants, I have successfully vaccinated several hundred Indians, both adults and children, but there are many more to do.

In Cowichan valley there has not been so much land cultivated this year as last, owing, in a great measure, to the large gathering held at Comeakin village, at the time when the spring work ought to have been done.

This gathering, which was estimated at about two thousand, continued for nearly a month, the chief, Lohar, and his band, feeding the guests. When the supply of provisions was nearly exhausted a large amount of property changed hands.

Chief Lohar and his family have long expressed themselves anxious to do away with the potlach, and the object of this gathering was to pay their debts, *i.e.*, blankets and other articles lent them at former potlaches.

Having been duly warned that the potlach was now illegal, few, if any, blankets were loaned on this occasion, so that although these gatherings may still be called potlaches the chief evil of the potlach has been done away with. Similar gatherings have since taken place at Nanaimo and on Discovery Island. At both of these I was present, and I have pleasure in reporting that they were conducted in a very orderly manner.

The excitement of these and kindred gatherings is the chief attraction to Indians of the present day, though of course many attend to buy or sell canoes, horses, skins, &c. The great majority care nothing about the potlach itself but the excitement of a large gathering, be it potlach or hop-picking is something which the Indian cannot resist. This is exemplified this year by the way in which some six thousand British Columbia Indians are now crowding to the hop-fields of Washington Territory, though all know that this year hops are scarcely saleable, and that

the amount they may earn will in no way equal what they might have earned at or nearer home.

All this points to the fact that if these Indians are to be successfully managed some more improving form of excitement must take the place of their present festivals. The Indian's old beliefs have been shaken, but he has not sufficient knowledge to make him appreciate properly the necessity of education if he is to hold his own. Here and there we meet with an Indian proud because he can sign his name or spell out a few lines of a newspaper, but none seem to comprehend what they read; and as a rule—"A little learning is a dangerous thing." In my opinion the chief cause of the failure of so many different missionary efforts for the advancement of the native races is the mistake which all seem to make, of judging and treating Indians by European standards, forgetting that though the Indian is a close reasoner, his character is a mixture of child-like suspicion, credulity and selfishness, but with a keen sense of humor.

Rumors of the Metlakatla land troubles and of the North-West rebellion have been talked over at all their little feasts, and not often with credit to the white man. But at present trouble of this kind has not occurred here, the Indian title to the land never having been acknowledged, except that the Indian Reserve Commissioners seem to have promised that the rights of Indians to the reserves, as laid off by the Commissioners' surveyors, should be unalterable without the native consent, and that their sick and destitute should be attended to.

The actions of the Provincial Government appear at present to be very short-sighted. I have already reported to you one case where a portion of an Indian reserve has been sold by them to a white man, and their present actions seem to indicate a total disregard to Indian rights, which must sooner or later bring trouble on the Province. This is much to be regretted, when we remember that the Indian population of British Columbia is so much greater than that of the other Provinces, and that their labor might, by judicious management, be made to take the place of the Chinese, the employment of whom is at present being so much cried down.

At the present moment I would respectfully submit that Indian affairs require careful handling, as, although tribal feuds and jealousies have for long kept distant bands from uniting, still the present labor fields throw the different bands together, and they hear each others grievances, and although a feeling of discontent is not likely to make any uprising on the land question possible, still it is this feeling which encourages those murders of isolated miners and settlers which were so common a few years ago, and the authors of which it has always been next to impossible to discover.

With regard to the Indian liquor traffic, I would say that, with the exception of the single bottle business, the trade is now done away with in this agency, and that this can only be suppressed by the hearty support of the authorities, both provincial and municipal. I feel sure, however, that were all the liquor fines received by the Provincial Government taken into account, it would be found that they more than support all prisoners committed under the Act.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. H. LOMAS,
Indian Agent.

WEST COAST INDIAN AGENCY,
UCLUELET, B.C., 13th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June last.

The prices of fur seal being still low, the catch small, and fish oil having declined 20 per cent. in value, the Indians in my agency have only made about half the money from these sources that they did last year; so most of them are away to the American side for the hop picking and other work, there being little work and low wages at the canneries in British Columbia.

On my trip this summer I more fully explained the reasons for the Department wishing to put a stop to potlaches, and the law passed prohibiting them. The chiefs and head men in all the tribes spoke in favor of the custom. Moquina, the chief of the Moo-à-chaht or Nootka tribe, who also claims headship over the Ehat-tisahts, brought out his mask and paraphernalia used at potlaches, and made a long speech, to the effect that the Indians had given up all their bad customs, such as fighting, slavery, stealing, tribal feuds, at the request of the white chiefs, but it was very hard to ask them to give up a custom which was intermixed with all their thoughts and feelings, an incentive to industry, a great help to the white man's trade in Victoria, which encouraged friendly relations with other tribes, being an occasion of amusement and rejoicing, and had been handed down to them by their ancestors; that he had lost his children, but when he gave a potlach he forgot his troubles; it was the same as if his son came back to him; it did his heart good to see everybody pleased and happy. To the same effect spoke most of the other chiefs or their spokesmen; one chief only, Nookamis of Oiaht, came to me privately and said he would give up the potlach.

The chief at Moo-à-chaht and his policemen having a bad Indian in camp they were afraid to arrest, gave two white men on board one of the sealing schooners \$10 each to put the handcuffs on him, the prisoner paying expenses before he was released. This chief also went after liquor, but it was sold; however, the Indian offender was obliged to give up all the blankets he had made by the transaction.

On my visit to Heshquiaht I found most of the young men had gone north sealing by schooner. I found all well at the mission, and was present at two marriages in church, this tribe having given up the heathen custom of buying their wives. The young married men are also building small houses in front of the old Indian rancheries, which they want to do away with.

The attendance at school here is very regular during the season.

At Kyukaht I found the Ah-housaht and Kelsemaht tribes on a visit, and my presence doubtless prevented trouble, as during one of their dances a Kyukaht, by mistake, let off a powder-loaded gun in the face of an Ah-housaht, slightly burning him, and I had some trouble to keep the peace, as they thought it was done as an insult. I found the Kyukahts, as a rule, well and decently clothed, and living in comfortable houses, but their journeys to the American side do not improve them in other respects, as they get a liking for whiskey and gambling, and care little for school or church. I left Actis with a fleet of fifty Kyukaht canoes, many with two large square sails, wing and wing, on their way to Seattle, W. T., a pretty sight with a fair wind.

At Alberni, several of the Opitchesahts have built small houses. Some of them paid a team for ploughing their land. They have been troubled by cattle in their crops, but it is difficult to get Indians to put up a really good fence, or work together for the common good. They have a team of horses I think good enough to plough with next year, and probably they can manage to get a plough and set of harness. Tom of the Tsessahts was at work on his house on the reserve. Another Indian was clearing a piece of land for an orchard, and a few of the young men have begun to build houses for themselves, instead of living in the rancheries with the old people. Alberni has some sixty white settlers now, and is likely to prove a good farming settlement.

At Oiaht some of the tribe have expressed a wish to take up allotments on the reserve at Numakamis. They have hitherto not tried to raise even a few potatoes. On their return to this place for the winter months I shall visit them and enquire fully into the matter.

Now I am settled at Ucluelet I see and hear much more of the Indians in my agency, as it is a general stopping place for all canoes up and down the coast, and though so isolated, is the best situation for the agent.

There has been no epidemic sickness among the Indians this year, and the population is still slightly on the increase.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

HARRY GUILLOD,
Indian Agent.

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY,
BEAVER HARBOR, B.C., 10th July, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward the annual report and tabular statement of this agency, for the year ended the 30th of June; also 'an inventory of Government property on hand on that date.

The census return, now enclosed, has been taken with the greatest care, and is every way reliable.

It is pleasing to note that, in the majority of the tribes, there has been a slight increase during the year in the population; and it is also a source of some satisfaction to be able to record that there does not prevail, at present, that desire for abandoning themselves to that southern life which has, hitherto, caused them so much misery.

That abandoned life fell heavily in its results on those that could be least spared, the young females.

There is, however, a healthy race of young children growing up, and it is to be hoped that the energetic measures to be adopted in the near future, by the Rev. Mr. Hall and his coadjutors, will secure the attendance at school of many of this youthful progeny.

The Alert Bay school, during Mr. Hall's visit to England, was attended only by the regular boarders of the mission, the ordinary day scholars considering that they were as much entitled to a holiday as their teacher, and preferring, by far, camp to school life, absented themselves entirely.

It has now been decided by Mr. Hall to reopen the school at Beaver Harbor, and establish a similar institution at the Laichkwiltach village, near Cape Mudge.

At a recent meeting of the tribes now assembled at Beaver Harbor the demeanor of the Indians was of a far less adverse character than hitherto displayed, in the matter of education for their children; consequently, there is a slight gleam of hope in the future of the schoolmaster.

The natives throughout the agency, with but one exception, have conducted themselves in a most orderly manner since my last annual report; and this exception, it is a matter of regret to state, was the murder of an Indian of the Salmon River tribe, Laich-kwil-tachs, by one of their own number, who was at the time under the influence of liquor.

The murderer had left the village a few days prior to my arrival, and, by subsequent accounts, had gone on to Nanaimo to deliver himself up to the authorities.

A full account of my proceeding in this matter was sent to the Indian Superintendent on the 17th April last.

A few trifling seizures of spirituous liquors have been made during the year, but the owner in each instance could not be discovered.

The usual annual visitations have been made, but as in some instances several bands were gathered together by invitation, for the purpose of feasting, it did not

consequently necessitate so much voyaging as in former years, and a saving in the outlay for transport has been effected.

The gifts to invalids and the destitute have been kept within due bounds, and the gratuitous issue of medicine entirely abolished, except to the very indigent.

The health of the tribes has been remarkably good, with the exception of the Nah-Kwock-toes, who are much subjected to scrofula, occasioned, in a great measure, apparently, by non-intermarriage with their neighbors, and an insufficiency of good food. Formerly, those Indians were good hunters, but since the great decline in the price of furs, they have become very indolent, and scarcely stir from their houses, unless pressed by hunger. They have decreased fifty during the past four years.

A number of the natives were vaccinated in the month of May, and the operations were all remarkably successful.

The Nim-Keesh band are now actively employed at the Alert Bay cannery, where they earn good wages; and it would be a source of great satisfaction to see other like industries established to furnish employment for others, since the occupation of hunting and trapping has now almost become a pursuit of the past.

With regard to the Act relating to the prohibition of the celebration of their two most heathenish customs, each tribe has been furnished with the fullest information, and of the penalty attached to its infringement. The tribes are now assembled at three several localities, and they have been notified that, on their dispersion, no future gatherings will be allowed, without incurring the full penalty of the law.

It is, however, evident from their deportment and conversation, that they are watching the course of events at the south, still hoping that the law against these two demoralizing customs will not be carried into effect.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE BLENKINSOP,

Indian Agent.

LOWER FRASER AGENCY,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., 17th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1885, and a list of Government property in my charge.

The Indians of this agency, with few exceptions, are industrious and happy. Many of them have comfortable and well-furnished houses. They are orderly, well-behaved and honest, and are making general progress on their reserves by adding several acres of new land to their cultivated patches. This year, as well as last, they have cleared and planted a good deal of very good land, and, notwithstanding the unusual dry season, they have splendid crops. The plentiful run of salmon this year, and good crops, will leave the Indians abundance of good food for the coming winter. This is fortunate for them, as they have been employed but little on railway work this spring or summer. The fisheries on the Fraser River gave very little employment this season; only six of the establishments had canned salmon, and they canned only about half the quantity of other years. There were not less than 3,000 Indians who had come seeking employment at the fisheries in this vicinity this season. They came almost from all parts of the Province. The change in their conduct (for the better) was very remarkable, compared with former years. Notwithstanding the large number of so many different tribes, who were camped all along both banks of the river, from New Westminster to the mouth of the Fraser, there had been but very little disturbance or drunkenness among them. With the assistance of four or five of my Indian constables, camped at different places

I did not have more than half the trouble in keeping them in much better order than in previous years. The Indian population of this agency is on the increase. The increase is rather slow among the different bands from New Westminster to Yale. From the mouth of Harrison River to Pemberton Meadows the increase is pretty good, and from Burrard Inlet to Bute Inlet it is very rapid, especially at the Squamish mission, Burrard Inlet, Shamman, Clahoose, and Javer's Inlet. I am glad there has been very little sickness among them last winter or this spring and but very few deaths. The Indians of Douglas district, on the Harrison River, are not so comfortably situated as other Indians of this agency; their land from Douglas Lake to Pemberton Meadows is of very poor quality; little of it can be cultivated; they are obliged to go the long journey over a difficult trail and bad canoe travel, to plant their potatoes and other vegetables at Pemberton Meadows, and convey the produce of such back to their villages in the fall and winter. Last May the Semalco band of that district had gone to Pemberton for the purpose of putting in their crops. During their absence a fire occurred which destroyed the entire village, twelve dwellings with the whole contents, two stables, two barns, a church, shanties, fences, and everything about the place. I regret the circumstances very much, as the poor creatures felt exceedingly bad and discouraged over their great loss. I advised them to go up and live with their friends at Pemberton Meadows the coming winter, and in the meantime to make all preparations possible for rebuilding their houses, or part of them, next spring. They agreed to do so. The Shechelt Indians, near Javer's Inlet, are anxious about some land they have been living on and cultivating for many years. They are increasing in population very rapidly; many of their young men and women get married each year. Consequently, their desire that the land they have occupied so long should be added to the reserves already set apart for them, so as their young people will be enabled to get a portion to settle upon. The agricultural implements and oxen purchased last fall for the Hope Indians, from the proceeds of timber cut by Mr. Onderdonk on their reserve, has been used by them to good advantage in clearing and cultivating their land. The \$200 worth of lumber purchased for the chief's house has been well used; he has built a very good house, which has cost \$750, doing all the carpenter work and labor himself. The Texas Lake Indians have likewise done well, with the ploughs, harrows, waggons and harness purchased for them; they have done more improvements on their land this year than they have done all together in ten years previous.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. McTIERNAN,
Indian Agent.

WILLIAMS' LAKE AGENCY,
LITTLE DOG CREEK, 1st September, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your information the following annual report upon Indian affairs in this agency.

During the past year the births and deaths in the various reserves have, with the exception of the Fountain, about balanced each other.

That tribe, during the past winter, suffered from an epidemic which proved fatal to many.

In May last I visited those parts of the agency which I had not seen last year, viz., Seaton and Anderson Lakes, and two reserves on the west side of Fraser River, belonging to the Bridge River and Pavillion tribes.

The land cultivated on the shores of these lakes consists of small patches of the poorest kind of soil, with very little water for irrigation, so that the crops raised scarcely repay the labor of tillage.

The supply of fish caught in the lakes is small, not enough to supply sufficient food during all the winter.

There is a species of wild goat inhabiting the mountains, which helps to furnish these Indians with food; but the labor of hunting among the steep rocks frequented by these animals is so great that only the young and robust are able to undertake it.

On the portage, between Anderson and Seaton Lakes, there is some good land belonging to Mr. A. Smith, of Lillooet, which would make a good farm for these Indians. Mr. Smith offered to sell this property for the small sum of \$100, and I tried to persuade the tribe to subscribe among themselves and buy it.

They assured me that they would willingly do so if they had the means, but that as there are no whites to work for, and no gold digging in the neighborhood, they had no means of procuring the money.

At the head of Anderson Lake the tribe has some good land on their reserve, which, by clearing off the bush, will make a good farm. I found that with little work water could be taken from the river to irrigate this land, and I marked the line for a ditch.

All these Indians are industrious and well conducted; and, as there is no whiskey to be had, are sober.

I passed two days at the mission on Seaton Lake, where the Rev. Father Chirouse was conducting a week's religious exercises for these Indians and those of Lillooet, Cayoosh and Bridge River, who were there assembled.

Without attending such a meeting, no one would have an idea of the patience and untiring energy exercised by these missionary fathers in trying to improve the moral state of the Indians. The good effects of such labor are to be seen in the general good conduct of all those tribes who follow the advice and obey the authority of the priests in all that regards morals.

I next visited the Bridge River reserve, which extends from the mouth of and up that river on both sides for a distance of twelve miles.

Every little spot which could be irrigated has been fenced and cultivated. These patches range in size from half an acre up to five acres each, and comprise in all about fifty acres. They extend the whole length of the reserve, on both sides of the river.

About ten miles above the mouth of Bridge River, on the west side of Fraser River, is a reserve belonging to this tribe. Here is a flat of about twenty acres of fairly good land, and four of the tribe are constructing a ditch from a neighboring creek to irrigate the land.

There is no labor which these Indians will not undertake in order to obtain water for irrigation. Oftentimes the land is not worth one-tenth of the labor expended on the ditch.

As an example: At Cayoosh reserve the Indians completed, last spring, a ditch upwards of two miles long, over very rocky ground, of which nine hundred feet is flumed. This work was done in order to obtain water to irrigate about twenty acres of sandy and stony land, almost worthless for agriculture.

I visited also a reserve, not seen last year, on the west side of Fraser River, belonging to the Pavillion reserve.

I there found four families who are farming about ten acres each; and it was evident to me that, with that quantity of land to each family, all these Indians would be enabled to maintain themselves in comfort.

The Chilcotin tribes have, for the last two summers, been expecting that their reserves would be marked out for them, and they express great disappointment at the prospect of having to wait another year before they can claim any land as their own.

These Indians have been well conducted during the past year, and no cattle stealing, as formerly, has occurred among them during that time.

At the Alexandria reserve I examined the line of ditch surveyed by Capt. Jemmett, on the east side of Fraser River. The ditch would be about four miles long, and presents no difficulty; but about three-quarters of a mile would have to be flumed. The first right of water from the creek, however, is recorded in favor of a neighboring white settler, Mr. Cuson, who might at any time repair his ditch (now broken) and take the water for his own farm. This would deprive the Indians of their supply of water, as during the dry months, when irrigation is most required, the creek does not carry more than enough water for Mr. Cuson's farm. I therefore consider the undertaking as unadvisable.

On that part of this reserve situate on the west side of Fraser River the Indians have done a surprising amount of work since last year. About one hundred acres have been well fenced, of which about seventy have been ploughed and seeded. Fortunately, a great deal of rain fell during this summer, and the crops were looking well. They expressed their determination to fence and break up still more land next year.

Some supplies were furnished by my orders, last winter, to the sick and destitute of this tribe, but very much less than what was required during the winter of 1883-84.

As there has been an abundant supply of both salmon and berries this summer, there will be no scarcity of food among the various tribes of this agency during the coming winter.

In the reserves south of Williams' Lake there has been very little drunkenness during the past year, but I am sorry to be unable to say the same with respect to some of the reserves further north.

A temporary check has, I hope, been put to such proceedings, by the conviction and punishment of several offenders, who were tried before the stipendiary magistrate, his Honor Judge Harrison, at Soda Creek, in August last.

Five offenders were fined for supplying liquor to Indians, and several Indians were also fined for having liquor in their possession, and for being drunk and disorderly.

At Alexandria the liquor license of one of the two houses was cancelled by the county court judges.

The general health of the various tribes has improved since my last yearly report.

In conclusion, I may say that the general conduct of the Indians in my agency is good.

No serious crimes have been committed by them during the past year.

No disputes or troubles of any consequence have occurred between them and the whites.

Had each reserve a few acres of agricultural land for each family of the tribe, these Indians would be happy and contented.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

WM. LAING MEASON,
Indian Agent.

KAMLOOPS AGENCY,
KAMLOOPS, B.C., 15th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your information my report for the year ended 30th June, 1885, on the affairs of the Indians connected with this agency, as follows:—

The Nhla-Kapm-uh Tribe.

The lowest reserve on the Fraser belonging to this Tribe, that on the right bank proper, seven miles above the town of Yale, is used by the Spuzzum band as a fishing station. There is no permanent settlement thereon. Excepting about three acres, the land is useless for farming purposes, being covered with huge masses of rock, the debris from the mountain behind.

Spuzzum.—The Spuzzum Indians are improving. Their houses, although small, are substantially built, lighted by glass windows, and in some instances warmed by stoves. The whole reserve was originally under timber. This is being gradually cleared away, and the arable portions are being cultivated. Most of this reserve is rocky, gravelly and unfit for tillage. Water is required for irrigation, and the Indians are making strenuous efforts to bring in a supply. They are industrious, and earn good wages as wood cutters and section men on the Canadian Pacific Railway. They seem to be in good circumstances. They have a neat little church on their reserve.

Ke-ka-toos.—The Indians on this reserve have very little improvable land, and, owing to the uncertainty of their land tenure, they do not cultivate the little they have. Most of the land allotted to them is on a claim held by their neighbor, Mr. W. L. Alexander, who, I understand, promised to convey a portion of his grounds to these Indians, but has not as yet done so. These Indians are mostly employed on the railroad works, and earn good wages.

Sku-waha.—This is a good salmon fishing station. The small band of Indians who occupy it have very little land fit for tillage. They are improving what they have, and make enough, by working on the railroad, to support themselves comfortably.

Chat-away.—The adult Indians belonging to this reserve have nearly all died during the last four years, mainly from the effects of intemperance and profligacy. A remnant of the young people, who were taken to Tqua-ya-um by their mothers, and are now old enough to support themselves, will, accompanied by the few old men who are left, return to their grounds next winter and spring.

Skuzzy.—This is a vigorous little band. The young men work on the railroad and earn from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day. They have built for themselves a neat little chapel, where they attend regularly to their devotions, according to the instructions which they have received from the Roman Catholic Fathers, O.M.I. They have most of their available land under cultivation, and some of the young men have asked me to help them to buy some land outside of their reserve from the Government. The land which they want is included within the railway belt.

T-qua-ya-um.—The Indians of this reserve are very much in want of water for irrigation. They are somewhat discouraged thereat. As they are comparatively numerous, they might, by united action, overcome the difficulties attending the construction of a flume and ditch from the Anderson River to their reserve. A large number of their young men remain most of their time on the Quin-sha-atin reserve, Nicola district, attending the horses belonging to the band. These Indians earn money as common carriers. They secure large quantities of salmon, which they exchange with the Indians of the Nicola valley for other kinds of food. They seem to be in good circumstances.

Ka-pa-tse-tsan.—On this reserve there is a small band of industrious Indians, who earn good wages by working on the railroad. They have not had time to cultivate much ground this year. I have ejected two Chinamen off this reserve. The chief's son is taught at the Anglican mission school, St. Paul's mission. The chief pays for his board and tuition.

M. Pak-tam.—This reserve, situate on a high plateau, does not contain much arable land. What is improvable is very good, and the Indians are trying to do their best with it. They are few in numbers, and have not much to complain of.

Cho-mok.—The area of improvable land on this reserve is about twelve (12) acres. The Cho-mok Indians collect some gold by mining at low water. Good crops of potatoes are grown here by them. I lately ejected nine Chinamen from this reserve.

Ha-im.—The Indians of this reserve are mostly employed on the railroad. There is comparatively little good land on their reserve. They collect some gold by mining.

Ka-mus.—The Indians belonging to this reserve have very little arable land. They seem to be making the best of what they have. They earn their livelihood as common carriers and railroad hands, and appear to be in good circumstances.

Su-uk.—These Indians have some good land, but do not cultivate so much as they should. There are no complaints of poverty amongst them.

N. Ka-tsam.—On this reserve is one of the most progressive bands of Indians belonging to the N-hla-kapm-uh tribe. There are here some forty to fifty acres of good land, and the Indians are steadily extending their improvements over it. They have brought an abundant supply of water thereon, by means of a ditch and fluming. They are building substantial houses, and seem competent to meet their moderate wants. They are anxious to have a school established amongst them. A school established at Su-uk would meet the educational wants of this, the Su-uk, Ka-mus, Ha-im, and Cho-mok reserves.

Skappa.—This band occupies three small reserves. Although very much reduced in numbers, they are not discouraged, and are endeavoring to eke out an independent existence by cultivating the few acres of arable land included within the limits of their grounds. They are improving, and seem to possess all the means necessary to meet their immediate wants.

Hluk-hluk a-tan.—The Indians here are farming all the ground they have fit for tillage. They earn good wages by working on the railroad. A few of them get employment as farm hands. They seem to be prospering.

Sis-ka.—The Sis-ka Indians have about twenty acres of improvable land. They can do no good with this unless it be well irrigated; and they cannot get water on this ground without much hard labor and at a heavy cost for lumber and fluming. Though they are far from being destitute, they are not improving their condition.

Na-la-ha.—There is a small patch of good land on this reserve. The Indians who have it are working vigorously to bring it under cultivation. These Indians are increasing their means and comforts.

Kit-tsa-wat.—The boundaries of this reserve have not as yet been defined. The Indians living thereon, being in a state of uncertainty, are afraid to make any improvements on the land.

N-ky-a.—On this reserve is a small but improving community of Indians. They have water convenient for irrigation, and are extending their improvements as fast as their limited means will permit. They have only a small extent of arable land.

H-kum-tcheen (Lytton).—There was at one time a large and powerful band of Indians at this place. Their numbers are now very much reduced. Several reserves have been allotted to them, most of which are at present useless for farming purposes, owing to the want of water. They earn good wages on the railroad. They have numbers of horses employed in the carrying trade, and they make a large proportion of their winter's food by supplying the town of Lytton with firewood. At present there is very little destitution amongst them. They are putting up a building for a place of public worship, under the auspices of the Anglican Church, and are doing their work in a very creditable manner. They are anxious to have a school on or near their reserve. They collect, by mining, a considerable quantity of gold every season.

Spa-pi-am, N-who-meen, N-qua-kin, Strynne Na-ka-ih, Ye-ut, N-pu-i-cheen, S'na-haim, Ska-ap, Nes-i-keep.—The Indians belonging to these reserves cultivate their grounds in summer, but spend the greater part of their winters at Lytton, where they are most likely to find employment. There is no great extent of good land on these reserves. They are well watered and may be made to produce abundance of root crops. I evicted five Chinamen last autumn from the Ska-ap reserve. At Spa-pi-am a Chinese farmer is encroaching on the reserve. The reserve surveyor will shortly define the boundaries of this reservation, and thus set this matter right.

Ni-cao-min.—The Ni-cao-min Indians have comfortable houses and are extending their improvements on their lands. They have a very limited area of good land. Most of the young men have been steadily employed on the railroad for the last three years, and some of them are in good circumstances. They do a little gold mining.

N-kum-cheen.—The Indians of this reserve have diminished very much in numbers. There are still some useful men left amongst them. They are cultivating some land, but owing to the want of water they are prevented from extending their farming operations. They have a decent little church and are gradually awakening to a sense of the evil effects of continued drunkenness and debauchery. They have considerable property in horses, saddles and other equipments for the carrying trade, and are expert horsemen and packers.

Piminos and Pak-a-ist.—There is very little cultivable land on these reserves. The Indians are industrious, and manage to make independent livings. They have a grievance, respecting an old graveyard, which was desecrated in the course of railroad construction. They have another grievance, respecting a meadow situate on the high plateau, fourteen miles back from their village. They claim that this meadow was allotted to them by Mr. Reserve Commissioner Sproat. It has lately been encroached on by settlers, until very little of it is left unoccupied. It lies within the Canadian Pacific Railway belt. These Indians have built for themselves a neat little church.

Spaptsin.—The Spaptsin Indians are not farming much, as they have only a very small patch fit for cultivation. They claim that the good land allotted to them has been appropriated by their neighbor, an enterprising but unscrupulous Chinese farmer. The reserve surveyor will be on the grounds shortly, and will define the limits of this reserve according to the Reserve Commissioner's minutes of decision.

Ne-pa.—There is a small area of good land on this reserve, but the Indians cannot do much with it, owing to the want of water, and their farming operations are nearly at a standstill. They make their living by working for the farmers and on the railroad.

Paska.—The Indians of this reserve are steadily succumbing to the effects of drunkenness. The males seem to be the readiest victims, as there are now only five of them left to eleven females. They are not doing much. They are not destitute.

Stlaht-iltch (Ash Croft).—There is a thriving little band of Indians on this reserve. A large portion of their reserve is unavailable for tilling, owing to the want of water. Where water can be had they are working vigorously. They can earn money by working for neighboring farmers and stockmen. Their little church is an earnest of their good intentions.

Sh-ha-ha-nih.—The rocky and mountainous nature of this reserve precludes the possibility of extensive farming operations being established thereon. There are some small patches of good land which the Indians are improving, with a fair show of success. This reserve being large, has still some unoccupied spots of good land. These are being gradually—with the consent of the Sh-ha-ha-nih Indians—occupied by individuals from the Nicaomin, Skappa and other N-hla-kapm-uh reserves, where they could not get cultivable lands. The Sh-ha-ha-nih Indians cultivate some land on the Klow-klow-ak reserve.

The N-hla-kamp-uh is fast decreasing in number, and this diminution appears likely to continue.

The numbers of married couples amongst them who have no offspring is truly remarkable. For instance, in the Tqua-ya-um band there are fifty-three married couples. Of these, fifteen couples have children, and thirty-eight couples are childless.

Some of the N-hla-kapm-uh profess to be members of the Roman Catholic Church. Some have adopted the teaching of the Anglican Church. In the Okanagan agency the Wesleyans have lately been making adherents to their religious forms and ceremonies from this tribe.

Religious teaching has, so far, been productive of a great deal of good amongst them; and it is to be regretted that there are not more Christian missionaries available for the teaching of these Indians.

The Su-shwap Tribe.

Tuh-taus (Bonaparte Valley).—The Bonaparte Indians cannot make much progress in improving their reserves, owing to the want of water for irrigating. I am trying to persuade them to join the *Ski-chis-tan* band at *Rivière Defunt*, where by the united means of the two bands, water from the river might be carried on to the higher benches; the result of which would be a sufficient extent of productive land to meet the wants of both the bands.

Ski-chis-tan.—This large reserve, through which flows the *Ski-chis-tan* (commonly known as the *Rivière Defunt*) has only a small area of land at present available for cultivation. The band living on it has not the means and force necessary to carry water to the higher benches, where there is a large surface of improvable land. These Indians are injuring themselves very much by drunkenness. They are active and industrious when sober, and may yet be reclaimed.

Kamloops.—The *Kamloops* band is the most numerous and progressive in this agency. These Indians continue to extend their improvements, and to increase the numbers of their live-stock. They are active and industrious, and many of them are skilful axemen. Last year, they sold their surplus hay and other produce at good prices. They still collect some valuable furs. Some of them are extremely fond of ardent spirits. There are, however, individuals amongst them who are sober and virtuous, and who have sufficient self respect to enable them to resist ordinary temptations. They are not decreasing in numbers. They have a well built little church, which is regularly attended. They are very anxious to have a school established amongst them.

Ha-la-ut.—Although the *Ha-la-ut* Indians are far behind their *confrères* at *Kamloops*, they are steadily advancing, and maintain themselves beyond the fear of want. The snow lies deep in this region. The Indians are, therefore, unable to keep many head of live stock.

Halt-kum.—The Indians of *Halt-kum* are more united, and are, therefore, more progressive than their neighbors of *Ha-laut*. They are increasing the extent of their fields, building good fences, and have built themselves a small church and a council house. They are in want of water for their fields. They attempted, last year, to bring in a ditch, but failed in doing so, from want of skill in running their grade. As soon as I can get a levelling instrument, I will stake off a line for the required ditch.

Ku-a-ut.—This reserve is mostly timbered. There is not much farming land thereon. The timber will be valuable in time. The Indians on this reserve are industrious. They raise good crops of potatoes and other roots, and some vegetables, also some wheat and oats. As, with the two last mentioned reserves, the snow falls to a depth of from two to three feet, these Indians are obliged to limit the number of the live stock they may winter, according to the means they are able to provide for that purpose.

Skum-a-us.—This reserve has been sold by the Provincial Government of British Columbia. The Indians of the lakes continue, however, to resort to the place during the fishing season, and up to this time have not been molested.

Chuk chu-qualku.—This reserve is occupied by a band of hunters; the land is good, but subject to summer frosts. Summer rains are frequent; irrigation not required. The Indians living here are backward as farmers. The region they live in abounds in game, and they depend mainly on this for their livelihood. They collect a considerable quantity of furs, and sell some hay.

I find throughout the Indians of this agency a deplorable callousness respecting the rights of widows and orphans. As soon as an Indian dies his relatives and friends make a scramble for his effects, the males generally securing the lion's share, and unless,

as sometimes happens, the widow be a determined termagant, she and her offspring are left destitute. I have checked these irregularities by applying the provisions of the Indian Act. I find also that gambling is extremely prevalent amongst them.

My magisterial functions have been materially interfered with by the action of the Provincial Government of British Columbia in refusing me the use of provincial court houses, gaols and constables, unless I remit to the provincial treasury all fines imposed and collected by me under the Indian Act. As punishment for my past delinquencies in this respect, my commission as a justice of the peace for the Province of British Columbia has been cancelled. In remitting the fines in question to the Indian Department, I have simply obeyed orders, as in duty bound.

All the Sushwap Indians belonging to this agency being Roman Catholics, their religious wants are attended to by the O. M. I. Fathers belonging to the Roman Catholic mission of St. Louis, at Kamloops.

I have given my report of the different bands belonging to this agency in detail, as I do not know how they were grouped by my predecessor.

Some of the old Indians still maintain that the lands over which they formerly roamed and hunted are theirs by right. I have to meet this claim by stating that as they have not fulfilled the divine command, "to subdue the earth," their pretensions to ownership, in this respect, are untenable.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. MACKAY,

Indian Agent.

OKANAGAN AGENCY,

KAMLOOPS, B.C., 22nd August, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for your information, my report on the condition of the Indians belonging to this agency, as follows:—

Spellumacheen.

These Indians lost their chief last year, and were very much divided as to who should be his successor. On enquiring, I ascertained that he had made an oral testament, appointing Oa-hu-la-uh, his nephew, his successor. I advised the Indians to accept the appointment, which they did. I told them that should they wish to arrange their affairs through the medium of an organized council, elected under the provisions of the Indian Act, I would remain with them, and help them to proceed with the election in proper form. They preferred, for the present, their own old way of managing their affairs. These Indians are making very favorable progress. They have very good land to work on.

N. Kum-ap-tix.

These Indians are in a state of chronic dissention as to who should be their chief. They hold themselves very much aloof, and do not like to be dictated to. The young men are largely employed as farm hands by the neighboring settlers, and are becoming very proficient and useful in that line. They are learning to take little heed of the differences of opinion which exercise the minds of their native leaders. The young men are too much addicted to drunkenness and gambling. They stake their property on the chances of cards, to the last article of clothing; and lying out drunk, when only half clad, they contract lung diseases, which quickly prove fatal. They are not so amenable, as they should be, to the teaching of the Roman Catholic fathers, whose faith they profess. They have large sections of their reserve under cultivation, and are increasing the number and improving the value of their live stock. They have built a church, and a picturesque covered stand for holding public meetings.

The Spahamin Indians have good pasture lands and raise considerable numbers of stock. They are enterprising and energetic, and find employment as stock herders, farm hands, and on the railroad. Like their relatives at N. Kum-ap-tix, they are evidently decreasing in numbers.

The mission Indians, forty miles down the Okanagan Lake, from N. Kum-ap-tix, have not as yet had a reserve allotted to them. They are cultivating some land on the the west bank of the lake, opposite to the mission, and are increasing their herds. The few acres of cultivable land which they occupy are being gradually encroached on by settlers. They have also been deprived of their water rights. These events deter them from extending their improvements, and keep them in a state of great dissatisfaction.

The Penticton Indians are enlarging their fields and increasing the number of their live stock. They supply themselves with abundance of milk, butter and eggs, and are advancing steadily towards a higher condition of civilization and comfort. They would like to have a school in their village.

The N. Kum-ip Indians have a large reserve, the greater portion of which is unimprovable rock and sand. Water is scarce on their ground. They are, however, learning to make good use of what they have. About three thousand acres of the lands which were allotted to them have been sold, under some previous understanding, by the Provincial Government. These lands included all the meadows they had along the course of the Okanagan. They are very much exercised about this, as they cannot raise horned cattle without hay for winter food, and at present they have no hay lands.

The Similkameen Indians are in a great state of uncertainty respecting their reserves. According to a tracing which I received from my predecessor, nine reserves, each of small extent, were allotted to these Indians. I find that they have now eighteen small settlements. There is not much good land in the lower portion of the Similkameen valley, and above Chu-chu-way-ha summer frosts are frequent. At Chu-chu-way-ha the Indians have built a small church.

The Zoeht Indians are few in numbers. They are mostly old, and comparatively useless. They have about one hundred acres of land, which would be improvable had they water thereon. To procure the water seems to be beyond their present means.

The N-sis-kat band is improving. These Indians, being surrounded by settlers, have occasional troubles about their water rights.

Quin-sha-atin.—This reserve is good grazing land, but is too high for farming; night frosts being frequent in summer. The Indians are extending their fences, and are striving to raise large quantities of forage. They winter hundreds of horses for their Frazer River countrymen, and seem to be thriving. They have a church, which they attend regularly. They are Roman Catholics.

The Na-a-ik Indians are progressing favorably. Their reserve is well adapted for pastoral purposes, and there is a sufficient extent of arable land along the Nicola River to raise all the grain and vegetables they may require. A lay missionary belonging to the Wesleyan Church has been teaching these Indians for some months back. He seems now in a fair way to succeed in establishing a school in their village.

The Quis-khan-aht reserve consists mainly of heaps of unimprovable mountains. There is, however, a sufficient extent of arable land, in small patches in the valleys, to meet the requirements of the small band of Indians residing thereon. These Indians are contented and comparatively prosperous. They cross over to the Frazer River for salmon, they secure game in the mountains, and raise a sufficiency of grain, potatoes and vegetables for their own consumption.

Excepting those of Na-a-ik, the Indians of this agency are all Roman Catholics.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. MACKAY,

Indian Agent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—DIVISION No. 4,

PORT ARTHUR, ONT., 18th October, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward to you my annual report of the 4th Division, under the Northern Superintendency, Robinson Treaty, and have pleasure in stating that this year the bands under my supervision have done more towards improving in their agricultural pursuits than at any previous time, and have planted more than double the usual quantity of potatoes and other seeds. The Indian Boys' Schools at Fort William and Red Rock are attended somewhat irregularly by some of the children, who are taken away during the time for seeding, picking berries and fall fishings, to assist their parents. Too much cannot be said of the orphanage on the Fort William reserve, now under the charge of the ladies of St. Joseph. This institution has lately been completed at a cost of \$7,000; is a spacious building, heated with hot air, and other improvements; contains two class rooms, one for the advanced scholars, the other for the juniors, and is kept with perfect order and discipline. I may say also that the advancement and progress of the children of the boys' school is becoming very apparent.

Along the front of the Fort William mission village twelve bridges have been built this last summer, which they were much in need of for many years past. They were let out by tender and built by the Indians. The frames are all of cedar timber, planked over and well spiked down, and some with hand rails. They also dug 1,000 feet of ditching, which drains their back clearings.

The chief, with his councillors, at my request, appointed a pathmaster and pound-keeper, and regulated the legal heights for their fences. They put on their roads ninety-five days of statute labor; repaired and made the approaches to all their bridges in good order; cleaned out their ditches, and made several other general improvements. This is the first year that any such work has been done; it was agreeable to the more enterprising Indians; the lazy ones did not like the work but they found it was compulsory, *i.e.*, if they refused, their place was supplied and the amount taken out of their annuity according to the Indian Act. Knowing this they did their two days' work each.

On the 3rd of August I received the annuity money for 1885. After giving due notice on the 10th, I paid the Fort William band and had many of them vaccinated.

On the 12th of August I went to Red Rock; the following day I met the Red Rock band in council to have them choose and elect a chief, for which purpose they had received several months' notice, I also required a chief to witness their annuity payment. About two-thirds of the band were present. They chose Pierre Duchamp, who was elected by acclamation no other being proposed. None of the band would be vaccinated having an ignorant impression that it would be dangerous. They had this year a better crop of potatoes than usual owing to having planted new seed.

On the 14th of August I left Red Rock and arrived at Pays Plat River the following day where I found the surveyor engaged by me laying out one mile square on Lake Superior coast with the river running through its centre, and farm lots being laid out fronting on both sides of the river, four hundred feet frontage by half a mile in length, giving each Indian family a good farm of about thirty acres, situated on the best river on the coast for fine trout and whitefish. I may mention that about a year ago two white men had this same one mile frontage surveyed. The Indians came to me stating that they were about to lose their homes where they had lived for the last thirty years. I immediately represented the case to the Crown Lands Department, Toronto, mentioning that the Indians had settled upon land at Michipicoton River, Pic River and Pays Plat River for upwards of thirty years, and as they had no protection asked for some way of securing them in their improvements and homes. I wrote to the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, enclosing the letter and received instructions to

have surveys made; this was done, much to the pleasure and comfort of these different bands, who now feel safe and encouraged to improve their own homes. I remained here three days and paid the Indians after they had chosen and elected their chief, Tom Eagle; had some of the band vaccinated, and proceeded with the surveyor and party to Pic River where we arrived on the night of the 18th. The following morning the surveyor commenced his survey of three miles up the Pic River—joining the Hudson Bay Company's land or post—and portioned the land into farms of about twenty-five acres to each family fronting on the Pic River. The chief and band expressed themselves very thankful for having had their land surveyed and homes secured to them. They have a church and good school house about the centre of their settlement and were much in want of a teacher. Last week a teacher was sent to them. Last fall the Department, at the request of the band, furnished them with a fine yoke of cattle, a chain and plough and I am pleased to report that the Indians furnished the oxen with plenty of feed, and kept them warmly in a good stable built for the purpose at their own expense. Last winter they drew out logs for several new houses, and supplied themselves with plenty of firewood. On the 23rd of August I engaged a sail boat and sent the surveyor and party on to Michipicoton River to survey land required to be secured for the Michipicoton band, and this has been done. On my return to Port Arthur I remained for two weeks, in order to allow sufficient notice to the inland Indians of the Nepigon and Long Lake bands to meet me and receive their annuities.

On the 10th of September I met a bark canoe crew at Red Rock and proceeded to the Nepigon House on Nepigon Lake where I arrived on the 13th and paid the Indians on the 14th and 15th and had a number vaccinated. They have several good log houses, a chapel and school house, but no school teacher. They number over 400. The most of these Indians are neat, cleanly in their dress, and industrious. Those living about the Hudson Bay Company's post have a good crop of potatoes and turnips. A great portion of this band live entirely by fur hunting, and only come in once a year to get their annuity and winter's supply from the Hudson Bay Company's post.

On the 16th of September I left Nepigon House and crossed Nepigon Lake 50 miles to Poplar Lodge and there took a bark canoe with two Indians and went to Long Lake up the Sturgeon or Lodge River to the height of land, and thence down stream by the same river to Long Lake where I arrived on the 24th. On the 25th I paid the Indians and had the band vaccinated, and left one hundred vaccine points to vaccinate any others who might require it. This band are all hunters, are in a thriving condition and number over 300. On the 26th I started for Port Arthur where I arrived on the 2nd of October.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. P. DONNELLY,
Indian Agent.

HURON VILLAGE OF LORETTE, 15th October, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith my annual report, with a tabular statement thereto annexed.

You will observe by the tabular statement that trade is progressing among the Indians of Lorette, whilst agriculture is decreasing. That with the exception of five or six families, who are settled on the reserve of the "Quarante Arpents," one mile and a half from the village, all the others are following different industries.

The health of the Indians of this village has been good.

The children have been punctual in their attendance at school., and they have made great progress, thanks to the unremitting energy of Miss Josephine Dubeau, who, without any regard for her own health, devoted herself entirely to her school. I fear that she will be compelled to discontinue teaching at the end of the year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

GUIL. GIROUX, Ptre.,
Missionary.

ANNAPOLIS AND SHELBURNE AGENCY,
ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N.S., 30th September, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In submitting my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1885, I have the honor to state, for the information of the Department, that the condition of the Indians in this agency is gradually improving.

Owing to the exceedingly rough character of the lands set apart for the Indians, and the distance from market, it is, I regret to say, impossible to get them to attempt a settlement on the reservations.

I regret to have to report that the health of the elder Indians in my district has not been as good as formerly; the younger members, however, have been unusually well.

Fishing, furring and preparing fish oil, constitute very important branches of industry among the Indians of Annapolis County, but the prices of the two latter ruling lower than usual, may, before spring, be the cause of some inconvenience to those having large families to support.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

GEO. WELLS,
Indian Agent, District No. 1 A.

PICOU, N.S., 24th October, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit the following report for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

The remarks about the condition of the Indians can vary but little from those of the year preceding. There has been no school taught on the reserve since last fall. The teacher who has taught for some time past has resigned her position for another calling, and no one, as yet, can be found to take her place. The progress of the children at school was very slow on account of irregular attendance.

Little more interest than in other years is manifested in farming, and keeping their fields well fenced. As they keep no cattle there is a great drawback in the want of manure to enrich the soil. The crop consists principally of potatoes and wheat, and with these they are fairly successful. They attend to their other avocations, such as fishing, coopering, &c., very industriously; but although they earn a good deal of money, they have no facility in economizing.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

RODERICK McDONALD,
Agent, District No. 8.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, 14th October, 1884.

E. McCOLL, Esq.,
Inspector of Indian Agencies,
Winnipeg.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my special report in triplicate, together with tabular statement in duplicate, from the 30th June till the 1st instant. I may say that I have very little to report in addition to what I have already made in my annual report. On the Rosseau River reserve the potato crop has been almost a failure, on account of the grubs having eaten them off several times. I got ten acres broken and backset on this reserve, which will be ready for crop in the spring. On the Long Plain the crops were more prosperous; the potatoes were pretty good and yielded a fair return. The Indians dug them in good time. The wheat was a fair crop, considering the chance it had. The yield will not be heavy; the sample is good; it may yield from fifteen to twenty bushels to the acre. The corn, in all cases, seems to be too late to ripen. I got sixteen acres of new land broken and backset on this reserve, and one of the Indians has broken about five acres more, making about twenty-one acres of new land, and the eighteen which was under wheat this year will make about twenty-nine acres altogether for wheat next spring, besides about six acres of potato ground, making on this reserve thirty-five acres which may be put under crop next year. The Swan Lake band, on this reserve, have fifteen acres of new land broken and backset for next year. The eight acres of wheat put in this year was a very light crop, owing to the dryness of the first part of the season, but I believe it will compare favorably with the crops in the neighborhood. Although the bulk of the potatoes in that part of the country was almost a total failure, the crop on the reserve was middling fair; the corn, being American, was of too late a variety to ripen. The few peas did very well, but as no Indians go near the reserve I do not know what to do with the crop, as I have to pay for everything that is done at the highest rate. I am of the opinion that it would be better to sell everything, as from present appearances none of the Indians will ever go there, unless they are compelled to. Their crops at their gardens near Hamilton's Crossing were very good; they have quite a quantity of potatoes and about forty bushels of corn. It being the small native variety, it ripened well. This band declare they will never go to the reserve at Swan Lake. They say they must get their reserve as it was first given them, on the south side of the river, and the same size, and nothing else will satisfy them.

The Sandy Bay band had a very fine appearance of potatoes, corn and turnips, but I fear that the American corn furnished them did not ripen. They cut a large quantity of hay. Their reserve is very much drier than for a long time. They are very anxious to get the cattle they are entitled to, as well as some of the tools. They have their school house, I understand, nearly ready for the inside furnishing, and as soon as I hear from them I will have the necessary fixings put in. I am afraid there will be considerable trouble with this school, as there seems to be quite a division amongst them on religious matters. They are nearly evenly divided, the pure Indian taking part with the Protestant portion.

The Rolling River band do not seem to have any desire to lay their minds to farming. They spend most of their time around the town of Minnedosa. The instructor has had hard work to get them to do anything. It was one of the finest fields of wheat I ever saw, but the ground being so very dry at the time it was sown that it did not come up until about the middle of June, and consequently it was impossible for it to ripen. The potatoes were a middling crop; they will have between six and seven hundred bushels. The turnips and garden stuff were not much, owing to the dryness of the first part of the season. Pierre Contois, the farm instructor, did very well, considering the Indians did not help him much. He was making a good root house to hold the potatoes and other roots, and had logs cut for a stable for the oxen, and had twenty-five acres broken and a portion of it backset when I was there on the 25th of September. I had to hire a man by the name of Duncan Cameron to cut and take off the wheat, to get it off the ground in order that it could be ploughed. Pierre

Contois cut and put up about thirty tons of hay. He cut it on a farm of mine adjacent to the Indian farm. There is no hay on their own farm.

The Riding Mountain band are doing pretty well, but their crops were light this year, owing to drouth, but their grain was out of the way of the frost. They have their grain all threshed. One of them, George Bone, had three hundred and thirty-one bushels. Their potatoes were almost a failure. They have a number of cattle—twenty-six head in all; they are the increase from the cows and bull which were given them a few years ago by the Government. The cattle have been taken care of by the three brothers Bone. They do not want to take care of them any longer unless they get an interest in them. They say that they have had to provide for the cattle and take care of them ever since the Government supplied them, and unless they get the increase they will not do so any longer.

Mr. Agent Herchmer recommended some time ago that they should get the increase, or that they should be allowed to give back to the Government the number they first received, and those returned ones given to some other member of the band, who should also pay back to the Government, in a few years, the number he obtained, and so on, until the whole band would be supplied. By this plan it would give every person receiving cattle an interest in them; but as it now is, no person will take an interest, and it is very difficult to get any one of them to provide for and take care of the cattle. It is the same on all the reserves where cattle have been supplied; it is only a few who take any interest in them. I would have had this report in by the 13th of this month, but just when I got fairly to work at it the Sandy Bay men came for the furnishings for their school house, and it took me quite a while to procure all the things they required.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS OGLETREE,

Indian Agent.

ST. PETER'S, BROKEN HEAD AND FORT ALEXANDER AGENCY,
CLANDEBOYE, 12th October, 1884.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit a special report, with tabular statement, as per instructions.

St. Peter's.

I am sorry to have to report that owing to the excessive and unprecedented rains during harvest (twelve inches fell) fully forty per cent. of the wheat, oats and barley were lost, and fully twenty-five per cent. of the potatoes rotted before they could be taken out of the ground. In fact, it has been a most discouraging year for all farmers in this section.

I discovered, after the payments here, that Ke-we-we-rauzie' (No. 179) of this band, had been drawing for three children of his by a wife whom he threw away some eight years ago; while the mother, Patahwee-toh-mookw (No. 90), a Broken Head heathen woman, also drew for them.

Broken Head.

There is a first-class crop of potatoes at this reservation, all harvested in good order; wheat very poor; barley good; gardens fair.

Me-maas-kow-ka-pow (No. 47), of this band, has been paid for ten of a family, viz., self, three wives and six boys. All the family he had with him at the time of the payment was himself, wife and two girls.

He has had two other wives besides the one he has at present, but they have not lived with him for years; one of them lives at Red Lake, and the other, I believe, at Rosseau—both married to other men.

As I had never been either at Fort Alexander or Broken Head River during harvest, and as I understood that this special report and tabular statement was to show fully the state of the crops for the present year, I therefore notified the Indians, at treaty time, that I would pay them a visit during the month of September.

I started from the agency on the 18th, and reached home again on the night of the 3rd October, having experienced very stormy and disagreeable weather.

I visited the farms and gardens, and found the people hard at work harvesting.

At Fort Alexander potatoes are splendid; wheat, where it was put in in time, good; barley, good; corn, above the average, and garden stuffs, fair; with plenty of hay put up.

On my way from Fort Alexander to Broken Head River I noticed an extensive stake net, fully a mile and a-half long, and I am told that the owners take away boat loads of all kinds of fish, large and small. No one was there as I passed, so I could not ascertain the names of the parties.

From the appearance of this net I should say it is illegal, for, if it is not, it is only a question of a few years and our fish would be exterminated, as it is so easy to set stakes in our shallow western lakes.

Sawdust from the saw mills is still thrown into the rivers, which any one standing on the Broadway Bridge at Winnipeg and looking north can see.

The close season for whitefish, from the 20th October to the 1st November, is broken through in this way: a white man hires an Indian or two, who go and fish with him until the 20th October; then the white man lends his nets and boat to the Indians, who fish, but, strange to say, never bring any home no doubt having sold them to the owner of the boat.

The only excuse I can offer, in referring to the fisheries, is that the preservation of fish is of such vital importance to the Indians within my agency.

The annual payment this year was the most orderly and free from drunkenness of any since I have been agent. Four persons were brought before me for having intoxicating liquor at St. Peter's, and were punished according to law.

At Broken Head River there was no liquor at all. While I was at Fort Alexander there was no liquor. After I left, a man, who came from Whitemouth, gave and sold liquor to the Indians, and although I tried hard to find his name while out there last month, I could not do so.

I have vaccinated over three hundred persons, fifty of whom I did this year. The wandering Indians object to vaccination, and quote cases where some of them have died of cold taken after the operation.

There has been no epidemic amongst the Indians during the last year.

I was ably assisted at the payment of annuities by my very competent and experienced assistant, Mr. Leveque, who thoroughly understands the business.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. M. MUCKLE,

Indian Agent and Farm Instructor.

MANITOBA HOUSE,

INDIAN AGENCY—TREATY No. 2, 1st October, 1884.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with the instructions of Mr. Inspector E. McColl, dated Winnipeg, 2nd July, 1884, I have the honor to transmit my special report on the Indians of Treaty No. 2, and part of Treaty No. 4, and also my tabular statement.

Lake Manitoba Band.

Since my last report, in which I have already explained the condition of these reserves, for further particulars I have the honor to state that all the members of this band seem at last to realize the idea that the sooner they apply their time and energy to farming the better off they all will be. On that account they have been busy all summer attending more carefully to their small plots of land and gardens, and as a consequence they have a pretty fair crop this fall. Their houses, stables and cellars have had better attention than formerly; but I regret to say they are still contending over the site of the school house, but the chief has taken the matter into his own hand and is now building it in a central locality of the reserve, according to promise, and will have it completed at an early date. Their gardens did not suffer by frost, and with the expectation of a good catch of whitefish, they will pass a very comfortable winter. The school was reopened after the vacation in the old building used for the purpose. The cattle are in good condition; they have divided the Government cattle among responsible members of the band for keep during the winter; they have also on hand a good supply of hay, so that I do not think their cattle will suffer from an insufficient supply of food, if from other causes.

Ebb and Flow Lake.

This band appear more united than formerly: for example, when members of the band are absent, in their absence their families do not suffer, as the remaining members attend the families left alone. The cattle are in good condition, and the stables have undergone repairs, and their hay yards have been newly fenced; they have also a good supply of hay. The school was also opened with a fair attendance after the holidays.

Fairford.

This band are attending more closely to home matters than formerly and are taking greater interest in their mode of living, and are showing greater anxiety to become civilized, by attending more thoroughly to their gardens and farms and giving better attention to the public roads and fences. They have built several new houses and the old ones are undergoing a thorough repair; they also purpose having root houses, and they intend burning a kiln this fall, which will prove of great benefit to the reserve in general. I have insisted on the fall ploughing, as their oxen were in good condition for the purpose and the weather most favorable, and they promised to try the experiment, and I have no doubt we shall see a decided improvement in the reserve in general next treaty time. The schools are to open now after the holidays. I am of opinion that the members of this band have at last decided to surpass other reserves, and why should they not, having so much better advantage.

Lake St. Martin.

In my opinion this band would be more successful if they had better councillors, as they have everything in their favor, being on Lake St. Martin and near the Narrows, where the whitefish abound; they are never destitute of flour, tea and tobacco as they always have ready sale for their fish at their doors. They have promised to erect the walls of a school house, and would have done so long ago if they had better leaders. The chief tries his best, but the councillors are so lazy and do not appear to know the example required of them. Some of the members are, however, rebuilding their houses and stables and clearing bush; the school is opened. The cattle are in good condition.

Little Saskatchewan.

This band, in my estimation, are the most lazy in this district. If you advise them to try to build better houses or stables they meet you with the cry of starvation, and actually tell you they are starving, when they have abundance of whitefish at their

very doors Their little plots of garden are kept in a shameful condition in some instances no hoeing was done nor weeding either and the fences were mere shadows, and the least touch would bring them down, in fact, they do not care the least for their reserve and as soon as payments are over they cut a little hay and they all proceed to the lower mouth of the Little Saskatchewan, where they remain until late in the fall, and I fear this will always be the result until the fishery laws are more binding, so as not to enable white men to come at all times and on all occasions to buy fish, as they like and encourage the Indians to leave their reserves for the purpose of fishing to sell to them for the trifle they chose to pay for the fish. This band are awaiting a chest of tools and have promised to build their school house. I trust they will not deceive us again. Their cattle are in very good condition. But the band generally require to be looked after during the winter, as they are apt at any moment to neglect everything under some paltry excuse.

Crane River Band.

This band have always shown an amount of energy, and since the establishment of the school they have shown their appreciation by encouraging the teacher in remaining as much as possible in the reserve and sending their children as much as possible to school; they are clearing the ground and burning the stumps; when done, I consider it will almost certainly be the best reserve in my district for situation, being on a high ridge with good soil. They are to be congratulated on the energy shown, as everywhere one looks is seen the result of their work in their nice potato patches, well fenced and kept free from weeds; their cattle always in good condition and well provided with hay; stables comfortable and warm. They have made a shelter for implements and are safely putting by their very large crop of potatoes, they have learned by experience that by farming they will always exist and therefore they have given greater attention to this than to hunting and fishing.

Water Hen River Band.

This band have at last awakened to the realization of doing more for themselves and as a result have gathered on the reserve and have shown great persistence in sending their children to the school, which has been greatly instrumental in bringing them and keeping them on the Reserve. They have paid greater attention to their gardens than formerly, and have also erected an addition to the school house for a residence for their teacher. I consider that both teacher and pupils are to be congratulated on the progress made, considering the length of time since they have begun. Their cattle are well cared for; they have made quite a quantity of hay. The school was reopened in August after hay making.

Duck Bay.

This band, though few in number, have as much progress to show in agriculture; they have much better fences, mostly composed of spruce rails, and better gardens and fields. They have also a larger yield in crops than former years; they are building a root house, to be used in common among the members of the band. They have also completed their school house. The cattle are also in good condition, and the band generally take a pride in their stock and are very careful in providing hay for them.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I would take this opportunity of remarking that the bands in general on all the reserves under my supervision are most anxious to have their fishing reservation finally located, so that they could prevent any encroachment by white men or any other parties; they are getting most anxious, as they are afraid the whitefish will soon be only of the past, at the rate at which they are killing them. Now, for an example, this fall there are over a thousand nets in use on Fairford River and Lake St. Martin.

With reference to the game laws as applicable to the Indians of my district, I have the honor to bring before your notice that as regards the situation here as well as elsewhere in this vicinity, there could be made an amendment to the laws to meet the requirements of the case. For example, when the law comes into force as regards duck and geese the Indians are mostly always away on their hunting grounds, and, moreover, the ice remains in the lake until the 19th of May, and is generally in an unsafe state long before that date, which obliges the Indians to abandon the fishing until the lake is perfectly clear of ice. They have, as a consequence, to subsist on game.

Regarding the amount of fish and fur caught and taken since July, I am unable to give an estimate of them until treaty time next year. I do not suppose, however, they would amount to much, as at that time the furs are not prime, consequently not in demand; and as to fish, they are so scarce that they are difficult to be had at all, keeping themselves in the deepest water of the lake during the heat of summer.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. MARTINEAU,

Indian Agent.

ASSABASKASHING AGENCY.

LAKE OF THE WOODS, 23rd October, 1884.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report and tabular statement in duplicate, with respect of the Indians of this agency since 1st July last.

Since my last report no sickness of a serious nature has appeared among the Indians of this agency.

The supplies of provisions, twine and ammunition, supplied this year for the Indians, as far as my judgment, appeared of the best quality, and were delivered in the best of condition and in good time to the different places of payment of the annuity.

During the payments the whisky traders did not make much by selling intoxicating liquors to the Indians; although I was told that a good number had well prepared to make a good haul by the arrangement that was made; the payments to take place, but their well laid plans were all destroyed by the payments being made in the usual places, where they were well watched, both by the Indians and the constable. Mr. Martin Mr. Inspector McColl appointed to accompany me during the annuity payments, who was well fitted in every respect for the duty he was appointed to perform, and obedient; only one Indian at the Rat Portage payment ground was found to have drank some liquor from some trader outside of the reserve; the constable secured the Indian, kept him in the Rat Portage gaol until sober, and when he got sober, told from whom he got the liquor, but the man that gave the liquor left Rat Portage before he could be caught.

Mr. Wright Mr. Inspector McColl appointed to assist me during the annuity payments, proved to be one of the best assistants I have had since I have had assistants appointed to me in my annuity payments—most attentive to his duties, obedient, never absented himself from duty, no drinker of any intoxicating liquors, well fitted for the duty he was appointed for.

According to instruction I received from Mr. Inspector McColl, to inspect the reserves and gardens of the Indians of my district, I started from my place on the 8th of September last, and on my trip I found the hay crop was not so good this year as it was last year. On account of the waters being low, and the season being dry in the early part of the summer, the hay did not grow well in the usual places, but grew where it was usually covered with water, and very inferior, and of which the Indians

made enough of it to winter their cattle. But I am sorry to state the heavy rains we had in the latter part of the summer have been the cause of the waters to raise to a great height in all the lakes and rivers, and overflowed where the hay was being stacked; in consequence most of the hay that has been made is destroyed more or less, and I fear greatly the Indians will lose most of their cattle, unless some remedy could be formed to save them, where they will likely all perish.

The barley, wheat and vegetables were all more or less destroyed by the rains before they could be secured. The Indian corn, the same that was supplied by the Department last spring, did not ripen in any place where it was planted. The corn appeared to be of good sort, but supposed not to be the right kind for the Lake of the Woods climate. The white corn, the same that is grown by the Indians of the Red Lake of Minnesota, United States, is the proper kind for to grow in the Lake of the Woods climate.

The wild rice grew in great abundance in every place where it usually grew in the Lake of the Woods and Shoal Lake. The Indians secured a pretty good supply for their winter use.

The two bands of Indians of Shoal Lake had the misfortune, during the last summer, to lose all their cattle, with the exception of one ox. The cattle must have gone into one of their byres for protection against flies, and when all were inside of the house the door must have closed, and in consequence the animals could not get out again, and before the Indians knew of it a storm of wind and rain came on and blew down the buildings and the animals were all killed by the falling building, with the exception of the ox, and I fear it will die also from the injuries he received by the falling building.

In my trip of inspection of the Indian reserves I measured all the gardens under cultivation, as far as my capabilities will allow in that line of business, both in the reserves, as well as those outside on islands, as follows:—

Islington band, No. 29, have thirty-one gardens on their reserves, containing thirty-one and a half acres, and five gardens, containing four and a half acres, outside of their reserves.

Rat Portage band, No. 38, have fourteen gardens on their reserves, containing sixteen and a half acres, and five gardens containing five acres outside of their reserves.

Big Island band, No. 31, have ten gardens on their reserves, containing eight acres, and eight gardens, containing three and a half acres, outside of their reserves.

North-West Angle, No. 33, have three gardens on their reserves, containing three acres. None outside.

North-West Angle, No. 34, have four gardens on their reserves, containing two acres, and eight gardens, containing three acres, outside of their reserves.

North-West Angle, No. 37, have four gardens on their reserves, containing eight acres, and two gardens, containing one-eighth acre, outside of their reserves.

Assabaska, No. 35, have ten gardens on their reserves, containing ten and three-quarter acres, and sixteen gardens, containing seven and a quarter acres, outside of their reserves.

Buffalo Bay, No. 36, have one garden on their reserves, containing one and a half acres; the rest of their gardens are in the United States territory, the same they had before the treaty was made.

Whitefish Bay, No. 32, have five gardens on their reserves, containing four acres and three gardens, containing two acres, outside of their reserves.

Shoal Lake, No. 39, have two gardens on their reserves, containing half an acre, and seven gardens, containing six and a half acres, outside of their reserves.

Shoal Lake, No. 40, have three gardens outside of their reserve, containing three acres; none on their reserves.

The two bands of Shoal Lake have their gardens of years back on their reserves, but did not make use of them this year.

Why the Indians have so many gardens on islands outside of their reserves is, they find the islands more productive for agricultural purposes than the main land,

and another thing, they were told at the treaty to keep farming on the island, where they had their gardens then, as long as they liked to farm on them; but they have all their houses built on their reserves.

In my trip of inspection I found in all the reserves where the buildings were getting worse of the wear the Indians were preparing timber to build new ones in their place, and repairing and rebuilding the old ones with new wood, where it required some.

The Islington band have a house built up as far as the upper binders, which is intended for a school house. I advised them to build up the house as far as they can manage, and let me know as soon as done, that I would write to the Department to give their promise of \$100 assistance to finish the building.

I am sorry to state that in my inspection I found that of the set of carpenters' tools that was given to each band, only North-West Angle band, No. 37, and Big Island band, No. 31, have some of the tools remaining in their possession; all the rest of the bands have none; all disappeared by being lost or broken. Such as hoes—these are better cared for, because each family has its own tool, and taken better care of them than tools that every individual has a right to use.

In my trip of inspection I vaccinated one hundred and nineteen souls, children and a few adults, and during the annuity payments I vaccinated sixty-eight souls. Most of those I vaccinated now, and during the annuity payments, were vaccinated last year, but as the vaccine did not take, I vaccinated again. Only a few families belonging to the Rat Portage band have not been willing to allow their children, as well as themselves, to be vaccinated, on account of their being affected greatly with the venereal disease.

In the later end of the last month, September, an Indian belonging to the Rat Portage band was drowned while drunk, about one mile below Rat Portage town. I could not find out the person that gave the liquor to the drowned man. Rat Portage town is really a great nest for Indians to get intoxicating liquor from, and those that give liquor to Indians very seldom are caught by the hands of the law to be punished, and when any of them are caught and fined, as soon as they get their liberty they go back to their dens and carry on their trade the same as before. The punishment is so light they soon make up their loss.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. McPHERSON,

Indian Agent.

SAVANNE AGENCY—TREATY No. 3, 6th October, 1884.

E. McCOLL, Esq.,
Inspector of Indian Agencies,
Winnipeg.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, with the accompanying tabular statements, my special report on Indian affairs for the bands in my agency.

Lac des Mille Lacs.

I visited this band on the 28th of May with seed. They had not begun to cultivate the land. All the young men were away. Some had not returned from their hunting grounds; others were at the Huronian mine, and on the railway, leaving the old men and women to plant the potatoes. On the 7th of July I again visited this band, and paid them their annuities. This band has decreased by the transfer of sixteen families to Lac Seul, to which place they originally belonged. I refused to pay Kabagabowes' second wife, daughter of Kabiasika, of Lac Seul. This woman has not received her annuity for two years, and is going to return to her band at Lac Seul. This band is still entitled to three cows, but are not prepared to receive them.

I have done my utmost to persuade them to clear their land, raise sufficient hay for their cattle, but to no purpose. The young men are nearly always away, and the gardens are poorly kept. They will have this year about three hundred bushels of potatoes, but the corn was a failure. The lake is very high, and had they made hay they would have lost it all. The supplies were up to the samples furnished and quite satisfactory to the Indians. They are not prepared to build a school house. Eighteen hundred and eighty-five being the year for them to receive their triennial suits of clothing, they wish to have laced boots supplied, instead of long ones. We vaccinated seven, and were pleased to hear that those vaccinated last year had all taken. Deaths, two; births, three, in this band.

Sturgeon Lake Band.

I visited this band with seed on the 3rd of June, and found Kaybaigon's widow and four young girls on the reserve. I gave these some seed, and the balance took back and stored at Savanne. The men were all absent some gone to the American side, others at the mines and on the railway. They are making no progress in agriculture. On the 11th of July I visited this band with their annuities, but as the provisions had not arrived, and only two Indians being present, I could not go on with the payment. In the afternoon the rest of the band arrived from Lac des Mille Lacs, a council was held, and a chief and councillor elected. I deducted \$5 from Sheogowan, who last year drew his son's annuity. The provisions were not up to samples. The Hudson Bay Company's transports, with supplies, not arriving at Fort Francis in time, however, the Indians accepted them. I visited their gardens, and the few potatoes planted by the women were looking well. They will have about forty-five bushels. The tools were in very poor condition. I told the chief that a tool house should be built at once. We vaccinated thirteen. There were three births and one death in this band.

Wobegan and Eagle Lake Band.

On the 18th July I paid this band and distributed the provisions. At their request I reserved flour and bacon for hay-making. The cattle furnished last year look well. The Eagle Lake band lost one cow. These Indians seem industrious and are well clothed; the gardens are well attended to and will produce a good crop. There is no starvation among them and no whisky sellers heard of. I took inventory of all their tools and implements and find they are short of a good many, for which I have made requisition. The chief asked to be furnished with seven and a-half bushels of early rose potatoes to change the seed. I furnished this band with three scythes and snaths from my stores at Savanne. At the request of the chief I visited this band on the 16th of last month. They had lost all their hay (about twenty tons) by the freshet and heavy gales of wind. The Wobegan Indians have six head of cattle and the Eagle Lake band have three head. They are very anxious to save them, and wish to know if the Department will assist them. They were taking up their potatoes—a good crop, very large but of a late kind; will harvest about five hundred bushels. This band also wish laced boots instead of long ones. There were four births but no deaths in this band.

Lac Seul Band.

On the 22nd July I paid this band their annuity. They were pleased with the supplies and the seventy-one grub hoes furnished. I visited the gardens at Frenchman's Head, and was surprised at the fine fields of potatoes, barley, wheat, corn and garden produce. Last year over eleven thousand bushels of potatoes were harvested, and from the number planted this year would have about four thousand six hundred and seventy bushels. One Indian alone put in five bushels of wheat. They have no ploughs or harrows yet. The houses are well built, neat and clean. Instead of being huddled together, they are spread out like farm houses; each Indian strives with the other to see who can have the best clearing. They have a great number of

boards sawed and set up to dry in front of their new dwellings, and complain that they are short of whip-saws. This band is deserving of all encouragement they have been planting potatoes introduced by the Hudson Bay Company a century ago, and ask for six bushels of early rose for seed.

We inspected the school in charge of the Rev. James Irvine. The building is substantial, light and well ventilated. The children are making satisfactory progress, but are too far away for a good average attendance. They all show a great desire to learn even the young men wish to be instructed. Another thing against a good attendance is that the parents are unable to support the children while at school. The only solution of the difficulty seems to be the establishment of an industrial school, where the children could board and at which by their labor they might support themselves. We heard a class in the Fourth Book and also one in the Second Book read. They are able to pronounce the smaller words but the large ones are too much for them. They have great difficulty in pronouncing the letters p, b, d, l and r. They spell very well and, as was to be expected, write well, as well indeed as white children of the same age. The school itself is kept very neat and clean. The Indians in council refused to consent to Père Marcouse erecting a school house at Frenchman's Head, saying they did not wish to have different churches among them, the one pulling one way and the other pulling another. Ariguomet, a councillor, was over paid in 1883; I therefore deducted the amount.

Kewegabowitung, belonging to this band, has never been paid his annuity. The chief and all say he belongs to the band, but as Mr. Agent Pither had refused to pay him, we said nothing could be done, except to refer the matter to you. With the consent of the band, Kirknors' family and John Young's wife applied for commutation of annuity. This band have asked for one pair match planes, three ploughs, three harrows complete, four morticing picks, three cross-cut saws, four whip-saws, four spades and the two cows still due them. They will be at Wobegan Tank on the 5th January for the cattle. I told them they were not entitled to all these tools, but they say that the Indians are so scattered over the reserve that much time is wasted in going for the tools from place to place. There were sixteen deaths and twenty births in this band. We vaccinated forty-three, and left fifty vaccine points with Mr. Irvine to vaccinate any absentees.

Mattawan and English River.

I arrived at Mattawan on Friday night, 24th July. Next morning I called a council, and found that the chief and his councillor was absent. I sent a messenger to notify them that I would pay on the next day, 26th July, at the appointed place. After waiting all day the chief did not arrive, and as the other Indians were present, I called a council and explained that this was the place appointed by the Government for the payment, divided the provisions and distributed the annuities. I handed to the chief's son his father's share of the supplies. At their request, I reserved some flour, bacon, &c., to be used at hay-making.

On my way to Grassy Narrows I was informed that the son of the Eagle Lake chief had whisky, intending to trade. We gave chase, but he escaped among the islands. The gardens at Grassy Narrows were found in a satisfactory condition. Several new houses were going up. Peter Ochuk has erected here the frame of a school house. It is 16 by 13 feet; inside 7 feet high; windows, 2 ft. 8 in. by 2 ft. 8 in.; doors, 2½ by 5½; ceiling, poplar poles. The building is put up in a very inferior manner. Père Marcouse wishes to have the Government grant sent to P. Ochuk, but I heard that the money he received from the priest to aid in building this school he appropriated to pay a portion of his debt to the Hudson Bay Company. I think it would be more advisable to give the money to Père Marcouse to purchase what was necessary. There are thirty children here of an age to attend school. I furnished this band with three scythes and snaiths, purchased from the Hudson Bay Company at Rat Portage, and sent them in by Peter Cameron. This band ask for one plough and one harrow, twenty grubbers, one morticing-pick, one single yoke,

and the two cows still due them. They wish to have the cattle delivered to them at Rat Portage on the 4th January, and they will be there to receive them. Last year, when their cattle were delivered at Rat Portage, the season was too far advanced, and they could not go for them. Births, three; deaths, three; vaccinated, eight.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN McINTYRF,
Indian Agent.

BERENS RIVER AGENCY—TREATY No. 5, 1st October, 1884.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions received, I have the honor to submit, with the accompanying tabular statement, my report on Indian affairs in Treaty No. 5, from 1st July to the 30th September last.

On the 5th July I started from Winnipeg, in order to make the annuity payments to the several bands of Indians under my supervision.

As I visit the different bands but once a year, excepting five or six during winter, I make it a point on arriving at each reserve, to examine it carefully, in order to ascertain personally what has been done by the Indians during the past year in the way of clearing and breaking land, planting, building houses, taking care of implements, &c. I also make enquiries of themselves and others regarding the work done during the past year, the condition of their cattle, implements and tools, about their schools, whether the band had been troubled by sickness, starvation or otherwise. I also settle many other matters and troubles amongst them, both of a private and public nature. Thus every moment of the short time allowed me at each reserve is fully occupied. After travelling days and nights, on the morning of the 8th July I arrived at

Black River Reserve.

I immediately commenced to hold an election for chief, make the annuity payments and take statistical and other information from the band. Isaac Passage, the chief of the band, died during last winter, therefore, it was necessary to elect another in his stead.

The Indians informed me that they had enough food to meet their requirements during the last year. Their potato gardens were not looking as well as usual. They have been supplied with their full complement of cattle. They lost one cow in 1880. One was breachy and killed herself in getting over a hay enclosure. The other two cows starved to death in 1881, on account of scarcity of hay, caused by the flooding of the lake over their hay meadows. The bull died from sickness in 1879. They exchanged a useless ox for a bull this year. The other ox broke through the ice last spring, and got drowned. Thus they lost all the cattle given to them by the Department, and they now ask for more. Their reserve was surveyed in 1878 by J. L. P. O'Hanly. It has a net area of 2,000 acres, well wooded and good land. Their buildings are good enough, but, instead of increasing, I find a decrease of two this year; and only one acre of new land broken. They seem satisfied with the management of the school by David Prince, the Government school teacher, who was sent to them last spring. He was absent during the time that I was at the reserve, therefore I had no opportunity of examining the school, nor of personally ascertaining anything in regard to the progress made by the pupils, nor of the method adopted by the teacher. I was informed by the Indians that he was obliged to teach in a tent, on account of the school house being unfinished. The walls are up; its dimensions are 16 by 22 feet, with a wall 9 feet high. I failed in getting anyone to

undertake to finish it for them. They are fixing up the house formerly occupied by the late chief for the purpose. This band, as well as all the other Indians in Treaty 5, who are within the Province of Manitoba, regard the game law as a hardship to them. I informed the Indians of this reserve, as well as all the other Indians in this treaty, that it was not the intention of the Department to supply seed to them every spring, as heretofore. They expressed themselves satisfied, but hoped the Department would yet assist them in the event of a failure of their crops.

On account of stormy weather, I was unable to move out from this reserve before the morning of the 10th. The wind being favorable, on the same day at 5 p. m., I arrive at

Hollow Water Reserve.

I commenced immediately to make the annuity payments, and took statistical information that night, and on the following morning I proceeded to visit the reserve. I found no improvement whatsoever, but on the contrary their gardens appeared neglected, consequently little to be expected from that source this year. Their homes were abandoned; they had left them in the early part of spring, and had gone into camp on a point along the lake. They informed me that fish had been plentiful during the winter and spring, therefore they had plenty of food and no sickness in the band. They got all the work that they want from Messrs. Dick & Banning, who have a saw mill at this place.

Their school house had been completed by Mr. G. Dick. He put in a good floor, ceilings, three large windows, one good door, the roof shingled, walls mudded inside and out. He put in one table, two desks, sixteen feet long, by two feet wide, also four benches for seats, each sixteen feet long, and one large stove, with pipes complete, for \$100.00. The Indians request that the Department send a teacher there as soon as possible. Their implements and tools are not properly taken care of, but left lying about their houses and little gardens. They complain that timber has been cut on what they claim as part of their reserve. After having delivered the supplies, tools and implements, and having had a talk with the band, I started for Loon Straits on the morning of the 11th, but did not proceed very far, when I was obliged to put on shore on account of the strong head wind. The storm lasted for four days when I again started at 4.30 a. m., and arrived at Loon Straits at 11 p. m., that night, and at 6 a. m., the next morning (15th) arrived at

Loon Straits Reserve.

I immediately commenced to make the annuity payments, took statistical information and delivered the supplies, tools and implements to the band. They informed me that they did not suffer from any want of food during the past winter and spring, and that there was no sickness among them during the past year. Their potato gardens had been well attended to and looking well, but very little land cleared since last summer. They have put up two new houses. While some of the Indians were clearing land for a garden they accidentally set fire to a portion of their reserve, thereby destroying a quantity of good wood. The land in this reserve is good for planting purposes, with good hay meadows in the immediate vicinity.

The school house was, in a way, finished last year by the Rev. A. W. Ross, of Fisher River; but I must say that it is hardly fit for occupation yet.

The band is without a school teacher, and they ask the Department to send one there as soon as possible. The Indians were very much pleased and thankful for the receipt of a very complete and useful chest of carpenters' tools.

At 7 p. m. on the same evening (15th) I again started out against a head wind. The men rowed on until 11 p. m., then camped for the night, and at 10 a. m. on the next day arrived at

Blood Vein Reserve.

I delivered the supplies and implements, made the payments, visited the reserve and had a talk with the band.

Their little gardens look neglected, and the two tumbledown houses abandoned. Their tools and implements, not taken care of, were lying about their little gardens and old camps. I notified the chief to take proper care of them. The majority of these Indians go away hunting in the fall of the year, return in the springtime and live in birch bark and brush tents, scattered along the banks of the rivers and lake, fishing for a living. They generally collect together—Island bands—only at the time of the annuity payments, and in order to celebrate their medicine dances. The chief, Peter Stoney, is the leader and most prominent Medaw of them all.

There are 33 children of school age in this band, but no move has been made as yet in getting a school house built.

The cattle supplied by the Department to these Indians (Island bands) have been allowed to stray away and die for want of proper care.

On the same evening (16th) I started back for Fisher River, at 4 p.m., and camped for the night at Dog Head, at 11.30 p.m., and on the following morning moved out of camp at 5 a.m., with a favorable wind; and at 4 p.m. that same evening arrived at

Fisher River Reserve.

I delivered the supplies and implements that evening, and on the following morning proceeded to make the annuity payments as quickly as possible, but was very often interrupted by difficult questions arising out of misunderstandings and misbehavior on the part of some of the Indians. Some of these questions were of a private and others of a public nature, which required immediate attention and settlement. Therefore some delay was occasioned thereby, and in consequence payments were finished very late on Saturday night. As I had no time to spare, I was obliged to visit the reserve on Sunday, which took me all day to get through. On Monday morning I had a talk with the band as usual. The reserve for this fragment of the Norway House Band was surveyed in 1878 by Duncan Sinclair, D.L.S. It has an area of 9,000 acres. They claim that the reserve was not surveyed as they wished; that they did not intend to permit that their reserve should be cut in half, as it now appears on the plans of the survey.

The band do not wish that the Department should regard or treat them as a fragment of the Norway House Band, they ask for the privilege of having a chief and three headmen of their own, and protest against the voice of the Norway House Band at any of their elections for chief or headmen. They also ask for a constable to be appointed out of their band. The cattle supplied to them by the Department in 1879, are well taken care of; the chief on behalf of the band requested that the Department grant them two oxen, as they had too much work in the springtime for only one yoke of oxen, and could not get along fast enough with the planting, consequently some were very late in getting their seed in the ground. They again ask for a steel grist mill; they also request to be supplied with two bush breaking ploughs, two iron harrows and four set of strong chain traces, as those previously furnished were worthless. They have erected twelve dwelling houses and nine stables during the past season. The seed potatoes and garden seeds were delivered here in good order, and were all planted. The appearance of their gardens was very good when I last saw them in the latter part of September. The men get employment at the different saw-mills about this part of the lake, and I am informed that they work well and give general satisfaction to their employers. They had no trouble from any prevalent sickness in the band, and did not suffer for want of food. The school which is conducted by and under the management and control of the Methodist Missionary Society, had been closed for about ten months, consequently the children must have forgotten a great deal of what they had learned before another teacher was put in charge by the Rev. A. W. Ross. Complaints were made by the band regarding him. They stated that they were not willing to send their children to the school, but that they were told by Mr. Ross that in the event of their not sending their children to the school the Department were going to close the school for good. They ask for a teacher

appointed by the Department, and that the school be solely under the control and management of the Government and not the Missionary Society.

The teacher closed the school on the day of my arrival there. I requested him to open it for my examination and inspection, but he refused to do so; therefore I was unable to ascertain personally anything regarding the teaching or progress of the pupils. On the 22nd September I again visited this place, but again found that the school was closed. I was informed that the teacher was away on a visit to Winnipeg. There are 76 children of school age in the band, but I am unable to state the number attending school nor the average attendance, as the mission teachers do not send in their quarterly school returns through me, as the Government teachers do, but through the Secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society at Toronto.

Immediately after the business in connection with the band was finished, I started for Jack Head, at noon on Monday 21st. A storm broke out shortly after leaving, and I was obliged to run into harbor, where I remained all night. On the following morning, at 3.30 a.m., I started against a strong head wind, and at 9 p.m. arrived at

Jack Head Reserve.

I delivered the supplies, implements and tools to the band, had a talk with them, then proceeded to make the payments, and finished at 7 p.m. on Wednesday, 23rd July. The gardens at this reserve were looking well enough, but not as well as usual, on account of the drought during the early part of the season. No progress has been made in building, clearing or breaking new land. The band complain that their reserve has not been surveyed for them yet, and they request that it be done as soon as possible, as there are some timber limits being surveyed in the immediate neighborhood, and they are afraid that they may be encroaching on what they claim as their reserve. One cow and one ox were allotted to this fragment of the Island Bands in 1879, and while they were away at Dog Head receiving their annuity payments in 1881 the cow strayed away, and the following winter was found by two Fisher River Indians near White Mud River, where they sold her to an Icelander. The headman, James Sinclair, has since tried to get another cow instead from the man who sold her, but he failed to make a settlement. In 1882 the ox died suddenly, while in good condition. The band ask the Department that they see fit to replace these animals. They received their seed potatoes in good order; they say that they planted them all. They ask for a grindstone, two spades, one wrench, one sawset and two grooving picks. They also ask the Department to allow them a chief and headmen for the band.

The school was closed when I visited the reserve. The teacher had left in the early part of the spring. I was therefore unable to ascertain what progress the children have made since the opening of the school. The band were not satisfied at the way the school had been neglected. They request that another teacher be sent in his place. There are 26 children of school age in this band.

After having completed the business at this reserve I started out for Beren's River at 7 p.m. I travelled all night and at 7 the next morning (Thursday, 24th) I arrived at

Beren's River Reserve.

After storing away my supplies at the Agency I distributed the supplies to the band and then commenced the payments. On Saturday I had a talk with the band and finished about 9.30 p.m. They expressed their satisfaction and gratitude for the supplies, implements and medicines received from the Department. Complaints were made by the band against fishermen who are making a business of fishing and trading for fish at this reserve. The Indians ask the Department to put a stop to such business in the neighborhood. They say it will destroy their fisheries and be the means of causing starvation among the bands. They also stated that the Manitoba game laws will be a hardship to the Indians in this part of the Province. They ask assistance from the Department for the relief of the aged, sick and destitute of

the band. They want a chest of carpenter's tools, a grindstone, a pit and cross-cut saw for the Grand Rapids (B. R.) band, six sickles, six hay-forks, six scythes and snaiths and one grooving pick for the band. They also request that the survey of their reserve be corrected, and that it be sub-divided into lots for each family. They represent that a great number of the Indians in the different bands are under the impression that law cannot be enforced in this part of the country, consequently crimes of a serious nature, such as stealing, house-breaking, assault, drunkenness, poisoning, rape, and even murder has been committed with impunity. Therefore the band request the Department that they get a lock-up or gaol built at this place, wherein may be summarily confined any such person disturbing the peace. They ask for two constables appointed from the band. They want permission to sell the wood cut in the reserve while clearing land for planting purposes.

There are one hundred and fifty-two children of school age in the three reserves of the Beren's River Band, forty-nine each at Grand Rapids and Poplar River, and fifty-three at Beren's River. Through the Methodist Missionary Society a show of teaching the Indian children was kept up for a while at Beren's River Reserve, but through neglect and mismanagement it turned out to be a failure, the children forgot all they had learned, consequently nothing has been done in that branch of their mission work to benefit one child in the reserve. Miss Jane Flett who was recently appointed by the Department as school teacher for this place, has opened the Government Indian school. She has forty-four names on the school roll, and a fair prospect of having about thirty of an average attendance at the end of the quarter. I was present on the day Miss Flett opened the school, and must say that there was not one Indian child there who could read the alphabet, it therefore needed no words to prove how little the Indians had been benefitted by the Mission school at Beren's River. But now that the band have got what they long have asked for—a teacher appointed by the Department, who can speak the Indian as well as the English language, and the school solely under the supervision and control of the Department—I have no hesitation in predicting that there will be a great change for the better. The band disagreed and divided in opinion and a bitter feeling arose amongst them on the question of giving consent to a grant of a piece of land in the centre of the reserve to the Methodist Missionary Society, and one of the reasons for objecting advanced by some of them at the time, was on account of their school. They said they did not want it to be under the management of the mission, and they feared that an effort would be made to get the control of the school if they got the grant of land from the Department and established themselves near the school site. But on this one point they were unanimous in objecting to their school being under the management of any society or party other than the Department.

The reserve for this band was surveyed in 1878 by J. L. P. O'Hanly, and laid out in a large block, with a net area of 7,400 acres; and another at Poplar River by the same party and during the same year, for a fragment of the band living at that place. This was also laid out in a large block, with a net area of 3,800 acres. There are two other fragments of the band; one party living about Grand Rapids (B.R.) and the rest at Peek-auge-Kum, about eighty-five miles further up the Beren's River. No reserve has been laid out for either of these bands; in fact, there is no necessity for doing so at present, as it is not at all likely they will be disturbed by other people for many years to come. At Beren's River a few old houses were pulled down and others put up instead, during the spring and summer; otherwise, there is no improvement to be seen in this reserve. There were no new houses put up at Poplar River or Grand Rapids this summer. There are twenty-four houses at Beren's River reserve, fifteen at Poplar River and one at Grand Rapids.

Their potato gardens looked scorched and neglected during the summer, but they turned out good enough when dug up this fall, so that with care they will manage to save enough for seed for the next spring.

On Monday, 28th July, I made a start for Norway House, but the wind being unfavorable I was obliged to put ashore upon an island, shortly after starting, where I

was obliged to remain until the following evening, when the wind shifted a point to the west. I then started out, pushed on day and night, and on Friday, the 1st August, arrived at

Norway House Reserve.

On the same day I delivered the supplies and implements to the band; and as the three years' term of office for which the chief and headmen were elected had now expired, I proceeded to hold an election. I found that they were unwilling to act in the matter, as the chief and headmen of this band received no pay from the Department. After a great deal of talking and advising, they however consented to elect a chief and two headmen for a term of three years. The old chief was again elected by acclamation. One of the former headmen refused the office, and two others were elected. The election lasted until 9 p.m., so that the payments could not be commenced that day. The following day payments were made until 10 p.m., and finished at 6 p.m. on Monday the 4th. I then proceeded to Norway House, in order to get ready for a start to Cross Lake on the next day.

A deputation of Oxford Indians, consisting of the chief and eight principal men of that band, met me at this place. They requested me to inform the Department once more that they were willing to make a treaty with them for their part of the country, but that they would no longer allow any party exploring to travel through their hunting grounds without the right to do so, that they claim the sole right to their country as long as the Queen did not make any treaty with them.

The reserve for the Norway House Band was surveyed by Duncan Sinclair, D.L.S., in 1877; it has a net area of 1,840 acres.

Their potato gardens were not thriving as well as they might, for together with the effects of drought some of them showed evidence of neglect on the part of the people themselves. I am, however, informed since that, when dug up, they yielded an average crop. The band had enough food during the last year, neither did they suffer from any prevalent disease.

The band request that the Department recognize and pay their chief and headmen, as other chiefs and headmen. They request that the Department supply them with the following implements and tools: twelve hay forks, twelve iron garden rakes, two miner's picks, one grindstone, also, pit, cross-cut and handsaw files. They request that the sick, aged and destitute be supplied with food, and that medicine be furnished to the band.

The full complement of cattle has been supplied by the Department to this band, and are well taken care of, and have raised five young animals from them.

John Menow was temporarily teaching in the Government school since last February. There was an average attendance of twenty-six pupils. In September last, the Department appointed Mr. A. A. McDonald to take charge of the school in his stead, and I am informed that on the return of the Indians from their fall fishing, he intends to open the school in the new building, which is now about completed. Miss Parkenson, who had been teaching school for the last winter in the Methodist missionary school at this reserve, left the place along with her brother-in-law, Rev. E. Langford, about the 25th June, so that school is again without a teacher. Rev. J. Semins is now in charge of the place, and he informed me that he had asked the Methodist Missionary Society to send a teacher out there, but that in the event of no teacher being sent, he would open the school himself. I have been since informed that he is teaching, when his missionary duties do not call him away. I believe that he is a very zealous and hard working missionary, and I am sure that he will do good work at this place. I am only sorry that the Methodist Missionary Society have no more such men among our Indians in this part of the country.

I must say that I believe the greatest cause of irregular teaching at the mission schools, by the parties sent out by the Methodist Missionary Society, is that the teacher, in almost every instance, is either a nephew, niece, sister-in-law or some such relation of the rev. gentleman sent out as missionary. These men are often removed from one mission to another, and, of course, along with them go the niece or

sister-in-law. Then the school is closed, and in many instances, before another missionary comes along with his relative, the children have had ample time to forget all that had been taught them by the first teacher.

After settling many misunderstandings and difficulties among the Indians, I left for Cross Lake at 2 p.m. on the 5th August, and on the following day, at 7 p.m., arrived at

Cross Lake Reserve.

I delivered the supplies and implements to the band that same evening, and on the following day held an election for chief and headmen. Made the payments on the next day. I visited the reserve and had a talk with the band. I then started on my return trip, having finished the annuity payments. The band ask for three sickles, six hayforks, six iron garden rakes, two miners' picks, six each pit, cross-cut and hand-saw files. They also ask for medicines for the band; and request that the Department assist their aged, sick and destitute Indians. Their potato gardens were well attended to, but, on account of drought, they appeared somewhat backward. They received their seed potatoes and garden seeds in good time and order. Their cattle looked well, and were well taken care of. They wish to exchange an old ox for a young one. The reserve for this band was surveyed by Duncan Sinclair, D.L.S., in 1877; it has a net area of 5,760 acres. There are fifty children of school age in the band. The Government Indian school was opened by George Garrioch, in his own house, on the 6th February last. It was closed for the summer vacation at the time of my visit there. The teacher informed me that there was an average attendance of twenty-five pupils. The appointment of Mr. Garrioch is only temporary—his education being somewhat limited—but he is doing very well for the present, and the band are well satisfied with the school. The walls of their new school house are about completed, but I was unable, at the time, to find anybody who would undertake to finish it, as required by the Department.

The several chiefs and headmen, together with a great many of the other Indians in this treaty, represent that the law protecting a treaty Indian from the payment of a just debt has a demoralizing effect among the Indians, therefore they recommend, strongly urge and request, that the Government make a law whereby any treaty Indian, in this part of the country at least, may be summarily punished for refusing to pay, or defrauding a creditor out of the payment of goods obtained through the chief and headmen of the band.

The Indians under my supervision now have two hundred and eighty houses, three hundred tents and wigwams, sixty-seven stables, one hundred and seventy-six boats, three hundred and one canoes, thirty ploughs, thirty harrows, four hundred and sixty-eight hoes, five hundred and twenty-six axes, three hundred and seventeen spades, ten chests carpenter's tools, besides a number of other tools, implements, guns, traps, &c., they also have three bulls, twelve oxen, fifty-five cows, fifty-six young animals, in all one hundred and thirty-six head of cattle, and one hundred and thirty-six acres of land under cultivation. They have put up one hundred and forty-three tons of hay. There are one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven Indians receiving annuity, and five hundred and thirty-six children of school age.

There was no real scarcity of food among the Indians in this treaty during the last year, consequently only a very trifling amount was expended in purchasing supplies for the relief of the aged, sick and destitute.

Vaccine matter was handed to me by Mr. Inspector McColl in order to vaccinate as many of the Indians as possible during my tour of annuity payments. As I was too busy at the different reserves to attend to it myself I entrusted that part of the business to my assistant, Mr. McIntyre. He operated on all that he could conveniently manage at each reserve. The Indians did not seem over-anxious to get their children vaccinated, advancing as an excuse that the children could not be kept out of the water. It may, however, be true, for out of the great number operated on it took effect only on a very small number.

The flour, bacon, tea, tobacco, twine, ammunition, tools and implements distributed this year to the different bands were supplied by the Hudson Bay Company, all of excellent quality, in good order, and as usual delivered promptly at each reserve.

On my return trip I visited some of the reserves that I could not attend to on my journey out for want of time. I arrived in Winnipeg on the 26th August. Business in connection with the annuity payments and other office work had to be attended to here which would take a number of days to finish; therefore I was advised by Mr. Inspector McCoil to send back my men with the York boat to the agency and return myself later by steamer, which I did; and on the 15th September I started out for Beren's River and got on board the steamer "Princess" at Selkirk. After running into Fisher River and having been delayed by other causes on the trip out, I landed at Beren's River Agency on the 24th September. My trip in connection with the annuity payments commenced on the 21st June and ended on the 24th September, making in all 96 days. During that time I travelled a distance of about 2,020 miles, including the estimated distances, *via* boat route, between the agency and Winnipeg, the detours made on account of contrary winds, getting into harbors, visiting every part of each reserve, &c.

On the 2nd July all the Indian agents of the Manitoba Superintendency, excepting Mr. Agent Reader, being assembled at the Indian Office, Winnipeg, Mr. Inspector McColl advised us to look over our instructions regarding annuity payments and have a consultation together. We gladly accepted the offer, and although the time at our disposal was too short, yet I venture to say that the meeting was beneficial, inasmuch as the agents were allowed an opportunity to discuss for the first time Indian affairs together, and advance suggestions and opinions one to the other as well as offer their remarks to Mr. Inspector McColl.

By his careful and patient attention to his duty as assistant in making the annuity payments this year, Mr. McIntyre rendered me good service, and received that welcome and was shown that respect from all the Indians which kindness and gentlemanly conduct deserves.

At Cross Lake I met Mr. Inspector McColl, who was on his annual tour of inspection to the different agencies and reserves in the Manitoba Superintendency, and travelled in company with him on my return trip to the agency at Beren's River. I am glad to report that through his zealous supervision and management, the business in this part of the superintendency is carefully and properly attended to and giving satisfaction to the Indians.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. MACKAY,

Indian Agent.

PEACE HILLS AGENCY,

ALBERTA, 5th October, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the condition of the Indians of this agency, with tabular statement for 1884-5.

I was placed in charge in November, 1884, by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Up to that date I was in charge as farming instructor.

As the spring of 1884 opened very early it enabled the Indians of Sampson's, Erminskin's, Bobtail's and Muddy Bull's Bands to seed all the land they had ploughed.

They had every reason to expect a good return for their labor, but, unfortunately, extremely hot, dry weather prevailed until the early part of July, and crops became stunted.

There was a marked improvement in the interest shown by the Indians both in seeding their crops and in hoeing and weeding them, during the summer.

The hay crop was a poor one in this locality owing to the extremely dry weather during May and June, and difficult to harvest owing to the very wet weather which prevailed afterwards.

The bands under Sampson, Erminskin and Bobtail sowed a small quantity of wheat this year for the first time. The seed was furnished them from Farm 18. Bobtail's wheat ripened fully and gave a fair return. Erminskin's was not so good.

The barley was below the average, owing, partly, to the ravages of the cut-worm, but more to the Indians not harrowing the land sufficiently after sowing; having the four bands to superintend I could not give them the attention necessary.

Turnips did not give a good return, having been cut repeatedly by the turnip fly.

Potatoes yielded well and were well harvested, and I am glad to add none were frozen during the winter.

The Indians sold a good many bushels during the fall and spring, used all they required for food, furnished their own seed and had potatoes left after the new crop came in. As they will be supplied with pigs next year their surplus crops will be utilized.

The Band No. 141 (Stonys under Sharphead) removed this spring to a reserve they have selected on the Wolf Creek, where it enters the Battle River. On this reserve they have made fair progress, but raised very little. The seeding being on the sod the dry weather affected the crop very badly.

The winter was on the whole a favorable one for the Indians. The snow fell very lightly until the end of January.

Spring opened early in March.

During the spring of 1885 the acreage seeded shows a decrease of forty-one acres, Erminskin, twenty-seven less, Sampson, seven, and the Stonys sixteen acres less. Muddy Bull's band, an increase of five acres, and the Sulteaux, four acres.

This decrease was owing to the excitement caused by the rebellion.

During the month of April the Indians though working were not under the control of the instructors. The result is too much land sowed to wheat, none of it properly harrowed in and in some cases sowed too late. Barley and potatoes were put in under the instruction of the farming instructors.

The Stonys (Band No. 141) did not do any work on their reserve at Wolf Creek, but put in three acres of potatoes on their old reserve at Battle Lake.

On the whole a much better crop was seeded than I expected under the circumstances.

During the winter and spring of 1885 a great deal of sickness prevailed among the Indians, and many deaths occurred. I regret to say that Chief Sampson lost his son, and Chief Erminskin his wife.

The services of Dr. Tofield were secured. He was very successful in his treatment.

In July, 1884, a number of Indians from the bands of Big Bear and Little Pine with some Saulteaux from the south, appeared in the Bears' Hill reserves.

These strangers immediately made preparations for a thirst dance. The majority of the Bears' Hill Indians kept away from the dance. Sampson and Erminskin did all in their power to keep their men at home and at work.

These strange Indians exercised a bad influence over the Indians of this agency. They wintered at Buffalo Lake. From this point they had communication with the Indians of Battleford and the Bears' Hill.

The latter part of February runners made their appearance among the Bears' Hill Indians, bearing messages to Chief Bobtail from Big Bear, Little Pine and the Battleford Indians. The Indians became restless. They told me Big Bear and Little Pine were coming to the Bears' Hill to take up their reserve. After the Duck Lake

fight they became more restless. Every day brought messages from the disloyal Indians, and councils at Chief Bobtail's were held oftener than necessary, but even then I had no doubt about being able to control them. I looked forward to having a hard time to induce them to stick to their work.

Chief Sampson was absent at this time, having gone to Morleyville for his son. Chief Sampson apparently did all in his power to assist me in allaying excitement and keeping the men at work.

On the 3rd of April I was compelled to go into Edmonton to get provisions for the spring's work, as we were entirely out of bacon.

Before I got my supplies started from Edmonton, Mr. Carson, Farming Instructor from Saddle Lake, came to Edmonton with the news of the Frog Lake murders. He informed me that Big Bear's men were to go immediately to Bears Hill, and warned me that I had no time to lose, if I wished to save my family. I removed my family at once, and sent a message to the instructors to run no unnecessary risks, and a message to Chief Erminskin that I would be back in three days.

Two days after I removed my family all white men were ordered off the reserves, as they, while protesting their loyalty, declared they would be unable to protect white men from the men of Big Bear's and Little Pine's Bands, now expected daily.

The Indians made one exception. They asked John Lee, Farming Instructor, to remain, as he had been a long time among them. Mr. Lee remained a few days, but finding they paid no heed to him, he left.

I regret to say the Hudson Bay Company's store at Battle River, the residence of Mr. Glass, mission teacher, and most of the Government stores were taken possession of by the Indians. The great majority of the Indians were loyal and refused to mix or meddle in any illegal act. The Stonys, as a band, were loyal, and fearing that some of the young men might get mixed up with the disloyal Crees, removed to Battle Lake, where they remained till order was restored. Muddy Bull's Band remained on the reserve and kept at work, doing everything they could to assist the Government.

Since order has been restored, all have worked well and seem to regret the part taken by the few in the troubles.

These Indians had no cause for siding with the rebels.

In October, 1884, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs met these Indians; listened with patience to all their complaints, real and imaginary. Where a grievance existed redress was immediately promised.

Additional cattle that were most desired and needed were given at once. The necessary implements were promised them.

During the winter I was often told by Indians that they had never been as well off as they now were as regards food; that no doubts existed in their minds of being able to make a living by farming.

All doubts of the Government's intentions towards them had been removed by the kindness shown by the Commissioner towards them during his recent visit.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL B. LUCAS,

Acting Indian Agent.

INDIAN OFFICE, VICTORIA, B.C., 2nd November, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your information the following general report on Indian Affairs in the Province of British Columbia, for the year just closed.

Reports, with tabular statements, so far as they could be compiled, from the six local agencies under my direction, have been received and forwarded to the Department at Ottawa.

Official visitations have been paid during the year to the agencies of Okanagan, Kamloops, William's Lake, Fraser and Cowichan.

The officers in charge of these localities have been active in the performance of their various duties, and have done much to ameliorate and improve the condition of the bands under their charge, and to foster their peaceful relations with the white settlers.

Throughout the interior of the mainland, where reserves were allotted by the former joint Reserve Commission, the long delay which has taken place in their final approval and confirmation has created great obstacles in the way of their improvement, and has been productive of much uneasiness in the minds of the Indians. In a number of instances the loyalty of these people has been put to the severest test by the injustice with which they have been treated in regard to lands gravely promised to them by the joint authority of both the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

The task of meeting many of them and securing their good-will under such circumstances is by no means a pleasant or desirable one. The actual sale and alienation of some of the lands which were reserved for and promised to them, has had the effect of casting more or less doubt as to their secure tenure over any of their reserves, and preventing many improvements which I am satisfied a very large number of the young and industrious natives would otherwise make.

Fortunately, the stupendous work of railway construction through the Province has afforded them, during the last four or five years, other and lucrative means of livelihood.

The extent of this aid may be imagined, when I state, that I was recently informed by the railway contractor that he had paid out nearly \$300,000 for Indian labor alone. This circumstance will not only afford you the best evidence of the industrious character of the Indians, and their desire to be self-supporting, but will enable you to comprehend their patience under such difficulties, and their hesitation in giving effect to very frequent murmurs of discontent. It should also be mentioned in this connection that while the Railway Act has been applied as to right of way from the seaboard to Savona through the lands of private property owners and compensation paid to them, so far, the rights of Indians to similar treatment on account of reserves which have been encroached upon, have not been conceded.

The Department of Indian Affairs is in correspondence with the Department of Railways and Canals on this subject, and no doubt a satisfactory arrangement will be the result.

Another very potent cause of trouble, which in the near future, will be productive of serious mischief and ill-feeling among the interior Indians, is the apparent want of security which exists as to the water rights which the Commissioners allotted for them. Without water, nearly all the large reserves would be perfectly useless for agricultural purposes, and if deprived of this when railway construction ceases and Indians are obliged to depend upon the products of the soil for existence, their suffering and consequent discontent will be extreme.

Individual water rights constitute one of the most important subjects for consideration which can occur even to the actual or intending settler. Already the courts of the Province have been much occupied in the settlement of disputes which have cropped up as to the legality of long standing records of water and the rights conveyed by them. These rights, from the difficulty of securing sufficient water for irrigation purposes, are regarded with great attention not unmixd with the jealousy and ill-feeling to which such necessities usually give rise. In many localities, settlers have encroached upon each others rights, and I regret to observe, that where an Indian's claims are jeopardized he gets little sympathy or consideration from those who have similar irrigating requirements. The apparent tendency, too, of those in authority is to push the Indian and his claims aside in favor of those whose votes

can command interest and influence. Acting, I presume on the assumption, that land in the interior without water would be of no service to the Indian, the latter being essential to enable him to utilize the former, the Joint Reserve Commission allotted both—a custom which has been continued up the present time.

Just as much care was necessary in finding water for a reserve as in the selection of the reserve itself.

Indians find it difficult to comprehend the respective rights and jurisdiction of the Local and Dominion Governments, but they look with loyal confidence to Her Majesty, and they expect that promises made publicly and in their presence by those who were authorized by her Commission to treat with them should be faithfully and honorably carried out. The preservation of water rights, duly reported to both Governments by their deputed officers, is a matter of vital interest to the Indians, and there is nothing, in my opinion, which should be allowed to create the least doubt with respect to the same. The patient submission of these people, which, by the way, contrasts so favorably with the conduct of their brethren on the eastern side of the mountains, should, at least, be rewarded by some attempt to keep faith with them, and both water and lands which have been pointed out as their own should be inviolate and safe from all encroachments. I am sorry to observe that such is not the case in British Columbia, and that the alienation and sale of some of their reserves and the questions raised in regard to the water appropriated for them rather conveys the impression that advantage is being taken of their obedience to law, and that their long continued character for peace will stand any aggressive assaults that may be made upon it.

I am aware that it has been asserted, chiefly by those who think that no allotments whatever should be set aside for Indians, that little use is being made of reserves. This, however, is not correct. It will be seen, on referring to reports of local agents that, with few tribal exceptions, Indians are making good use of their reserves. Large quantities of grain and other produce are being raised by them, while those who have grazing lands are acquiring considerable stock. The best proof the Government can have of their prosperity, under many adverse circumstances, is the fact that they are self-supporting, and the amount disbursed in eleemosynary aid is certainly not more than would be dispensed among a similar population of white people. On the other hand, when one considers the disregard which has been paid to some of the awards of the Reserve Commissioners, the insecurity and doubt consequently applied to all lands held in trust for them, and the petty acts of tyranny and imposition too often practised upon them by unfeeling and thoughtless white residents, the wonder is that Indians have been able to show the signs of progress which one can point out, or that they can be persuaded to make improvements upon holdings of their tenure to which there is really no certainty from one day to another.

Again, on glancing at the minutes of decision in respect of their reserves one may possibly be struck by the seemingly extensive acreage which appears apportioned for some of the tribes. It should, however, be understood that these acreages often include extensive mountainous tracts, of no use to Indians for industrial purposes, and which, for grazing objects, must remain as commonage, equally open to the stock of both white settlers and natives.

A recent exchange of five hundred acres of such land for fifteen of very ordinary cultivable soil will afford you an idea of comparative value, and from which it can also be understood that the liberality with which it was proposed many of the bands should be dealt, ought not to be judged by the number of acres which a reserve or the reserves of the Province, taken as a whole, include.

In some localities visited by the Commissioners the Indians are still badly off for cultivable lands, and it is to be regretted that in a few special instances where the Commission was unable to find Crown lands and which I have had the honor of bringing to your notice, that no provision has yet been made for purchasing a little land from private owners in order to make up the deficiency. The bands above alluded to are those whose settlements have been appropriated by settlers in the

early history of the Province, and who, being deprived of their old modes of gaining a living, and having to adopt the changes in their habits incident to civilization, now find themselves destitute, with little or no sympathy for their condition.

A small appropriation, comparatively, expended in the purchase of a little land in the vicinity of their old homes, to which they are much attached, would, I am certain, be attended with great benefit and soon render them independent of relief, which will no doubt soon have to be extended to them to prevent the miseries of utter destitution.

On the coast, beyond the settled districts of Vancouver, Indians have not, up to the present time, been much exercised in regard to agricultural lands. The great sea farms of the Province are of vital interest to them, and encroachments upon their favorite fishing places have not, as yet, been such as to create great alarm in their minds. If they had been free from the interference of those who have sedulously endeavored to persuade them to assume an attitude of disaffection for the reason that the Government has not yet settled with them on account of their alleged claims to the whole country, they would, no doubt, have been contented and happy. Naturally, they are well disposed towards the whites, and it is greatly to be deplored that the hurtful presence among them of mischief-makers has not been prevented.

The establishment of salmon canneries on the north-west coast, as explained in previous reports, has given abundant employment and profit to them for the last five or six years.

The two past years however have not been favorable, and those engaged in the business have suffered heavy losses in consequence. The continuation of a very low market has caused nearly all the canneries on the coast to shut down, so that notwithstanding the very large run of fish, no advantage could be taken of it. There will be considerable suffering in consequence, and it is doubtful if many of them will be able "to pull through" a hard winter without some assistance. They are not a provident people, and the "happy-go-lucky" mode of living which is characteristic with them, and chiefly incident to their nomadic habits, has serious drawbacks when they are confronted with a failure in the supply of comforts to which they have been accustomed. Large numbers from the Nass, Simpson, Metlakahla, and other places on the coast, have come to Victoria, to seek employment in the hop-picking grounds of Puget Sound.

They have found, however, a depressed hop market also, and large numbers have returned crest-fallen and disappointed.

Complaints of trouble on the Nass River, chiefly due to the contention incident to sectarian jealousies, have reached me, which will require an agent of the Department to settle. In the month of March, or beginning of April, thousands of Indians from neighboring tribes congregate there for the purpose of taking their annual supply of the delicious oolachan and its highly nutritious oil. Should the appointment of an officer for the north-west coast agency not be filled before that time, some trustworthy person, having the authority of a constable, should be stationed at this point during the fishing period, which generally lasts about six weeks.

The Act prohibiting "potlaches" and the demoralizing "tamauawas" came into force on the 1st of January last, and is stoutly opposed in two or three of the agencies. Many Indians, especially "the old timers," are greatly exercised, and have evinced much feeling as to what they consider an ill-timed innovation upon their old habits and modes of living, to which they are much attached. I had the honor of furnishing you with a full report of a recent visit to the Cowichan Agency, where several hundred Indians had assembled from various bands, both far and near, to be present at a grand "potlach" given by a very friendly but influential chief who, with his relations, had been engaged for the last four or five years in accumulating property for the occasion. This chief did not wish to put himself in opposition to a law which he thought the Government had been premature in passing, but it was a matter of honor with him to return the goods which he owed, and he hoped, therefore, I would permit this. He was really much concerned, and took great pains to give every assurance that this would be the last gathering of the kind he would have.

Other chiefs followed, and I learned that great excitement had been manifested in the district for some time previous.

Our speech-making lasted two days, and I have no doubt there was mutual satisfaction at the result to which all concerned were glad enough to arrive.

The chief was permitted to meet his many creditors and return the goods he had received at previous feasts on the distinct understanding, however, that no gifts were to be "potlached" *i. e.*, donated with the usual custom of having them returned. Subsequently, I issued circulars for the information of the coast tribes, calling attention to the Act, and informing them that the law would not prevent Indians from meeting to return gifts due by them, but any repetition of the "potlach" proper could not be permitted in the future.

The system is one which will cure itself; there can be no doubt that great progress is discernable, both among coast and interior tribes, and the continuance of this and other demoralizing customs is fast giving way to the adoption of more civilized modes of life.

Fraser Agency.

The low salmon market applies to the Fraser Agency as well as to the North-West Coast, and most of the large canneries on the Fraser River have been obliged to cease their operations. The greater part of the labor in the business is performed by Indians, hence the very large sums paid to them will be greatly missed. The statement of Mr. McTiernan, that not less than three thousand natives visited New Westminster for the purpose of engaging in their usual work, will convey some idea of the general resulting disappointment. It is fortunate that the large run of salmon has afforded them an opportunity of obtaining a winter supply of food, and that the season has been favorable for abundant crops.

It will be noticed that the Indians on the Douglas Portages are without sufficient reserves, the Commissioner having been unable to find Crown lands there. They appear willing to work, and the difficulties encountered in cultivating the small and distant patches possessed show what they might accomplish if they had the opportunity. The Indians in the vicinity of Hope and Texas Lake have made good use of the money paid them by the railway contractor in acquiring agricultural implements, which have proved of great service.

There will still be a considerable sum to their credit, which I shall be glad to see properly utilized. Railway expenditure and the remuneration given these Indians for their labor have placed them in comparatively comfortable circumstances, from which I do not think they will recede. Mr. McTiernan reports more improvements made on their lands this year than in the ten previous years.

Okanagan and Kamloops Agencies.

During the past year, in accordance with your directions, Mr. Mackay, on his return from the North-West Coast, was placed in charge of both these agencies.

The sum apportioned to the two previous agents for travelling expenses has been allowed Mr. Mackay, and, so far as I have been able to observe, good use has been made of it. He has paid numerous visitations throughout the whole district, and has his work well in hand. His exertions to stop the liquor traffic have been effective, and in my opinion deserved greater encouragement than he has apparently experienced at the hands of the provincial authorities, who not only deprived him of the assistance of the constable stationed at Kamloops, but cancelled his commission as a Justice of the Peace because the fines inflicted by him were disbursed according to the provisions of the Indian Act, and not paid into the Provincial Treasury.

The Department has had to contend with similar obstacles in checking the liquor traffic in other agencies of the Province. I therefore sincerely trust that some mutually satisfactory arrangements may be arrived at between both the Provincial and Dominion Governments in regard to this matter. I need scarcely say

how prejudicial such a seeming conflict of authority is to the efficient administration of the law.

Much encouragement is thus given to a low class of whiskey sellers to continue their nefarious and demoralizing work. With a view of fully informing you as to the ground taken by the Provincial Government in withdrawing Mr. Mackay's commission and, generally, in refusing even indirect aid to Indian agents in carrying out the law, I herewith append communications from the provincial authorities on the subject.

In company with Mr. Mackay I visited the reserves on the Thompson River, Shushwap Lakes and Eagle Pass Landing. At the latter place, the old fishing resort of the Indians, confirmed by the Reserve Commission, has been sold by the provincial authorities. Steps were taken to recover the reserve for the Indians, but the matter still remains in dispute. I visited the Indian settlements on the opposite side of Okanagan Lake, where there is a band of Indians numbering fifty-two souls, who were passed over by the Indian Reserve Commission, and for whom no allotment has yet been made. Their settlement, consisting of some cleared fields and a dozen or more of log houses, in which they reside, with others used as barns and various outbuildings, was recently pre-empted by a white settler who owns the adjoining farm, and who ordered them to vacate at once.

A statement was received by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, strongly urging the claim of the settler in preference to that of the Indians, alleging, among other things, that in carrying on their farming operations the Indians stole water at night from the irrigating ditch.

In one of the fields the chief pointed out a burial ground in which were interred the remains of his ancestors some generations back.

In bringing the matter to the notice of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, he recommended that this band should join that at N-comapolia, whose large reserve is situated at the head of the lake. It must be remembered, however, that the Indians of British Columbia are divided into numerous independent bands, entirely separate and distinct from each other. It would be just as difficult to compel these Indians to leave their old homes and take up common residence with another band, by whom they would always be considered as interlopers, and subject, accordingly, to almost daily taunts, as it would be to compel a family of white nationality to join the household of another with whom they did not care to associate, and expect them subsequently to get on happily and harmoniously. The case of these Indians I consider a very hard one, apart from the claim which the local Land Act gives them to their own settlements in exempting them from pre-emption (a clause not always observed). There is no reason why their desire for a reserve of their own, where they possess considerable improvements, should not have the favorable attention and decision of the Reserve Commissioner.

The Indians in Mr. Mackay's agency living along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Yale to Savoua, complain that no regard has been paid to the Indian Act in compensation provided for therein in cases where the road enters or damages their reserve. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has intimated to me, through their agent, that compensation would be made to Indians in the same manner as to other persons. This course is just, and exceedingly satisfactory to the Indians, and if it be desirable to treat natives fairly, the same rule should be followed in regard to that portion of the line not yet taken over by the Canadian Pacific Railway Syndicate.

In my journey throughout the Kamloops Agency I was pleased to note the progress evinced by the Indians and their desire to improve their reserves. If the doubts many of them entertain as to their right to reserves allotted for them were removed, by the issue of actual patents, the consequent feeling of security would, I am satisfied, impart an increased desire to improve their allotments. The proceeds derived from their employment in railway construction has placed most of the bands here in comfortable circumstances, and the present is a favorable time to encourage them in every possible way to utilize their lands and make provision for their future requirements, when public works are completed and expenditure withdrawn.

Kwawkwalth and West Coast Agencies.

The isolation of these districts, the difficulty of obtaining usual means of transportation, and the insufficient funds at my disposal for procuring some special mode of visitation, have prevented any journey of inspection to these points during the present year.

Mr. Blenkinsop reports the Indians of the first named agency to be in better condition than last year, and that he has been able to check the flagrant cases of illicit whiskey traffic carried on there with impunity last year. There is more room, however, for continued reform in this agency than in any of the others. Its people are fond of old and demoralizing habits, and have successfully defied the best efforts of numerous energetic missionaries for many years past.

The Indians of the West Coast Agency, though still uncivilized, are much more industrious and tractable; they are greatly attached to such customs as potlaching and medicine work, but I am led to believe that Mr. Guillod, who has a large, isolated and important field for his work, is gaining much influence and is gradually working beneficial changes among them. The agent has now a comfortable residence, very centrally located at Uclulet Harbor.

Cowichan Agency.

The agent of this district has had considerable additional trouble in checking illicit liquor traffic, and its attendant vices, on account of the construction of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway through his agency, and the consequent presence of dissolute "camp followers."

It is to be regretted that, at such a juncture, he should have been deprived of the use of the court house and lock-up, and prevented from taking cognizance of many case of drunkenness, which otherwise might have been checked. The appointment of native constable during railway construction will be a desirable assistance to him in the preservation of peace. It may be mentioned that many coast Indians have been employed on the railway who would otherwise have had difficulty in maintaining themselves, owing to the cessation, this year, of canning industries. The prompt measures used to arrest a threatened spread of small-pox epidemic were happily successful, as otherwise the infection might easily have made deplorable ravages among all the coast tribes, whose representatives were visiting Cowichan in large numbers. In accordance with my direction, Mr. Lomas at this time successfully vaccinated several hundred Indians.

Mr. Lomas' remarks respecting the desirableness of carrying out and upholding the promises made by the Reserve Commission, in not altering or otherwise alienating any reserve promised the Indians without their consent, are worthy of serious attention.

William's Lake Agency.

The scarcity of sufficient agricultural lands throughout this agency, excepting in the Chilcotin district, and the consequent deficiency of allotments for many of the tribes, are subjects which should have the attention of the Government, as otherwise it will not be long ere there will be much distress, creating the possible necessity of annual relief. Lands could be obtained from private owners by the expenditure of a small sum, comparatively, and some arrangement should be made between both the Local and Dominion Governments with that view. Last year I noted the purchase of two farms by two bands themselves. In fact, the great aptitude of the tribes generally in this agency and their ardent desire for cultivating lands should have more encouragement than has been extended to them. In some instances their allotments of land do not amount to more than a fractional part of an acre for each adult.

Mr. Meason refers, in his report, to the great dissatisfaction and disappointment of the Chilcotin Indians in having to wait another year for the apportionment of their lands. An unfortunate accident, however, with nearly fatal results, has con-

lined the efficient Reserve Commissioner to his room for some months. It is believed and hoped that he may be able to resume his work ere long, and the Chilcotin district will then be one of the first localities to have his valued attention.

Mr. Meason's efforts to check the liquor traffic have been energetic, and as successful as the obstacles with which he had to contend would permit.

Surveys.

The sudden death of Mr. Gastineau necessitated the appointment of a successor, and agreeably to your direction this was conferred upon Mr. Ernest M. Skinner. This officer resumed Mr. Gastineau's field of last year, and has been engaged on the reserves in the region of the Shushwap Lakes. Capt. Jemmett is also continuing his work in the interior.

Both of these officers have been instructed to furnish reports of their work to the Reserve Commissioner, and receive their surveying instructions from him.

Presents.

The fund at my disposal has not permitted much expenditure under this head, but I think the cases of absolute necessity which have come under the notice of the Department have been provided for.

Medicines and Medical Relief.

Comparatively large quantities of medicine have been asked for and given to various missionaries.

Sickness, however, among the tribes throughout the Province, has not been so prevalent or fatal as last year, nor have so many instances of destitution come to my notice.

The reports of the various agents are, on the whole, very favorable in this respect.

Schools.

During the past year the following Indian Mission Schools have received the usual grant permitted by the Department, viz.:—

Lakalsap, Nass River, M.

Port Simpson, M.

Bella Bolla, M.

Massett, A.

Kincolith, A.

Albert Bay, A.

Hesquiaht, R. C.

Kyukaht, R. C.

St. Mary's, special grant of \$500, R. C.

The difficulty of carrying on day schools successfully among Indians has been fully noted in previous reports.

An application from the Right Rev. the Bishop of New Westminster for aid to establish one or two boarding and industrial schools in the interior, under His Lordship's direction, has been submitted for your consideration.

It is greatly to be hoped that a sufficient grant may be made which will permit of the establishment of at least two, if not three, industrial schools in the Province, which, I have no doubt, would be attended with practical success if efficiently managed.

Fish, Furs and Oil.

The export of furs shows a considerable increase as compared with that of last year, and a small though marked improvement in prices, with resulting profit to a large number of Indians, who are the chief producers. It should, however, be

remembered, in conclusion, that the sources of industry open to natives are, in many localities of the Province, very precarious. The small amount disbursed, however, for the relief of the indigent and destitute, and the large contributions of the natives to the general revenue, are the best proofs that can be given of their independence, their well-being, and their claims upon the country for encouragement and considerate treatment.

Furs, marine.....	\$ 166,692 00
“ other.....	332,819 00
Oil, fish	26,675 00
Salmon, canned.....	489,458 00
“ salted.....	22,399 00
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	\$1,038,043 00
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I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

I. W. POWELL,
Indian Superintendent.

VICTORIA, B.C., 27th November, 1884.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, forwarding a return of convictions for the month of October last.

It appears that the sum of \$75, out of the fines imposed by you and Mr. Murray, has been remitted to the Indian Department here, and I have to express the strong disapproval of the Government at this disposition of the money.

In future, you will be held strictly accountable for the due payment to the Provincial Treasury of all fines imposed and received by you as a Justice of the Peace, whether under the Indian Act or any other Act.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN ROBSON,
Provincial Secretary.

J. W. MACKAY, Esq., J.P.,
Indian Agent.

VICTORIA, B.C., 17th July, 1885.

SIR,—Referring to my letter of the 27th November last, which has remained unanswered, and to the fact of your persisting in imposing and collecting fines without accounting for the same to this Government, I have now to inform you that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has, by an Order of yesterday's date, cancelled your appointment as a Justice of the Peace of this Province.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN ROBSON,
Provincial Secretary.

J. W. MACKAY, Esq.,
Indian Agent, Kamloops.

KAMLOOPS, 6th August, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that I have been instructed by the Provincial Secretary to refuse the use of the court house and gaol, also the services of

provincial constables, to all Indian agents who, acting in the capacity of magistrates, refuse to pay over to the Government of British Columbia the fines imposed and collected under the Indian Act.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. C. TUNSTALL,
Government Agent.

J. W. MACKAY, Esq.,
Indian Agent.

CARLTON DISTRICT—TREATY No. 6, N.W.T.,
31st October, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report, with accompanying tabular statement, on Indian affairs in the Carlton district for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

I left Fort Macleod in the end of December, arriving at Carlton on the 22nd January; consequently, in reporting on the six months prior, the information derived is other than personal.

A large acreage throughout the district was put under crop, but owing to a variety of circumstances the yield was very small, and with the exception of a few scattered fields, was not worth harvesting. This naturally discouraged the Indians, and necessitated a call on the Department for supplies to last during the winter, which was promptly acceded to.

Fisheries were established, and competent men placed in charge to thoroughly instruct the Indians.

The schools throughout the district are making good progress, and supplying biscuits to the pupils has induced many parents to send their children regularly.

A piggery was established at Farm No. 10, in which the Indians took a great interest, and but for the subsequent troubles it would have proved a great success.

Shortly after Riel's appearance in the country the Indians held a meeting at Duck Lake, which was attended by Big Bear and other Indians from the north. This meeting concluded by the Indians of this district declaring their loyalty, and nothing transpired to excite suspicion during the fall and winter. In February the half-breeds in the vicinity of Batoche held several meetings, in none of which the Indians took part, but remained on their reserves. The excitement then prevailing was entirely confined to the half-breeds. On visiting the various reserves the Indians appeared to be perfectly contented, and expressed themselves thankful for the liberal assistance extended to them throughout the winter.

On the morning of the 18th March word was brought to me that some half-breeds were tampering with the Indians on One Arrow's reserve. I immediately proceeded to that point, passing through Duck Lake and Batoche *en route*. At both places I made the necessary enquiries, but failed to discover anything to lead to the supposition that an early resort to arms was expected. On arriving at the reserve, about four and one-half miles south of Batoche, I found, on questioning the Indians, that Gabriel Dumont had been on the reserve the previous evening and invited the band to attend a meeting the following day. I then drove to chief one Arrow's house and explained to him, as strongly as I could, the importance of keeping his band on the reserve, and not listening to any stories that might be circulated throughout the camp by outsiders. This he appeared to thoroughly appreciate, and spoke in glowing terms of the loyalty of himself and his band. On returning to Batoche, and when within a short distance of that place, I was surrounded by an

armed mob of about forty half-breeds, commanded by Riel, who gave orders to make me and my interpreter prisoners. This was done, and I remained a prisoner in the rebel camp until released by General Middleton's column on the 12th May.

The bands of Beardy and Okemases remained neutral for a few days, but were finally persuaded to join the rebels, through the influence of the half-breeds, seconded by the supplies of various kinds, such as presents to their camps, from the plunder captured at Batoche.

Chief Mistawasis and Ah-tah-ka-koop deserve great credit for the stand they took, and the manner in which they controlled their bands; situated a short distance from the headquarters of the rebels, every effort was made to induce them to take up arms. Instructor Chaffy, in charge of these bands, remained at his post, and through his influence and management the herd of cattle was saved from falling into the hands of the enemy. This was accomplished by removing the bands, with all the movable property that could be taken, to Sturgeon Lake, some 20 miles north of Prince Albert.

Shortly after my arrest by Riel, Mr. Assistant Commissioner Reed arrived at Carlton, and through his untiring energy and thorough knowledge of the Indian character the remaining bands in the district were ably looked after during the ensuing months of trouble.

On being released, at the fall of Batoche, I went to Prince Albert, (as Fort Carlton had been burnt by the rebels) as soon as practicable the Indians were all sent to their respective reserves, in order to place under crop as much land as possible, but owing to the lateness of the season and the difficulty in procuring seed, our returns are not very large.

I am pleased to report that the Indians worked well, and did all in their power to carry out the orders of their farming instructors.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. B. LASH,

Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR,

WINNIPEG, 1st December, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith my seventh Annual Report of inspection of the different Indian agencies and reserves under my supervision, and to congratulate the Department upon the general prosperity and contentment prevailing among the Indians throughout this superintendency. In all my interviews with the bands visited during the year, no complaint of any importance was made to me concerning any irregularity in the payment of their annuities, nor in reference to the quantity or quality of the various supplies furnished them, but, on the contrary, they frequently expressed their gratitude to the Government for so faithfully carrying out the stipulations of their respective treaties. Their loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen is so deeply rooted in their affections that neither the signal fires of rebellion which crimsoned the western horizon and lighted the prairies with lurid flames of treason, nor the persistent importunities of accredited messengers from the insurgents, with presents of tobacco to endeavor to induce them to follow their kindred on the bloody trail of the war path, could influence them in alienating

their allegiance from their beloved Sovereign, whom they profoundly reverence with a devotion bordering on idolatry. The services as voyageurs on the Nile during the Soudan campaign rendered by Chief William Prince, and other Indians of the St. Peter's band, are abundant evidence of their fealty to that honored flag, beneath whose helterings fold peacefully repose the cherished remains of every departed chief of the numerous bands scattered between the western shores of Lake Superior and the North-West Territories.

I am happy to report that all the Indian agents are generally discharging the responsible duties incumbent upon them most faithfully. Their reports, tabular statements, pay-sheets, census, estimates, inventories of Government property in their possession, accounts, vouchers, letter books, letter files, correspondence, &c., are generally satisfactory.

In consequence of the extraordinary precaution taken in employing most reliable and efficient constables to accompany the agents during the payment of annuities to Indians living in the vicinity of white settlements, scarcely any drunkenness occurred on the reserves this year, excepting on those along Rainy River, which were flooded with abominable alcoholic stimulants, supplied by whiskey traders camped opposite the reserves across the river in Minnesota, where they carried on with impunity their vile traffic in defiance of law. Unless an arrangement is made with the American Government to appoint officers to assist our officials in prosecuting those vile wretches, it is utterly impossible to prevent Indians living in proximity to the International boundary from becoming the willing victims of those heartless ghouls.

The encouragement in agriculture given by the Department to the Indians, by supplying them liberally with implements, tools, cattle and seeds, is arousing a spirit of emulation among them to increase the acreage of land under cultivation, and to construct more comfortable dwelling houses than those formally occupied by them. Their industry was consequently rewarded by an unprecedented yield of potatoes and cereals last season, and, unless through gross carelessness and mismanagement in securing the crops, no destitution the ensuing winter is to be apprehended.

The interest manifested in education by the Indians of this superintendency is extremely gratifying. Even ignorant heathen bands who have a prejudice against the instructions of missionaries are clamoring for Government schools to be established on their reserves, in order that their children may become educated. It is, however, very difficult, if not impossible, under existing regulations, to obtain the services of competent teachers at the salaries offered them. Of the thirty-six teachers employed in conducting Indian schools during the year in this superintendency, only seven received over \$300 each, on account of their daily average attendance not exceeding twenty-five pupils, whereas those engaged in the Provincial schools are paid about double that amount, irrespective of the number of scholars in attendance. It is therefore evident, from these circumstances, that efficient teachers cannot be induced to isolate themselves from congenial society and other comforts of civilized life to undertake to teach schools among savages in remote localities, where frequently upon their arrival they would be under the necessity of erecting rude primitive log-cabins to shelter themselves and families, as no suitable dwelling-houses are available on many of the reserves, and besides, the large expenses incurred in purchasing provisions and other necessaries from traders would in all probability more than counter-balance the remuneration which they would receive for their services. Hence the majority of teachers employed have no Provincial certificates of qualification; but, notwithstanding their limited acquirements, some of them are excellent teachers, whose diligence and faithfulness in imparting knowledge are most commendable. The services of a number of inferior teachers have been dispensed with, and others are only temporarily engaged, until more qualified ones can be secured. In examining the different schools in operation under the tuition of competent instructors, I was delighted to notice the material advancement made in elementary education since my previous inspection of them. On a number of reserves within the agencies of Messrs. McIntyre, McPherson, Pither and Ogletree, the Indians refuse to assist in building

school houses, claiming that schools were promised them by treaty, and that they understood buildings for the purpose would be provided by the Government, as well as teachers, because the supplying of both are indispensable to the fulfilment of the agreement made with them.

Many of the Indians of this superintendency are seriously affected with scrofula and other constitutional diseases, inherited from their ancestors or contracted through exposure or dissipation by themselves, and the action of the Department in appointing medical dispensers among them to alleviate their sufferings, where a permanent cure cannot be effected, is highly appreciated by them. They confess that their own medicine is not strong enough to render any benefit in such cases, but it is unfortunate that the majority of the dispensers available have but the crudest knowledge of the healing art, and consequently only the simplest remedies are supplied them.

The Indians complain that the exportation of fish to the United States is carried on so extensively, especially from Winnipeg and Manitoba Lakes, that unless restricted to Canadian consumption one of their principal sources of subsistence will ultimately become exhausted, and consequently they will be dependent upon the Government for support to keep them from starving, in case of a failure of their crops.

I started on my annual inspection of the agencies on the 11th June and arrived at Rat Portage on the following morning. After hiring a canoe and engaging four voyageurs I proceeded down the Winnipeg River to Pagoonakesick's reserve, and arrived there on the evening of the 13th. All the Indians were away from home except a few families who were camped at the dalles of the river. This band, including the two fragments belonging to it, at Lake of the Woods, raised one thousand bushels of potatoes last season, but their other crops were seriously injured by early frosts. There are twenty-four cabins on the three reserves referred to, and more attention is devoted to farming than formerly by the members of this band.

I resumed my journey the following morning and arrived at Islington in the evening. The Indians having no school-house of their own, purchased the walls of a building in the course of erection for the purpose, from a trader, for thirty bushels of potatoes, and they promised to complete it at the earliest possible date. The school having been closed for upwards of two years, owing to the difficulty of procuring a teacher to undertake it, I engaged Mr. Dennis Spence, the Episcopal missionary's son, who, for several years, had been attending St. John's College in Winnipeg, to re-open it, in the chapel where formerly it had been conducted. This old settlement, in consequence of having the civilizing influences of education disseminated among them by missionaries at an early day, is gradually progressing in husbandry, having raised fifteen hundred bushels of potatoes, eighty of wheat and thirty of barley, besides having thirty-one head of cattle and twenty-four dwelling houses.

On the 15th I ascended the English River and arrived at the Grassy Narrows reserve at 12 o'clock next day, where a number of families belonging to the Mattawan Reserve reside, and have eleven houses. On the 1st of November last year a school was opened by Mr. O'Keefe, who conducted it for about nine months, when he resigned, on account of the wretched condition of the school house. Ten hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes were raised last season by the Indians at Grassy Narrows and Bichawaykung reserves.

I started onward in the afternoon and reached the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Lac Seul on the 19th, where I held a meeting with the Indians assembled there for the purpose. They asked that a number of calves and young pigs be supplied them, and that they would refund the amount of cost of those animals out of their next year's annuity, as they were anxious to have their reserve properly stocked as soon as possible. They have forty acres under cultivation, upon which they raised two thousand two hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes and other various crops. On this reserve there are thirty log cabins, which are of superior construction, and surpassing in cleanliness those of any other band under my supervision. I visited the Indian school taught by the Rev. Mr. Irvine, and

examined the children in reading, writing, arithmetic and dictation. The progress of the pupils since my last annual inspection was reasonably satisfactory, considering the irregularity of attendance, owing to the scattered condition of the Indian settlement and the great distance some of the children have to go to attend school.

On the morning of the 20th I proceeded to Frenchman's Head, where a fragment of this band are settled, and arrived there early in the forenoon. I examined the school, under the tuition of Mr. Spence, and found twenty-five names of pupils on his register, but on account of the school having only been opened a couple of weeks, no progress of any consequence could be expected. The Indians were working at building a school house, 16 by 24 feet in size, which they subsequently completed. This exemplary band is strictly temperate, and never gambles or indulges in medicine dances.

In the afternoon I resumed the journey and reached Wabegon Lake on the evening of the 21st. Next morning I visited the reserve and found the Indians there. They expressed their thankfulness to the Department for supplying them with hay last winter to prevent their cattle from starving. Nothing was done towards the erection of a school house on the reserve, but, as usual, fair promises of their good intentions in that direction were made. They raised one thousand six hundred and ninety bushels of potatoes, and have nineteen dwelling houses.

On the 23rd I started by train to Savanne, from which place I proceeded by canoe to the Lac des Mille Lacs reserve at Poplar Point, and arrived there on the evening of the same day. In visiting the Indian gardens here I was pleased to observe the encouraging improvement made in buildings and farming within the past two years, as there are eleven houses, and double the quantity of land, under cultivation on the reserve. After a protracted discussion concerning various matters pertaining to the band, I proceeded to Mr. McIntyre's agency at Fort William, and arrived there on the evening of the 24th. On the following day I inspected his office, and found everything perfectly satisfactory.

After returning to Winnipeg and delivering the amounts appropriated for the annuity payments to the different agents, writing their instructions and appointing their assistants, I went to Rosseau River reserve on the 7th of July, to attend the payment of annuities to the Indians there. In consequence of the wandering habits of these roaming bands, and the difficulty experienced heretofore by the several agents entrusted to make payments to them, in recognizing many claiming annuities, and in ascertaining the number in their families, I consider it advisable to eliminate from the pay sheets at the next annuity payments all absentees not satisfactorily accounted for, and I notified the Indians to that effect, and requested all entitled to annuities to be present on that occasion. The chiefs and councillors made patriotic speeches, expressive of their loyalty to their Good Mother, the Queen, and their brotherly feeling towards her white subjects. They regretted the action of their kindred on the Saskatchewan in waging war against the Government, and attributed the insurrection there to the Indians listening to bad counsels. Those living up the river at the rapids wish to retain their holdings there, claiming that Commissioner Simpson promised to give them a reserve there.

An attempt was made to deluge the reserve with whiskey during the payments, as on former occasions. A large number of traders swarmed around the camping ground for the purpose. Several arrests were made, and others becoming frightened suddenly decamped; hence the disgraceful scenes of drunkenness, formerly witnessed there, were happily averted, through the vigilance of the officials.

Within the last two years, owing to the assistance given by the Department, the advancement in agriculture on this reserve is most encouraging. About thirty acres will be ready for seeding in the spring. Eighteen acres were under cultivation last season, yielding one hundred and twenty bushels of wheat, one hundred of barley, five hundred of potatoes and a quantity of vegetables, but unfortunately the wheat was destroyed by a prairie fire after it had been stacked.

On the morning of the 9th I started for St. Peter's reserve and arrived there in the evening. I found the agent busily engaged in making the payments. Four

Indians were arrested the following morning for having intoxicating liquor in their possession and heavily fined. These were the only parties detected indulging in stimulants during the payments. These Indians are the most intelligent and prosperous in this superintendency. They have six hundred and twenty acres under cultivation, which yielded last harvest four hundred and fifty bushels of oats, four hundred of barley, twenty-five of corn, one thousand four hundred of wheat, three thousand of potatoes, two thousand tons of hay and a large quantity of vegetables. They possess two hundred and sixty houses, two hundred stables, twenty-six horses, fifty pigs, four hundred and eighty-seven horned cattle, and have caught \$13,000 worth of fish and \$1,000 worth of fur within the year.

With commendable enterprise they have undertaken an extensive system of drainage of the reserve, but finding, after commencing, a large ditch, and opening it for about one-half a mile long, that they were unable to accomplish the work, they applied to the Department for assistance in completing it. If the swampy lands covering the greater part of the reserve were only reclaimed, these Indians would become wealthy and independent in a few years. There are five schools supported wholly or partially by the Department, on this reserve, under the tuition of some excellent teachers whose schools, in efficiency, are unsurpassed in the Province.

At Broken Head River reserve the Indians have thirty-nine houses, eighteen stables and fifty-four cattle; raised last season twenty-five bushels of wheat, forty of barley, nine hundred of potatoes and two hundred and twenty-five tons of hay; and have caught \$4,000 worth of fish and \$1,000 of fur.

The school, under the able tuition of Mr. Black, is progressing favorably.

Upon visiting the Fort Alexander band at a subsequent date, upon my return from Norway House, I found that Father Madore and Miss McKenzie had closed their schools for the holidays a few days before my arrival, but from the reports of the agent, and enquiries made from other parties, I am informed that the progress in learning made by the children attending these schools is very creditable to the teachers. These Indians own eighty houses, thirty-one stables, seventy-one cattle and thirty-two pigs; raised one hundred bushels of wheat, thirty of corn, twenty-five of oats, five thousand of potatoes and one hundred and fifty tons of hay; and caught \$15,000 worth of fish and \$4,000 of fur.

After finishing my inspection of Mr. Muckle's agency, I hastened to the Long Plain reserve, in order to be present at the payments, and arrived there on the 13th. The same evening Mr. Ogletree examined and distributed their supplies to the Indians, except the cattle, which he refused to accept, on account of their not having been equal to the standard required. I have been informed that other animals were subsequently supplied by the contractor. Some of the Indians on this reserve excel in ploughing and fencing, which cannot be surpassed in the Province. This year the agent, by Indian labor alone, succeeded in putting thirty-five acres under crop, which yielded seven hundred and eighteen bushels of wheat, five hundred of potatoes and a small quantity of vegetables. They have sixteen houses, seven stables, ten horses, eleven head of cattle and five pigs, and secured forty tons of hay. There will be twenty additional acres under cultivation next year, as considerable breaking was done before winter set in.

No better quality of land is anywhere to be found within the Province of Manitoba than what was allotted to them at Swan Lake, where the councillors repeatedly refused to go to receive their annuities, and threatened violence to anyone who attempted to settle there. With what is under crop at Swan Lake, this band have forty-two acres under cultivation, which produced last season forty-nine bushels of corn, four hundred and ninety-five of wheat, two hundred and forty of barley, and five hundred and fifty of potatoes. They own eleven houses, ten horses and five oxen, and have secured sixty tons of hay for feeding their stock during this winter.

Upon getting through with my inspection of this agency I returned to Winnipeg, and, after attending to some important correspondence, I proceeded to the agency of Mr. McPherson, and arrived there on the 24th, when I examined his office and storehouse and found everything strictly correct. On account of the rocky

character of the reserves in this district, the land available for cultivation is very limited, and consequently it is impossible for the Indians to make much advancement in agriculture. They have, however, notwithstanding these unfavorable circumstances, one hundred and seven dwelling houses, thirty-two stables, one hundred and sixteen head of cattle, nineteen horses, and one hundred and eighteen acres under cultivation, upon which they raised last season eighty bushels of wheat, thirty of barley, seven thousand six hundred and fifty of potatoes, and a quantity of vegetables. They caught during the year \$5,440 worth of fur, and made \$3,280 worth of canoes, but their hay and wild rice crops were a total failure, owing to the unusually high level of the waters of the lake. They desired me to convey their thankfulness to the Department for the very superior quality of supplies furnished them, and for the protection afforded them in preventing alcoholic stimulants from being introduced on their reserves during the payments of annuities, inasmuch as the measures adopted were so effectual that no drunkenness occurred among them at that time.

The Lake of the Woods bands are desirous of having their children educated, but they represent that in consequence of the scattered, fragmentary condition of the reserves which had been allowed to them, a sufficient number of children cannot be obtained at any place to justify the starting of a school on any of the reserves, but they are anxious that the Government will establish an industrial school at their camping ground, near the agency, where some of their children from the different bands can attend and acquire knowledge, not only of books but also of farming. They are opposed to any religious instructions from missionaries, as they wish to perpetuate their own peculiar form of worship, which had been practised from time immemorial by their fathers.

I arrived at the mouth of Rainy River, in the agency of Mr. Pither, on the 25th and at a meeting held in the evening with the Hungry Hall Indians, Chief Mawintopenesse being visiting them and attending their medicine dances, was appointed speaker. After the customary salutations (before commencing his eloquent harangue) were concluded, he said we beseech you, Father, to grant our requests, and to redress our grievances, for we believe you have the power to do so. We buried the hatchet twelve years ago at the North-West Angle, and promised our Mother to live in friendship with all her children, white and red. We do not complain of not receiving our annuities correctly, nor of the quality of the supplies distributed yearly to us by the agent, but we object to whiskey traders being allowed to ruin our foolish children with their poisonous drugs, and we implore you to stretch your hands across the river and protect us from the iron clutches of those robbers. We want our relatives at Red Lake to receive their annuities, as formerly, along with us, and I ask, on behalf of a few families living here belonging to Powawasin's band, that they be transferred to the Bishop's at the upper Hungry Hall reserve, as they frequently imperil their lives in going to the camping ground in their canoes to receive their money. I ask payment for the trespass committed by lumbermen, in cutting timber and erecting houses on our wild land reserve, as no consent had been obtained from the several bands interested.

Next morning I started up the river, and inspected the reserves at Long Sault, Manito Rapids and Little Forks. The appearance of the crops generally was very promising, and the increased interest manifested in husbandry was most commendable. Schools have been opened recently at the above mentioned reserves, but as the buildings were being repaired when I visited them, I am unable to report on the manner in which they are conducted.

I arrived at the agency of Mr. Pither, at Coutcheching, on the 28th, and after examining his office and storehouse and finding everything satisfactory, I made an inspection of the reserve on Rainy Lake. The Indian gardens are smaller here than along the river, but this is accounted for by the rocky nature of this section of the country, which is not well adapted for farming. The school at Coutcheching was closed for the holidays, and therefore I was unable to examine or report on its condition. The Indians of this agency have one hundred houses, twenty-one stables, forty-six head of cattle, one hundred and fifty-three tons of hay, and have caught

during the year, fish to the value of \$5,700 and fur to \$6,530. The corn, wild rice and vegetables were not so large a crop as usual, but from the quantity of fish and game available I do not apprehend any destitution in this agency during the present winter.

Starting from Winnipeg on the 10th of August, I arrived at Norway House on the 15th, by the steamer "Colville." I then visited the Rossville mission school. The teacher, Rev. Mr. Semmens, having gone into the settlement, had engaged temporarily Alex. Kennedy, an intelligent half-breed, to conduct the school until his return. According to the register, seventy pupils were in attendance during the quarter, who had made considerable progress, since my last annual examination, in writing, reading, arithmetic and grammar. The teacher of the other school, Mr. A. A. McDonald, having resigned, the agent appointed Edward Papanakis, a clever Indian of limited acquirements, as teacher, until a more qualified one could be obtained. There are thirty-one children in attendance, pursuing the usual course of studies. In the evening I held a meeting with the Indians. The chief requested that a medicine chest be supplied them, which has been done since my return. He stated that one of their oxen is blind and useless. He wishes to be informed what quantity of land they will receive at Pine Creek, and also if their fisheries will be protected from speculators trespassing upon them. This band have forty acres of land cultivated, with crops under the average yield. They have eighty-four houses, twenty-five stables and own fifty-eight head of cattle, which were in fair condition. The school at Cross Lake reserve is taught by Chief Garrioch, who has been a missionary in that northern country for many years. He has an average attendance of twenty-five pupils, who are making fair progress in reading, spelling and writing. There are twenty houses, one stable, nine head of stock and five acres of land under cultivation. I reached Beren's River on the afternoon of the 19th. The crops here were promising, and the cattle, eleven in number, looked well. The agent was away, having gone into Winnipeg with his pay-sheets. There was a good deal of contention between the agent, missionary and Indians, over the employment of a teacher and the erection of a school house, which I succeeded in settling satisfactorily to all parties concerned, and forwarded the necessary furniture for the completion of the building. I arrived at Dog Head the same night, where I met Councillor James Sinclair and other Indians of the Island bands, who reported that the appearance of the crops was excellent. The fragments of this band living at Jack Head, Loon Straits and Hollow Water River, received, this summer, the remainder of the cattle to which they were entitled and for which they appeared very thankful. Large fisheries are carried on at Dog Head, and the Indians everywhere protested strongly against this wholesale slaughtering of one of their principal sources of their living.

The Fisher River Indians are industrious and manifest encouraging indications of future prosperity, possessing fifty-eight houses, twenty-seven stables, sixty-four head of cattle and forty acres under cultivation, from which an average yield was expected to be realized. The school is taught by Mr. Lyness, a teacher trained at the Normal School, Toronto, who has an experience of several years in the profession. He has an average attendance of twenty-four children, progressing favorably.

The Black River band, although small, have twelve houses and three stables, and cultivate thirteen acres of land, to which they attend fairly well. The teacher, David Prince, having been conducting the school for upwards of a year, abandoned it last summer, and consequently it has been closed ever since; but I engaged a teacher to re-open it on the first of the year. The Indians agreed to finish the school house in course of erection, but have failed to do so yet, although the furniture was sent to them last fall, at their own request, for that purpose.

I left Winnipeg on 1st September, in the steamer "Princess," for Grand Rapids, where, after a stormy voyage, I arrived in the evening of the 6th. I found the gardens here in better condition than in previous years. I crossed the river to inspect the new school house, and found that the Indians had erected a fairly good log building, which was neatly whitewashed, but the

inside furniture being very crude, I informed them that I would expend the balance of the money allowed by the Department in sending out proper furniture from Winnipeg, which subsequently had been forwarded, but owing to a severe storm, in which the boat was stranded, the cargo was thrown overboard and lost. A teacher was sent out from Winnipeg during this month, with a proper supply of books, &c. I do not find the houses in this reserve so good as they might be, the band enjoying, as they do, the many examples of civilization accruing from their intercourse with white people. Accompanied by Mr. Agent Reader, I left in the steamer "Marquis," on the 10th, arriving at Cumberland on the 15th. The Government school house not being completed, the school is still held in the mission building. It is one of the best I have inspected, many of the pupils writing excellently. The dictation and arithmetic classes are about the average, their reading and spelling being also good. The gardens have yielded a good crop of potatoes. Two or three years ago several members of this band, accompanied by their families, left this place and settled near Fort à la Corne, where they asked for a portion of land to be allotted to them for a reserve, which the Department has recently granted.

Leaving for Birch River on the 16th, I arrived the same evening. Although this portion of the Pas band had not yet completed their new school house, they intend to do so this fall, and requested that a teacher be sent them, in order that their children might attend school the coming winter. This, I told them, would be done, if possible. This band have some splendid soil, and asked that they be supplied with a hand mill, fanning mill, reaper and mower, and that their annuity money be kept back until those articles were paid for. I advised them not to purchase these articles until they became more experienced in agriculture, and that cradles, scythes and a hand mill would be more suitable at present, in which they concurred. They also requested to be allowed to cut cordwood on the banks of the Saskatchewan, the frontage of the reserve, and one chain in depth, the proceeds to be devoted towards improving their reserve. I subsequently instructed the agent to give them the required permission.

I reached Big Eddy on the 17th and inspected the school, which, although a new one, is making comparatively more progress than any in the agency. The teacher, Mr. Ahenakew, an Indian, is well educated, and is rapidly advancing the children under his charge. I reached the Pas reserve the same evening. The school here is held in the building belonging to the Church Mission Society. It has a large attendance, and the pupils are making fair progress. The cattle were in good condition, and some of the houses are well and substantially built. There are a large number of gardens on this reserve, which, in some instances, are indifferently cultivated, being overgrown with weeds. A number of this band are moving further up towards the northern extremity of their reserve. The gardens in this portion are well cultivated and neatly fenced. The houses also show a decided advancement, compared with their old habitations. The band expressed themselves as being very thankful for the liberal supply of twine and ammunition that had been given them during time of payments. There being a large amount of provisions distributed to this band last year, I strongly impressed upon them the necessity of securing an ample supply of food during the fishing season, for use in the coming winter, and told them that the Department having distributed this extra supply of twine in order that they might be enabled to do so, they must now depend upon their own efforts, which they promised to do. In my interview with this band they complained of a want of sufficient seed potatoes for next spring, and I consented to supply a few to those whose crops were a failure. They also requested to be supplied with a yoke of oxen, as those given them this year were for the Pas Mountain portion of the band, who desire that their annuities be paid them at that place, it being a long distance for them to travel to the Pas. Arriving at Chemawawin on the 19th, I visited the school. The building, which is 16 by 18 feet, is in bad condition, being poorly roofed, ill-fitting windows and a general appearance of dilapidation about it. I found that the scholars had only made poor progress during the year the school

has been in operation. The gardens looked well, although only small in extent, but they seem to have bestowed a little more care than formerly on them, and promise to still more improve them. This place being a good locality for fish and game, the Indians, perhaps, depend less upon the cultivation of the soil than would otherwise be the case. The gardens at Moose Lake are large, and have yielded a better crop than formerly. This fragment of the band have erected a school house 30 by 20 feet, built of square spruce logs, thatched, floored, ceiled, and mudded, having a door but no windows in it, the apertures being covered with cotton. Requisition has been made upon me for furniture, but owing to the close of navigation it could not be forwarded until next season. Fish is plentiful here, and with the extra amount of twine supplied them, they promise to lay in a good stock of food for the winter, so that I do not apprehend there will be any necessity for rendering any assistance in provisions to the band. There are a few new houses in course of erection here. Complaints being made by the chief that the councillors who reside at Chemawawin failed to go to Moose Lake when called upon to attend council meetings on occasions of important business, I reprimanded them, and said that unless they attended the council meetings I should recommend their dismissal from their positions, and they agreed to attend in future.

In consequence of the representations of Mr. Reader, that it would be impossible for the Indians of his agency to save a sufficient quantity of potatoes for their requirements for seed the ensuing season, I instructed Mr. Reader to make arrangements with the Hudson's Bay Company for delivering the following quantities at the different reserves on the opening of navigation, and requested him to distribute it to only those Indians who had not succeeded in raising sufficient for their use :

Cumberland, seventy-five bushels ; Birch River, seventy-five bushels ; the Pas, one hundred bushels ; Pas Mountain, twenty-five bushels ; Chemawawin, twenty-five bushels ; Moose Lake, twenty-five bushels ; and Grand Rapids, twenty-five bushels.

I arrived at Duck Bay *via* Mossy Portage on the 23rd, when I was informed that there had been a serious case of poisoning by an Indian woman. One of the councillors had improper relations with her, and she attempted to poison his wife. The former was apprehended, her medicine bag, containing a large rattlesnake skin, serpent teeth, &c., taken, and she was committed by the agent to Brandon for trial, where the case was afterwards dismissed by the judge for want of evidence. There are fourteen houses on this reserve, sixteen head of cattle, including the two oxen and two cows supplied this year, and the band have about eight acres of land under cultivation upon which they raised one thousand one hundred and seventy-seven bushels of potatoes and a small quantity of wheat and barley. I examined the school taught for the past two years by Wilfred Adam, and found it well conducted, the English reading exercises and spelling being nearly faultless ; the Bible class exercises very creditable ; the exercises in French books very superior, for not only was the text book read fluently, but readily rendered into Ojibeway ; the arithmetic and writing classes unsurpassed. The school furniture is nearly worthless.

Leaving Duck Bay I arrived at Water Hen River reserve and was greeted with salutes of guns. Proceeding to the school house I examined the scholars, who commenced by singing " God Save the Queen " very enthusiastically. This was followed by a French *chanson* and Indian hymn sung with great taste. I found the reading and spelling very correct ; the writing class very superior ; recitation and arithmetic very good. The reading, spelling and dictation in French were also creditable and the examination closed by the pupils singing in latin " God Save the Queen " most exquisitely. The gardens are much improved since my last visit, about nineteen acres being under cultivation, giving about three hundred and twenty bushels of potatoes and a few bushels of barley. The chief asks that a farm instructor be allowed them for about fifteen days in the spring to show them how to plough.

Arriving at Crane River reserve on the 28th, I found their potato crop was excellent. They have twelve acres under cultivation, which yielded eight hundred bushels of potatoes, and three bushels each of corn and wheat. The cattle, thirty-one in number, looked well, also the horses, of which they possess twenty. One of the

oxen and also the bull is lame. They complained that the oxen are not tractable for working, and the bull being old and worthless they ask permission to kill. The school taught by Wm. Anderson, at Lower Fairford, was closed for vacation when I arrived there on the 29th. I then proceed to Lake St. Martin, where I also found the school closed for the holidays. Their gardens are well fenced. The returns from the potatoes planted were very small, only two hundred and twenty bushels being raised, and the corn and vegetables had been a failure. There is on this reserve eighteen houses, seven stables, three horses and twenty-nine head of cattle and nine acres of land cultivated. The members of this band live chiefly on fish. The same afternoon I inspected the reserve of the Little Saskatchewan band, who are located at Sand Bay, on Lake St. Martin. The school house is well finished, the walls are high, well plastered within and without with a mixture of lime, sand and clay, the roof covered with hay and the same plaster, but the inside furniture is inferior. Colin Sanderson, who has been teaching six months, has an average attendance of fifteen pupils, who are doing fairly. In my interview with the band they stated that their oxen were too young for ploughing. They possess twelve head of cattle and have ten or twelve acres cultivated, yielding only a poor return, viz., seventy-five bushel of potatoes and a few bushels of barley. My next visit was to the school at Upper Fairford, which is most excellently conducted by the Rev. Mr. Bruce. The reading and spelling in all the classes were very good, and the dictation classes were the best I have yet examined. The grammar class was very superior, arithmetic fair, writing in all classes neat and well formed, the history and geography classes most creditable, showing thorough familiarity with their lessons, and a large class in composition bore evidence of careful training. There are thirty houses on this reserve and over twenty stables. The members of the band own twenty-one horses and one hundred and sixty head of cattle, most of them in fair condition. They have under crop about thirty-six acres, giving in return for their labor seven hundred and thirty bushels of potatoes, forty-two bushels of barley and twenty-nine bushels of wheat.

On my arrival at Ebb and Flow Lake at 8 o'clock on the morning of 4th October I held a meeting with the chief and councillors. This band have twenty houses, thirteen barns, twenty horses and seventy-two head of cattle. Their gardens are substantially fenced, and they have twenty acres under cultivation, which only gave them two hundred and eighty bushels of potatoes. Arriving at Manitoba House the same day, I held a meeting by appointment with the Lake Manitoba band. There was a dissention among the members of the band about the location of the new school house, and I requested the agent to select a suitable place, centrally situated, to enable all the children to attend. They have under cultivation fourteen acres, from which they obtained four hundred bushels of potatoes and some vegetables. Their fences were in good order, and their cattle, sixty-four in number, were in excellent condition.

I arrived at Sandy Bay in the evening of the 5th, when I examined the school taught by Robert Tweddell. I was much pleased with the progress made since the opening of the school in January last, a large number of the children read well in the 2nd part of the First Reader. Their writing was excellent, and the arithmetic class was making splendid progress. I find this band have forty houses fairly built and several in course of erection, twenty-five stables, twenty-three horses, sixty-nine head of cattle and twenty acres cultivated, from which they raised two hundred bushels of potatoes and a few bushels of corn.

The cattle contracted for in this agency did not arrive at the times specified, and consequently were not inspected by the agent at the date of my visit to the reserve.

The following summary of tabular statement herewith inclosed carefully compiled approximately represents to the Department the actual condition of Indian affairs in this superintendency up to the present date, viz.: The value of land improvements on the reserves is \$20,599, and of personal property, including movable effects, animals, boats, &c., is \$120,587. The number of horses on the reserves is one thousand three hundred and twenty, and the number of barns and stables five

hundred and thirty-nine, valued at \$75,058. The area of land under cultivation is nine hundred and twenty-three acres. The number of agricultural implements in possession of the different bands is two hundred and eighty-two ploughs, two hundred and sixty-five harrows, one hundred and thirty-four wagons and carts, six fanning mills and six thousand two hundred and twenty-six smaller articles. The number of horses is one hundred and eighty-six, of cattle one thousand four hundred and ninety-two, and of pigs ninety. The number of bushels of corn raised last season was one thousand and six, of wheat eight thousand one hundred and thirty-three, of oats six hundred and forty-five, of peas thirty-five, of barley nine hundred and ninety-two, of potatoes forty-three thousand nine hundred and ninety-four, and of tons of hay three thousand nine hundred and seventeen. The value of fish caught during the year is \$75,254, and of fur \$75,254.

I would also beg to state, that notwithstanding the increased amount of business falling upon this office, the work has been performed in a satisfactory manner.

The number of letters received during the year at this office was three thousand two hundred and forty-five, an increase of one thousand two hundred and eighty-five over the preceding year. These letters are officially stamped, registered, filed and indexed on the day of receipt, and when practicable, are also answered on the same day.

I would here state that eighteen months ago, finding that the system of filing official letters then in use becoming cumbersome and somewhat confusing, I had the letter-files remodelled, adopting the system of having a separate and distinct file for the business of each agency and one for general correspondence, each file of which has its own index, in which the letters and papers, after being numbered, are entered under classified headings. This reduced the number of our files from over two hundred to eleven. I find that these files, from the experience of the past year, are much better for easy reference than the preceding system.

The number of letters written during the past year at this office was two thousand seven hundred and fifty, covering four thousand four hundred and twenty pages of foolscap, showing an increase of five hundred and sixty-four letters and five hundred and thirty-four pages over the preceding year. There were, in addition, a quantity of circular letters sent out.

The copy letter book is indexed every day, showing to whom the letters are sent, office number, date and purport of letter.

The "letters received" register is also carefully entered up, showing the date of letter, date when received, the action taken and reference number of all letters received.

The books of accounts are balanced every month, and a trial balance sheet taken off, a copy of which is forwarded to the Department monthly.

There has been, and is, a considerable amount of additional work in this office, caused by these applications of withdrawal from treaty by half-breeds who are electing to take scrip in place of annuity money.

Their applications of withdrawal, when received at this office, are examined, and their cases fully gone into, and on being found correct, certificates of withdrawal from treaty are issued, in accordance with the instructions received from your Department.

The additional work entailed by these applications can scarcely be computed, so many applicants filing notices that are of no avail, many not being entitled to withdraw, many wanting to withdraw, but wishing to leave their families still in treaty, others wishing to withdraw their children and remain on themselves, many wishing to locate their scrip on the land occupied by them inside the several reserves, with other complications that ensue, causing much correspondence and a great number of interviews.

Since the annuity payments the pay sheets have been called over, every name and family checked with the pay sheets of preceding years, and all errors that were found, which were few in number, have been corrected, and the agent's attention directed to the same.

The estimates for 1886-87 have also been examined, the column of supplies the Indians are entitled to by treaty filled in, and, where necessary, corrections made in red ink. I am sorry to say that in three instances the estimates could not be properly completed, for want of information on the part of the agents as to the numbers of implements, tools, &c., at present in the hands of the Indians.

I have the honor to be, Sir, a
Your obedient servant,

E. McCOLL,
Inspector and Superintendent of Indian Agencies.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
QU'APPELLE, 20th November, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—It is now a year since I took charge of this institution, opened in October, 1884, although the building was not finished and delivered by the contractor until January, 1885.

This school is very conveniently situated on the Qu'Appelle Lake, four miles from Fort Qu'Appelle, and in a central locality. So far as the reserves of Treaty No. 4 are concerned, the numerous visitors we have had during the summer seemed well pleased with the location.

The contractor built, beside the house, a stable, and a storehouse, and since then authority has been granted for the erection of a milk-house, ice-house and closets; authority has also been granted to build a bake-oven, all of which were much needed. Next year we will require a root-house, and a workshop in which different trades may be taught.

The pupils came in gradually, from October, 1884, to the present time. I went to the different reserves, with Agent McDonald, who spared no trouble to secure the proper pupils. We could have completed the number sooner than we did, had we accepted all who were offered, but we considered it proper not to accept more than two from each reserve, the number of boys being limited to thirty, and Treaty No. 4 having about that number of reserves. From eight or ten reserves we got no pupils, which I attribute to their not being christians. On the reserves where they were christians, they appeared to wish more for education, and we had to refuse pupils, as too many were offered.

Two only of the pupils have deserted, and these left eight days after their arrival. I could possibly have recovered them, but as neither of them were desirable, one of the boys being much too big for the institution, I allowed them to get free. Another was away for a month and a-half during the rebellion. He came back to the school, and seems now to be as happy as the rest. One girl was taken away by her mother, and we experienced inconvenience from parents who reside near the institution.

Except one pupil, who is only five years old, the ages range between six and fourteen years. The most suitable ages, I consider, to be between eight and twelve, although it is advantageous to have a few elder boys for the different works, when they are not too hard to be managed.

All the pupils seem well pleased with their new home, and do not try to escape the routine or regulations in any way. These are so arranged as not to leave them more than one hour and a-half at the same exercise.

Except one case of inflammation of the lungs, in the spring, all the pupils have been very healthy, and the case mentioned was a boy who had always been delicate, and inclined towards weak lungs. He is now better than he has ever been at home.

I must say that the reverend Sisters take very good care of all the pupils, keeping them clean, well clothed and well fed; and one of the Sisters has a sufficient knowledge of medicine to make her valuable in a sick room.

The pupils are taught to read and to write in English. They have, every day, five hours of school and three hours of fatigue. During the summer months they have a little more fatigue.

The progress has been very good. A number of the boys read and write English remarkably well, considering that they hardly understand it. To obviate this, I give them, each day, lessons in translation from their own language into English. It is not easy to teach them this, as they speak, amongst them, four Indian languages, all entirely different. These languages are Cree, Otchipway, Sioux and Assiniboine, and I have not heard of any book that embraces these languages with English.

The greatest difficulty in teaching these boys the English language is the tenacity with which they adhere to their own tongue. In conversation during play hours they invariably use their own language, and the only way to counteract this is to introduce four or five English-speaking boys, pupils, who would become leaders amongst them in their different amusements, and who could be divided so as to have one in each gang during fatigue. I believe these four or five boys would teach the remainder more English in a week, during play and fatigue, than they could otherwise learn in a year. A few years would suffice, when there would no longer be any necessity to admit others than Indians. At Hampton, V., U.S., they have no difficulty in teaching the Indians English, on account of the greater number of their pupils being English-speaking blacks. It certainly is more than half the battle in the education of Indians in that institution.

I could find these boys around here if they were admitted free into the establishment.

The fatigue for the pupils has been to cut fire wood, weed garden, work on farm, clean stable, wash their own clothes. They have done a considerable lot of work on the farm, clearing brush, planting and cleaning potatoes, ploughing, under the direction of the Farming Instructor, almost without any outside labor. We had on the farm this summer, thirty acres broken, about fifteen acres cropped and backset for next spring. The first year we raised enough vegetables to supply the wants of the institution. We had a fair crop of barley and peas. The wheat, through not being put in the ground soon enough, is a little touched by the frost.

Some of the boys have the care of the cattle in the stable. One of the boys is learning carpentry, from the carpenter of the school, engaged since the 10th October last. I shall have two or three boys more taught by him this winter.

Beside the thirty boys, we have now nine girls, under the charge of the Rev. Matron, who teaches them English and housework.

The parents of the pupils seem to be well pleased when they come to see their children so clean and so comfortably dressed and fed, contented and happy looking. I may observe here, that the clothes supplied have been of very good quality, both for boys and girls.

Visitors, of whom there have been a great number, have expressed much satisfaction with this institution. Among them I may mention His Excellency the Governor General and the Honorable the Minister of the Interior.

I feel glad to be able to recognise the great interest the employés of the Indian office take in this institution, and the efforts they make in every way to ensure its success.

I feel certain that this school will be a great success, and that it will be a chief means of civilizing the Indian; but to obtain this result, accommodation must be made to take in more pupils, as now we can only take in but one out of each reserve.

A school for Indian girls would be of great importance, and, I may say, would be absolutely necessary to effect the civilization of the next generation of Indians. If the women were educated it would almost be a guarantee that their children would be educated also and brought up christians, with no danger of their following the awful existence that many of them ignorantly live now. It will be nearly futile to educate the boys and leave the girls uneducated.

This institution has been a heavy expense already to the Government, for the comparatively small number of pupils. I have endeavored to curtail the expenditure as much as possible. It must be expected to be heavier the first year than ever afterwards, unless the number of pupils is greatly increased, and then the average rate of each pupil will decrease in proportion as the number of the pupils increase.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. HUGONNARD.

Principal.

OFFICE OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER

REGINA, NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, 17th December, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my Annual Report on Indian matters in the North-West Territories, for the year 1885.

During the winter of 1884-85 arrangements were made that promised active and effectual agricultural work would be done this season; and I am pleased to be able to state that in the south-eastern, south-western and north-western portions of the Territories they have not been futile.

In the east, owing to exceptional climatic causes, the crops of the Indians were not, on the whole, as successful; and in the north, seeding was interfered with by the rebellion until so late a date that little could be hoped for from it. Nevertheless, as willingness to amend their ways was shown by the Indians in the disturbed districts, by immediate application to work, after giving up their arms, a good deal of seeding was done at a late season—the employment tending to settle the Indians and allay the excitement still naturally existing—whilst valuable fodder was afterwards obtained from the straw grown.

That seeding was prevented in the Carlton, Battleford and Victoria districts is greatly to be regretted, for adequate preparation had been made for agricultural work. We had the reserves in these districts in a better state for early seeding than at any previous time, almost all the old land having been broken the fall before. Had not the complete machinery that had been organized, for quick seeding under close supervision, been disturbed by an event so unfortunate, yet so impossible to prevent, my belief is that at least one-half of the food supplied for the north would have been raised this year.

It will be unnecessary for me to touch upon the Indians' participation in the half-breed revolt, except to point out how they became implicated therein, and what effect its suppression, and the punishment of the criminals it developed, will have upon the future relations of the insurgent tribes to the Government.

When it became necessary to move to the north Big Bear and those wandering Cree discontents who had frequented the southern plains since the treaties were made, it was recognized that a dangerous element was being introduced amongst the Saskatchewan tribes. But this had to be done, sooner or later, in order to prevent international complications arising from their bad conduct along the border, and it was considered that their mischievous propensities, after they were placed amongst settled and well-disposed Indians, might be counteracted or at least controlled. That this anticipation would have been justified there can be but little doubt, had it not been for the unfortunate circumstances that resulted in drawing them into action with the misguided half-breeds, for arrangements had been made, in which they concurred, which would have settled almost all wandering Indians upon reserves this summer, had the rebellion not occurred to disturb them.

During the summer of 1884 the bands in the Carlton and Battleford districts had stated openly and frankly what they wished the Government would do, over and above what it was then doing for them—their requests not being great—and at the same time they had expressed their satisfaction with the progress they were making in search of a livelihood, their confidence in the good intentions of their Great Mother, and the assurance (received from their rapid advancement in it) that through agriculture they would soon be able to support themselves.

Communications were held between Riel and certain Indians from shortly after the time that the former arrived in the country, or about July, 1884. Much that passed between them was made known to me. The Indians stated that they had no serious causes of discontent, and did not entertain an intention of joining the half-breeds in agitation. It was natural, when overt acts were once committed by the young, ill-disposed men, that loyal and well-disposed Indians should fear that vengeance would be wreaked upon them—the innocent suffering as well as the guilty—and that this feeling, coupled with the necessity—after some of the officers of the Department, who had supplied their wants, had been made prisoners by the half-breeds—of obtaining food, prevailed upon them to gather about rebel headquarters, where, when the latter were attacked, they became more or less involved in the skirmishes that ensued, from various motives, ranging from sympathy with the half-breeds to self-protection. It may be fairly presumed, therefore, when regarding the matter without prejudice, and in the light of Indian utterances before and after the rebellion, that their participation in it sprang, not from universal race hatred, from the existence of grievances, discontent or general malignity, but rather from a feeling that the action of a few Indian discontents, who were influenced by the half-breed movement, and of their young men, who, when excited by these, lost their heads and commenced raiding, committed them to association with the rebels in order—after the sources of supply from the Department were closed to them, from the causes before described—to gain the necessities of life and protection against individual white men, which the law at the moment was unable to afford. We may rest assured, I think, that the past policy of the Government was not to blame, as none of the Indians, when spoken to of their conduct on the reserves, have pleaded grievances in extenuation of it.

The punishment that has overtaken the worst spirits amongst them will tend to preserve order, as it has already re-created confidence in the disturbed districts. Had greater clemency characterized the Executive's action, the country along the Saskatchewan, in the opinion of residents in it, would have been unsafe to reside in.

The loss suffered on the reserves that were exposed to damage by the rebels was not, except in the Fort Pitt district, as complete as might have been anticipated. At both Onion and Frog Lakes entire destruction of Government property reigned—even Indian personal property was destroyed—and all buildings, including churches and stores, were razed by fire.

Some raiding was reported in the File Hills district during the summer; so the offenders were apprehended, and sentenced to punishment according to their various misdemeanors.

Complaints of Indians killing cattle in the stock districts have been received, but our advices seem to show that most of such acts were committed by Cree Indians, who were lurking about the plains, afraid to go to reserves, and unable to join the insurgents. Our Indians are aware of the penalties attaching to crime, and are not driven by hunger or necessity to risk incurring them. In several instances of especial investigation in the matter of horse stealing, it has been shown that white men or American Indians have committed the crimes charged to ours.

It is pleasant to be able to record in the North-West Territories, where our relations with the Indians are of comparatively short existence, that loyalty has been met with hardly less marked than that of your Indian allies in the older Provinces in the past, and to mention, in connection with such record, the names of Chiefs Pecan (or Jas. Seenum), Mistowasis, Atah-ka-koop and Moosomin, who, though typical Indians, preferred to abide by their treaty-pledged faith to sacrificing it to

savagery or race sympathies. These chiefs all lived in the heart of the disturbed districts.

The bands implicated in the rebellion were those of One Arrow, Beardy, Okemasis and part of Petequakey's, in the Carlton district, and the whole of the Indians in the Battleford and Fort Pitt districts, excepting Moosomin's and part of Thunder Child's—the latter refusing to approach the rebel camps until starvation drove him and his following to do so.

It is to be regretted that many of our Indians have lost, through the rebellion, the herds of cattle which had been fostered and protected with great care, especially as this renders the time that they will have to be supplied with meat longer, in proportion to the extent of their loss.

As an instance of the difficulties to be contended with in carrying out a wise and effective Indian policy, the case of Moosomin's band may be cited.

As a test of the plan, a uniform system was adopted, of liberal treatment during working times, and a refusal to issue food when unjustifiable laziness was shown. Naturally, savages, when first subjected to this treatment, find it hard, but that the tutelage of necessity is as successful as imperative, their progress shows. Before the rebellion there was to Moosomin's credit, for his band, in various stores, about \$1,100, after paying for many supplies required up to that time. This had accumulated, through selling the surplus of crops and burning lime and charcoal for sale to the Battleford settlers. It is needless to add that the band became contented as soon as successful, and its loyalty may be attributed, in great part, to this content, which was the outcome of what once seemed to it to be harsh measures. It has, at present, a sufficient sum on hand to purchase one hundred sheep, which is the way that it desires to expend part of its credit balance.

The difficulty of adopting such a system universally may be seen in sentimental letters which have abounded in public journals. Would-be philanthropists (perhaps with good intentions) make sensational reports, based upon the statements of lazy Indians, who may, perchance, have had their rations stopped, owing to a refusal to work; and these gentlemen lose sight of the fact that hard working tax-payers should not be called upon to support men who would, if possible, live in idleness upon appropriations of their money.

This comment has been called forth by the increasing, but mistaken, interest that has been shown in the press.

Had it even been otherwise, and had the Indians been stirred *en masse* to rebellion—which was far from being the case—it would have been neither a surprise nor a reflection on our past policy; for it is a peculiarity of their race to be extremely susceptible to influence, to care little for the morrow if the day satisfies their wants, and (perhaps from their nomadic tendencies) to welcome any change—of course, without reflection as to whether it may lead. They showed—those best knowing them think—more moderation and less wilful malevolence than could have been expected.

In the disturbed districts the same treatment is being extended to the Indians upon the reserves as that which was in practice before the troubles, but the numbers upon them are lessened. All the insurgents were disarmed by General Middleton, who transferred the arms to this Department. Any Indians who thought that they could subsist better by the chase than by tilling the soil have been given a fowling piece, with the injunction that they must support themselves, from which course it is to be hoped that it will become more manifest to them that the Government's intentions are wise; for, as they fail in the future to gain their livelihood by their own methods, they will have the proof of experience to convince them that their only resource is that which has been pointed out to them, *viz.*, industry and activity, well directed, under competent supervision. To make this experience an imperative monitor, firmness in withholding assistance should be exercised, until they ask to be taken into the reserves, when the extension to them of fair and liberal treatment will complete the settlement.

The disturbed reserves have been thoroughly reorganized, and not only has much work been done by the rebels during this summer, but they are in a position to seed large areas next spring.

The excitement prevalent throughout the Territories during the spring, which was not wholly allayed until a comparatively recent date, and the hard work entailed upon our officers by it, and subsequently in the reorganization of what it had disturbed, might well have been expected to militate most seriously against educational progress. That this has not been the case, we may well be pleased; and it is still more worthy of note that the opposite of a retrograde movement has been brought about, as will be seen when it is stated for the North-West Territories that seven new schools have been opened at the following places, viz., at the Crooked Lake, Indian Head, Blackfoot, Key, Moose Mountain, Eagle Hills and Piegan reserves; that the number of children upon the rolls has increased from about 576 to 726, and that the average daily attendance of pupils has risen from 326 to 404. I am glad, also, to note that the churches are manifesting a great interest in reserve schools, from which fact it may be anticipated that a largely increased number of children will commence to receive tuition next year.

The St. Albert Mission School, which is partially industrial, is reported to be doing good work; and I notice a slight increase in the average daily attendance. It is interesting to know that the girls are learning domestic arts very rapidly, and that the boys are not only disciplined well, but are initiated into useful trades. Hose and woollen clothing, as well as much fancy work, are made by the girls, who pick and spin their own wool from sheep kept at the Mission.

The Industrial School at High River has no progress to record. The Blackfeet withdrew their children despite the influence of Father Lacombe, the Principal (which is very great), and have been unwilling to allow them to return. To dissipate this feeling, and as an incentive to them to send their children to school in future, it was deemed wise to cause the school to prosper independently of them, in order that they may see the contentment and advancement of the pupils. With this object—as a secondary one to the immediate instruction of a certain number of children—in view, Father Lacombe received permission to recruit his roll from other sources than that of the Blackfoot reserve, and he has now, in addition to a few of the old scholars who remained with him, eighteen new pupils. Some repairs and additions required for the establishment have already been reported upon in detail.

The Fort Qu'Appelle Industrial School has been managed in a satisfactory manner, and marked progress in instruction has been made. Père Hugonnard deserves great credit for the business-like manner in which every department of the institution has been conducted by him as Principal.

The Battleford Industrial School was entirely disorganized by the outbreak, and considerable loss was sustained through destruction done to furniture and buildings. The pupils were very anxious to return, and gladly did so after the Indians surrendered. Owing to shortage of quarters for the militia, the buildings are transferred to them for use this winter; but, next spring, should be returned to the Department, when the school can again be equipped. In the interim, the boys are receiving instruction and discipline in a more limited establishment. Girls have been introduced as pupils into these schools, and this is thought to be the commencement of an influence that will permanently benefit the race.

The supply contracts for the current fiscal year have been, on the whole, well carried out by the contractors. The policy of the Department in sub-dividing them, or accepting tenders for partial instead of total quantities called for, has been felt to be most beneficial to residents of the Territories, and to traders, who, although of substantial means, were unable to undertake too great obligations. No doubt greater competition will arise if such a course be again pursued, not only giving an impetus to trade and local industries, but resulting in a saving to the Department by lower prices being obtained. In some few cases contractors had to be dealt with stringently, to enforce their carrying out the spirit of their agreements; but increased care in receiving supplies during the past few years has had its effect, and few attempts

to substitute inferior articles for those of the samples demanded have, to any serious extent, been made. As the country is being opened up by railroad and better freighting facilities we are not, as formerly, in the position rendering it needful to accept inferior staple supplies in remote districts, in order to guard against the starvation of Indians or a cessation of their work. In the past, on account of the great distance to be travelled to reach some points (900 miles, for instance, by cart, from Winnipeg to Edmonton), and the time required to procure a proper substitute, inferior articles offered had sometimes to be accepted, and a reduction in the price paid to the contractor for them had to be made; but we are now able to demand (for we can usually await) proper fulfilment of contracts.

Our supplementary food contracts have been less extensive than usual, owing to our having taken over the surplus of stores belonging to the Militia Department at various points; and doing so has saved the Government that loss which it is probable would have been sustained had it been forced to dispose of them by auction or otherwise.

The mill at Frog Lake, for which a bonus was given to Messrs. Gowanlock & Laurie, should be moved to Onion Lake, which place will now become the centre of the Fort Pitt district. Correspondence has been entered into with the owners, having this end in view, but it is premature to state what arrangements may become feasible.

At Moose Mountain the bonus the Department so wisely granted will secure milling facilities for the reserves in that neighborhood. Captain Pierce is erecting a grist and sawmill, and the "Patent Roller Process" machinery for flouring, which he has obtained, is said to have a grinding capacity of from sixty to eighty sacks every twenty-four hours. It will cost, it is believed, some \$9,000 or \$10,000; and the bonus granted secures to the Indians precedence in grinding for ten years, at rates of toll a quarter less than ordinary customers for the first two, and one-eighth less for the succeeding eight years.

It is matter for congratulation that the survey of the Bear's Hill reserves (those of Chiefs Sampson, Ermineskin, Bobtail and Sharphead) has this year been completed, thus settling a difficulty that has long existed. These Chiefs have often said that they would have no survey made until Pecan's reserve claim was settled; and no doubt the arrangement made with that chief last autumn by Mr. Assistant Commissioner Reed made the survey of the Bear's Hill reserves practicable. It is possible, too, that the objection may have had further weight, from a hope that by deferring the survey the bands might become larger and reserves of an increased size be obtained. The reports of Mr. Nelson, D.L.S., just forwarded, to you of his year's work will show what has been done in the way of surveys. I may state that Chief Gambler and his Indians have requested that their reserve might be sub-divided, and each family have allotted to it its farm. Most of these Indians are well advanced, very intelligent and thrifty, and I would recommend that this request be granted. There is no doubt in my mind that whenever it is practicable this should be done, and the Indians given their land severally, to hold it as provided under the provisions of the Indian Act.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the erection of agency buildings, and our officers are made more comfortable thereby. Greater efficiency of service will result upon the added conveniences that will be afforded. Improvement in the service will also be secured by the division of large agencies into two or more smaller ones, and this without entailing much increased expense. Supervision of the Indians and of their work will, by this step, be entailed upon men more directly responsible to the Department, and general business will be facilitated by the abolition of a certain amount of routine.

Reports of a somewhat startling nature were circulated in the southern part of Treaty 7 during the past autumn, which reaching me, I deemed it necessary to investigate. My assistant, Mr. Reed, therefore visited the districts from whence they emanated, and he was greeted in the most friendly fashion by the Indians, whose manner showed good will and loyalty. At a council held, Red Crow and his minor

chiefs spoke, and the essence of the speeches made was, that if they were fed as at present they would never turn against the Government. Notwithstanding, however, the friendly utterances of the chiefs, it was found that the younger portions of the bands were disturbed, and the existing uneasiness was traced to unscrupulous traders, who were selling whiskey and fixed ammunition to them at points on or near the international boundary, as well as upsetting their minds with ill advice, and to the fact that they had in their camps stolen horses, most of which they had purchased south of the "line," and were in dread of their being taken from them, and in connection with which they were in constant fear of arrest or aggression.

The chiefs and old men are strenuously opposed to this trade in liquor, and have promised to aid in preventing it. Large quantities of fixed ammunition seem to have been obtained and to be held by the Indians. An immediate arrest was made, and measures are being taken to repress this nefarious traffic; but as it is to be feared that the law, as it at present stands, is not sufficiently severe to stamp out the crime effectually, it is hoped that the suggestions elsewhere submitted to you, regarding penalties for its infraction, may be taken into consideration at the next Session of Parliament. In the meantime, I have advised that strong patrols be established by the police along the international boundary, as both liquor and ammunition are brought from the States, and hope that these measures, if efficiently conducted, may largely, if not entirely, prevent the entrance of traders, and decrease that constant intercourse between our Indians and the South Piegans of Montana which has led to so much trouble and annoyance.

In regard to horse stealing in this treaty, there still exists the long-standing difficulty of taking from the Bloods and Blackfeet horses reported to have been stolen from across the line. Little difficulty is met with in recovering horses taken in our own territory, for the mass of the Indians recognize that justice is against the offender; but in the case of horses brought in from the States, from their standpoint the Indians' view of the matter is so reasonable that unless some arrangement is come to with the American authorities, adequate to secure reciprocity of advantage to the interests threatened by a continuance of raiding, it is to be feared that it will be a difficult matter to continue our course of the past, for our Indians argue thus in the case of stolen horses: "Our horses are taken by the very people whose horses we have stolen; we invariably fail in getting ours back, so it is unfair to us to ask us to make restitution of the animals we have taken to recoup ourselves for losses sustained;" *i.e.*, it seems to them to be unfair to be forced to yield up their booty, whilst the American Indians are at liberty to hold horses stolen from them, or from this side of the line, with impunity. Our interests and those of the United States are mutual in this matter, and mutuality of action would be beneficial to our western Indians and settlers, as well as those of Montana; and if some steps are not taken to secure it, the question may arise: Can we continue to make our Indians submit to an exercise of power which makes them yield a justice to others which they cannot obtain for themselves?

I cannot close this report without paying a tribute to our deceased officer, Mr Quinn, and to our deceased employes, Messrs. Payne and Delaney, whose unfortunate end, while in the discharge of their duties, makes remembrance of their faithfulness so sad an office. Up to almost the very day of their death, letters and reports from them showed that they were living amongst the Indians on, apparently, the best of terms, and that these Indians were contented and working well. The dry season of the year before prevented their harvesting much crop, and your knowledge of this fact caused instructions to be sent to me to make liberal provision all through the north to guard against suffering, and to provide food for the spring work. At the time of the outbreak our agency and reserve storehouses were never better filled with all classes of supplies.

While speaking of the issues to Indians, I might say that the manner in which our Indians are rationed has, at times, been pretty freely commented upon, economists (who are invariably residents in the Territories) claiming that the rations are too liberal, entailing an unnecessary expenditure to the country that might be dis-

pensed with; while complaints are often made by others that our Indians are not sufficiently fed. The present system that obtains is to extract as much work as possible for the food given them; and if our agents issued rations indiscriminately, the object desired, namely, to train them to habits of industry, and eventually make them self-supporting, could not be gained. On the other hand, when an able bodied Indian knows that he will not be fed in wanton idleness, he usually exerts himself in the direction of our wishes, and some return is made for the outlay.

If the Department established a regular system of feeding our Indians, without allowing them to go in pursuit of game, or to earn a livelihood off their reserves, it would, according to the following figures, require an annual expenditure of about \$1,329,507.75, instead of about \$454,000, as at present, or an increase of \$875,507.75, or more than our present total expenditure for the support of the Indians in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

In calculating the foregoing, the daily rations is placed at living quantities, and the cost of the provisions at as low a rate as possible:

Treaty No. 7—Indians present.....	6,314
Ration, and cost allowed.....	\$329,067.88
<hr/>	
Treaty No. 6—Indians present.....	7,431
“ No. 4 “	5,286
<hr/>	
	12,717
<hr/>	
12,717 Indians, at 1 lb. flour per diem each, at 4½ cts. per lb.	\$208,876 72
“ “ at ½ lb. bacon “ “ at 15 cts. “	522,191 80
“ “ at 1 oz. tea “ “ at 27 cts. “	116,042 60
“ “ at 1 oz. tobacco “ “ at 40 cts. “	78,328 75
Clothing.....	75,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,329,507 75
	<hr/>

I might say that even if the above were carried out, our Indians would not be satisfied, but would constantly be demanding more food, clothing, tea and tobacco.

The work of this office has increased to an enormous extent during the past year, mainly owing to the sub-division of many of our agencies, and other causes contingent on an improvement of our system of management of agencies.

The enclosures are as follows:—

Tabular Statements showing the condition of the various schools in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Approximate Return of grain and roots sown and harvested in the North-West Territories.

Statement showing the number and the whereabouts of Indians throughout the Territories.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. DEWDNEY,
Commissioner.

INDIAN OFFICE, REGINA, N.W.T., 5th December, 1885.

The Hon. E. DEWDNEY,
Indian Commissioner, Regina, N.W.T.

SIR,—I have the honor to report as follows on the surveying operations under my charge in the North-West Territories during the past season. These comprise the survey of the following Indian reserves, viz.:—

No.	Chief.	Where situated.	Area. Square miles.
76	The-man-who-took-the-coat.....	Indian Head.....	73.2
75	Pie-a-Pot.....	Qu'Appelle Valley.....	54
	(Fishing Station).....	Long Lake.....	2.2
139	Bobtail.....	Battle River.....	31.8
137-138	Sampson and Ermineskin.....	Bear Hill.....	123
141	Sharphead.....	Battle River.....	42.4

In the winter you informed me of your intention to have the reserves at Indian Head and Qu'Appelle Valley surveyed before undertaking the survey of the more extensive reserves at Bear Hill and Whitefish Lake. Accordingly, on the 13th April, the men in charge of the wintering camp were ordered to remove the outfit from the Qu'Appelle Valley to the Pile o' Bones, as it was thought probable that the survey of the reserve at Indian Head might be proceeded with at once. This expectation was not realized, nor could surveying be carried on to advantage before the month of June, on account of the unsettled state of the Indians.

My party, which had already been organized, proceeded to Indian Head on the 5th June, to survey a reserve for the band of Chief Jack, or "The-man-who-took-the-coat." I left Indian Head, accompanied by Colonel McDonald, Indian Agent, to consult Chief Jack in regard to the boundaries of his reserve. He said that since talking with Colonel McDonald in the spring, he had carefully examined the block of land set apart for the Assiniboine Indians, and would like to obtain that part of it which had been abandoned by Pie-a-Pot, for he found both land and timber good, and preferred it to any farther west. Seeing no objection to this, it was decided between us that the tract which he desired should form part of the reserve for his band and that of the late Chief Long Lodge. This reserve was finally laid out nine miles from east to west by eight from north to south, as shown on the accompanying plan, marked (A). While making the survey I was struck by the skill and rapidity in mound building displayed by two Indians employed by me, on the recommendation of the Chief, who, with very inferior implements, built mounds which looked as if turned in a lathe. The physical features of this reserve have been described in my annual report of 1882.

The crops were looking well, the wheat at the farming instructor's place being remarkably fine, and the garden the best I have seen in the country.

The survey of this reserve was completed on the 16th June, on which date I left for Regina.

From Regina I proceeded to Qu'Appelle Valley, on the 20th, to lay out a reserve for the band of Chief Pie a Pot. On my arrival at Pie-a-Pot's reserve I sent a messenger to the chief to ask him for two men to assist in building mounds around his reserve. The messenger brought back word that the men would be on hand in the morning. They failed, however, to make an appearance. I managed to get along without them; still, apart from any work they might have done, I wished to have some of the Indians see the boundaries of their reserve. Chief Pie-a-Pot subsequently told me that the men he had sent had followed me around the reserve without overtaking me. This reserve for Pie-a-Pot's band, or rather for part of his band, for it does not contain the quantity of land to which their number entitles them, is nearly fifty-four square miles in area. The soil is generally a clay or sandy loam, of first-class quality. There is but little timber on the high land fit for any useful purpose.

except for firewood, but in the coulées opening into the valley of the Qu'Appelle some good bluffs of timber occur. The bottom lands contain extensive hay meadows of the choicest quality.

On completing the survey of this reserve, a plan of which marked (B), accompanies this report, I left for Long, or Last Mountain Lake, to survey a fishing station for the Touchwood Hills and Qu'Appelle Valley Indians. The survey of the fishing station [vide accompanying sketch (C)], was completed on the 27th, and the party returned to Regina, arriving on the 30th.

I reached Calgary on the 30 July, and having started the party for Bear Hill in charge of my assistant, Mr. Green, I remained in Calgary the following day, to settle some accounts with the Hudson Bay Company, and overtook the party on the evening of the 1st August at a branch of Little Rosebud River. The roads were extremely bad, owing to recent heavy rains. On the evening of the 2nd we camped at a small creek flowing north-east, a branch of the Rosebud River, where we found excellent grass for the animals, and large numbers of spoon-bill ducks. Here we met a party going to Tail Creek to take up coal claims, who had lost their horses the night before. On the following day the roads were extremely heavy, and much cut up by bull teams going to Edmonton. We camped at Muddy Pound Creek for the night. This section of the country is of exceeding fertility, and seems to be as well adapted for settlement as any portion of the North-West. All kinds of grain seem to flourish, and there is hay, wood and water in abundance. The bell mare drew her picket and strayed from camp, all the other animals following, on the morning of the 4th, thus causing a delay of a few hours. In the evening we camped about four miles from the Red Deer River, in sight of several farms, on which the crops appeared to be excellent. The next morning we crossed the Red Deer River on the new scow. The flies were very annoying; they so pestered the animals that the poor brutes could eat nothing. In the afternoon my waggon broke down, a hind wheel going to pieces in a boggy creek. I left the waggon and went on with the carts to Pascopee, or the Blind Man's River, where I stored two cart loads of provisions, and sent the carts for the waggon load left behind. On the 6th we camped about a mile north of Bernard's; on the 7th at the Stoney reserve, and we reached the Musquatche's, or Bear Hill, on the 8th.

On my arrival at Bear Hill the chiefs, Bobtail, Sampson, and Ermineskin, their councillors, and nearly all the men in the Indian camp, came to see me, and we arranged a council for the 13th. The Story Chief, Sharphead, came over, and I believe Sampson and Ermineskin, who were opposed to having their reserves surveyed, were anxious to obtain his support in council. Neither he nor his followers, however, came afterward. At a general council, held on the 13th, the Indians were informed by the agent, Mr. Lucas, that I had come to survey reserves for them. They all made long speeches, the headmen speaking first, and Chief Bobtail last. All pretended that the most extravagant promises had been made them at the time of treaty. Bobtail said he wished to have his reserve surveyed, and that he had written me a letter last spring, asking me to come and make the survey, but that he had been promised sixty miles square, and did not see how his band could possibly make a living on less; however, if I gave a square mile for every soul in the band I could proceed with the survey. He subsequently reduced his demand to a square mile for each family of three. Finally, Mr. Lucas, in whom Sampson and Ermineskin appear to have great confidence, told me the Indians were working hard, but were out of tea and tobacco, and if I would give an order for a chest of tea and some tobacco, he would engage to secure the consent of Sampson and Ermineskin. I followed his advice, for I saw no other amicable means of obtaining their consent. The tea and tobacco were successful where reason and argument had failed, and I experienced no further opposition.

The following day Chief Bobtail, his brother, and his son, Coyoté, pointed out the spot at which they wanted the south-west corner of their reserve established, and a post was planted there, on which Bobtail insisted on having my name, as well as his own, inscribed.

When reviewing the southern boundary of this reserve, I turned south for twenty-four chains, two miles from the eastern boundary, to take in a small tract of good spruce timber. When reviewing the westren boundary Bobtail objected to Aylwin's claim being left out of his reserve. Mr. Lucas, on the other hand, thought Aylwin's claim should extend to the river, and that south of the "Leavings" Bobtail's band should be confined to the east side of the river. To this Bobtail was strongly opposed, as he had asked for the land last summer. The matter was then satisfactorily settled by leaving out that portion of the quarter-section on which Mr. Aylwin is settled, which would otherwise have fallen within the reserve, as will be seen by the accompanying plan marked (D).

I had some difficulty in adjusting the boundaries of this reserve so as to satisfy the conflicting claims of Bobtail and Sampson, the latter chief contending that Bobtail should not be given all the land fronting on the north side of the river, in the neighborhood of the Methodist Mission, as some of his (Sampson's) band had settled there; that he himself had drawn logs for a house, and that having a large family, he wanted to live near Rev. Mr. Glass, whose residence he desired to have included in his reserve, and not in Bobtail's; and, moreover, that he had a prior claim to the land on the north side of the river as far as the creek at the "Leavings," having been in possession of it before Bobtail, as could be attested by Rev. John McDougall, of Morleyville. After carefully considering the matter, I promised Sampson to run a line north from a point on the river twenty-eight chains due east of Mr. Glass's residence, so as to take in the logs he had drawn for a house, and to give his reserve a river frontage of a mile and a-half on the west side of this line. While absent with Bobtail, on a visit to some lakes which he wished to have included in his reserve, Mr. Green, my assistant, whom I had instructed to run the line which happened to cross the corner of a field belonging to Bobtail, was stopped by Mrs. Bobtail, who took the axes from the men and sat down on them, as a protest against what she considered her husband's rights. After talking the matter over with Bobtail, I decided to make a jog to the west immediately south of the field, and run far enough to take in some logs he had drawn for a house. Bobtail wished me to make the jog greater, and so take in Papaschase's house, but the latter had decided objections to living in Bobtail's reserve, and had brought his chief (Sampson) to tell me so. After making this jog, the line was continued north across the lake at Papaschase's. It was my intention to have continued this line to a point as far north as the northern boundary of the west side of the reserve, but I found that a line due east from such a point would have partly taken into Bobtail's reserve, the farms of some of Sampson's people, who objected to any proceeding of this kind, and said that if this boundary were established they would leave the place. I accordingly decided to stop at a point where a line drawn due east would fairly separate Sampson's mens' farms from those of Bobtail. The latter chief found fault with this line, saying that a farm across the lake, belonging to one of his men, would be thrown into Sampson's reserve. This, however, was not the case, as I had already ascertained. He evidently wanted to have the boundary of his reserve extended far enough north to take in all the improvements of Sampson's men, who, although they objected in his absence, and said they liked Sampson because he was a good chief, yet appeared to be so much in fear of Bobtail that they dared say nothing in his presence. I assured them their farms would not be included in Bobtail's reserve, and told them to tell their chief so. Bobtail seemed somewhat displeased, and said he feared we should no longer be friends. He laid great stress on having been the first chief at Bear's Hill to consent to the survey of a reserve, and intimated that for that reason I should not now decide in favor of Sampson. I told him I was obliged to deal fairly and impartially with all the chiefs, to which Bobtail replied, that he would go to the States; and although he had been a frequent visitor before this, he came but twice afterwards. Sampson's men, on the other hand, were greatly pleased, as they feared Bobtail might have sufficient influence to have all their improvements included in his reserve. The lines, as now established, fairly separate the claims of each band from the other.

It may be worthy of mention that Chief Bobtail wished to have his reserve extended about five miles farther east, so as to take in some lakes on the road to Buffalo Lake, said to contain fishes. I explained to him that it was impossible for me to do so, and that even if his band were entitled to enough land to extend that far, the soil was unfit for a reserve. He then said that it was a place where little snow fell in the winter, and the pasturage was always good. The Indians were in the habit of sending their horses there when in a low condition; and, moreover, that it was an old camping ground and fishing station. Bobtail would be greatly pleased if he were given Section 21, Township 43, Range 23, west of the 4th Meridian, a good part of which is water, for a fishing station and duck-hunting ground, as I know his heart is set on the place. The survey of this reserve was completed on the 17th September.

Battle River flows through the reserve. Although muskegs occur at intervals throughout the reserve, as well as the surrounding district, the land is generally of the choicest quality; that in the north east corner, where a large majority of the Indians are settled, being light and sandy, but the crops there looked better than anywhere else in the district. Chief Bobtail's son, Cayoté, and several others, are settled near the "Leavings," where the land is apparently excellent. Still they have made but little agricultural progress. Large quantities of poplar and spruce, of good size, occur on the south side of Battle River, where the fine spruce timber for the new agency buildings was manufactured, and still remains. I saw a coal seam at the "Leavings."

Shortly after my arrival at Battle River, Mr. Lucas and I had shown Sampson a plan of the proposed Bear Hill reserves, and suggested that Battle River should be the boundary of his reserve, from the east side of Bobtail's reserve to the "Elbow," and that from this point the reserve should extend west for a distance to be subsequently decided on. Wishing to ascertain the views of Sampson and Ermineskin with regard to the northern and western boundaries of their reserves, and the dividing line between them, before proceeding further with the survey, I went to the Indian camp at Bear Hill, where I had the good fortune to meet Mr. Hardisty, Chief Factor in the Hudson Bay Company, who kindly explained to Sampson all details concerning the reserves for himself and Ermineskin. Sampson said that he and Ermineskin wished to have their reserves in one block. I told him I saw no objection to this, as he was aware of the difficulty I had in establishing a satisfactory boundary between himself and Bobtail, but if they would plant some posts themselves I would gladly run the lines. I had a plan, on which I pointed out to Sampson the spot where I had established a corner of his reserve, near the "Elbow" of Battle River. I told him I had gone a mile farther north than at first intended, in order to take in part of a lake north-west of the "Elbow," which he had previously expressed a desire to have included in his reserve, but that I did not take in the whole lake, as I considered it more to his advantage to have the reserve extend farther west into Bear Hill than farther north at this point. He said he was of the same opinion. I told him I would like to hear what he and Ermineskin had to say concerning the undecided boundaries of their reserve; that I had heard Ermineskin wanted to extend north to Peace Hills Creek, but it would be highly undesirable to do so, as the reserve would then contain too much prairie and too little woods. Sampson agreed with me, and said the corner ought to be in the neighborhood of my camp. It was then arranged that both chiefs should come to my camp on the following day and decide on the northern boundary. Sampson did not want the western boundary established, so that the reserve could be extended in the event of other Indians joining the band; but it was explained to him that it was necessary to have all the boundaries of his reserve properly established if he wished to be secured from the encroachments of white settlers. He then said he would like to accompany me when establishing that boundary, as he wished to ascertain if certain tracts of timber fell within the reserve. My assistant was at this time making a survey of the main trail from Calgary to Edmonton through the reserve. Sampson now enquired what my men were doing, and when the matter was explained to him, he appeared satis-

fied. In the course of conversation it was thoroughly explained to Sampson that a Government which expected them to endeavor to make a living from the soil had almost as great an interest as the Indians themselves in finding them suitable reserves. Both chiefs visited me the following day, and appeared satisfied with the northern boundary proposed by me, and the survey was then continued, and finished on the 2nd October. A plan of the reserve, marked (E) accompanies this report.

The chief topographical feature of the reserve is a prominent, heavily-wooded ridge, extending in a north-westerly direction, and known as "Musquatchis" or Bear Hill. The soil throughout is of choice quality. There are muskegs, and considerable low swampy ground around Bear Lake, at the north-west corner, and at Battle River Lake, on the south-east side. There is abundance of hay land throughout the reserve, the meadows at Battle River Lake being very extensive. There are large quantities of spruce timber in the Bear Hill, of excellent quality. The eastern part of the reserve is chiefly prairie, with occasional bluffs of poplar and clumps of willows.

An instrumentalsurvey of the main trail from Calgary to Edmonton was made through this reserve, as well as through Bobtail's. Should this trail at any time be declared a public highway, the notes of the survey will be available, and possible disputes with the Indians, who are extremely suspicious of anyone running lines within the limits of their reserves, be avoided.

Desirous of completing the work at Bear Hill at as early a date as possible, I instructed my assistant, Mr. Green, on the 30th September, to commence the survey of the Stony reserve, and sent the greater portion of the party with him for that purpose, while I remained to finish the reserve for the bands of Sampson and Ermineskin. I anticipated no opposition, as William Sharphead, a son of the chief, had come to see me when laying out Bobtail's reserve, and had led me to believe the Stonys were willing to have their reserve surveyed. However, when I joined the party on the 2nd October, my assistant informed me that nothing had been done, as he had not yet been able to obtain the consent of the Indians, but that he had arranged a conference for the following day, when he expected they would prove more tractable. On the 4th, Chief Sharphead and his head men came to my camp, and having secured a good interpreter, in the person of Mr. Kiplin, Sharphead, after some friendly talk, said I could go on with the survey of his reserve next day, and promised to send me five axemen to assist in making the survey. They came, according to agreement, and, unlike many of the men sent me from the Cree reserves, proved to be excellent workmen. They pointed out where they wanted the eastern boundary of the reserve established, so as to take in some hay land and spruce timber belonging to George Bear, which was some distance further east than I had anticipated, and I was therefore obliged to introduce a jog on the eastern boundary. When running two parties, considerable delay was caused by George Bear, who several times stopped my assistant in my absence. When making a survey of some land on this reserve for the Methodist Mission, several of the Indians thought that the Revd. Mr. Nelson was getting a rather scant allowance, and wished to have more timber included; but I explained to them that Mr. Nelson thought he was getting enough. The Stonys are very anxious to obtain a fishing station at Pigeon Lake, a sketch of which was made for me by William Sharphead and his brother Enoch. A plan of this reserve, marked (F) accompanies this report.

The northern part of the reserve is principally a wooded country, with numerous swamps, some large muskegs, and occasional patches of first-class prairie, while the southern portion contains more prairie, but of lighter quality. There are numerous groves of spruce timber, suitable for building purposes, scattered throughout the reserve, and extensive hay meadows along the Battle River and Wolf Creek. The poplar timber is of large size and good quality.

As it was now too late to go to Whitefish Lake, the surveying operations of the season came to an end with the survey of this reserve on the 10th October, and I started across the plains on the following day.

On my way eastward I camped for a night on Sampson's reserve where Ermineskin and Stony Paul came to see me. Ermineskin was apparently well satisfied with the reserve allotted to himself and Sampson.

I expected to get barley for my horses at the La Boucanne settlement, but found that although the crops had been excellent, and the barn yards were full of grain, none of it had yet been threshed. This settlement of half-breeds appears to be in a most flourishing condition, and is surrounded by a choice district for agricultural purposes.

On the 15th I struck the telegraph line at the crossing of the trail leading to Victoria, and saw prairie fires moving rapidly south and west; in the evening I camped near some lakes, and took precautionary measures against the prairie fires. Next morning, after beating a gap through the fire to make way for the carts, I travelled through a country where all was black and desolate. Rabbits in great numbers, as well as some prairie chickens and partridges, were found dead on the trail. There was a strong wind all day, and the whole country seemed to be on fire: We found a patch of half-burnt swamp, where we lunched, and at night another, in which we camped, for the burnt prairie would have made a sorry sight of our bedding.

On the morning of the 17th we saw, fastened to a burnt telegraph pole, a conspicuous sign, on which was written "James Strang got loose here—B. Prince," and, a little farther on we met Mr. Benjamin Prince, of Battleford, who told us that James Strang had become insane while on the way from Battleford to Edmonton, and had escaped from him.

The next evening we met a party of North-West Mounted Police, with whom we camped on a piece of unburnt prairie south of Birch Lake. The mules seemed to get along tolerably well on the scanty herbage, but the men had sore eyes from flying dust and cinders.

On the 19th the ponds were frozen over for the first time, and on the 20th we halted for a day at some large lakes, where we found some good prairie, to give the animals time to feed and the men a chance to wash their clothes.

We resumed our journey on the 21st, on which date I shot a black eagle that measured 7 feet across the wings. On the 25th we reached Taylor Settlement, which last year was a thriving community, but now presents a desolate appearance, many of the houses being deserted, and the fields overgrown with weeds.

The next day we reached Battleford, where I remained the following day to stow away some articles of outfit, which it will be convenient to have there in the spring, and also to have bread baked for the journey to Regina.

On the 28th we left Battleford, in a snow storm, for Swift Current; but after crossing the Battle River we found it almost impossible to make any progress against such a storm as raged on this and part of the following day. We finally left Battleford on the 30th, and after an uneventful trip across the plains, the party reached Swift Current on the 4th and Regina on the 12th November.

The men were paid off on the 13th, except Mr. B. J. Street, who was retained a few days longer to take an inventory of the outfit, and deliver the animals to the Indian Agent in the Q'Appelle Valley, in whose charge they remain for the winter.

My accounts for surveys from the 30th June to the 31st December, together with inventories showing the disposal of my outfit, are transmitted herewith.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN C. NELSON, D.L.S.

In Charge of Indian Reserve Surveys.

The Honorable
The Indian Commissioner,
Regina.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions received from you, I left Regina on Monday the 16th October for the Assiniboine Reserve, which is situated some twenty miles south of Indian Head, arriving at the reserve on the 17th. I may here mention a fact which shows how superstitious these Indians are, a fact which made my task a very easy one. On my arrival the instructor informed me that one of the chiefs-headmen, had dreamed that a white leader medicine man would arrive on a day so foggy that you could not see a horse twenty jumps from you, that he would vaccinate all the Indians and disease would not come near them. Strange to say, the day of my arrival was so foggy that you could not see twenty yards from you, and the description he gave corresponded exactly with myself. The consequence was, I vaccinated every man, woman and child then on the reserve. Five, who were absent hunting, happened to return to the reserve after I left; they followed me through to Indian Head, and were vaccinated that same night.

I am happy to be able to state that I found everything in the best and most satisfactory condition. Their village consists of some fifty-five good dwellings and about fifteen stables, some of the latter holding as many as fifteen head of stock, which, having most comfortable quarters, and being well looked after, are in the best possible state, and thriving well. The Indians have put up some two hundred tons of hay for their own use, in addition to which they have put up twenty-five tons for the Government horses on the reserve.

Hitherto these Indians have been farming together, but recently they have shown an inclination to work separately on farms of their own.

They have over a hundred acres ready for crop next spring, but, there are fifteen acres especially well cultivated, which they have set aside for the old and infirm.

I cannot speak too highly of these Indians, either collectively or individually. Each one seems to feel an interest in all that is being done for him. They keep their houses very neat and clean.

Then there is the school house, which is now already for occupation. In fact, they expect their schoolmaster to take possession in a day or two.

But I attribute, in a great measure, the wonderful strides these Indians are undoubtedly making towards civilization to the indefatigable exertions which Mr. Grant, the resident agent, makes, not only in precept, but more especially in practice, to inculcate all these desirable features which redeem these savage sons of the prairie from their degraded condition.

Mr. Grant, I am informed, is a hard and persevering worker himself, which I consider to be a point of vital importance in the selection of an officer of his position, for I am positive that the Indian can be led where he can never be driven.

During the rebellion, Mr. Grant informs me, these Indians came forward and volunteered their services in aid of Her Majesty's troops; and not content with remaining passive, were most anxious to be trusted and engaged by the Government. Another feature speaks very well for this reserve particularly, in my opinion, viz., the disuse of paint, of which, I am glad to say, I saw very little.

I vaccinated nearly all the Indians in the chief's house, which is well built, plastered and lined with cotton cloth, and in which is a good No. 9 cooking stove; and the general aspect of the whole place bespeaks a condition of advancement which it would be well if all his followers would imitate.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY DODD.

The Honorable

The Indian Commissioner,
Regina.

SIR,—Having received instructions from you to make a tour of vaccination through the reserve at Crooked Lakes, on completing my work at the Assiniboine Reserve (as per former report) I lost no time in preceeding thither, where I arrived on the 26th November.

This reserve is excellently situated about the banks and valley of the Qu'Appelle River, north of Broadview, and affords scenery which is well worth a visit.

The site of the agency itself is admirably chosen, on the bank of a most picturesque little lake, full of springs.

I had some difficulty in the carrying out of my work of vaccination on this reserve, as I was compelled to travel from house to house, and thus lost a great deal of time.

Whilst, on the other hand, I had opportunities of examining more minutely and more generally the sanitary and general condition of the Indians themselves. However, owing not only to the courtesy and kindness, but also to the wonderful influence of the agent, Col. McDorald, I succeeded as well as I could wish. Having formerly spoken of this gentleman's tact and skill in all his dealings with the Indians on another reserve, I need hardly say that I observed the same qualities prevailing in his attitude towards these.

Highly as I admired the progress of the Assiniboine Indians, still more worthy of commendation is the noticeable improvement of the Crooked Lake Indians, and I never expected to see anything approaching the progress which they are making. In fact, they seem to an observer more like a colony of industrious whitemen than of savages, and having only been on the reserve since 1881, their improvement is all the more noticeable.

They have now an abundance of provender and stock, and the latter in good condition, and I observed many well filled stack yards of wheat and oats, I also saw several root houses, which rather surprised me, and I was very glad to notice that they were well filled, which is the first step towards making some provision for a rainy day.

I saw also several well built and substantial houses, all clean and neat; and one Indian showed me, with evident and justifiable pride, a drove of pigs, for my approval, and I can honestly say that I never saw finer anywhere.

A gentleman named McKay deserves to be specially mentioned in connection with his work of educating these Indians free, and, I believe, clothing many. He has a nice house and school, erected at the foot of Round Lake; and everything connected with his system and his school seem to be well calculated to lead the minds of his pupils in the desired direction. When I have, I am happy to say, been able to speak so highly of other reserves, it will only be necessary to convey my impression of this by stating that I consider it the best I have, so far, visited. Everything thereon is in the most efficient condition, and cannot but be highly satisfactory to the united efforts of the Indian Department and its officers, and to reflect the greatest credit upon the Indians themselves.

The Hudson Bay Company's store, in charge of an efficient and capable man, Mr. McKenzie, affords the Indians a ready market for their furs, and is also a means of great benefit, by inducing the Indians to procure and become accustomed to the use of the same commodities of civilization that will effectually prove to them the advantages to be gained by adopting our customs, even in the most minute particulars.

I vaccinated, on this reserve, ninety-four men, one hundred and eleven women and two hundred and ninety-six children, and drove two hundred and eighty-eight miles in doing this work.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY DODD.

TORONTO, 31st December, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of my inspection of Indian agencies, farms and reserves in the North-West Territories, commencing at the point where my last annual report ended.

Leaving Battleford late in November, I proceeded to Carlton and inspected that agency, Mr. Sub-Agent Macrae being in charge. I took stock of the goods and supplies in the stock-house. They were in good condition, and those received under the (then) current year's contract were in accordance with the schedule descriptions.

I also made a strict examination and audit of the books of the agency, and found them to be well kept, and the general work of the office in a good shape. The following is a list of the books:—

- A.—1. Account of all tools and implements delivered to the Indians under treaty stipulations.
2. Account of all tools and implements given gratuitously.
3. Account of all tools and implements loaned.
4. Issues of provisions, twine and ammunition to each band.
5. Gristing accounts of bands.
6. Issues of provisions to farms.
7. do to idiot family.
8. Cheques received, and their disposal.
- B.—1. Account of all provision stores received and issued.
2. Wheat purchased from Indians.
3. do exchanged for flour.
4. Gristing account.
- C. Accounts of all goods other than provisions.
E. Voucher account book.
F. Copies of farm implement returns.
G. Order book.
H. Office Diary.
J. Correspondence register.
K. Letter book for general correspondence.
L. do statements.
M. Cattle record book.

Farm 8, Duck Lake—Instructor Tomkins.

I found the books of this farm accurately kept, and the supplies in store corresponded with the balances shown by the books.

Mr. Tomkins has also faithfully kept his official diary since the first day that he entered upon his duties, over five years ago. I drove over the reserves with the agent. A great deal of land was fall ploughed.

The Beardy band were threshing their grain with the machine. The barley was an excellent sample; the wheat was not so good. The chief and his men gathered for a talk, and in view of subsequent events, I will briefly state that the chief, with all appearance of sincerity, expressed his gratitude to the Government for its care of him and his band, and he informed me that it would never again have reason to complain of his conduct, as he had made up his mind to attend to farming.

As an evidence of the advancement of the Carlton bands in agriculture, I may mention the fact, that commencing 16th April, they gristed seventeen hundred and forty-eight $\frac{2}{3}$ bushels of wheat, and in addition sold, under permit from the agent, three hundred and fifty-six bushels of wheat and six hundred and seventy-three $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels of barley. Nearly one-half of this grain belonged to the two bands, Mistawasi's and Ahtakahkoop.

Okamasis' Band.

This chief and his principal men were away at the fishing lakes.

Their land was fall-ploughed, and they showed that they had made good progress in agriculture since my last visit, by the enlargement of their fields and the erection of new houses.

One Arrow's Band.

These Indians worked well during the past summer, Instructor Tomkins having camped among them and personally instructed them in farming. A large area of new land was broken, new houses were built, and at the time of my visit they were contented.

TREATY No. 4.

Farm 6, Touchwood Hills—Louis Coture, Instructor.

I met here by appointment Indian Agent Macdonald.

I audited the books from 1st January, 1884, and found them well kept and correct. I took an inventory of provisions and other supplies in the storehouse and found them to agree with the balances shown in the books.

The Indians had a surplus of potatoes, which they stored for seed in the root houses of the instructor.

The Muscowaquahn band had largely increased their area of tilled land. I found them all to be well contented, for the best of all Indian reasons—they had the wherewithal to fill their stomachs within easy reach—namely, the produce of their farms, and what they were receiving from the instructor.

Farm 5, Instructor Nichol, File Hills.

Mr. Nichol was on leave. However, I visited the Indians upon their reserves and audited the books of the instructor, also taking stock of the supplies in store. I found everything correct and regular. There were no complaints among the Indians, but there were a good many sick. Dr. Edwards was attending them. He had twenty-five patients.

Farm 4, Instructor Hockley, Qu'Appelle.

I audited the books of this farm, and took an inventory of the supplies on hand. I found the quantities remaining in store to agree with the balances shown in the books. The instructor gave a good account of his Indians, and stated that they had worked well, and continued to take great interest in their farms and houses, season 1885.

I commenced my inspection in Treaty 4, at the Assiniboine reserve. I was accompanied by the Indian agent of the district, Colonel Macdonald.

I found very satisfactory improvement since my last annual inspection, in July, 1884. The area of land under cultivation is greater, and individual Indians have broken up fresh pieces, either to augment that which they have at present under crop or to make a start for themselves in farming.

The fields in crop this year were well fenced. Land has been broken at different points upon the reserve, the choicest being selected. They still adhere to the habit of their nomadic life, namely, grouping their houses together, as they did formerly their lodges, thus creating villages. This places some of them at long distances from their farms. They have abandoned the huts, which were run up hastily when they first settled, and have built better and larger houses about three miles further east. This is more convenient for their farms; besides, the water is better than at the first location.

Chief "Jack" has a comfortable house, with floor, table, benches, and a cooking stove of which he was justly proud, having up to so recent a period, lived the

year round in a lodge. Several of the band are emulating the chief and making their houses comfortable—in some cases selling their horses and expending the proceeds in the purchase of lumber and stoves.

I drove over the reserve and examined the crops and farm work. The fields were being well looked after and kept free from weeds. They have one hundred and forty-two acres of land broken, and their crop consisted of sixty acres of wheat, forty-five acres of potatoes, eight acres of barley and twenty-five acres of turnips, divided among seventy families.

Their cattle—twenty-eight head—are in good condition; they milk the cows and feed the calves, and I expect soon to hear of their making butter. The animals were all properly branded.

I audited the books and took an inventory of the supplies, tools and implements in charge of the acting agent and farming instructor. The quality of the provisions was excellent and the books were correct and regular. About twenty-five of the older men of the band met the agent and myself at the chief's house. I congratulated them upon their improved condition since I first met them at Maple Creek and Fort Walsh, in 1881. Their talk was principally about farming; they promised to continue to work steadily, and that they would put up a large quantity of hay. They were apparently happy and contented. The appearance of the children indicated that they were well fed, as they looked fat and wholesome.

McLeod District—Indian Agent Pocklington.

Since my last inspection the agent has removed from Fort McLeod and established his headquarters upon the Blood reserve. By this change he is able to be present at the delivery by contractors of all supplies, and have constant supervision of the issues to the Indians. The farming operations are now under his direct control, and his employees receive his immediate direction.

The Indians having complained of the long distances some of them had to travel to receive rations, another issue house has been established, some ten miles south, where the bands under Red Crow now are supplied.

I was present upon several occasions at the killing of the animals and the issue of rations, checking the weights and quantities issued. I found the quality of the supplies excellent, and the quantity given to each family more than sufficient for their support. I audited the books of the reserve, and took an inventory of the supplies in store.

Vital Statistics.

The record has been kept since October, 1884, and shows the number of births on the reserve to have been twenty-two, an equal number of each sex. Of deaths, there have been, in the same period, forty-six, eleven being children under sixteen years. Ten are reported to have died from old age, sixteen consumption; the others of various disorders.

Farm Work.

There are nine white men engaged on the reserve, the time of four of them being fully occupied in connection with rationing. Five only assist the Indians in their farming operations. I cannot speak very hopefully of this work. The present inclination of this band is not in the direction of work. Their crops this year suffered severely from a hail storm in the beginning of July.

The Indians have taken again to living in tents. Probably their general health may be thereby improved. Their deserted dwellings have a very dilapidated appearance. The band is reported to own one thousand three hundred horses.

Piegan Reserve—Instructor Parker in charge.—Accompanied by the agent, I visited this reserve and remained several days. I attended at the slaughtering of the cattle, receiving the beet, and the issuing of rations. I found this business was being conducted in a perfectly regular manner. The quality of the supplies was

excellent. I audited the books and took an inventory of the supplies in store, also of the tools and implements.

Farm Work.

There are five employees, including the instructor, upon this reserve. Two-thirds of the time of three of them is taken up with rationing. The area of land in crop is not equal to that of last year, and the interest of these Indians in their farms and houses has fallen off. They have resumed living in tents, allowing their houses to fall into decay. This band have about eight hundred horses.

Vital Statistics.

A book was opened for the purpose of recording these in October, since which time there have been: births, fifteen boys and ten girls: deaths, four adults and eight children.

Agency Office.

I audited the books, and found them written up to date and kept in a regular manner. The following is a list: Ledger of receipts and issues of all supplies; Day book of the same, Letter Book, Register of births and deaths, Register of vouchers issued.

I also took an inventory of the goods and supplies in the agency storehouse.

Blackfoot Agency—Mr. Magnus Begg, Indian Agent.

Since July this agent's duties have been confined to the Indians of the Blackfoot reserve.

Notwithstanding the freshet in June, which flooded nearly all the farms at the south camp, and the unsettling influence of the "sun dance," which came off as usual, the appearance and increased area of the crops showed considerable advancement in farming over previous years. Peas have done well, and so have potatoes. Barley is not largely cultivated, as the Indians have no use for this grain. Turnips were a small yield, while carrots were an entire failure through imperfect cultivation. The fields have been all fenced with wire since last year.

These Indians, like the Bloods and Piegans, have again taken to living in lodges during the summer. Unlike them, however, they have not lost all pride in their houses, for many of them were engaged in making them comfortable for the winter, banking them up, plastering, and repairing the roofs. Nearly all had built woodsheds or corrals for holding wood.

The number of horses owned by these Indians is six hundred and fifty, to which may be added one hundred and ninety spring colts.

Large quantities of hay had been put up by the farm foreman and the employees. It was well stacked, and of good quality.

I attended at the slaughtering of the beef cattle, and at the issue of rations, on several occasions. I found it advisable to recommend that abattoirs should be erected at both issue places. The rations issued were most liberal in quantity—too liberal, if the Indians are to be taught frugality—and of the very best quality.

I audited the books at the agency and at the farms, and found them to be kept regularly, and the balances to agree with the quantities of supplies in store in the different storehouses.

Sarcee Agency.

Since my last annual inspection a division has been made in the Blackfoot agency, by detaching therefrom the Sarcee and Stony Indians, erecting them into a separate agency, and appointing Major de Balinhard acting agent and farming instructor, with residence upon the Sarcee reserve.

Although but a short time has elapsed since this change was made, great improvement in the condition of these Indians is apparent. Indians, when they choose, are

apt pupils, and the example placed before them by a white family living in their midst, who show them sympathy and take an interest in the improvement of their condition, has already borne fruit. The men are more orderly, the women more cleanly, and this year, for the first time, I have seen the men engaged in regular farm work.

The introduction of work oxen has proved a great success. The Indians have already learned to drive them, and go about their work like white men.

This year there has also been considerable emulation among them in repairing, re-building and whitewashing their houses. Nearly all have fitted them with glass windows, at their own expense. Many have built root houses.

I audited the books, and took an inventory of the supplies on hand. I found them correct and regular. The supplies were of good quality. I was present at the slaughtering of beef cattle and the issue of rations.

Stony Reserve.

During my inspection of this reserve I was accompanied by the acting agent, Major de Balinhard.

The Indians, with the exception of about one hundred, under Chief Chinnequy, had come in from their hunt, and were waiting to be paid their annuity. That good chief, Jacob, was seriously ill at the time of my visit. You have probably heard ere this of his demise, which took place about six weeks ago.

I took an inventory of the flour and other goods in the storehouse.

A new policy for the management of these Indians was inaugurated some fifteen months ago. As soon as it was practically demonstrated by repeated efforts that there could be no certainty of a crop, in consequence of the close proximity of the reserve to the mountains, and therefore that farming as a sole means of livelihood would prove exceedingly precarious, it was deemed expedient that the Indians should be encouraged to adopt other pursuits, that they might, in a certain degree, help to maintain themselves and families, and not sink completely into pauperism, which the system of daily rationing, without work, was dragging them into.

The services of a regular farming instructor were dispensed with, the daily rationing was discontinued, and instead the agent was instructed to visit the reserve every ten days, and issue food to the old, sick and destitute; and, in fact, to all who presented themselves upon these occasions, but the able-bodied were to be continually advised to do what they could to maintain themselves. They have responded to this to such a degree that I am encouraged to report that the new system is a success. Farming is not altogether neglected under this new arrangement. The Department furnished them with a liberal supply of seed potatoes, also field and garden seeds. Mr. Greur was engaged for a few months to assist and instruct them in planting these.

Their herd of cattle continues to increase. Ninety-five calves were branded at the last spring "round-up."

I received instructions from the Indian Commissioner to conclude a contract with Mr. David McDougall for supplying beef for these Indians during the present fiscal year.

TREATY No. 6.

Peace Hills Agency—Mr. S. B. Lucas, Acting Agent.

This portion of the Edmonton district was formed into an agency in December last, and comprises four bands, namely, Sampson, Ermineskin, Bobtail and Sharp-head, numbering, according to the pay-sheets of 1884, nine hundred and forty-four souls. A number of stragglers were paid with them, some of whom still remain on these reserves, and will settle permanently, while some have gone to other parts of the country.

The supplies for the current year were arriving. The flour was correct, both as to quality and weight. A few lines of goods were not up to the standard required, the receipts for which were held by the agent.

The total quantity of land under crop is but one hundred and sixty-two acres, but it must not be forgotten that these Indians only came from the plains in 1879, and had not turned a furrow in 1880. The farm work performed this year was the labor of their own hands, with three white men to oversee them. They cradled all their grain, which is greatly to their credit in these days, when machinery is so much used. For downright earnestness in farming, I don't think they are surpassed by any Indians, and with continued encouragement I expect to find them, in five years, in the van of civilized Indians.

Victoria Agency—Mr. J. A. Mitchell, Acting Agent.

This portion of the Edmonton district was also made into a separate agency, Mr. Mitchell taking charge 1st July. It comprises the following bands, the numbers being taken from the pay-sheets of 1884: Wahsatenow, seventy-six souls; Blue Quill, fifty-four souls; James Seenum, two hundred and eighty-four souls; Peeaysus, one hundred and forty-six souls; Kahquanum, one hundred and sixty-five souls; Chippewayans, eighty-two souls. Of these, two hundred and thirty-five are known to have been rebels.

Although not the seat of the late insurrection, this agency suffered from its effects very greatly. Some joined Big Bear, others thoroughly loyal left their reserves to seek cover in the woods, or the protection of the troops. Farming was totally neglected in consequence.

Supplies for the fiscal year were in course of delivery. I examined them as to their quality. I found the flour up to the standard. Some articles of minor importance were not according to contract. In such cases the receipts were not given, and the goods remain at the risk of the contractors.

I audited the books and took an inventory of the goods in store. All was correct and regular, the books being particularly creditable to the agent, from the manner in which they were kept.

Edmonton Agency—Mr. William Anderson, Agent.

This agency now comprises the following bands of Indians: Passpasschase, two hundred and nineteen souls; Enoch, one hundred and sixty-eight; Michel, one hundred and twenty-six; Alexis, two hundred; Alexander two hundred and seventeen.

To refer to the Indians of this agency generally, I have reason to report that they continue to improve in farming. As a natural consequence of the rebellion, they were very unsettled in the spring, but notwithstanding this, they put in large grain and root crops, and I am happy to inform you that it all matured and was properly harvested. This will materially decrease the quantity of flour and bacon that would have been issued had the crops proved a failure.

I audited the books of the agency, as well as those of the instructor, W. J. O'Donnell, and I also took an inventory of the supplies and goods in the storehouses. At the agency the following books were kept: Supply Ledger, Implement Ledger, Record of Issues of Agricultural Implements and Tools to Lands, Order Book, Voucher Book, Journal of Receipts, Letters and vouchers were properly filed.

Schools.

As it sometimes happens that upon the occasion of my annual inspection of a district the schools have vacation, I will only mention those that I found in session, commencing with the industrial school at High River, under the Principalship of the Rev. Père Lacombe.

At the time of my inspection the Rev. Father Claude was acting Principal, with Brother John Little, assistant Principal; Leo Slattery, farming instructor; Sister Cleary, matron; Sister Mongrain, cook; Sister Tobin, teacher of the girls.

The school building is well adapted and arranged. The stables and outbuildings are well planned and conveniently situated. A quantity of land has been fenced with wire. A good crop of potatoes and roots was raised this year.

As you are aware, the rebellion caused a very unsettled feeling among the Indians of Treaty 7, from which the pupils of this school were drawn. This extended to the school, which was left at one time with but one pupil. At the time of my inspection there were four girls and eight boys, and the Rev. Principal thought that he would soon be able to bring the number up to the maximum allowed.

I took an inventory of all goods and supplies in the store rooms, also one of those in daily use. The goods for the current year had arrived. Upon examination I found them to be equal to sample and of the quality called for in the schedules.

Day School—Stony Reserve.

This is conducted under the very able management of Mr. Bettes. The day of my inspection there were present thirty-one girls and nineteen boys. Pupils upon arriving at the school were required to wash themselves and comb their hair. Neat cotton dresses were provided for the girls, which they wore during school hours. At noon they received a lunch of biscuits. The progress of these children is remarkable—in reading, spelling and writing. They also showed a knowledge of the maps of the World and Canada, which hung upon the walls of the school room, and have also been taught to sing English hymns very correctly.

Several pupils who attend this school are inmates of the Methodist orphanage which was established here by the Rev. John McDougall some two years ago as a home for orphan Indian children. They were easily distinguished from the other children by the neatness of their dresses and their bright intelligence, which their training in the institution has developed.

St. Albert Mission School.

This large institution was established many years ago by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, who brought to his assistance sisters of the Order of the Grey Nuns of Montreal. It was here that the children bereaved of their parents in the great epidemic of small-pox found a home and refuge. Up to this year thirty-two treaty children have been inmates, and to facilitate my inspection of the progress of these children the Sister Superior has always very kindly ordered a general school examination upon the day of my visit.

I have had occasion before to eulogize this institution, and it is with much pleasure that I again inform you that it is being conducted with even greater energy and success than heretofore. As years pass the equipment of the school is becoming better, and the intelligence of the pupils is being developed, so that they not only aim at higher objects but attain them. The energies of the good sisters never seem to flag, although their work must be very monotonous. The addition of another English-speaking teacher to co-operate with Sister Dillon will advance the pupils more rapidly in English studies. The attendance of more white children has also helped them. There are one hundred and eight children on the roll, forty being orphans. Through many of the latter having taken scrip, only fourteen are now classed as Indians, but in the working of the institution there is no difference made in the treatment of the white, half-breed and Indian children. All share alike in the refectory, the class-room, the field or household work and recreation, and all are amenable to the same discipline.

The school is formed into five divisions. The subjects they were examined in were reading in English, French and Latin, English and French recitation, geography, grammar, arithmetic, history—in all of which subjects they showed that the year's teaching—since my last visit—had been greatly to their advantage.

The copy books and needlework would compare favorably with the work of white children of the same age. The girls continue to be taught milking and the art of making butter, cooking, baking, knitting, making their own and the boys' clothes,

spinning and carding wool, and other housewifely duties. The boys are also taught general farm work, and the care of stock, and those who show an aptitude, carpentering, blacksmithing, flour-milling or shoemaking, all of which industries are carried on in this community within themselves by lay brothers and lay sisters.

Before closing this my seventh annual report it was my intention to make a short review of the work of the Indian Department in the Territories during the time that I have had the honor of occupying the position of inspector.

I purposed taking the different tribes of Indians, band by band, and describing the condition in which I found them in 1879, and comparing it with what it is to-day; but upon reference to my notes of that year I find that there was so much sameness in their condition that it is impossible to make any comparison. They were all destitute. Only twelve bands of treaty Indians had made any attempt to farm. Those were (in Treaty 4) Côté, Pasquah and Gordon bands, the first named being the only one that had advanced beyond small garden plots. They had a field of ten acres of barley. In 1884 these same bands had four hundred and ten acres in crop.

In Treaty 6 the John Smith band, being composed largely of half-breeds, had already made considerable progress in farming, and their advancement has not been so noticeable.

The William Twatt band had small patches of wheat, barley and potatoes—in all about four acres. Their crop last year was fifty-eight acres.

Kittewayhow band, now Petequayke, had in crop, in 1879, less than three acres, consisting of too small pieces of wheat and a small patch of potatoes. In 1884 they had one hundred and five acres land broken, fifty-eight of which were under crop.

In 1879 Mistawasis and Ahtahkakoop had each ten acres of wheat besides small gardens of potatoes. In 1884 they had an aggregate of four hundred and ninety-five acres broken, three hundred and sixty acres being in crop.

In the Battleford district Red Pleasant band was the only one that had attempted farming. They had about twenty acres under crop of wheat, barley and potatoes, having a yield, in the case of the latter, of five hundred bushels. In 1884 this band had one hundred and seventy acres in crop.

In the Fort Pitt district the Sekaskooots band was the only one that had essayed farming. They had about half an acre of wheat under the hill, and at the time of my visit they were harvesting it. The squaws were picking out the stalks of wheat one by one from among the weeds which had nearly smothered it. There was only one hut, the band, excepting the chief, living in lodges. In 1884 there were two hundred and fifty-four acres under crop, fifteen comfortable dwellings and six stables. In 1879 the same band had seven head of cattle of all ages; in 1884 they had fifty-three head.

Victoria District

The Saddle Lake band had four acres in crop—wheat, barley, potatoes and turnips in 1879. In 1884 they had eighty-seven acres under crop, with twenty acres new land broken.

Seenum's band, the most advanced in this district, were farming—in 1879—some twenty acres, and had been very successful in raising wheat, barley and potatoes. In 1884 they had in crop a total of one hundred and twenty acres, namely, forty acres of wheat, seventy acres of barley and ten acres of potatoes. Their herd of cattle had increased to one hundred and twenty-nine head.

I compute that two hundred acres would be an outside estimate of the quantity of land under the most primitive style of cultivation in 1879. In 1884 eighty-three bands had over six thousand acres under crop, all well fenced and in good order.

Of the officers in the service to-day who were in it in 1879 we have Inspector L. W. Herchmer (formerly Indian agent); Agent Macdonald, Agent Begg, Agent Lucas, acting Agent Williams, Agent J. A. Macrae, Farming Instructors Tomkins, Chaffee, Lawford, Carson and O'Donnell. Of these gentlemen, Messrs. Lucas and Williams were originally farming instructors; Mr. Macrae was the first clerik

appointed for Edmonton; Messrs. Begg, Lawford, Carson and O'Donnell entered the service as assistant farming instructors. They have all gained their promotion through merit. They developed tact in managing Indians, and proved faithful officers in their several positions.

To the farming instructors and employees of 1879-80 great praise is due. The country was new; they had to bear great hardships and privations; some were planted on the prairie at the commencement of a severe winter, forty or fifty miles away from the nearest Hudson Bay Company's post, surrounded by uncivilized, destitute Indians, with an order to make a home for themselves and commence farming in the spring. This was a trial that brought out the best that was in the men. Some failed, while many—among them some of the gentlemen whose names appear above—went through the trying ordeal successfully, and are now experienced Indian men.

I cannot close this report without paying a tribute to those poor men—Quinn and Delaney—who lost their lives in the service. They had each been six years in the employment of the Department, and were deserving and honest officials. No one had a better opportunity than myself of judging of their dealings with the Indians, which were characterized by fairness and kindness. There was no more reason for the Indians killing these men than there was for their killing the priests. I spent several days at Frog Lake, late in the autumn of 1884, and was present during the treaty payments. The best feeling then existed between them and their Indians. The latter were perfectly contented; they were being well fed, and the Department storehouses were filled with the best quality of provisions, for their use during the winter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. P. WADSWORTH,

Inspector of Indian Agencies and Superintendent of Farms.

EDUCATION OF THE INDIANS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

A Paper prepared at the request of J. Geo. Hodgins, Esq., LL.D., Honorary Secretary for Canada, for the Educational Congress to be held at New Orleans, 23rd February to 28th, 1885, by Samuel Woods, M.A., Principal Ottawa Ladies' College.

I find from a letter written on 15th November, 1685, by the Sieur de Denonville, Governor of Canada, to the Minister for the Colonies, under Louis XIV, that there had been established at Quebec two schools for the education of the Indians.

In the first of these young Indians were trained, with a view to their entering the Church; and in the second they were taught the useful arts, together with such instruction as they were found capable of receiving to qualify them the better as artisans, farmers, &c. (Parkman's *Old Regime*, p. 438, *Archives de la Marine à Paris*).

It is now nearly two hundred years since that letter was written, and the policy announced in it has been the rule and guide of the Roman Catholic Church ever since.

In carrying out this plan the Jesuit Fathers have willingly offered their lives on the altar of duty, and such names as Lalement, Mass, Brébœuf, Noirof, De la Nones and hundreds of others, have won and worn the martyr's crown in endeavoring to carry the news of a crucified Redeemer to the dusky sons of the forest. Though the generations that have since passed, wherever the Church has found willing or unwilling auditors, whether on the banks of the Fraser, the Peace, the Saskatchewan, the Abitibi or the Saguenay, alongside of the church has been found the mission school, and the swarthy children gathered there, learning, first of all, the wondrous story of

the Son of Mary, and then, but in a far secondary place, the elements of a secular education.

This policy, uniformly pursued in Acadia, and in the older Provinces of Canada, and throughout the regions of the far west, has been a most valuable auxiliary in instilling into the minds of the Indians, wherever they come in contact with the "Black Robes," a respect for the usages of civilized life, and a desire, not once but many times expressed, to know more of the means by which the white man advanced with resistless step, and finally supplanted the aborigines in their own hunting grounds.

I have mentioned the noble efforts of the Roman Catholic Church, first among the educational advantages enjoyed by the Indians of the Dominion, because she is the oldest factor in the work, and because her power and influence have, as a consequence, exercised the largest amount of good upon the Canadian tribes; and to show that the old spirit is not yet dead, but that the zeal which sent Marquette and Robert Cavelier de La Salle beyond the confines of civilization in the long past still survives, I quote from a petition of La Sœur U. U. Charlebois, presented to the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, in 1882. She says:—

"The petitioner now humbly submits to your kind consideration the following statement of the different houses consecrated to the instruction of the Indian and half-breed children of this part of the North-West:

"The 'Asile Youville,' at St. Albert's, established in 1859, clothes, feeds and instructs sixty children.

"The 'Hospice St. Joseph,' at Ille à la Crosse, established in 1860, forty children.

"The 'Hospice St. Joseph,' at Lac la Biche, established in 1862, clothes, feeds and instructs thirty-eight children.

"The 'Hôpital du Sacré-Cœur,' at Mackenzie River, established in 1866, thirty-six children."

"The 'Convent des Saints Anges,' at Athabaska, established in 1874, has twenty-eight children.

Thus, under the Arctic circle the good work advances under these self-denying enthusiasts, and the education of these semi-savages carried on with sorely inadequate means.

But on the Pacific coast a new factor in the education of our Indians is found. In 1841 Dr. Pickering, of the United States exploring vessel the "Vincennes," thus writes, contrasting the then unbroken solitudes of that mild coast with the eastern side of the continent: "Scarcely two centuries ago our New England shires presented only scenes like that before me, and what is to be in the lapse of the third." Well, less than sixteen years after, the beautiful City of Victoria was rising out of the primeval forest; emigrants from all lands were rushing to the new El Dorado, and among these were found the officers of the London Mission Society, and of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, with their wide views for the preservation and education of the Indian. Schools were opened at the chief tribal centres, and very effort made to educate the young Indians by these societies, which adopted the rule that success could be gained in these objects only by inducing the young to embrace the doctrines of christianity. To accomplish this desirable end they opened four principal schools, and the one at Metlakatlah has been so successful that annually, for some years, it has received a grant from the Dominion Government of \$500. The Roman Catholic Industrial Mission School at St. Mary is in receipt of like sum.

In Manitoba and the North-Western Territories, alongside of the Roman Catholic, and in harmony with him the Methodist and the Episcopalian have gone hand in hand in the good work, and for many years and amid many discouragements the Rev. Geo. Macdougall and Bishop MacLean were planting the seed which shall bear good fruit, now that the Government has succeeded to their work.

It may seem somewhat strange that I should call attention to these incidents, but I do so for the reason that the ground was thus prepared for the wide and general diffusion of education among the Indians during the years since Confederation.

And while the Church was thus preparing the way, there were other influences also at work, which cannot be omitted in giving even the faintest outline on the education of the Indian.

Treaties.

It is now over one hundred years since the first treaty was made with the Canadian Indians by Britain, for the quieting of Indian titles and the surrender of the lands; and yet in all this time no drop of white blood has been shed by an Indian because of a broken treaty—and the reason is plain. The Indian saw himself regarded as an equal in all the treaties made, and the rights and privileges guaranteed to him have been observed to the very letter. Confidence is a plant of slow growth, but it has taken deep root among the Canadian Indians, who have learned that the pledged word of the Great Mother, or her lawful representative, is a bond that will not be broken. If reserves are set aside they are secured for all time to their Indian owners; and so, in the very richest and most valuable territories of Ontario, the Six Nations reserve at Brantford, the Mohawk of Quinté, the Ojibwa of Lake Huron, and the Moravian on the Thames, are held by the sons, grandsons, or great grandsons of the Indian signataires of the respective treaties. For it must always be remembered that in Canada the policy of "removal farther west" has no advocates: In every treaty the Indians are allowed to select their own reserves on the surrendered lands, and they are guaranteed free hunting and fishing privileges over the whole lands covered by the treaty, so long as the title remains in the Crown. When the land passes into private hands all such privileges cease. Hence, in the wealthy Province of Ontario there are twenty-seven reservations, on which there is a settled Indian population of nearly nineteen thousand.

In Quebec there are seventy-one reservations, with over eleven thousand inhabitants.

In Nova Scotia fourteen reservations have two thousand and two hundred and fifty; and in New Brunswick there are eleven, with about one thousand and five hundred resident Indians upon them. In Manitoba, Keewatin, Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, there are included in the surrendered territories nearly thirty five thousand Indians permanently settled on reservations, among whom, now peaceful and happy, are bands of Sioux, the survivors of those who, in Minnesota, in 1859, carried slaughter and desolation to the homes of so many peaceful settlers.

In British Columbia there are about seventeen thousand treaty Indians on the various agencies, and in all these widespread territories law and order run together, and white man and red man live and have lived in peace.

And just here, let me pause to call attention to one fact, which shows perhaps better than any other the strict adherence to treaty stipulations on the part of the Canadian Government.

The far-famed Thousand Islands is an Indian reserve. If the Government at any time during the past ten years had so desired it, an immense revenue might have been derived from the sale of these lands. But no amount of argument or entreaty can prevail upon them to break the treaty,—among the very oldest—and so while the islands on the American shore are gradually becoming denuded of their sylvan beauty, and in some cases reduced by fire to barren rocks, no sale can take place on the Canadian side. Leases may be granted, and are granted, at a fixed rental and for short periods, but these are granted only under the strictest regulations regarding the cutting of timber, lighting of fires, &c.; and as the lessee is liable for all such damage, the probabilities are that this paradise of beauty on the Canadian side will long remain a standing and most powerful proof of the faith of a treaty guaranteed to the red man in the years now long past.

Laws regarding Liquors.

But I have not yet exhausted the indirect educational influences which have served to render the Indian problem a source of pride and gratification to every

Canadian. In every license, law which has been passed by either the Dominion or Provincial Parliaments, one clause has ever been found, inflicting the heaviest penalties upon the man, be he hotel-keeper, trader or any one else, who sells liquor to the Indian. Nay, so determined has the Dominion Government been to protect the Indian, that a most strict prohibitory liquor law prevails in all the unorganized Territories of the North West, and one of the special orders to the Mounted Police is to seize and confiscate all liquor entering the Territory, even in the small quantity generally known as the "pocket pistol." It is no unusual thing to read in the Police reports about the staving in of whisky kegs, and the utter destruction of the contents; and the trader whose stock is thus ruthlessly destroyed will think twice before running the risk, not only of the loss, but of imprisonment beside, if found guilty of a second offence.

The Honorable Hudson Bay Company.

Another educational agency must not be omitted. In 1643 England's unfortunate King, Charles II, granted to his nephew, Prince Rupert, and others, a charter, under the name of the "Honorable Company of Merchants and Adventurers trading to the Hudson's Bay."

This Company soon after established its posts on Hudson Bay, and thence spread southward to Lake Superior, northward to the Tukon, the Mackenzie and the Coppermine eastward to Labrador, and westward to California, Oregon and the Pacific. At the junction of all the large streams, on the shores of nameless lakes, in mountain valleys, whence rushed down the waters of rivers that swept the fertile plains of the North-West; under arctic snows, where the aurora was the only light for months, the factors of this company were found, and honorable men like Mackenzie, Ross, Simpson, Harmer, McTavish, Ballantyne, and others; taught the uncultivated savage that a certain amount of work would yield a certain return, and thus was inculcated the first feeble beginning of civilization which only in our day is giving all the indications of bearing good fruit. For to the credit of the honorable company, it is noteworthy that its factors were sincere Christians—in nearly every case, and often in cathedrals, paved with living green, and having God's own vault for nave and transept, the sublime ritual of the old mother church has been reverently read to the servants of the company, and the Indians assembled for that express purpose, and how reverently this would be done, can easily be imagined when it constituted almost the only bond that vividly held them to the old land, with its many happy associations. Nor, last but not least, must I omit to mention the influence of the Indians on each other. The oldest reserves found themselves treated exactly as they had agreed, saw themselves becoming more wealthy year by year, showing the prosperity of their white neighbors, and enjoying the protection of laws framed in a most liberal spirit for their benefit. Even in the reverend synods and conferences of the land they saw the Indian admitted to an equal place, and an equal voice in all deliberations. They saw the courts of law opened to a chief of the Six Nations, and a lucrative business, largely made up by white, men flowing into the office of a pure-blooded Indian. They saw many of the members of these tribes educating themselves, and going out among their white brothers and building up remunerative practices as medicine men. They saw all such men enfranchised, and enjoying the full rights of British subjects, honored and respected. They saw, further, their own schools taught by Indians; and when such tales, together with what catches the Indian idea exactly—the prompt payment of all annuities—were told upon the plains, Crees and Salteaux and Chippewas were only anxious to settle, give up their wandering habits, and accepting the liberal offers of the Great Mother, determined that they too would share in the privileges already acquired by the tribes in the Eastern Provinces of the Dominion.

Such are the leading influences which had been at work among the Indians, when in, 1867, they all passed from the various Provincial Governments into the power of the Dominion or General Government. They were not savages. In the

the remotest regions of our wide Dominion they had met the white man as a friend and brother; had smoked the peace pipe, and had learned to trust him implicitly.

The change was imperceptible to the wards of the nation, and would not have been worthy of notice, were it not that from that time a uniform system of management was organized, and the affairs of the Indians placed under the direct control of a Dominion Cabinet Minister.

As soon as possible after Confederation steps were taken for a more vigorous Indian policy. In almost all the Provinces and Territories the churches had been doing a noble work, and the Government wisely determined not to interfere with the plans which the experience of many years had amply justified. The schools conducted by the various denominations at once became public schools—in this sense only—that the income hitherto contributed by private individuals or companies was supplemented by Government grants, in no case exceeding \$12 per pupil per annum for public schools; but the Government reserved the right of contributing to the establishment and support of industrial schools in as liberal a manner as they might see fit.

It shall now be my pleasing duty to indicate as clearly as possible what was the condition of Indian education in the various Provinces at the date of their entry into Confederation. The record is one of which any nation might well be proud, and the progress may be looked upon as phenomenal, since the schools qualified to receive Government aid have increased from forty-one, with an attendance of one thousand seven hundred and sixteen pupils, to one hundred and fifty, with four thousand three hundred and six pupils. When such encouraging results have been achieved in seventeen years, are we not justified in concluding that the future, with the experience gained from the past, will show returns equally as gratifying?

Ontario.

When the first return of Indian schools was received from this Province, in 1867-68, there were found to be only thirty-eight in active operation and qualified to receive the Government grant. Now there are in all sixty-nine schools, and the attendance has increased from one thousand four hundred and nine to one thousand nine hundred and thirty. In all these there has been a very gratifying increase in secular knowledge; so much so, that within late years the subjects of dictation, composition, drawing and French have been added, while in the industrial schools pupils are taught algebra, Euclid, and, in rare cases, Latin and Greek.

Throughout the Province the schools are regularly inspected by the county inspectors, and reports upon their standing and progress are periodically received by the Department. These Ontario schools take high rank, because our system of public school education is probably equal to, if not in advance of, any other country in the world, and in every progressive step made by these schools the Indians have shared. Our public school system dates from 1844; but I find, in an old book published that year, "Facts concerning the North American Indians, and Hints for their future Advancement," an account of the work done by some self-sacrificing Methodist ministers, which shows that even before our public school system came into being the problem of Indian education had been partially solved, and the policy adopted by those old Christian fathers has found its latest development in the industrial schools now so actively supported in Ontario, British Columbia and the Territories. I quote as follows:—

"Another means of accelerating their improvement would be to establish schools for the education of children and youth. Already we have schools on every mission station which have done much good; but the thing to which I now refer is to establish schools, of a superior order. Manual labor schools would be excellently adapted to their circumstances. * * * A portion of those annuities from each tribe might, under the direction of the Government agent, be apportioned to their support. Perhaps a portion of their money could not be better, nor to themselves, more advantageously expended. By methods of this nature the Indian would be gradually and perman-

ently advanced in the scale of civil society; his migratory habits, and fondness for roaming would be cured, and an interesting class of our fellowmen rescued from degradation.

It may be incidentally mentioned that in 1839 a report to Lord Glenelg, still in manuscript in the archives of the Indian Department, prepared by the late Hon. Sir James Macaulay, recommends the opening of similar schools, so that when the industrial schools were first opened in Ontario we were but advancing along the line advocated by the old French Fathers, Sir James Macaulay and the Wesleyan Minister, Rev. Benjamin Slight, quoted above.

And so in this Province there are now four large industrial schools. The "Mohawk Institution" at Brantford is the oldest, and in it the pupils receive a thorough education; so much so, that it is not unusual for them to enter the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools side by side with the whites, and advance thence through the colleges of the Dominion, taking high rank in the classes there. And while attention is thus paid to mutual training, many of the pupils are carefully instructed in industrial trades such as shoemaking, tailoring, blacksmithing, plastering, carpentering and printing. A similar institution exists in the Muncey Town reserve, and called the "Mount Elgin Institute," and here special care is devoted to the female department, which is by no means neglected at Brantford, and for \$60 per annum any girl of Indian parentage can procure board, education and careful training in household duties, such as washing, laundrywork, knitting, sewing, spinning, cooking and baking. The boys are similarly trained to those at the Mohawk Institute. The Mount Elgin Institute dates from 1867. At Sault Ste. Marie, and at Wikwemikong, on the north shore of Lake Huron, two similar institutions have been organized, and set forth upon a prosperous career. The former the "Shingwauk Home" is under the charge of the Episcopal Church; and the latter of the Roman Catholic. The aim of all these institutes is to train the Indian to give up his old ways, and to settle among his white brethren on equal terms and with equal advantages.

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

These were two of the original contracting Provinces in the Confederation, and although the oldest in point of settlement, had done very little for the Indian, beyond giving him a hazy notion of the outlines of christian faith. There were no reserves specially set apart, and I find in the report of the Hon. H. L. Langevin, in the very first year after Confederation, a recommendation that \$1,000 per annum should be set apart for each of these Provinces, and the reason assigned is:

"They (the Indians) have no means of acquiring the education necessary to enable them hereafter to share the blessings of civilization, and it would, in my opinion, be expedient to grant a sum of \$1,000 to each of the two Provinces, to procure for them this advantage."—Report, 1867-68.

Let us see the outcome of this policy. In 1872 the Hon. Joseph Howe, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, reports as follows:—

"In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick I regret to have to acknowledge that much less has been done. * * * Ashamed of the condition to which the Micmacs had been reduced in my own Province by the neglect of the Government, and the indifference of the whites, in 1840 I had an Act passed under Lord Falkland's rule, making partial provision for the Micmacs, and give two years of life to their service. I traversed the country, visited their villages, slept in their camps, had their lands surveyed and divided, educated some of their children; and without reward, or the hope of it, did my best to set an example of devotion to the good work, which the pressure of other duties shortly after compelled me to relinquish. These grants were continued down to Confederation, but were never increased. On coming into this superintendency my first care was to increase the grants annually voted for Indian affairs in the Maritime Provinces, to appoint local agents, and to change the system and objects of expenditure—in short, to introduce, so far as the funds would enable me, the (old) Canadian system. Up to this time the results are

encouraging, and I trust the work will not be neglected by those who may come after me, and who ought never to forget that the crowning glory of Canadian policy in all times past, and under all Administrations, has been the treatment of the Indians."

Such were the small beginnings. It will be seen from a previous part of my report that the Indian population of these Provinces is about three thousand seven hundred and fifty, and to provide for the wants of these there has been established ten schools, supported entirely from the Consolidated Indian Funds of the Government. In these schools there are two hundred and twenty-five pupils receiving instruction in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar and geography. The work is regularly inspected by the officers of the public schools, and while irregularity of attendance is frequently complained of, still favorable advancement is reported.

Prince Edward Island.

This Province has a very small Indian population—under three hundred—settled since 1870 on Lennox Island, Richmond Bay, on the north shore. The island contains about one thousand three hundred acres of good land and was purchased for the Indians by the London Aborigines Society. A school was first opened on this reserve in 1873, but it enjoyed a very precarious career, until about three years ago, when the Indians suddenly developed a desire to make more use of it. The last report gives an attendance of fifteen pupils on the average, and the usual subjects taught. The school is supported entirely by Government Funds.

Quebec.

Although there are seventy-one reservations in this Province, schools have been opened at only fifteen different localities. But it must not be supposed that the interests of education are neglected at all the others. The Roman Catholic Church still pursues its way, still cares for the orphan and the destitute, and only where there are a sufficient number of children to form a school has it been deemed advisable by the Government to open one. These fifteen schools, then, have an attendance of four hundred and sixty-seven pupils, the largest number maintained being at Caughnawaga, where there is an average daily attendance of eighty-six. These pupils are all instructed in the usual branches, with grammar history and music added. The Dominion Government grant is \$2,880 per annum, and the reports of the various schools are found, on the whole, very satisfactory. Unfortunately, in this Province the religious difficulty occasionally crops out, and more schools might be opened if a basis of agreement could be ascertained. With a view of meeting the question fairly, the Indian Act contains a clause defining the rights and powers of the Indians in such cases. So soon as it is found that sufficient children can be collected to form a school, by a majority vote it is decided whether the school shall be Catholic or Protestant; but in any case, if a sufficient minority wishes it, a second school and a second teacher will be supplied. As this enactment only came into force recently, it is fully expected that in many places it may be found practicable to do more than is now attempted. In this, as well as in every other enactment for the advancement of the Indians, the Government, under its present enlightened and vigorous management, is found providing a remedy so soon as the difficulty becomes apparent. And still there is much to do for our Quebec Indians.

British Columbia.

As regards this Province, I find in the report to the Minister of the Interior for 1874 the following:—

"With regard to the education of the Indian youth in this Province, three schools established, with this object, have been brought prominently under the notice of the Government, towards which grants, corresponding to the respective attendance and the character of each, have been made. These institutions consist of:

"1st. The Industrial School at St. Mary's, under the care of the Roman Catholic Church, whereat forty-two children are boarded—the boys receiving instruction in farming, and the girls in housewifery, needlework, &c. Grant, \$350 per annum.

"2nd. A similar, but little larger, institution, at Metlakahtla, under the supervision of Mr. Duncan, supported by the Church Mission Society of London, having an attendance of three hundred and four children. Grant, \$500 per annum.

"3rd. A day school, at Nanaimo, with fifty pupils, under the superintendence of the Wesleyan Methodist Society. Grant, \$250 per annum.

"There has also been authorized the payment of \$300 per annum to each of such seven other schools as may already, or hereafter, be established, in accordance with the wishes of the Indians and the approval of the Indian Commissioner, and having each an attendance of not less than thirty pupils.

"The extension to British Columbia of laws, already in force for the government of Indians in the older Provinces of the Dominion, and the passage, last Session, of a stringent law to put a stop to the liquor traffic among the Indians, are notable circumstances in the year's transactions."

This was in the first report after the entrance of British Columbia into the Confederation, and it is gratifying to find that not only were these seven schools established, but they have ever since been maintained; and the last report shows an attendance at them of four hundred and eight pupils studying the usual public school branches, and though the attendance is less regular than in the other Provinces, still very pleasing evidences of progress are reported. To counteract this irregularity, one inspector recommends the extension of the principle of the industrial schools to the whole Province. As yet, however, the expense of such a step would involve too great an outlay.

Manitoba and the North-West.

The first school established under Government control in these Territories was opened in 1873, and although only eleven years have since passed there are now forty-four schools, with an attendance of nearly one thousand three hundred pupils. Like every thing else in this new country, these schools are active, vigorous and aggressive, and owe their rapid increase to the fact that the Government bound itself, in every one of the treatise surrendering the Territory, to maintain a school on each reservation—or more than one, if more were required. In addition to these, there are three boarding and industrial schools, which have been recently opened at Qu'Appelle, at Battleford and at High River, near Calgary, on the plan so successfully tried in the older Provinces. Here, too, the Government found a few religious schools, but for the most part the soil was virgin, and is destined to produce a return incalculable by any human means in the social elevation of the many thousand Indians scattered over the fertile reserves guaranteed to them forever by the faith of treaties which will never be broken.

Report for 1884.

Just while I was collecting the above data, the Superintendent-General's report for 1884 was announced as soon to be issued, and I have been permitted to make some valuable extracts from it. These are of the most favorable character, as will be seen by the following:—

"The erection, at the expense of the funds at their credit, of more commodious school houses, the repair and improvement of the old buildings, and the supplying of modern school furniture, books and materials, for the better education of their children, afford proof of increased interest in the important matter of education *"

* * Schools for the higher education of Indian youth should be established in the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in which the brightest and most promising pupils of the day schools might be trained in industrial pursuits, the knowledge of which would eventually enable them to rise in the social

scale to an equality with the white artizan or husbandman * * * The progress of Indian children at day schools, however effectually conducted such institutions may be, is very greatly hampered and injuriously affected by the associations of their home life, and by the frequency of their absence and the indifference of parents to the regular attendance of their children at such schools * * * I would suggest, in order to give practical effect to the above ideas, that two schools of the industrial type, with accommodation for at least eighty pupils in each, should be established in the Province of Quebec, and one of such institutions in each of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; and that into either of the latter institutions Indian children from Prince Edward Island be also admitted—the number of schools to be hereafter increased, should the success of those first established justify such augmentation."

It will be seen from the above extracts from his report that the Right Hon. the Premier, who is Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, does not intend to pursue a policy of masterly inactivity in the treatment of the Indian problem; but recognizing its very great importance, he proposes to deal with it in a statesmanlike manner, and in accordance with the traditions of the Canadian Indian policy.

In this rapid manner—for I regret to say that the time at my disposal, aside from my college duties, for the proper treatment of so large a subject, was very limited, inasmuch as the request to prepare the paper was conveyed to me only twelve days before it is to be handed in—I have endeavored to overtake the more salient outlines of a system of education unique from its inception and growth, and commanding respect from its highest recommendation—*success*.

I have to acknowledge the great assistance afforded by the Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, L. Vankoughnet, Esq., who kindly placed at my disposal, on the request of the Right Hon. the Premier, every available means in his office, in order to obtain as full details as possible.

But the educational facilities afforded by the Government have not yet been exhausted, and the policy of placing the Indians on reservations having been deliberately adopted, it was thought that something more ought to be done, and so seed was provided, agricultural implements supplied, cattle, hogs, sheep, and even horses, in many instances, were furnished, and competent men appointed to instruct the Indians in the use of them. In the North-West twenty-six such agencies of an educational kind are at work, and the returns are something wonderful, if we remember that this method of instruction has been in operation only four years.

The Indians are becoming very fast a self-supporting class of people, and they hold in their own hands the means of making themselves wealthy and respected.

Their nomadic life is gradually becoming a thing of the past; their wars are no more heard of; their epidemics of small-pox and other zymotic diseases are gradually yielding to the preventive measures so cheerfully and amply supplied by the Government. Their wild untutored, and hence suspicious nature, is gradually becoming tamed, and under the combined influence of paternal government and mutual esteem they are fast qualifying themselves to become useful citizens.

So fully is this grand result shared by the authorities of the Indian Department that in the last Session of the Dominion Parliament an Act was passed, under which the Indian either at once becomes enfranchised, or may acquire municipal rights of self-government, and become, on certain conditions, entitled to all rights and privileges of citizenship, without many of the burdens incident thereto.

But it may naturally be enquired by some: All this costs money, and whence comes that most needful commodity for these various purposes? In reply to this question I may say that the Indian Department is more than self-sustaining, and that in the far off future, when the Act of 1884 shall have been adopted by all the tribes, there will be an amount available for the posterity of those nomads of the forest in value beyond their wildest dream. Nor can we doubt that the wisdom which, during the past century, has created a fund of more than \$3,000,000 will, when that time comes, fail to find a proper use for it in connection with still further measures for exalting the social, spiritual and intellectual status of the red men of the Dominion of Canada.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 1.

Showing the Number of Acres of Indian Lands sold during the Year ended 30th June, 1885, the total amount of Purchase Money, and the quantity of surrendered Indian Lands remaining unsold at that date in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Towns or Townships.	Counties or Districts.	Number of Acres sold	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.		
Albermarle.....	Bruce.....			4,005	
Amabel.....	do.....	125	206 25	1,213	
Eastnor.....	do.....	200	150 00	4,896	
Lindsay.....	do.....	400	450 00	9,432	
St. Edmunds.....	do.....	481	409 50	33,636	
Adair.....	do.....			1,440 50	
Bury.....	do.....			1,768	
Hardwick.....	do.....			1,111	
Oliphant.....	do.....			112 50	
Southampton.....	do.....			336	
Keppel.....	Gray.....	865	2,177 75	4,635	
Warton.....	do.....			37 80	
Brooke.....	do.....	1 30	150 00	9 61	
Bidwell.....	Algoma District...	300	150 00	7,172	
Howland.....	do.....	100	50 00	4,190	
Sheguiandah.....	do.....			10,329	
Town Plot, Sheguiandah.....	do.....	1 50	60 00	322 50	
Billings.....	do.....	100	50 00	4,375	
Assiginack.....	do.....	100	50 00	6,552	
Campbell.....	do.....	100	50 00	10,736	
Manitowaning.....	do.....	0 50	408 00	35	
Carnarvon.....	do.....	371	185 50	8,718	
Tekummah.....	do.....			7,908	
Sandfield.....	do.....	100	50 00	5,984	
Town Plot, Shaftesbury.....	do.....	8	400 00	219 75	
Mississagua Reserve.....	do.....	100	100 00	1,228	
Thessalon.....	do.....	469	469 00	6,098	
Aweres.....	do.....			13,584	
Archibald.....	do.....			2,900	
Dennis.....	do.....			3,509	
Fisher.....	do.....			9,602	
Garden River.....	do.....			15,481	
Herrick.....	do.....	78 37	39 19	7,427 63	
Havilland.....	do.....			3,821	
Karrs.....	do.....			9,479	
Apaquosh.....	do.....	1 50	15 00	316 91	
Laird.....	do.....	240	148 80	13,328 50	
Macdonald.....	do.....	614 50	307 25	3,944	
Meredith.....	do.....	80	40 00	7,943	
Pennefather.....	do.....			18,131	
Tilley.....	do.....			12,691	
Tupper.....	do.....			2,800	
Fenwick.....	do.....	80 50	40 25	13,391 50	
Vankoughnet.....	do.....	325	162 50	10,848	
Shincoucouse.....	do.....			269	
Allan.....	do.....	601	350 50	6,260	
Burpee.....	do.....	229	101 00	14,070	
Barrie Island.....	do.....	3	48 00	3	
Gordon.....	do.....	115	57 50	4,058	
Gore Bay.....	do.....	3	48 00	3	
Mills.....	do.....	200	100 00	11,251	
Cockburn Island.....	do.....	1,983	980 90	22,942	
Dawson.....	do.....			32,937	
Carried forward.....		8,376 17	8,008 89	376,890 20	*Includes Small Is-lands.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 1.—Showing the Number of Acres of Indian Lands sold during the Year ended 30th June, 1885.—*Concluded.*

Towns or Townships.	Counties or Districts.	Number of Acres sold	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
Brought forward.....		8,376 17	\$ cts. 8,008 89	376,890 20	
Robinson.....	Algoma District...	803	381 50	61,747	
Tolamaville.....	do	1	30 00	1,595	
Neebing.....	Thunder Bay.....			3,778	
Town of Sarnia.....	Lambton.....	1 98	664 00	17 46	
Anderdon.....	Essex.....	5 75	86 25	344 25	
Seneca.....	Haldimand.....			381	
Cayuga.....	do	104 75	1,652 50	707 91	
Azoff Village.....	do			10	
Town Plot, Caledonia.....	do	0 65	100 00	3 49	
Oneida.....	do	8 25	33 00	395	
Tyendinaga.....	Ontario (County).....			2,611	
Thorah Island.....	do			74	
Brantford.....	Brant.....	52 13	417 04	10 14	
Bronte.....	Halton.....	2 50	260 00	3 75	
Port Credit and part of Toronto Township.....	Peel.....				
Islands in the River St. Lawrence.....	Ontario (Province)	137 40	650 00	1,034 30	
Islands in the River Otonabee and its Lakes.....	Peterborough.....	34 72	183 05	3,228	
Deseronto.....	Hastings.....	0 52	675 00	11 05	
Quiatchouan.....	Chicoutimi.....	105	42 00	11,218	
Colrairie.....	Quebec.....			1,800	
		9,628 82	13,183 23	465,859 55	

ANNUAL REPORT—LAND SALES BRANCH.

The land sold during the year amounted to 9,628·82 acres, and the sales to **\$13,183.23.**

The quantity of land still in the market in round numbers is 465,859 acres.

The new sales entered, 142.

Leases issued, 171.

Number of payments entered on old sales, 580.

Number of payments on leases, 406.

Total collections on account of old and new sales of land and timber, and also on account of rents amounted to **\$89,485.69.**

Agents' returns examined and entered, 231.

Assignments of land examined and registered, 625.

Descriptions for patents prepared and entered, 224.

Patents examined and despatched, 224.

Patents cancelled, 4.

Sales cancelled, 15.

Location tickets issued and entered, 32.

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

WM. PLUMMER,

Commissioner of Lands and Timber.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, 30th June; 1885.

TABULAR STATE

AGRICULTURAL and

Provinces.	Indian Population Resident on Reserves.	Quantity of Land Cultivated.	New Land made in 1884-85.	Houses or Huts.	Barns or Stables.	Ploughs.	Harrow.	Waggons.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Other Implements.	Horses.	Cows.	Sheep.
Ontario.....	15,810	62,855	1,219½	3,242	1,802	1,384	1,035	1,124	357	35	3,328	2,571	2,045	1,366
Quebec	5,173	7,398	210	781	490	258	214	355	20	28	499	464	515	163
Nova Scotia.	1,809	1,406½	52	364	44	20	20	34	.....	.....	494	28	60	55
New Brunswick ...	1,546	2,225½	10	297	86	23	34	18	1	...	136	29	34	...
P. E. Island.	307	135	10	65	6	6	4	1	.....	.....	60	4	...	2
Manitoba...	10,112	1,364½	196	2,006	486	260	243½	108	3	...	5,596	192	499	.....
N.-W. Territories.	12,102	4,614½	627½	1,425	250	272	158	123	20	1	4,447	3,508	454	.....
British Columbia..	38,470	5,912	707	3,329	828	292	216	105	.....	.....	2,968	12,827	2,075	398
Total...	85,329	85,911	3,242	11,509	3,992	2,515	1,924½	1,868	401	64	17,528	19,623	5,682	1,984

JOHN MCGIBB,
Clerk of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

MENT No. 2.

Industrial Statistics.

Pigs.	Oxen.	Young Stock.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Barley.	Rye.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Fish, Value.	Furs, Value.	Other Industries, Value.
			Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	\$	\$	\$
4,444	624	2,402	33,904	49,411	75,441	23,182	34,545	1,283	1,446	94,615	6,138½	44,357	21,416	26,580
953	104	361	4,082	2,870	24,318	9,279	2,364	32	681	22,170	1,635	530	36,590	97,750
48	5	3	104	194	557	110	23	.....	55	7,084	407½	6,078	3,629	7,135
71	6	70	53	142	3,379	33½	.....	.....	1,190	8,240	240	2,590	3,005	12,221
2	2	2	4	120	560	3	.....	.....	.....	950	40	300	8	5,600
94	346	645	193	1,435½	295	25½	225½	.....	.....	40,147	3,516	61,950	56,204	8,860
29	66	710	1,020	4,340	1,866	69	9,828	.....	.....	41,934	3,843	11,040	45,520	5,300
2,858	294	2,778	36	12,970	11,834	2,920	3,170	... ..	70	65,090	2,792	574,572	551,021	18,402
8,504	1,447	7,033	39,398	71,482½	118,240	35,622	50,155½	1,315	3,442	280,230	18,618	701,417	711,393	181,848

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated, and Fund from which Paid.
ONTARIO.		\$ cts.	
Alderville.....	E. Hyndman.....	250 00	Alnwick Reserve. Paid by Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
Back Settlement.....	John Henry.....	200 00	Caradoc Reserve. Paid by Band.....
Bear Creek.....	Mary-Jane Scott.....	250 00	do do.....
Bugwah's Village.....	Agatha Gabow.....	200 00	Manitowaning Bay. Paid by Indian School Fund.....
Cape Croker.....	Isabella McIver.....	250 00	Nawash Reserve. Paid by Band.....
Caradoc.....	Joseph Fisher.....	200 00	Caradoc Reserve. do.....
Christian Island.....	W. Salt.....	250 00	Christian Island. in Georgian Bay. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
Fort William, boys.....	Thomas Penassie.....	200 00	Fort William Reserve. I. S. Fund..
do girls.....	Mary Nagle.....	300 00	do do ..
do orphanage.....	Josephine Martin.....	300 00	do do ..
French Bay.....	Alex. Madwayosh.....	200 00	Saugeen Reserve. Paid by Band.....
Garden River, Protestant.....	Rev. J. H. Gallaher....	200 00	Garden River Reserve. do
do Roman Catholic.....	Rev. Thomas Ouillet....	200 00	do do
Georgina Island.....	Robert Mayes.....	300 00	Georgina Island. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society...
Gibson.....	D. Carmichael.....	200 00	Gibson Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society...
Golden Lake.....	Catharine Stack.....	150 00	Golden Lake Reserve. I. S. Fund...
Hiawatha.....	Catharine Maracle.....	250 00	Rice Lake Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Kettle Point.....	A. F. Pollock.....	250 00	Kettle Point Reserve. Paid by Chippewas of Sarnia.....
Mattawa, Upper Ottawa.....	Sister St. Thecla.....	100 00	Indian School Fund.....
Miller, Henvey's Inlet.....	Henry Schutt.....	250 00	Henvey's Inlet Reserve. Paid by Band and Indian School Fund.....
Mississauga, New Credit.....	Alex. Scott.....	350 00	Mississauga Reserve. Paid by Band.
do.....	Mary Cada.....	200 00	Mississauga River Reserve. Paid by Indian School Fund.....
Mohawk Institute and Indian Normal School, Brantford.....	Rev. R. Ashton, Principal.....	.....	New England Company.....
Moravian.....	Daniel Edwards.....	350 00	Moravian Reserve. Paid by Band....
do Mission.....	Dora Millar.....	.....	do Paid by Moravian Society.....
Mount Elgin Industrial Institution, Munceytown.....	Rev. W. W. Sheppard, Principal.....	3,000 00	See Remarks.....
Mud Lake.....	A. McCue.....	.....	Mud Lake Reserve. New England Co.
Oneida, No. 1.....	M. A. Beatty.....	250 00	Oneida Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society...

MENT No. 3.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
40	14	38	16	27	13	24	11	28	28	Salary paid from a special grant of one-half the amount from the Indian School Fund to the Methodist Missionary Society. Object lessons taught.
29	19	26	15	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	5	15	11	12	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
17	7	16	13	14	.....	.....	.....	13	13	
27	15	25	14	25	2	12	.....	.....	.....
29	18	26	18	18	5	5	.....	.....	.....
19	10	13	6	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	See Remarks opposite Alderville.
28	16	19	11	13	8	8	7	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
26	19	23	21	14	7	11	2	12	12	Knitting and sewing taught.
21	19	18	15	13	5	12	2	10	10	do
37	14	27	16	17	3	6	.....	.....	.....
25	7	25	19	19	7	6	.....	.....	.....
28	14	19	16	28	.....	8	.....	5	5	Catechism taught.
24	15	19	11	16	9	14	2	12	12	See Remarks opposite Alderville.
20	12	20	5	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do Three quarters only.
14	9	14	9	9	1	2	.....	.....	.....
17	8	16	5	7	1	7	.....	.....	.....	See Remarks opposite Alderville.
15	6	14	9	13	7	8	.....	.....	.....
25	21	22	13	25	15	16	.....	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
23	8	17	12	19	.....	4	.....	23	23	Dictation taught.
29	13	29	21	23	15	15	.....	.....	.....
13	6	9	7	7	4	.....	.....	13	13	Catechism and knitting taught.
89	89	89	88	88	88	88	.....	65	65	Scripture and object lessons taught.
44	23	44	23	14	7	13	.....	44	44	
14	8	14	10	12	3	9	6	14	.....	Two quarters only.
58	56	58	58	58	31	31	9	.....	.....	An industrial and boardingschool \$60 per annum allowed from Indian Funds for each of 50 pupils. Boys taught trades and farming; girls, sewing, housework, &c.
37	17	37	12	24	13	13	13	27	37	One quarter only.
38	30	27	17	19	10	15	.....	24	24	See Remarks opposite Alderville.

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated, and Fund from which Paid.
ONTARIO—Continued.		\$ cts.	
Oneida, No. 2.....	John Schuyler.....		Oneida Reserve. Church of England
do No. 3.....	E. Sickles.....	250 00	do Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary.....
Port Elgin.....	Peter Elliott.....	300 00	Nawash Reserve. Paid by Band.....
Rama.....	Amanda Williams.....	250 00	Rama Reserve Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society...
Red Line.....	Annie Cross.....	250 00	Six Nation Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
Red Rock.....	James Mackay.....	200 00	Red Rock Reserve. I. S. Fund.....
Ryerson, Parry Island.....	Amelia Chechock.....	250 00	Band and Indian School Fund.....
Sagamook.....	Agnes Gabow.....	200 00	Spanish River Reserve. I. S. Fund..
Saugeen.....	M. S. Spence.....	300 00	Saugeen Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society...
Scotch Settlement.....	John Burr.....	300 00	Saugeen Reserve. Paid by Band.....
Serpent River.....	Sophie Peltier.....	200 00	Serpent River Reserve. I. S. Fund..
Shawanaga.....	Christina John.....	250 00	Shawanaga Reserve. Band and Indian School Fund.....
Sheguiandah.....	Charles Sims.....	300 00	Sheguiandah Reserve. Ojibbewas and Ottawas, of Manitoulin Island.....
Shingwauk Home.....	Rev. E. F. Wilson, Principal.....	1,800 00	Garden River Reserve. See Remarks
Sidney Bay.....	David Craddock.....	250 00	Cape Croker Reserve. Paid by Band
Six Nations, No. 2.....	F. Maracle.....		
do No. 3.....	Sarah Davis.....		
do No. 5.....	Emily Goosie.....		
do No. 6.....	David Hill.....		
do No. 7.....	E. Johnston.....	2,900 00	All on Six Nation Reserve. See Remarks.
do No. 8.....	Maggie Davis.....		
do No. 9.....	C. Russell.....		
do No. 10.....	Anna E. Foster.....		
Skene, Parry Island.....	E. A. Jones.....	280 00	Paid by Parry Island Band.....
South Bay.....	Theresa Akiwens.....	200 00	South Bay Reserve. I. S. Fund.....
Stoney Point.....	Joan Gallaher.....	200 00	Sarnia Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society...
Stone Ridge.....	Adam Sickles.....	250 00	Six Nation Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
St. Clair.....	John J. Milliken.....	250 00	Sarnia Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society...
Thomas.....	John Miller.....	300 00	Six Nation Reserve. Paid by Band

MENT No. 3—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
29	19	29	12	22	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	One quarter only.
36	19	33	22	21	6	6	.....	.....	.....	See Remarks opposite Alderville.
22	10	20	17	17	.....	9	.....	22	22	
26	8	22	15	25	3	8	.....	26	26	do do
24	9	21	15	16	3	7	.....	.....	.....	See Remarks opposite Alderville. Catechism taught.
15	10	10	9	10	1	3	.....	.....	.....
23	14	23	12	18	3	10	1	6	.....
19	8	17	12	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	One quarter only.
28	14	28	15	27	4	8	.....	28	.....	See Remarks opposite Alderville.
28	16	28	15	23	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
17	10	14	17	8	.....	.....	.....	10	10	
16	6	15	10	13	3	1	.....	2	2	
27	15	17	11	15	.....	9	.....	14	.....
39	33	39	26	37	8	21	8	3	3	An industrial school; all pupils resident; \$60 per annum for each of 30 pupils, contributed from Indian Funds. The boys learn farming, trades, &c.
13	8	13	9	13	3	9	.....	.....	.....	The salaries of the teachers of those 8 schools are paid from special grants from the Indian School Fund, the funds of the Six Nations and the New England Co., respectively; the first named contributing \$400, the second \$1,500, and the third \$1,000 per annum for that purpose. School No. 6, two quarters only.
46	28	39	21	34	21	21	.....	40	40	
38	22	37	17	37	17	17	1	26	26	
30	16	27	14	23	10	10	.....	19	19	
19	10	14	4	12	3	3	.....	.....	.....
38	16	35	11	31	5	8	.....	1	1	
21	12	21	9	18	9	9	.....	21	21	
28	17	27	12	27	12	12	.....	.....	.....
40	23	41	17	46	17	17	.....	12	.....
11	7	10	9	7	.....	4	.....	.....	8	
13	8	8	7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	4	6	4	5	3	4	.....	3	.....	See Remarks opposite Alderville. Three quarters only
28	14	20	16	19	4	10	.....	.....	.....	See Remarks opposite Alderville. Two quarters only.
34	16	31	18	20	3	4	3	.....	.....	See Remarks opposite Alderville.
29	15	25	11	21	11	11	.....	21	21	Object lessons taught.

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated, and Fund from which Paid.
ONTARIO—Concluded.		\$ cts.	
Tyendinaga, No. 1.....	Annie Hicks.....	150 00	Tyendinaga Reserve. Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.....
do No. 2.....	Maggie Claus.....	250 00	do do
do No. 3.....	Susan Loveless.....	150 00	do do
do No. 4.....	M. McCullough.....	.....	Tyendinaga Reserves. N. England Co
Walpole Island, No. 1.....	Wm. Stout.....	300 00	Walpole Island Reserve. Band and Church of England.....
do No.2.....	William Peters.....	250 00	Walpole Island Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
Wawanosh Home.....	Rev. E. F. Wilson, Principal.....	600 00	Garden River Reserve. Paid by Indian School Fund
West Bay	C. Amadgiwegijig.....	200 00	West Bay Reserve. Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.....
Whitefish Lake.....	Kate Horrigan.....	200 00	Whitefish Lake Reserve. Paid by Indian School Fund.....
Whitefish River.....	Martha Esquimaux	200 00	Whitefish River Reserve. Paid by Indian School Fund.....
Wikwemikong, boys.....	Stephen Dufresne.....	300 00	Manitoulin Island. Paid by Indian School Fund.....
do girls.....	Lucy Haessley.....	300 00	do do
Wikwemikongsing	M. A. Wassegijig.....	200 00	do do
Wikwemikong Industrial Institution.....	Rev. D. Duronquet, Principal.....	1200 00	See Remarks.....
Total, Ontario.....		22,250 00	
QUEBEC.			
Caughnawaga	Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher.....	350 00	Caughnawaga Reserve. I. S. Fund...
Ohenail.....	C. McGee.....	200 00	St. Régis Reserve. Paid by Band....
Cornwall Island, Rom. Catholic	Lizzie Foy.....	200 00	do do
do Protestant	Louis Benedict.....	120 00	do do Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society...
Lake St. John.....	Madame L. E. Otis.....	150 00	Lake St. John Reserve. I. S. Fund...
Lorette	Josephine Dubeau.....	200 00	Lorette do do
Maniwaki	Sister U. du Sauveur...	150 00	River Desert do Paid by Band.
Maria.....	Margaret Audet.....	150 00	Maria Reserve. I. S. Fund.....
Oka Village.....	Timothy Arirhon.....	200 00	Oka do do and Methodist Missionary Society.....
Oka country	Ignace Atonnion.....	120 00	do do do
Restigouche.....	H. Boudreau.....	200 00	Restigouche Reserve. I. S. Fund...

MENT No. 3 - Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
29	10	29	9	27	5	5	2	4	4	Three quarters only.
23	15	22	16	22	5	13	1	8	8	
22	12	21	10	17	6	7	1	1	1	
36	11	36	32	25	7	14	1	2	2	Composition and dictation taught
26	11	18	11	13	1	9				
47	25	47	16	15		6		1		See Remarks opposite Alderville.
21	18	21	10	21		9				Sewing and housework taught.
24	12	18	9	21						
23	19	17	6	10						Three quarters only.
19	12	11	12	11	11			9		
42	31	28	17	38	6	12	1			Catechism and dictation taught.
72	45	60	37	66	15	21	16	21	21	do do
17	7	14	9	14				4		
										An industrial and boarding school \$1,200 per annum paid from Indian School Fund. The boys learn trades, farming, &c.; the girls sewing, housework, &c.
1,952	1,133	1,731	1,072	1,468	468	659	87	603	523	
70	25	48	36	34	10	11	6	33	33	Catechism taught.
27	17	23	15	15		11	6	12		Composition and mental arithmetic taught.
20	16	16	9	10	1	2		14		do do
16	7	11	8	8	1	2				See remarks opposite Alderville.
55	26	13	15	25	6	6	7			
30	24	30	26	30	21	18	18			
11	10	11	9	5	2	1				Catechism taught.
24	9	24	13	24		7			19	
26	16	21	15	14	1	6				See remarks opposite Alderville.
18	11	14	14	7	2	3				do do
30	23	22	16	23	4	3	8	4		

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated, and Fund from which paid.
QUEBEC—Concluded.		\$ cts.	
St. Francis, Protestant.....	H. L. Masta	250 00	St. Francis do do
do Roman Catholic.....	Louis Roy.....	290 00	do do do
St. Régis.....	B. E. McGee	200 00	St. Régis do Paid by Band.
Temiscamingue, R. C. Mission...	Sister St. Colombe.....	100 00	Temiscamingue Reserve. I. S. Fund.
do	John King.....	200 00	do do do
Total, Quebec		3,080 00	
NOVA SCOTIA.			
Bear River	T. C. Kerr.....	264 00	Bear River Reserve. I. S. Fund.....
Eskasoni.....	Alex. Johnston	200 00	Eskasoni do do
Middle River.....	John A. McEachen.....	200 00	Middle River do do
Whycocomagh.....	John McEachen.....	200 00	Whycocomagh Reserve. do
Total, Nova Scotia		864 00	
NEW BRUNSWICK.			
Burnt Church	Flora Campbell.....	200 00	Burnt Church Reserve. I. S. Fund...
Eel Ground	Michael Flinne.....	250 00	Eel Ground do do
Kingsclear.....	A. L. Morris.....	250 00	Kingsclear do do
St. Mary's.....	M. H. Martin.....	200 00	St. Mary's do do
Tobique.....	Mary J. McCluskey.....	150 00	Tobique do do
Total, New Brunswick.....		1,050 00	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.			
Lennox Island.....	John O. Arsenault.....	200 00	Lennox Island. Consolidated Fund..

MENT No. 3—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
16	9	14	10	13	6	6	6	13	.....
18	12	7	9	8	5	4	5	.....	.....
26	13	23	16	9	.....	8	.....	18	.....
26	17	22	16	14	3	6	.....	21	.....
28	18	23	8	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
441	253	322	232	243	62	96	56	115	52	
19	11	19	9	15	1	5	.....	.....	.....
12	5	10	6	5	3	4	1	.....	.....
19	7	15	8	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
25	10	19	11	10	1	8	.....	.....	.....
75	33	63	34	35	5	20	1	.....	.....
21	15	21	8	21	3	4	.....	.....	.....
19	9	18	11	12	.....	9	.....	14	.....
25	9	20	17	21	.....	1	.....	.....	8	
25	11	19	18	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	15	19	13	15	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	Three quarters only.
113	59	97	67	94	28	17	.....	14	8	
16	9	12	5	9	3	11	.....	2	.....

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which Paid.
MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.		\$ cts.	
Armada Mission	Jessie McKay	A salary of \$300 per annum is paid to the teacher of each school wholly supported by the Government, and \$12 per annum for each pupil over the number of 25, and up to the number of 42; the whole not to exceed \$604 per annum. The teachers of such of those schools as receive aid from Missionary Societies receive from the Department, in addition to such aid, the sum of \$12 per capita per annum on an average daily attendance, not to exceed 25 pupils, nor \$300.	
Assisippi Mission	Rev. John Hines		
Battle River	E. B. Glass		
Berens River	Gussie Parkinson		
Big Eddy	Louis Ahenakew.		
Bird Tail (Sioux).....	J. G. Burgess		
Blackfoot	Rev. J. W. Tims		
Black River	David Prince		
Blood (Lower)	Rev. H. T. Bowrne.....		
do	Thos. R. Clipsham.....		
Broken Head River	A. K. Black		
Chemawawin.....	Chas. A. Lindsay.		
Cold Lake	Rev. Pierre Legoff		
Crane River.....	Wm. Sabiston		
Cross Lake	Geo. Garrioch		
Crow Stand	C. G. McKay		
Cumberland.....	W. E. Beddome.....		
Duck Bay.....	Wilfred Adam.....		
Eagle Hills.....	Chas. Cunningham		
Ebb and Flow Lake.....	Caroline Asham		
Fairford (Upper)	Rev. Geo. Bruce		
do (Lower)	Wm. Anderson		
File Hills.....	J. C. Richardson		
Fisher River	Wm. T. Lyness		
Fort Alexander (Pro.).....	Harriet McKenzie		
do (R.C.).....	Rev. Père Madore		
Fort Chippewayan.....	Rev. W. D. Reeve		
Frog Lake (R.C.)	Rev. Pierre Fafard.....		
Gambler	Frs. Jordens.....		
Grassy Narrows.....	Thos O'Keefe		
Hollow Water River.....	P. T. Roberts		
Isle à la Crosse.....	Sister Seauy		
Jack Fish Creek	Katie Olink		
John Smith	Robena McGregor.....		

MENT No. 3—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
23	16	22	6	15	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
23	17	23	23	23	1	13	.....	.....	.....
14	5	5	5	8	.....	.....	.....	14	14	Composition taught.
35	16	19	13	21	8	13	.....	9	.....	Scripture and dictation taught.
34	21	25	34	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	12	23	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	16	8	16	1	.....	.....	.....	45	.....
27	20	23	12	12	2	1	.....	.....	.....
57	25	42	43	11	.....	.....	.....	49	.....
74	20	74	62	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Catechism, knitting and sewing taught.
20	9	20	15	12	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
27	19	21	16	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	13	14	12	16	.....	7	.....	17	.....
28	16	22	14	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	20	22	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	15	12	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	18	19	13	12	7	2	.....	.....	.....
29	20	21	12	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	10	9	8	14	.....	.....	.....	19	.....
34	27	27	17	11	.....	3	.....	21	.....
50	38	45	29	42	14	14	11	14	14	
32	15	29	13	19	9	9	.....	.....	.....
11	2	2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	27	48	10	36	1	6	.....	.....	.....
19	10	16	8	11	1	2	.....	.....	.....
47	30	26	19	16	8	7	.....	44	.....
13	11	9	9	9	9	9	9	.....	.....
34	19	15	4	14	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
18	5	18	11	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	14	12	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	16	13	9	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	23	21	20	15	6	2	5	11	11	
29	14	18	9	9	2	14	.....	25	.....
25	15	21	8	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated, and Fund from which Paid.
MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—Continued.		\$ cts.	
Kee-see-konse (R. C.).....	J. R. Thomas.....	A salary of \$300 per annum is paid to the teacher of each school wholly supported by the Government, and \$12 per annum for each pupil over the number of 25 and up to the number of 43; the whole not to exceed \$604 per annum. The teachers of such of those schools as receive aid from Missionary Societies receive from the Department, in addition to such aid, the sum of \$12 per capita per annum on an average daily attendance, not to exceed 25 pupils, nor \$300.	Kee-see-konse's Reserve, Birtle District, Treaty 4
Lac Seul	Rev. James Irvine		Lac Seul Reserve, Treaty 3.....
Lake Manitoba	Wm. Sanderson		Lake Manitoba Reserve, Treaty 2.....
Lake St. Martin	Francis Storr		Lake St. Martin Reserve, Treaty 2. ...
Little Saskatchewan.....	Colin Sanderson		Little Saskatchewan Reserve, Treaty 2
Micheseeses (R. C.).....	Patrick MacGrath		Micheseeses' Reserve, Rainy Lake, Treaty 3.....
Moose Lake.....	J. R. Settee.....		Moose Lake Reserve, Treaty 5.....
Morley	G. W. Bettes.....		Morley do do 7.....
Muskeg Lake.....	Rev. J. P. Paquette.....		Muskeg Lake Reserve, Carlton District, Treaty 6.....
Netley Creek.....	Chas. Smith		Netley Creek Reserve, Treaty 1.....
Norway House Mission	Rev. John Semmens.....		Norway House do do 5.....
do	A. A. McDonald,		do do do 5.....
Onion Lake	Rev. Chas Quinney		Fort Pitt Dist. do do 6.....
Pas	D. D. McDonald.....		Pas do do 5.....
Piegan.....	D. Macdonald.....		Piegan do do 7.....
Poplar River	Timothy Bear		Poplar River do do 5.....
Riding Mountain	D. H. McVicar.....		Okanase do do 4.....
Sandy Bay, on Lake Manitoba	Robert Tweddell.....		Sandy Bay Reserve, Treaty 1 (under care of Agent Martineau).....
Staggville Mission	John Sinclair		Manitoba Village, Treaty 2.....
St. Albert R. C. Mission and Industrial School.....	Rev. Father Leduc, Principal.....		Orphans' Reserve, Edmonton District, Treaty 6
St. Peters, North	W. H. Prince	St. Peter's Reserve, Treaty 1.....	
do South	Rev. H. Cochrane	do do	
do East, Protestant.	James Settee, jun.	do do	
do Roman Catholic.	Rev. Père Allard.	do do	
Touchwood Hills	Chas. Pratt.....	Gordon Reserve, Treaty 4.....	
Vermillion, Irene Training School, Peace River.....	E. J. Lawrence, Principal.....	Athabasca District, outside treaty limits.....	
Water Hen River.....	Jules Tabouret.....	Water Hen River Reserve, Treaty 2...	
White Fish Lake.....	Jas. A. Youmans.....	James Seenum's Reserve, Edmonton District, Treaty 6.....	
Total, Manitoba & North-West Territories			

MENT No. 3—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
28	21	25	24	25	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
20	13	19	11	6	1	1	.....	2	2	
27	8	19	14	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	8	16	13	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	8	15	5	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	27	22	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	14	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	22	22	2	5	2	5	.....	.....	.....
28	25	16	15	23	.....	21	.....	18	.....
24	12	18	12	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	16	28	14	16	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
25	14	20	7	12	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
16	11	9	6	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
49	32	31	16	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	19	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
43	19	23	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	12	12	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	24	28	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	12	13	12	8	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
28	28	21	18	20	18	18	12	20	20	
39	29	35	23	28	8	15	13	10	10	
45	31	35	23	24	20	20	16	45	45	
34	25	29	15	14	5	9	.....	.....	.....
19	8	11	12	9	8	8	.....	12	12	
19	12	19	11	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	12	13	12	10	3	9	5	.....	.....
38	30	30	19	32	.....	.....	.....	32	.....
25	17	25	19	12	.....	10	.....	25	.....
1,823	1,083	1,338	852	793	139	241	71	461	147	

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated, and Fund from which Paid.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Alert Bay..... Bella Bella Hesquiaht..... Kincolith..... Kynuqaht..... Maaset..... Naas River..... Port Simpson St. Mary's Mission	A. J. Hall..... W. B. Cuyler..... Rev. A. J. Brabant..... W. H. Collison Rev. Jos. Nicolaye..... C. Harrison..... Mary A. Green S. M. Lawrence. Sister A. Martin.....	\$ cts. \$12 per capita up to \$300 per annum, except in the case of St. Mary's school, which has a special grant of \$500 p. an.	Consolidated Fund. Some also receive salaries from other sources.
Total, British Columbia			

MENT No. 3—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
21	9	16	7	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
48	12	48	22	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	28	30	30	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	27	44	24	32	2	24	.....	40	40	
25	24	16	18	18	3	18	.....	25	.....
60	41	27	21	28	.....	19	.....	60	.....
26	20	25	10	19	.....	20	.....	19	.....
82	35	64	23	46	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
26	26	22	22	23	17	19	.....	25	25	
389	222	294	177	259	52	131	.....	178	65	

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3, showing the Condition of the various Indian Schools—
Concluded.

RECAPITULATION.

Provinces.	Pupils.
Ontario.....	1,963
Quebec.....	441
Nova Scotia.....	75
New Brunswick.....	113
Prince Edward Island.....	16
Manitoba and North-West Territories.....	1,823
British Columbia.....	369
Total.....	4,789

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

JOHN MCGIRR,
Clerk of Statistics.

 TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.

 CENSUS RETURN OF RESIDENT AND NOMADIC INDIANS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA,
 BY PROVINCES.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Algonquins of Carleton.....	26
do Golden Lake.....	81
do Renfrew.....	673
Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames.....	572
do Ottawas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.....	794
do of Sarnia, Kettle Point and Sauble.....	510
do of Snake Island.....	134
do of Rama.....	240
do of Saugeen.....	347
do of Nawash.....	397
do of Beausoleil.....	318
Iroquois and Algonquins of Gibson (Muskoka District)....	111
Moravians of the Thames.....	272
Mississaguas of Mud Lake.....	158
do Rice Lake.....	92
do Scugog.....	44
do Alnwick.....	232
do New Credit.....	226
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.....	975
Oneidas of the Thames.....	770
Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands, at—	
Cockburn Island.....	46
Sheshegwaning.....	149
West Bay.....	248
Sucker Creek.....	107
Shequiandah.....	130
Sucker Lake.....	39
South Bay.....	61
Wikwemikong.....	800
Wikwemikongsing.....	145
Obidgewong.....	19
Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, at—	
Fort William.....	402
Red Rock or Helen Island.....	166
Pays Plat.....	45
Lake Nipegon.....	476
Pic River.....	245
Long Lake.....	333
Michipicotin and Big Heads.....	295
Ojibbewas of Lake Huron, at—	
Thessalon River.....	176
Maganettawan.....	163
Spanish River.....	509
White Fish Lake.....	156
Mississagua River.....	141
Onewaiegos.....	61

Serpent River.....	91
French River.....	81
Tahgawenene.....	148
White Fish River.....	73
Parry Island.....	73
Shawanaga.....	116
Henry's Inlet.....	186
Lake Nipissing.....	155
Temogamingue.....	97
Dokis.....	60
Garden River.....	329
Batchewana Bay.....	397
Six Nations on the Grand River.....	3,216
Wyandotts of Anderdon.....	98
Total.....	17,004

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Abenakis of St. Francis.....	293
do Bécancour.....	39
Algonquins of Desert.....	410
do Témiscamingue.....	136
do South Pontiac }.....	1,028
do North do }.....	
do Bigelow, Wells, Blake, McGill, County of Ottawa.....	14
do Beauman, Villeneuve, County of Ottawa....	1
do Mulgrave, Derry do ...	15
do St. Angélique do ...	6
do Hartwell do ...	25
do North Nation do ...	11
do River Rouge, North do ...	31
do Hull (City) do ...	3
do Hull do ...	5
do Gatineau (Village) do ...	1
do Wright do ...	8
do Egan, Maniwaki do ...	225
do Aumont do ..	1
do Unorganized Territory do ...	320
do Argenteuil.....	24
do Shefford.....	2
do Bagot.....	1
do Danville (Village).....	2
do Victoriaville.....	8
do St. Médard.....	1
do Mégantic.....	2
do L'Islet.....	21
do Beauce....	2
do Kamouraska.....	2
do St. Timothée.....	2
do Côteau Landing (Village).....	4
do St. Urbain.....	4
do Point au Pic (Village).....	4
do St. Joachim.....	1
do Quebec (City).....	5

Algonquins of Quebec (County).....	33
do Champlain	379
do Montreal (City).....	13
do Laval.....	1
do Rimouski.....	39
do St. Sylvestre.....	2
do Three Rivers	11
do Stanstead.....	10
do Montcalm.....	9
do Joliette	1
do Berthier	53
do Iberville	7
do Maskinongé	18
do St. Maurice.....	174
do Compton.....	10
do Portneuf	2
Amalicités of Témiscouata.....	73
do Viger.....	110
Hurons of Lorette.....	288
Iroquois of Caughnawaga.....	1,569
do St. Régis.....	1,122
do and Algonquins of the Lake of Two Mountains.....	375
Micmacs of Gaspé.....	71
do Maria.....	107
do Restigouche.....	464
Montagnais of Betsiamits.....	472
do Escoumains	45
do Godbout	47
do Grand Romaine.....	277
do Lake St. John.. ..	399
do Mingan.....	149
Naskapees of the Lower St. Lawrence.....	2,860
Seven Islands	288
Total.....	<u>12,135</u>

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Micmacs of Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth and Shelburne...	337
do Kings County.....	75
do Queens.....	102
do Lunenburg.....	58
do Halifax	110
do Hants.....	170
do Colchester	100
do Cumberland	77
do Pictou	189
do Antigonish and Guysboro'.....	150
do Richmond.....	245
do Inverness	81
do Victoria	109
do Cape Breton.....	252
Total.....	<u>2,055</u>

PROVINCE OF NEW NEW BRUNSWICK.

Micmacs of Restigouche.....	34
do Gloucester	44
do Northumberland	42 ^c
do Kent.....	343
do Westmoreland	76
Amalucites of Madawaska	33
do Victoria.....	170
do Carleton	68
do Charlotte	63
do St. Johns.....	11
do York, Sunbury, Kings and Queens County ...	275
Total.....	<u>1,546</u>

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Micmacs.....	<u>307</u>
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PROVINCE OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Chippewas and Crees of Treaty No. 1.....	3,284
do do do 2.....	901
do Sauteux do 3.....	2,620
do do and Crees of Treaty No. 4.....	5,301
do do do do 5.....	3,307
Plain and Wood Crees of Treaty No. 6.....	8,126
Blachfeet of Treaty No. 7.....	6,415
Resident Sioux.....	2,000
Total.....	<u>31,954</u>

Peace River District.....	2,038
Athabasca do	8,000
McKenzie do	7,000
Eastern Rupert's Land	4,016
Labrador (Canadian Interior).....	1,000
Arctic Coast	4,000

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

West Coast Agency.

Abhousaht.....	294
Clao-qu aht.....	305
Chaic-cles-aht.....	147
Ehatt-is-aht.....	145
Emlh-wilh-laht.....	215
Hosh-que-aht.....	224
Howchuk-lis-aht	52
Kel-seem-aht.....	155
Ky-wk-aht	597
Match-itl-aht... ..	74
Mooach-aht.....	258
Nitten-aht.....	269
Nooch-ah-laht.....	142

Oi-aht.....	235
Opitches-aht.....	51
Pacheen-aht.....	80
Too-qu-aht.....	32
Tsesh-aht.....	170
Total.....	<u>3,445</u>

Fraser River Agency.

Assylitch.....	29
Burrard Inlet, Reserve No. 3.....	49
Capitano Creek.....	40
Cheam.....	151
Chehales.....	138
Co-quit-lum.....	51
Co-qua-piet.....	65
Cla-hoose.....	97
Douglas.....	127
Ewa hoos.....	85
Em-alcom.....	60
False Creek.....	52
Harrison Mouth.....	52
Hope.....	127
Katsey.....	107
Klatanars.....	32
Langley.....	126
Matsqui.....	72
Mission—Burrard Inlet.....	206
Misqueam.....	132
New Westminster.....	292
Nicoamen.....	26
Ohamille.....	72
Pemberton Meadows.....	148
Popkum.....	32
Samamhoo.....	114
Schurye.....	24
Sechelt.....	261
Skokale.....	45
Skowall.....	76
Skukem Chuck.....	91
Skulteen.....	45
Semacoom.....	48
Seymour Creek.....	32
Squah.....	108
Squatils.....	91
Squamish—Hon Sound.....	300
Sliammon.....	283
Slumagh.....	41
Squehala.....	28
Squeam.....	47
Sumas, No. 1.....	27
do No. 2.....	63
do No. 3.....	34
Syuay.....	38
T-xes Lake.....	59
To-ylee.....	53

Tsonassan.....	93
Wadington Harbor.....	66
Whonock.....	42
Yak-y-you.....	53
Yale.....	253
Total.....	4,787

Kamloops Agency.

Chat-a-way.....	14
Cho mok.....	22
Chuk-chu-quaeh-u.....	130
Ha-im.....	26
Ha-la-ha.....	12
Ha-la-ut.....	142
Halt-kum.....	141
Hluk-kluk-a-tan.....	78
Kamloops.....	240
Ka-mus.....	60
Ka-pa-tsi-tsan.....	44
Ke-ka-lus.....	23
Kit-tsa-wat.....	22
Ku-a-ut.....	80
M-pak-tam.....	17
Ne-pa.....	16
Nes-ikeep.....	38
N-hu-meen.....	29
Ni-ca-o-min.....	40
N-wa-ih.....	2
N-ka-tsam.....	96
N-kum-cheen.....	88
N-ky-a.....	56
N-qua-kin.....	57
Pas-ka.....	16
Piminos and Pak-a-ist.....	52
Sh-ha-ha-nih.....	86
Siska.....	45
Skaap.....	14
Skappa.....	22
Ski-chis-tan.....	84
Sku-wha.....	18
Skuggy.....	67
S-na-ha-em.....	22
Spa-ki-um.....	30
S-pap-tsin.....	29
Spuggum.....	131
Stlahl-iltch.....	63
Strynne.....	48
Sa-uk.....	23
Tl-kum-cheen.....	196
Tluh-ta-us.....	141
T'-qua-yaum.....	137
Ze-ut.....	9
Total.....	2,706

Ccwichan Agency.

Che-erno.....	75
Comea-kin.....	95
Clem-clemalats.....	160
Comox.....	51
Discovery Island.....	9
Esquimalt.....	30
Galiano Island.....	13
Hol-alt.....	27
Hatch Point.....	6
Kil-pan-bus.....	5
Ke-nip-sim.....	63
Kok-si-lah.....	26
Kul-leets.....	86
Ll-mal-ches.....	25
Lyach-sun.....	82
Mal-a-hut.....	17
Mayne Island.....	11
Nanaimo.....	198
Pan-que-chin.....	69
Pender Island.....	4
Penel-a-kut.....	239
Punt-ledge.....	31
Qua-michan.....	251
Qual-i-cum.....	23
Sick-a-meen.....	31
Sno-no-wus.....	14
Somenos.....	92
Songhees.....	115
Sooke.....	30
Tsar-out.....	47
Tsart-ilp.....	88
Tse-kum.....	34
Tsussie.....	40
Total.....	<u>2,087</u>

Kwawkewlth Agency.

Ah-knaw-ah-mish.....	69
Ah-mah-oo, Saieh-kioil-tachs.....	32
Ah-wah-eet-tla-la.....	51
Keope-e-no.....	20
Kose-kemoe.....	145
Klah-wit-sis.....	107
Klass-ki-no.....	14
Kwawt-se-no.....	34
Kwaw-she-lah.....	47
Kwaw-waw-i-nuck.....	46
Kwaw-kewlch.....	65
Kwe-ah-kah.....	59
Kwe-ah kah, Saich-kioie-tachs.....	39
Kwick-so-te-no.....	50

Mah-tee-cetp.....	63
Mah-ma-lil-le-kullah	165
Na-knock-to	124
Nim-keesh	162
Nco-we-tee	101
Ta-nock-teuch.....	120
Teah-waw-ti-neuch..	148
Waw-lis-knahkewth	48
Waw-lit-sum, Saich-kioie-tachs.....	83
We wai ai-kum do	52
We-wai-ai-kai do	125
Total.....	<u>1,969</u>

Okanagan Agency.

Cheh-chewe-hem	77
En-ke-mip	46
En-ke-map-o-tricks.....	186
Hun-ka sis-ket	25
Kerem-eeos.....	73
Ni-ack.....	127
Penticton	126
Quin-sha-atin	30
Qass-kan-aht	30
Shen-nos-quan-kin.....	52
Spah-a-man	166
Spallum aheen.....	65
Yon-kt.....	17
Total.....	<u>1,020</u>

William's Lake Agency.

Alexandria.....	63
Alkali Lake.....	170
Anahim's Tribe.....	193
Anderson Lake.....	69
Bridge River.....	78
Canoe Creek.....	175
Cayoosh Creek.....	80
Cheewack.....	15
Clinton.....	50
Dog Creek.....	13
Fountain	203
High Bar.....	40
Kaninis' Tribe.....	98
Kioch's Tribe.....	45
Lillocet.....	117
Pavilion	69
Pashilquia.....	36
Quesnelle.....	64
Seton Lake.....	143
Soda Creek.....	71
Toosey's Tribe.....	96
Williams' Lake.....	146
Total.....	<u>2,034</u>

No Agents have as yet been appointed for the following Bands, namely :—

Bellacoola	}	2,500
Hiletsuck		
Hydah		2,500
Kootenay		400
Siccance		500
Tabelie		1,000
Tsimsheean		5,000
Bands not visited		8,522
Total		<u>20,422</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario	17,004
Quebec	12,135
Nova Scotia	2,055
New Brunswick	1,546
Prince Edward Island	307
Manitoba and North-West Territories	31,954
Peace River District	2,038
Athabasca District	8,000
McKenzie District	7,000
Eastern Rupert's Land	4,016
Labrador (Canadian Interior)	1,000
Arctic Coast	4,000
British Columbia	38,470
Total	<u>129,525</u>

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

JOHN MCGIRR, Clerk of Statistics,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1885.

FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
BIR

No. of Reserve.	Name of Instructor and Chiefs.	Location.	GRAIN AND				
			Total Broken.	Under Crop, 1886.	Under Crop, 1885.	Fenced.	Hay Cut.
			Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons.
61	Kee-se-koo-we-nin	Riding Mountain	70	49½	.....	50	125
62	Shap-way-na-tung, formerly Way-way-se-cappo	Bird Tail Creek.....	82	60	70	60	100
63	The Gambler	Silver Creek.....	150	150	100	150	130
64	Côté	Fort Pelly.....	106	94	106	106	220
65	The Key	do	76	72	50	50	125
66	Kee-see-kouse.....	do	70	63½	70	70	135
	Instructor Pierre Contoise.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67	South Quill.....	Rolling River.....	46½	46½	.....	47	25
	Instructor Chas. Lawford	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
68	Pheasant Rump.....	Moose Mountain	100	107	52	500	80
69	Ocean Man.....	do	110	101	55	300	80
	Instructor A. Campbell	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	White Bear	do	75	85	27½	60	35

CROOKED LAKES, ASSINIBOIA

71	Instructor J. Nichol	Crooked Lakes	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	O-cha-pow-ace, formerly Ka-ke-she-way	do	113	91	74	120	177
72	Ka-ke-wis-ta-haw	do	81	69	55	220	124
73	Cow-e-sess.....	do	333	279	85½	687	340
73a	Ouch-an-ess.....	Leach Lake .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	Sa-ki-may	Crooked Lakes	28	28	16½	52	150
	Instructor W. S. Grant.....	Indian Head.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
76	The-man-who-took-the-coat	do	170	134	55½	142	150
	Instructor P. J. Williams	File Hills.....	5½	1½	8	12	60
81	Pee-pee-kee-sis	do	40	38½	55	40	85
82	Okaneese	do	27½	27½	41	50	85
83	Star Blanket	do	32	30	30½	34	75
84	Little Black Bear	do	44½	44½	47	50	90

MUS-COW

75	Instructor R. McKinnon	Qu'Appelle Valley	116½	104½	22	70½	30
	Pi-a-pot	do	2	1½	10	2	40
79	Instructor S. Hockley	Qu'Appelle Lakes	270	218½	189½	350	225
	Pasquah	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Instructor D. McIntosh	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	Mus-cow-pe-tung.....	do	97	43½	68	84	210

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED :—

TLE.

Roots Sown.								GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.				
Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Peas.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
5	17	20	5½	1	½	.....	½	40	86	160	600	100
22	15	2	19	1	½	.....	½	50	75	.....	1,900	100
80	25	30	12	1	1	.....	1	500	250	300	1,200	100
13	10	52	13	3	1½	.....	1½	.....	50	100	100	10
25	.....	33½	8½	2½	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	40	.....
14	.....	3½	11	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	50	100	.....
.....
16	.....	10	18	1½	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	200	1,500	100
.....
40	5	40	17	2	1	.....	2	350	.....	150	1,700	100
40	.....	39	17	2	1	.....	2	350	.....	150	1,700	100
.....
37	.....	26	17	2	1	.....	2	150	.....	50	1,700	100

RESERVE, FILE HILLS.

.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	4	4	9	4	.....	.....	1	650	120	60	370	120
41	.....	11	8	6	.....	.....	3	70	.....	.....	350	180
168	36	23	35	10	.....	.....	7	1,710	590	240	1,890	220
.....
24	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	205	.....	.....	180	40
.....
60	.....	8	45	25	1	.....	3	250	.....	15	900	300
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
18	.....	10	5½	3	.....	.....	2	100	.....	150	150	60
10½	.....	3	5½	5	.....	.....	3	100	.....	30	150	100
11½	.....	6	3½	7	.....	.....	2	80	.....	.....	75	70
25½	.....	6	6½	4	.....	.....	3	200	.....	75	180	40

PE-TUNG'S.

.....
33	.....	15	16	25	.....	5	10½	62	.....	.....	100	50
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
153	16	19	16½	7½	3	.....	3	No report.	.....	.....	400	75
.....
6½	2½	16½	7½	6	2	.....	1½	66	.....	20	50	.....

FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
TOUCHWOOD

No. of Reserve.	Name of Instructor and Chiefs.	Location.	GRAIN AND				
			Total Broken.	Under Crop, 1885.	Under Crop, 1884.	Fenced.	Hay Cut.
			Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons.
.....	Instructor J. H. Gooderham	Little Touchwood Hills ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
85	Mus-cow-e-quahn	do	95	95	60	85	130
89	Yellow Quill.....	Fishing Lake.....	} 29	15½	15	20	50
90	do	Nut Lake.....					
.....	Instructor Louis Couture	Touchwood Hills.....	35	1½	.....	2	20
86	George Gordon.	do	118	117½	115	100	225
87	Day Star.....	do	66	44½	67	70	120
88	Tah-we-ke-si-qua-pe, formerly Kah-wah-kah-toose	do	85	34½	78½	60	75

PRINCE

.....	Instructor John Tomkins	Duck Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
95	One Arrow.....	South Branch.....	158	.....	93	.....	.....
96	Okemasis	Duck Lake	204	34	121½	600	.....
97	Beardy.....	do	275	30	201½	450	.....
97	Che-kas-tay-pay-sin	South Branch.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....
99	John Smith.....	do .....	.....	.....	411	.....	.....
100	James Smith.....	Fort à la Corne.....	.....	.....	58	.....	.....
101	William Tuatt.....	Sturgeon Lake.....	.....	.....	58	.....	.....
.....	Instructor G. Chaffee.....	Snake Plains	71	11	39½	200	.....
102	Pe-te-qua-key.....	Muskeg Lake.....	105	.....	58½	220	.....
103	Mistowasis.....	Snake Plains.....	235	29	183½	440	185
104	Star Blanket or Ah-tah-kah-koop.....	do	260	29½	177	450	195
105	Ko-pah-a-wa-ke-num	Meadow Lake.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
106	Ken-ne-mo-ta-yo	Assiniboine Lake.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....

BATTLE

.....	Instructor C. M. Daunais	Eagle Hills.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
108	Red Pheasant.....	do	150	40	170½	160	75
109	Mosquito.....	do	} 95	49	152	140	125
110	Bear's Head.....	do					
111	Lean Man	do					
.....	Instructor George Applegarth	Jack Fish Creek.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
112	Moosomin.....	do	124	59	124	500	50
.....	Instructor J. Fitzpatrick.....	Battle River .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
113	Sweet Grass	do	237	17	128	300	150
.....	Instructor A. Mannix	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
114	Poundmaker	do	237	17	128	300	150
.....	Instructor A. Suffern	Battle River.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
115	{ Thunder Child.....	do	} 95	75½	84	950	46
.....	{ Naphase	do					
.....	Instructor J. Craig	Battleford .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
116	Little Pine	do	60	.....	28½	20	75

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED :—
HILLS.

Roots SOWN.								GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.				
Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Peas.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
32½		35	21½	4	1		1	395		314	418	54
		7½	3½	4½	1						48	
			¾	½			½				15	
65½		32	14½	4	1½			720		275	144	100
26		6	7½	4	1						41	
12		10½	8½	3	½			100		70	98	

ALBERT.

10		6	8	10								
		10	5	15								
10			¾	½								
		20	4	5							300	400
		20	4½	5							810	300

FORD.

	4	15	3	10		8					50	
	4	15	8	12		10					160	
	20	35		4					200			
		15		2								
		15		2								
		60	½	15							1½	

**FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
FORT**

No. of Reserve.	Name of Instructor and Chiefs.	Location.	GRAIN AND				
			Total Broken.	Under Crop, 1885.	Under Crop, 1884.	Fenced.	Hay, cut.
			Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons.
	Instructor Geo. G. Mann.....	Union Lake .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
119	See-ras-kootch	do	306 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	244	400	.....

VICT

	Instructor C. Carson.....	Saddle Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
125	Late Little Hunter	do	137	.....	102	.....	100
126	Mus-keg-wa-tic, H.M.....	Washatanow Creek.....	17	.....	17	.....	20
127	Blue Quill, H.M.....	Egg Lake	30	.....	30	.....	10
128	Seenum	Whitefish Lake	134	.....	115	.....	250
129	Pee-ay-sees	Lac la Biche	7	.....	7	.....	40
130	Antoine, H.M.....	Hearts Lake.....	9	.....	9	.....	15
131	Ka-qua-num, H.M.....	Beaver Lake.....	5	.....	5	.....	10

EDMO

	Instructor W. J. O'Donnell.....	Rivière qui Barre	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	250	35
132	Michel.....	Sturgeon River	120	110	77	1400	90
133	Alexis	Stony Lake	32	32	30	800	50
134	Alexander	Lac la Nonne.....	130	125	100	1800	140
135	Enoch C. Potac.....	Near Edmonton.....	120	102	.....	1300	60
	Iron Head	White Lake	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	500	15
	Instructor J. W. Shields.....	Near Edmonton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
136	Pass-pass-chase	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

PEACE

	Instructor John Lee.....	Bear's Hill.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
137	Ermine Skin	do	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{3}{4}$	48	.....	86
140	Muddy Bull.....	Pigeon Lake.....	29	27	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	45
	Instructor J. Aylwin.....	Bear's Hill.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
138	Sampson	do	79	50	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	106
139	Bobtail	Battle River.....	31	31	20	.....	49
	Instructor John Norris.....	Peace Hills.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
141	Che-poos-te-quahn	do	19	3	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	45

SARCEE

	Instructor William Grier.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
142	Bear's Paw	Morleyville.....	60	46	.....	50	.....
142	Chinniquy.....	do	50	37	.....	55	.....
143	Jacob.....	do	60	43	.....	100	.....
	Instructor W. O. De Balinbar.....	.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	36
145	Bull's Head.....	Calgary	102	103	79	95	.....

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED:—
PITT.

ROOTS SOWN.								GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.				
Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Peas.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
.....

ORJA.

.....
.....
.....
.....

NTON.

.....	5	4½	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	60	200	.....
35	60	10	3	2	.....	.....	.....	350	900	750	50
4	10	12	4	2	.....	.....	.....	40	150	1500	200
25	80	10	8	2	.....	.....	.....	250	1200	750	100
15	74	6	4	3	.....	.....	.....	150	1110	700	.....
.....	4	5	1	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	400	50
26	33	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....	550	825	1750	.....

HILLS.

6½	28½	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	427	1831	480
11	11	5	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	157	1000	150
18	17	19	5	2	.....	.....	1	30	250	2537	800
10	16	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	15	250	432	100
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	485	.....

RESERVE.

.....	5	12	20	4	.....	5	.....	84	800	500
.....	9	4	18	2	.....	4	.....	63	650	400
.....	10	5	20	3	.....	5	.....	70	700	500
.....	1½	3	3½	1½	.....	.....	.....	40	100	500
.....	15	10	55	11	6	5	.....	300	3,000	1,000

FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
BLACKFOOT

No. of Reserve.	Name of Instructor and Chiefs.	Location.	GRAIN AND				
			Total Broken.	Under Crop, 1885.	Under Crop, 1884.	Fenced.	Hay Cut.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	Instructor G. H. Wheatley.....	Blackfoot Crossing	1	1	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	60
146	Crowfoot.....	do	145 $\frac{3}{4}$	141 $\frac{3}{4}$	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	157 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Instructor J. M. Scott.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
146	Old Sun.....	do	112	112	96	.....	112

BLOOD

147	Instructor W. F. Parker.....	Near Fort McLeod.....	25	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	25	18
	Eagle Tail	do	107	93	74 $\frac{3}{4}$	66	5
	Instructor Robert Whitney.....	do	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	.....	6	60
148	Red Crow.....	do	250	195	164	260	.....

SIO

No. of Farm.	57	.....	304	304	205	120	275
	58	.....	260	260	139	600	325
	59	.....	75	35	25	.....	60
	60	.....	44 $\frac{3}{4}$	38	17	38	30
	78	.....	158	153	110 $\frac{3}{4}$	240	80
	94	.....	55	.....	33	.....	.....
		Bird Tail Creek.....					
		Oak River.....					
		Oak Lake.....					
		Turtle Mountains.....					
		Qu'Appelle Lakes.....					
		Moose Woods.....					

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Concluded.*

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED :—

CROSSING.

ROOTS SOWN.								GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.				
Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Peas.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	16½	2	78	22½	and onions 10½	12½	.....	.....	425	50	7,580	835
.....	9	.....	49	37	9	8	.....	.....	350	.....	6,035	13,400

RESERVE.

.....	20	1	¾	.....	.....	2	¾	.....	426	14	10	.....
4	12	.....	48	8	.....	9	12	40	150	.....	2,200	80
6	41	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	100	251	20	50	.....
.....	21	.....	137	8	10	12	7	.....	117	.....	6,000	.....

UX.

197	40	22	22	3	1½	1	16	2,500	300	200	2,500	300
173	11	.....	84	4	2	.....	30	2,300	130	.....	8,000	400
14	9	.....	3	1	½	.....	7½	115	80	.....	300	80
30	.....	.....	3	1	½	.....	3½	300	.....	.....	375	100
87	.....	35	25	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	600	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....

**FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
BIR**

No. of Reserve.	Name of Instructor and Chiefs.	Location.	GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.			Approximate number of Indians on Reserves.	Men Employed, including Instructor.
			Carrots.	Peas.	Garden Seeds.		
61	Kee-se-koo-we-nin	Riding Mountain	Bush. 30	Bush.		720	
62	Shap-way-na-tung, formerly Way-way-se-cappo	Bird Tail Creek	30			110	
63	The Gambler	Silver Creek	30			177	
64	Côté	Fort Pelly	5			264	
65	The Key	do				70	
66	Kee-see-kouse	do				175	
	Instructor Pierre Contoise	do					1
67	South Quill	Rolling River	20			121	1
	Instructor Chas. Lawford	do					
68	Pheasant Rump	Moose Mountain	20			86	
69	Ocean Man	do	20			92	
	Instructor A. Campbell	do					1
70	White Bear	do	20			133	

CROOKED LAKES, ASSINIBOIA

71	Instructor J. Nichol	Crooked Lakes					4
	O-cha-pow-ace, formerly Ka-ke-she-way	do				240	
72	Ka-ke-wis-ta-haw	do				246	
73	Cow-e-sess	do				232	
73a	Ouch-an-ess	Leach Lake				27	
74	Ta-ki-may	Crooked Lakes				136	
	Instructor W. S. Grant	Indian Head					3
76	The-man-who-took-the-coat	do	10	4		279	
	Instructor P. J. Williams	File Hills					4
81	Pee-pee-kee-sis	do				129	
82	Okaneese	do				73	
83	Star Blanket	do				87	
84	Little Black Bear	do				132	

MUS-COW-

	Instructor R. McKinnon	Qu'Appelle Valley					3
75	Pi-a-pot	do		8		386	
	Instructor S. Hockley	Qu'Appelle Lakes					3
79	Pas-quah	do		No rep		260	
	Instructor D. McIntosh	do					3
80	Mus-cow-pe-tung	do				167	

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

TLE.

HORSE OR CATTLE POWER.				Buildings.	Remarks.
Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.			
Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.		
	7	6		2.....	Grain a failure.
	14	2		3.....	Grain a failure; potatoes fair; turnips poor. Grain partially successful; potatoes fair; turnips poor.
	16	8		.....
	20	12		2.....	Grain a failure, and only one or two Indians have half a crop of potatoes among the three bands at Fort Pelly.
	9	2		.....
	10	6		.....
	4			2.....	Grain very good; also potatoes.
2					
	6			10 houses; 5 stables.....	At Moose Mountain, grain partially successful; potatoes very good; turnips a failure. Owing to considerable sickness at Pheasant Rump's, they removed to another part of the reserve, built new houses and burned down old ones.
	8	3		11 do; 4 do.....	
	7	2		12 houses; 4 stables.....	

RESERVE, FILE HILLS.

3	11			1 house; 2 stables; 1 storehouse.....	This band lives mainly by hunting, and does little or no farming.
	13	21		13 houses; 2 stables.....	
	11	17		11 do; 5 do.....	
	27	66	1	29 do; 27 do.....	
	8	6		11 houses; 2 stables.....	Wheat not so good as expected; barley poor. Includes Long Lodge's band.
3	13			1 house; 1 storehouse; 1 stable.....	
	4	50		58 houses; 14 stables.....	Crops a failure. A great deal of hay was burnt by prairie fires.
3				2 houses; 1 storehouse; 3 stables.....	
	6	5		14 houses; 6 stables.....	
	8	5		11 do; 5 do.....	
	6	3		8 do; 5 do.....	
	8	12		12 do; 5 do.....	

PE-TUNG'S.

3	4			1 house; 1 storehouse; 1 stable.....	18 tons of hay were burnt by prairie fires.
	12	32		11 houses; 12 stables.....	
4				2 houses; 1 storehouse; 1 stable.....	Potatoes and barley are a failure; a great deal of hay and three stables burnt by prairie fires.
	23	20	2	42 houses; 15 stables.....	
5				1 house; 1 storehouse.....	
	13	30	1	15 houses; 10 stables.....	Crops were a failure. A large quantity of hay was burnt by prairie fires.

**FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
TOUCHWOOD**

No. of Reserve.	Name of Instructor and Chiefs.	Location.	GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.			Approximate Number of Indians on Reserves.	Men Employed, including Instructor.
			Carrots.	Peas.	Garden Seeds.		
.....	Instructor J. H. Gooderham.....	Little Touchwood Hills	Bush.	Bush.	.....	1
85	Mus-cow-e-quahn.....	do .....	.....	.....	282	.....
89	Yellow Quill	Fishing Lake .....	.....	.....	311	.....
90	do	Nut Lake .....	.....	.....	
.....	Instructor Louis Couture.....	Touchwood Hills.....	.....	.....	.....	3
86	George Gordon.....	do	10	Onions 1½	202	.....
87	Day Star.....	do .....	.....	.....	113	.....
88	Tah-we-ke-si-qua-pe, formerly Kah-wah-kah-toose	do .....	.....	.....	166	.....

PRINCE

.....	Instructor Joba Tomkins	Duck Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	2
95	One Arrow	South Branch .....	.....	.....	92	.....
96	Okemasis	Duck Lake .....	.....	.....	100	.....
97	Beardy	do .....	.....	.....	140	.....
98	Che-kas-tay-pay-sin	South Branch.....	.....	.....	52	.....
99	John Smith	do .....	.....	.....	186	.....
100	James Smith	Fort à la Corne.....	.....	.....	142	.....
101	William Tuatt.....	Sturgeon Lake.....	.....	.....	148	.....
.....	Instructor G. Chaffee	Snake Plains .....	.....	.....	.....	2
102	Pe-te-qua-key	Muskeg Lake .....	.....	.....	129	.....
103	Mistowasis	Snake Plains .....	.....	.....	180	.....
104	Star Blanket or Ah-tah-kah-koop	do .....	.....	.....	180	.....
105	Ko-pah-a-wa-ke-num.....	Meadow Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
106	Ken-ne-mo-ta-yo.....	Assiniboine Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

BATTLE

.....	Instructor O. M. Daunais	Eagle Hills.....	.....	.....	.....	1
108	Red Pheasant.....	do .....	.....	.....	142	.....
109	Mosquito	do .....	.....	.....	259	.....
110	Bear's Head	do .....	.....	.....
111	Man Man	do .....	.....	.....
.....	Instructor George Applegarth.....	Jack Fish Creek .....	.....	.....	.....	1
112	Moosmin	do .....	.....	.....	145	.....
.....	Instructor J. Fitzpatrick.....	Battle River.....	.....	.....	.....	1

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED HILLS.

HORSE OR CATTLE POWER.				Building.	Remarks.
Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.			
Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.		
1				1 house; 1 storehouse; 1 stable	Crops only partially successful. A good deal of damage has been done by prairie fire.
	15	30		17 houses; 12 stables	
	7	30	5	7 do 1 do	
2				2 houses; 1 storehouse; 3 stables	
	8	16	6	32 houses; 15 stables	
	8	5		14 do 5 do	
	8	8		17 do 5 do	

ALBERT.

1	2 mules			1 house; 1 stable; 1 storehouse	No report of crops.
				15 houses; 6 stables; 2 other buildings	
	2	4		12 houses; 6 stables; 2 other buildings	
		14		18 houses; 5 stables; 2 other buildings	
				8 houses; 2 stables	
				24 do 20 do	
				10 do 6 do	
				16 do 10 do	
3				2 do 1 barn; 1 pigsty; 4 stables	
1	5			10 houses; 9 stables		Grain only partially successful; the root crop is also small.
	18	18	2	25 do 20 do 2 other buildings	
	16	17		23 houses; 18 stables; 2 other buildings	
				3 houses; 2 stables	
				7 do 1 do	These bands did not put in any crops this year, being disturbed by the rebellion.

FORD.

2	6			1 house; 1 storehouse; 3 stables	Grain was sown in Battleford, trusting that, although very late, a return might be had. The grain crop, comparatively speaking, was a failure, yet the straw furnished good fodder. The turnip crop failed through the seed having been put in too late to be benefitted by the spring rains, as it would not sprout during the succeeding drought. This lateness of arrival was also owing to the rebellion.
	9	5	2	18 houses; 2 stables	
1	22	10		40 do 3 do	
2				1 house; 1 storehouse; 1 stable	
	5	12		10 houses; 3 stables	
2				1 house; 1 storehouse; 1 stable	

FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
BATTLEFORD—

No. of Reserve.	Name of Instructor and Chiefs.	Location.	GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.			Approximate number of Indians on Reserves.	Men Employed, including instructor.
			Carrots.	Peas.	Garden Seeds.		
113	Sweet Grass.....	do	Bush.	Bush.	247	.....
.....	Instructor A. Mannix	do .....	.....	.....	.....	1
114	Poundmaker	do .....	.....	.....	202	.....
.....	Instructor A. Suffern.....	Battle River .....	.....	.....	.....	1
115	{ Thunder Child.....	do .....	.....	.....	253	.....
.....	{ Napahase.....	do .....	.....	.....	
.....	Instructor J. Craig.....	Battleford .....	.....	.....	.....	2
116	Little Pine	do .....	.....	.....	311	.....

FORT

.....	Instructor Geo. G. Mann.....	Onion Lake .....	.....	.....	.....	2
119	See-ras-kootch.....	do .....	.....	.....	211	.....

VICT

.....	Instructor C. Carson.....	Saddle Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	4
125	Late Little Hunter.....	do .....	.....	.....	97	.....
126	Mus-keg-wa-tic, H.M.....	Washatanow Creek.....	.....	.....	81	.....
127	Blue Quill, H.M.	Egg Lake .....	.....	.....	59	.....
128	Seenum	Whitefish Lake .....	.....	.....	340	.....
129	Pee-ay-sees	Lac la Biche.....	.....	.....	176	.....
130	Antoine, H.M.	Hearts Lake .....	.....	.....	79	.....
131	Ka-qua-num, H.M.....	Beaver Lake.....	.....	.....	160	.....

EDMO

.....	Instructor W. J. O'Donnell.....	Rivière qui Barre .....	.....	.....	.....	4
132	Michel	Sturgeon River	25	.....	64	.....
133	Alexis	Stony Lake	100	.....	141	.....
134	Alexander	Lac la Nonne.....	50	.....	217	.....
135	Enoch O. Potac	Near Edmonton	50	.....	171	.....
.....	Iron Head.....	White Lake	25	.....	60	.....
.....	Instructor J. W. Shields	Near Edmonton .....	.....	.....	.....	1
136	Pass-pass-chase	do .....	.....	.....	225	.....

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

Conclude 3.

HORSE OR CATTLE POWER.				Building.	Remarks.
Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.			
Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.		
.....	16	20	31 houses ; 10 stables	} Grain was sown in Battleford, trusting that, although very late, a return might be had. The grain crop, comparatively speaking, was a failure, yet the straw furnished good fodder. The turnip crop failed through the seed having been put in too late to be benefited by the spring rains, as it would not sprout during the succeeding drought. This lateness of arrival was also owing to the rebellion.
2	.....	.....	.....	1 house ; 1 stable
.....	13	30	.....	28 houses ; 10 stables
2	.....	.....	.....	1 house ; 1 storehouse ; 1 stable
.....	9	19	.....	15 houses ; 3 stables
1	8	42	.....	13 houses, 3 stables

PITT.

3	7	2 houses ; 1 storehouse ; 1 stable	} Old farm house and stable were burnt during rebellion.
.....	20	7	21 houses ; 9 stables	

ORIA)

2	1 house ; 1 storehouse ; 1 stable	} 2 other buildings.
.....	3	14	1	11 houses ; 8 stables	
.....	4	7	11 do 2 do	} No crops were put in this year in consequence of the outbreaks at Saddle and Frog Lakes.
.....	2	9	.....	9 do 1 do
.....	1	18	.....	38 do 26 do
.....	1	2	.....	10 do 5 do
.....	2	.....	.....	12 do 1 do
.....	.....	30	1	13 do 1 do

NTON.

6	2 oxen	1 house ; 1 storehouse ; 2 stables	} Wheat only partially successful.
.....	3m'les	10	40	19 houses ; 6 stables	
.....	.....	4	43	12 do 4 do
1	16	58	.....	38 do 7 do
.....	10	35	.....	18 do 1 do
.....	2	10	.....	6 do 2 do
.....	1 storehouse	} No report of crop received.
.....	.....	.....	.....	18 houses ; 5 stables ; 1 other building

**FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
PEACE**

No. of Reserve	Name of Instructor and Chiefs.	Location.	GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.			Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve.	Men Employed, including Instructor.
			Carrots.	Peas.	Grden Seeds.		
	Instructor John Lee.....	Bear's Hill.....	Bush.	Bush.	Corn.	.....	1
137	Ermine Skin.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	125	.....
140	Muddy Bull.....	Pigeon Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	92	.....
	Instructor J. Aylwin.....	Bear's Hill.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
138	Hampson	do .....	.....	.....	.....	311	.....
139	Bobtail.....	Battle River.....	.....	.....	.....	122	.....
	Instructor John Norris.....	Peace Hills.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
141	Che-poos-te-quahn	do .....	.....	.....	.....	183	.....

SARGEE

	Instructor William Grier.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
142	Bear's Paw.....	Morleyville.....	40	.....	.....	269	.....
141	Chinniquy.....	do	20	.....	.....	132	.....
143	Jacob.....	do	40	.....	.....	246	.....
	Instructor W. C. De Balinhard.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	3
145	Bull's Head.....	Calgary	100	.....	.....	264	.....

BLACKFOOT

	Instructor G. H. Wheatley.....	Blackfoot Crossing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
146	Crowfoot.....	do	5	185	.....	1,289	.....
	Instructor J. M. Scott.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
156	Old Sun.....	do	246	125	.....	862	.....

BLOOD

	Instructor W. F. Parker.....	Near Fort McLeod.....	.....	20	.....	.....	5
147	Eagle Tail	do .....	.....	20	.....	943	.....
	Instructor Robert Whitney.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
148	Red Crow	do .....	.....	.....	.....	2,310	.....

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Concluded.*

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

HILLS.

HORSE OR CATTLE POWER.				Buildings.	Remarks.
Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.			
Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.		
.....	1 house; 1 storehouse; 1 stable.....	No report of crops yet received.
.....	7 houses; 3 stables.....	do do
.....	7 do 4 do.....	Since survey houses at Pigeon Lake fishing grounds excluded, not being on Reserves. No report of crops yet received.
.....	No report of crops yet received.
.....	10 houses; 4 stables.....	do do
.....	6 do 3 do 1 stor'hs	do do
.....	1 shanty.....	do do
.....	10 houses; 4 stables.....	Since survey houses at fishing grounds excluded, not being on Reserve. No report of crops yet received.

RESERVE.

.....	5	32 houses.....	} Indian barley was destroyed by cattle.
.....	.....	.....	.....	24 do.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	38 do.....
2	6	.....	.....	2 houses; 1 ration and storehouse; 2 stables.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	37 houses.....

CROSSING.

6	3 houses; 3 storehouses; 1 stable; 1 ration house....	} Carrots and onions were a failure.
.....	.....	350	109	37 houses.....
4	.....	.....	.....	1 house; 1 stable; 1 storehouse; 1 ration house....
.....	.....	190	.....	75 houses.....

RESERVE.

7	1	1 house; 1 stable; 3 storehouses.....	} Peas, turnips, carrots, &c., a total failure.
.....	.....	399	.....	83 houses.....
8	3, & 2 mules	.....	.....	4 storehouses; 2 ration houses; 6 houses; 2 stables.....
.....	.....	1,250	.....	200 houses.....

FARMING AGENCIES AND
 APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
 SIO

No. of Reserve.	Name of Instructor and Chiefs.	Location.	GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.			Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve.	Men Employed, including Instructor.
			Carrots.	Peas.	Garden Seeds.		
No. of Farm.			Bush.	Bush.			
57	Bird Tail Creek.....	40	.....	200	141	.....
58	Oak River.....	100	.....	500	348	.....
59	Oak Lake.....	20	.....	150	79	.....
60	Turtle Mountainis.....	25	.....	20	40	.....
78	Qu'Appelle Lakes.....	.....	.....	.....	243	.....
94	Moose Woods.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

REMARKS.—It is impossible to show the result of the gardens, as the produce was eaten as soon as it came to maturity. The "Acres under Crop" are taken from returns ending 30th June, while those showing total acres broken are dated 30th September. Although many horses are shown as the private property of Indians, still they are but ponies, and in many instances unfitted for any work on a farm.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Concluded.*

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

UX.

HORSE OR CATTLE POWER.				Buildings.	Remarks.
Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.			
Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.		
.....	30	10	1.....	} All of this crop fair. Potatoes very good.
.....	30	12	.....	2.....
.....	6	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	.....	.....	.....
.....	14	30	.....	45 houses; 10 stables.....
.....	Grain a failure. No crops this year, owing to rebellion.

E. DEWDNEY,
Indian Commissioner.

NUMBER of Indians in the North-West Territories, and their whereabouts in October, 1885.

No. of Reserve.	Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	No. on Reserve.	No. Absent.	Total Number of Indians in Bands.	Total Number of Indians in Treaties.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
TREATY No. 4.								
<i>Birtle Agency.</i>								
61	Kee-see-koo-weein	Riding Mountain	Salteaux	120	1	121		1 absent at Ebb and Flow Lake.
62	Shapwaynatung, formerly Way-way-scappo	Bird Tail Creek	do	110	1	111		1 in gaol.
63	The Gambler	Assiniboine River	do	177	2	179		do and 1 at Moose Mountains.
64	Coté	Fort Felly	do	261		264		
65	The Key	do	do	219		219		
66	Kee-see-konse	do	do	176	1	176		
67	South Quill	Rolling River	do	121		121		
68	Pheasant Rump	Moose Mountains	Assiniboine and Cree	86	2	88		
69	Ocean Man	do	do	92	3	95		
70	White Bear	do	do	133	6	139		
				1,497	16	1,513		
<i>Crooked Lakes Agency.</i>								
71	Ochapowace, formerly Kake-she-way	Crooked Lakes	Cree	220	20	240		20 absent hunting.
72	Kakewistahaw	do	do	246		246		
73	Cowessess	do	Salteaux	200	32	232		32 absent working and hunting.
73 ^a	Ouchness	Leech Lake	do	32		32		
74	Sakimay	Crooked Lakes	do	140	5	145		5 absent hunting.
				838	57	895		
<i>Assiniboine Reserve Agency.</i>								
76	The-man-who-took-the-coat-of-'jack'	Indian Head	Assiniboine	273	1	274		1 in gaol. Long Lodge's band amalgamated with this one.
75	Pia-pot	Qu'Appelle Valley	Cree	359	35	394		At Maple Creek and Sandy Hills.

NUMBER OF INDIANS IN THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, AND THEIR WHEREABOUTS IN OCTOBER, 1885—Continued.

No. of Reserve.	Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	No. on Reserve.	No. Absent.	Total Number of Indians in Bands.	Total Number of Indians in Treaties.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
TREATY No. 6—Continued.								
<i>Battleford Agency.</i>								
108	Red Pheasant	Eagle Hills	Cree	142	142	These three bands have been amalgamated.
109	Mosquito	do	Stony	259	.....	259	.....
110	Bear's Head	do	do					
111	Lean Man	do	do	82	63	145	.....
112	Moosemin	Jack Fish Creek	Cree	200	47	247	.....
113	Sweet Grass	Battle River	do	168	31	202	.....
114	Poundmaker	do	do	208	55	258	.....
115	Thunder Child and Napahase	do	do	172	139	311	.....
116	Little Pine	Battleford	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
117	Lucky Man	do	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Fort Pitt Agency.</i>								
118	Big Bear	Fort Pitt	Cree	Vide "Stragglers."
119	Seekasootch	} Onion Lake	do	1,226	338	1,564	.....
	Paymootayalso .....			.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sweet Grass .....			.....	.....	.....	.....
	Thunder Companion			163	58	221	.....

Whereabouts of Absentees.

59 went south after rebellion, and still keeping out of the way; 3 at Jack Fish Lake; 1 at Duck Lake. 34 whereabouts unknown; 3 in prison; 6 at Thunder Child's reserve; 3 in Victoria district; 5 in Peace Hills district; 1 at Pitt; 1 at Poundmaker's; 1 at Little Pine's; 3 at Turtle Lake. Chief and 3 men in gaol; 20 at the Nose or Sounding Lake; 1 at Sarcee Camp; 4 gone to the States; 1 at Qu'Appelle; 1 at Edmonton; 1 at Shell River; 2 unknown. 44 absentees; some at Swift Current; some in States; 4 in prison; 4 at Sweet Grass; 1 at Little Pine's reserve; 1 at Frog Lake; 1 at Eagle Hills. 2 at Duck Lake; 3 at Buffalo Lake; 134 supposed to have gone to States, and to be on plains, as fugitives from justice. The Indians of this band have been incorporated with the other bands of Battleford district, some few having joined the Peace Hills reserves.

Vide "Stragglers."

20 at Battleford—wives of non-treaty men; 38 in the woods to the north hunting.

NUMBER of Indians in the North-West Territories, and their whereabouts in October, 1885—Continued.

No. of Reserve.	Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	No. on Reserve.	No. Absent.	Total Number of Indians in Bands.	Total Number of Indians in Treaties.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
TREATY No. 7.								
<i>Sarcee Reserve Agency.</i>								
142	Bear's Paw	Morleyville	Stony	267	2	269	.....	Absent hunting.
143	Chiniquy	do	do	130	2	132	.....	do
143	Jacob	do	do	245	1	246	.....	do
146	Sull's Head	Calgary	Sarcee	264	.....	264	.....
<i>Blackfoot Crossing Agency.</i>								
146	Crowfoot	Nor' and Sou' Bow River	Blackfoot	1,289	.....	1,289	.....
146	Old Sun	do	do	862	.....	862	.....
<i>Blood Reserve Agency.</i>								
147	Eagle Tail	Old Man's River	Piegans	942	.....	942	.....
148	Red Crow	Belly River	Bloods	2,309	1	2,310	.....	1 in penitentiary.
Total in Treaty No. 7...				3,251	1	3,252	.....
				.....	.....	.....	6,314	

STRAGGLERS.

Indians having no Location or having no recognized Chief; and Indian Women married to Non-Treaty Men who do not hold land on the Reserves.

.....	In Carlton District .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
.....	Bathford do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280	.....	87 gone to United States with Little Poplar.
.....	Edmonton do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....
.....	Treaties 4 and 7 .....	.....	do & Salteaux .....	.....	.....	100	.....	Itinerants along and in vicinity of C. P. R.

Foremost Men.....	do	200	In vicinity of Medicine Hat and Maple Creek.
Big Bear's band	do	493	10 on Thunder Child's reserve, in Battleford district; some distributed among other bands; the rest on plains and in U.S.—fugitives from justice.
Beaver Hills Lake Indians.....	Salteaux	8	
Orphans of St. Albert.....	.....	30	
		<u>1,192</u>	

NON-TREATY INDIANS.

67 Knoch	Salteaux	68	
53 Wabudilaka	do	90	
59 No Chief	Stoux	141	
60 Ka-dominie	do	348	
78 Standing Buffalo.....	do	79	
94 White Cap.....	do	43	
	do	240	
	do	100	In Treaty No. 4, and hunting on plains; scattered since rebellion.
	do	1,099	
	do	<u>100</u>	
Total, Non-Treaty Indians.		<u>1,199</u>	

Grand Total of Indians in Treaties 4, 6 and 7 20,230

NUMBER of Indians in the North-West Territories, and their whereabouts in October, 1885—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

	No. Resident on Reserves.	No. located, but at this Date Absent from Reserves.	Total Number in Different Agencies.	Total Number in Different Treaties.		
TREATY INDIANS.						
<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>						
Birtle Agency	1,497	18	1,513			
Crooked Lakes Agency	838	57	895			
Assiniboine Reserve Agency	273	1	274			
Muscowpetung's do	798	65	863			
File Hills do	398	15	413			
Touchwood Hills do	1,074	4	1,078			
				5,036		
<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>						
Prince Albert Agency	1,441	82	1,523			
Battleford Agency	1,226	338	1,564			
Fort Pitt do	263	436	699			
Victoria do	939	53	992			
Edmonton do	791	96	878			
Peace Hills do	800	33	833			
				6,489		
<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>						
Sarcee Reserve Agency	906	5	911			
Blackfoot Crossing Agency	2,151		2,151			
Blood Reserve Agency	3,251	1	3,252			
				6,314		
Totals	16,647	1,192		17,839		
No. of Indians who take Treaty, but are not settled on reserves.				1,192		
Total No. of Treaty Indians in Treaties Nos. 4, 6 and 7.....					19,031	
NON-TREATY INDIANS.						
No. of Sioux who are residents upon reserves that have been given them, but who do not take Treaty.			951			
No. of Sioux usually resident upon reserves, but at this date absent			100			
Total No. of Sioux in the North-West Territories				1,051		
No. of Crees and Salteaux who have no land. (They are entitled to enter into Treaty, but have not done so).....				148		
Total No. of Non-Treaty Indians in Treaties 4, 6 and 7.					1,199	
Grand Total of Indians in Treaties 4, 6 and 7.....						20,230

PART II

RETURN A (1)
Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

HEADQUARTERS.

Designation.	Name.	Annual Salary.	When Appointed to Department.	By whom Appointed.	Date of First Appointment to the Civil Service.	Remarks.
Superintendent-General	The Right Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.	\$ 3,200	Feb. 13, 1861...	Governor in Council...	Feb. 13, 1861...	Holds this office combined with that of President of the Council.
Chief Clerk and Accountant	R. Sinclair	2,150	June 1, 1873...	do	April 7, 1859...	
Commissioner of Indian Lands and Timber	Wm. Plummer	1,800	May 7, 1868...	do	May 7, 1868...	
Surveyor and Chief Draughtsman	W. A. Austin	1,650	June 7, 1883...	do	June 7, 1883...	
Inspector of Agencies & Reserves	A. Dingman	1,500	July 22, 1882...	do	July 22, 1882...	
Solicitor	Geo. W. Burbidge	400	June 1, 1882...	do	June 1, 1882...	
French Translator	J. V. deBoucherville	1,400	July 1, 1868...	do	May 1, 1864...	
Corresponding Clerk	A. N. McNeil	1,400	do 1, 1874...	do	July 1, 1874...	
Assistant Accountant	F. W. Smith	1,300	Sept. 1, 1873...	do	Oct. 13, 1870...	
Clerk	T. F. S. Kirkpatrick	1,200	Aug. 6, 1873...	do	Aug. 6, 1873...	
Stenographer	J. D. McLean	1,200	Oct. 25, 1876...	do	Oct. 25, 1876...	
Book-keeper	D. C. Scott	1,150	do 1, 1880...	do	July 8, 1879...	
do	R. G. Dalton	1,150	Aug. 7, 1871...	do	Aug. 7, 1871...	
Clerk	M. Benson	1,100	April 22, 1878...	do	April 22, 1876...	
Clerk of Records	S. Stewart	1,100	July 1, 1879...	do	July 1, 1879...	
Clerk of Statistics	John McGirr	850	Aug. 1, 1877...	do	Aug. 1, 1877...	
Assistant Surveyor	Saml. Bray	800	June 14, 1884...	do	June 14, 1884...	
Assistant Book-keeper	H. J. Brook	850	April 3, 1882...	do	Jan. 1, 1871...	
Copying Clerk	J. Delisle	750	June 23, 1880...	do	July 8, 1879...	
Assistant Clerk of Land Sales	Thos. Coffey	650	July 17, 1878...	do	do 17, 1878...	
Stenographer	H. O. Ross	600	Jan. 10, 1883...	do	Jan. 10, 1883...	
Copying Clerk	H. G. Maingy	650	July 1, 1879...	do	July 1, 1879...	
Assistant Bookkeeper	H. McKay	530	March 1, 1884...	do	do 9, 1880...	
Clerk	J. W. Shore	500	do 24, 1884...	do	March 24, 1884...	
do	W. A. Orr	450	Nov. 24, 1883...	do	Nov. 24, 1883...	

do	A. E. Kemp	450	Feb. 1, 1884...	do	Feb. 1, 1884...
Clerk of Indices	F. Yeilding	500	April 3, 1882...	do	April 3, 1882 ..
Clerk	C. Reiffenstein	450	Nov. 24, 1883...	do	Nov. 24, 1883 ..
do	D. C. F. Bliss	400	March 10, 1885...	do	March 10, 1885..
do	W. A. Hinton	400	May 11, 1885...	do	May 11, 1885..
Extra Clerk	John Austin				\$1.50 per diem.
do	F. R. Ross			do	do
do	L. A. Dorval			do	do
do	J. H. Wilson			do	do
do	Rev. Wm. Scott			do	do
Housekeeper	T. Starmer	430	July 1, 1883...	Governor in Council	July 1, 1883...
Messenger	J. Slocombe	330	Sept. 30, 1883...	do	Sept. 30, 1883...
Extra Messenger	F. R. Byshe				\$1.00 do

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN A (2)
Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.
OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ONTARIO.

Names.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
J. T. Gilkison	Superintendent	\$ cts. 1,610 00	Brantford	With \$140 for travelling expenses and \$200 a year for house and office rent.
H. Andrews	Clerk	900 00	do	
J. C. Phipps	Superintendent	1,200 00	Manitowaning	With \$100 per annum for travelling expenses and 3 per cent. on timber and land sales.
McGregor Ironsides	Clerk and Interpreter	720 00	do	
Thos. Walton, M.D.	Superintendent	900 00	Parry Sound	With actual travelling expenses, \$60 per annum office rent, 5 per cent. commission on collections up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent. on collections above that amount.
Wm. Van Abbott	Agent	700 00	Sault Ste. Marie	With \$68.50 for office rent and fuel.
T. G. Pile	Indian Lands Agent		Deseronto	5 per cent. commission on land sales. No other remuneration.
Thos. Gordon	Agent	600 69	Strathroy	With 3 per cent. on timber dues.
J. P. Donnelly	do	600 00	Prince Arthur's Landing	With \$130 a year for rent, light and fuel.
Mathew Hill	do	500 00	Shannonville	
A. B. Cowan	Indian Lands Agent	250 00	Gananoque	With \$100 for travelling expenses.
J. F. Day	do		Bruce Mines	5 per cent. on collections up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent. on collections in excess of that sum. No other remuneration.
Wm. Simpson	do		Warton	5 per cent. on collections up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent. on sums in excess of that amount. No other remuneration.
G. B. Savage	do	400 00	Gore Bay	With \$120 for office rent
B. W. Ross	do	400 00	Cockburn Island	With 5 per cent. on collections up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent. on sums in excess of that amount.
John Beattie	Agent	400 00	Higgate	
James Paul	do	60 00	Eganville	
J. W. Jermy	do	500 00	Cape Croker	With free house.

J. T. Conaway	500 00	Saugueh.....	do
John Wallace	25 00	} Guardians of Islands in St. Lawrence.	
A. Root.....	25 00		
J. L. Thompson	25 00		
John Thackeray	500 00	Roseneath.....	To 18th June, 1885.
J. R. Stevenson.....	500 00	Georgina.....	
E. Harris.....	500 00	Gore's Landing.....	
H. H. Thompson.....	500 00	Penetanguishene.....	
D. J. McPhee.....	500 00	Uptergrove.....	
G. B. McDermot.....	150 00	Scurog.....	
A. McKelvey.....	500 00	Wallaceburgh.....	
A. English.....	500 00	Sarnia.....	5 per cent on collections.
E. Watson.....		do.....	
Indian Lands Agent.....			

QUEBEC.

A. Lebel, jun.....	150 00	Rivière du Loup.....	5 per cent. commission on land sales up to \$2,000, 2½ on any collections in excess of that amount.
Robt. Tyre.....		St. Regis.....	10 per cent. commission on collections, 2½ per cent. on disbursements. No other remuneration.
James Martin.....	600 00	Maniwaki.....	\$50 a year for office rent.
L. E. Otis.....	300 00	Point Bicue.....	With \$60 a year for office rent.
A. Brosseau.....	400 00	Cauhnawaga.....	With \$100 for rent, light and fuel.
L. F. Boucher.....	400 00	Betsiamits.....	
J. A. Gagné.....	50 00	Maris.....	
Chas. Guay.....	50 00	Restigouche.....	With 10 per cent on collections, 2½ per cent. on disbursements.
H. Vassal.....	200 00	Pierreville.....	
A. A. Hudon.....	100 00	Robervale.....	
F. H. O'Brien.....	100 00	Tadousac.....	
Agent.....			
do.....			
do.....			
do.....			
do.....			
Superintendent.....			
Agent.....			
do.....			
do.....			
Prosecutor.....			
do.....			

RETURN A (2)—Continued.

MISSIONARIES receiving remuneration from the Department of Indian Affairs for services performed among Indians, to the 30th June, 1885.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Names.	Address.	Annual Allowance.	Denomination.	Remarks.
Rev. T. Quinn.....	Pierreville.....	\$ 235 00	Roman Catholic.....	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Rev. John Tucker.....	do	140 00	Protestant.....	do
Rev. M. Mainville.....	St. Régis	333 32	Roman Catholic.....	Iroquois of St. Régis. \$100 of this amount and an additional \$25 for fuel is paid by Iroquois of St. Régis.
Rev. A. G. Smith.....	Munceytown.....	400 00	Protestant.....	Chippewas of Thames.
Rev. A. Jamieson.....	Baby's Point.....	460 00	do	do Walpole Island.
Rev. G. Giroux.....	Lorette.....	225 96	Roman Catholic.....	Hurons of Lorette.
Rev. E. H. M. Baker.....	Tyendinaga.....	400 00	Protestant.....	Paid by the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.

RETURN A (2)—Continued.

MEDICAL MEN employed by the Department of Indian Affairs, to the 30th June, 1885, showing the Tribes which they attend.

Name.	Name of Tribe they Attend.	Annual Salary.	Remarks.
P. H. Spohn.....	Chippewas of Beausoliel.....	\$ cts. 150 00	Paid by the Band.
G. H. Corbett.....	do Rama.....	150 00	do
W. S. Scott.....	do Sauguen.....	200 00	do
L. E. Day.....	Mississaguas of Alnwick.....	200 00	do
P. E. Jones.....	do Credit.....	250 00	do
A. McLaren.....	Mohawks of Bay Quinte.....	250 00	do
J. Newton.....	do do.....	250 00	do
R. H. Dee.....	Six Nations.....	1,780 00	Part borne by Management Fund. do Resident Physician's services devoted exclusively to the Tribe; this amount includes medicines.
R. J. McKinnon.....	do.....	500 00	Paid by the Band.
V. J. A. Vennor.....	Micmacs of Restigouche.....	100 00	Salary paid from Province of Quebec Indian Fund.
-R. M. Stephen.....	Tribes on Manitoulin Island.....	1,000 00	Salary borne by Management Fund. Allowed \$150 additional for rent.
Oronhyatekha.....	Oneidas of Thames.....	300 00	Salary borne by Management Fund.
F. F. Bell.....	Wyandots of Anderdon.....	80 00	Paid by the Band.
N. E. Roy.....	Micmacs of Gaspé.....	80 00	Salary paid from Province of Quebec Fund.
H. Wigle.....	Chippewas of Nawash.....	350 00	do by the Band.
D. Sinclair.....	do Thames.....	200 00	do
J. A. Reid.....	Garden River and Batchewana Bands.....	200 00	do
Jos. Comeau.....	River Desert Indians.....	150 00	do

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1885—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
I. W. Powell, M D.....	Visiting Superintendent.....	\$ cis. 3,000 00	Victoria.....	
H. Moffat.....	Superintendent's Assistant.....	1,800 00	do.....	
W. H. Lomas.....	Agent.....	1,200 00	Cowichan.....	
H. Guilford.....	do.....	1,200 00	West Coast.....	
G. Blackinsop.....	do.....	1,200 00	Kwawkwalth.....	
P. McTieran.....	do.....	1,000 00	Fraser River.....	
J. W. Mackay.....	do.....	1,200 00	Kamloops.....	
do.....	do.....	600 00	Okanagan (appointed provisionally).....	
W. L. Meason.....	do.....	1,000 00	Williams Lake.....	
A. G. Elliott.....	Stipendiary Magistrate, Metlakathla.....	2,600 00	Port Simpson.....	

{ With travelling expenses. }

NOVA SCOTIA.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
G. Wells.....	Agent.....	50 00	Annapolis.....	District No. 1 "a," for Counties of Annapolis and Shelburne.
F. McDormand.....	do.....	50 00	Bear River.....	1 "b," Yarmouth and Digby.
J. E. Beckwith.....	do.....	25 00	Canning.....	2, for King's County.
Rev. Thos. Butler.....	do.....	37 50	Caledonia.....	3, for Queen's County.
Rev. A. P. Desmond.....	do.....	33 33	Bedford.....	4, for County Lunenburg.
James Gass.....	do.....	16 66	Shubenacadie.....	5, for County Halifax.
Dr. D. H. Muir.....	do.....	16 66	Truro.....	6 "a," for County Hants.
Dr. A. T. Clark.....	do.....	33 33	Parshoro.....	7, for County Colchester.
Rev. R. McDonald.....	do.....	100 00	Pictou.....	8, for County Cumberland.
John Gisholm.....	do.....	100 00	Antigonish.....	9, for County Pictou.
Rev. J. McDougall.....	do.....	100 00	Red Island.....	10, for County Antigonish and Guysboro'.
Rev. D. McIsaac.....	do.....	50 00	River Inhabitants.....	11, for County Richmond, C.B.
Rev. R. Grant.....	do.....	50 00	Grand Narrows.....	12, for County Victoria.

Rev. M. McKenzie.....	do	100 00	Christmas Island.....	do	13, for County Cape Breton.
M. A. Macdonald, M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	100 00	Sydney.....	do	13, for County Cape Breton.
J. McMillan, M.D.....	do	42 00	Pictou.....	do	8, for Indians of Pictou and vicinity.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Chas. Sargeant.....	Visiting Superintendent.....	400 00	Chatham.....	North-Eastern Superintendency.
James Farrell.....	do	300 00	Fredericton.....	South-Western do
Moses Craig.....	Agent.....	100 00	Perth.....	Agent for Counties of Victoria and Madawaska.
Rev. J. O'Leary.....	Missionary.....	100 00	Tobique.....	
Rev. J. C. McDevitt.....	do	200 00	Fredericton.....	
Rev. P. W. Dixon.....	do	100 00	Newcastle.....	
Rev. W. Morrissey.....	do	100 00	Oak Point.....	
Rev. E. J. Bannon.....	do	100 00	Big Cove.....	
Rev. L. C. D'Amour.....	do	40 00	Edmunston.....	County of Northumberland.
J. Macdonald, M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	100 00	do	do
H. A. Fish, M.D.....	do	20 00	do	Kent.
J. P. Lamothe, M.D.....	do	20 00	do	do
A. P. Laundry, M.D.....	do	50 00	do	do

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

John O. Arsenault.....	Agent.....	500 00	Lennox Island.....	Salary as Agent..... \$200 00
				do Teacher..... 200 00
				Allowance for travelling expenses... 100 00

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

	COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, REGINA.			
Hon. Edgar Dewdney....	Indian Commissioner.....	3,200 00	Regina.....	
Hayter Reed.....	Assistant Indian Commissioner.....	1,600 00	do.....	
T. P. Wadsworth.....	Inspector of Farms and Agencies in North-West Territories.....	1,800 00	do.....	
W. McGirr.....	Clerk.....	1,400 00	Regina.....	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1885—*Concluded.*
 OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
E. McColl	SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, WINNIPEG.	2,200 00	Winnipeg.....	
L. J. A. Leveque.....	Inspector of Indian Agencies in charge of Manitoba Superintendency.....	1,100 00	do	
J. F. Wright.....	Clerk.....	1,100 00	do	
	MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY.	\$		
	<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>			
F. Ogletree.....	Agent.....	800 00	Portage la Prairie	
A. M. Muckle.....	do	900 00	St. Peters.....	
	<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>			
H. Martineau.....	Agent.....	1,000 00	Manitoba House	
	<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>			
R. J. N. Pither	Agent.....	1,000 00	Fort Francis.....	
G. McPherson	do	1,000 00	do	
J. McIntyre.....	do	900 00	Prince Arthur's Landing.....	
N. Chastellaine.....	Interpreter	250 00	Fort Francis.....	Also instructs in farming.
	<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>			
A. MacKay.....	Agent.....	1,000 00	Grand Rapids	
J. Reader	do	800 00	The Pas.....	
	NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY.			
	<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>			
A. McDonald.....	Agent.....	1,200 00	Indian Head.....	

L. W. Herchmer.....	do to several bands in Treaties 2 and 4, and Sioux on Assiniboine.....	1,200 00	Birtle
P. J. Williams	Farming Instructor, Farm No. 3	730 00	Crooked Lakes
J. Nicol	do do 5	480 00	File Hills
L. Couture	do do 6	600 00	Touchwood Hills
W. S. Grant	do do 7	600 00	Assiniboine Reserve
R. McKinnon	do do 9	720 00	Indian Head
A. McArthur	do do 25	480 00	Moose Mountain
Rev. Father Hugonard.....	Principal, Industrial School	1,200 00	Qu'Appelle.....
<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>			
J. M. Rae	Agent.....	1,200 00	Battleford
J. B. Lash.....	do	900 00	Carlton
W. Anderson	do	1,200 00	Edmonton.....
J. Tomkins	Farming Instructor.....	730 00	Duck Lake
G. Chafee	do Farm No. 10.....	730 00	Carlton
G. E. Applegarth.....	do do 11.....	480 00	Red Pheasant's Reserve.
J. Fitzpatrick	do do 12	600 00	Battle River
D. L. Clink	do do 13.....	600 00	Jack Fish Creek.....
A. Sufferin	do do 13a.....	480 00	Thunder Child and Napa-hase Reserve.....
G. G. Mann	do do 14.....	600 00	Fort Pitt.....
C. Carson.....	do do 16.....	600 00	Saddle Lake.....
W. O'Donnell	do do 17.....	600 00	Lac la Nonne.....
S. B. Lucas	Acting Agent	730 00	Peace Hills
Rev. T. Clarke	Principal, Industrial School	1,200 00	Battleford
<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>			
W. Pocklington	Agent	1,200 00	Fort Macleod.....
M. Begg	do	1,200 00	Blackfoot Crossing
F. X. Girard, M.D	Medical Superintendent	1,200 00	Fort Macleod.....
J. D. Molson	Farming Instructor, Farm No. 19	720 00	Morleyville
G. H. Wheatley.....	do do 20a.....	720 00	Crowfoot's Reserve
J. M. Scott	do do 20b.....	600 00	Old Sun's Reserve
W. Parker.....	do do 21.....	720 00	Piegan Reserve.....
R. Whitney.....	do do 22.....	520 00	Blood Reserve.....
Rev. Father Lacomb.....	Principal, Industrial School.....	.....	High River.....

Beardy, One Arrow and Okanasis' Bands.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 1.

RETURN B.

DR. BACHEWANA INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Chief Nubensgooching, salary.....		100 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1881.....	9,397 96	265 69
J. A. Reid, M.D., salary.....		81 44	Land and timber sales.....	190 59	
Thos. Ouillett, teacher, 3 months' salary.....		50 00	Rents, &c.....		203 60
			Interest on invested capital.....		386 56
<i>Sundry Payments.</i>					
For Medicines.....		27 18			
Freight on medicines.....		1 00			
Cow pox points.....		4 50			
Renewal of fishing license.....		10 00			
Transfer to Management Fund of third instalment, with interest to 31st December, 1882, of moneys advanced at various times to assist in building roads, bridges, &c.....	2,902 04				
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	19 05	12 22			
Distribution of interest moneys.....	6,667 36	379 10			
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	9,585 45	187 41		9,588 45	855 85
		855 85	Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	6,667 36	187 41

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 2.
CR.

RETURN B—Continued.
CHIPPWAS OF BEAUSOLEIL in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

DR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	56,099 61	634 07
<i>Salaries.</i>			Land and timber sales.....	184 26	
Noah Assance, Chief.....		50 00	Interest on invested capital.....		2,749 48
Rev. Wm. Elias, Secretary.....		25 00			
P. H. Spohn, M.D., Physician.....		150 00			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
Thomas Sky.....		20 00			
John Assance.....		15 00			
Widow James Assance.....		25 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Loan to purchase threshing machine.....	450 00	13 50			
Vaccine points.....					
Transfer to capital account on account of loan					
to purchase threshing machine.....		45 00			
Cost of provisions for J. Assance's family.....		0 88			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		2,438 31			
Transfer to Management Fund of percentage on					
collections.....	13 73				
Balance on 30th June, 18-5.....	55,820 14	600 80			
			Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	56,283 87	3,393 55
				56,283 87	
				55,820 14	600 86

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

No. 3.
Cr.

RETURN B—Continued.
CHIPPÉWAS OF NAWASH in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs,

Dr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
—				
Brought forward.....		1,985 80	316,013 95	16,865 73
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>				
Repairing roads.....		302 02		
Expenses of Delegates to Grand Council.....		80 00		
Dr. Beattie for vaccinating.....		30 00		
Renewal of fishing license.....		25 00		
Vaccine points.....		4 50		
Inspection of schools.....		55 85		
Grant for relief of Abram Sky.....		10 00		
Expenses in connection with surrender of White Cloud Island.....		36 50		
Wood for schools.....		20 60		
Funeral furnishings.....		95 11		
Distribution of interest moneys.....		11,351 08		
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Man- agement Fund.....	453 87	1 56		
Balance on 30th June, 1886.....	315,551 08	2,867 71		
	316,013 95	16,865 73	316,013 95	16,865 73
			315,551 08	2,867 71
			Balance on 30th June, 1886.....	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINGLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 4.
C.R.

RETURN B—Continued.
CHIPPEVAS OF RAMA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

DR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
J. B. Naningshking, Chief		75 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	51,957 79	606 87
Joseph Kenice, Secretary.....		12 00	Land and timber sales	179 95	
M. St. Germain, Councillor.....		4 00	Rent.....		2 00
Jos. Naningshking do		4 00	Interest on invested capital.....		2,609 82
John Kenice do		4 00			
G. H. Corbett, M.D., Physician		150 00			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
Wm. Bigwind		12 00			
Geo. Wansagezhig.....		3 00			
Jacob Shilling.....		9 00			
Peter Jacobs		18 00			
Widow Philip Autoine		6 00			
Hester Antoine.....		6 00			
Widow James Shilling		6 00			
do James Sandy		6 00			
Sarah Young.....		6 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Vaccine points.....		18 00			
Cost of seed distributed		159 43			
Inspection of schools.....		30 00			
Cost of new school and council house.....	563 02				
Transfer to Management Fund of percentage on collections.....	18 00				
Distribution of interest moneys.....		2,324 43			
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	51,557 72	365 63			
	52,137 74	3,218 49	Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	51,557 72	3,218 49
					365 63

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, ACCOUNTANT.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

No. 5.
C.R.

RETURN B—Continued.
CHIPPWAS OF SARNIA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

D.R.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Nicholas Plain, Chief, 9 months	75 00		
Joseph Wawanosh, Chief, 9 months.....	22 50		
James Menas do 12 do	30 00		
Robt. George do 9 do	22 50		
Albert Rodd do 9 do	22 50		
Thos. Wahpaga do 9 do	22 50		
Isaac Shawano do 9 do	7 50		
Elijah George do 3 do	25 00		
Wilson Jacobs do 3 do	7 50		
J. Nahmabin do 3 do	7 50		
Silas Wabemong do 3 do	7 50		
Adam Sappah do 3 do	7 50		
John Johnston do 3 do	200 00		
Wm. Wawanosh, Secretary and Interpreter	37 50		
Wm. Jackson, Chapel Steward.....	11 25		
E. Jacobs do	11 25		
John Johnston do	11 25		
Adam Shawano do	30 00		
Solomon Jackson, Messenger	7 50		
James Plain, Chapel Steward	3 75		
Jeffrey Bressett do	125 00		
E. O. Boyle, Teacher, 6 months.....	125 00		
B. Shingewauk do			
<i>Pensions.</i>				
Wm. Wawanosh	150 00		
Mrs. Jas. Wawanosh.....	125 00		
Mrs. D. B. Wawanosh	100 00		
Carried forward	1,217 50		
			Carried forward	10,813 86
			185,766 06	
			183,156 00	
			2,610 06	
By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....			
Land and timber sales			
Interest on invested capital			

RETURN B—Continued.
 DR. CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		1,217 50		
To the following payments :—				
<i>Pensions—Concluded.</i>				
Antoine Rodd			24 00	
Thos. Nayshnoquodt.....			24 00	
Issac Kasbagance.....			24 00	
Widow Bird			12 00	
Geo. Ashquaonaby			12 00	
Widow Chippegan.....			12 00	
do Kagayah			12 00	
do Napoo.....			12 00	
Mrs. Moses Henry			12 00	
Widow Cotterill.....			12 00	
Andrew Nageeshig.....			12 00	
Widow Pike.....			12 00	
do Nawang			12 00	
do Sappan.....			12 00	
Omazenah.....			12 00	
Widow Lighthouse.....			12 00	
Sahgutchewasqua			12 00	
Widow Kahbayah			12 00	
do Petahney			12 00	
do Crow.....			12 00	
Mahcchdenequa			12 00	
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>				
Seed, grain, &c., for distribution.....			615 24	
Medical attendance and medicines			612 07	
Relief to destitute Indians			112 00	
Coffins and funeral furnishings			96 35	
Brought forward.....				10,813 86
			185,766 06	

Repairing bridges	59 43		
Digging Graves	37 00		
Provisions to Indians doing road work.	38 25		
Furniture, &c, for church	37 75		
do for Kettle Point school	31 83		
Repairing roads	13 00		
School material.....	21 45		
Inspection of schools	21 75		
Wood for schools	31 50		
Supplies for Council-house	11 43		
Cutting thistles	6 25		
Vaccine points	5 40		
Travelling expenses	9 00		
Cleaning Council-house, &c.	7 75		
Amount paid Jas. Menasa for improvements on Lot 10, Con. 9, Enniskillen.....	1,305 54		
Lumber for J. Halfday's house	5 00		
Insurance	8 00		
Material for Widow Bird and Widow Nawang's houses.	30 00		
Services of constables.....	2 00		
Cutting lumber for school building on Sauble Reserve	19 25		
Distribution of interest moneys.....	5,232 36		
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	261 00		
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	184,199 52		
	185,766 06		
	10,813 86		
		185,766 06	10,813 86
		184,199 52	2,244 30
			Balance on 30th June, 1885

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 6.

Ca.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. CHIPPEVAS OF SAUGEEN in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
H. H. Madwayosh, Chief		100 00			
John Kadagegwon do		100 00			
Wm. Walker, Secretary and Interpreter.....		100 00			
John George, Councillor		25 00			
David Root do		25 00			
S. Quakegezhig do		25 00			
John Cameron do		25 00			
John Kewaquom do		50 00			
Peter Henry, Sexton		30 00			
Luke Kewaquom, Sexton		15 00			
J. Madwishmind, Messenger		15 00			
Ralph Johnston do		50 00			
W. S. Scott, M.D., Physician		300 00			
Markt. Robertson, Teacher		195 00			
Charles Shupe, M.D., Physician		158 34			
A. Madwayosh, Teacher.....					
<i>Pensions.</i>					
Jane Wegvoss		25 00			
Thos. Walpsagce		6 60			
C. Maizhukewawedong		12 00			
J. Waubishkakumig		12 00			
Fredk. Waubezee		12 00			
Eliza Madwishmind		12 00			
Widow Shingoonce		10 50			
Eliza Anjigabowh		12 00			
Widow Maishquongal		12 00			
Charlotte Saingwobs		12 00			
Mary Majigeahig		12 00			
			By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	247,989 86	2,580 89
			Land and timber sales	6,270 01	26 00
			Rent		404 39
			Refund of amount advanced for purchase of seed		11,715 64
			Interest on invested capital.....		

No. 7.
Cr.

RETURN B—Continued.
DR. CHIPPEWAS OF SNAKE ISLAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To the following payments:—				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Charles Big canoe, Chief.....		80 00		
Noah Assance, Caretaker.....		25 00		
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>				
Grant to Mrs. Peters.....		10 00		
Lumber for fencing church grounds.....		15 08		
Transport of cattle.....		5 00		
Vaccine points.....		4 50		
Cost of new school house.....	367 85			
Repairs to mission house.....	84 00			
Cost of survey of Georgina Island.....	262 84			
Furniture for new school house.....	73 31			
Interest moneys distributed.....		1,261 94		
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	5 87	8 88		
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	24,331 74	277 94		
	<u>25,125 61</u>	<u>1,688 34</u>		
			Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	
				<u>24,331 74</u>
				<u>1,688 34</u>
				<u>277 94</u>

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 8.
Cr.

RETURN B—Continued.
CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
D. Sinclair, M.D., Physician	200 00			
John Henry, Chief	12 00			
E. French do	12 00			
James Fisher, Councillor	12 00			
Nelson Beaver do	12 00			
John French do	12 00			
James Fox do	12 00			
Ephriam Turner, Messenger	50 00			
Noah Fox do	25 00			
Abel Waucaush, Interpreter	12 00			
Joseph Fisher, Secretary	20 00			
do Teacher	200 00			
John Henry do	200 00			
Mary J. Scott do	250 00			
<i>Pensions.</i>				
Tom, Chief	20 00			
George King	5 00			
George Knotman	10 00			
Jacob Shemogan	15 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>				
Expenses of Delegates to Grand Council	60 00			
Repairs to Union Hall, at Wendigo	24 10			
Relief to John Munday	3 00			
Board and care of Maskinogua	23 00			
Carried forward	1,189 10			
			By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	618 10
			Rents collected	3,742 50
			Interest on invested capital	3,529 52
				7,890 12
			Carried forward	69,120 39

Dr. RETURN B—Continued. Cr.
CHIPPÉWAS OF THE THAMES IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward		1,189 10	69,120 39	7,890 12
To the following payments :—				
<i>Sundry Disbursements—Concluded.</i>				
Allowance to School Trustees		24 00		
Cost of Hog Creek bridge	36 91	407 50		
Vaccine points		9 00		
Tuition of two children		6 00		
Rents distributed		3,079 90		
Cost of coffins		103 00		
Funeral furnishings		10 00		
Repairs to schools		2 88		
do roads		3 00		
School material		62 00		
Wood for schools		115 26		
Inspection of schools		29 70		
Interest moneys distributed		1,885 80		
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund		224 55		
Balance on 30th June, 1885	69,083 48	738 93		
	69,120 39	7,890 12	69,120 39	7,890 12
			69,083 48	738 93
			By Balance on 30th June, 1885	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 9.
Cr.

RETURN B—Continued.
DR. CHIPPEWAS OF WALPOLE ISLAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
James Potquahong, Chief		30 00		
Jas. Saugee, Councillor		20 00		
J. S. Kiyoshk do		20 00		
J. Mokewanah do		20 00		
Henry Knaggs do		20 00		
Jas. Eigin, Secretary		50 00		
John Peters, Messenger		48 00		
Wm. Stout, Teacher (15 months).....		125 00		
<i>Pensions.</i>				
Widow Pengeeshmoqua		8 00		
do kewakodoqua		8 00		
do Aizhoe		8 00		
do Munedoqua		8 00		
do Kewetch		8 00		
do Kenewahmequa		8 00		
do Kewadenoqua		8 00		
Old Scotchman		30 00		
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>				
Cost of spades, shovels, &c., for use on roads ..		27 00		
Medical services		40 00		
Passage of Jos. Williams to Shingwauk Home...		4 50		
Wood for school		18 70		
do church		5 00		
Funeral furnishings		86 25		
Coffins		43 50		
Carried forward		643 95		
By Balance on 30th June, 1884	69,224 03		69,224 03	
Rents collected		947 39		947 39
Interest on invested capital		584 38		584 38
		3,287 28		3,287 28
Carried forward			69,224 03	4,789 05

RETURN B—Continued.
 DR. CHIPPEVAS OF WALPOLE ISLAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		643 95	69,224 03	4,789 05
To the following payments:—				
<i>Sundry Disbursements—Concluded.</i>				
Digging graves.....		37 00		
Repairs to school house.....		9 00		
Inspection of schools.....		7 87		
School material.....		12 26		
Relief to sick Indians.....		82 50		
Repairing bridges.....		29 50		
Services of pathmasters.....		12 00		
Protection of muskrat grounds.....		21 00		
do sturgeon fishery.....		17 00		
Vaccine points.....		36 50		
Interest moneys distributed.....		2,912 93		
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....		35 05		
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	69,224 03	932 48	69,224 03	4,789 05
	69,224 03	4,789 05	69,224 03	932 48
By Balance.....				

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 Accountant.

No. 10.
Cr.

RETURN B—Continued.
FORT WILLIAM BAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1884			By Balance on 30th June, 1884	13,372 11	
Cost of provisions for Indians on Christmas Day		231 09	Timber collections	11 90	7 00
Interest moneys distributed		6 70	Rent do		526 64
Cost of building bridges, &c	375 71	163 14	Interest on invested capital		
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	1 10	0 42			
Balance on 30th June, 1885	13,006 30	131 29	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	13,383 11	532 64
	13,383 11	532 64		13,006 30	131 29

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

1.
RETURN B—Continued.
DR. FRENCH RIVER INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
Medicines		36 44		22 47
Interest moneys distributed		35 56	887 86	8 00
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund		0 48		2 00
Balance on 30th June, 1885	887 86			36 40
	887 86	72 48	887 86	72 48
To Balance on 30th June, 1885		3 61		
			887 86	

By Balance on 30th June, 1884

Rent collections

Refund on account of amount advanced for relief

Interest on invested capital

Balance on 30th June, 1885

By Balance on 30th June, 1885

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

No. 12.
Cr.

RETURN B—Continued.
DR. GARDEN RIVER INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	30,613 72	177 79
<i>Salaries.</i>			Land and timber sales.....	577 05	230 25
J. A. Reid, M.D., Physician.....		96 76	Interest on invested capital.....		1,431 68
Rev. J. H. Gallagher, Teacher.....		200 00			
Rev. Thos. Ouillett do (9 months).....		150 00			
Chief Augustin.....		100 00			
do Pequetchenene.....		60 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Insurance.....		10 00			
Vaccine points.....		11 25			
Medicines.....		33 11			
Wood for schools.....		18 00			
School books.....		3 95			
Interest moneys distributed.....		528 48			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	57 71	13 82			
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	31,133 06	414 35			
			By Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	31,190 77	1,639 72
				31,133 06	414 35

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINOLAIB,
Accountant.

No 13.
Cr.

RETURN B—Continued.
HENVEY'S INLET INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dr.	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.	Cr.
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$
To the following payments:—					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
Henry Schutt, Teacher.....		100 00			57 78
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					38 00
Relief of destitute.....		43 00			189 32
Expenses in connection with committal of J. Ahsahwasagai, a lunatic.....		9 22			
School material.....		20 09			
Cleaning school, &c.....		6 00			
Interest moneys distributed.....		42 46			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	148 20	2 28			
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	6,008 87	62 05			
	6,157 07	285 10			285 10
			By Balance on 30th June, 1885.....		62 05

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 14.
Cr.

RETURN B—Continued.
LAKE NIPISSING INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
Relief to destitute Indians		23 62		
Costs in liquor prosecutions		26 15		
Interest moneys distributed		6 15 51		
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	506 75	6 48		
Chief Jacob Cochin, for making railway ties	62 70			
Balance on 30th June, 1885	19,220 13	200 61		
	<u>19,789 58</u>	<u>932 37</u>		
			By Balance on 30th June, 1884	14,723 07
			Timber sales, &c.	5,067 51
			Rents and fines	120 50
			Interest on invested capital	597 44
				<u>19,789 58</u>
			By Balance on 30th June, 1885	19,220 13
				<u>200 61</u>

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant

No. 15.

RETURN B - Continued.

DR. MANITOULIN ISLAND INDIANS (unceded) in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To the following payments:—					
Cost of medicines		273 37	By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	879 67	95 53
Grant for relief to Jos. Mocasch		5 00	Timber collections.....	185 23	
Expenses, liquor prosecutions		2 00	Fines		84 60
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	4 24		Interest on invested capital		39 00
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	1,060 66		Balance on 30th June, 1885.....		61 24
Balance on 30th June, 1885	1,064 90	280 37	Balance on 30th June, 1885	1,064 90	280 37
		61 24		1,060 66	

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

No. 16.

Dr. MAGANETEWAN INDIANS, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
Interest money distributed.....		139 56		
Costs in liquor prosecution.....		4 00		
Percentage (n. c.) collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	14 19	1 74		
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	510 32	28 33		
	524 51	173 63		
By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....			382 61	124 35
Timber collections.....			141 90	29 00
Rents.....				20 28
Interest on invested Capital.....				
	524 51	173 61		
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	510 32			28 33

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 17.

RETURN B—Continued.

MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To the following payments :—					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
L. E. Day, M.D.....		200 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	\$	cts.
Mitchell Chubb, Chief.....		24 00	Land sales.....	73,155 03	971 79
Wm. Blaker, Councillor.....		24 00	Rents.....	788 05	782 75
Joshua Blaker do.....		24 00	Refund from interest moneys on account of loan		
E. Comigo do.....		24 00	from Capital to pay debts.....	1,036 08	
Peter Crow do.....		24 00	Interest on invested Capital.....		3,823 48
M. A. Crow, Organist.....		20 00			
Wm. Lukes, Sexton.....		60 00			
Geo. Blaker, Secretary.....		24 00			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
Widow Andrews.....		12 00			
Widow James.....		12 00			
Harrist Jacobs.....		6 00			
Nancy Wahgoosh.....		9 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Expenses of Delegates to Grand Council.....		36 00			
Brass instrument for band.....		20 00			
Vaccine points.....		9 00			
Insurance premiums.....		42 50			
Coffin for Mary Wahgoosh.....		7 25			
Digging graves.....		12 00			

Interest moneys distributed.....	4,092 63
Transfer to Management Fund of third instalment on account of repayment of loan to make surveys, &c.....	2,701 65
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	78 80
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	72,198 71
	74,979 16
	5,638 02

Balance on 30th June, 1885

74,979 16
5,638 02
72,198 91
908 40

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 18.
Cr.

RETURN B—Continued.
MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

DR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
P. E. Jones, Physician.....	250 00		By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	187,211 77	982 72
P. E. Jones, Chief.....	200 00		Land sales.....	3,207 74	
Chas. Herchmer, Chief.....	100 00		Interest on invested Capital.....		9,079 80
Jos. Laform, Sexton.....	25 00		Refund on account of amount advanced for support of A. Jones' child.....		32 50
Jas. A. Wood, Messenger.....	25 00				
Jas. Tobeco, Caretaker.....	25 00				
John H. Scott, Teacher.....	350 00				
<i>Pensions.</i>					
David Sawyer.....	100 00				
Widow Chechock.....	25 00				
do Herchmer.....	25 00				
do Young.....	25 00				
do Wilson.....	25 00				
do Second.....	25 00				
<i>Sundry Disbursements</i>					
Cost of grass seed.....		37 20			
For removing stumps.....		1 50			
Insurance of Council House.....		12 75			
Opening and grading roads, and ditching.....					
Removing driftwood.....	321 90				
Repairs to bridges and culverts.....	349 00				
Coffin for R. Henry's child.....		152 14			
Funeral expenses.....		5 60			
Caretaker of "Mike's" Lot.....		16 00			
Services of Committeemen.....		27 00			
Additional medical services.....		26 75			
		27 45			

Stationery and other supplies, &c.....	14 43	
Repairs to school house.....	11 81	
Relief to indigent.....	7 00	
Compensation to Henry Mike for improvements.....	320 33	
Grant to Chief P. E. Jones for special services.....	2,000 00	
Distribution of interest moneys.....	5,887 50	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	322 22	
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	186,906 06	2,668 49
	190,419 51	10,095 02
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	186,906 06	2,668 49

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 19.
Cr.

RETURN B—Continued.
MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE LAKE in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
M. G. Paudaush, Chief.....		25 00		
Jeremiah Crow, Sexton.....		30 00		
Robt Soper, Councillor.....		4 00		
R. B. Crow do		4 00		
Wellington Cow		4 00		
<i>Pensions.</i>				
Catherine Muskrat.....		10 00		
Susan Muskrat.....		10 00		
Elizabeth Davis.....		5 00		
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>				
Vaccine points.....		4 50		
Medical attendance and medicines		303 67		
Interest money distributed.....		726 77		
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	5 86			
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	21,323 40	160 39		
	21,329 26	1,287 33		
			Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	
				21,323 40
				160 39

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, Accountant.

No. 20.
Cr.

RETURN B—Continued.
DR. MISSISSAGUAS OF MUD LAKE in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

		Capital.	Interest.			Capital.	Interest.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—							
<i>Salaries.</i>							
Joseph Wheting, Chief.....			25 00			35,527 46	425 60
John Taylor, Messenger.....			20 00			98 11	1,759 40
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>							
Vaccine points.....			9 00				
E. Harris for travelling expenses.....			11 20				
Amount paid Dr. Caldwell for vaccinating.....			25 00				
Medical attendance and medicines.....			40 00				
Interest moneys distributed.....			1,618 70				
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....		9 81					
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....		35,615 76	406 10			35,625 57	2,185 00
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....						35,615 76	406 10

L. VANKOUGHNET
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 22.

RETURN B - Continued.

DR. MOHAWKS OF BAY OF QUINTE in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.—Continued.

	Ca ital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	1,440 45			
To the following payments :—				
<i>Sundry Disbursements—Concluded.</i>				
Expenses of Delegations to Ottawa.....	96 00			
Expenses in connection with suppression of liquor traffic.....	99 95			
Sundry persons for services in connection with leasing of lands.....	101 50			
Vaccine points.....	4 50			
Insurance.....	67 50			
Fencing.....	92 04			
Relief to destitute.....	59 00			
John McCullough for auditing accounts.....	6 00			
Rents distributed.....	3,655 00			
Cost of surveying blocks M. & R., Deseronto.....	70 38			
Repairs to church.....	712 00			
Repairs to Council House.....	921 16			
Seats for do.....	25 00			
Interest moneys distributed.....	4,243 65			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	601 90			
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	121,368 40			
	123,698 84		123,698 84	14,331 06
			121,368 40	4,049 04
			Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 23.

DR. MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

RETURN B—Continued.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Daniel Edwards, Teacher.....		360 00		
John Lewis, Chief.....		60 00		
Joshua Jacobs, Councillor.....		20 00		
Isaac Hill, do.....		20 00		
J. Phessant, do.....		20 00		
C. M. Stonefish, Secretary, 3 months.....		12 50		
Samuel Lacelles, for digging graves.....		12 00		
Jonas Noah, Secretary, 9 months.....		37 50		
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>				
Cost of vaccinating 135 persons.....		16 87		
Inspection of schools.....		12 50		
Medical attendance on F. E. Waumpum's son.....		6 50		
Coffins.....		95 00		
Repairs to bridges and culverts.....		15 42		
School materials.....		15 65		
Relief to destitute.....		25 00		
Interest moneys distributed.....		6,524 63		
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	157,082 03	1,046 14		
	157,082 03	8,289 71		
			157,082 03	8,289 71
			157,082 03	1,046 14
			Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 24.

Cr.

RETURN B—Continued.
MUNICIPALITY OF THE THAMES IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Dr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To interest moneys distributed.....	.....	107 88	2,670 24	26 97
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	2,670 24	26 97	.....	107 88
	2,670 24	134 85	2,670 24	134 85
			2,670 24	26 97
By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest on invested Capital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	.....	.....	2,670 24	26 97

L. VANKOUGHNET.

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 26.
CR.

RETURN B—Continued.
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE HURON in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

DR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To the following payments:—					
Express charges on moneys.....		14 50	By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	48,000 00	3,292 51
Travelling expenses paying annuities.....		338 22	Legislative Grant.....		9,687 68
Medical services.....		30 00	Interest on invested Capital.....		2,531 68
Annuities to Indians under Robinson Treaty.....		13,315 26			
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	48,000 00	1,813 89			
	48,000 00	15,511 87	Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	48,000 00	1,813 89

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 27.

Cr.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Expenses of payment of annuities	224 98				1,247 46
Expenses of three destitute Indians	10 05				5,892 32
Annuities to Indians under Robinson Treaty	5,825 10				2,049 92
Cost of flag	8 63				
Balance on 30th June, 1885	40,000 00	3,220 91		40,000 00	9,289 70
	40,000 00	9,289 70		40,000 00	3,220 91
			By Balance on 30th June, 1884		
			Legislative Grant		
			Interest on invested Capital		
			Balance on 30th June, 1885		

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Sup.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

No. 29.
Cr.

RETURN B—Continued.
ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—					
Cost of deepening water course	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	By Balance on 30th June, 1884	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Survey	12 00	12 00	Rents and fines collected	611 10	31 10
Advance to Mrs. Mary Sickles on account of rent	20 00	20 00	Interest on invested Capital		224 00
Travelling expenses of Adam Sickles to Albany, N. Y.	40 36	40 36			25 68
Rent due children of the late Elias Sickles	29 55	29 55			
Distribution of interest moneys	16 00	16 00			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	13 20	13 20			
Balance on 30th June, 1885	611 10	107 67	Balance on 30th June, 1885	611 10	280 78
	611 10	280 78		611 00	107 67

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 30.
Cr.

RETURN B—Continued.
DR. PARRY (SLAND INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To the following payments:—				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Amelia Checkok, Teacher		100 00		
Eliza Jones do		200 00		
Peter Megit, Chief		50 00		
Fabiamanatang, Chief		20 00		
Solomon James do		20 00		
Jacot Pasuyussagai, Messenger		5 00		
Louis Ogemawinine do		5 00		
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>				
School material		51 50		
Cost of inspecting school		3 50		
Relief		24 00		
Costs in liquor prosecutions		4 00		
Cost of Yoke of Oxen		120 00		
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	208 76	1 62		
Distribution of interest moneys	41,876 04	1,020 87		
Balance on 30th June, 1885	42,084 80	1,816 16		
			By Balance on 30th June, 1884	39,997 23
			Land and timber sales	2,087 57
			Rents collected	27 00
			Interest on invested Capital	1,607 16
				•
			Balance on 30th June, 1885	42,084 80
				1,816 16
				190 67

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
L. VANKOUGHNT, Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, Accountant.

No. 31.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. PORTAWATTAMIES OF WALPOLE ISLAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Chief Ashkebe.....		10 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	94 73
John Jackson, Councillor.....		7 00	Rents collected.....	140 62
Jos. Thomas, Messenger.....		1 50	Interest on invested Capital.....	280 40
Wm. Peters, Secretary.....		1 00		
Samuel White, Pathmaster.....		2 00		
<i>Pensions.</i>				
Patrosing.....		2 00		
Saugatchwaqa.....		2 00		
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>				
Digging graves.....		3 76		
Making coffins.....		16 00		
Cost of two road scrapers.....		14 00		
Lumber for repairs to bridge.....		5 04		
Cost of vaccine.....		8 50		
Inspecting school.....		7 88		
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....		8 44		
Distributions of interest moneys.....		286 23		
Balance on 30th June, 1886.....	6,165 17	110 41	Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	
	6,165 17	485 75		485 75
				110 41

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 33.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR SIX NATIONS OF THE GRAND RIVER in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	Capital.	Capital.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To the following payments:—				
<i>Salaries</i>				
R. H. Dee, Physician	1,780	00		
R. J. McKinnon, Physician	500	00	824,425	01
Alex. Smith, Interpreter	400	00	5,150	67
David Hill, Caretaker	50	00		
Josiah Hill, Secretary	100	00		
Wm. Wage, Bailiff	130	00		
Moses Turkey do	130	00		
John Miller, Teacher	300	00		
L. J. Motherhill, Assistant Physician	379	03		
<i>Pensions</i>				
Abram Isaac	50	00		
John Gibson	50	00		
Peter Leaf	25	00		
Samson Green	25	00		
Simon Harris	25	00		
Jacob Simons	25	00		
Mary J. Hill	25	00		
Lawrence Thomas	25	00		
Wm. Jack	25	00		
Elizabeth Braut	25	00		
Peter John	25	00		
S. Nash	25	00		
Mrs. J. Longfish	12	00		
Mrs. Cath. Moses	18	75		
Cath. Sky	13	00		
C. Buck	25	00		
John Hill, sen	25	00		
Carried forward	4,162	78	839,575	68
By Balance on 30th June, 1884				
Land and timber sales				
Rents				
Interest on invested Capital				
Transfer of part of amount of loan to pay debts				
Carried forward			10,000	00
			8,733	77
			45,831	04
			54,604	81

No. 33.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. SIX NATIONS OF THE GRAND RIVER in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs—Continued. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		4,162 78	839,575 68	54,604 81
To the following payments:—				
<i>Pensions—Concluded.</i>				
Betsy Dixon.....		12 00		
Jacob Green.....		25 00		
Peter Young.....		25 00		
Thos. Roundsky.....		25 00		
Mrs. Jas. Claus.....		25 00		
Mrs. P. Nash.....		25 00		
Widow Aughawaga.....		25 00		
Mrs P. H. Burning.....		6 25		
Josiah Joseph.....		6 25		
Widow Johnson.....		25 00		
Wm. Curley.....		18 75		
Nancy Gibson.....		6 25		
Ellen Powles.....		6 25		
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>				
Grant to School.....		1,500 00		
Allowance for Chief's board.....		800 00		
Supplies to sick and destitute.....		342 28		
For services of School Board.....		84 00		
Sundry persons for services on committee.....		77 00		
Legal services and expenses.....		290 38		
Sundry persons for compensations for losses by fire.....	27 79			
Insurance.....		258 00		
Funeral expenses.....		130 25		
Expenses of celebration of Her Majesty's birthday.....		32 70		
				181 51

Painting and repairs to Miller's dwelling house.	168 00		
Paid Hamilton City Hospital for board of Isaac Lewis.....	125 30		
Expenses in connection with the distribution of interest moneys.....	14 00		
Stationery, postage, &c.....	64 26		
Cost of benches for Council House.....	25 00		
Cost of repairs to fence around Council House.....	37 00		
Inspecting schools.....	90 50		
Balance of contract for building bridge No. 2, McKenzie Creek.....	335 00		
Expenses of a Deputation to Niagara.....	203 75		
Cost of survey of Lots 18 and 19, Con. 3, Tuscarora.....	57 50		
Agricultural and ploughing prizes.....	270 00		
Cost of bridge No. 6, McKenzie Creek.....	400 40		
Cost of ditching and making culverts.....	91 00		
Cost of survey of road between Lots 12 and 13, Tuscarora.....	55 25		
Express charges.....	0 75		
Building bridge on Sycers Creek.....	135 00		
Grant to assist in the education of Jas. Miller.....	50 00		
Cost of repairs to bridge No. 8, McKenzie Creek.....	30 00		
Cost of bridge across creek on Lot 14, Con. 1, Tuscarora.....	80 00		
Medical services of Dr. J. W. Digby.....	5 00		
Cost of road scrapers.....	16 50		
Grant for repairs to St. Paul's Church.....	50 00		
Medical assistance to Josiah Miller's wife.....	20 00		
Cost of lamps, &c., for Council House.....	8 70		
Cost of building bridge on creek opposite Lot 7, Con. 3, Tuscarora.....	150 00		
Cost of school materials.....	12 68		
Cost of illuminating and engraving.....	14 00		
Cost of building bridge on Red Line road.....	23 00		
Musical instruments for band.....	183 00		
Cost of vaccine points.....	13 50		
Subscription to St. John's Church.....	25 00		
Services of Forest Bailiffs.....	224 00		
Cost of constructing drain to Miller's dwelling.....	35 00		
Repairs to Council House pump.....	3 50		
Repairs to road scrapers.....	8 00		
Payment for improvements on lands flooded by mill dam on McKenzie Creek.....	499 60		
Cost of embankment to bridge No. 2.....	260 00		
Improvements on land paid to Mrs. Jas Latham.....	200 00		
Carried forward.....	987 39		
		11,117 24	
			899,575 68
			54,604 81

No. 33.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. SIX NATIONS OF THE GRAND RIVER in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.—Continued. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
—				
Brought forward	\$ cts. 987 39	\$ cts. 11,117 24	\$ cts. 839,575 68	\$ cts. 54,604 71
To the following payments:—				
<i>Sundry Disbursements</i> —Concluded.				
Transfer to Capital of part of amount advanced towards re-payment of loan on account of debts		10,000 00		
Transfer to School Fund on account of amount erroneously charged as a grant towards schools		760 00		
Distribution of interest moneys		24,020 25		
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	515 07			
Balance on 30th June, 1885	838,073 22	8,717 32	839,575 68	54,604 81
	839,575 68	54,604 81	838,073 22	8,717 32
				Balance on 30th June, 1885.....

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINGLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 31.

DR. SHAWANAGA BAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

DR.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By Balance on 30th June, 1884	7,008 28	44 64
Christina John, Teacher, salary		100 00	Land and timber sales	651 63	8 00
Solomon James, Chief do		37 50	Interest on invested Capital		282 12
Chief's travelling expenses attending Grand Council		12 00			
Cost of wagon		65 00			
Care of oxen		5 90			
Cost of building Teacher's house	90 65				
Distribution of interest moneys		98 33			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	65 16	0 48			
Balance on the 30th June, 1885	7,504 10	15 55			
	7,659 91	334 76	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	7,504 10	15 55

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B--Continued.

No. 37.

CR.

TOOTOMENAI AND BAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

DR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
J. A. Reid, Physician, salary		18 80		900 00	8 93
Cost of medicines		6 00			54 36
Distribution of interest		24 90			
Balance on 30th June, 1885	900 00	13 59	By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....		
	900 00	63 29	Interest on invested Capital		
			Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	900 00	63 29
				900 00	13 59

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 38.

RETURN B—Continued.
WHITEFISH RIVER INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
John Nowgabow, Chief, salary.....		50 00		
Cost of medicines.....		36 47		10 21
Relief to destitute.....		4 00		153 44
School supplies.....		1 00		
Cost of yoke of oxen.....	110 00			
Agricultural implements.....	59 25			
Distribution of interest moneys.....	3,656 85	70 56		
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....		1 62		
	<u>3,826 10</u>	<u>163 65</u>		
			3,826 10	163 65
			<u>3,656 85</u>	<u>1 62</u>
			Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

NOTE.

The balance at the credit of capital on 30th June, 1884, was.....	\$ 70,136 26
Added during the year ended 30th June, 1885, by land sales.....	692 32

\$ 70,828 58

This amount has been reduced, by the following payments, to \$29,943.90.

Amounts paid to enfranchised members of the band as their shares of capital:—

Joseph White.....	\$ 1,553 07
Elmer E. S. White.....	776 54
Mary C. White.....	776 54
Mary S. Clark.....	776 54
Joseph Warrow.....	2,329 59
Thomas B. White.....	1,988 78
Helen E. White.....	776 54
Alex. White.....	8,541 83
Solomon White.....	1,553 07
James White, jun.....	4,659 18
Catherine Remon.....	776 54
Catherine Bernard.....	776 54
John F. Clark.....	1,553 06
James A. Clark.....	2,329 59
Geo. G. Clark.....	3,106 13
James A. White.....	3,106 13
Margaret Adela White.....	776 54
Alex. Clark.....	4,659 24

\$ 40,815 45

Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	69 23
---	-------

\$ 40,884 68

Balance of capital on 30th June, 1885..... \$ 29,943 90

No. 40.
Cr.

RETURN B—Continued.
DR. ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCOIS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Labor on roads and fences.....		52 77	By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	3,395 98	116 43
Work on bridges.....		7 88	Land sales.....	326 40	
School material.....		8 70	Rents collected.....		287 05
Funeral furnishings.....		10 50	Interest on invested Capital.....		146 64
Cost of liquor prosecutions.....		81 30	Balance on 30th June, 1885.....		90 10
Relief to destitute.....		25 00			
Cost of repairs to Council House.....		146 49			
Wood for school.....		10 00			
Cost of vaccine points.....		4 50			
Work in water course.....		1 00			
Rent to representatives of late Ignace Gill.....		17 50			
Sundries.....		12 45			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		244 71			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	32 64	17 22			
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	3,689 74		Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	3,722 38	640 22
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	3,722 38	640 22			
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....		90 10			

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 41.
Cb.

RETURN B—Continued.
ABENAKIS OF BECAUCOUR in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

DR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
Clothing purchased for school children.....	50 00	50 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	686 30	102 20
Relief to destitute.....	35 00	35 00	Interest on invested Capital.....		31 52
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	686 30	48 72		686 30	
	686 30	133 72	Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	686 30	48 72

L. VANKOUGINET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 42.
RETURN B—Continued.
Dr. AMALCOTES OF ISLES VERTE AND VIGER in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.		Interest.
	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts		\$ cts
To the following payments:— Grants for relief of destitute..... Refund of amount over-paid by Edward Morin, account lot 35, in Concession 2, Viger..... Refund of amount over-paid by Pierre Jean, account lot 42, Concession 2, Viger..... Refund of amount over-paid by N. Lafrance, account lot 37, Concession 2, Viger..... Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund..... Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	..... ..... 19 43 12 42 53 67 5,304 50 5,390 01	55 00 19 09 321 08 395 97	..... ..... 4,853 29 536 72 5,390 01 5,304 50	————— By Balance on 30th June, 1884..... Land sales..... Interest on invested Capital..... Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	193 29 201 88 395 97 321 08

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 43.

RETURN B—Continued.

GOLDEN LAKE INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dr.

		Capital.	Interest.			Capital.	Interest.
		\$	cts.			\$	cts.
To the following payments:—							
For vaccine points.....		18	43			18	43
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....		18	43			18	43
By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....			7				19
Interest on invested Capital.....			0				54
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....			8				19
							0
							54

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 44
Cr.

RETURN B—Continued.
HURONS OF LORETTE in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

DR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
Expenses in connection with survey of reserve..	265 15	100 00	384 20	315 20
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	119 05	243 16	.....	27 96
	384 20	343 16	384 20	343 16
			119 05	243 16
By Balance on 30th June, 1884				
Interest on invested Capital				
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....				

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Grant to assist in re-building Louis Thairon-hiote, destroyed by fire.....	100 00		
Services of P. Murray during Inspectors investigation.....	5 00		
Cost of stationery.....	5 85		
Funeral furnishings.....	20 00		
Advances on account of survey of reserve.....	4,500 00		
Cost of work in lock-up.....	240 00		
Sundry payments.....	3 15		
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	4 59		
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	11,745 56		2,068 61
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	16,485 56		2,991 09
		16,485 56	
		11,745 56	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 46.
CR

RETURN B—Continued.
IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

DR. ———

Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Rev. M. Maiville, Missionary.....	100 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	29,862 44
B. E. McGee, Teacher.....	200 00	Rents and fines.....	1,157 07
C. J. McGee do.....	200 00	Unexpended balance of church fund.....	119 00
Annie Baldwin do.....	50 00	Interest on invested Capital.....	1,720 36
Loran Pike, Organist.....	15 00	Balance on 30th June, 1886.....	2,751 00
Mitchell Gorault, Church Clerk.....	72 00		
George Thomas, Chief.....	10 00		
Alex. Thompson do.....	10 00		
John Sowates do.....	10 00		
John Isaac do.....	10 00		
Loran Jacobs do.....	10 00		
Thomas White do.....	6 67		
Horatio Seymour do.....	3 33		
Lizzie Fox.....	16 66		
Loran Solomon.....	10 00		
<i>Pensions.</i>			
Loran Solomon.....	10 00		
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>			
Books and other materials for schools.....	44 98		
Allowance to Rev. Mr. Maiville for wood.....	25 00		
Expenses in connection with liquor prosecutions.....	25 00		
Law costs, New York Indians vs. A. Thompson.....	44 43		
Cost of repairs to Roman Catholic Church.....	4,767 00		
Cost of gathering statistics.....	7 00		
Repairs to fence in connection with St. Regis School.....	108 00		

Cost of fuel for schools	65 50	
Services of Bailiff	4 00	
Relief to destitute	50 00	
Cost of inspecting schools	28 75	
do vaccine points	38 00	
Services of Louis Snake, lighting fires, Roman Catholic Church	6 00	
Distribution of interest moneys to Protestant members of Band	72 20	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	65 97	
Balance on 30th June, 1885	29,662 44	29,662 44
Balance on 30th June, 1885	6,093 49	6,093 49
Balance on 30th June, 1885	2,751 00	29,662 44

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 47.
Cr.

RETURN B—Continued.
LAKE ST. JOHN INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

DR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	.....	51 14	By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	1,309 14	175 34
To the following payments:—			Rents and fines collected.....	.....	51 32
Cost of labor on roads.....	.....	364 83	Interest on invested Capital.....	.....	197 54
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	.....	8 23	Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	.....	.....
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	1,309 14	.....		1,309 14	424 20
	1,309 14	424 20		1,309 14	.....
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	.....	197 54	Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	.....	.....

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 48.
Cb.

RETURN B—Continued.
DEPT. LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
—			—		
To the following payments:—					
Rent of school house.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Relief to destitute.....	.....	36 00		1,131 75	66 94
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	1,131 75	50 78	By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	.....	54 84
	1,131 75	121 78	Interest on invested Capital.....	.....
			Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	1,131 75	121 78
				1,131 75	50 78

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.
 DR NISSINGUAS OF UPPER OTTAWA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments :—				
J. D. McLaren, Constable salary		283 50		
Cost in cases of liquor prosecutions		140 14		
Cost of yoke of Oxen		200 00		
Driving oxen to Temisamingue	2,345 96	27 50		
Balance on 30th June, 1885		638 37		
	2,345 96	1,289 51		
	2,345 96	1,289 51		
			2,345 96	1,289 51
			2,345 96	638 37
			2,345 96	638 37

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
 ROBERT SINGLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 50.
-CR.

RETURN B—Continued.
RIVER DESERT INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

DR.

	Capital.	Interest.		I.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts	\$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
Sister M. du Sanveur, Teacher.....		150 00			
Jos. Comeau, M.D., Physician, 7 months.....		87 50			
Peter Teteasse, Chief.....		25 00			
Louis Penadesate, Interpreter.....		25 00			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
L. Pussisiwan.....		72 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Rent to representative of late Chief Pikanawatick		82 00			
Cost of bridge on Congo Creek.....		369 26			
Repairs to road.....		50 00			
Relief to old and destitute.....		201 00			
Legal expenses.....		39 75			
Services of constables.....		66 53			
Vaccine points.....		3 60			
Interest moneys distributed.....		674 55			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	30 83	11 78			
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	33,387 63	208 35			
	<u>33,418 46</u>	<u>2,069 32</u>		<u>33,418 46</u>	<u>2,069 32</u>
By Balance on 30th June, 1885.....				33,387 63	208 35

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th JUNE, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 51.
Cr.

RETURN B—Continued.
SONGHEES INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
For repairing and furnishing houses for Texas Lake Indians.....		814 25		9,489 81
Oxen and farming implements for "Hope" Indians		1,280 00		2,483 50
Implements for Spence's Bridge Band.....		50 00		339 50
Implements for Lilloet Indians		250 00		195 00
Grant towards building church on Skuzzy Reserve.....		186 00		378 76
Supplies for Christmas feast.....		206 53		
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....		10,079 79		
		12,866 57		12,866 57
			Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	10,079 79

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 52.
Cr.

RETURN B—Continued.
COWICHAN INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
—			—		
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....		108 50
For repairing bridges, &c.....		72 50	Fines.....		140 00
For tools and agricultural implements.....		82 50	Interest on invested Capital.....		4 32
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....		97 82			252 82
		252 82	Balance on 30th June, 1885.....		97 82

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

R T SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. MU-QUEAN BAND OF BRITISH COLUMBIA IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
—			—	
Balance on 30th June 1885.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
	46 48	46 48		44 72
	46 48	46 48		1 76
				46 48
				46 48
				46 48

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 54.

RETURN B—Continued.
 DR. SQUAMISH BAND OF BRITISH COLUMBIA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Capital.		Interest.		Capital.		Interest.	
\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	
Balance on 30th June, 1885		158 62		By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....		70 82	
				Timber collections.....		85 00	
				Interest on invested Capital		2 80	
				Balance on 30th June, 1885.....		158 62	
						158 62	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.
 No. 56.
 CR.
 DE. HARRISSIN'S BAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	—	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1885.....			By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	26 10
			Fines.....	25 00
			Interest on invested Capital.....	1 04
	52 14			52 14
	52 14		Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	52 14

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.
DR. QUAMIOHAN BAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.
 No. 66.

Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Amount paid for implements.....	30 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	9 60
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	9 96	Fines collected.....	30 00
		Interest on invested Capital.....	0 36
		Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	39 96
			9 96

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 57.

Dr. CHEMAINES BAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
—				
To Amount paid to Sparshand for improvements on land		88 00		
Removing and repairing house		35 00		
Balance on 30th June, 1886		264 42		
		377 42		
By Balance on 30th June, 1884				193 26
Payment Canadian Pacific Railway for right of way				176 45
Interest				7 72
				377 42
Balance on 30th June, 1885				264 42

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 58.

DR. CHILLIERTZAS BAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
.....	37 84	.....	36 40
.....	.....	.....	1 44
.....	37 84	.....	37 84
.....	.....	.....	37 84

To Balance on 30th June, 1885
 By Balance on 30th June, 1884
 Interest for one year.....

Balance on 30th June, 1885

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
 ROBERT SINGLAIR,
 Accountant.

No. 59.
Cr.

RETURN B—Continued.
St. Peter's Band, Manitoba, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dr.

		Capital.	Interest.	—		Capital.	Interest.
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Amount paid for piling wood under seizure.....			3 00				2,645 42
Constables' fees in liquor prosecutions			23 50				52 26
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....			2,953 47				176 50
							105 80
			2,979 97				2,979 97
By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....							2,983 47
Timber and hay collections.....							
Fines.....							
Interest on invested Capital.....							
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....							

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

No. 60.
Cr.

RETURN B—Continued
DR. BROKEN HEAD RIVER BAND, MANITOBA, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	49 35	.....	47 47
.....	49 35	.....	1 88
.....	49 35
.....	49 35
By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....
Interest for one year.....
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 61.
RETURN B - Continued.
DR. PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BAND, MANITOBA, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
—			—	
To Amount paid for breaking land on Long Plain Reserve.....		32 00		
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....		453 19		15 80
		485 19		485 19
By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....				395 04
Liquor fines.....				74 35
Interest on invested Capital.....				15 80
				485 19
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....				453 19

L. VANKOUGHNET.
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
 OTTAWA, 30th June 1885.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.
DR. ROSSAU RIVER BAND, MANITOBA, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr. No. 62.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
—			—	
To Amount paid for barbed wire for fencing.....	\$	\$ cts.		
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....		59 48		375 23
		330 76	By Balance on 30th June 1884.....	15 00
		390 22	1 year interest.....	330 23
			By Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	330 76

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 63.
Cn.

RETURN B—Continued.
DR. FORT ALEXANDER BAND, MANITOBA, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
To Balance on 30th June, 1884	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	.....	62 85	By Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	.....	62 85
	.....	62 85		.....
	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINGLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.
No. 64.
Dr. ASSABASKASING BAND, MANITOBA, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
By Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	\$ cts. 1,968 48	By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	\$ cts. 1,892 80
.....	.....	1 year's interest.....	75 68
.....	.....	Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	1,968 48
.....	.....	.....	1,968 48

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 65.
Cr.

RETURN B—Continued.
LAKE OF THE WOODS INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

DR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
—	\$ cis.	\$ cis.	\$ cis.	\$ cis.
To Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	481 88	.....	24 75
Expenses in connection with timber cut in trespass on White Fish Bay Reserve.....	46 20	By Liquor fines.....	503 33
	528 08	Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	.....
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	503 33	.....	528 08

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINGLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 66.
Cr.

RETURN B—Continued.
INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

DR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
—				
To Legal and other expenses in suit D. McLean vs. McIsaac.....		102 30		579 66
For legal services in Regina vs. King and Sibley.....		74 92		23 16
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....		425 60		
		602 82		602 82
By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....				
1 year's interest.....				
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....				425 60

L. VANKOUGHNET
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 67.

INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with the Department of Indians Affairs.

DR.

CR.

RETURN B—Continued.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Amount paid for legal services in connection with Trespass on Richbuctoo Reserve.....		149 34	By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....		3,279 66
Interest moneys distributed.....		9 60	Timber dues collected.....		775 37
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund		97 30	Land sales.....		200 00
Balance on 30th June, 1885		4,180 95	Fines and rents		51 00
			Interest on invested Capital.....		131 16
			Balance on 30th June, 1885.....		4,437 19
					4,180 95

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.
 DR. INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr. No. 69.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1885.....		32 66		31 42
			By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	1 24
			Interest on invested Capital	
		32 66		32 66
			Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	32 66

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 Accountant.

No. 70.
CR.

RETURN B—Continued.
J. B. CLENCH in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dr.

Dr.		Cr.	
Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
—	—	—	—
To Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	725 06	By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	509 46
.....	.....	Interest on invested Capital.....	49 36
.....		
	725 06		558 82
		Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	558 82

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 71.
Cr.

RETURN B—Continued.
NANCY MAIVILLE in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dr.

	Capital	Interest		Capital.	Interest.
—			—		
To the following payments:—					
Twelve month's interest on invested Capital.....	\$ cts	\$ cts		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	2,500 00	101 00		2,500 00	25 25
		25 25	By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....		101 00
	2,500 00	126 25	Interest on invested Capital.....	2,500 00	126 25
			Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	2,500 00	25 25

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 72.
Ca.

RETURN B—Continued.
JAMES MENAGE, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
—			—	
To 12 months' interest on invested Capital.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	1,500 00	60 60	1,500 00	15 15
	1,500 00	15 15	1,500 00	60 60
		75 75		75 75
			1,500 00	15 15
			1,500 00	

By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....
Interest on invested Capital.....
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

No. 73.
Cr.

RETURN B—Continued.
WILLIAM WABBUCK in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
—				
To Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	\$ cts 2,000 00	\$ cts 143 00	\$ cts 2,000 00	\$ cts 60 80
	2,000 00	143 00	.....	82 40
			2,000 00	143 00
			2,000 00	143 00

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINGLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 74.

Cr.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC INDIAN FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
Balance on 30th June, 1884.....		6,161 55		
<i>Salaries.</i>				
L. F. Boucher, Superintendent.....		395 00		
L. E. Otis, Agent.....		296 25		
H. Vassal do.....		197 50		
Rev. O. Drapeau, Agent.....		100 00		
Rev. J. Gagné do.....		62 50		
Rev. Chas. Guay do.....		100 00		
A. A. Hudon, Prosecutor.....		100 00		
V. Verreau, Nurse, Pointe Bleue Hospital.....		60 00		
V. J. A. Vennor, Physician.....		125 00		
N. E. Roy, Physician.....		80 00		
F. H. O'Brien, Prosecutor.....		125 00		
J. A. Tremblay, Constable.....		204 00		
<i>Grants for Seed, Grain and Relief.</i>				
Golden Lake Indians.....		100 00		
Abenakis of Becancour.....		350 00		
Iroquois of Caughnawaga.....		200 00		
Lake of Two Mountains Indians.....		200 00		
Montagnais of the Upper Saguenay and Lake St. John.....		400 00		
Micmacs of Restigouche.....		375 00		
Amalecites of Rimouaki.....		100 00		
do. Caccana.....		100 00		
Abenakis of St. Francis.....		350 00		
Carried forward.....		10,181 80		
By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	49,766 30			
Legislative Grant.....				4,200 00
Interest on invested Capital.....				2,644 87
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....				8,519 39
Carried forward.....	49,766 30		49,766 30	15,363 96

RETURN B—Continued.
DR. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC INDIAN FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.
No. 74.

	Capital.	Interest.	
Brought forward.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			
<i>Grants for Grain, Seed and Relief—Concluded.</i>			
Indians of the north shore of the St. Lawrence, viz:—			
Godbout Indians.....\$150 00			
Montagnais of the Betsiamits 500 00			
Moisie, Mingan and Seven Islands. 500 00			
Amalecties of Point Lévis		1,150 00	
Micmacs of Maria		100 00	
do Gaspé.....		250 00	
Hurons of Lorette		150 00	
River Desert Indians		75 00	
Oka Indians of Gibson		250 00	
Widow of the late Chief Vincent		50 00	
Barrière Indians		60 00	
Grand Lac Indians.....		38 00	
Temisamingue Indians		124 20	
Rat River Indians		150 00	
Micmacs of Bonaventure		41 20	
Indians of Lake Winewago.....		24 00	
.....		125 00	
<i>Miscellaneous Expenditure.</i>			
Medicines and medical attendance		340 86	
Supplies for Pointe Bleue Hospital.....		517 39	
Allowance to L. F. Boucher for rent, light and fuel		100 00	
Travelling expenses of L. F. Boucher		541 22	
Brought forward.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		10,181 80	49,766 30
			15,363 96

<i>Special grant for relief of Indians of the north shore of the St. Lawrence</i>	500 00	
Cost of transport of supplies	127 40	
Cost of repairs to yard at Pointe Bleue Hospital	77 80	
Balance of grant for repairs to roads in Township of Maria	12 00	
Funeral furnishings	10 31	
Travelling expenses of Constable J. A. Claveau	62 00	
Expenses of distribution of seed	17 50	
do do relief	10 00	
Relief to Chief Kerenti, Gibson Reserve	29 75	
Cost of distribution of clothes to Becancour Indians	10 00	
Grant to assist in purchasing a yoke of oxen for the Golden Lake Indians	25 00	
Cost of wood for the St. Francis school	10 00	
Cost of fuel for Rt. Rev. Chas. Guay's office	20 00	
Trav. expenses of Rev. Chas. Guay to Ottawa	55 50	
Cost of a revolver for Constable Penn at Restigouche	10 55	
Expenses in connection with seizure of timber at Betsamits	116 13	
Deductions from Agents' salaries, carried to the credit of Superannuation Fund	11 25	
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	49,766 30	
	<u>49,766 30</u>	
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	8,519 39	
	<u>15,363 96</u>	
		49,766 30
		<u>49,766 30</u>

By Balance on 30th June, 1885.....

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.
INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

No. 75.

Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1884.....		37,210 77	By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	120,964 01	1,600 00
To the following payments:—			Legislative grant.....		460 10
<i>Salaries.</i>			Fines and fees collected.....		
J. T. Gilkison, Supt. and Commissioner.....		1,677 80	Third refund by sundry tribes on account of		
H. Andrews, Clerk.....		882 00	loans at various times to assist in making		
Thos. Gordon, Indian Agent.....		588 00	surveys, roads, bridges, &c.....	8,883 49	6,372 41
John Beattie do.....		395 00	Amount of outstanding cheques, 1882-83.....		62 08
Thomas Walton do.....		882 00	Percentage charged against various tribes on		
Wm. VanAbbott do.....		636 00	collections on account of land and timber...		6,551 63
J. C. Phipps, Indian Superintendent.....		1,176 00	Interest on Invested Capital.....		4,855 54
A. M. Ironside, Clerk.....		705 80	Balance on 30th June, 1885.....		43,229 63
A. B. Cowan, Agt.....		242 79			
B. W. Ross, Indian Land Agent.....		395 00			
C. B. Savage do.....		362 12			
J. P. Donnelly, Indian Agent.....		588 00			
M. Hill do.....		493 75			
J. Thackeray do.....		493 75			
J. R. Stevenson do.....		493 75			
E. Harris do.....		493 75			
D. J. McPhee do.....		338 76			
A. McKeivley do.....		493 75			
A. English do.....		493 75			
A. Brosseau do.....		318 19			
Charles Laque do.....		441 00			
G. E. Cherrier do.....		32 92			
J. Creighton do.....		463 57			
H. H. Thompson do.....		477 28			
Wm. McPhee, do.....		123 42			
G. B. McDermott do.....		160 00			
James Martin do.....		130 66			
J. W. Jermyrn do.....		67 20			
Wm. Bull do.....		41 14			

<i>R. M. Stephen, Physicians to Indians on Mani- toulin Island</i>	1,000 00
<i>A. Lebel, Indian Agent (15 months)</i>	187 80
<i>Jas. Paul do</i>	60 00
<i>A. Root, Island Guardian</i>	25 00
<i>do do (15 months)</i>	31 25
<i>John Wallace do</i>	25 00
<i>J. L. Thompson do</i>	25 00
<i>Dr. Oronhyatekha, Physician</i>	300 00
<i>A. McLaren, M.D. do</i>	150 00
<i>J. Newton, M.D. do</i>	150 00
<i>John Pierre, Constable</i>	38 00
<i>A. McBride, Caretaker</i>	95 83
<i>Contingent Expenses of the various Superintendencies and Agencies.</i>	
<i>J. O. Phipps:—</i>	
Commission on collections	314 24
Travelling expenses	175 00
Postage	38 99
Miscellaneous	20 45
<i>O. B. Savage:—</i>	
Office rent	120 00
Commission on collections	138 88
Postage	45 77
Miscellaneous	34 87
<i>J. T. Gilkison:—</i>	
Office rent	240 00
Travelling expenses	100 00
<i>Thomas Walton:—</i>	
Office rent	60 00
Commission on collections	121 13
Travelling expenses	183 88
Postage	4 51
Miscellaneous	23 08
<i>Wm. Van Abbott:—</i>	
Rent, light and fuel	74 48
Commission on collections	101 29
Travelling expenses	166 15
<i>A. B. Cowan:—</i>	
Travelling expenses	100 00
<i>B. B. Miller:—</i>	
Office rent	60 00
Commission on collections	152 18
Postage	10 64
Miscellaneous	19 80
Carried forward	55,612 94

Carried forward 120,837 50

66,191 29

No. 75.
Cr.

RETURN B—Continued.
INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

DR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	55,612 94		129,847 50	63,131 29
To the following payments:—				
Contingent Expenses, &c.—Continued.			Brought forward.....	
G. E. Cherrier:—				
Office rent.....		15 00		
Miscellaneous.....		39 77		
B. W. Ross:—				
Office rent.....		60 00		
Commission on collections.....		38 97		
Postage.....		3 84		
Miscellaneous.....		155 61		
J. P. Donnelly:—				
Rent, light and fuel.....		130 00		
Travelling expenses.....		63 75		
Miscellaneous.....		23 24		
R. M. Stephen, M.D.:—				
Office rent.....		137 50		
F. G. Pile:—				
Commission on collections.....		9 30		
Postage.....		1 88		
John Davidson:—				
Commission on collections and disbursements.....		56 12		
Postage.....		1 80		
E. Watson:—				
Commission on collections.....		137 48		
Travelling expenses.....		53 00		
Miscellaneous.....		60 63		
John Beattie:—				
Postage.....		2 27		
Miscellaneous.....		4 28		
A. English:—				
Travelling expenses.....		110 25		

Postage.....	1 60
Miscellaneous.....	66 21
Wm. Ball :—	
Miscellaneous.....	28 00
Robert Tyre :—	
Commission on collections and disbursements.....	84 86
Postage.....	2 62
Miscellaneous.....	1 50
Thomas Gordon :—	
Postage.....	8 80
Miscellaneous.....	13 41
J. F. Day :—	
Commission on collections.....	47 70
Postage.....	1 01
Charles Logue :—	
Miscellaneous.....	4 00
John Creighton :—	
Office rent.....	72 00
Travelling expenses.....	45 50
E. Harris :—	
Travelling expenses.....	29 70
J. R. Stephenson :—	
Travelling expenses.....	4 00
A. Brosseau :—	
Office rent.....	30 00
Miscellaneous.....	21 93
Wm. Simpson :—	
Office rent.....	33 33
Commission on collections.....	202 67
Postage.....	61 52
Miscellaneous.....	5 00
<i>Surveys, Inspection and Valuation of Lands, Cost of Maps, &c.</i>	
Expenses of inspection of Club Island.....	8 00
Cost of inspection of Yorkshire and Main Duck Islands.....	112 00
Survey at Temiscamingue Reserve.....	45 00
Legal and other expenses re boundaries of Lorette Reserve.....	869 25
Cost of survey of Cornwall Island.....	226 99
L. F. Boucher's travelling expenses while inspecting timber lands.....	44 06
For special services by A. Gent Simpson.....	100 00
Inspection of lands in Saguenay Peninsula.....	218 50
Carried forward.....	59,096 69

63,131 39

129,847 50

Carried forward.....

No. 75.
Cr.

RETURN B—Continued.
INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

DR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		59,096 69	129,847 50	63 131 29
To the following payments:—				
<i>Surveys, Inspection and Valuation of Lands, Cost of Maps, &c.—Concluded.</i>				
For protection of timber:—				
Wm Haner, Manitoulin Island.....		71 24		
A. Thompson do.....		4 24		
R. Davis, Saugueen Peninsula.....		335 09		
Louis Beaucage, Walton's Agency.....		113 49		
J. Lesage do.....		8 02		
Peter Mégies do.....		4 44		
Frederick Tilley, Van Abbott's Agency.....		16 61		
<i>Advertising.</i>				
"Le Canada".....		27 30		
"Citizen" Printing and Publishing Co.....		27 30		
Toronto "Sentinel".....		4 20		
Morrisburg "Courier".....		3 36		
"Gazette" Printing Co.....		27 30		
Belleville "Intelligencer".....		22 68		
"Mail" Printing Co.....		156 80		
Gananogue "Journal".....		4 20		
Port Hope "Times".....		5 46		
"La Minerve".....		25 20		
Montreal "Star".....		50 40		
"Irish Canadian".....		8 40		
Cobourg "Sentinel Star".....		5 46		
Pictou "Gazette".....		3 26		
Toronto "Telegraph".....		50 40		
Hull "Dispatch".....		7 56		
Manitoulin Island "Exporter".....		6 00		

Gore Bay "Enterprise".....	3 40
Brockville "Times".....	23 68
Napanee "Standard".....	13 26
Prescott "Messenger".....	6 72
Algoma "Pioneer".....	3 60
"Shareholder".....	4 20
Winnipeg "Times".....	10 40
Kingston "Daily News".....	27 30
Stratford "Times".....	6 40
Brockville "Monitor".....	4 20
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
Repairs to Clerk's house, Manitowaning.....	75 00
Freight on medicines for Manitoulin Island Indians.....	20 75
Fee for abstract of title.....	3 85
Expenses in connection with investigation at Georgina Island.....	41 00
Tent for Agent Walton.....	10 15
For copies of timber specifications.....	23 00
Painting Superintendent's house at Manitowaning.....	9 50
Expenses of liquor prosecutions.....	40 00
John Lenesty, for services at Warton office.....	61 05
Office furniture for Agent Simpson.....	84 50
Freight on blankets.....	19 60
Inspection of blankets.....	84 13
Blankets for distribution to old and destitute Indians.....	7 02
Safe for Agent Simpson.....	1,222 50
Expenses in connection with purchase of oxen for Pic River Indians.....	104 17
Vaccination of Indians.....	37 70
Measuring timber on Tobique Reserve.....	32 00
Prize plough for Six Nations.....	42 17
Services of F. Lamorandiere pending appointment of agent at Nawash.....	39 04
Repairs to Agent Donnelly's safe.....	200 00
Linen for packing blankets.....	15 00
Boat for A. B. Cowan.....	16 24
For printing circulars.....	50 00
Expenses in connection with sale of islands in St. Lawrence.....	4 00
Protection of timber in township of Burpee.....	58 50
	2 00
Carried forward.....	62,490 13
	129,847 50
	63,191 29

RETURN B—Continued.
DR. INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.
No. 75.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
—				
Brought forward.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	62,490 13	129,847 50	63,131 29	63,131 29
<i>Miscellaneous—Concluded.</i>				
Office furniture for Agent Martin.....		25 00		
D. J. McPhee, for services while acting agent....		32 25		
Expenses of seizure of timber cut in trespass by Garrett & Beaudet.....		16 75		
Stationery for outside service.....		270 87		
Printing do		61 30		
Deductions from agents' salaries transferred to Superannuation Account.....		234 89		
Grant towards Batchewan road.....	2,000 00			
Repairs to Goule's bay road.....	364 37			
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	127,483 13			
	129,847 50		63,131 29	
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....		43,229 63		127,483 13
			129,847 50	63,131 29
			127,483 13	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 76.
Cm.

RETURN B—Continued.
SUSPENSE ACCOUNT in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....	3,989 84	810 70
For relief of inland Indians.....		160 67	One year's interest.....		192 40
Yoke of oxen, &c., for Pic River Indians.....		151 06	Land and timber collections.....	4,171 80	
Loan to sundry bands for purchase of seed.....		250 00	Fines.....	145 00	133 00
Transfer to "Management Fund" of commis- sion on collections.....	412 19		Refund on account of amount advanced for re- lief of destitute Indians in winter of 1884.....	159 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	8,084 55	807 87			
			Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	8,466 74	1,369 54
				8,054 55	807 87

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.
INDIAN SCHOOL FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

No. 77.
Cr.

Dr.

		Capital.	Interest.			Capital.	Interest.
		\$	cts.			\$	cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1884.....			12,656 82	By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....		141,222 83	15,550 00
To the following payments:—				Legislative grants			
<i>Teachers' Salaries—Ontario.</i>				Six Nations Indians, for transfer of seventh and			
Joseph Richards, Wikwemikong.....			75 00	eighth instalments of \$3,000, erroneously			
Lucy Haessly do			300 00	charged as a grant towards schools			750 00
Mary A. Wassagezig do			200 00	Interest on invested Capital.....			5,586 64
Stephen Dufresne do			225 00	Balance on 30th June, 1885.....			11,181 97
Agatha Gabow, Buzwabs.....			200 00				
Sophia Peitier, Serpent River.....			200 00				
Bridget Howrigan, White Fish Lake.....			33 33				
Agnes Gabow, Shagamook.....			71 88				
Martha Esquimaux, White Fish River.....			166 66				
Amelia Chechock, Ryerson.....			150 00				
Christina John, Shawanaga.....			150 00				
Henry Schutt, Miller's.....			50 00				
Kate Karente, Gibson.....			166 67				
D. Carmichael do			12 50				
Charles Timothy, Muncy.....			26 50				
Eliza Sickles, Oneida, No. 3.....			50 00				
Mrs. L. Boucher, Fort William.....			100 00				
Christina Leiman do			150 00				
Catherine F. Stack, Golden Lake.....			100 00				
Sister St. Thecla, Mattawa.....			200 00				
James McKay, Red Rock.....			175 00				
Mary Oada, Mississauga.....			114 67				
Teresa Aktwenzie, South Bay.....			150 00				
Thos. Penasse, Fort William.....			125 00				
Rose Madden do			150 00				
Mrs. Martin do			50 00				
Mary Neagles do			83 34				
Kate Houtigen, White Fish Lake.....							

<i>Quebec,</i>		
H. Boudreau, St. Ann.	200 00	
E. R. A. Fletcher, Caughnawaga	250 00	
Catherine Fletcher do	75 00	
H. L. Masta, St. Francis	250 00	
Louis Roy do	290 00	
H. Berthelot, Maria	37 50	
Mrs. A. Nelles, Maria	75 00	
Sister St. Columbe, Temiscamingue	100 00	
John King do	25 00	
Josephine Dubeau, Lorette	200 00	
Madame L. E. Otis, Pointe Bleue	150 00	
Margt. Audet, Maria	37 50	
<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
Michael Flinne, Kel Ground	250 00	
Mary E. Hartt, Tobique	37 50	
M. H. Martin, St. Mary's	200 00	
Neil Lachray, Kingsclear	166 66	
Flora Campbell, Burnt Church	112 50	
Mary J. McClusky, Tobique	75 00	
A. E. Morris, Kingsclear	62 50	
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		
A. J. Mackenzie, Escasoni	50 00	
Kate Jollymour, Indian Cove	50 00	
John McEachen, Whycocomagh	200 00	
T. C. Kerr, Bear River	198 00	
R. McMillan, Escasoni	166 67	
John McEacheren, Middle River	271 66	
<i>Missionaries' Salaries.</i>		
Rev. L. Trahan	176 25	
Rev. V. Lavière	105 00	
Rev. M. Marville	203 32	
Rev. H. P. Chase	200 00	
Rev. A. Jamieson	400 00	
Rev. G. Giroux	225 96	
Rev. T. Quinn	58 75	
Rev. A. G. Smith	100 00	
	21,282 14	

Carried forward... 141,223 93

21,282 14

23,086 61

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 77.

INDIAN SCHOOL FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

DR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.

Brought forward.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	21,282 14	141,222 83	33,068 61
To the following payments:—				
<i>Missionaries' Salaries—Concluded.</i>				
<i>Grants.</i>				
To schools conducted by Methodist Missionary Society.....	1,726 25	.....	.....
Shingwauk Home.....	1,770 00	.....	.....
Wawanosh do.....	600 00	.....	.....
Mount Elgin Industrial Institution.....	3,000 00	.....	.....
Wikwemikong Industrial School.....	1,200 00	.....	.....
Six Nations Schools.....	400 00	.....	.....
Missionaries of North Shore of River St. Lawrence.....	500 00	.....	.....
<i>School Books, Maps, &c.</i>				
White Fish Lake School.....	12 95	.....	.....
Oneida No. 3 do.....	4 25	.....	.....
Indian Cove, N.B. do.....	2 38	.....	.....
St. Marys, N.B. do.....	7 93	.....	.....
Kingsclear, N.B. do.....	4 98	.....	.....
Fort William do.....	45 18	.....	.....
St. Francis do.....	1 08	.....	.....
Wikwemikong do.....	3 75	.....	.....
Buxwals do.....	3 75	.....	.....
Wikwemikong do.....	3 75	.....	.....
White Fish River do.....	3 75	.....	.....
Shingwauk Home do.....	21 00	.....	.....
Point Blue do.....	13 30	.....	.....
Brought forward.....				

<i>Temiscamingue</i> do	23 78
<i>Manitoulin Island</i> do	97 01
<i>Whycocomagh</i> do	12 06
<i>Bar River</i> do	13 08
<i>Shawanaga</i> do	0 70
<i>Restigouche</i> do	7 65
<i>Mississauga</i> do	3 75
<i>Escasoni</i> do	5 41
<i>Sundry</i> do	45 00
<i>Inspection of Schools.</i>	
Schools in Algoma District.....	166 90
Lake St. John School.....	23 50
Cornwall Island do	14 00
Kettle and Stony Point School.....	15 00
Bar River, N.S. do	10 00
Escasoni, N.S. do	5 00
Caradoc Reserve do	7 30
Middle River, N.S. do	5 00
Whycocomagh, N.S. do	5 00
Lorette do	5 00
Lake of Two Mountains do	6 00
Marie do	7 00
Restigouche do	19 00
<i>Sundry</i> do	87 95
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
Transport of school material.....	6 15
Repairs to school building at Restigouche.....	321 20
Repairs to Mount Elgin Industrial Institution.....	1,200 00
Wood for Whycocomagh School.....	8 00
do Becancour do	18 00
do Point Blue do	13 50
Repairs to school building at Whycocomagh.....	56 26
Prizes for Point Blue School.....	8 62
Wood for Kingsclear do	13 75
do St. Marys do	16 72
Cartage of stove for Fort William School.....	5 00
do do	16 60
Stove pipes for Restigouche School.....	16 47
Wood for Fort William School.....	30 00
Repairs to Escasoni School building.....	66 74
Carried forward	32,987 43

Carried forward 141,222 83

33,063 61



RETURN B—Continued.

INDIAN SCHOOL FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

No. 77.
CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
—			—		
Brought forward	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	Brought forward	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		32,987 43		141,222 83	33,068 61
<i>Miscellaneous—Concluded.</i>					
Premium of insurance on Mount Elgin Industrial School buildings.....		16 50			
Wood and stove pipes for Escasoni School.....		11 75			
Wood for Restigouche School		20 00			
do St. Francis do		20 00			
Stationery for sundry schools		12 93			
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....	141,222 83				
	141,221 83	33,068 61		141,222 83	33,068 61
Balance on 30th June, 1885		11,181 97		141,222 83	
			Balance on 30th June, 1885		

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 78.
Cr.

RETURN B—Continued.
SURVEY ACCOUNT in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
—			—		
To the following payments :—					
Cost of survey of White Fish Lake Reserve.....		1,540 72	By Balance on 30th June, 1884.....		1,216 85
Survey of Temiscamingue Reserve.....		196 60	Balance on 30th June, 1885.....		531 12
Transport of field notes and maps.....		0 65			
		1,737 97			1,737 97
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....		531 12			

I. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

No. 79.
Cfr.

RETURN B—Continued.
SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.

DR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
—			—		
To Balance on 30th June, 1884.....		3,710 82	By Amount deducted from Agents, salaries toward superannuation.....		246 14
To the following payment:—			Balance on 30th June, 1885.....		5,329 68
W. R. Bartlett, retired allowance.....		980 00			
F. Talfour do		400 00			
Chas. Skene do		135 00			
G. E. Chertier, gratuity on his retirement from the Indian service.....		250 00			
John Davidson, gratuity on his retirement from the Indian service.....		100 00			
Balance on 30th June, 1885.....		5,575 82			5,575 82
		5,329 68			

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

STATEMENT of Transactions in connection with this Fund, during the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance at credit of this Fund on 30th June, 1884		3,271,910 02
Government Grants.....	37,030 00	
Collections on account of land sales, timber dues, dues on stone quarried, rents, fines and fees during the year	89,485 69	
Entry Warrants crediting this Fund with sundry sums.....	139 58	
Interest accrued during the year on Funds in the hands of the Dominion Government	159,337 99	
		285,993 26
Expended during the year.....		3,557,903 28
		297,787 76
		3,260,115 52

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBT. SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C. 1.—INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
47 Vic, c. 2, Vote 166.....									5,033	56
		SERVICE.								
		EXPENDITURE.								
		Legislative Appropriation for 1884-85—47 Vic, c. 2.....								
		Salaries.								
		For Salary as Agent, District 1a, 12 months ended 30th June, 1885							50	00
	G. Wells.....	do 1b do							50	00
	F. McDormand.....	do do do							25	00
	J. E. Beckwith.....	do do do							75	00
	Rev. T. Butler.....	do do do							42	21
	Rev. A. P. Desmond.....	do do do							16	65
	James Cass.....	do do do							33	33
	D. H. Muir M.D.....	do do do							100	00
	A. T. Clark, M.D.....	do do do							12	61
	Rev. R. McDonald.....	do do do							62	20
	Rev. F. Chisholm.....	do do do							37	80
		To pay Rev. W. Chisholm's salary, from 1st Jan. to 15th Feb., 1884. District 9.....							100	00
	Rev. J. J. Chisholm.....	Salary as Agent, District 9, from 1st July, 1884 to 13th Feb., 1885.....							50	00
		Salary as Agent District 9, from 14th Feb. to 30th June, 1885							50	00
	John Chisholm.....	do do do							50	00
	Rev. J. McDougall.....	do do do							100	00
	Rev. D. McIsaac.....	do do do							82	50
	Rev. R. Grant.....	do do do								
	Rev. M. McKenzie.....	do do do								
		Medical Attendance and Medicines.								
		In District 1a.....								
	A. Robinson, M.D.....	do do do							36	00
	A. D. Potten, M.D.....	do do do							49	00
	S. N. Miller, M.D.....	do do do							17	93
		In District 1b.....								
	C. J. Fox, M.D.....	do do do							34	50
	T. J. Elison, M.D.....	do do do							122	95
	W. G. Barton, M.D.....	do do do							4	50
		Carried forward.....							161	95
									102	93
									821	50
									5,032	56

RETURN C 1.—INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cis.	\$ cis.	\$ cis.
		Brought forward.....	161 95	102 93	5,032 56
		<i>Medical Attendance and Medicines—Concluded.</i>			
	B. N. Harley, M.D.....	In District 1 <i>b</i>	20 00		
	A. P. Landry, M.D.....	do.....	13 00		
	W. B. Moore, M.D.....	do.....	26 25	194 95	
	G. A. Smith, M.D.....	do 2.....	17 75	45 70	
	C. T. Andrews, M.D.....	do 3 and 4.....	14 40		
	W. H. Cole, M.D.....	do.....	12 00		
	G. A. Pickles, M.D.....	do.....		70 40	
	J. R. Chute, M.D.....	do.....	7 50		
	J. W. Reid, M.D.....	do.....	7 75		
	do.....	do.....		15 25	
	D. H. Muir, M.D.....	do.....	29 50	13 75	
	J. E. Smith, M.D.....	For Salary in District 6 <i>a</i> , for 1 year to 21st Nov., 1884.....	12 50		
		In District 6 <i>b</i>			
	J. A. Dakin, M.D.....	do.....		42 00	
	J. McMillan.....	do 7.....		9 75	
	I. C. McKinnon, M.D.....	do 8, salary for 2 years to 21st Nov., 1884.....		84 00	
	H. J. Fixott.....	do 9.....		110 50	
	J. McIntosh.....	do 10.....		46 25	
	J. L. Bethune, M.D.....	do 11.....		31 00	
	M. A. McDonald, M.D.....	do 12.....		55 20	
	J. L. Bethune, M.D.....	do 13.....	90 00		
	J. G. Ross, M.D.....	do.....	2 85		
		do.....	10 00		
		do.....		102 85	
		<i>Expenditure by Agents in the Purchase of Supplies of Food and Seed Grain, in the following proportions.</i>			
	G. Wells.....	In District No. 1 <i>a</i>	Food, &c.	Seed Grain.	
	F. McDormand.....	do 1 <i>b</i>	103 72	52 00	
	J. E. Beckwith.....	do 2.....	178 64	107 00	
	Rev. T. Butler.....	do 3 and 4.....	102 00	12 00	
		do.....	174 44	125 00	
					924 33

Rev. A. P. Desmond.....	do	5	123 00	65 00	
J. Gass.....	do	6a	112 00	60 00	
D. H. Muir, M.D.....	do	6b	66 00	15 00	
A. T. Clarke, M.D.....	do	7	114 00	35 00	
Rev. R. McDonald.....	do	8	192 36	103 00	
Rev. J. J. Chisholm.....	do	9	185 00	83 00	
Rev. J. McDougall.....	do	10	224 00	120 00	
Rev. D. McIsaac.....	do	11	102 36	53 00	
Rev. R. Grant.....	do	12	134 00	72 00	
Rev. M. McKenzie.....	do	13	224 00	135 00	
			2,004 52	1,037 00	3,041 52
J. Wisdom & Son.....	For Supplies for Indians of Coal Harbor.....			9 26	
Newell Jedfore.....	Grant for relief.....			25 00	
Rev. T. Butler.....	do of F. Glode.....			15 00	49 26
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					
International Tent and Awning Co.....	For One Union Jack for Micmacs.....			8 63	
Canadian Express Co.....	Express charges.....			0 50	
Dominion Express Co.....	do.....			0 95	
S. Smith.....	Services and expenses in procuring information respecting timber on Peter Glode Island.....			5 00	
H. McDonald.....	Surveying at Afron.....			37 50	
Michael Paul.....	Grant to enable him to erect house.....			9 00	
Stationery Office.....	Stationery.....			3 43	
Queen's Printer.....	Printing.....			2 06	
				67 07	
				4,903 68	
				128 88	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C. 3—INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
47 Vic, c. 2, Vote 168.	John O. Arsenault	Legislative Appropriation, 1884-85, under 47 Vic., c. 2.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00
		EXPENDITURE.				
		For Salary as Agent, 12 months, to 30th June, 1885.....	.....	200 00	.....	.....
	do	do School Teacher .....	.....	200 00	.....	.....
	do	do Allowance for travelling expenses .....	.....	100 00	.....	500 00
	do	do Grant for the purchase of seed grain .....	.....	2 26	.....	200 00
	G. Davies & Co.	do Supplies for destitute Indians .....	.....	12 90	.....	.....
	J. Gaffney	do do .....	.....	321 67	.....	.....
	T. H. Pope	do do .....	.....	409 21	.....	.....
	J. Barclay	do do .....	.....	15 00	.....	.....
	T. Glover	do do .....	.....	6 00	.....	.....
	M. Labobe	do Stove for widow .....	.....	15 00	.....	.....
	Charlottetown Hospital.	do Board of Mary Jane Beaton, 16 weeks .....	.....	40 00	.....	.....
	Dr. Jenkins	do Provisions for Mrs. Irish .....	.....	10 00	.....	.....
	J. O. Arsenault.....	do do J. Prosper.....	.....	10 00	.....	830 01
	P. Conroy, M.D.	do Medical services .....	.....	19 00	.....	.....
	A. E. Long, M.D.	do do .....	.....	71 65	.....	.....
	J. F. Gillis, M.D.	do do .....	.....	9 50	.....	.....
	Charlottetown Hospital.	do do Mary Jane Beaton.....	.....	7 50	.....	.....
	Mrs. W. R. Watson.....	do Medicines.....	.....	33 61	.....	.....
	T. H. Pope.	do Pipes for school house.....	.....	2 80	.....	144 26
	J. Gallant	do 3 cords of wood.....	.....	9 00	.....	.....
	G. W. Sharp	do do .....	.....	4 00	.....	.....
	J. O. Arsenault.....	do Metal for plough.....	.....	4 40	.....	.....
	do	do Grant for boat for P. Bernard.....	.....	6 00	.....	.....
	C. McCarthy	do Shingling house.....	.....	5 00	.....	.....
	M. Hennessy.....	do Burial expenses for Indians.....	.....	12 00	.....	.....
	D. C. Ramsay	do 1 horse for Morell reserve.....	.....	60 00	.....	.....
	T. H. Pope.....	do Freight on horse.....	.....	2 00	.....	.....

P. Lomis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 00
T. Arsinaux.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 50
M. Coffin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 00
F. Francis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00
"The Presbyterian".....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00
"The Weekly Examiner".....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 48
Stationery Office.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 33
Balance due on boat for Indians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187 51
Sundries for P. Bernard.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plough and barrow.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keep of one yoke of oxen, winter of 1885.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Advertising for tenders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stationery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Expenditure.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,861 81
Balance unexpended.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138 19

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
47 Vic., c. 2, Vote 165.....	L. W. Powell..... H. Moffatt..... A. C. Elliot.....	<p>Legislative Appropriation, 1884-85, under 47 Vic., c. 2 :— Indians of British Columbia generally.....</p> <p>Surveys.....</p> <p>Reserve Commission.....</p> <p>To assist in the purchase of a printing press for the Rev. J. M. R. LeJeune, O. M. I., at Kamloops, with which to print certain manuscripts of vocabularies in five Indian dialects.....</p>	25,650 00 7,700 00 11,055 00			
		EXPENDITURE.				
		<i>Indians of British Columbia Generally.</i>				
		<i>Salaries and Wages.</i>				
	L. W. Powell..... H. Moffatt..... A. C. Elliot..... W. Bryce..... L. P. Lewis.....	<p>For Salary as Superintendent, 12 months to 30th June, 1885.....</p> <p>do Clerk, do.....</p> <p>do Stipendiary Magistrate, Metlakahla, from 2nd June, 1884, to 30th June, 1885.....</p> <p>do Messenger, 12 months to 30th June, 1885.....</p> <p>Wages as Caretaker on Songees Reserve, 12 months to 30th June, 1885.....</p>	3,000 00 1,800 00 2,809 35 600 00			
	W. Hammond..... W. Brotcher..... P. Brentzen..... M. E. Dunsereau..... E. D. Ermis.....	<p>Tracing plans.....</p> <p>Interpreting.....</p> <p>do.....</p> <p>Services, copying.....</p> <p>Cleaning office.....</p>	480 00 215 00 5 00 2 50 114 60 8 00		9,034 45	
		<i>Medical Attendance and Medicines.</i>				
	G. L. Milne, M.D..... R. J. Bently, M.D..... Royal Hospital..... P. Shotbolt..... Moore & Co.....	<p>For Medical attendance.....</p> <p>do.....</p> <p>do.....</p> <p>Medicines.....</p> <p>do.....</p>	304 25 22 60 270 00 366 25 85 75			

<i>Langley & Co</i>	do	404 85			
<i>Dr. H. A. Martin & Co.</i>	Vaccine	78 00			
<i>McSwain and Deardon</i>	Medical attendance	25 00	1,546 60		
<i>Travelling Expenses.</i>					
<i>I. W. Powell</i>	For Expenses trip to Lytton, Ottawa, &c., on official business.	955 25			
<i>A. McGregor</i>	For Transport of sick Indian	13 00			
	do blind do	16 00			
	do Mr. Elliott and furniture,	58 00			
<i>A. C. Elliott</i>	Board allowance	105 00			
<i>C. McKay</i>	Transport of Mr. Elliott	6 50			
<i>T. Wright</i>	do	7 00	1,160 75		
<i>Aid to Sick and Needy Indians.</i>					
<i>H. Saunders</i>	For Supplies	115 07			
<i>Goodacre & Dooley</i>	do	14 15			
<i>Hudson Bay Co.</i>	do	29 26	158 48		
<i>Jay & Co.</i>	For Seeds for Kootenay Indians	37 10			
<i>Schools.</i>					
<i>J. Nicolaye</i>	For Salary as Teacher at Kynraht, 1 year to 30th June, 1883.	300 00			
<i>J. Lemmens</i>	do do do	300 00			
<i>G. F. Hopkins</i>	Industrial School, Port Simpson, March and June quarters, 1884	134 73			
<i>A. Martin</i>	St. Mary's, for 1 year to 31st Dec, '84	425 00			
<i>Rev. G. Doucke</i>	Cunchev, for Dec. quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885	79 56			
<i>T. Dunn</i>	Kincolith, for Dec. quarter, 1882	162 06			
<i>W. H. Collison</i>	March and June quarters, 1883	42 00			
<i>A. J. Brabant</i>	Kincolith, for March quarter, 1884	174 81			
	Hesquiabit, for Dec. quarter, 1883, and March quarter, 1884	300 00			
<i>C. Harrison</i>	Masset, for 1 year to 30th June, 1884	152 86			
<i>C. S. Latt</i>	Bellebelle do	81 51			
<i>J. Nicolaye</i>	Elycyart, for March quarter, 1884	88 14			
	Mitchley, for Dec. quarter, 1883	43 50			
<i>Mary A. Green</i>	Kitlatamux do	2,274 17	11,937 38		
Carried forward					44,455 00

RETURN C. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
46 Vic. c. 2, Vote 169.....	S. M. Lawrence.....	For Salary as Teacher at Port Simpson, for Sept. and Dec. quarters, 1884, and March and June quarters, 1882.....	303 99	11,937 38		44,455 00
	Mary A. Green.....	do Naas River, for Dec. quarter, 1884.....	35 79			
	W. B. Cuyler.....	do Bellabella, for Sept. and Dec. quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885.....	160 65			
	A. J. Hall.....	do Alert Bay, for June quarter, 1884.....	23 64	2,798 24		
		<i>Office Expenses.</i>				
	Allsop & Mason.....	For Rent of office, 14 months, to 30th June, 1885.....	630 00			
	Victoria Post Office.....	do drawer, 15 months, to 30th Sept., 1885.....	7 50			
	Daily "Colonist".....	Subscription, 15 months, to 30th June, 1885.....	16 25			
		Printing.....	17 00			
		Subscription, 15 months, to 30th June, 1885.....	16 25			
		Telegrams.....	82 33			
		Stationery.....	186 09			
		Postage stamps.....	79 00			
		Stationery.....	9 00			
		Cleaning away rubbish.....	32 00			
		Glazing.....	2 50			
		Water rates.....	18 00			
		Stove fixtures.....	9 75			
		Coal.....	48 00			
		do.....	8 00			
	Government Stationery Office.....	Stationery.....	28 87	1,190 54		

<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
<i>Drake & Jackson</i>	For Legal services.....	165 50	
<i>Wells, Fargo & Co.</i>	Express charges.....	17 10	
<i>Canadian Express Co.</i>	do.....	4 45	
<i>F. T. Williams</i>	Blank book.....	7 50	
<i>F. W. Powell</i>	Petty cash disbursed.....	17 05	
<i>J. Sommer</i>	Framing photos of Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise.....	56 59	
<i>T. H. Cudlip</i>	Carriage and boat hire (amphoop) deputation.....	10 00	
<i>Chief Louis</i>	Advance for expenses do.....	10 00	
<i>Rev. J. M. Lejeune</i>	To purchase printing press to print Indian vocabulary.....	60 00	
<i>M. W. Bitchel</i>	Board and lodging of four chiefs.....	36 00	
<i>Steamer "Otter"</i>	Transport of Indians.....	16 00	
do "Princess Louise".....	do.....	14 00	
<i>Turner, Beeton & Co</i>	do.....	10 00	
<i>W. Monks</i>	Board and lodging of deputation.....	41 00	415 19
<i>Kamloops Agency.</i>			
<i>J. W. McKay</i>	For Salary as Agent for Kamloops and Okanagan for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885.....	1,650 00	
do.....	Arrears of salary, from 15th June to 30th Sept., 1885.....	175 00	
<i>Jay & Co</i>	Seeds.....	460 69	
<i>L. Carreau</i>	Medicines.....	5 25	
<i>J. W. McKay</i>	do purchased.....	2 50	
<i>W. E. McCartney & Roo</i>	do.....	24 75	
<i>S. J. Turnstall, M.D.</i>	do.....	15 00	
<i>J. W. McKay</i>	do.....	800 00	
<i>Kimball & Hadwin</i>	Travelling expenses.....	12 60	
<i>J. W. McKay</i>	Transport of Mr. McKay's effects.....	0 90	
<i>J. McIntyre</i>	Petty cash disbursed.....	0 50	
<i>A. J. Venn</i>	Stationery.....	2 50	
<i>B. C. Express Co.</i>	Telegrams, and postage stamps.....	2 50	
	Charges.....	2 50	3,152 19
<i>Okanagan Agency.</i>			
<i>Manuel</i>	For Services during small-pox.....	20 00	
<i>J. W. McKay</i>	Medicines purchased.....	2 75	
<i>J. A. Mara</i>	Freighting.....	14 25	
<i>J. W. McKay</i>	Petty cash disbursed.....	1 75	
<i>A. E. House</i>	Burial expenses.....	5 37	
<i>B. C. Express Co.</i>	Express charges.....	1 50	45 62
	Carried forward.....		19,569 16
			41,455 00

RETURN C. 4.—BRITISH COLUMBIA INDIANS—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		19,569 16		44,455 00
		<i>EXPENDITURE—Continued.</i>				
		<i>North-West Coast Agency.</i>				
	Jay & Co.....	For Seeds.....	76 40			
	Langley & Co.....	Medicines.....	68 64			
	T. Shotbolt.....	do.....	269 98			
				413 02		
		<i>Fraser Agency.</i>				
	P. McTiernan.....	For Salary as Agent for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885.....	1,200 00			
	J. A. Robinson.....	Supplies for destitute Indians.....	6 50			
	G. Purcell.....	do.....	35 00			
	J. Willie.....	do.....	19 25			
	J. O. Henderson.....	do.....	20 25			
	Jay & Co.....	Seeds.....	128 75			
	Marvin & Tilton.....	Tools.....	35 25			
	W. E. McCartney.....	Medicines.....	12 50			
	E. R. C. Hannington, M.D.....	do.....	47 00			
	T. Shotbolt.....	do.....	62 37			
	A. M. Herring.....	do.....	74 75			
	D. McLean.....	do.....	25 00			
	P. McTiernan.....	Travelling expenses.....	400 00			
	T. N. Hibben & Co.....	Stationery and postage stamps.....	10 25			
				2,076 87		
		<i>Williams' Lake Agency.</i>				
	W. L. Meason.....	For Salary as Agent for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885.....	999 96			
	do.....	Travelling expenses.....	439 50			
	do.....	Postage stamps.....	10 00			

H. Hudson.....	264 12	
A. W. Smith.....	85 87	
W. Adams.....	21 00	
L. W. Rike.....	56 00	
J. Stevenson.....	105 75	
O. T. Hance.....	22 25	
Jay & Co.....	66 95	
F. W. Foster.....	48 20	
R. Medeleton.....	91 00	
E. J. Offermans, M.D.....	5 00	
D. S. Curtis.....	74 87	
C. B. Eagle.....	141 00	
A. W. Smith.....	32 00	
F. W. Foster.....	39 25	
M. S. Wade, M.D.....	5 00	
A. Birtano.....	3 00	
W. Nelson.....	10 15	
T. Vanvolkenburgh.....	18 40	
Lelpo.....	21 45	
T. N. Hibben & Co.....	20 85	
2,574 57		
<i>West Coast Agency.</i>		
H. Guillod.....	1,200 00	
do.....	400 00	
Vancouver Oil Co.....	4 00	
W. Spring & Co.....	84 37	
O. Spring & Co.....	20 00	
Jay & Co.....	40 60	
Mathews, Richard & Tye	7 62	
Capt. Warner.....	10 00	
W. P. Sayward.....	403 97	
P. McQuade & Son.....	53 42	
A. W. Carpenter.....	148 58	
G. D. Clarke.....	30 00	
Spring & Co.....	9 96	
L. H. Wilton.....	10 00	
John.....	12 00	
Jack.....	50 00	
Jamsht.....	36 00	
Kandasson.....	13 00	
Indian Tom.....	66 25	
J. Tehl.....	30 00	
T. N. Hibben & Co.....	4 25	
2,634 02		
27,267 64		
4,455 00		

For Supplies to destitute Indians.....
do.....
do.....
do.....
do.....
do.....
Seeds.....
Tools.....
Implements.....
Medical attendance.....
Medicines.....
do.....
do.....
do.....
do.....
Board for Indians.....
2 office chairs.....
1 stove and pipes.....
Freighting.....
Stationery.....

For Salary as Agent, for 12 months to 30th June, 1885.....
Travelling expenses.....
Supplies for destitute Indians.....
do.....
do.....
Seeds.....
Implements.....
Transport of Agent.....
Lumber for Agent's house.....
Paint.....
Labor performed for Agent's house.....
Ploughing for Indians.....
Board of Indians.....
Rope.....
Services as policeman.....
do clearing land.....
do.....
do.....
do.....
do.....
Office furniture.....
Stationery.....

Carried forward.....

RETURN C. 4—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		27,267 64		44,455 00
		<i>Kwakhewlth Agency.</i>				
	G. Blenkinsop	For Salary as Agent, 12 months, to 30th June, 1885.....	1,200 00			
	Alert Bay Canning Co.....	Supplies for destitute Indians.....	14 52			
	R. Hunt	do	57 68			
	T. Shotholt.....	Medicines	96 52			
	G. Blenkinsop	Travelling expenses.....	364 00			
	R. Hunt	Rent of room for Agent	70 25			
	T. N. Hibben & Co.....	Postage stamps.....	5 00			
	Alert Bay Canning Co.....	Lumber for coffins.....	3 58	1,801 55		
		<i>Covitchan Agency.</i>				
	W. H. Lomas.....	For Salary as Agent, 12 months, to 30th June, 1885.....	1,200 00			
	do	Travelling expenses.....	412 50			
	L. Gaburie.....	Wages as Interpreter.....	3 00			
	Joe	do Constable.....	6 00			
	H. H. Roper	do Carpenter.....	14 62			
	G. B. Ordano.....	Supplies for destitute Indians	59 25			
	W. P. Jaynes.....	do	146 24			
	B. Serenep	do	6 00			
	Indian.....	3 cords of wood for Indians.....	5 00			
	J. Spinks	do	5 75			
	A. G. Horne & Son	Supplies for destitute	21 50			
	Jay & Co.....	do	112 30			
	J. Fitzmaheue, M.D.....	Medical attendance.....	10 00			
	T. Shotholt.....	Medicines	35 77			
	Langley & Co.....	do	32 67			
	W. W. Walkem, M.D.....	Medical attendance.....	140 00			
	E. Pinbury & Co.....	Medicines.....	24 11			
	U. Clausetain.....	Vaccinating Indians	4 00			
	U. Lemo	Transport of Agent	7 50			
	Kiathuan.....	do	7 50			
	G. B. Ordano.....	Provisions for crew.....	8 50			

T. N. Hibben & Co.....	Stationery and postage stamps.....	84 75		
W. H. Lomas.....	Fetty cash disbursed.....	25 62		
W. P. Jaynes.....	Lamp and oil.....	7 37		
Jacque.....	4 cords of wood.....	8 00		
J. Hibbert.....	Funeral expenses of Manalimo Chief.....	20 00		
M. S. Rimmer.....	Telegrams and express charges.....	11 50		
I. P. Burgess.....	Repairing doors.....	2 00		
Willseen.....	Making coffin.....	4 00		
Daily "Colonist".....	Printing vouchers.....	8 00		
			2,383 45	
	Total Expenditure on General Account.....			31,452 64
SUBVEYS.				
<i>Expenditure under W. S. Jemmett.</i>				
W. S. Jemmett.....	For Salary as Surveyor, 12 months, 31st May, 1885.....	1,800 00		
E. Dosetter.....	Wages as Head Chainman.....	317 25		
George.....	do Axeman.....	180 00		
Peter.....	do do.....	168 00		
Frank.....	do do.....	33 75		
David.....	do do.....	11 25		
Billy.....	do do.....	28 75		
Joe.....	do do.....	8 75		
Charley.....	do do.....	23 22		
G. Hume.....	do do.....	253 80		
E. Matheson.....	do do.....	47 17		
Joe.....	do do.....	15 00		
Tim.....	do do.....	40 00		
J. Douglas.....	do do.....	23 75		
Jack.....	do do.....	25 00		
Edward.....	do do.....	30 64		
J. Richards.....	Head Chainman.....	278 31		
A. McDonald.....	Chainman.....	30 00		
Kilmah.....	Rodman.....	30 75		
Jimney.....	do do.....	8 75		
Johnny.....	do do.....	263 80		
Ah Lee.....	Cook.....	1,193 45		
W. S. Jemmett.....	Rations for party.....	7 50		
W. McIntyre.....	Board allowance.....	29 00		
G. Baillie.....	Board and lodging of party.....	16 50		
J. Smith.....	do do.....	15 00		
G. Tuttle.....	do do.....	6 75		
Ah Lee.....	do do.....			
	Carried forward.....	4,970 12		44,455 00
				31,452 64

RETURN C. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....	4,970 12		31,452 64	44,455 00
		<i>SURVEYS—Continued.</i>				
		<i>Expenditure under W. S. Jemmett—Continued.</i>				
		For Board and lodging of party.....	6 60			
		do do	2 00			
		do do	8 00			
		Meals	12 50			
		Passage from Victoria to New Westminster	10 25			
		Transport of party.....	29 50			
		do	119 05			
		do	150 00			
		Moving camp.....	10 00			
		Transport.....	21 50			
		do	20 00			
		do	20 00			
		Moving camp.....	20 00			
		do	17 50			
		do	67 25			
		do	20 50			
		do	8 00			
		Ferrying	23 50			
		Moving camp	13 50			
		do	20 00			
		do	11 00			
		do	35 00			
		Transport.....	10 00			
		do of self	5 00			
		do	1 00			
		do	30 00			
		do	23 00			
		do	4 50			
		12 survey stakes	31 00			
		2 tents	16 87			
		Stove and hardware	13 99			
		Hardware				

E. G. Prior.....	do	15 26	
F. W. Foster.....	Camp equipage.....	14 98	
M. W. Watt & Co.....	Stationery.....	34 25	
L. N. Hibben & Co.....	do	27 88	
F. W. Foster.....	do	12 75	
W. S. Jemmett.....	Outfit.....	215 60	
J. R. Burgess.....	Contingent expenses of party.....	1 50	6,072 22
<i>Expenditure under J. Gastineau.</i>			
J. Gastineau.....	For Salary as Surveyor, 9 months, to 28th Feb, 1885.....	1,350 00	
P. A. Murphy.....	Wages as Chainman.....	44 03	
O. J. Hamilton.....	do	329 58	
do	do	126 00	
Jim.....	draughtsman.....	35 00	
Jack Papien.....	Picketman.....	35 00	
G. Webb.....	do	312 82	
Wallace.....	Chainman and Picketman.....	9 03	
W. A. Peacock.....	do	159 96	
F. West.....	do	26 25	
Saul.....	Picketman.....	63 00	
Noskey.....	do	22 50	
Johnnie.....	Axeman.....	32 00	
Alick.....	do	7 50	
Poonah.....	do	28 00	
Lorne.....	do	4 00	
Poonah.....	do	54 50	
Tannar.....	do	9 00	
Peitahl.....	do	3 75	
Paul.....	do	10 50	
O. Castle.....	do	89 33	
Branchwah.....	do	21 00	
Billy.....	do	21 00	
Jim.....	do	5 33	
C. Lash.....	Cook.....	160 00	
Abcheang.....	do	39 67	
Widdershort.....	do	15 00	
J. Gastineau.....	Rations for party.....	1,023 40	
G. Tuttle.....	Board of party.....	4 00	
A. Provis.....	do	28 00	
O. E. Williams.....	do and lodging.....	42 00	
J. E. Edwards.....	do	25 00	
C. P. Navigation Co.....	Meals.....	4 00	
J. Wren.....	Board and lodging.....	35 00	
Bligh & Olemis.....	do	16 00	
C. P. Ry. Co.....	Transport.....	21 00	
Carried forward			4,212 15
6,072 22			31,452 64
6,072 22			44,465 00

RETURN C. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....	4,212 15	6,072 22	31,453 64	44,455 00
		<i>SURVEYS—Continued.</i>				
		<i>Expenditure under J. Gastineau.—Continued.</i>				
		For Moving camp.....	27 00			
	A. Provis.....	Transport.....	30 00			
	J. Craig "Peerless".....	do.....	40 00			
	Poonah.....	Horse hire.....	7 00			
	Koyakut & Son.....	Hire of canoe.....	18 75			
	Toeilhowsen.....	Moving camp.....	14 00			
	A. McDonald.....	Transport.....	3 00			
	Saul.....	Moving camp.....	14 00			
	Johannie.....	do.....	10 00			
	J. Beddard.....	Transport.....	30 00			
	J. O'Brien.....	Freighting camp equipage.....	15 00			
	J. A. Mara.....	do.....	43 10			
	W. J. Church.....	Transport.....	25 00			
	B. C. Express Co.....	do.....	85 50			
	Poonah.....	Moving camp.....	9 50			
	J. Pearson.....	Transport.....	8 00			
	C. P. Railway Co.....	do.....	76 86			
	J. Vair.....	Freighting.....	2 00			
	Mann & Herron.....	Straps and bags.....	4 50			
	L. E. Wilton.....	Tents and bags.....	48 00			
	A. Vipond.....	Repairs to tripod.....	6 25			
	T. Shotbolt.....	Medicines.....	10 75			
	A. Provis.....	Storage of camp equipage.....	15 00			
	T. N. Hibben & Co.....	Stationery.....	12 50			
	R. T. Williams.....	do.....	20 00			
	"Colonist".....	Printing vouchers, &c.....	25 00			
	E. G. Prior.....	Firewood.....	4 50			
	J. A. Mara.....	Hardware.....	23 87			
	J. Jang.....	Outfit.....	15 11			
	J. Gastineau.....	do.....	5 25			
		Contingent expenses.....	127 68			

J. P. Burgess..... J. Vair	Making box..... Store and pipes	26 61 18 00	5,043 86		
<i>Expenditure under E. M. Skinner.</i>					
For Salary as Surveyor, to 31st May, 1885.....					
E. M. Skinner.....	Wages as chairman.....	170 00			
L. Danereau.....	do axeman.....	27 09			
Billy.....	do	18 06			
A. Monk.....	do	27 09			
R. Donaldson.....	do as cook	27 09			
E. M. Skinner	Paid for moving camp.....	10 50			
F. Price.....	Moving camp	33 87			
Mrs. W. S. Westcott	Lodging	3 00			
A. Clemis.....	Board and lodging.....	27 00			
E. M. Skinner.....	Rations for party.....	67 20			
F. Price.....	Meals	0 50			
A. Monk	do	0 50			
C. P. Navigation Co.....	Transport of party.....	30 40			
W. B. Gladwin	Hire of team.....	4 00			
A. Clemis	Freighting.....	36 40			
A. Onderdonk	Transport	78 00			
E. M. Skinner	Paid for moving camp.....	2 10			
F. Price.....	Transport	0 50			
A. Monk	do	0 50			
Johnny	Moving camp	12 50			
T. N. Hibben & Co.....	Stationery.....	14 23			
E. G. Prior.....	Hardware.....	16 20			
E. B. Marvin	Tents.....	65 50			
J. Murray	Camp outfit	39 75			
E. M. Skinner.....	Petty cash disbursed.....	8 25			
			720 23		
				11,838 31	
<i>RESERVE COMMISSIONER.</i>					
For Salary as Commissioner, 11 months, to 31st March, 1885 ...					
P. O'Reilly.....	Salary as Surveyor, 11 months, to 31st March, 1885	3,208 26			
A. H. Green.....	Wages as chairman.....	1,650 00			
J. Normansell	do	210 00			
A. Primrose.....	do do and axeman	130 00			
Charley.....	do assistant packer	102 66			
J. Campbell	do interpreter	192 00			
Milkatahen	do do	5 00			
Abshoon	do cook.....	167 75			
E. Lack.....	do chairman and axeman.....	10 00			
				5,675 67	
				43,288 95	
				44,455 00	

RETURN C. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Concluded.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
		Brought forward.....	5,875 67		43,288 95	44,465 00	
		RESERVE COMMISSION—Concluded.					
		For wages as akeman.....	48 00				
	W. Leech.....	do interpreter.....	20 00				
	E. Hunt.....	do assisting cook.....	30 00				
	W. Pooth.....	do taking census, and interpreter.....	86 00				
	D. McLaughlin.....	Board allowance.....	625 00				
	P. O'Reilly.....	do.....	380 00				
	A. H. Green.....	Supplies.....	98 54				
	R. D. Mather.....	do.....	12 00				
	J. C. Haynes.....	do.....	13 50				
	D. Griffith.....	do.....	26 55				
	Ahnye.....	do.....	139 17				
	Hudson's Bay Co.....	do.....	9 00				
	J. Galbraith.....	do.....	6 75				
	J. A. Spencer.....	Transport.....	630 00				
	W. V. Brown.....	Ferrying.....	18 00				
	W. Walsh.....	do.....	20 50				
	David.....	Canoe hire.....	5 00				
	R. Fry.....	Hire of crew.....	12 00				
	Kye.....	do.....	17 50				
	Antoine.....	do.....	15 00				
	Paschal.....	do.....	15 00				
	W. A. B. Graham.....	Paid for transport of self.....	5 00				
	E. Hunt.....	Canoe hire.....	36 00				
	D. McLaughlin.....	do.....	48 00				
	Charlie.....	Ferrying.....	51 30				
	W. V. Brown.....	Transport.....	45 50				
	North Pacific Railway.....	do.....	67 50				
	C. P. Navigation Co.....	Freighting.....	7 00				
	J. R. Robbins.....	do and storage.....	39 63				
	Kimball & Gladwin.....	Hire of team and driver.....	40 00				
	B. C. Express Co.....	Postage stamps.....	34 62				
	T. N. Hibben & Co.....	Telegrams.....	2 50				
	Telegraph and Signal Service.....						

W. T. Drake.....	Coal.....	8 00			
A. H. Green.....	Petty cash disbursed.....	29 98			
L. Paul.....	Messenger.....	10 00			
Michael.....	do.....	11 00			
J. Davis.....	Shoeing horses.....	17 00			
Joe.....	Herdng do.....	12 00			
E. Bray.....	Taking charge and conveying J. Normansell (injured) while on duty) from Sand Point to Victoria.....	175 00			
J. T. Allison.....	Stabling and herding.....	28 00			
David.....	Driving horses.....	20 00			
C. Pennie.....	Wintering horses.....	48 50			
H. Short.....	Repairs to rifle.....	5 00			
J. C. Haynes.....	Paid Indian messengers.....	25 00			
J. Murray.....	Keep of horses.....	6 50			
	Total expenditure, Reserve Commission.....			8,700 00	51,988 95
	do in British Columbia.....				
	Balance over-expended.....				7,533 95
RECAPITULATION.					
	Appropriation for Reserve Commission.....	11,055 00			
	Expenditure.....	8,700 00			
	Unexpended balance.....			2,355 00	
	Appropriation for general purposes.....	25,650 00			
	Grant for purchase of printing press.....	50 00			
	Expenditure.....	25,700 00			
	Balance over-expended.....	31,452 64			
	Balance over-expended.....			5,752 64	
	Appropriation for surveys.....	7,700 00			
	Expenditure.....	11,836 31			
	Balance over-expended.....			4,136 31	
	Balance over-expended on whole appropriation.....				9,888 95
					7,533 95

L. VANKOUENEF,
Deputy Supl. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C.15.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—GENERAL ACCOUNT.

With 15 Subsidiary Statements, following.

APPROPRIATION.	Amount.	Total.	EXPENDITURE.	Statement.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.
For Annuities, under 47 Vic., c. 2	173,460 00	173,460 00	To Annuities.....	A	169,406 00
Agricultural implements, under 47 Vic., c. 2.....	10,398 23		Agricultural implements	B	19,348 07
Further grant, under 48 Vic., c. 2.....	8,949 85	19,348 07	Tools.....	C	4,320 32
Tools, under 47 Vic., c. 2.....	1,917 54		Cattle.....	D	14,837 82
Further grant, under 48 Vic., c. 2.....	2,402 78	4,320 32	Seed.....	E	24,443 47
Cattle, under 47 Vic., c. 2.....	10,555 00		Ammunition and twine.....	F	5,372 43
Further grant, under 48 Vic., c. 2.....	4,282 82	14,837 82	Provisions for annuity paym. nts.....	G	26,216 95
Provisions for destitute Indians.....	3,115 00		Provisions for destitute Indians.....	H	478,838 00
Seed, under 47 Vic., c. 2.....	21,328 47	24,443 47	Clothing.....	I	2,128 90
Further grant, under 48 Vic., c. 2.....	4,459 50	24,443 47	Schools.....	J	62,151 84
Ammunition and twine, under 48 Vic., c. 2.....	932 93	5,372 43	Surveys.....	K	17,264 29
Further grant, under 48 Vic., c. 2.....	287,046 10	31,756 54	Farm wages.....	L	36,246 74
Provisions for annuity payments, under 47 Vic., c. 2.....	179,432 97	466,479 07	Farm maintenance.....	M	19,769 19
Provisions for destitute Indians, under 47 Vic., c. 2.....		2,700 00	Sioux.....	N	2,595 79
Further grant, under 48 Vic., c. 2.....	48,204 00	2,700 00	General expenses.....	O	126,900 62
Clothing, under 47 Vic., c. 2.....	13,947 84	62,151 84			
Schools, under 47 Vic., c. 2.....	22,700 00	18,000 00			
Further grant, under 48 Vic., c. 2.....	13,546 74	36,246 74			
Surveys, under 47 Vic., c. 2.....	5,600 00	19,769 19			
Farm wages, under 47 Vic., c. 2.....	14,189 19	2,000 00			
Further grant, under 48 Vic., c. 2.....	595 79	2,595 79			
Farm maintenance, under 47 Vic., c. 2.....					
Further grant, under 48 Vic., c. 2.....					
Sioux, under 47 Vic., c. 2.....					
Further grant, under 48 Vic., c. 2.....					

General expenses, under 47 Vic, c. 2.....	66,390 00		
Further grant, under 48 Vic, c. 2.....	60,430 62		
Schools in Athabasca.....		126,800 62	
		400 00	
Over-expended		1,008,671 90	
		268 53	
		<u>1,008,930 43</u>	
Total expenditure.....			1,008,930 43

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

A.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts	\$	cts
47 Vic, c. 2.....	Sundry persons ..	<p style="text-align: center;">ANNUITIES UNDER TREATIES.</p> Legislative Appropriation under 47 Vic, c. 2				173,460 00
		<p style="text-align: center;">EXPENDITURE.</p> Treaty No. 1.				
				9 Chiefs, each \$25..... 225 00 32 Headmen do 15..... 480 00 3,274 Indians do 5..... 16,370 00 Arrears..... 670 00		
				Commutation of annuity, St. Peter's Band— Lydia Sutherland, No. 354½..... 50 00 Jane Whyte, No. 371½..... 50 00 Charlotte DeRisser, No. 170..... 50 00 Emily Iabester, No. 361..... 50 00 Margaret Thom, No. 63..... 50 00 E. J. McLeod, No. 136..... 50 00 Caroline McDonald, No. 388..... 50 00 Victoria Young, No. 166..... 50 00 Nancy Leask, No. 143..... 50 00 Nancy West, No. 409..... 50 00 Nancy Marsh, No. 42..... 50 00 Jane Grey, No. 322..... 50 00 Jane M. Snider, No 394..... 50 00 Lucy Fidler, No. 101..... 50 00 Catharine Walker, No 401..... 50 00 Rosalie Gagnon, No. 53½, Fort Alexandria, Band..... 50 00 Charlotte LaPrene, No. 53½, Broken Head River Band..... 50 00	18,595 00	
				Treaty No. 2.		
				7 Chiefs..... 175 00 29 Headmen..... 436 00		

A.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Concluded.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....				173,460 00
		<i>Treaty No. 6.—Concluded.</i>				
		8,010 Indians		3,110 00		
		Arrears		39,730 00		
		Commutation of annuity, Petaquakays Band—		5,220 00		
		Mrs A. Laframboise, No. 27.....		50 00		
		Less—Refund of amount over paid to No. 12, The "Star,"		48,110 00		
		Big Bears Band,.....		65 00		
		<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>			48,045 00	
		8 Chiefs.....		200 00		
		45 Headmen.....		675 00		
		6,362 Indians.....		31,810 00		
		Arrears.....		480 00		
		Total Expenditure.....			33,165 00	
		Unexpended balance.....				169,408 00
						4,054 00

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

B. — INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
47 Vic, c. 2; Further Grant, 48 Vic, c. 2....	Hudson Bay Co..... J. Ross..... F. & W. Miller..... A. Hudson..... J. Bingham..... A. Wright..... R. Walker.....	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. Legislative Appropriation under 47 Vic, c. 2..... Further Grant under 48 Vic, c. 2.....				10,398 22 8,949 85 19,348 07
		EXPENDITURE. <i>Treaty No. 1.</i>				
		For Implements delivered under contract..... Blacksmithing, Long Plain Reserve..... 6 reaping hooks and files..... Handle for pit saw..... Coulter and doubletree..... 2 sets ox harness and log chain..... Blacksmithing.....		215 75 2 45 3 50 1 00 4 75 51 60 7 45	286 50	
		<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>				
	Hudson Bay Co..... do.....	For Repairs to implements..... Contract.....		10 45 251 60	262 05	
		<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>				
	W. Lewis..... Hudson Bay Co..... J. McIntyre..... Peurose & Rocan..... A. G. Ridling..... A. Wright.....	For Repairing ploughs..... Implements delivered under contract..... Scythes and snaths..... Ox harness..... Freighting..... Ox harness and log chain.....		5 00 351 70 5 88 24 00 6 70 18 50	411 78	
		Carried forward.....			960 33	19,348 07

B.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Concluded.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
41 Vic., c. 2. An O. C. of 4th June, 1884.....		Brought forward.....	.....	960 33	16,248 07
<i>EXPENDITURE—Concluded.</i>					
<i>Treaty No 4.</i>					
	Obown & Cunningham ..	For Harness.....			693 75
	J. D. Gillis.....	Implements.....			20 48
	Mucheson, McArthur & Co	3 grub hoes.....			3 00
	Sibbald & Lindsay.....	2 sets harness.....			36 00
	N. W. Mounted Police.....	8 waggons and 7 extra wheels.....			187 50
	J. McDonald.....	Plough handles and beam.....			4 80
	E. H. Irish.....	Ox harness.....			10 50
	Hudson Fay Co.....	Implements delivered under contract.....			3,435 56
	do.....	Supplies.....			28 90
	A. G. Thorburn.....	1 plough wheel.....			5 00
	C. Hamilton.....	12 new pieces for reaper.....			17 60
	E. McCusker.....	Parts of mower supplied.....			6 85
	R. Haskett.....	1 gimble wheel.....			1 75
	T. Howard.....	2 hay knives.....			5 00
	Spragge & Scarlett.....	1 waggon.....			65 00
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	3 waggons (contract).....			285 00
	Chatham Manfg. Co.....	6 do.....			345 00
	Vanallen & Agar.....	10 do.....			600 00
	Watson Manuf. Co.....	1 lever for reaper.....			1 90
	A. McDonald.....	1 set bob-sleighs.....			25 00
	Westburn & Fairchild.....	52 singletrees.....			91 00
	J. A. Kerr.....	Sundry supplies for repairs to implements.....			196 65
	J. A. McDonald.....	6 p'oughshares.....			24 00
	J. Crerar.....	6 pair ox-bows.....			6 00
	J. Wright & Co.....	6 carts.....			252 00
	Fishleigh & Dillon.....	Sundries.....			3 75
	A. Harris & Son.....	1 plough beam.....			2 00
	J. Clementson.....	10 lbs rope.....			1 50
	J. Brown.....	22 trace chains.....			9 90

	108 70	10 95	3 10	51 15	6 00	49 70	36 50	6 50	5 00	71 60	394 40	0 03	0 16	1 33	14 17	0 56	0 46	7,124 70
Blacksmithing	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
<i>J. W. Evans</i>	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
<i>J. Roseborough</i>	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
<i>M. Morrison</i>	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
<i>T. Yeandle</i>	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
<i>J. Carson</i>	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
<i>G. A. McKay</i>	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
<i>R. King</i>	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
<i>A. McArthur</i>	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
<i>J. Young</i>	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
<i>D. Tutlock</i>	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
Sundry persons	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
Hudson's Bay Co.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
<i>S. H. Casswell</i>	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
<i>T. Howard</i>	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
Bank of Montreal	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
<i>Crawford & Robertson</i>	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
<i>J. Clementson</i>	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
																		7,124 70
<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>																		
For Harrows	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	71 29
Freighting	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	6 08
Supplies delivered under contract	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	898 32
Freighting	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	4 00
																		979 67
<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>																		
For Blacksmithing	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	25 75
do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	8 40
Repairs	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	46 25
do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	12 00
Blacksmithing	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	6 25
do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	17 75
Freighting	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	21 25
1 per cent. commission on advances	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	15 75
do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	317 24
do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	2 61
do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	0 32
do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	0 93
do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	0 45
do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	0 95
do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	0 06
Implemente delivered under contract	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	7,642 48
Harrows	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	177 85
1 casting for reaper	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	1 00
																		8,297 37
Carried forward																		
																		9,064 70
																		19,348 07

B.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Concluded.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....			19,348 07
		EXPENDITURE—Concluded.			
		Treaty No. 6—Concluded.			
	T. J. Agnew.....	3 fanning mills.....	165 00		
	Watson Manuf. Co.....	Parts of thresher and hand mills.....	15 16		
	Williard Bros.....	5 sets harness, and freighting.....	101 60		
	Norris & Carey.....	Implements.....	64 43		
		Treaty No 7.			8,643 56
	J. Y. Gilmour & Co.....	For Wire fencing.....	648 25		
	L. G. Baker & Co.....	Contract supplies.....	961 25		
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....	29 71		
	L. G. Baker & Co.....	1 per cent. commission on advance.....	0 60		
		Total expenditure.....			1,698 81
					19,348 07

L. VANKOUGHNET.
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
OTTAWA, 30th June 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

C.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
47 Vic, c. 2, and 48 Vic., c. 2....	Hudson Bay Co.....	TOOLS.	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Legislative Appropriation under 47 Vic, c. 2.....				1,917 54
		Further grant under 48 Vic, c. 2.....				2,402 78
		EXPENDITURE.				4,320 32
		<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>				
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Tools supplied under contract, 1884-85.....			143 90	
	Hudson Bay Co.....	<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>				
		For Tools supplied under contract, 1884-85.....			19 60	
		<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>				
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Tools supplied under contract, 1884-85.....				129 75
	do	Tools for Wabegon and Mattawan Reserves.....				29 89
	W. Sifton.....	Freighting.....				30 00
		<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>				162 34
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Tools supplied under contract, 1884-85.....				498 69
	A. L. Smith.....	Flour sieves.....				5 85
	Richardson & Lepper...	12 axes.....				12 00
	Crawford & Robertson...	1 hammer.....				0 75
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....				19 51
	T. Howard.....	1 per cent. commission on advance.....				0 04
	Crawford & Robertson...	do				0 03
		Carried forward.....			862 71	4,320 32

D.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.
		Brought forward			862 71	4,320 33
		EXPENDITURES— <i>Concluded.</i>				
		<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>				
	Hudson Bay Co.	For Tools supplied under contract, 1884-85			489 75	
		<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>				
	Hudson Bay Co.	For Tools supplied under contract, 1884-85.....		2,346 23		
	do	Nails		20 00		
	E. Brunelle	Welding ase.....		0 40		
	H. A. Quinn	Blacksmithing		4 00		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		35 32		
	Hudson Bay Co.	1 per cent. commission on advances		0 04		
	A. Macdonald.....	do		0 05		
	Mahaffy & Clinksill.....	do		0 20		
					2,406 24	
		<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>				
	Hud-on Bay Co.	For Tools delivered under contract, 1884-85		18 71		
	I. G. Baker & Co.	Tools delivered under contract, 1884-85		530 00		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		22 10		
	I. G. Baker & Co.	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		0 40		
		Total expenditure			561 62	4,320 32

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885,
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

D.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
47 Vic, c. 2, and 48 Vic, c. 2.		CATTLE.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 47 Vic, c. 2.				10,555 00
		Further Grant under 48 Vic, c. 2.				4,232 82
		EXPENDITURE.				14,837 82
		<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>				
	F. Ogletree.....	For 1 ox for Long Plain Band.....		70 00		
	Penrose & Rocan.....	2 yoke oxen.....		396 50		
	Kobbold & Co.....	do.....		225 00		
	J. R. Post.....	do.....		200 00		
		<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>		891 50		
		No expenditure.				
		<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>				
	Penrose & Rocan.....	For 1 yoke oxen and hay, Little Forks.....		173 00		
	do.....	1 ox and 3 cows, Mattawan and Lac Seul Bands.....		225 00		
		Less—Refund of value of ox sold at Beren's River, Treaty No. 5.....		398 00		
		<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>		30 00	368 00	
	G. Forrest.....	For 1 yoke oxen.....		186 00		
	M. Morrison.....	do.....		180 00		
		Carried forward.....		368 00	1,259 50	14,837 82

D.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Concluded

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....			1,259 50	14,837 82
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		For 1 yoke oxen.....			368 00	
J. Broadfoot.....	J. Broadfoot.....	do			180 00	
J. Hembroff.....	J. Hembroff.....	do			187 00	
W Strong.....	W Strong.....	1 ox.....			190 00	
D. H. Gillespie.....	D. H. Gillespie.....	1 yoke oxen.....			200 00	
do	do	1 cow.....			55 00	
H. Enoch.....	H. Enoch.....	do			50 00	
Benjamin.....	Benjamin.....	do			50 00	
Sheneron.....	Sheneron.....	do			55 00	
C. J. Muckle.....	C. J. Muckle.....	do			450 00	
C. Hamilton.....	C. Hamilton.....	5 oxen.....			70 00	
D. F. Jelly.....	D. F. Jelly.....	1 bull.....			70 00	
H. Lawford.....	H. Lawford.....	2 steers.....			188 00	
D. Sinclair.....	D. Sinclair.....	1 yoke oxen.....			175 00	
H. McLean.....	H. McLean.....	do			165 00	
H. Keeler.....	H. Keeler.....	do			600 00	
W. Riddell.....	W. Riddell.....	6 oxen.....			84 00	
S. Adams.....	S. Adams.....	1 ox.....			200 00	
J. W. Brown.....	J. W. Brown.....	1 yoke oxen.....			400 00	
Sutherland & Atherton.....	Sutherland & Atherton.....	2 do.....			200 00	
A. Speers.....	A. Speers.....	1 do.....			75 00	
N. MacDougall.....	N. MacDougall.....	1 cow.....			75 00	
E. Dawson.....	E. Dawson.....	1 bull.....			60 00	
F. Boyer.....	F. Boyer.....	1 ox.....			485 00	
D. H. Gillespie.....	D. H. Gillespie.....	5 oxen.....			165 10	
C. P. Ry. Co.....	C. P. Ry. Co.....	Freighting.....			9 04	
T. Howard.....	T. Howard.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....			28 83	
Bank of Montreal.....	Bank of Montreal.....	do			2 00	
S. H. Caswell.....	S. H. Caswell.....	do			0 75	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Hudson Bay Co.....	do				
		<i>Treaty No 6.</i>			4,907 72	
		No expenditure.				

Treaty No. 6.			
For 2 oxen	A. Macdonald	190 00	
2 do	D. McLeod	200 00	
4 do	J. Muir	400 00	
2 do	J. Laurent	200 00	
3 do	D. Taylor	280 00	
2 do	A. Bremner	180 00	
1 do	L. O. Baker	100 00	
10 do	T. Dewar	900 00	
2 do	A. Chisholm	185 00	
2 do	H. Taylor	185 00	
2 do	H. Sayers	90 00	
1 do	C. Sayers	200 00	
2 do	Hudson Bay Co.	175 00	
2 do	A. Sayers	200 00	
2 do	Rev. M. J. Paquette	550 00	
4 do	M. McCaulley	175 00	
2 do	E. Page	1,240 00	
13 do	Norris & Carey	360 00	
4 do	A. Sward	280 00	
4 do	W. Cnst	270 00	
3 do	E. Brosseau	90 00	
1 do	A. Perrault	300 00	
5 cows	D. Maloney	200 00	
2 oxen	H. Long	200 00	
2 do	B. Supernault	90 00	
1 do	A. Bellrose	180 00	
2 do	D. Chiniquy	280 00	
3 do	A. Macdonald & Co.	380 00	
4 do	G. McManus	17 30	
1 per cent. commission on advances	A. Macdonald	10 85	
do	Mahaffy & Oliniskill	11 40	
do	Brown & Curry	28 55	
do	Norris & Carey		
Treaty No. 7.		8,418 10	
For 2 oxen with yoke and chain	N. Leech	250 00	
1 per cent. commission on advances	I. G. Baker & Co.	2 50	
Total Expenditure		14,837 82	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885,
ROBERT SINOLAIR,
Accountant.

E.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
47 Vic, c. 2, and 48 Vic., c. 2...		SEED GRAIN. For Legislative Appropriation under 47 Vic, c. 2. Further Grant under 48 Vic, c. 2			3,115 00 21,328 47 <hr/> 24,443 47
	<p>A. M. Muckle</p> <p>W. H. Brown & Co.</p> <p>R. R. Keith & Co.</p> <p>do</p> <p>do</p> <p>A. Quinell</p> <p>T. A. Newman</p> <p>Hudson Bay Co</p> <p>W. F. Smith</p> <p>O. G. Dick</p> <p>J. Kent</p> <p>Indian</p> <p>R. K. Miller</p> <p>T. S. Gray</p> <p>G. Agnew</p> <p>J. E. Melnis</p> <p>M. Cummings</p> <p>Kitchenecks</p> <p>J. Nichol</p> <p>Johnsson, Frederickson & Walkley</p>	<p>EXPENDITURE.</p> <p><i>Treaty No. 1.</i></p> <p>For 94 bush. corn.....</p> <p>2 1/2 lbs. onion seed</p> <p>Garden seeds.....</p> <p>do</p> <p>do</p> <p>Freighting.....</p> <p>Sacks for seed</p> <p>2 bush. corn and 120 bush. wheat</p> <p>18 bush. barley</p> <p>Seed for Rosseau River band</p> <p>1 bush. corn.....</p> <p>70 bush potatoes.....</p> <p>do</p> <p>do</p> <p>160 do</p> <p>do</p> <p>30 do</p> <p>do</p> <p>14 do</p> <p>do</p> <p>15 do</p> <p>do</p> <p>25 do</p> <p>do</p> <p>12 do</p> <p>do</p> <p>Freighting</p>	<p>23 12</p> <p>2 69</p> <p>44 62</p> <p>18 48</p> <p>37 81</p> <p>10 00</p> <p>28 20</p> <p>104 10</p> <p>9 00</p> <p>63 87</p> <p>3 00</p> <p>35 00</p> <p>15 00</p> <p>112 85</p> <p>9 00</p> <p>10 50</p> <p>15 00</p> <p>12 50</p> <p>6 00</p> <p>22 00</p>	<p>573 64</p>	<p>7 50</p> <p>57 50</p>
	K. Garriock W. Anderson	<i>Treaty No. 2.</i> For Barley Wheat			

Hudson Bay Co.	Potatoes, oats and barley	216 25
B. Lauralice	Oats and barley	14 00
R. R. Keith & Co.	Farm seeds	87 53
T. A. Newman	Sacks	3 53
A. H. Lynch	Wheat	7 80
E. J. Darrloch & Co.	Wheat and barley	29 50
Sundry persons.	Freighting	207 30
<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>		
G. McPherson	For Carrying seeds	11 25
J. McIntyre	Seeds	7 08
R. J. N. Pither	Corn and potatoes	74 50
Hudson Bay Co.	Barley and wheat	19 72
Indian	Barley	15 00
R. R. Keith & Co	Garden seeds	103 64
T. S. Gray	Potatoes and sacks	294 91
Hudson Bay Co.	Freighting	37 20
630 91		
<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>		
Dill & Cross	For Potatoes	341 00
W. Fee	do	138 25
Indians	do	234 89
do	do	373 25
T. Almach	do	20 00
M. Chartrand	do	17 00
Rev. Mr. Loughhead	do	7 25
Wash	do	10 00
J. Clementson	do	615 52
C. Hamilton	do	89 25
R. Pratt	do	38 25
R. Bligh	do	112 50
J. Bellegarde	do	2 00
T. Boyer	do	7 00
P. R. Day	do	186 00
J. Andrew	do	49 00
J. A. Kummer	do	366 86
G. Wilkie	do	20 80
T. Jackson	do	76 60
G. Fiddler	do	44 00
T. Boyer	do	27 50
A. Mitchell	do	37 50
W. O. Fowler	do	263 00
D. Nimmar	do	50 00
2,103 85		
Carried forward		24,443 47

E.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....			3,135 52	24,443 47
		<i>Treaty No. 4—Continued.</i>				
		For Potatoes.....				
	J. Almack.....	do	30 00			
	R. D. McNaughton.....	do	21 70			
	T. Lees.....	do	15 05			
	H. Howard.....	do	36 75			
	R. Gibson.....	do	13 61			
	A. Cuddie.....	do	36 40			
	W. Barnes.....	do	7 50			
	F. Boyn.....	do	301 75			
	R. S. Smith.....	do	10 50			
	A. Wright.....	do	15 00			
	N. G. N. Porteous.....	do	85 00			
	A. Campbell.....	do	12 00			
	P. Munroe.....	do	71 25			
	G. Strong.....	do	30 00			
	E. Fee.....	do	11 72			
	W. Anderson.....	do	161 60			
	H. Lawford.....	do	84 00			
	T. Murray.....	do	59 50			
	J. W. Anderson.....	do	64 21			
	W. A. Dayneau.....	do	89 60			
	J. Boyle.....	do	30 00			
	R. J. Smith.....	do	86 40			
	J. McEachen.....	do	30 00			
	Macoun & Gowan.....	do	87 50			
	M. McCamnes.....	do	13 00			
	J. Tanner.....	do	71 50			
	M. Morrison.....	do	18 00			
	U. J. Muckle.....	do	449 20			
	Carroll & Maulson.....	do	50 30			
	R. H. Lyburner.....	do	10 00			
	E. W. Wilson.....	do	45 54			
	W. A. Heubach.....	do	7 50			
	Indian.....	do				
	Couture.....	do	3 00			

E.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		11,102 37			24,443 47
		<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>					
	S. Jonasson	For Potatoes, wheat and barley	903 00				
	Hudson Bay Co.....	do and sacks.....	999 00				
	do	Wheat and barley.....	169 03				
	R. R. Keith	Garden seeds.....	93 90				
	T. S. Gray	Potatoes.....	269 80				
	S. Jonasson	Freighting	349 95				
		<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>					2,775 68
	W. Oust.....	For Potatoes.....	133 75				
	J. A. Youmans.....	do	33 00				
	Mahaffy & Clinksill.....	do	7 50				
	D. Maloney	do	25 00				
	Indians	do	994 00				
	H. B. Steinhilber.....	do	60 00				
	W. H. Tomkins	do	37 50				
	S. Moran	do	13 00				
	Hudson Bay Co.....	do	7 00				
	W. Gordon	do	6 00				
	R. J. Hart.....	do	8 75				
	J. Tomkins	do	40 00				
	R. J. Hines	do	24 21				
	O. McKinnon	do	49 67				
	Indians	Wheat.....	179 00				
	Moosomin	do	424 00				
	T. F. Pindy	do	676 75				
	J. Shearer	do and bags	75 00				
	R. J. Smith	do	245 26				
	A. Williams	do	78 67				
	W. Motherwell	do	36 05				
	J. Monson	do	24 50				
	A. McDonald	do	331 80				
	T. F. Miller	do	962 50				
	A. Sivell	do	40 00				

Lightfoot	Oats	56 25
J. A. Carson	do	13 50
Hudson Bay Co.	Barley	4 50
W. Cust	do	68 33
F. Ballendine	do	3 25
T. Laurent	do	63 11
J. A. McDougall & Co ..	do	33 00
Woodsmin	do	291 25
Indians	do	508 90
S. Baptiste	do	25 00
S. Moran	do	5 94
Coudry Bros	do	26 00
P. Byrne	do	20 60
W. Newell	do	13 00
J. A. Bruce & Co.	Garden seeds	705 05
J. A. Simmers	do	93 00
Sibbald & Lindsay	do	9 75
Crawford & Robertson ..	Turnip seed	5 00
Stobart & Sons	Sacks	99 75
W. G. P. tingell	do	20 25
Hudson Bay Co	Turnip seed	2 48
Sundry persons	do	2,865 88
Hudson Bay Co	Freighting	30 81
Norris & Garey	1 per cent. commission on advances ..	3 56
Brown & Curry	do	0 33
Mahaffy & Chinkskill	do	11 60
A. Macdonald	do	21 24
A. Macdonald & Co	do	0 40
I. G. Baker & Co.	do	1 20
S. H. Caswell	do	0 13
Bank of Montreal	do	7 83
Indians	do	9,522 88
I. A. Simmons	For Potatoes	53 20
R. Evans & Co	Barley	46 50
Sibbald & Lindsay	Garden seeds	388 45
Sundry persons	Peas	175 72
I. G. Baker & Co.	Freighting	370 48
Bank of Montreal	1 per cent. commission on advances ..	6 45
	do	1 75
	Total Expenditure	1,043 56
		24,443 47

Treaty No. 7.

I. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 20th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, Accountant.

F.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		<p style="text-align: center;">AMMUNITION AND TWINE.</p>				<p style="text-align: right;">4,439 50 932 91</p>
		Legislative Appropriation under 47 Vic, c. 2.....				
		Further Grant under 48 Vic, c. 2.....				
		EXPENDITURE.				5,372 43
		<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>				
47 Vic, c. 2, 48 Vic, c. 2.....	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Ammunition and twine supplied under contract, 1884-85.....		800 00		
		<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>				
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Ammunition and twine supplied under contract, 1884-85.....		200 00		
		<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>				
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Ammunition and twine supplied under contract, 1884-85.....		1,484 98		
		<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>				
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Ammunition and twine supplied under contract, 1884-85.....		702 84		
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....		20 82		
	T. Howard.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		0 02		723 68
		<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>				
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Ammunition and twine supplied under contract, 1884-85.....		499 30		
		<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>				
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Ammunition and twine supplied under contract, 1884-85.....		1,659 16		0 20
	Mahady & Olinakill.....	2 gun nipples.....				

Sundry persons	Freighting	3 06	
Morris & Carey	1 per cent. commission on advances	0 02	1,682 43
<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>			
S. Norris	For Freighting	2 00	
L. G. Baker & Co.	1 per cent. commission on advances	0 04	2 04
	Total Expenditure		5,372 43

L. YANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indians Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

G. -- INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts	\$	cts	\$	cts
47 Vic, c. 2, and 48 Vic, c. 2....	Hudson Bay Co.....	PROVISIONS FOR USE DURING ANNUITY PAYMENTS. Legislative Appropriation, under 47 Vic, c. 2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,758 54
		EXPENDITURE. <i>Treaty No. 1.</i>						
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Supplies delivered under contract.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,328 82
	Hudson Bay Co.....	<i>Treaty No. 2.</i> For Supplies delivered under contract.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	939 61
	Hudson Bay Co.....	<i>Treaty No. 3.</i> For Supplies delivered under contract.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,793 50
		<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>						
	D. H. Gillespie.....	For 10 oxen for beef.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	580 00
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,493 87
	T. O. Power & Bro.....	do do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	760 00
	Hudson Bay Co.....	4 oxen for beef.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350 00
	N. McDougall.....	do do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180 00
	C. Hamilton.....	7 beef animals.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161 73
	Crawford & Robertson ..	1 per cent. commission on advances.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 04
	T. Howard.....	do do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 05
	Bank of Montreal.....	do do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 05
	J. Clementson.....	do do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 80
	Hudson Bay Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,038 14
	Hudson Bay Co.....	<i>Treaty No. 5.</i> For Supplies delivered under contract.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,954 91

<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>			
Hudson Bay Co.	For Supplies delivered under contract.....	7,305 83	
do	do for Fort à la Corne, payments 1883.....	210 12	
L. G. Baker & Co.	17 sacks flour.....	89 00	
J. Boneville.	1 ox for beef.....	90 00	
Hudson Bay Co.	4 oxen for beef.....	425 00	
T. F. Mullin	2 do.....	215 00	
J. C. McNevin	2 do.....	200 00	
Moore & Macdonnell.	6 do.....	600 00	
P. Kelly	1 ox for beef.....	100 00	
A. Cunningham.	1 do.....	95 00	
J. Feyant	2 oxen for beef.....	190 00	
N. Poudray	2 do.....	200 00	
Sundry persons.	Freighting.....	429 11	
S. H. Gaswell.	1 per cent. commission on advances.....	0 93	
Mahaffy & Clinkskill.	do.....	4 46	
Brown & Curry	do.....	1 00	
Norris & Garey	do.....	0 87	
Hudson Bay Co.	do.....	10 27	
			10,166 36
<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>			
Hudson Bay Co.	For Supplies delivered under contract.....	1,251 36	
L. G. Baker & Co.	do.....	746 20	
			1,997 56
	Total, Expenditure.....		26,216 93
	Balance unexpended.....		5,539 59

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

H.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
47 Vic, c. 2, and 48 Vic, c. 2.....		SUPPLIES FOR THE DESTITUTE INDIANS.					
		Legislative Appropriation under 47 Vic, c. 2.....					287,046 10
		Further Grant under 48 Vic, c. 2.....					179,432 97
		EXPENDITURE.					466,479 07
		Treaty No. 1.					
	W. J. Mitchell.....	For Vaccine points and medicines.....			81 93		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies for destitute Indians.....			336 31		
	E. Darrroch & Co.....	do			34 50		
	D. G. Dick.....	do			63 63		
	Portage Milling Co.....	do			16 87		
	J. Oolcough.....	Medicines.....			5 30		
		Treaty No. 2.				527 44	
	W. J. Mitchell.....	For Vaccine points and medicines.....			90 27		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies for destitute Indians.....			107 43		
	W. Sifton.....	Freighting.....			27 63		236 23
		Treaty No. 3.					80 00
	W. J. Mitchell.....	For Vaccine points.....					
	R. D. McNaughton.....	For Flour.....			97 50		
	do	do and sacks.....			431 95		
	J. A. Kummerer.....	Potatoes.....			112 60		
	Dill & Cross.....	do			55 00		
	Carroll, Macdonald & Son.....	Bacon.....			121 92		

<i>Hudson Bay Co.</i>	<i>Supplies</i>	2,486 01
<i>W. A. Hewbach</i>	Powder and shot	20 40
<i>J. Mann</i>	4 cattle	400 00
<i>D. Baird</i>	Stabling for horses	1 00
<i>H. Reed</i>	Supplies for destitute	5 80
<i>W. J. Mitchell</i>	Vaccine	3 08
<i>O. James</i>	Fish	2,830 12
<i>J. McEachen</i>	Wheat	10 00
<i>V. Yeandle</i>	Fish spears	3 00
<i>G. F. & J. Galt</i>	Blankets	70 50
<i>T. C. Power & Co.</i>	Flour	63 00
<i>O. H. Bayne</i>	Supplies	62 87
<i>J. Leader</i>	Fish	199 00
<i>J. Letrene</i>	do	11 80
<i>H. Dodd, M.D.</i>	Medicines, and preparing medicine chests	79 25
<i>S. & H. Borbridge</i>	Leather and moccasins	2,668 32
<i>Hudson Bay Co.</i>	Contract supplies	22,670 43
<i>T. Howard</i>	Supplies delivered under contract, 1883-84	993 66
<i>A. Macdonald</i>	Bacon	3,310 50
<i>T. C. Power & Bro</i>	Bacon, under contract	11,409 91
<i>S. & H. Borbridge</i>	Sundries for making moccasins	61 40
<i>H. Palmer</i>	Beef	19 37
<i>do</i>	do	20 04
<i>T. Lelliac</i>	Fish	25 00
<i>D. H. Gillespie</i>	1 ox collar	2 00
<i>L. Purdy</i>	Supplies	96 90
<i>Muscowcappo</i>	Fish	101 00
<i>Crawford & Robertson</i>	Supplies	29 80
<i>J. D. Gillis & Co.</i>	do	85 80
<i>W. Hartley</i>	Meals for Indian prisoners	5 58
<i>N.-W. Mounted Police</i>	Supplies	265 05
<i>Mowat Bros</i>	do	218 82
<i>J. Dawson</i>	do	197 81
<i>T. Paradine</i>	Medicines	27 00
<i>J. Olemenson</i>	Flour	26 11
<i>R. Wishart</i>	Supplies	150 08
<i>P. Barclay</i>	Beef	986 50
<i>F. K. Harchmer</i>	Flour	60 00
<i>do</i>	1 cow for beef	40 00
<i>do</i>	do	40 00
<i>Beef</i>	Beef	18 70
<i>Flour</i>	Flour	4 40
<i>Blankets</i>	Blankets	3 25
<i>Beef</i>	Beef	11 00
<i>Cracked wheat</i>	Cracked wheat	457 06
<i>Beef</i>	Beef	41 78
<i>Flour</i>	Flour	25 50
<i>Leather for repairing moccasins</i>	Leather for repairing moccasins	25 50

Carried forward,

51,129 93 832 67 466,479 07

Treaty No. 6.

Indians	127 00
Hudson Bay Co.	97,765 89
do	1,323 38
A. Macdonald & Co	1,200 00
A. Macdonald	166 20
A. R. McKenzie	1 50
Mahaffy & Olnkskill	213 05
W. J. Mitchell	21 12
Walters & Baker	12,758 50
T. E. Jackson	2 50
E. L. Mitchell	4 87
E. Laboucanne	376 50
E. Dewdney	42 87
Hardisty & Fraser	2 50
J. A. McDougall	1,340 00
R. Logan	1,293 31
E. Reed	12 00
Goodfellow Bros	22 37
S. & H. Borbridge	8 70
L. G. Baker & Co	2,016 42
.....	287 50
.....	6 60
Wylie & Burke	280 90
C. Thompson	66 00
H. C. Wilson	6 00
N.-W. M. Police	2 50
J. Dawson	558 92
Norris & Carey	143 96
Murchison & Bryce	425 00
Tinning & Hoskins	772 44
G. Whitford	417 04
E. Johnson	275 00
J. Macdonald	90 00
W. S. Robertson	360 00
Sundry persons	96 03
Hudson Bay Co.	5,128 03
A. Macdonald	12 37
T. Howard	11 90
Brown & Curry	2 58
I. G. Baker & Co.	0 03
Bank of Montreal	1 52
S. H. Caswell	1 41
.....	4 29
.....	9 96
.....	127,364 26
.....	63,036 42
.....	468,479 07

For Wheat, &c

Contract supplies

do

Flour, &c

Supplies

Repairing gun

Moccasins and other supplies

Vaccine

Supplies under contract

Lodging for prisoners

Medicines

Supplies

do

Amount paid forannel shirt for needy Indian.

Flour

Dry goods and flour

do

Amount paid for supplies

Window sash

Cod oil, moccasins and leather

Supplies

Less—Value of 36 lbs. bacon, short delivered
at Edmonton

Hides

Repairs to chief's buckboard

Medicines

Supplies

Medicines

Flour

Winecy

do

2 oxen for beef

Beef

6 beef steers

Bacon

Freighting

1 per cent. commission on advances

do

do

do

do

do

do

do

do

do

do

Carried forward

H.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		127,364 26	63,056 43	466,479 07
		<i>Treaty No. 6—Concluded.</i>				
	Mahaffy & Olinkakill.....	For 1 per cent commission on advances.....		10 87		
	Norris & Carey.....	do		17 13	127,392 26	
		<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>				
	I. G. Baker & Co	For Supplies delivered under contract		255,885 94		
	Hudson Bay Co	do		31,639 34		
	Mowat Bros.....	do		20 00		
	N.-W. M. Police.....	Supplies.....		220 43		
	J. L'Hereux.....	Meals.....		20 00		
	Tweed & Elliott.....	Supplies.....		27 55		
	W. G. Pettigrell.....	Medicines.....		67 00		
	Murchison & Bryce.....	Winecy.....		396 11		
	Tinning & Hoskins.....	Trousers.....		477 28		
	G. O. King & Co.....	Supplies.....		25 00		
	Sundry persons	Freighting.....		860 01		
	Brown & Curry.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		12 29		
	Bank of Montreal.....	do		0 87		
		Less—Value of hides sold to I. G. Baker & Co		292,651 82		
				5,062 50	287,589 32	478,038 00
		Total Expenditure				
		Balance over-expended.....				11,568 93

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

I.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
47 Vic, c. 2		<p style="text-align: center;">CLOTHING.</p> <p>Legislative Appropriation under 47 Vic, c. 2.....</p>				2,700 00
		<p style="text-align: center;">EXPENDITURE.</p> <p>Triennial supply of clothing for Chiefs and Headmen of Treaties 1, 2 and 5.</p>				
	Macnee & Minnes	For Dry goods.....	1,307 01			
	Ford & Sons	Leather	408 24			
	Bowman & Zinkans	do	100 25			
	John McKay	Findings	19 65			
	J. Creighton	Buttons	48 00		1,883 15	
	F. Ogletree	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Treaty No. 1.</i></p> <p>For Freight paid on clothing</p>			11 51	
	J. Creighton	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Treaty No. 2.</i></p> <p>For 1 silk handkerchief</p>	0 90			
	Man. & N.-W. Ry. Co. ...	Freighting	1 25		2 15	
	J. M. Garland	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Treaty No. 4.</i></p> <p>For Flannel</p>	196 28			
	Hudson Bay Co.	Clothing	10 90			
	A. G. Hamilton	Freighting	4 97			
	T. Howard	1 per cent. commission on advances	0 05		212 18	
		Carried forward			2,108 99	2,700 00

I.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....				2,700 00
		EXPENDITURE—Concluded.				
		<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>				
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Clothing.....		7 90		
	A. McKay.....	Freighting.....		10 53		18 43
		<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>				
	Canadian Pacific Ry.....	For Freighting.....			1 48	
		Total Expenditure ..				2,128 90
		Balance unexpended				571 10

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
47 Vic, c. 2, and 48 Vic, c. 2 ...	Rev. H. Cochrane.....	For Salary as Teacher at North St. Peters, March, June and September quarters, 1884.....	312 00			48,204 00
	do	Salary as Teacher at South St. Peters, December quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1886	157 00			13,947 84
	A. K. Black	Salary as Teacher at Brokenhead River, for June, September, December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885	300 00			
	Rev. J. Allard	Salary as Teacher at East St. Peters (Roman Catholic School), for June, September and December quarters, 1884.....	76 50			
	Mrs. E. Bruce.....	Salary as Teacher at Fort Alexander (Protestant School), for December quarter, 1883, also June and September quarters, 1884.....	194 00			
	P. Bruce.....	Salary as Teacher at Fort Alexander (Protestant School), for December quarter, 1884	49 00			
	Rev. J. A. Madore.....	Salary as Teacher at Fort Alexander (Roman Catholic School), for June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885.....	306 00			
	do	Fourth prize for management of school.....	40 00			
	W. H. Prince.....	Salary as Teacher at East St. Peters (Protestant School), for June and September quarters, 1884	150 00			
	do	Salary as Teacher at North St. Peters (Protestant School), for December quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885.....	143 00			
	do	Fifth prize for management of school.....	20 00			
	Carried forward		1,747 50			62,151 84

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....	1,747 50		62,161 81
		<i>Treaty No. 1—Concluded.</i>			
	J. Setter, jun.....	For Salary as Teacher at East St. Peters (Protestant School), for December quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885...	120 00		
	O. Tweedell.....	Salary as Teacher at Sandy Bay, for March quarter, 1886...	68 50		
	H. McKenzie.....	Salary as Teacher at South St. Peters, for September quarter, 1883, and June quarter, 1884.....	113 00		
	S. Henderson.....	Salary as Teacher at Fort Alexander (Protestant School), for March quarter, 1883.....	75 00		
	C. Smith.....	Salary as teacher at Netley Creek, for December quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885.....	75 00		
	Teressa Tauffenbach.....	Salary as teacher at East St. Peters (Roman Catholic School), for March quarter, 1885.....	30 00		
	W. H. Eaton.....	Labor as carpenter.....	79 75		
	W. Sanderson.....	Books and slates.....	20 25		
	A. Kennedy.....	Books for Manitoba Superintendency.....	13 95		
	Fanny Stevens.....	Stove and supplies for Sandy Bay School.....	193 55		
	T. & W. Miller.....	Lumber and windows do.....	31 63		
	W. McBurney.....	Hardtack biscuits.....	33 20		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Charges.....	769 33		
	Canada Express Co.....	do.....	0 30		
	Dominion do.....	do.....	1 65		
	Dawson Bros.....	Maps.....	15 00		
	Johnsson, Frederickson & Walkley.....	Freighting.....	3 25		
	A. Hudson.....	Making sample desk and seat.....	2 80		
		LESS—Amount paid by non-treaty children for attendance at South St. Peters School.....	3,398 66		
			18 25	3,378 41	
		<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>			
	Fanny Stevens.....	For School books.....	28 85		
	M. Kerocks.....	Prize books.....	2 50		

<i>A. Kennedy</i>	<i>School books</i>	36 55
<i>W. Sifton</i>	<i>Stovepipes, window and waterbench</i>	6 75
<i>do</i>	<i>Sundries for Crane River School</i>	90 97
<i>do</i>	<i>Freighting</i>	6 00
<i>J. H. Ashdown</i>	<i>1 chest of tools to enable Indians of Little Saskatchewan Reserve to complete their school house</i>	56 50
<i>Hudson Bay Co</i>	<i>Hardtack biscuits</i>	1,402 50
<i>G. Bone</i>	<i>Dwelling house purchased for school house at Riding Mountain Reserve</i>	100 00
<i>J. Tabouret</i>	<i>Salary as teacher at Water Hen River, for March, June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885</i>	468 00
<i>J. Sinclair</i>	<i>Salary as teacher at Manitoba Village, for June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885</i>	37 50
<i>W. Sanderson</i>	<i>Salary as teacher at Lake Manitoba, for June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885</i>	246 00
<i>W. Sabiston</i>	<i>Salary as teacher at Crane River, for June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885</i>	204 25
<i>Rev. G. Bruce</i>	<i>Salary as Teacher at Upper Fairford, for June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885</i>	444 00
<i>do</i>	<i>Second prize for management of school</i>	80 00
<i>F. Storr</i>	<i>Salary as Teacher at Lake St. Martin, for June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885</i>	266 50
<i>W. Anderson</i>	<i>Salary as Teacher at Lower Fairford, for June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885</i>	300 00
<i>Caroline Asham</i>	<i>Salary as Teacher at Ebb and Flow Lake, for June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885</i>	324 00
<i>D. H. McVicar</i>	<i>Salary as Teacher at Riding Mountain School, for September and December quarters, 1884, and five weeks of June quarter, 1885</i>	176 78
<i>B. Thorn</i>	<i>Salary as Teacher at Sandy Bay, for June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885</i>	281 50
		4,579 45
		551 56
		7,937 86
		62,151 84

Treaty No. 3.

<i>Rev. J. Irvine</i>	<i>For Salary as Teacher at Lac Seul, for June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885</i>	258 00
<i>T. O'Keefe</i>	<i>Salary as Teacher at English River, for December quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885</i>	120 50
<i>P. McGrath</i>	<i>Salary as Teacher at Ouchbeehing, for December quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885</i>	120 00
<i>A. Kennedy</i>	<i>Books</i>	3 45
<i>E. & O. Gurney</i>	<i>1 stove and pipes for Rainy Lake school</i>	19 51
<i>do</i>	<i>do English River school</i>	19 37
<i>J. H. Ashdown</i>	<i>2 sashes and 1 door</i>	10 75

Carried forward

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....	651 58	7,957 86	62,151 84
		<i>Treaty No. 3—Continued.</i>			
P. Cyre.....		For Completing school house on Mickeses reserve.....	100 00		
Hudson Bay Co.....		Freighting.....	101 43		
do.....		Hard-tack biscuits.....	285 99		
do.....		Completing English River school house.....	119 36		
		<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>		1,168 35	
W. Adam.....		For Salary as Teacher at Duck Bay, for March, June, September and December quarters, 1884, and June quarter, 1885.....	375 00		
C. G. McKay.....		Salary as Teacher at Crowstand, for June, September and December quarters, 1884.....	129 00		
J. G. Burgess.....		Salary as Teacher at Middle Hill, for June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885.....	300 00		
J. R. Thomas.....		Salary as Teacher at Keesekonge Reserve, September and December quarters, 1884.....	150 00		
F. Jordans.....		Salary as Teacher at Gambler's Reserve, for December quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885.....	150 00		
J. R. Setter.....		Salary as Teacher at Touchwood Reserve, for December quarter, 1880, and March quarter, 1881.....	51 00		
C. Pratt.....		Salary as Teacher at Gordon's Reserve, for December quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885.....	150 00		
J. C. Richardson.....		Salary as Teacher at File Hills, for December quarter, 1884, and from 1st January, to 31st May, 1885.....	187 55		
W. Daniels.....		Thatching school house on Little Black Bear's Reserve.....	10 00		
T. Kelly.....		Lime for Little Black Bear's school house.....	11 00		
Crawford & Robertson.....		Sundries.....	21 60		
Thomson & Nelson.....		Lumber.....	72 48		
do.....		do.....	109 00		
A. McNab.....		do for school house on Pasquah's Reserve.....	7 50		
J. H. Ashdown.....		Sundries for Duck Bay school house.....	13 90		
E. & O. Gurney.....		Store and pipes.....	18 42		
M. Kerlocks.....		Price books for Duck Bay school house.....	2 50		

<i>Biscuits</i>		446 00
Stationery.....		6 67
School books.....		163 76
Lumber for Little Black Bear's school house.....		17 16
do do		9 00
1 stove for do		21 00
Desks and seats for school house, Gambler's Reserve.....		36 05
Sashes and doors do		7 50
Lumber do		35 45
do do		100 00
Completing school house on Coté's Reserve.....		100 00
do do		100 00
do do		100 00
Lumber and work on school house, Cowessess Reserve.....		180 00
Freighting		76 53
1 per cent. commission on advances		2 28
1 do do		3 52
1 do do		0 23
<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>		3,073 10
<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>		
For Salary as teacher at Cumberland for one year, to 30th September, 1885.....		150 00
Salary as teacher at Norway House, for March, June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885.....		228 34
Salary as teacher at Cumberland, for September quarter, 1882, and June quarter, 1881.....		150 00
Salary as teacher at Cumberland, for September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885.....		193 50
Salary as teacher at Black River, for March, June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter 1886.....		320 00
Salary as teacher at Fisher River, for March, June and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885.....		297 33
Salary as teacher at Fisher River, for September quarter, 1884.....		75 00
Salary as teacher at Cross Lake, for March, June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885.....		381 00
Salary as teacher at The Pas, for December quarter, 1883, and March and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885.....		261 50
Salary as teacher at The Pas, for September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885.....		311 00
Salary as teacher at Norway House, for September and December quarters, 1884.....		88 86
Carried forward		12,189 31
		61,151 84

Hudson Bay Co.....
Government Stationery Office
F. Stevens.....
A. J. Orment.....
Fishleigh & Dillon.....
Patterson & Gibson
T. Howard
D. W. Cumming.....
Birtle Lumber Co.....
A. Caldwell.....
W. Brass
Père J. Decorbey
J. McDrea.....
Sundry persons
T. Howard
Bank of Montreal.....
Crawford & Robertson...

Rev. W. McKenzie.....
Gussie Parkinson.....
J. W. Duns
W. C. Beddome
D. Prince
W. T. Lyness.....
Louisa Lyness
G. Garrtack.....
Rev. J. Setter.....
D. D. Macdonald.....
M. N. Saunders

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....	2,482 53	12,189 31		62,151 84
		<i>Treaty No. 4—Continued.</i>				
	L. Abenaken.....	For Salary as teacher at Big Eddy, for December quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885.....	153 00			
	P. T. Roberts	Salary as teacher at Hollow Water River, for December quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885.....	113 00			
	J. Mennon	Salary as teacher at Norway House, for March, June and September quarters, 1884.....	174 50			
	Sarah J. Badger	Salary as teacher at Norway House, for September and December quarters, 1882, and March quarter, 1883.....	159 00			
	A. A. Macdonald.....	Salary as Teacher at Norway House, for December quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885.....	95 50			
	Jane Flett.....	Salary as Teacher at beren's River, for December quarter, 1884.....	81 00			
	C. A. Lindsay	Salary as Teacher at Chenawawin, for June and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885.....	217 50			
	T. Bear.....	Salary as Teacher at Poplar River, for December quarter, 1884.....	47 00			
	M. A. Saunders.....	Salary as Teacher at Norway House, for June quarter, 1885	49 23			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Biscuits.....	120 00			
	A. Kennedy	Books, &c.....	46 35			
	J. H. Ashdown.....	Window sashes for Grand Rapids school house.....	10 80			
	do	do Black River	14 23			
	E & C Gurney & Co.....	Stove and pipes	17 67			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Provisions for Indians working at Black River school house	20 40			
	do	Stove and pipes for Norway House school.....	27 60			
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....	8 00			
	J. Reader	Amount over paid on grant for Eddy school house.....	37 95			
				3,878 28		
		<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>				
	E. B. Glass.....	For Salary as Teacher at Battle River, for March quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885.....	30 18			
	E. R. Steinhaur.....	Salary as Teacher at Good Fish Lake, for March quarter, 1884.....	95 16			

<i>Kate G. Clink</i>	<i>Salary as Teacher at Jack Fish Creek, for June, September and December quarters, 1884, and December quarter, 1883</i>	195 00
<i>Rev. M. J. Paquette</i>	<i>Salary as Teacher at Muskeg Lake, for June, September and December quarters, 1884</i>	210 00
<i>Rev. J. Marchand</i>	<i>Salary as Teacher at Frog Lake, for June and September quarters, 1884</i>	75 00
<i>Sœur Paquette</i>	<i>Salary as Teacher at St. Albert, for June and September quarters, 1884</i>	130 71
<i>Rev. P. Legoff</i>	<i>Salary as Teacher at Cold Lake, for June, September and December quarters, 1884</i>	61 20
<i>Miss C. J. McKay</i>	<i>Salary as Teacher at Armadale, for June, September and December quarters, 1884</i>	189 00
<i>Rev. J. Hines</i>	<i>Salary as Teacher at Assisippi, for September quarter, 1883, and June, September and December quarters, 1884</i>	213 00
do	<i>First prize for management of school</i>	100 00
<i>J. A. Youmans</i>	<i>Salary as Teacher at Whitefish Lake, for March, June and December quarters, 1884</i>	173 61
do	<i>Third prize for management of school</i>	60 00
<i>D. McVicar</i>	<i>Salary as Teacher at Okanese Reserve, for June quarter, 1884</i>	23 00
<i>O. Cunningham</i>	<i>Salary as Teacher at Eagle Hills, for June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885</i>	105 00
<i>Sœur Sensay</i>	<i>Salary as Teacher at Isle à la Croise, for December quarter, 1883, and March, June, September and December quarters, 1884</i>	354 00
<i>W. Erasmus</i>	<i>Salary as Teacher at John Smith's Reserve, for June and September quarters, 1884</i>	159 00
<i>Rev. O. Quipny</i>	<i>Salary as Teacher at Onion Lake, for September and December quarters, 1884</i>	109 00
<i>Bishop of St. Albert</i>	<i>Grant in aid of Industrial Institute for year ending 30th June, 1884, also September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885</i>	761 75
<i>Rev. A. Fafard</i>	<i>Salary as Teacher at Frog Lake, for December quarter, 1884</i>	57 60
<i>Miss B. McGregor</i>	<i>Salary as Teacher at J. Smith's Reserve, for eleven weeks, to 31st March</i>	58 93
<i>Hudson Bay Co</i>	<i>Riscuits</i>	1,614 88
<i>Fanny Stevens</i>	<i>School books</i>	10 00
<i>Dawson Bros</i>	<i>4 maps</i>	23 60
<i>Sundry persons</i>	<i>Freighting</i>	64 57
<i>S. H. Caswell</i>	<i>1 per cent. commission on advances</i>	0 07
<i>I. G. Baker & Co.</i>	do	0 12
<i>Norris & Carry</i>	do	0 06
<i>Hudson Bay Co</i>	do	0 13
<i>A. Macdonald</i>	do	0 01
<i>Bank of Montreal</i>	do	0 06
	Carried forward	4,841 94
		20,909 53
		62,151 84

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		20,909 83		62,161 84
		<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>				
	Flora McDougall.....	For Salary as Teacher at Morley, for March and June quarters, 1884.....	111 60			
	G. W. Betts.....	For Salary as teacher at Blood Reserve, for March, June, September and December quarters, 1884.....	188 07			
	Rev. H. L. Bourne.....	Salary as teacher at Blood Reserve, for June, September and December quarters, 1884, and March quarter, 1885.	262 00			
	D. Macdonald.....	Salary as teacher at Pigan Reserve, for September quarter, 1884.....	38 00			
	Rev. J. W. Tims.....	Salary as teacher at Blackfoot Reserve, for December quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885.....	99 00			
	T. R. Cliphsham.....	Salary as teacher at Blood Reserve, for December quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885.....	113 88			
	Rev. A. Lacombe.....	Grant for erection of school house on Blackfoot Reserve.....	100 00			
	Rev. G. McKay.....	do do Peigan do ..	100 00			
	Rev. J. Macdougall.....	do do Stoney do ..	100 00			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Biscuits.....	588 75			
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....	3 51			
		Total Expenditure for Day Schools.....		1,704 81		
		QU' APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.				22,614 34
		<i>Salaries and Wages.</i>				
	Rev. J. Higonnard.....	For Salary as principal for nine months, to 30th June, 1885.....	900 00			
	C. A. Preston.....	do assistant, to the 30th June, 1885.....	571 73			
	T. Richmond.....	do instructor, to the 30th June, 1885.....	463 83			
	Sister Lalumière.....	Wages as matron, to the 30th June, 1885.....	279 44			
	Rosalie Trudseau.....	do cook, to the 30th June, 1885.....	167 69			
	W. Trimblay.....	do	32 87			
	J. Smith.....	do	17 00			
	Eliza Braaband.....	do making clothing.....	23 20			

A. Noseda. D. Fitzgerald. Dr. Collinge	<i>Food.</i>	39 35 3 00 10 00	2,507 11	62,161 84
	<i>Professional services.</i>			
	<i>For Potatoes.</i>			
F. Fisher	do	16 75		
L. Boncher	do	76 00		
J. Maddaugh	do	24 60		
L. Booth	do	9 45		
Indian	do	14 25		
Russel & Davis	Beef	13 87		
T. Killy	do	18 80		
W. Lynch	Bread	19 84		
Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies	3 64		
A. Stewart	Potatoes	8 60		
H. Roucher	do	27 75		
Hudson Bay Co.	Contract supplies	1,498 14		
J. Olinann	Beef	25 19		
A. Hamelin	do	57 30		
Z. Blondeau	Fish	3 15		
R. Gower	Meat and turnips	35 10		
L. Gordon	Meat	46 46		
J. B. Desjarlais	Fish	1 16		
J. Boyer	do	6 50		
G. Wilson	Butter	14 12		
L. Flaman	Fish	9 40		
S. Blondeau	do	4 80		
P. Dauphinnis	Cabbage	6 00		
X. Perranit	Beef	66 60		
J. E. Roillard	Fish	15 00		
			2,022 25	
	<i>Clothing.</i>			
	<i>For Contract of clothing and materials</i>			
J. Y. Gilmour & Co.	do	673 43		
S. & H. Borbridge	do	58 23		
L. G. Baker & Co.	do	116 00		
Hudson Bay Co.	do	30 16		
Finnerty & Moore	Sundries	7 25		
Sutherland & Atherton	Boots	4 25		
	Wool		788 41	
	<i>Furnishing Outfit, &c.</i>			
J. Y. Gilmour & Co.	For Blankets and supplies delivered under contract.	860 07		
N. L. Piper & Son	do	47 82		
	Carried forward	1,287 89	5,317 77	22,614 34
				62,161 84

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SER ICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....	1,287 89	5,317 77	22,614 34	62,151 84
		<i>Furniture, outfit, &c.—Continued.</i>				
		For 1 buckboard.....	65 00			
	Sibbald & Lindsay.....	Chairs.....	37 75			
	G. H. Bulyes.....	Tables and supplies.....	30 75			
	A. Noseda.....	2 pigs.....	40 00			
	W. G. Cayvan.....	Sundries.....	41 50			
	Lay & Sutherland.....	1 sewing machine.....	49 50			
	L. R. Shafner.....	1 cow and calf.....	75 00			
	A. McDonald.....	1 set single harness.....	26 00			
	J. Nixon.....	1 mare.....	126 00			
	B. Dauphiné.....	Sundries.....	11 80			
	Goldstein & Zinkan.....	Stoves, bedsteads, &c.....	583 60			
	J. A. Kerr.....	Supplies.....	181 72			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	1 cow.....	75 00			
	Mrs. H. McDonald.....	2 clocks.....	15 00			
	Smith & Ferguson.....	Handbell and stove.....	23 00			
	J. W. Smith.....	Sundries.....	170 88			
	Fisheigh & Dillon.....	Sugar bowls.....	0 90			
	Finnery & Moore.....	1 scraper.....	12 00			
	W. P. Zindord.....	1 halter.....	2 50			
	J. Nixon.....	1 sow.....	10 00			
	Johnston & Davidson.....	1 sleigh.....	25 00			
	N. Smith.....	Bedding napery.....	323 47			
	Colonization Store Co.....	School desks, forms, &c.....	320 25			
	J. R. Reilly.....	Mattress and pillows.....	39 75			
	J. Hope.....	Chairs and desks.....	220 20			
	T. Scott.....	Bureaus and washstands.....	149 60			
	M. Hughes.....	Ducks and chickens.....	15 00			
	P. St. Denis.....	Clock and sundries.....	36 35			
	A. S. Empey.....	Window sieves.....	1 50			
	Thompson & Nelson.....	Pumps.....	32 00			
	N. Crow.....	Yoke of oxen and harness.....	235 00			
	J. Laplante.....	Crockery.....	9 60			
	J. Zinkhan.....	Chapel furniture.....	175 00			
	Slater Davina.....			4,446 51		

Expenses of Management.

46 75
10 00
2 75
1 00
37 60

98 10

For Travelling expenses.....
Postage stamps.....
do.....
Telegrams.....
Expenses in bringing pupils from Gambier's reserve.....

Miscellaneous.

27 90
70 00
22 50
6 75
3 50
14 25
12 00
89 12
8 75
34 00
20 00
20 45
4 75
2 05
63 87
45 40
13 50
18 49
19 00
1 00
24 00
12 50
4 80
4 80
0 90
1 15
14 00
7 00
180 00
32 50
75 00
6 00
60 09
183 75
70 00

For Oats.....
Hay.....
do.....
do.....
do.....
Wheat.....
do.....
1 ton bran shorts.....
Soap and matches delivered under contract.....
Straw.....
Peas.....
Lumber.....
Glass and lumber.....
Toys for pupils and sundries.....
Shaft and repairs.....
Medicines.....
do.....
Garden seeds.....
Flower seeds.....
Making sink.....
Inspecting stoves, stove pipes and hose.....
Transport of two boys from Crooked Lakes.....
Meals and ploughing.....
Seed barley.....
Nails.....
Brooms.....
School books.....
Sundries.....
Hay.....
Packing.....
Wood.....
do.....
do.....
do.....
do.....
do.....
do.....
do.....

9,862 39

22,614 84

62,151 84

1,244 46

Carried forward

Rev. J. Hugonhard.....
Postmaster, Qu'Appelle.....
N. Sutherland.....
C. P. R. Telegraph Co.....
Rev. R. J. Decorbay.....

P. McGuire.....
H. Boucher.....
A. Larocque.....
C. St. Denis.....
D. McKinnon.....
Indians.....
D. Johnston.....
Hudson Bay Co.....
J. Porteous.....
G. Bulyca.....
Thompson & Nelson.....
M. P. Zindord.....
Sutherland & Atherton.....
O. W. Evans.....
W. Hall, M.D.....
W. G. Fettingell.....
J. A. Simmers.....
J. Vick.....
J. W. Smith.....
Fisheigh & Dillon.....
Indian.....
S. Blondeau.....
Finnerty & Moore.....
J. Zinkan.....
A. Empey.....
Fanny Stevens.....
Hudson Bay Co.....
R. J. Smith.....
J. Y. Gilmour & Co.....
C. Racette.....
J. Nolin.....
A. Larocque.....
T. Ducharme.....
W. Welsh.....
Indians.....
J. Racette.....

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....	1,234 46	9,862 39	22,614 34	62,151 84
		<i>Miscellaneous—Continued.</i>				
	E. W. Warner.....	Coal.....	393 13			
	P. Porteous.....	Wood.....	2 50			
	J. Blagnon.....	do.....	10 00			
	S. Hamelin.....	do.....	20 00			
	J. A. Kerr.....	3 barrels coal oil.....	41 55			
	J. Portras.....	Wood.....	32 50			
	L. Flammand.....	do.....	37 50			
	Indians.....	Potatoes for seed.....	75 35			
	J. Bellegarde.....	do.....	10 10			
	A. Stewart.....	do.....	49 40			
	B. Dauphinais.....	do.....	39 75			
	J. Debelais.....	Wood and posts.....	34 50			
	D. Fitzgerald.....	Wood.....	15 00			
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....	521 03			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	do.....	25 01			
	Bank of Montreal.....	do.....	24 07			
	S. H. Caswell.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....	5 81			
	Crawford & Robertson.....	do.....	0 02			
	J. Clementson.....	do.....	0 01			
		Refund of value of books purchased without authority.....	2,561 69			
			3 90			
		Total Expenditure Qu'Appelle Industrial School.....		2,557 79	12,420 17	
		BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.				
		<i>Salaries and Wages.</i>				
	Rev. T. Clarke.....	For Salary as Principal for 12 months to 30th June, 1885.....	1,200 00			

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Nash	Wages as Farming Instructor and Matron from 19th May, 1884, to 30th April, 1885.....	985 05
A. Dobbs and wife.....	Wages as general servants.....	405 38
J. Potter.....	do tailor.....	74 00
C. Smith.....	do night watchman.....	40 00
— Cameron.....	Wages.....	20 00
A. McDonald.....	do.....	22 00
A. Longmore.....	do.....	20 00
A. S. Couzens.....	do.....	70 00
J. Potter.....	do.....	105 75
E. H. Rouleau, M.D.....	Medical attendance.....	94 75
N. Todd.....	Wages.....	13 00
A. Todd.....	do.....	28 00
Susan Baptiste.....	For Washing.....	45 00
Indians.....	Outting wood.....	18 50
Mahaffy & Clinkskill.....	Wages paid.....	25 50
3,176 93		
<i>Food.</i>		
Mahaffy & Clinkskill.....	For Supplies.....	87 93
A. Macdonald.....	do.....	586 50
Hudson Bay Co.....	do.....	181 42
do.....	do under contract.....	2,243 64
Indian.....	Potatoes.....	16 90
J. Daniels.....	do.....	42 24
R. Wyld.....	Beef.....	1,300 08
N.-W. Mounted Police.....	do.....	72 76
4,531 47		
<i>Clothing.</i>		
Mahaffy & Clinkskill.....	For Supplies.....	125 96
A. Macdonald.....	do.....	183 65
Hudson Bay Co.....	Clothing.....	295 41
J. Y. Gilmour & Co.....	Contract supplies.....	582 03
J. M. Garland.....	Yarn.....	14 40
S. & H. Borbridge.....	Moccasins.....	42 34
1,243 79		
<i>Outfit and Furnishing.</i>		
F. Otton.....	For 2 oxen.....	195 00
Sweetgrass.....	2 pair bobsleighs.....	15 00
A. Macdonald.....	Supplies.....	91 43
N. L. Piper & Son.....	1 cook stove.....	150 00
do.....	Contract supplies.....	228 85
680 28		
Carried forward.....		8,952 19
		92,151 84

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....	680 28	8,952 19	62,151 84.
		<i>Outfit and Furnishing—Continued.</i>			
		1 cow	70 00		
		do	65 00		
		Supplies.....	21 45		
		do	167 70		
		Window holland	13 84		
		1 waggon	80 00		
		1 washing machine and wringer	47 00		
		1 set harness	24 00		
		Blankets and napery	929 80		
		Knitting machine.....	28 00		
		2 pigs.....	60 00		
		1 table	17 00		
		Lumber	28 00		
		do	39 40		
		Sundries	41 10		
		1 cow	70 00		
		Stoves and fittings and sundries.	200 75		
		Furniture, carpets, &c	431 18		
				3,004 70	
		<i>Expenses of Management.</i>			
		For Travelling expenses	102 50		
		Telegrams.....	12 23		
		Telegrams.....	24 37		
		Ink	2 65		
		Printing and advertising	11 00		
		Postage and telegrams	16 20		
				168 95	
		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
		For Seed wheat.....	16 00		
		Hay	60 00		
		T. Clark			
		A. Dobbs			
		Mahaffy & Clinkakill.....			
		Hudson Bay Co.....			
		J. M. Garland			
		F. F. Tins			
		J. R. Emonds			
		S. & H. Borbridge.....			
		J. Y. Gilmour & Co.....			
		R. W. Martin.....			
		J. Clementson.....			
		T. Clarke.....			
		Macdonald & Sully			
		Moore & Macdowall.....			
		A. Macdonald			
		D. Taylor			
		J. A. Kerr.....			
		T. Barton			
		Rev. T. Clarke.....			
		H. Richardson			
		J. S. Macdonald			
		A. Macdonald.....			
		P. G. Laurie			
		Richardson & Macdonald.....			
		Indians.....			
		B. Lafond.....			

W. Bourk.....	70 20		
S. Warden.....	80 00		
H. Nash.....	447 80		
W. Lightfoot.....	11 80		
Sibbard & Lindsay.....	0 36		
G. H. Olanston.....	5 00		
J. A. Kerr.....	41 17		
J. M. McGregor.....	10 00		
N.-W. Transportation Co			
Macdonald & Sully.....	35 00		
S. & H. Borbridge.....	89 10		
J. Y. Gilmour & Co.....	2 78		
W. Williams.....	7 00		
Big Bear.....	7 75		
A. McKenzie.....	25 00		
W. Laurie.....	19 75		
G. Pembroke.....	5 00		
J. A. Bruce & Co.....	7 30		
J. A. Simmers.....	15 50		
H. Parker.....	20 00		
C. Ballendine.....	65 50		
Mahaffy & Clinkskill.....	64 85		
do.....	477 75		
A. Macdonald.....	37 66		
Hudson Bay Co.....	177 33		
do.....	124 32		
Sundry persons.....	336 24		
Hudson Bay Co.....	0 88		
A. Macdonald.....	23 33		
Mahaffy & Clinkskill.....	23 32		
Bank of Montreal.....	10 17		
		2,306 24	
			14,432 08
			49,466 59
			62,151 84
Total Expenditure, Battleford Industrial School.....			
HIGH RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.			
<i>Salaries and Wages.</i>			
For Salary as Principal for 8 months, to 30th June, 1885.....	800 00		
do Assistant do.....	533 26		
For Salary as Farming Instructor, for 8 months, to 30th June, 1885.....	480 00		
Salary as Matron, for 8 months, to 30th June, 1885.....	268 64		
Wages as Cook do.....	160 00		
		2,339 92	
			49,466 59
			62,151 84
Carried forward.....			

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ ctd.	\$ ctd.	\$ cts
		Brought forward.....	2,239 92		49,468 59	62,151 84
		<i>Salaries and Wages—Continued.</i>				
	J. L'Heureux.....	do as Interpreter, for one month.....	50 00			
	George.....	do.....	3 00			
	M. O'Keefe.....	do.....	15 00			
				2,307 92		
		<i>Food.</i>				
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Contract supplies.....	1,614 91			
	G. C. King & Co.....	Supplies.....	23 25			
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	Ref.....	54 04			
	A. Sparrow.....	do.....	703 30			
	Indians.....	Potatoes and turnips.....	167 76			
	S. Parish & Co.....	Supplies.....	15 50			
				2,578 76		
		<i>Clothing.</i>				
	J. Y. Gilmour & Co.....	For Contract supplies.....	608 78			
	S & H. Borbridge.....	Shoepacks (contract).....	58 33			
	J. M. Garland.....	Yarn.....	19 20			
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	Brogans and fur caps (contract).....	110 61			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Duffie.....	15 20			
				812 12		
		<i>Outfit and Furnishing.</i>				
	R. W. Martin.....	For Knitting and sewing machines.....	69 00			
	J. Y. Gilmour & Co.....	Blankets, &c. (contract).....	837 11			
	J. R. Esmonde.....	Washer and wringer.....	15 25			
	N. L. Piper & Son.....	Stoves, &c. (contract).....	413 53			
	J. A. Kerr.....	2 coal stoves and sandflies.....	393 95			
	Chipman Bros. & Co.....	Bedsteads.....	44 00			
	Rogers & Grant.....	Coal stoves.....	88 65			
	A. E. Shelton.....	Chairs.....	17 00			

Fanny Stevens.....	Books.....	86 95
L. G. Baker & Co.....	Sundries.....	2 75
J. Geddes.....	2 cows.....	160 00
M. Begg.....	2 padlocks.....	3 00
R. C. Mission, Calgary..	1 magic lantern.....	84 15
Dawson Bros.....	Maps.....	11 25
Hudson Bay Co.....	Tool-chest and supplies.....	166 70
Colonization Store Co....	Toilet sets, bedding, &c.....	327 26
Williams & Murphy.....	Laths and lumber.....	318 25
J. R. Rielly.....	School desks and forms.....	32 00
M. Hughes.....	Bureaus and washstands.....	159 60
T. Scott.....	Chairs and desks.....	186 70
J. Hope.....	Mattresses.....	39 75
A. Anderson.....	1 waggon.....	75 50
G. C. Reffenstein.....	2 Babcock extinguishers.....	118 00
R. C. Mission, St. Albert	1 span horses and set harness.....	410 00
		4,039 85
Rev. A. Lacombe.....		
Royal Mail Line.....		
Government Stationery		
Office.....		69 71
	<i>Expenses of Management.</i>	
	For Travelling expenses.....	24 50
	Fare for Father Lacombe from McLeod to Calgary.....	15 00
	Stationery.....	30 21
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
Hudson Bay Co.....	For contract supplies.....	95 16
J. Y. Gilmour & Co.....	Packing.....	7 00
L. G. Baker & Co.....	Coal.....	418 72
Hayter Reed.....	Paid for meals of boys and hire of buckboard.....	29 07
J. Maillette.....	Building road.....	100 00
G. C. King & Co.....	Sundries.....	106 76
Chipman Bros.....	do.....	0 90
A. Henderson, M.D.....	Medicines.....	17 00
H. J. Carroll.....	Breaking 20 acres of land.....	120 00
J. A. Kerr.....	Hard coal.....	272 05
A. L'Herondelle.....	Wood.....	225 00
Sain Bros.....	Transport of pupils.....	17 00
J. A. Kerr.....	Crates.....	10 00
J. A. Simmers.....	Seed.....	15 50
R. Evans & Co.....	do.....	48 90
J. W. Smith.....	Manufacturing sink.....	18 51
T. Launder.....	Meals and horse feed.....	22 00
Indian.....	Guide.....	5 00
		1,528 50
	Carried forward.....	9,808 36
		62,151 84

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Concluded.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward	1,528 80	9,808 36	49,466 59	62,151 84
		<i>Miscellaneous—Continued.</i>				
	For Lumber					
	do		8 40			
	J. Walker		18 61			
	R. Begg		165 50			
	S. Paint & Co		104 87			
	J. L'Heureux		7 20			
	W. G. Pettingell		63 87			
	A. Sparrow		9 35			
	J. D. White		12 00			
	Sundry persons		909 61			
	Bank of Montreal		24 13			
	L. G. Baker & Co		24 16			
	Hudson Bay Co		10 63			
	Crawford & Robertson		0 03			
				2,876 89		
		Total expenditure, High River Industrial School			12,685 25	
		Total expenditure				62,151 84

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINGLAIR,
Accountant.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
47 Vic, c. 2.....	J. O. Nelson..... A. W. Ponton..... T. D. Green..... Hudson Bay Co.....	SURVEYS. Legislative Appropriation under 47 Vic., c. 2.....	18,000 00			
		EXPENDITURE.				
	For Salary as Surveyor for 12 months to 30th June, 1885..... do do 113 days to 23rd of April, 1885..... Services in office..... Payment in full of balance of A. P. Patrick's survey expenses..... Stationery..... Oats for wintering horses..... 1 per cent. commission on advances.....		2,190 00 678 00 238 00 448 86 12 66 91 29 7 69		3,656 41	
		<i>Treaty No 3.</i>				
	A. H. Vaughan.....	For expenses of survey in Treaty 3, from 1st January, 1883, to 28th April, 1884— Personal services..... Wages and rations of party..... Transport..... Camp equipage..... Stationery..... Miscellaneous..... Less—Cash advanced previous season.....	2,760 50 3,894 50 591 08 44 25 21 30 97 70 7,369 33 4,768 00		2,601 33	
		Carried forward.....			6,257 74	18,000 00

K.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Concluded.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....				18,000 00
		<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>				
	A. W. Ponton.....	For Expenses of survey to 30th June, 1884—				
		Personal services.....	737 55			
		Wages and rations of party.....	426 90			
		Transport.....	177 74			
		Camp equipage.....	604 89			
		Stationery.....	8 15			
		Miscellaneous.....	2 85			
			1,958 08			
		Less—Cash advanced previous year.....	1,268 00			
		Advance for expenses of party to 30th June, 1885.....		700 08		
	J. C. Nelson.....	Freighting.....		1,416 36		
	C. P. Railway.....	Express charges.....		11 90		
	Dominion Express Co.....			4 35		
					2,132 69	
		<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>				
		For Expenses of survey—				
		Personal services.....	2,095 39			
		Wages and rations of party.....	1,510 00			
		Transport.....	316 49			
		Equipage.....	147 44			
		Stationery.....	11 40			
		Miscellaneous.....	26 75			
			4,007 47			
		Less—Cash advanced.....	1,700 00			
		Travelling expenses of A assistant from Ottawa to Winnipeg, season of 1882.....		2,307 47		
	W. A. Astha.....			63 80		
					2,371 27	

<i>Treasury No. 6.</i>	
<p><i>J. C. Nelson</i>.....</p> <p><i>For Expenses of survey, 1st July, to 31st December, 1884—</i> Personal allowance Wages and rations of party Transport Equipment Stationery Miscellaneous.....</p>	<p>225 45 2,402 19 289 10 32 55 2 00 14 52</p> <hr/> <p>2,965 81 172 05</p>
<p>Less—Balance of cash.....</p>	
<p>2,793 76 206 34</p>	
<p><i>A. W. Ponton</i>.....</p> <p><i>Balance of cash unaccounted for</i>.....</p> <p><i>For Expenses of Survey, 1st July to 31st December, 1884—</i> Personal services and allowance..... Wages and rations for party..... Transport Equipment..... Miscellaneous.....</p>	<p>978 95 2,300 05 51 26 113 43 7 00</p> <hr/> <p>3,450 68 2 00 1 00 73 88 0 02</p>
<p>Carrying message..... Paid telegram Freighting..... 1 per cent. commission on advances.....</p>	
<p>6,527 59 25 00</p>	
<p>Less—Refund of amount received by Mr. Nelson for 10 bags of flour, sold at Battleford.....</p>	
<p>6,502 59</p>	
<p>17,284 29 735 71</p>	
<p>Total expenditure..... Unexpended balance.....</p>	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTEMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
47 Vic, c. 2, and 48 Vic, c. 2...	P. Hourie..... P. J. Williams..... Sundry persons..... Hudson Bay Co..... J. Clementson.....	<p>WAGES OF FARMERS EMPLOYED ON INDIAN RESERVE.</p> <p>Legislative Appropriation under 47 Vic, c. 2.....</p> <p>Further Grant under 48 Vic, c. 2.....</p>	22,700 00 13,546 74 36,246 74				
		<p>EXPENDITURE.</p> <p>Farm No. 3.—<i>Crooked Lakes.</i></p>		825 00 162 49 786 66 1 80 11 51		1,787 46	
		<p>Farm No. 4.—<i>Qu'Appelle.</i></p>		480 00 662 49 0 70 1 32 3 86 0 91		1,149 28	
		<p>Farm No. 5.—<i>File Hills.</i></p>		480 00 778 94 0 14		1,259 08	
		<p>Farm No. 6.—<i>Touchwood Hills.</i></p>				265 38	

<i>G. Couture</i>				400 00	
Sundry persons.....				904 39	
Hudson Bay Company.....				0 50	
Bank of Montreal.....				0 38	1,570 65
<i>Farm No. 7.—Indian Head.</i>					
R. McKinnon.....				180 00	
W. S. Grant.....				400 00	
Sundry persons.....				823 46	
Crawford & Robertson.....				11 74	
Bank of Montreal.....				2 31	1,417 51
J. Tomkins.....				729 98	
Sundry persons.....				888 63	
Hudson Bay Co.....				0 10	1,618 59
<i>Farm No. 8.—Duck Lake.</i>					
				600 00	
R. McKinnon.....				654 85	
Sundry persons.....				0 70	
J. Clementson.....				1 43	
Bank of Montreal.....				1 30	
Crawford & Robertson.....				0 22	1,268 49
Mowat Bros.....					
<i>Farm No. 9.—Piapot's Reserve.</i>					
				729 98	
R. McKinnon.....				729 59	
Sundry persons.....					
J. Applegarth.....					
G. Chaffee.....					
Sundry persons.....					
<i>Farm No. 10.—Carlton.</i>					
				450 00	
G. Chaffee.....				520 00	
Sundry persons.....				120 38	
J. Applegarth.....				3 00	
Sundry persons.....				7 40	
A. Macdonald.....				0 60	1,101 28
Mahaffy & Olinkehill.....					
Bank of Montreal.....					
<i>Farm No. 11.—Eagle Hills.</i>					
J. Payne.....					
J. Applegarth.....					
Sundry persons.....					
A. Macdonald.....					
Mahaffy & Olinkehill.....					
Bank of Montreal.....					
Carried forward					
					13,621 89
					38,246 74

L.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		12,621 89	36,246 74
		<i>Farm No. 12.—Battle River.</i>			
	J. Craig.....	For Salary as Instructor (Little Pine Reserve), for 13 months, to 30th June, 1885.....	520 00		
	R. Jefferson.....	Salary as Instructor (Poundmaker's Reserve), from 9th April, 1884, to 28th February, 1885.....	432 29		
	S. Ballendine.....	Salary as Instructor, for 10 months, ending on the 28th February, 1885.....	500 00		
	Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....	523 84		
	Mahaffy & Clinksill.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....	2 50		
	A. Macdonald.....	do.....	17 26	1,995 89	
		<i>Farm No. 13.—Jack Fish Creek.</i>			
	A. Sufferin.....	For Salary as Instructor, Thunder Child's and Nephase Reserve, for 13 months to 30th June, 1885.....	520 00		
	D. L. Clink.....	Salary as Instructor, for 13 months to 30th June, 1885.....	600 00		
	Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....	190 58		
	A. Macdonald.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....	10 50		
	Mahaffy & Clinksill.....	do.....	2 00	1,323 08	
		<i>Farm No. 14.—Fort Pitt.</i>			
	G. G. Mann.....	For Salary as Instructor, for 10 months to 31st January, 1885.....	500 00		
	Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....	310 00		
	A. Macdonald.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....	8 10	818 10	
		<i>Farm No. 15.—Frog Lake.</i>			
	J. Delaney.....	For Salary as Instructor, up to the 31st March, 1885.....	547 47		
	Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....	726 30		
	A. Macdonald.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....	7 26	1,281 03	

<i>Farm No. 16.—Saddle Lake.</i>					
C. Caron	For Salary as Instructor, for 15 months to the 30th April, 1885			750 00	
Sundry persons	Labor performed.....			910 68	
D. S. Curry	1 per cent. commission on advances			1 75	
Brown & Curry	do			3 22	
Norris & Carey.....	do			1 81	
A. Macdonald & Co	do			4 45	1,671 91
<i>Farm No. 17.—Lac la Nonne.</i>					
W. J. O'Donnell.....	For Salary as Instructor, for 13 months to the 30th April, 1885			660 00	
Sundry persons	Labor performed.....			823 34	
A. Macdonald & Co.....	1 per cent. commission on advances			0 88	
Norris & Carey	do			3 09	
Brown & Curry	do			7 30	1,484 61
<i>Farm No. 18.—Peace Hills.</i>					
Sundry persons	For labor performed			1,722 19	
I. G. Baker & Co	1 per cent. commission on advances.....			0 35	
Brown & Curry	do			8 07	
Norris & Carey	do			5 36	
Bank of Montreal.....	do			2 05	1,738 02
<i>Farm No. 19.—Morleyville.</i>					
Sundry persons	For Labor performed			60 55	
I. G. Baker & Co.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....			1 21	61 76
<i>Farm No. 20a.—South Blackfoot Reserve.</i>					
G. W. Wheatley.....	For Salary as Instructor for 11 months to 31st March, 1885.....			660 00	
Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....			2,290 80	2,950 80
<i>Farm No. 20b.—North Blackfoot Reserve.</i>					
E. Edwards.....	For Salary as Instructor for 2 months to 30th June, 1885			80 00	
J. M. Scott.....	do do for 8 months to 28th February, 1885.....			400 00	
Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....			9 5 79	
I. G. Baker & Co.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....			69 15	
Bank of Montreal.....	do			0 50	1,535 44
Carried forward.....					27,482 53
					36,246 74

L.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....				27,482 83	36,246 74
		<i>Farm No. 21.—Pigeon Reserve.</i>					
	P. J. Williams.....	For Salary as Instructor for 9 months to 31st March, 1885.....		547 47			
	Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....		1,412 12			
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		23 33			
						1,983 92	
		<i>Farm No. 22.—Blood Reserve.</i>					
	W. O. McCord.....	For Salary as Instructor for 5 months and 20 days to 21st October, 1885.....		343 91			
	R. Whitney.....	Salary for 5 months to 28th February, 1885.....		235 00			
	Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....		3,011 71			
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		58 92			
						3,639 54	
		<i>Farm No. 25.—Moote Mountain.</i>					
	A. McArthur.....	For Salary as Instructor up to the 18th October, 1884.....		264 61			
	C. Lawford.....	do from 19th October, 1884, to th 31st May, 1885.....		346 15			
	M. Morrison.....	Salary as Instructor at White Bears Reserve from the 11th of April, to 30th November, 1884.....		299 22			
	A. Morrisseau.....	Wages for July, 1881.....		40 00			
	T. Howard.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		6 75			
	Bank of Montreal.....	do do.....		1 70			
						957 43	
		<i>Farm No. 26.—Sarcee Reserve.</i>					
	P. Brown.....	For Salary as Instructor for 8 months to 31st January, 1885.....		490 00			
	Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....		1,079 06			
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		25 75			
						1,594 81	

<i>Key Base, Fort Pelly.</i>			
A. Genaille.....	For Salary as Instructor for month of July, 1883.....	60 00	
do	Salary from 24th March to 30th September, 1884.....	276 15	
T. Howard.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....	1 56	
Hudson Bay Co.....	do	1 40	
Bank of Montreal.....	do	0 40	339 51
<i>Rolling River Reserve.</i>			
P. Contois	For Salary as Instructor to 30th April, 1885.....	330 00	
D. Cameron	Outting wheat.....	10 00	340 00
Total Expenditure.....			36,246 74

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1885.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
47 Vic, c. 2, and 48 Vic, c. 2...	Hudson Bay Co..... Willard Bros..... Archibald & Alexander. Hudson Bay Co.....	SUPPLIES FOR FARMERS AND LABORERS EMPLOYED ON INDIAN RESERVES.				5,600 00 14,169 19
		Legislative Appropriation under 47 Vic, c. 2..... Further Grant under 48 Vic, c. 2.....				
		EXPENDITURE. <i>Farm No. 3.—Crooked Lakes.</i>				
	Hudson Bay Co..... Archibald & Alexander. Hudson Bay Co..... J. Anderson..... Indians..... C. Hamilton..... J. Clementson..... do..... do..... K. McKenzie..... Crawford & Robertson... T. C. Power & Bro..... G. A. McKay..... P. J. Williams.....	For Contract supplies..... 1 set harness..... Windows..... Sundries..... Oats..... Hay..... Oats..... Lumber..... Sundries..... Postage stamps..... Lumber..... Soap..... Contract bacon..... Blacksmithing..... Travelling expenses from the Piegan Reserve to Crooked Lake..... Tent..... Freighting..... 1 per cent. commission on advances..... do..... do.....	68 47 20 00 10 00 15 55 73 80 20 20 43 86 5 40 29 35 3 49 10 00 1 36 145 66 7 00			
	H. Keith..... Sundry persons..... Bank of Montreal..... Hudson Bay Co..... J. Clementson.....	Lake..... Tent..... Freighting..... 1 per cent. commission on advances..... do..... do.....	183 00 12 00 9 88 0 99 0 20 0 20		658 08	
	Crawford & Robertson... W. Sutherland..... S. Hockley.....	<i>Farm No. 4.—Qu'Appelle.</i> For Cutlery, crockery, &c..... Postage stamps..... do	17 08 1 44 6 40			

Hudson Bay Co	68 47
T. O. Power & Bro.	143 65
L. Walsh	22 50
G. H. Bulyea	8 80
J. D. Jewett	11 25
J. Boyd	11 25
Hudson Bay Co	13 65
Sutherland & Atherton	15 85
Finnerty & Moore	8 00
A. Wright	4 00
S. Briggs	20 00
W. P. McCormack	11 50
J. A. Kerr	20 10
O. W. Evans	41 50
J. Nixon	15 55
A. McNut	2 50
R. H. McKay	6 17
J. Brown	2 75
Thompson & Olink	2 00
Sundry persons	5 87
Bank of Montreal	0 52
Crawford & Robertson	0 12
Hudson Bay Co	0 43
S. H. Caswell	0 05
460 80	
Contract supplies	
Bacon	24 05
Oats	29 00
do	39 94
do	91 29
Stabling horses	215 48
Supplies	16 88
Oats	15 05
do	1 35
do	68 50
do	17 50
do	42 75
do	33 60
do	1 00
do	17 35
Freighting	0 47
1 per cent commission on advances	0 72
do	0 10
do	0 10
645 53	
1,764 41	
19,759 19	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Farm No. 5.—File Hills.</i></p>	
For Blacksmithing	24 05
Lumber	29 00
Oats	39 94
Contract	91 29
do (bacon)	215 48
Lumber	16 88
Oats	15 05
Soap	1 35
Hay	68 50
do	17 50
Oats	42 75
do	33 60
do	1 00
do	17 35
Freighting	0 47
1 per cent commission on advances	0 72
do	0 10
do	0 10
Carried forward	

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
47 Vic., c. 2, and 48 Vic., c. 2		Brought forward.....			1,764 41	19,769 19
		<i>Farm No. 6.—Touchwood Hills.</i>				
	O. McQuaker.....	For Repairs.....	6 00			
	J. H. Gooderham.....	Expenses in taking Interpreter to Battleford.....	7 20			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Contract (supplies).....	215 48			
	T. C. Power & Bro.....	do.....	17 08			
	Crawford & Robertson.....	Kitchen utensils.....	16 48			
	L. Couture.....	Board and stabling.....	4 04			
	A. McBeth.....	Postage.....	24 25			
	Indians.....	Barley.....	3 30			
	J. Whig.....	Oats.....	2 00			
	O. W. Evans.....	Blacksmithing.....	37 80			
	N. Sanderson.....	Beef and oats.....	21 00			
	W. Norris.....	Hay.....	2 50			
	J. Taylor.....	Lime.....	0 75			
	A. Hudebragt.....	do.....	25 00			
	E. Fee.....	Oats.....	9 63			
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....	0 06			
	Crawford & Robertson.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....	0 32			
	Bank of Montreal.....	do.....	0 50			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	do.....	0 03			
	S. H. Caswell.....	do.....		484 68		
		<i>Farm No. 7.—Indian Head.</i>				
		For Horse feed.....	16 12			
	Dill & Cross.....	Contract supplies.....	136 95			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	do.....	287 31			
	T. C. Power & Bro.....	Oats.....	43 50			
	J. S. Denatus.....	do.....	24 30			
	G. H. Bailey.....	1 power knife.....	7 00			
	E. A. Barbury.....	Working at blacksmith shop.....	14 00			
	Indian.....	Hire of horse.....	2 25			

Garrett & Glen	Stabling horse	1 60	
W. S. Grant	Travelling expenses	18 20	
T. Miller	Transport	3 50	
J. Sinclair	Oats	11 70	
A. J. Osmont	Lumber	17 30	
Crawford & Robertson	Sundries	25 95	
J. Brown	Coal	3 50	
Sundry persons	Freighting	18 42	
Crawford & Robertson	1 per cent. commission on advances	0 54	
Bank of Montreal	do	0 46	632 60
<i>Farm No. 8.—Duck Lake.</i>			
Hudson Bay Co	For Contract supplies, 1883-84 and 1884-85	674 33	
do	Ten	17 92	
do	Horse blankets, stoves, &c	216 22	
O. Thompson	Blacksmithing	9 75	
E. Brannan	do	48 00	
R. Tees	Rent of tent	15 00	
Indians	Rent of storehouse	5 00	
Moore & Macdowall	Lumber and shingles	101 00	
H. Mitchell	Difference in price of pony exchanged	79 00	
Goodfellow Bros.	Window sash	6 80	
Indians	Hay	42 50	
J. H. Tomkins	Hay	3 00	
M. Collins	Meals and stabling	33 50	
H. Mitchell	Nails	1 00	
Sundry persons	Freighting	62 68	
Bank of Montreal	1 per cent. commission on advances	1 13	
Hudson Bay Co	do	0 42	
McCarthy & Olinkehill	do	0 10	1,307 35
<i>Farm No. 9.—Pisop's Reserve.</i>			
T. Lemack	For Digging a cellar	16 00	
J. A. MacOaul	Lumber	412 11	
Indian	Digging a well	12 48	
J. A. Kerr	Nails, paint, &c	58 10	
J. Nugent	Meals and lodging	30 30	
D. A. Macdonald	Shoeing horses	4 80	
N. Millette	Erecting storehouse	900 00	
Sibbald & Lindsay	Bran	4 92	
D. H. Gillespie	Stabling and feed	26 75	
J. Dawson	Condition powders	1 05	
W. MacQuaker	Gauge, wharfs	16 25	4,482 76
			4,189 04
			19,759 19

Carried over ward

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....			4,189 04	19,759 19
		<i>Farm No. 9.—Piepots Reserve—Continued.</i>				
	E. Brunelle	For Blacksmithing.....	3 25			
	Siddons	3 buildings	15 00			
	Sibbald & Lindsey	Oats and shorts.....	18 02			
	W. P. McCormick	Board and lodging.....	15 00			
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting	47 18			
	Bank of Montreal.....	1 per cent. commission on advances	14 83			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	do	0 47			
	Mowat Bros.....	do	0 08		1,596 59	
		<i>Farm No. 10.—Carlton.</i>				
	Batches	For Horse hire.....	15 00			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Contract supplies 1883-84 and 1884-85.....	847 82			
	do	Sundries	50 73			
	O. Thompson	Board and stabling	8 00			
	J. Dreaver.....	Threshing grain.....	7 00			
	T. Oran	Meals.....	7 50			
	J. R. McPhail.....	Barrels.....	4 50			
	R. Ibister.....	Hire of sleigh.....	14 80			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Sheeting.....	6 17			
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting	9 98			
	Bank of Montreal.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....	0 04			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	do			1,047 54	
		<i>Farm No. 11.—Eagle Hills.</i>				
	Mahaffy & Olinakill.....	For Sundry supplies	14 45			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Contract do	290 86			
	W. Lestour.....	Blacksmithing.....	8 85			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Sundries.....	0 43			
	A. Macdonald	Coal oil	1 25			
	J. A. Kerr	1 set platform scales	29 00			

<i>Sundry persons</i>			19 16
A. Macdonald	Freighting		0 06
Bank of Montreal	1 per cent. commission on advances		0 29
Mahaffy & Olinkakill	do		0 08
			358 42
<i>Farm No. 12.—Battle River.</i>			
Mahaffy & Olinkakill	For Sundries supplied		37 97
Hudson Bay Co	Contract supplies		290 86
A. Macdonald	Hinges, &c.		9 63
W. Latour	Blacksmithing		9 35
Little Pine	Building house		40 00
Hudson Bay Co	Supplies		0 42
A. McKenzie	Bolts and blacksmithing		10 00
Indians	Hay		18 00
J. A. Kerr	2 sets of platform scales		58 07
Sundry persons	Freighting		22 19
Mahaffy & Olinkakill	1 per cent. commission on advances		0 74
Hudson Bay Co	do		0 18
A. Macdonald	do		0 19
Bank of Montreal	do		0 58
			498 09
<i>Farm No. 13.—Jack Fish Creek.</i>			
Mrs. Latimer	For Counter scales		8 00
Thunder Child	Building house for Instructor		40 00
Hudson Bay Co	Contract supplies		218 15
A. Macdonald	Sundries		5 90
W. Latour	Blacksmithing		22 46
A. McKenzie	Repairing waggon, &c.		17 75
Mahaffy & Olinkakill	Sundries		2 50
D. Cooper	Hay		48 00
J. A. Kerr	2 platform scales		58 00
A. Chisholm	Hay		49 00
D. Maloney	do		24 00
Sundry persons	Freighting		20 32
A. Macdonald	1 per cent. commission on advances		1 70
Hudson Bay Co	do		0 40
Bank of Montreal	do		0 58
Mahaffy & Olinkakill	do		0 17
			616 93
	Carried forward		8,206 61
			19,769 19

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward			8,208 61	19,759 19
		<i>Farm No. 14.—Fort Pitt.</i>				
	Hudson Bay Co.	For Contract supplies		245 53		
	H. A. Quinn	Blacksmithing		4 50		
	Indians	Barley		20 00		
	A. Macdonald	1 per cent commission on advances		0 05		
	Hudson Bay Co	do		0 20		
		<i>Farm No. 15.—Frog Lake.</i>			268 38	
	Hudson Co.	For Contract supplies		487 06		
	do	Tea		22 80		
	Indians	Barley		38 00		
	H. A. Quinn	Blacksmithing		9 00		
	Légar & Brunelle	do		9 00		
	Sundry persons.	Freighting		0 27		
	A. Macdonald	1 per cent. commission on advances		0 18		
	Hudson Bay Co.	do		0 38		
		<i>Farm No. 16.—Saskia Lake.</i>			568 09	
	M. McOmley	For Beef		31 10		
	Hudson Bay Co.	Contract supplies		364 15		
	do	Tea		22 80		
	Hardisty & Fraser	Lumber		220 45		
	R. Ibbester	Window sash		17 60		
	D. Ross	Board and lodging		6 50		
	E. Brousean	Horse		200 00		
	J. A. Macdougall & Co.	Sundries		6 10		
	J. A. Garton	Oats		20 00		
	Sanderson & Looby	Blacksmithing		15 00		
	Sundry persons.	Freighting		69 76		
	A. Macdonald & Co.	1 per cent. commission on advances		2 93		

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Concluded.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward			11,512 69	19,759 19
		<i>Farm No. 19.—Morleyville.</i>				
	I. G. Baker & Co.	For Sugar		2 01		
	C. P. Railway	Freighting		2 82	4 83	
		<i>Farm No. 20.—North and South Blackfoot Reserve.</i>				
	I. G. Baker & Co.	For Contract supplies		1,000 13		
	Hudson Bay Co.	do		642 20		
	do	Supplies		41 78		
	R. Landels	Blacksmithing		48 75		
	T. W. Crosby	Lime		14 86		
	J. A. Kerr	Cutlery		130 55		
	J. Walker	Lumber		290 00		
	Indian	Oats		12 00		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		5 94		
	I. G. Baker & Co.	1 per cent. commission on advances		6 87		
	Bank of Montreal	do		1 31	2,194 36	
		<i>Farm No. 21.—Piegan Reserve.</i>				
	McDonald & Sully	For Transport of Instructor Williams from Battleford to Swift Current		125 00		
	E. McKay	Transport of Instructor Williams from Medicine Hat to Piegan Reserve		80 00		
	P. J. Williams	Expenses of transport		59 40		
	I. G. Baker & Co.	Contract supplies		1,025 18		
	R. Payne	Blacksmithing		38 25		
	W. D. Whitney	do		46 50		
	Grant & Scott	do		60 05		
	N. W. Colonization Co.	Sundries		18 45		
	A. Grojan	Lime		18 75		
	J. A. Kerr	Cutlery, &c.		89 40		

	1 50	1 50	19,759 19
<i>Leveser & Steadman</i>			
<i>H. Taylor</i>			
<i>Grier Bros</i>	114 38		
Sundry persons	12 59		
A. Macdonald	1 25		
Brown & Curry	6 05		
Bank of Montreal	0 41		
T. Howard	0 07		
		1,648 71	
<i>Farm No. 22.—Blood Reserve.</i>			
For erecting buildings	330 00		
Contract supplies	1,672 62		
Lumber	187 62		
Lime	133 75		
do	1 50		
Blacksmithing	10 87		
do	5 00		
Stoves, pipes and cutlery	195 60		
Shoeing horses	47 05		
1 coal box, &c	39 00		
Oats	230 19		
Freighting	35 71		
1 per cent. commission on advances	14 27		
do	1 96		
		2,895 14	
<i>Farm No. 25.—Moose Mountain.</i>			
For Stable fork	1 25		
Tools	4 35		
Coal oil	13 50		
Harness	29 00		
Tea	6 88		
Cooking stove	55 40		
Transport	10 00		
Sundries	1 95		
1 horse and 1 mule	250 00		
Hay	12 00		
Oats	5 00		
do	25 00		
Repairs to harness	21 95		
Freighting	11 23		
1 per cent. commission on advances	0 86		
do	0 50		
		447 87	
			18,703 60
Carried forward			

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Concluded

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....				18,763 60
		<i>Farm No. 26.—Sarcos Reserve.</i>				
		For Contract supplies.....			363 60	
		do			318 36	
		do			10 36	
		Supplies.....			44 65	
		Outlery			45 00	
		Lumber			28 50	
		Blacksmithing			5 00	
		Lime			35 00	
		Repairs			24 07	
		Sundry persons			4 44	
		Brown & Gurry.....			0 44	
		Bank of Montreal.....				877 41
		<i>Rolling River Reserve Fund.</i>				
		For Bacon.....			30 00	
		Supplies			41 70	
		do			8 20	
		do			74 28	
		Stove.....			24 00	
		Total Expenditure				178 18
						19,769 19

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt-Gen. of Indian Affairs:

N.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		13 90	647 56	2,595 79
		<i>Oak Lake</i> —Continued.				
	A. J. Leitch	Supplies for Sioux		14 72		
	W. A. Brennan.	Potatoes		15 00		
	D. McLean	Wheat.....		18 65		
	Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies.....		1 12		
	Bank of Montreal.	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		0 34		
		<i>Oak River.</i>			63 73	
	J. Dawson.....	For Medicine supplied.....		20 30		
	W. J. Mitchell	Vaccine points.....		6 39		
	W. A. Brennan.	Flour.....		35 00		
	E. Hunter.....	Wheat		75 00		
	W. A. Brennan.....	Potatoes.....		51 60		
	Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies.....		58 91		
	Bank of Montreal.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		1 74		
		<i>Turtle Mountain.</i>			248 94	
	Cavers & Stewart.....	For Flour and wheat.....		79 75		
	J. A. Cameron.....	1 yoke oxen.....		190 00		
	J. Thunder.....	Taking waggon from Shoal Lake.....		3 00		
	Westbrook & Fairchild.....	1 neck yoke.....		2 50		
	T. Yearie.....	Blacksmithing.....		3 76		
	T. Howard.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....		1 94		
		<i>Qui Appelle.</i>			280 84	
	M. McCamus.....	For Wheat.....		72 00		
	O. W. Evans.....	Blacksmithing		13 00		
	J. French.....	Outting grain, &c.		48 75		
	B. May.....	Wages as instructor.....		60 00		

1 ox.....	100 00		
Medical attendance.....	5 00		
1 set harness.....	19 00		
1 yoke oxen.....	195 00		
Barley.....	35 00		
Sundries.....	118 75		
Driving oxen.....	3 00		
2 cows.....	160 00		
1 mower and 1 horse rake.....	155 00		
Implements supplied.....	189 82		
Potatoes.....	67 30		
Driving oxen.....	2 00		
Freighting.....	24 47		
1 per cent. commission on advances.....	0 78		
do.....	6 12		
do.....	2 06		
do.....	0 05		
<i>Carlton.</i>			
For Bacon and potatoes.....	97 82		
Ferrying.....	1 00		
Total Expenditure.....	1,266 00		
			2,595 79

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
47 Vic, c. 2, and 48 Vic, c. 2...	Hon. E. Dewdney	For Salary as Indian Commissioner, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885	3,200 00	1,800 00	2,400 00	1,800 00	1,400 00
	H. Reed	do Assistant Commissioner, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885	1,600 00	2,400 00	1,800 00	1,400 00	1,166 66
	E. McColl	do Inspector in charge of Manitoba Superintendency, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885.	1,800 00	1,400 00	1,166 66	1,143 26	1,200 00
	T. P. Wadsworth	do Inspector North-West Superintendency, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885.	1,200 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	1,200 00
	W. McGirr	do Clerk in Commissioner's Office, 12 months, to 30th June, 1885	675 00	897 00	900 00	812 00	812 00
	N. T. Macleod	do Clerk in Commissioner's Office, 14 months, to 30th June, 1884	897 00	900 00	812 00	812 00	812 00
	W. B. Pocklington	do Agent at Fort McLeod, for 11 months, to 31st March, 1885	897 00	900 00	812 00	812 00	812 00
	W. Anderson	do do Edmonton, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885	897 00	900 00	812 00	812 00	812 00
	J. M. Rae	do do Battleford, for 13 months, to 30th June, 1885	897 00	900 00	812 00	812 00	812 00
	T. T. Quinn	do do Pitt, for 10 months, to 31st March, 1885	897 00	900 00	812 00	812 00	812 00
	J. A. Macrae	do do Carlton, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885	897 00	900 00	812 00	812 00	812 00
	F. Ogletree	do do Portage la Prairie, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885	897 00	900 00	812 00	812 00	812 00
	M. BEGG	do do Blackfoot Crossing, for 10 months, to 28th February, 1885	897 00	900 00	812 00	812 00	812 00
		GENERAL EXPENSES.					
		Legislative Appropriation under 47 Vic, c. 2					66,380 00
		Further grant under 48 Vic, c. 2					60,420 62
		EXPENDITURE.					126,800 62
		<i>Salaries, Wages and Medical Attendance.</i>					

47 Vic, c. 2, and 48 Vic, c. 2...

<i>F. X. Ghard, M.D.</i>	do	<i>Medical Officer at McLeod, for 18 months, to 31st March, 1885</i>	1,300 00
<i>J. Hourgan</i>	do	<i>Forest Bailiff, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885</i>	699 96
<i>J. McIntyre</i>	do	<i>For Salary as Agent at Savanne, for 13 months, to 30th June, 1885</i>	900 00
<i>R. J. N. Pithef</i>	do	<i>do</i> <i>Fort Francis, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885</i>	1,000 00
<i>H. Martineau</i>	do	<i>do</i> <i>Manitoba House, for 13 months, to 30th June, 1885</i>	1,000 00
<i>G. McPherson</i>	do	<i>do</i> <i>Asabaskasing, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885</i>	1,000 00
<i>A. McKay</i>	do	<i>do</i> <i>Norway House, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885</i>	1,000 00
<i>L. W. Herchmer</i>	do	<i>do</i> <i>Birtle, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885</i>	1,200 00
<i>A. McDonald</i>	do	<i>do</i> <i>Indian Head, for 13 months, to 30th June, 1885</i>	1,200 00
<i>W. Chastellaine</i>	do	<i>do</i> <i>Interpreter, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885</i>	250 00
<i>A. M. Muckle</i>	do	<i>do</i> <i>Agent at St. Peters, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885</i>	900 00
<i>J. P. Wright</i>	do	<i>do</i> <i>Olerk, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885</i>	1,100 00
<i>L. J. A. Leveque</i>	do	<i>do</i> <i>do</i>	1,100 00
<i>J. Reader</i>	do	<i>do</i> <i>Agent at The Pas, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885</i>	799 92
<i>S. B. Lucas</i>	do	<i>do</i> <i>Provisional Agent at Peace Hills, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1885</i>	730 00
<i>S. Macdonald</i>	do	<i>do</i> <i>Clerk</i>	50 00
<i>J. A. Mitchell</i>	do	<i>do</i>	800 00
<i>J. A. Markie</i>	do	<i>do</i>	975 00
<i>F. H. Paget</i>	do	<i>do</i> <i>in Commissioner's Office</i>	900 00
<i>R. G. R. Eden</i>	do	<i>do</i>	720 00
<i>A. R. Springett</i>	do	<i>do</i>	900 00
<i>A. B. McIntosh</i>	do	<i>do</i>	660 00
<i>C. W. H. Saunders</i>	do	<i>do</i>	600 00
<i>F. O. Cornish</i>	do	<i>do</i>	825 00
<i>H. Keith</i>	do	<i>do</i>	930 00
<i>J. R. Lash</i>	do	<i>do</i>	300 00
<i>G. W. Gaidner</i>	do	<i>do</i>	4 00
<i>C. Young</i>	do	<i>do</i>	50 00
<i>J. M. Wright</i>	do	<i>do</i> <i>at payments</i>	80 00
<i>H. F. McMillan</i>	do	<i>do</i>	108 00
<i>A. Beauregard</i>	do	<i>do</i>	10 00
<i>W. Grime</i>	do	<i>do</i>	106 00
<i>J. St. L. McGinn</i>	do	<i>do</i>	132 00
<i>H. R. McIntyre</i>	do	<i>do</i>	76 00
<i>J. M. McCallum</i>	do	<i>do</i>	102 00
<i>F. Champness</i>	do	<i>do</i>	
<i>Carried forward</i>			41,501 80
			126,800 62

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
47 Vic., c. 2, and 48 Vic., c. 2...		Brought forward.....		41,501 80		126,800 62
		<i>Salaries, Wages and Medical Attendance—Continued.</i>				
		For Salary as Clerk at payments.....				
	H. Herchmer.....	do		4 00		
	T. Edmundson.....	do		27 00		
	E. Paradis.....	do		140 00		
	J. V. Kidahl.....	do		134 00		
	J. W. Jowett.....	do		145 00		
	P. Brown.....	do		51 00		
	B. H. Floyd.....	do		75 00		
	W. Shearwood.....	do		349 00		
	W. Laurie.....	do		179 74		
	A. McNab.....	do		130 00		
	J. D. Molson.....	do		200 00		
	S. Swinford.....	do		61 74		
	H. A. J. Macdougall.....	do		15 00		
	J. J. Campbell.....	do		96 77	43,100 05	
		<i>Wages as teamster.</i>				
	J. Paul.....	do		12 00		
	H. Herchmer.....	do		3 60		
	J. O. Halford.....	do		7 50		
	E. Venn.....	do		120 07		
	G. Fayell.....	do		142 60		
	G. Riskawasis.....	do		49 00		
	D. McDhall.....	do		7 00		
	J. A. Bone.....	do		4 00		
	J. V. Kidahl.....	do		6 00		
	J. Chartrand.....	do		70 00		
	do	do		33 00		
	M. Elliott.....	do		236 82		
	W. Calder.....	do		11 80		
	E. Lepotac.....	do		13 00		
	A. Kearns.....	do		35 25		
	S. Anderson.....	do		6 00		
	E. Lafonde.....	do		6 75		
	R. McCormack.....	do		18 00		
	J. Tomkins.....	do		34 61		

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
47 Vic., c. 2, and 48 Vic., c. 2....		Brought forward.....	2,644 55	45,768 13	126,800 62
		<i>Salaries, Wages and Medical Attendance—Continued.</i>			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Hire of do	5 00		
	J. Flament.....	Wages as do	16 25		
	J. Norris.....	do do	140 00		
	A. Morrisette.....	do do	38 00		
	Mike.....	do do	72 00		
	J. Lightening.....	do do	15 00		
	S. Whitford.....	do do	23 08		
	J. Noel.....	do do	7 00		
	H. Pratt.....	do do	30 00		
	P. Whitford.....	do do	80 00		
	J. Calder.....	do Storeman.....	625 00	3,070 88	
	J. Carney.....	do do	600 00		
	J. V. Kiddahl.....	do do	140 00	1,985 00	
	F. Fishleigh.....	Carrying special despatch.....	3 00		
	P. Cummings.....	Constable.....	12 00		
	F. Ogterce.....	Expenses paid for finding lost ox	7 00		
	J. B. and M. Buzwale.....	Wages paid do	69 15		
	G. McKay.....	Taking boat from Little Current to Sault Ste. Marie.....	28 75		
	J. McInyre.....	Driving cows do	16 00		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Wages paid to boatmen and assistants.....	216 50		
	W. Dennie.....	Amount paid for sundry services.....	13 25		
	J. Moran.....	Driving oxen do	7 00		
	V. Bourassa.....	Sundry services do	9 00		
	E. Dewdney.....	Driving oxen do	4 00		
	E. Barnette.....	Wages paid do	28 50		
	A. Whitney.....	Wages at grist mill for November and December, 1881.....	106 00		
	J. Kean.....	do do	60 00		
	H. Pellissier.....	do do	45 00		
	A. Mackay.....	Wages as Constable do	118 66		
	H. Martineau.....	Wages paid to boatmen and assistants do	9 00		
		do do	47 25		
			183 00		

A. Stevenson	Assistant in warehouse	3 00
A. M. Muckle	Wages paid to boatmen and assistants	71 00
H. Reed	do	20 50
C. J. Browning	Branding cattle	12 00
S. Ash	do	24 00
E. Venn	Collecting horses	26 92
N. McConnell	Putting on double windows	2 50
J. Smith	Issuing rations at payments	27 00
W. Bailey	Quarantine guard during small-pox epidemic.	88 00
F. Bailardine	Salary as special Agent	375 00
F. Sibbald	Branding cattle	5 00
J. Brass	Messenger	9 00
J. Kent	Wages paid to boatmen	63 50
J. McCulloch	Inspecting shoebacks	63 35
G. McPherson	Wages paid to boatmen and assistants	108 75
Mrs. Genearux	Cleaning Carlton office.	6 00
J. Alexander	Work in storehouse	1 50
A. Carribean	Ploughing at Rolling River	33 75
Hudson Bay Co.	Goods in lieu of wages.	59 00
T. A. Newman	do	20 00
T. Barton	Inspecting building	57 00
E. McColl	Wages paid on tour of inspection	360 25
O. Fell	Loading cars	1 25
T. Lousier	do	71 15
B. Morin	Superintending Indians fishing	64 61
S. Lafonde	do	2 50
Indians	Driving cattle	273 85
T. Robillard	Sundry services	2 50
C. Jennings	Cleaning warehouse	2 50
C. Coutois	Instructor to South Quill	40 00
Brown & Curry	Amount paid for carrying letters	3 00
R. J. N. Pither	Wages paid to boatmen and assistants	8 00
A. McDonald	Wages	4 00
Rev. G. Bruce	Dispensing medicines at Fairford	200 00
Rev. E. Lecoq	do Cumberland	120 00
J. Tabouret	do Water Hen River	45 00
J. Flett	do Berens River	120 00
A. W. Ross	do Fisher River	140 00
J. McDonald	do Moose Lake	75 00
A. H. M. Budd	do Cumberland	36 67
C. Thompson	do Pas	30 00
T. Chambers	Gratuity on retiring from service as Farm Instructor	182 50
W. Peart	Wages as messenger in Commissioner's office	240 00
H. Hartley	Wages as caretaker	20 00
J. Savord	do	330 00
F. Whitford	Driving cattle	1 00
G. McKay	Herdng	1 00
Carried forward		4,380 61
		50,203 01
		126,800 62

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
47 Vic, c. 2, and 48 Vic, c. 2 ...		Brought forward.....	4,380 61	50,204 01	126,800 62
		<i>Salaries, Wages and Medical Attendance—Continued.</i>			
	J. Reader	For Wages paid to boatmen and assistants.....	492 50		
	W. Favel	Work in storehouse	1 50		
	A. McNeckle	Wages paid to boatmen and assistants	3 50		
	Sarah Haylett	Wages paid to boatmen and assistants	36 00		
	Margaret Macdougall	Wages as caretaker, at Winnipeg office	108 00		
	J. Hourigan	do	286 00		
	O. Guin	do	376 00		
	S. Onlette	Wages paid to boatmen and assistants	2 00		
	A. Gaddie	Building sty	5 00		
	N. Mallette	Assisting at payments	30 00		
	G. Marchand	Putting up partition in storehouse	8 00		
	J. F. Dorion	Driving horses	13 75		
	T. Hogg	do cattle	35 00		
	E. Anderson	Wages for July, 1882	6 00		
	J. Brass	Driving oxen	4 00		
	R. J. N. Pither	Assisting in storehouse	6 00		
	D. Whitford	Wages paid	10 00		
	W. H. Elliott	Sundry services	5 00		
	W. L. Watt	Wages as messenger	2 50		
	J. Garrick	Sacking and loading potatoes	3 00		
	D. McFarlane	Services in storehouse	3 00		
	J. Nolin	Driving oxen	15 00		
	W. Inkster	Wages as Scout	38 46		
	T. P. Wadsworth	Overseeing Indians making timber	64 00		
	L. Laroque	Wages paid on tour of inspection	7 50		
	L. W. Herchmer	Making goose necks	5 00		
	S. H. Roswell	Wages as messenger	4 00		
	N. Wilkie	do paid	23 06		
	J. W. Fisher	do as cook for men cutting logs at Peace Hills	18 00		
	J. Moran	Sundry services	5 00		
	E. Leclerc	Planting trees	10 00		
	F. K. Herchmer	Messenger	5 09		
	J. Ahen	Services in storehouse	4 00		
		Special services	81 00		
		Healing timber			

		8 00	100 00	6,144 38	96,348 39	126,800 62
<i>A. Campbell</i>	Messenger					
<i>W. Mackenzie</i>	Assisting at Crooked Lakes, driving timber					
<i>Travelling Expenses, Rations, &c.</i>						
Hon. E. Dewdney	For Travelling expenses	443 52				
J. A. Macrae	do	346 40				
A. McDonald	do	1,332 82				
J. M. Rae	do	472 00				
F. T. Quinn	do	297 00				
F. Ogletree	do	341 00				
J. A. Mitchell	do	317 00				
J. P. Wadsworth	do	2,488 41				
E. C. R. Eden	do	30 80				
F. X. Girard, M.D.	do	979 00				
W. Pocklington	do	385 95				
H. Reed	do	704 01				
L. W. Herchmer	do	1,924 90				
J. Reader	do	235 14				
W. Anderson	do	618 80				
G. W. Gardner	do	28 00				
E. McColl	do	1 896 20				
M. Eegg	do	388 99				
A. Mackay	do	1,183 55				
J. Reader	do	351 75				
A. M. Muckle	do	536 95				
J. McIntyre	do	495 20				
F. Ogletree	do	351 60				
H. Martineau	do	868 90				
R. J. N. Pither	do	316 10				
G. McPherson	do	473 62				
S. B. Lucas	do	39 75				
J. P. Wright	do	37 80				
W. Shearwood	do	40 55				
W. McGill	do	132 45				
J. Hourigan	do	288 00				
C. W. H. Saunders	do	20 00				
H. Keith	do	371 15				
J. A. Markle	do	44 75				
J. Kent	do	152 55				
J. B. Lash	do	170 75				
W. Shearwood	do	24 00				
C. Poyack	Horse hire	42 50				
J. A. Markle	do	1 75				
J. Boyd	do	30 00				
H. Keith	do	9 25				
Carried forward					16,888 96	

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
47 Vic, c. 2, and 48 Vic, c. 2 ..		Brought forward.....			18,988 96	56,348 39
		<i>Travelling Expenses, Rations, &c.—Concluded.</i>				
	B. Brannen	Horse hire	5 00			
	Sprole & Walsh	do	4 00			
	J. Tomkins	do	50 00			
	P. Ballendine	do	34 50			
	E. Anderson	do	8 00			
	A. G. McDonald	do	9 50			
	Levasseur & Stedman	do and stabling	7 50			
	Indian	do	3 00			
	J. Pritchard	do	12 00			
	J. Smith	do	18 00			
	M. Groat	do	75 00			
	D. H. Gillespie	&c.	7 25			
	W. J. Squires	do	38 25			
	L. Mullholland	do	24 00			
	R. Smith	do	15 00			
	G. Irvine	do	2 50			
	W. Tomkins	do	4 00			
	J. C. Halford	do	8 00			
	J. Clemenston	Hire of buckboard	5 00			
	Steamer 'Pacific'	Hire of transport	6 50			
	F. Flammand	Transport of men.....	12 00			
	J. Gibbons	do O. Gouin.....	18 00			
	B. Primeau	Waggon hire.....	3 00			
	T. Hogg	Hire of sled	62 50			
	J. O. Wilson	Repayment of passage money	62 50			
	F. B. Butler	do	68 00			
	P. J. Cunningham	do	68 00			
	J. Paisley	do	62 50			
	J. M. O'Donnell	do	68 00			
	E. Edwards	do	62 50			
	M. H. Canning	do	62 50			
	J. Shannon	do	62 50			
	D. H. Gillespie	Horse feed	41 83			
	Sibbald & Lindsay	do	68 40			

J. B. Smith	14 75
J. S. Donahoe	87 00
A. Macdonald	76 40
Indians	411 00
J. C. Phipps	2 80
E. Berchner	2 25
R. G. Baker & Co.	392 91
E. McIver	5 00
H. Keith	1 90
Hudson Bay Co.	398 04
North-West Coal and Navigation Co.	16 00
A. Beaugard	85 70
L. J. A. Levesque	144 50
J. St. L. McGinn	82 83
E. F. McMillan	75 60
J. W. Wright	47 60
H. R. McIntyre	99 00
F. Champness	116 70
Joyner Bros. & Atherton	15 75
N.-W. Mounted Police.	31 23
H. Taylor	11 00
H. Sayers	66 59
Cummings & Allen	49 00
H. Mitchell	60 00
S. Balentine	9 95
S. Hockley	21 00
M. Cummings	6 00
P. Cummings	8 00
J. O. Halford	72 75
E. Dewdney	2 50
M. Macleod	6 00
F. Bellendine	93 75
H. Nash	28 00
D. F. Jelly	9 38
S. Bench	29 61
W. McCauley	23 95
W. M. Herchmer	18 90
Sutherland & Atherton.	
Sibbald, Lindsay & Lyman	31 18
J. Nolin	12 00
T. Miller	42 00
W. Oromartin	16 50
D. Gillespie	30 00
G. Favel	20 25
F. Otton	15 00

126,800 62

56,845 39

22,789 41

Carried forward

C.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
47 Vic, c. 2, and 48 Vic, c. 2...		Brought forward.....	22,739 41	56,348 39	126,800 62
		<i>Travelling Expenses, Rations, &c.—Continued.</i>			
	W. P. McCormick.....	For Board of J. Tanner.....	4 50		
	D. Cleffentson	Board and stabling.....	6 90		
	J. Ross	Meals and lodging.....	28 00		
	T. Oran	Stabling horses.....	5 50		
	J. Daniels	Board allowance.....	7 50		
	S. J. Donaldson	Stabling horses.....	9 00		
	D. Ross	Meals and stabling.....	17 50		
	J. V. Kildahl	Travelling expenses.....	28 00		
	A. Kearns	Paid ferrying charges.....	12 70		
	A. Fisher	Ferrying.....	12 35		
	E. Venn	Travelling expenses.....	28 25		
	Mahaffy & Clinkskill.....	Sundry supplies.....	12 90		
	A. L. Ashdown	Bridge tolls.....	3 65		
	H. McKenny.....	do.....	3 10		
	U. Henderson.....	Repairs to waggon.....	2 00		
	J. Walter	Ferryage and repairs.....	49 05		
	Royal Mail Line.....	Transport of officials.....	90 04		
	W. A. Brown.....	Transport to Fort la Corne.....	4 00		
	W. B. McCuskey.....	Transport of Agent McDonald.....	5 00		
	W. B. Wright	do.....	3 50		
	F. Barton	Travelling expenses while inspecting buildings.....	109 00		
	J. Carney	Paid in lieu of rations.....	70 00		
	J. E. Aylwin	Expense in connection with the selection of cattle.....	5 50		
	Leeson & Scott.....	Passage of Mr. McCrae.....	14 50		
	J. Daniels	Board of man.....	1 90		
	C. P. Railway.....	Transport of officials.....	175 59		
	A. McGowan	Expenses of constable.....	20 50		
	T. D. Green.....	Travelling expenses, Ottawa to Regina.....	83 00		
	J. L'Heureux	do.....	11 25		
	J. J. Noru	Transport of Instructor.....	20 00		
	J. Savord	Board of man.....	5 25		
	W. G. Pettingell	Oil for buckboard.....	0 55		
	J. Pellier	Driving physician.....	19 00		
	J. Chasse	Hire of transport for instructor.....	60 00		

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
47 Vic, c. 2, and 48 Vic, c. 2...	Thornbury "Union Standard"	Brought forward.....	.....	1,379 33	80,082 03	126,800 62
	Collingwood "Enter- prise Messenger"	Advertising, Printing, &c.—Continued.	.....	6 20		
	Toronto "Mechanical and Milling News"	For Advertising .....	.....	12 40		
	Exeter "Times"	do .....	.....	9 30		
	Berlin "News"	do .....	.....	15 50		
	Peterboro' "Review"	do .....	.....	18 60		
	Peterboro' "O Canada Lumberman"	do .....	.....	18 60		
	Dundas "Standard"	do .....	.....	6 30		
	Toronto "Canada Manu- facturer"	do .....	.....	15 50		
	"Courier du Canada"	do .....	.....	27 90		
	Ottawa "Citizen"	do .....	.....	21 70		
	Brockville "Times"	do .....	.....	35 96		
	Toronto "Advertiser"	do .....	.....	18 60		
	Portage la Prairie "Liberal"	do .....	.....	21 70		
	Gananoque "Journal"	do .....	.....	54 86		
	Almonte "Times"	do .....	.....	11 16		
	Meaford "Mirror"	do .....	.....	18 60		
	Peterboro' "Times"	do .....	.....	12 40		
	Whitby "Gazette"	do .....	.....	18 60		
	Montreal "Journal of Commerce"	do .....	.....	11 16		
	Napanea "Beaver"	do .....	.....	37 20		
	London "Free Press"	do .....	.....	11 16		
	Guelph "Herald"	do .....	.....	31 00		
	Eganville "Enterprise"	do .....	.....	21 70		
	Cornwall "Reporter"	do .....	.....	17 38		
	Cobourg "Sentinel Star"	do .....	.....	15 50		
	Charleton Place "Central Canadian"	do .....	.....	16 50		
						15 50

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
47 Vic, c. 2, and 48 Vic, c. 2...		Brought forward.....	2,781 62	80,092 03	186,800 63
		Advertising, Printing, &c.—Continued.			
	Toronto "Irish Canadian"	For Advertising.....	37 20		
	Waterloo "Canadian Farmers' Friend"	do	11 16		
	Toronto "Monetary Times"	do	37 20		
	Selkirk "Herald"	do	4 00		
	Manitoba "Free Press"	do	26 00		
	St. Boniface "Manitoba"	do	4 68		
	J. C. Irvine	Postage stamps, Regina office	520 00		
	Hudson Bay Co	do	39 95		
	F. Ogilvie	do	14 00		
	H. Martineau	do	5 24		
	F. S. Simpson	do	5 00		
	R. Crawford	do	97 43		
	Postmaster, McLeod	do	50 00		
	A. B. Wood	do	60 00		
	A. McBeath	do	2 70		
	J. Reader	do	3 15		
	A. M. Muckie	do	36 84		
	Postmaster, Calgary	do	12 39		
	J. A. Mitchell	do	5 00		
	Postmaster, Battleford	do	25 00		
	J. McIntyre	do	9 52		
	J. M. McCallum	do	0 15		
	Postmaster, Pitt	do	14 00		
	J. Henderson	do	138 61		
	J. McIntyre	do	2 69		
	M. Begg	do	3 00		
	W. D. Creighton	do	29 30		
	E. Dewdney	do	0 90		
	S. Hockley	do	4 00		
	H. Richardson, jun	do	5 00		
	Sutherland & Atherton	do	2 00		

<i>Crawford & Robertson</i>	do	12 38
<i>J. Clemons</i>	do	2 10
<i>C. P. Railway Co.</i>	Telegrams	914 43
<i>Richardson & Macdonald</i>	do	26 56
<i>F. Ogletree</i>	do	4 00
<i>G. N.-W. Telegraph Co.</i>	do	39 93
<i>E. Dewdney</i>	do	1 12
<i>J. S. Macdonald</i>	do	8 93
<i>H. Reed</i>	do	12 19
<i>A. Taylor</i>	do	4 34
<i>T. P. Wadsworth</i>	do	18 50
<i>L. W. Herchmer</i>	do	4 65
Telegraph and Signal Service.....	do	44 27
<i>Burland Lithograph Co.</i>	Printing annuity tickets	210 30
<i>J. McIntyre</i>	do files	8 00
<i>Prairie Printing Co.</i>	do notices to trespassers	1 50
<i>Queen's Printer</i>	do	1,492 85
<i>A. Macdonald</i>	Ink.....	5 35
<i>A. Kennedy</i>	Stationery.....	79 17
<i>I. G. Baker & Co.</i>	do	5 08
<i>C. H. Black</i>	do	21 70
<i>J. Reader</i>	do	1 80
<i>W. J. Pettingell & Co.</i>	do	7 90
<i>A. Biboon</i>	do	3 15
<i>T. N. Campbell</i>	do	6 15
<i>H. Martineau</i>	do	1 50
<i>Thomson Bros</i>	do	10 00
<i>Crawford & Robertson</i>	do	13 46
<i>J. Henderson</i>	do	4 00
<i>Mahaffy & Clinkskill</i>	1 copy of "Manitoba and North-West Gazetteer" Stationery.....	1 25
<i>J. Kent</i>	do	11 90
<i>Hudson Bay Co.</i>	do	12 75
<i>T. Osborne</i>	do	3 60
<i>J. H. Ashdown</i>	do	3 75
<i>J. McIntyre</i>	do	1 60
<i>Govt Stationery Office</i>	do	1,040 35
		8,028 89
		1,634 00
		88,120 92
		126,800 62
<i>Rent, Light and Fuel.</i>		
<i>Hudson Bay Co.</i>	For Rent of Carlton office.....	240 00
do	do Pitt office.....	150 00
do	do Winnipeg office.....	1,100 00
do	do Pelly storehouse.....	24 00
<i>J. S. Crear</i>	do Birble do.....	120 00
		1,634 00
		88,120 92
		126,800 62

W. Harvey	do	Indian Head do	3 50
M. Dozie	do	do	4 00
J. Edwards	do	Birtle	63 00
I. G. Baker & Co	do	McLeod	278 19
J. A. Kerr	do	Regina	773 25
D. Brabant	do	Indian Head do	3 50
W. Hall	do	do	4 00
J. N. David	do	Birtle	42 50
J. G. Valere	do	Indian Head	5 25
Murray & Brooks	do	do	20 00
A. Dixon	do	do	19 25
G. Deaver	do	Carlton office	67 00
M. Brown	do	Birtle	34 00
Garrett & Glen	do	Indian Head do	5 25
R. Jeffery	do	Regina	5 00
A. N. Taylor	do	Indian Head do	3 00
P. Dayra	do	do	8 00
Indian Bay Co.	do	20 gallons coal oil, Blackfoot Crossing.	23 75
A. Macdonald	do	Coal oil for Battleford office	1 25
J. W. Ashdown	do	Winnipeg do	2 25
Indian Bay Co.	do	Carlton do	7 28
I. G. Baker & Co	do	McLeod do	9 50
5,746 84			
<i>Office Expenses.</i>			
Hudson Bay Co	do	For Sundry supplies, carpets, &c., for Regina, Carlton and Edmonton offices	203 05
J. A. Kerr	do	Sundries for Regina office	113 18
H. McGillivray	do	do	6 85
Mowat Bros	do	Furniture	27 00
M. P. Zindord	do	do	692 00
T. Scott	do	do	34 00
F. R. Bannhard	do	Desk	35 00
J. H. Ashdown	do	1 fitter	15 00
T. W. Crapper	do	Glass and glazing for Regina office	3 05
Frank Oliver	do	Sundries	2 00
G. B. Collis	do	Repairing clock	1 00
Vulcan Iron Co	do	do copying press	6 10
Williams & Murphy	do	Sundries	7 00
C. H. Baine	do	Crockery	2 50
Colonization Store Co.	do	Sundries	29 43
Upper Canada Furnish- ing Co	do	Office chair	19 00
I. McCrae	do	Table, &c.	45 37
W. G. Pettigell	do	Soap	2 00
M. Hughes	do	Chairs	31 00
Carried forward			1,174 53
			126,800 62

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
		Brought forward.....		1,174 53	93,867 76	136,800 83		
		<i>Office Expenses—Continued.</i>						
	J. R. Reilly	Furnishings do		61 00				
	T. Scott.....	Furniture, Winnipeg office		14 50				
	W. Hargrave	Rent of Post Office drawer, Winnipeg		3 00				
	J. Lovell & Son	1 Winnipeg directory, Winnipeg office		2 50				
	J. A. Hargrave.....	1 desk do		125 00				
	T. Jones	1 cupboard do		13 98				
	Crawford & Robertson.....	Sundries for Indian Head office		0 50				
	Patterson & Gibson.....	Desk, Birle office		18 00				
	J. A. Kerr.....	Copying press, Edmonton office		20 00				
	Brown & Curry.....	Sundries do		1 00				
	E. & C. Gurney.....	Stove, Mr. Martineau's office		15 32				
	G. Rapids Boat Store.....	Furniture, Mr. Reader's do		24 30				
	Manafy & Clinkskill.....	Sundries, Battleford do		0 60				
	A. Macdonald	Chairs, Frog Lake do		13 00				
	do	Sundries, Battleford do		4 00				
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	do McLeod do		2 05				
	A. E. Shelton.....	Furniture, Blackfoot Crossing office.....		18 75				
	Rogers & Grant	Letter press and sundries, Blackfoot Crossing office		18 00				
	do	do McLeod office.....		13 00				
	J. L. Wells.....	Stove, &c., Savanne office.....		26 20	1,669 23			
		<i>Outfit and Repairs.</i>						
	Sibbald & Lindsay	For Buckboard for Agent Begg		65 00				
	A. Doig	Camp stove do Herchner		6 25				
	Willard Bros	Harness do Begg.....		20 00				
	T. P. Wadsworth	Outfit and repairs.....		115 26				
	J. Campbell	Buckboard for Mr. Wadsworth		100 00				
	C. Garson	Jumper for Carlton		8 00				
	Hudson Bay Co	Sundries.....		163 93				
	S. & H. Borbridge	2 cases for papers for Mr. McOll and Mr. Wadsworth		40 00				
	do	Portmanteau and sundries for Mr. Wadsworth.....		97 50				

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	A. Robinson	Brought forward		2,878 07	95,436 99	126,800 62
	W. A. Brooks	<i>Outfit and Repairs—Continued,</i>				
		For Blacksmithing		2 60		
		Repairs to waggon		3 00		
				<u>2,883 67</u>		
		Less—Refunds as follows:—				
		Price of horse sold	\$154 32			
		Charges for repairs of buckboard	33 00			
		Amount paid for shoeing horses	2 00			
				<u>189 32</u>	2,694 35	
		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
	C. Savers	For Hay for Indian cattle		10 00		
	J. Bellegarde	Ploughing for Indians		10 50		
	W. A. Heubach	do		100 00		
	J. Davis	do		6 30		
	Indians	Hay for cattle		43 00		
	R. Cadman	Ploughing for Indians		18 90		
	G. Wilkie	do		115 00		
	L. Couture	Ploughing, sowing and harvesting		125 00		
	W. Cameron	Ploughing for Indians		150 00		
	Indians	do		16 50		
	do	Cutting hay and sundry other work		454 25		
	do	Sawing lumber		18 00		
	J. Cameron	Ploughing and digging potatoes		142 00		
	Indians	Rifles taken by police		9 00		
	Walters & Baker	Hay for Indian oxen		7 00		
	R. McLaren	Cutting and binding wheat		18 00		
	N. Bawlf	Hay for Wabegon Indians		141 10		
	A. Cambren	Hay for oxen		12 00		
	H. & A. Shelton	Threshing wheat		20 00		
	N. Fee	Hay for Indian cattle, &c.		68 00		
	A. Stewart	do		40 00		

Hudson Bay Co.....	110 00
G. Fisher.....	6 00
R. L. Brannan.....	1 50
W. Dubois.....	1 50
C. Folster.....	31 50
J. Lewis.....	40 00
J. Walker.....	120 48
T. Heslop.....	52 00
P. Cyr.....	84 00
J. Pratt.....	24 00
A. Campbell.....	34 85
J. La Clair.....	15 00
J. Côté.....	15 00
T. Lees.....	50 00
T. A. Newman.....	42 30
Hudson Bay Co.....	6 00
Richardson & Lepper.....	2 75
G. F. & J. Galt.....	18 82
I. G. Baker & Co.....	2 75
N. G. Pettingell & Co.....	12 00
T. Scott.....	1 88
J. Dawson.....	1 63
Manitoba Penitentiary.....	1 50
J. Daniel.....	3 00
E. Harris.....	22 00
J. H. Ashdown.....	45 50
Knox & Barker.....	16 61
Hudson Bay Co.....	2 10
J. H. Ashdown.....	10 00
A. Macdonald.....	160 00
P. C. Pambrum.....	5 00
R. Mackay.....	1 00
R. Martineau.....	8 00
F. P. Welsh.....	77 09
I. G. Baker & Co.....	26 80
A. M. Morden.....	73 68
S. Sharpe.....	24 00
N. S. Gladstone.....	184 54
J. Euswere.....	16 00
H. Taylor.....	1 25
F. Ogletree.....	37 49
J. Y. Gilmour & Co.....	4 50
J. Boyd.....	2 00
J. Mulligan.....	60 55
International Tent and Awning Co.....	7 00
N. S. Gibbon.....	
Union Jacks.....	
Expenses in shipping Mr. Martineau's boat.....	
Carried forward.....	
	98,131 34
	128,800 62
	3,004 85

do

do

do

do

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do

O:—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		98,131 34	126,800 62
		<i>Miscellaneous—Continued.</i>			
		Rope, blocks, &c.....	3 90		
		Repairs to warehouse.....	15 00		
		Lumber for Indians.....	83 87		
		do and wood.....	14 95		
		Taking declarations.....	4 00		
		Samples of leather.....	15 77		
		Varnish, paint, &c.....	19 45		
		Expenses in changing site of buildings on Crooked Lake's Reserve.....	192 00		
		Erecting buildings under contract, on Crooked Lakes and Muscowpetung's Reserves.....	10,778 60		
		Building house and fitting same for Chief Piapot.....	265 00		
		Cook stove for Chief.....	103 06		
		Attendance of sick Indians at hospital, St. Albert.....	214 80		
		1st prize for bread and butter, at Regina Agricultural Exhibition.....	25 00		
		1st prize for potatoes, at Regina Agricultural Exhibition.....	15 00		
		2nd prize do do.....	10 00		
		Fixing doors and windows.....	3 25		
		Scavenger work.....	15 00		
		Cans for cod oil.....	12 00		
		Lard.....	1 40		
		Feeding cattle.....	25 00		
		Sundries.....	33 50		
		Improved measures and scales.....	135 00		
		Paid for delivering telegrams.....	0 50		
		Canvas, &c.....	3 85		
		Lumber.....	12 60		
		200 trees for grounds at Regina.....	260 00		
		Feed for cattle for Treaty No. 3.....	17 72		
		Lumber.....	16 40		
		Cutting and stacking hay.....	75 00		
		Lime.....	6 25		
		H. S. Simms.....			
		Macdonald & Sully.....			
		A. J. Osment.....			
		O. Kane.....			
		O. J. Mickle.....			
		Verrier & Blyth.....			
		H. LeJeune & Co.....			
		J. McOrne.....			
		do.....			
		do.....			
		Smith & Ferguson.....			
		Rev. H. Leduc.....			
		Menokuscook.....			
		A. Syre.....			
		N. Horsfall.....			
		G. Davis.....			
		W. E. Hicks.....			
		J. A. Kerr.....			
		J. Clementson.....			
		J. Rear.....			
		A. Macdonald.....			
		J. A. Kerr.....			
		L. W. Herchmer.....			
		Mowat Bros.....			
		J. A. MacCaul.....			
		T. Rogers.....			
		Ponrose & Rocan.....			
		R. D. McNaughton.....			
		M. Kearns.....			
		A. Grogen.....			

J. Foy	For plastering buildings	24 00
Crawford & Robertson	1 wood box	10 00
McLean & Elliott	Drawing bond and contract	10 00
Manuhy & Clinkskill	Rope for stock	8 10
W. J. Mitchell	Disinfectant	2 00
A. McKenzie	Repairing gun	2 50
Morrison & McQuinn	Threshing grain	50 10
J. A. Kerr	Sundry supplies	33 37
J. H. Ashdown	Repairs to stove	1 85
E. McCall	Supplies for Indians during tour	227 05
T. R. Twigg	Repairs to buildings	14 50
Sibbald & Lindsay	Inspecting and weighing wheat	• 5 00
E. Cook	Claim for improvements on Indian Reserve West } front section 15, Township 48	305 00
T. Barton	Fixing boxes	15 07
J. L. Johnson & Co.	Haps and staples	3 47
L. W. Herchmer	Expenses in liquor case	9 05
T. Lyons, sen.	Taking charge of crazy Indians	15 00
H. Shorey & Co.	Sample mitts	8 40
J. L'Hirondelle	Compensation for improvements on Mitchell's Reserve	100 00
D. O'Connor	Expenses Higgins vs. Regina	130 58
A. M. McMullan	Costs in suit Colbourn vs. Regina	3 00
P. J. Curran	Full settlement of claims on M. Calihoo's Reserve	150 00
G. M. Phipps	Paid for carrying mail	39 25
J. C. Phipps	Advances on boat for Mr. Martineau	40 00
A. Mandowasing	Balance due	110 00
N. W. Coal & Nav. Co. ...	Storage of flour	145 22
West Canada Loan and Saving Co.	Amount of mortgage with interest on J. Cameron's pro- perty, Rolling River Reserve	1,119 64
J. Cameron	Balance due on claim, Rolling River Reserve	284 51
G. D. Edwards	Changing electric bells	5 60
Indians	Services	62 07
Smart & Gillies	Making double window frames	13 90
D. J. Wagoner	Stumpage dues at Battleford	146 00
M. P. Zindorf	Set of venetian blinds, Regina office	453 31
Wood & Sanders	Subscription to McLeod "Gazette"	3 00
J. Reader	Supplies for Indians	3 37
W. P. Beaupré	Chopping wheat for pig feed	5 60
H. Mitchell	Hire of faonig mill	4 00
Hudson Bay Co.	Sundry supplies	163 71
D. McKenzie	Inspecting yacht	2 00
T. Yeandle	Putting irons to oxen's horns	0 50
Winnipeg Post Office	Rent of drawer	3 00
J. P. Wright	Petty cash	72 11
E. Dawdney	do	16 25
F. Ogletree	do	36 10
	Carried forward	19,329 29
		93,131 34
		126,800 62

Carried forward

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

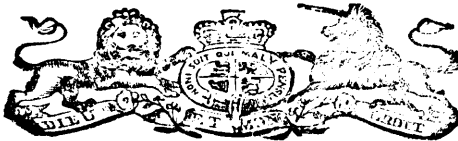
AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....			19,329 29	98,131 34
		<i>Miscellaneous—Concluded.</i>				
	Edward Higgins	Payment of amount due	\$349 16			
		Less—Amount paid into court.....	40 00			
		Balance	\$309 16			
	J. O. Nelson.....	Expenses in connection with Interior Department horses... Carried forward		419 12		
	E. Mahon	For Costs in suit, Higgins vs. Regina.....		114 32		
	W. Anderson	Rent of storehouse site		183 95		
	F. Norman	Expenses of Crowfoot's visit to Winnipeg.....		29 75		
	P. Prevost	Two horses for Bear's Head and Lean Man.....		116 20		
	E. A. Nash	1 horse for Thunder Child.....		185 00		
	W. J. M. Pratt.....	Carrying mail from Totogan to Manitoba House.....		80 00		
	Indian	Building storehouse		370 00		
	Scott, MacFavish & McCracken	Full payment of claim of the estate of the late N. Oliver, for driving and wintering cattle from October, 1878, to May, 1879		80 00		
	Ross Bros	2 cook stoves and pipes, for Indian Chief		483 19		
	G. Marchand	1 horse for Chief Moosomin		78 00		
	Fishleigh & Dillon	Stencil plate.....		80 00		
	A. Morrisette	Sample ox collars		0 75		
	Sifton & Sifton.....	Paid for copy of evidences re liquor trials		76 00		
	D. J. Cochrane	Full payment for interest in all lands and improvements on Blood Reserve		9 00		
	Hudson Bay Co	Expenses in forwarding cattle to English River.....		3,560 00		
	Angus McDonald	In full of all expenses on Passpasstayos Reserve.....		30 54		
	F. F. Tims	Weighing fish		200 00		
	L. W. Mulholland	Stencil plate, &c.....		1 75		
	R. McKinnon.....	Taking horse to wintering ranch		1 40		
	S. & H. Borbridge.....	Repairs to sample harness, &c		2 00		
	Piepot.....	Making tent		31 44		
				14 00		

J. Bruyère.....	Keep of lunatic.....	32 00
Bate & Co.....	Sample of groceries.....	20 76
F. A. Osborne.....	Preparing and engrossing quit claim.....	8 00
T. P. Wadsworth.....	Supplies to Indians.....	7 00
J. McCrae.....	Drawing plan of office.....	6 00
G. Creggan.....	Inspecting clothing.....	23 84
Hudson Bay Co.....	Burial expenses of Indians.....	5 00
H. Hasard.....	Services at Moose Mountain.....	6 00
O. J. Muckle.....	Attending suit.....	5 00
Wahafy & Clinkskill.....	Sundries.....	6 50
Windsor Hotel, Regina.....	9 weeks board of Mrs. and Miss Applegarth.....	188 00
Lesson & Scott.....	Transport of Mrs. and Miss Applegarth from Troy to Prince Albert.....	80 00
J. McOrae.....	Making six boxes.....	9 00
Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....	2,534 77
Bank of Montreal.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....	107 08
Hudson Bay Co.....	do.....	69 10
Crawford & Robertson.....	do.....	17 79
Brown & Curry.....	do.....	7 52
A. Macdonald.....	do.....	36 13
Norris & Carey.....	do.....	15 15
T. Howard.....	do.....	15 68
Mahafy & Clinkskill.....	do.....	14 10
L. G. Baker & Co.....	do.....	149 29
J. Clementson.....	do.....	0 37
Mowat Bros.....	do.....	0 03
S. H. Caswell.....	do.....	0 47
Total Expenditure.....		28,689 28
		126,800 62

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1885.
 L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

REPORT
RETURNS AND STATISTICS
OF THE
INLAND REVENUES
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,
1885.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Excellency,
JOHN COSTIGAN,
Minister of Inland Revenue.



OTTAWA :
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.
1885.

To His Excellency the Most Honorable The Marquess of LANSDOWNE, Governor General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

I have the honour to transmit Your Excellency the RETURNS AND STATISTICS of Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada, for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885, as prepared and laid before me by the Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN COSTIGAN,

Minister of Inland Revenue.

22nd January, 1886.

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RETURN OF MANUFACTURERS —Showing the number of Licenses issued and Fees collected, the materials used, the quantities produced, the amount of duties collected ex-manufactory, and the amount of duties accruing upon excisable articles warehoused	60	68	76	78	88	96
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	Fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885.	Season of Navigation, 1884.	Fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885.	Season of Navigation, 1884.	Fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885.	Season of Navigation, 1884.	Fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885.	Fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885.	Season of Navigation, 1884.	Fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885.	Fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885.	Season of Navigation, 1884.	Fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885.	Page.	Page.	Page.	Page.	
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COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INLAND REVENUE

To the Honorable
The Minister of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—Herewith I have the honor to submit statements of the Inland Revenues collected by this Department during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885, with the usual information as to the cost of collecting, and statistics respecting the sources whence those revenues were derived.

1. The following summary comparison shows the accrued revenue for the years ended 30th June, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1885, respectively :—

Comparison
of total
revenue for
five years.

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Excise.....	5,400,904	5,936,142	6,282,796	5,545,391	6,438,688
Public Works.....	481,066	438,060	510,969	516,349	409,886
Culling Timber.....	38,397	46,781	49,560	43,609	28,557
Bill Stamps.....	193,023	158,493	45	.....	.....
Weights and Measures, Gas and Law Stamps.....	38,043	30,746	34,889	36,401	40,504
Total.....	6,151,433	6,610,222	6,878,259	6,141,750	6,917,635

Details of
increase.

2. The above statement exhibits an accrued revenue of \$775,885 in excess of that of the previous year.

This increase has arisen upon the following items:—

Excise.....	\$893,297
Weights and Measures, Gas and Law Stamps.....	4,103
	————— \$897,400

Less—Decreases :

Public Works.....	\$106,463
Culling Timber.....	15,052
	————— 121,515
	————— \$775,885

The chief increase under the head of Excise occurs in respect of spirits, as will be seen by the next table.

3. The following statement exhibits the details of Excise Revenue accrued during the past year as compared respectively with the four years ended 30th June, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1885.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Spirits.....	3,231,482	3,555,490	3,902,867	3,610,498	4,281,027
Malt liquor.....	6,250	6,125	6,150	6,558	6,344
Malt.....	316,656	387,597	405,023	413,056	477,184
*Cigars.....				266,814	318,357
Tobacco.....	1,777,631	1,908,895	1,886,802	1,169,490	1,270,933
Petroleum.....	18,749	23,884	26,216	26,666	27,520
Manufactures in bond.....	30,897	33,698	36,715	39,457	44,090
Seizures.....	6,058	11,090	5,241	2,183	1,256
Other receipts.....	13,181	14,458	15,282	10,771	11,977
Total.....	5,400,904	5,936,142	6,282,796	5,645,391	6,438,688

* For the years 1881, 1882 and 1883, cigars were included in the amount under the head "Tobacco."

SPIRITS

4. The following Statement shows the transactions in Spirits during the year ended 30th June, 1885, and the four preceding years:—

Fiscal Year.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	In Warehouse at Commencement of Period.	Manufactured during the Year.	Taken for Consumption.	Exported.	Used in Bonded Factories.	Otherwise Accounted for.	In Warehouse at end of Period.	Memorandum of Revenue accrued, including License Fees.
	Proof Gallons.	Proof Gallons.	Proof Gallons.	Pf. Gallons.	Proof Gallons.	Pf. Gallons.	Proof Gallons.	\$
1890-81.....	1,719,737	3,048,145	3,214,543	7,879	*175,175	79	1,370,206	3,231,482
1891-82.....	1,370,206	4,028,847	3,552,818	11,731	190,250	1,667	1,642,577	3,555,490
1892-83.....	1,642,577	4,281,208	3,848,787	12,322	*215,145	6,408	1,841,123	3,902,887
1893-84.....	1,841,123	4,207,576	3,608,021	5,731	232,424	1,489	2,201,034	3,610,496
	6,573,643	15,565,776	14,234,169	37,663	813,004	9,643	7,064,940	14,300,335
Annual average of 4 years ended 30th June, 1884.....	1,643,411	3,891,444	3,656,042	9,416	203,251	2,411	1,763,755	3,575,084
1884-85.....	2,201,034	3,579,332	4,274,722	7,448	253,439	2,570	1,243,197	4,281,027

* In addition to quantities shown in column 5, in the year 1880-81, 59,440 gallons; in the year 1882-83, 157,223 gallons, and in the year 1884-85, 11,372 gallons of imported spirits were used in bonded factories.

Comparison as to quantity of spirits.

Spirits manufactured. 5. The spirits manufactured during the fiscal year were 3,579,332 proof gallons as against a production during the preceding year of 4,207,576 proof gallons.

Comparison. 6. In their production the following raw material was used :—

Materials used in the production of spirits.		Pounds.
	Malt.....	3,057,549
	Corn.....	48,780,428
	Rye.....	10,176,666
	Wheat.....	1,191,837
	Oats.....	336,228
		<hr/>
Total grain.....	63,542,708	
Molasses.....	3,826	
	<hr/> <hr/>	
	63,546,534	

Spirits taken for consumption. 7. The quantity taken for consumption was, however, in excess of that taken in 1884, being 4,274,722 proof gallons as against 3,608,021.

Reason for increase. 8. This excess of withdrawals was doubtless due to the conviction that the rebellion in the North-West would demand additional taxation, and that spirits and tobaccos being luxuries, would be the first to submit to the impost.

The amount withdrawn from bond in this way, therefore, simply anticipated the revenues of 1885-86.

Used in bonded factories. 9. The quantity of Canadian spirits used in bonded factories in the production of vinegar and methylated spirits was 253,429 gallons.

Decrease of spirits remaining in bond. 10. The excessive withdrawal above referred to left the quantity of spirits in bond at the beginning of the fiscal year 1885-86 abnormally small, viz., 1,242,197 as against an average of 1,763,735 during the four years preceding.

Consumption of excisable goods per capita. 11. Appendices **A** and **B** show the consumption of spirits, tobacco and other goods subject to Excise, and of similar goods imported subject to duties of Customs, per head of the population of the whole Dominion, and also in respect of each Province separately.

Not all consumed where duties are paid. 12. It must be remembered, however, that a large proportion of the goods entered for consumption at the chief importing centres, are consumed beyond the limits of the Province in which those duties are paid.

Less per capita consumed than in Europe. 13. It is pleasing to note, however, that after reducing all spirituous and malt liquors, and wines—domestic and foreign—to the basis of alcohol, the allowance per head of the population does not exceed three-quarters of a gallon per annum, barely one-third the quantity per head consumed throughout Europe.

MALT AND MALT LIQUORS.

14. The following statement shows the transactions in Malt during the year 1884-85, and the four years preceding:—

Fiscal Year.	1. In Warehouse at Commencement of Period.	2. Manufactured during the Year.	3. Taken for Consumption.	4. Exported.	5. Otherwise Accounted for.	6. In Warehouse at end of Period.	7. Memorandum of Revenue accrued, including License Fees.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$
1830-31.....	12,124,643	67,132,206	30,798,078	22,547,553	175,111	25,736,107	322,906
1881-82.....	25,736,107	70,507,220	37,910,046	40,055,907	44,878	18,232,496	393,722
1882-83.....	18,232,496	85,516,222	39,587,285	45,882,486	1,437,458	15,841,489	411,173
1883-84.....	15,841,489	55,447,616	40,533,102	4,961,883	*373,904	25,420,719	419,615
Total.....	71,934,735	278,603,264	148,828,511	114,447,329	2,031,351	85,230,811	1,647,416
Annual average of four years ended 30th June, 1884.....	17,983,684	69,650,816	37,207,128	28,611,832	507,838	21,307,703	104,904
1884-85.....	25,430,719	49,517,952	47,005,917	11,868,399	1,150,582	14,913,873	483,528

* Of this quantity, 354,720 lbs. are free and 19,170 lbs. written off by authority.

Comparison of five years.

- Malt manufactured.** 15. The quantity of malt manufactured during the fiscal year fell off from 55,447,616 lbs. to 49,517,962.
- Taken for consumption.** 16. The consumption, however, increased from 37,207,128, in 1884, to 47,005,917 in 1885.
- Increased export.** 17. The export trade also improved, in fact more than doubled, though still less than one-third the volume in the years 1881-82-83.
- Revenue from malt and malt liquor.** 18. The duties accruing upon malt and malt liquor entered for consumption, including brewers' and maltsters' license fees, amounted to \$482,527 as against \$419,156 for 1883-84.
- Proportion used for brewing and distilling.** 19. Of the malt entered for consumption, namely, 47,005,917, about 3,000,000 lbs. were used by distillers, and the remainder in the production of 12,071,752 gallons of malt liquor.

TOBACCO :

- Comparison for five years.** 20. The following table exhibits the transactions during the fiscal year in tobacco, snuff and cigarettes :—

Fiscal Year.	1. In Warehouse 1st July.	2. Manufactured during the year	3. Taken for Consumption.	4. Exported.	5. Otherwise accounted for.	6. In Warehouse 30th June.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1880-81.....	2,585,200	8,112,872	8,100,003	343,776	37,153	2,217,140
1881-82.....	2,217,140	9,271,254	8,376,972	388,438	5,598	2,717,386
1882-83.....	2,717,386	8,574,394	8,965,001	453,471	10,416	1,862,892
1883-84.....	1,862,892	10,940,469	10,072,681	418,574	74,272	2,237,833
Total.....	9,382,618	36,898,989	35,514,657	1,604,259	127,439	9,035,251
Annual average for four years ended 30th June						
1884.....	2,345,723	9,224,747	8,878,664	401,065	31,859	2,258,813
1884-85.....	2,237,833	10,509,217	11,061,514	600,493	58,813	1,026,230

* Of this amount, 8,929 lbs. were written off by authority, and 50,183 lbs. were taken for re-working.

21. To the above quantities are to be added the quantity of leaf taken for consumption in a raw state during the same years, which will give the following additional columns:—

Leaf taken for consumption.

Fiscal Year.	7.		8.	9.
	Raw Leaf taken for Consumption.		Total Tobacco taken for Consumption.	Duty Collected thereon, including License Fees.
	Canadian.	Foreign.		
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$
1880-81.....	200	1,072	8,101,275	1,567,971
1881-82.....		229	8,377,201	1,610,185
1882-83.....	218	196	8,965,415	1,535,076
1883-84.....		64	10,072,745	1,169,490
Total.....	418	1,561	35,516,636	5,882,722
Annual average for four years ended 30th June, 1884.....	104	390	8,879,159	1,470,680
1884-85.....		75	11,061,589	1,270,933

22. It will be seen by a glance at the foregoing statements that nearly 1,000,000 lbs. more tobacco was entered for consumption during the year 1884-85 than was withdrawn for the same purpose during the preceding year, while that was largely in excess of the three years preceding it.

Increase in consumption.

23. The excess as between the fiscal year just closed and the year 1883-84 is, doubtless to be attributed, in some measure, to the same cause which operated in the case of spirits, viz., a desire on the part of holders to lay in a good stock of duty-paid tobacco, in anticipation of an expected increase in the tariff; but the fact that the quantity manufactured for both these years was materially in excess of the three years preceding is a pleasing indication that the new system of supervision has had its anticipated effect, and that there is now (as for some time past has been the case in respect of spirits), very little, if any, practical evasion of the Excise tax.

Reasons for.

Canada twist
paid duty.

24. The following statement shows the quantity of Canadian roll tobacco which paid duty, and the divisions within which such duty was collected :—

DIVISIONS.	LICENSES.		Tobacco paid Duty during year ended 30th June, 1885.	Duty.
	No.	Amount.		
		\$	Lbs.	\$ cts.
Ottawa.....			885	17 70
Joliette.....	248	496	330,635	7,108 71
Montreal.....	23	46	8,400	214 00
Sorel.....	1	2	400	10 00
St. Hyacinthe.....	1	2	66	3 32
Terrebonne.....	1	2		2 00
Three Rivers.....	1	2	487	11 75
Total.....	275	550	340,873	7,367 48
Total of previous year....			232,923	5,128 84

Comparison
of Canadian
leaf for five
years.

25. The following is a statement of Canadian tobacco taken for use during the last five years :—

Fiscal Year.	Leaf and Twist paid Duty.	Taken for use in Manufac-tories.	Total.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1880-81.....	378,416	19,061	397,477
1881-82.....	454,884	37,518	492,402
1882-83.....	178,432	198,765	377,197
1883-84.....	232,923	93,881	326,804
1884-85.....	340,874	154,847	495,720

INSPECTION OF PETROLEUM.

26. The number of packages of Canadian petroleum inspected during the year is 189,842, and the fees collected thereon \$18,352.32. Canadian.

27. The number of packages of imported petroleum inspected by officers of this Department is 31,512 and the fees collected thereon \$9,167.95. Imported.

MANUFACTURES IN BOND.

28. The revenue derived from goods manufactured in bond during the past five years, has been as follows:— Comparison of five years.

1880-81.....	\$30,897
1881-82.....	33,602
1882-83.....	36,715
1883-84.....	39,457
1884-85.....	44,090

These duties have accrued upon vinegar and methylated spirits.

29. There were manufactured during the year 675,285 standard gallons of vinegar, containing 6 per cent. of acetic acid, and 108,524 gallons of methylated spirits. Vinegar and methylated spirits produced.

30. There were 675,922 gallons of vinegar, and 108,524 gallons methylated spirits entered for consumption. Consumed.

31. In the production of these articles the following materials were used:— Materials used.

	Gallons.
Proof spirits.....	264,804
Beer, wine, &c.....	54,035
Wood naphtha.....	11,755

32. Facts have come before the Department during the year, as well as in previous years, pointing to the necessity of permitting the sale of methylated spirits only under special license. Restrictions desirable.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Decrease in
revenue.

33. The revenue from this source shows a decrease of \$106,463.

Source of
decrease.

34. From the following statement it will be seen that the revenue from canal tolls has decreased \$44,864:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.
		\$	Per cent.	Per cent.
Canal Tolls, &c.	356,443	311,579	.....	12·58
Slides and Booms	110,500	63,996	.....	42·08
Hydraulic and other Rents ...	29,277	29,881	2·00	.....
Minor Public Works.....	20,129	4,430	.....	77·99
	516,349	409,886		

Summary
of canal
revenue.

35. The following statement gives a summary of the canal revenue, showing the increase or decrease on each canal:—

Canals.	1883-84.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	Per cent.	Per cent.
Welland.....	179,642	152,778	.....	14·95
St. Lawrence.....	85,247	79,842	.....	6·34
Chambly.....	21,387	18,249	.....	14·67
Ottawa.....	60,819	51,962	.....	14·56
Rideau.....	5,291	3,202	.....	28·14
Burlington Bay.....	1,662	1,938	16·66	.....
St. Peter's.....	2,193	2,786	27·04	.....
Newcastle District.....	202	220	8·91	.....
	356,443	311,577		

Decrease on
Welland
Canal.

36. It will be observed that the revenue from the Welland has decreased 14·75 per cent.

37. The following statement will show upon what classes of articles the decrease has occurred:—

—	1883-83.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	Per cent.	Per cent.
Vessels	15,688	13,282	.....	8.96
Passengers	116	156	34.46	.....
Produce of Forest.....	22,504	24,046	6.85	.....
do Animals	135	86	.....	38.29
do Agriculture	68,137	55,370	.....	18.73
Manufactures and Merchandise	69,585	58,759	.....	15.55
Total Tolls.....	176,165	151,699	.....	.....
Fines, Damages, &c.	3,477	1,079	.....	.....
Total	179,642	152,778	.....	14.30

Per cent. of increase or decrease on each kind of freight.

The largest items of decrease have been: on corn, \$10,000; on coal, \$8,400; and on wheat, \$2,674.

38. The usual statement as to the quantity of grain transhipped at Port Colborne will be given with the report of coal statistics for the period of navigation, which will be published as a supplementary report.

Grain transhipped at Port Colborne.

39. On the St. Lawrence Canals the largest item of decrease is \$2,800, on iron sent westward.

Decrease on St. Lawrence Canals.

40. In addition to the decreases above-mentioned, refunds were made of Welland Canals' tolls to the amount of \$11,281.40, and of St. Lawrence Canals' tolls to the amount of \$94.79, under the provisions of Orders in Council passed on the 17th June and 4th July last, which reduced, very materially, the tolls on grain shipped to Montreal, or Canadian ports east of Montreal, for the present season, in deference to the expressed opinion of those interested in the trade that such a course would increase the traffic.

Refunds made on grain.

On this point I shall reserve comment for the supplementary report containing the statistics for the season of navigation of 1885.

Decrease in revenue on Ottawa and Chambly Canals.

41. The tolls from lumber on the Ottawa and Chambly Canals are less by \$7,000 than during the previous year, which is, I think, mainly to be attributed to the shipments by Canada Atlantic Railway.

SLIDES AND BOOMS.

Decrease in revenue from Slides and Booms.
Reasons for.

42. The accrued revenue from this source is less than that of the previous year by 42 per cent. Three causes have contributed to this result: 1st. The quantity of timber cut was less than the previous year; 2nd. The quantity of square timber carried by rail was greater; and 3rd. There is an increasing disposition to locate the mills nearer to the timber limits, and to transport the sawed lumber by rail.

HYDRAULIC AND OTHER RENTS.

Hydraulic and other rents.

43. There is only a slight difference in the revenue from this source as compared with the previous year.

Reduction of arrears.

44. Since the close of the fiscal year efforts to reduce arrears have resulted in the collection of some \$6,000.

MINOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Minor Public Works.
Reason of decrease.

45. There is a marked decrease in the revenue from this source, arising from the fact that in the previous year \$14,390 were received from the sale of the Dundas and Waterloo Road, and that the final payment on account of the sale of Port Whitby Harbor was then made.

CULLING TIMBER.

Culling Timber.
Revenue and expenditure.

46. The fees accrued under this head are only \$28,557, while the expenditure was \$50,596.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AND GAS.

W. and M., Gas and Law Stamps.

47. The usual special reports in relation to these services will be submitted with full statistical information.

Increase.

48. The revenue accrued from these services and from law stamps of the Supreme Court is \$40,504, as against \$36,401 during the previous year.

PREVENTION OF ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

Supplementary report to follow.

49. A supplementary report in reference to this service has been prepared, containing details of the work done, and the reports of the analysts.

Expenditure.

50. The expenditure under the Act during the year was \$14,938.

INSPECTION OF STAPLE ARTICLES.

51. By amendment to the Inspection Act provision was made at the last Session of Parliament for the appointment of a Board to select standard samples of grain for the guidance of the inspectors, thus adopting the same course which has prevailed in the case of flour ever since the Act first came into operation. The plan will doubtless tend to a more uniform judgment on the part of the inspectors.

Standard samples of grain.

52. Orders in Council were passed on the 10th November last, dividing the Province of Ontario into six districts for the inspection of grain, and appointing a Board for the examination of candidates for the position of inspector of grain, and to settle disputes arising from a difference of judgment in inspection. Copies of these Orders, and of one dated the 14th November, providing for the expenses of the Board, are printed herewith as Appendix C.

Ontario inspection districts for grain.

53. The usual statistics in relation to this service will be found in appendices D, E and F.

Returns in relation thereto.

EXCISE PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS.

54. Examinations were held in August last in Montreal and St. John, N. B., for candidates aspiring to the position of "Special Class Excisemen."

Where held.

55. The number of this class is limited to twenty, by Order in Council, and the object sought by the examination is the selection, from the experienced Excisemen, of those best fitted for the supervision of the largest and most important factories. The examination is therefore of a searching, technical character, and to be successful candidates are required to make 50 per cent. of the value of each subject and 80 per cent. of the total value of all the subjects.

"Special class" excisemen.

Six candidates presented themselves at the time and places above mentioned, all of whom failed to pass.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT.

56. Statistics in relation to this Act, for the whole period of its operation, are being prepared and will be laid before you in due course.

Liquor License Act.

E. MIALL,

Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 22nd January, 1886.

APPENDIX

TABLE showing the Annual Consumption per head of the undermentioned Articles paying Excise or Customs Duties in the respective Provinces and in the Dominion, since Confederation.

YEARS.	ONTARIO.					QUEBEC.					NEW BRUNSWICK.					NOVA SCOTIA.					PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.					MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.					BRITISH COLUMBIA.					DOMINION.														
	Spirits. Galls.	Beer. Galls.	Wine. Galls.	Tobacco. Lbs.	Petroleum. Galls.	Spirits. Galls.	Beer. Galls.	Wine. Galls.	Tobacco. Lbs.	Petroleum. Galls.	Spirits. Galls.	Beer. Galls.	Wine. Galls.	Tobacco. Lbs.	Petroleum. Galls.	Spirits. Galls.	Beer. Galls.	Wine. Galls.	Tobacco. Lbs.	Petroleum. Galls.	Spirits. Galls.	Beer. Galls.	Wine. Galls.	Tobacco. Lbs.	Petroleum. Galls.	Spirits. Galls.	Beer. Galls.	Wine. Galls.	Tobacco. Lbs.	Petroleum. Galls.	Spirits. Galls.	Beer. Galls.	Wine. Galls.	Tobacco. Lbs.	Petroleum. Galls.	Spirits. Galls.	Beer. Galls.	Wine. Galls.	Tobacco. Lbs.	Petroleum. Galls.										
1861																																																		
1868	1.534	2.156		1.596	.091	1.278	2.319	.308	1.804	.073	1.050	.519	.209	2.661	.480	.909	.450	.193	.143	.480																					1.621	1.973	.098	1.815						
1869	1.093	2.172	.034	1.569	.836	.801	2.120	.263	1.966	.054	.867	.995	.071	1.734	.443	.742	.825	.075	1.895	.347																					1.124	2.290	.115	1.755	.575					
1870	1.298	2.072	.055	1.831	1.537	1.247	1.988	.351	2.692	.279	1.074	.634	.100	2.425	.712	.692	.859	.081	2.128	.471																					1.434	2.163	.195	2.190	1.103					
1871	1.420	3.758	.057	1.626	2.388	1.377	2.065	.354	2.588	.189	1.214	.613	.128	2.536	1.050	.759	1.081	.118	1.830	.581																					1.578	2.490	.259	2.052	1.591					
1872	1.539	3.005	.082	2.179	1.690	1.540	2.172	.443	2.879	.501	1.254	.751	.128	2.557	.747	.827	.986	.133	2.473	.564																					1.723	2.774	.257	2.481	1.302					
1873	1.444	3.522	.094	1.881	2.032	1.741	2.468	.387	2.524	.193	1.358	.837	.151	2.181	.860	.839	.954	.100	1.612	.629																					1.682	3.188	.238	1.999	1.387					
1874	1.923	3.379	.103	2.079	2.292	1.614	2.273	.478	3.414	.361	1.362	.708	.201	2.472	.968	.928	.916	.133	2.125	.653																					1.994	3.012	.288	2.566	1.618					
1875	1.256	3.696	.055	1.723	2.244	1.215	2.322	.259	2.307	.318	1.057	.639	.066	1.794	.950	.689	.811	.062	1.639	.755																					1.394	3.091	.149	1.915	1.589					
1876	1.369	3.383	.065	2.032	2.325	1.262	2.212	.387	2.744	.476	.950	.636	.087	2.405	.968	.653	.996	.077	2.226	.815	.849	.932	.098	1.706	.662	.726	1.077	.205	2.582	.185	1.288	3.478	.430	2.938	.598	1.204	2.454	.177	2.316	1.860										
1877	1.019	3.109	.028	1.971	1.842	1.128	2.108	.208	2.086	.288	.742	.623	.064	2.609	1.092	.659	.794	.064	1.876	.640	.748	.875	.045	1.588	.717	.594	.627	.012	2.275	.128	1.089	3.156	.330	2.723	.754	.975	2.322	.096	2.051	1.103										
1878	1.002	3.013	.021	1.879		1.126	1.872	.223	1.997		.886	.782	.056	2.461		.492	.828	.050	1.754		.416	.651	.025	1.594		.533	1.468	.053	3.676		1.397	3.422	.454	3.118		.960	2.169	.096	1.976											
1879	1.404	3.281	.030	1.907		1.072	1.660	.230	1.939		.756	.646	.059	2.251		.516	.767	.058	1.679		.609	.516	.036	1.618		.814	1.851	.072	4.051		1.819	3.349	.519	3.389		1.131	2.209	.104	1.954											
1880	.708	3.478	.020	1.958		.869	1.598	.183	1.738		.590	.486	.025	2.447		.430	.519	.031	1.812		.425	.561	.014	1.327		.813	2.479	.053	4.270		1.010	3.187	.410	2.132		.715	2.248	.077	1.936											
1881	.936	3.548	.025	2.008		1.150	1.723	.236	2.118		.753	.456	.044	2.548		.527	.603	.049	1.841		.530	.381	.019	1.287		.285	1.156	.010	1.311		1.038	2.699	.417	2.886		.922	2.293	.099	2.035											
1882	1.011	4.250	.029	2.068		1.248	2.004	.276	2.279		.883	.649	.049	2.517		.539	.690	.062	1.870		.425	.269	.013	1.066		.767	2.150	.072	2.460		1.330	3.211	.667	3.491		1.009	2.747	.120	2.150											
1883	1.075	4.508	.037	2.183		1.380	1.967	.304	2.474		.932	.790	.058	2.627		.579	.629	.063	1.842		.410	.174	.030	1.107		.840	2.818	.094	2.638		1.526	4.080	.803	4.464		1.090	2.882	.135	2.280											
1884	.987	4.519	.030	2.265		1.271	2.069	.265	3.324		.815	.895	.056	1.491		.573	.782	.061	1.811		.337	.209	.009	1.228		.677	2.208	.043	2.341		1.459	4.863	.869	3.896		.998	2.924	.117	2.476											
1885	1.334	3.990	.028	2.171		1.211	1.952	.243	3.767		.753	.859	.044	2.130		.536	.772	.054	1.985		.412	.296	.009	1.348		.597	1.603	.043	2.048		1.750	5.192	.980	2.947		1.126	2.639	.109	2.623											
Average	1.176	3.202	.042	1.827		1.175	1.941	.284	2.849		.910	.690	.084	2.202		.660	.750	.070	1.712		.516	.048	.031	1.986		.624	1.743	.065	2.765		1.370	3.667	.587	3.198		1.267	2.538	.153	2.121											

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

E. MIALI,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX B.

TABLE showing the Revenue per head derived annually since Confederation from the undermentioned Articles paying Excise or Custom Duties in the respective Provinces and in the Dominion.

YEARS.	ONTARIO.					QUEBEC.					NEW BRUNSWICK.					NOVA SCOTIA.					PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.					MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.					BRITISH COLUMBIA.					DOMINION.									
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Petroleum.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Petroleum.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Petroleum.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Petroleum.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Petroleum.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Petroleum.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Petroleum.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Petroleum.					
1861.....																																													
1868.....	1.109	.114		.163	.006	1.001	.111	.094	.218	.008	.870	.030	.068	.157	.039	.894	.033	.045	.112	.048																1.028	.097	.043	.176	.014					
1869.....	.841	.110	.014	.169	.061	.666	.082	.074	.217	.007	.786	.049	.027	.216	.068	.706	.057	.030	.200	.045																.761	.092	.037	.193	.041					
1870.....	.997	.101	.019	.209	.105	1.016	.078	.049	.326	.020	.957	.038	.035	.287	.057	.652	.055	.034	.244	.043																.962	.085	.049	.259	.061					
1871.....	1.090	.122	.021	.265	.130	1.127	.082	.106	.431	.015	1.079	.039	.048	.405	.071	.766	.066	.050	.290	.045																1.059	.095	.056	.236	.077					
1872.....	1.183	.135	.030	.368	.110	1.259	.101	.134	.510	.035	1.128	.047	.050	.416	.058	.765	.057	.054	.386	.046																1.160	.108	.070	.422	.076					
1873.....	1.115	.155	.033	.286	.135	1.258	.107	.122	.471	.019	1.233	.055	.057	.347	.084	.780	.060	.042	.251	.075																1.135	.120	.066	.350	.084					
1874.....	1.507	.154	.042	.351	.154	1.349	.097	.162	.615	.032	1.255	.053	.075	.404	.101	.887	.059	.056	.337	.079																1.363	.119	.086	.442	.102					
1875.....	1.150	.140	.033	.379	.150	1.200	.110	.134	.529	.029	1.158	.047	.044	.389	.104	.788	.057	.044	.333	.083																1.127	.114	.069	.428	.098					
1876.....	1.258	.132	.031	.443	.153	1.269	.081	.153	.622	.039	1.055	.046	.043	.406	.111	.746	.049	.038	.455	.095	.976	.046	.052	.344	.115	.776	.037	.108	.694	.033	1.545	.254	.184	1.003	.138	1.184	.098	.075	.513	.105					
1877.....	.927	.142	.021	.425	.126	1.101	.092	.110	.462	.023	.812	.039	.043	.540	.104	.750	.072	.044	.384	.066	.851	.052	.033	.319	.100	.294	.036	.014	.557	.021	1.289	.230	.283	.887	.109	.949	.109	.057	.446	.084					
1878.....	.912	.202	.012	.410		1.100	.119	.112	.450		.955	.074	.033	.537		.552	.079	.036	.365		.469	.047	.002	.319		.534	.096	.039	.914		1.647	.231	.325	1.057		.927	.147	.052	.439						
1879.....	1.283	.186	.019	.424		1.068	.079	.118	.474		.830	.051	.039	.493		.587	.063	.039	.351		.687	.029	.027	.325		.905	.106	.051	1.043		2.163	.338	.351	1.147		1.095	.125	.057	.449						
1880.....	.720	.121	.016	.422		.950	.052	.124	.304		.690	.028	.022	.509		.532	.046	.032	.370		.525	.021	.015	.268		.864	.087	.046	.989		1.331	.198	.281	.928		.772	.081	.055	.428						
1881.....	.961	.120	.021	.437		1.246	.059	.165	.463		.880	.028	.039	.539		.646	.039	.047	.380		.673	.017	.018	.260		.400	.041	.008	.275		1.342	.151	.287	.833		.990	.081	.073	.443						
1882.....	1.030	.145	.026	.460		1.355	.069	.197	.534		1.034	.039	.044	.543		.665	.038	.055	.385		.547	.012	.012	.215		.810	.086	.139	.564		1.691	.182	.443	1.017		1.084	.098	.092	.485						
1883.....	1.121	.151	.031	.444		1.513	.065	.206	.542		1.087	.051	.045	.504		.717	.041	.056	.343		.537	.010	.025	.201		.958	.143	.112	.508		1.918	.023	.486	1.160		1.186	.103	.097	.473						
1884.....	1.008	.150	.025	.324		1.381	.067	.177	.490		.949	.049	.046	.257		.716	.014	.052	.236		.445	.013	.008	.149		.715	.125	.039	.347		1.828	.299	.537	.861		1.074	.104	.082	.365						
1885.....	1.350	.166	.023	.322		1.317	.082	.157	.569		.890	.049	.031	.312		.667	.038	.043	.265		.546	.018	.008	.163		.631	.087	.036	.306		2.182	.283	.583	.836		1.198	.113	.074	.393						
Average.....	1.081	.141	.023	.327		1.176	.085	.135	.457		.980	.045	.043	.403		.712	.052	.066	.315		.625	.026	.020	.256		.688	.084	.059	.518		1.693	.219	.276	.973		1.058	.104	.066	.391						

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

E. MIALI,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT showing the number of Illicit Stills seized during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885, with names of Owners, Schedule Value, &c.

Seizure No.	Date.	Division.	Owners.	Schedule Value.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
2	Oct. 18, 1884	Cape Breton...	Isabel Kennedy.....	22 00	
3	do ..	do ..	Rory Cameron.....	10 00	
29	May 19, 1885	Hamilton.....	T. & F. Young.....	3 00	T. Young discharged, and F. Young sentenced by Magistrate to fine of \$100.00, and one month's imprisonment.
473	Sep 20, 1884	Montreal	Unknown.. ..	25 00	
36	June 29, 1885	Pictou	Alex. Morrison.....	160 30	Morrison fined \$150.00.
			Dan. Ross.....		
37	do ..	do ..	Duncan Sutherland..	39 40	Fined \$100.00.
144	Dec. 20, 1884	Quebec.	Damase Corriveau...	8 00	
145	do ..	do ..	Alibe Marceau.....	4 00	
80	do ..	Stratford.....	On the premises of John Reihl.....	25 00	Still had been maliciously placed on Mr. Reihl's premises, and without his knowledge or consent. No action taken.
1	Dec. 9, 1884.	St. John, N.E.	Isaac Porter.....	.....	Still head made of tin, and had not been in use for some time.
			George Betts.. ..		
			James Doherty.....		
134	Feb. 26, 1885	Toronto	A. & H. McFee and H. Smith Fairall...}	61 50	Sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and fine of \$100.00 each.
139	Mar. 10, 1885	do	S. Maxwell.....	25 45	Sentenced to three month's imprisonment and \$100.00 fine.
140	do 12, 1885	do	Wm. Cherry	40 50	Sentenced to one month's imprisonment and \$100.00 fine.
9	July 31, 1884	Winnipeg.....	John Wilson.....	50 00	
10	Feb. 27, 1885	do	Owner not found.	213 00	
11	Mar. 25, 1885	do	J. T. Wilson.....	107 50	Sentenced to pay fine of \$100.00, or go to gaol for two months.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

E. MIALI,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX D.

BOARDS OF EXAMINERS appointed in accordance with the Inspection Act of 1874, 37 Vic., Cap. 45, during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885.

District.	Territory comprising District.	Article.	Names of Board of Examiners.	Address.
Simcoe and Algoma.	Counties of Simcoe and Algoma.	Leather, &c.	Wm. H. Cross	Barrie.
			G. J. Miller	Orillia.
			Thos. Foley	Collingwood.
			L. A. Hall.....	Penetanguishene.
			Robt. Laidlaw	Barrie.
do	do	Grain	Thos. Marks.....	Port Arthur.
			A. Squires	do
			G. P. Clavet	do
			D. F. Burk.	do
			W. G. Smith	do

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

E. MIALI,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX E.

List of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Staple Articles of Canadian Commerce who are empowered to act under the Inspection Act of 1874, 37 Vic., cap. 45, and amending Acts, made up to the 30th June, 1886; also showing the District for which they are appointed, and the Territory comprised in each District.

District.	Territory comprising District.	Date of Order in Council establishing the District.	Article.	Name.	Office.	Residence.
<i>Ontario.</i>						
Brant and Haldimand	Countries of Brant and Haldimand	Sept. 27, 1873	Leather and raw hides.	Wm. G. Culbard	Inspector	Paris.
Bruce and Grey	do Bruce and Grey	do	Fish and fish oils	Neil McAuley	do	Southampton.
do	do	do	do	John Campbell	Dep. Inspector	Kincardine.
do	do	do	do	Geo. S. Miller	do	Owen Sound.
Carleton and Russell	do Carleton and Russell	do	do	do	do	do
Essex, Kent and Lambton	do Essex, Kent and Lambton	do	Leather and raw hides.	Richd. Linton	Inspector	Chatham.
do	do	do	do	Jos. W. Barringer	Dep. Inspector	Windsor.
Frontenac, Leeds and Ad- dington	do Frontenac Leeds and Ad- dington	do	do	do	do	do
Grenville, Dundas and Stormont	do Grenville, Dundas and Stor- mont	do	do	do	do	do
Glangarry and Prescott	do Glangarry and Prescott	do	Leather and raw hides.	James Brown	Inspector	Hamilton.
Hamilton	City of Hamilton	Aug. 29, 1873	do	Peter McKim	do	Kingston.
Kingston	do Kingston	do	do	Wm. Gardner	do	Dalhousie.
Lanark and Renfrew	Countries of Lanark and Renfrew	Sept. 27, 1873	Beef and pork	do	do	do
Lennox and Prince Ed- ward	do Lennox and Prince Edward	do	do	do	do	do
Lincoln and Welland	do Lincoln and Welland	do	Leather and raw hides.	Michael Cairns	Inspector	St. Catharines.
London	City of London	Aug. 29, 1873	do	Simpson Thompson	do	London.
Middlesex and Egin	Countries of Middlesex and Egin	Sept. 27, 1873	do	do	do	do
Northumberland and Has- tings	do Northumberland and Has- tings	do	Leather and raw hides.	John Hodge	Inspector	Belleville.
Ontario and Durham	do Ontario and Durham	do	Flour and meal	Wm. Sletcher	do	Port Hope.
do	do	do	Wheat and other grain.	do	do	do
Oxford and Norfolk	do Oxford and Norfolk	do	do	do	do	do
Ottawa	City of Ottawa	Aug. 29, 1873	Leather and raw hides.	Francis McOullough	Inspector	Ottawa.
Perth and Huron	Countries of Perth and Huron	Sept. 27, 1873	do	John Myers	do	Stratford.

Peterborough and Victoria	do	Peterborough and Victoria	do	April 26, 1875	Flour and meal	Wm. Greay	Inspector	Toronto	
City of Toronto and Counties of York and Peel	do	do	do	do	Wheat and other grain	Joseph Harris	do	do	
do	do	do	do	do	Leather and raw hides	Joseph Armstrong	do	do	
do	do	do	do	do	do	Thomas Murray	Dep. Inspector	do	
Counties of Simcoe and Algoma	do	Counties of Simcoe and Algoma	do	Sept. 27, 1873	Fish and fish oils	Pat. Doherty	Inspector	Collingwood	
do	do	do	do	do	Leather and raw hides	Richd. Powell	do	Barrie	
Wellington and Waterloo	do	Wellington and Waterloo	do	Sept. 27, 1873	do	do	do	do	
Wentworth and Halton	do	Wentworth and Halton	do	do	do	do	do	do	
Quebec.									
Drummond and Arthabaska	do	Drummond and Arthabaska	do	Sept. 13, 1877	Flour and meal	Louis A. Boyer	Inspector	Montreal	
Gaspé and Bonaventure	do	Gaspé, Bonaventure and the Magdalen Islands	do	do	do	J. C. Gingras	Dep. Inspector	do	
do	do	do	do	do	Wheat and other grain	Thos. Bickerstaff	Inspector	do	
do	do	do	do	do	Beet and pork	James Doheny	do	do	
do	do	do	do	do	Ashes	Dyde & Major	do	do	
do	do	do	do	do	Fish and fish oils	do	do	do	
do	do	do	do	do	Leather and raw hides	Thos. Hawkins	do	do	
do	do	do	do	do	do	Antoine Masson	Dep. Inspector	do	
do	do	do	do	do	do	D. Sykes	do	do	
Ottawa, County of	do	County of Ottawa, including City of Hull	do	Feb. 5, 1884	Flour and meal	Benjamin Rousseau	Inspector	Quebec	
Quebec	do	City of Quebec	do	do	do	Phileas Rousseau	Dep. Inspector	do	
do	do	do	do	do	Beef and pork	David Nolan	Inspector	do	
do	do	Counties of Quebec, Montmorency, Charlevoix, Saguenay and Chicoutimi, for the purposes of inspection of fish and fish oils	do	April 29, 1878	Fish and fish oils	Hilaire Grenier	do	do	
do	do	do	do	do	do	Louis Côté	Dep. Inspector	do	
do	do	do	do	do	do	E. Grenier	do	do	
do	do	do	do	do	do	W. Sutherland	do	do	
do	do	do	do	do	do	J. Mathieu	do	do	
do	do	do	do	do	do	J. Roe	do	do	
do	do	do	do	do	Leather and raw hides	Aldéric Fortin	Inspector	do	
do	do	do	do	do	do	Joseph Légaré	Dep. Inspector	do	
do	do	do	do	do	Butter	Pierre Patoiné	Inspector	do	
Temiscouata and Kamouraska	do	Counties of Temiscouata and Kamouraska	do	April 1, 1875	do	do	do	do	

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List of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Staple Articles of Canadian Commerce, &c.—Continued.

District.	Territory comprising District.	Date of Order in Council establishing the District.	Article.	Name.	Office.	Residence.
<i>New Brunswick.</i>						
Carleton	That portion of the County of St. John, including Town of Carleton, lying to the west of the river	March 18, 1876	Fish and fish oils	S. L. Brittain	Inspector	Carleton.
Gloucester	County of Gloucester	Oct. 12, 1875	do	Peter Haché	do	Caracquette.
do	do	do	do	P. L. Commeau	Dep. Inspector	Petit Roche.
Northumberland	do Northumberland	April 26, 1880	do	.....	.....	.....
Restigouche	do Restigouche	May 23, 1882	Fish and fish oils	.....	Inspector	.....
St. John	That portion of the City and County of St. John lying to the east of the river to constitute the Division of St. John	March 18, 1873	Leather and raw hides.	.....	Inspector	St. John.
do	do	do	do	Chas. Clerke	Dep. Inspector	do
do	do	do	do	Geo. Murdoch	do	do
York	County of York	Dec. 27, 1883	do	Israel Atherton	Inspector	Fredericton.
<i>New Scotia.</i>						
Annapolis	do Annapolis	June 25, 1877	Fish and fish oils.	Israel Letteny	do	Granville.
Antigonish	do Antigonish	Oct. 16, 1873	do	John Corbett	do	Harbor au Bouche.
do	do	do	do	John J. Brow	Dep. Inspector	do
do	do	do	do	John Corbett	do	do
do	do	do	do	James Kenny	do	do
Argyle	Township of Argyle for fish and fish oils only	April 25, 1879	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barrington	Township of Barrington	April 20, 1876	.....	George Scott	Inspector	Main-a-dieu.
Cape Breton	County of Cape Breton	July 8, 1874	Fish and fish oils.	Wm. Bates	Dep. Inspector	Scatarie.
do	do	do	do	Patrick Bates	do	Mira Bay.
do	do	do	do	Paul Buckley	do	do
do	do	do	do	Benjamin Boon	do	Main-a-dieu.
do	do	do	do	John Burke	do	North Sydney.
do	do	do	do	James Gampbell	do	Main-a-dieu.
do	do	do	do	Patrick Oarpuell	do	do
do	do	do	do	Benjamin Oann	do	Gabarouse.

List of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Staple Articles of Canadian Commerce, &c.—Continued.

District.	Territory comprising District.	Date of Order in Council establishing the District.	Article.	Name.	Office.	Residence.
<i>Nova Scotia—Continued.</i>						
Guysborough.....	County of Guysborough.....	Oct. 16, 1873	Fish and fish oils	James McKay.....	Dep. Inspector	Port Mulgrave.
do	do	do	do	James Nickerson.....	do	New Harbor.
do	do	do	do	Richard Phalen.....	do	Canso.
do	do	do	do	William Finzell.....	do	Port Mulgrave.
do	do	do	do	Charles Richard.....	do	Charlois Cove.
do	do	do	do	James Roberts.....	do	Canso,
do	do	do	do	John Roberts.....	do	do
do	do	do	do	James Sangster.....	do	New Harbor.
do	do	do	do	Geo. Tanner.....	do	Cole Harbor.
do	do	do	do	Alex Rudolph.....	Inspector.....	Liscomb.
Guysborough, St. Mary's	Township of St. Mary's.....	March 18, 1875	do	W. H. Rudolph.....	Dep. Inspector	Liscomb Harbor.
do	do	do	do	George Worth.....	Inspector.....	Halifax.
Halifax.....	City and County of.....	Oct. 16, 1873	Leather and raw hides.	E. Ryan.....	do	do
do	do	do	Fish and fish oils	Enos Baker.....	Dep. Inspector	Jeddore.
do	do	do	do	Abraham Bayers.....	do	Port Pemitk.
do	do	do	do	Michael Beck.....	do	East Dover.
do	do	do	do	Frederick Boutillier.....	do	Indian Harbor.
do	do	do	do	G. P. Boutillier.....	do	French Village.
do	do	do	do	Arch. Brackett.....	do	Herring Cove.
do	do	do	do	John Brennan.....	do	Halifax.
do	do	do	do	John Brooks.....	do	Ferguson's Cove
do	do	do	do	Angus Cameron.....	do	Beaver Harbor.
do	do	do	do	Jason Chapman.....	do	Ship Harbor.
do	do	do	do	James W. Christian.....	do	Upper Prospect.
do	do	do	do	Patrick Christian.....	do	do
do	do	do	do	James A. Coolen.....	do	do
do	do	do	do	James H. Coolen.....	do	do
do	do	do	do	William Coolen.....	do	Blind Bay.
do	do	do	do	William E. Coolen.....	do	do
do	do	do	do	Thos. Cooper.....	do	Jeddore.
do	do	do	do	Robert Connors.....	do	Dover.
do	do	do	do	James Cornelius.....	do	Boutillier's Cove

List of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Staple Articles of Canadian Commerce, &c.—Continued.

District	Territory comprising District.	Date of Order in Council establishing the District.	Article.	Name.	Office.	Residence.
<i>Nova Scotia—Continued.</i>						
Halifax	City and County of.....	Oct. 16, 1873	Fish and fish oils.....	Joseph Mulcahy.....	Dep. Inspector	Halifax.
do	do	do	do	Thomas Mulcahy.....	do	do
do	do	do	do	Martin Murphy.....	do	do
do	do	do	do	Wm. McCarthy.....	do	Upper Prospect.
do	do	do	do	Charles McLean.....	do	Taylor's Head.
do	do	do	do	Wm. McLellan.....	do	Hubbard's Cove.
do	do	do	do	Thomas Noonan.....	do	Ferguson's Cove.
do	do	do	do	Martin O'Neil.....	do	Portuguese Cove
do	do	do	do	John Power.....	do	do
do	do	do	do	Mark Power.....	do	Herring Cove.
do	do	do	do	Michael Power.....	do	Upper Prospect.
do	do	do	do	James Publicover.....	do	Keum Secum.
do	do	do	do	Henry Qnan.....	do	Portuguese Cove
do	do	do	do	David Hedmond.....	do	Shad Bay.
do	do	do	do	William Roast.....	do	Chezaitcook.
do	do	do	do	James Rodgers.....	do	Sambro.
do	do	do	do	Dennis Ryan.....	do	Lower Prospect
do	do	do	do	Wm. H. Ryan.....	do	do
do	do	do	do	E. L. Sani.....	do	Upper Prospect.
do	do	do	do	John E. Shadford.....	do	Hubbard's Cove.
do	do	do	do	Nath. Smith.....	do	Halifax.
do	do	do	do	Amos Slauenwhite.....	do	Musquodohoit.
do	do	do	do	Jas. F. Slauenwhite.....	do	Turn's Bay.
do	do	do	do	Jas. W. Slauenwhite.....	do	do
do	do	do	do	John P. Slauenwhite.....	do	do
do	do	do	do	J. W. Smeltzer.....	do	French Village.
do	do	do	do	David Thompson.....	do	Halifax.
do	do	do	do	James Troop.....	do	Dover.
do	do	do	do	Alex. Turpie.....	do	Halifax.
do	do	do	do	Jeremiah Twobig.....	do	Pennant.
do	do	do	do	Patrick Twobig.....	do	do
do	do	do	do	A. B. Skinner.....	Inspector.....	Port Hastings.
Inverness	do	do	do	do	do	do

Windsor	Township of Windsor, in County of Hants	April 3, 1884	Leather and raw hides.	J. B. Worthyake	Inspector	Windsor.
Prince Edward Island.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charlottetown	Province of Prince Edward Island	June 12, 1880	do	Nathan Davies	do	Charlottetown.
Manitoba.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg .....	.....	May 25, 1883	.....	.....	.....	.....

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT showing Quantities of certain Staple Articles of Canadian Commerce
June, 1885, and the Fees accrued thereon, as returned to

FLOUR.

District.	Sup. Extra.	Extra Superfine.	Fancy Superfine.	Spring Extra.	
	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Bags.
Quebec.....	9,923	11,433	2,855	19,150	.....
Montreal	112,204	22,577	11,966	15,118	.....
Toronto.....	187	2,390	1,000	125	750
Total	122,314	36,399	15,821	34,393	750

GRAIN.

District.	Wheat.									Corn. No. 2.		
	Winter.					Spring.						
	No. 1 W.	No. 2 W.	No. 3 W.	No. 2 R.	Re-jected.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	Re-jected.			
	C'tals	C'tals	C'tals	C'tals	Centals.	C'tals	C'tals	C'tals	Centals.	C'tals		
Montreal	163920	144622	23880	65000	240	7080	64920	151727	49960	5000	26920	44000
Ontario and Durham.....	300	6900	2100	10200
Total.....	164220	151522	23880	65240	7080	67020	161927	54960	26920	44000		

BEEF AND

District.	Beef.		
	Mess.	Prime Mess.	Rejected.
Quebec	60	164	12
Montreal .....	.....	.....	.....
Total	60	164	12

ASHES.

District.	Pot.	
	First Sort.	Second Sort.
Montreal.....	4,690	519

Inspected under provisions of 37 Vic., Cap. 45, during the Fiscal Year ended 30th Department of Inland Revenue by the respective Inspectors.

Superfine.	Fine.	Fine Middlings.	Pollards.	Strong Bakers.	Sour.	Rejected.	Fees.
Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	
14,680	8,162	2,403	1,219	505	.....	1,900	\$ cts.
14,945	9,424	3,191	1,459	70	8,907	5,501	1,797 89
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375	4,109 92
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91 30
29,625	17,587	5,594	2,678	575	8,907	7,776	5,999 11

Oats.			Peas.			Rye.		Barley.			Rejected.	Fees.	
No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.			
C'tals	C'tals	C'tals	C'tals	C'tals	C'tals	C'tals	C'tals	C'tals	C'tals	Centals.	Centals.	\$ cts.	
2400	11400	480	240	1080	75400	960	9360	720	175019	430392	811824	4080	154 95
.....	1500	12720	107320	103440	480	2,902 05
.....	245 80
2400	11880	240	1080	76900	960	9360	720	187739	537712	915264	4560	3,302 80	

PORK.

Pork.						Fees.
Mess.	Prime Mess.	Thin Mess.	Prime.	Cargo.	Rejected.	
2,843	211	.....	269	9	180	\$ cts.
2,793	.....	15	.....	.....	47	934 75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,104 90
5,636	241	15	269	9	227	2,039 65

Pearl.			Fees.
Third Sort.	First Sort.	Second Sort.	
74	556	27	\$ cts.
.....	.....	.....	3,714 26

STATEMENT showing Quantities of certain Staple

FISH.

Districts.	Salmon.				Sea Trout.		Lake Trout.	Mackerel.		Herring.		
	Tierces.	† Tierces	Brls.	† Brls.	Brls.	† Brls.	† Brls.	Brls.	† Brls.	Brls.	† Brls.	Boxes.
Quebec	47	5	957	28	63	13	.....	31	1	8,883	116	.....
Montreal	1	.....	87	13	.....	150	19	175	10	768	302	.....
Halifax	2,478	9	53	33	.....	20,715	682	20,680	441	.....
Carleton (St. John)	884	102	6,779	8,240	.....
Annapolis	12	24	686	160	.....
Antigonish	355	8	.....	.....	.....
Cape Breton	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,161	100	3,209	100	.....
Inverness	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,801	49	1,247	828	119
Isle Madame	2,607	1,371	3,311	2,822	719
Colchester
Lunenburg	16,529	15	6,435	.....	.....
Richmond	4,955	6	2,297	552	.....
St. Mary's (Guysboro')	40	3	696	136	6
Victoria	68	1	.....	.....	.....	824	13	1,031	3	.....
Yarmouth	4,309	.....	3,258	208	.....
Grey and Bruce	1,630	.....	.....	2,520	.....
Simcoe and Algoma	1,387	.....	.....	49	.....
Total	48	5	3,621	51	116	196	3,036	56,398	2,364	59,280	16,477	844

FISH

District.	Whale Oil.						Seal Oil.								
	No. 1 Pale.		No. 2 Straw.		No. 3 Brown.		No. 1 Streaky Pale.		No. 2 Pale.		No. 3 Straw.		No. 4 Brown.		No. 5 Dark Brown.
	Tierces.	Brls.	Tierces.	Brls.	Tierces.	Brls.	Tierces.	Brls.	Tierces.	Brls.	Tierces.	Brls.	Tierces.	Brls.	Tierces.
Quebec .....	.....	.....	29	2	7	2	.....	1	237	4	919	116	49	7	11
Montreal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax	1	1	33	.....	7	.....	.....	14	130	3	67	2	38	4	.....
Carleton (St. John) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inverness .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isle Madame .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lunenburg .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yarmouth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	1	62	2	14	2	.....	15	387	7	986	118	87	11	11

Articles of Canadian Produce Inspected, &c.—Continued.

Newfound-land Herring.		Smoked Herring.			Gasper-eaux.		Shad.		Hake.	Codfish.		White-fish.	Other Fish.		Fees.
Brls.	↓	Boxes.	↓	Boxes.	Brls.	↓	Brls.	↓	Brls.	Brls.	↓	↓	Brls.	↓	
		140							1	16,118	68		227	108	\$ cts.
		1,175	516	6,650	1,890	41		2		2,148	51				1,435 29
417	753				4,172			63		1,737	1		19		206 04
					76										3,750 23
4,578					35					100					1,424 88
					388					477					41 78
					253	12									36 15
					9		475	51							631 95
					357	2				140					185 39
					41	1									727 27
					1,226										51 07
															1,983 08
															658 69
															46 37
										75					147 04
	710									100					651 60
												328			269 75
												616		9	185 94
4,995	1,463	1,315	515	6,650	8,447	56	475	116	1	20,895	120	942	278	117	12,432 52

OIL.

Porpoise Oil.		Cod Oil.				Herring Oil.			Hake Oil.			Pollock Oil.			Dog-Fish Oil.		Other Fish Oil.		Fees.	
No. 2 Straw.		A.		B.		A.		B.	A.		B.	A.		B.	A.		B.			
Tierces.	Hhds.	Tierces.	Brls.	Hhds.	Tierces.	Brls.	Brls.	Tierces.	Brls.	Brls.	Tierces.	Brls.	Brls.	Tierces.	Brls.	Tierces.	Brls.			
48		1,081	130	8	4	2								4	35	38	24	\$ cts.		
		20																535 90		
		1,762	184	47	7	1								15	1			4 40		
			16				56	8	3	235	8	14	23	16				453 95		
20			6															62 45		
		34																1 30		
		261	1	28	1													5 10		
			177															58 10		
48	20	3,158	508	6	85	12	3	56	8	3	225	8	14	23	16	19	36	38	24	1,147 75

LEATHER AND RAWHIDES.

District.	Leather.			Hides.			Calf Skins.			Fees.
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	
Quebec	156,345	17,370	3,750	9,785	5,674	465				2,827 25
Montreal	102,643	15,715	34,855	45,473	6,212	8,049				9,265 53
Toronto				38,097	26,434	5,585	12,423	6,173	126	4,442 40
Hamilton				19,602	7,688	491	5,095	3,396		1,632 67
London				5,114	1,479	6	2,287			444 30
Kingston				6,195	626	851				383 25
Ottawa				8,253	3,875	1,129				662 25
Hastings and North- umberland.....				5,424	1,187	254				343 10
Brant and Haldi- mand				4,634	925	342	4,578	1,499	1	602 78
Essex, Kent and Lambton				4,315	1,461	92	684	278	22	281 04
Lincoln and Welland Perth and Huron.....				4,186	340	88	1,606	105	3	298 78
St. John, N.B.				736	338	54	47	6		107 81
Fredericton				9,261	1,021	169				422 55
Halifax				3,331	66		73			174 05
Charlottetown				9,212	1,869	604	980	269	2	625 51
Simcoe and Algoma				4,402	314	21				211 95
Total	258,988	169,085	28,606	178,258	59,952	18,333	27,958	11,995	185	22,788 52

E. MIALI,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX C.

(A.)—EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Treasury Board, held on the 7th of November, 1885, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 10th November, 1885:—

INLAND REVENUE.

That under the authority of the Act 37 Vic., Cap. 45, and Acts amending the same, all Orders in Council heretofore passed establishing Inspection Divisions, and appointing Inspectors for the inspection of wheat and other grain within the Province of Ontario, excepting only those establishing the Division of and appointing the Inspector for Port Arthur, be rescinded, and the following Divisions be established in lieu thereof, viz :—

Ottawa Division.—Comprising all that portion of Ontario lying east of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway.

Kingston.—Comprising all that portion of Ontario lying west of the said Kingston and Pembroke Railway and east of the eastern boundaries of the Counties of Ontario, Muskoka and Parry Sound.

Toronto.—Beginning at the western boundary of the Kingston Division, thence westerly along the north shore of Lake Ontario to Burlington, thence northerly along the route of the Hamilton and North-Western Railway to Georgetown, thence westerly to Guelph, along the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, and thence north-westerly by the westernmost route of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway to Kincardine, excepting thereout all stations upon the line of the Grand Trunk and Georgian Bay Extension, which shall be deemed to be within the Inspection Division of Stratford.

Stratford.—Comprising all that territory lying north of the Grand Trunk Railway between Guelph and Sarnia, and west of the western boundary of the Toronto Division as hereinbefore cited, also all stations upon the line of the Grand Trunk and Georgian Bay Extension between Stratford and Wiarton.

London.—All that territory lying south of the said line of the Grand Trunk Railway, and west of the line of the Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway.

Hamilton.—All that territory lying south of the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway (not hereinbefore incorporated in the Division of Toronto) and east of the Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway.

In cases in which lines of railway are designated as the common boundary or boundaries of any two Inspection Divisions, wheat and grain may be inspected at any stations upon such dividing lines by the Inspector of either of the Divisions of which said lines form the boundary.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

(B.)—EXTRACT from the Minutes of a Meeting of the Treasury Board, held on the 7th November, 1885 approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 10th November, 1885.

INLAND REVENUE.

That the undermentioned parties, viz :—

George A. Chapman, Chairman,
W. B. Matthews, jr.,
Leonard A. Tilley,
H. N. Baird,
Thos. Flynn,

be appointed as a Board of Examiners and Arbitrators for the following purposes (three of them to form a quorum) :—

1st. To examine the fitness of Candidates to become Inspectors of Wheat and other Grains, in the Divisions of Toronto, London, Stratford, Hamilton, Kingston and Ottawa, as defined by Order in Council bearing date herewith.

2nd. To determine all cases of difference between Inspectors as to the true quality or grade of any grain inspected by one of them and re-inspected by another.

The said Board shall be empowered, under the 8th sub-section of section 8 of the Act 48-49 Vic., Cap. 66, to determine all differences between any two Inspectors of grain within the Dominion of Canada.

Provided that in cases wherein the Inspector for the Toronto Division is a party, the other Inspector with whom the difference arises, may call upon the President of any of the Boards of Trade for the cities hereinbefore, cited, to nominate two members of such Board, engaged in or having a knowledge of grain and not being interested parties, and upon such parties presenting themselves at the usual place of meeting of the said Board of Arbitrators, such nominees shall, with the Chairman and such two other members of the Board, hereinbefore established, as the Chairman may elect, constitute a legal Board for the determination of the matters in dispute.

In the absence of the Chairman, the Board shall select an Acting Chairman, and he shall have all the powers of the Chairman, as herein stated.

That, under authority of section 19 of the Inspection Act of 1874, the Board so appointed shall be empowered to collect from each Candidate coming before them for examination, before such examination is held, a fee not to exceed twenty dollars (\$20), to be distributed in such way as the said Board may direct.

JOHN J. MCGEE,

Clerk Privy Council.

(C.)—EXTRACT from the Minutes of a Meeting of the Treasury Board, held on the 10th November, 1885, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 14th November, 1885.

INLAND REVENUE.

The Board has the honor to recommend, under the authority of the 12th section of the Inspection Act of 1874, the establishment of the following Regulations for the guidance of the Board of Arbitrators recently appointed, to facilitate the adjustment of differences between Inspectors of Grain.

1st. The tariff for re-inspection shall be based upon the value of the grain re-inspected, as follows, viz :—

For each award under \$250.....	\$ 6 00
“ “ from \$250 to \$500.....	10 00
“ “ “ \$500 to \$1,000.....	12 00
“ “ “ \$1,000 to \$1,500.....	18 00
“ “ “ \$1,500 to \$2,500.....	25 00
“ “ upwards of \$2,500.....	50 00

It is deemed that these rates are sufficient to effectually prevent too frequent appeal, while they are not so high as to become a burden to the trade.

2nd. For matters not involving pecuniary considerations, fees may be charged in proportion to the time and trouble involved, to be determined by the said Board, subject to an appeal to the Minister of Inland Revenue, if objected to; and on cause being shown to the satisfaction of the Minister, the fees of the Examiners may be increased, as may seem to him just and reasonable.

3rd. The actual travelling expenses incurred by members of the Board or Inspectors, or experts employed by the Board, to be a charge additional to the fees hereinbefore e-tablished.

4th. The said Board may appoint a Secretary to attend to the correspondence and routine business of the Board, and said Secretary shall, upon receiving the award of the Arbitrators, notify the parties who may have a matter under arbitration of the amount of the fees, and on receipt of same the award shall be delivered to them.

5th. Such fees shall be paid to the Secretary for the benefit of the members sitting as arbitrators, and in addition the Secretary shall be entitled to \$1 for each case submitted, if the values of the grain re-inspected be less than \$50, and \$2 if over such value.

6th. The Minister may increase or diminish the amount so payable to the Secretary if it be found that it is inadequate or excessive.

This will depend altogether on the extent to which the facilities hereinbefore provided are availed of by the public.

JOHN J. MCGEE,

Clerk Privy Council.

FINANCIAL RETURNS, 1884-85.

No. 1.—GENERAL REVENUE ACCOUNT, 1884-85.

Dr.

Cr.

Memo. of Refunds deducted below.	Amounts deposited to the credit of the Receiver General.	Authorized Abatements.	Balances due 30th June, 1885.	Total.	Service.	Revenue of previous years not collected 1st July, 1884.	Revenue Accrued, 1884-85.	Total.
\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts	\$ cts.
36,509 33	6,436,783 79	643 28	38,763 84	6,526,190 91	Excise and Seizures, per Statement No. 3.	87,502 92	6,438,687 99	6,526,190 91
16,304 84	313,513 18	.....	2,326 97	315,870 15	Canals, per Statement No. 5	4,290 92	311,579 23	315,870 15
1,077 84	65,507 22	.....	64,301 16	129,808 38	Slides and Booms, per Statement No. 7	65,813 02	63,995 36	129,808 38
.....	25,606 36	2,554 17	137,844 12	166,004 65	Hydraulic and other Rents, per Statements Nos. 5 and 8	136,123 45	29,881 20	166,004 65
.....	3,617 65	7 50	18,663 54	22,288 70	Minor Public Works, per Statements Nos. 5 and 9	17,858 93	4,429 77	22,288 70
.....	31,732 37	.....	43,860 95	75,593 32	Canling Timber, per Statement No. 10	47,036 09	28,557 23	75,593 32
.....	39,560 12	.....	4,305 66	43,765 68	Weights and Measures, Gas and Law Stamps, per Statements Nos. 18, 19 (A), 19 (B) and 20	3,261 45	40,504 23	43,765 68
.....	.....	.....	45 04	45 04	Bill Stamps, as per Statements Nos. 11 and 12	45 01	.....	45 04
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<i>Less.</i>	.....	.....	.....
.....	6,965,350 70	.....	.....	7,279,566 83	Refunds, as per Statement No. 16	.....	6,917,635 01	7,279,566 83
.....	52,892 01	.....	.....	52,892 01	.....	.....	52,892 01	52,892 01
52,892 01	6,913,458 69	3,204 95	310,011 18	7,226,674 82	.....	361,931 82	6,864,743 00	7,226,674 82

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

DR.

No. 2.—GENERAL EXPENDITURE

Amounts due to Collectors, 1st July, 1884.	EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZED BY DEPARTMENT.					Refunds	Amounts due by Collectors, 30th June, 1885.	Total.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Seizures.	Cullers' Fees.	Cullers' Annuities			
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
49 08	227,678 82	80,697 34	295 45	.....	.....	75 00	350 33	309,146 02
.....	30,728 17	5,670 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,398 20
.....	17,650 00	2,694 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,344 93
.....	14,699 88	6,255 27	.....	24,575 17	5,016 68	.....	123 98	50,670 96
.....	.....	.....	882 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	882 60
.....	2,433 30	16,773 29	.....	.....	.....	0 03	.....	19,206 63
.....	42,462 50	7,052 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 66	49,531 58
.....	48,546 07	17,288 74	133 90	.....	.....	82 00	204 26	66,254 97
.....	11,378 18	9,528 39	.....	.....	.....	6 63	212 88	21,126 66
49 08	395,576 92	145,960 41	1,311 95	24,575 17	5,016 68	163 66	908 11	573,561 96

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA. 5th October, 1885.

ACCOUNT, 1884-85.

CR.

SERVICE.	Amounts due by Collectors, 1st July, 1884.	Amounts disbursed by the Receiver-General on requisition of the Department.	Amounts deducted from Salaries for Superannuation.	Amounts due to Collectors, 30th June, 1885.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Excise and Seizures, per Statement No. 4	501 48	304,184 69	4,416 77	49 08	309,146 02
Canals, per Statement No. 6	0 01	35,828 90	556 39	17 90	36,398 20
Slides and Booms, per Statement No. 7½		19,999 40	345 53		20,344 93
Culling Timber, per Statement No. 10½	75 00	50,317 54	278 44		50,670 98
Seizures distributed, per Appendix B		882 60			882 60
Sundry Minor Expenditures, per Statement No. 11½		19,190 58	16 04		19,206 62
Departmental Expenditure, per Statement No. 17	418 01	48,429 07	684 50		49,531 58
Weights and Measures, per Statements Nos. 21 (A) and 21 (B)	878 26	64,501 54	875 17		66,254 97
Gas Inspection, per Statement No. 22	1,469 51	19,459 25	197 32		21,126 08
..... Totals	3,342 27	562,788 57	7,364 16	66 98	573,561 98

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

EXCISE, 1884-85.
No. 3.—Collection Divisions, in account with Revenue.
(For details, see Appendix A.)

DR.

CR.

Balances due 1st July, 1884.	AMOUNTS ACCRUED DURING THE YEAR, INCLUDING LICENSE FEES.										Total Duties Accrued.	Total Debits.	DIVISIONS.	Abatement Authorized.	Deposited to the Credit of the Receiver General.	Balances due 30th June, 1885.	Total Credits.
	Spirits.	Malt Liquor.	Malt.	Tobacco.	Cigars.	Petroleum Inspection Fees.	Bonded Manufactures.	Seizures.	Other Receipts.								
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1,765 99	18,914 41	50 00	386 00	1,063 56	10,369 86	2,859 60	159 00	206 00	160 00	20,573 97	20,573 97	Algoma		20,500 08	73 89	20,573 97	
153 30	107,655 76	150 00	3,911 95	10,369 86	2,859 60	159 00	206 00	160 00	125,306 17	127,072 16	127,072 16	Belleville		126,780 77	291 39	127,072 16	
523 39	26,352 37	150 00	3,373 98	17,375 76	18,587 10	118 40	110 96	131 95	66,200 46	66,353 76	66,353 76	Brantford		66,070 23	283 53	66,353 76	
11,120 11	11,685 76	150 00	8,231 47	116 82	208 77			40 00	20,224 05	20,747 44	20,747 44	Cobourg		20,317 21	430 23	20,747 44	
1,806 27	11,433 94	650 00	36,990 84	3,482 88	8,082 00	84 30	34 20	344 32	11,433 94	11,433 94	11,433 94	Cornwall		11,433 94		11,433 94	
1,477 36	112,433 68	150 00	21,406 78	187,878 26	20,307 98	658 30	9,786 01	1,100 00	162,102 22	163,908 49	163,908 49	Guelph		163,716 83	191 66	163,908 49	
97 50	88,825 38	150 00	3,740 15	47,940 18	3,555 16	747 70	1,719 87	14 20	310,166 69	311,634 05	311,634 05	Hamilton		310,379 61	1,254 44	311,634 05	
1,268 20	78,894 97	150 00	48,846 05	48,493 98	36,836 49	14,096 63		580 00	137,342 23	137,439 73	137,439 73	Kingston		137,273 06	166 67	137,439 73	
	113,456 87	350 00	3,595 07	27,289 44	1,129 50	1,591 10		80 00	262,481 82	263,750 02	263,750 02	London		263,221 11	528 91	263,750 02	
	131,566 40	150 00	2,213 13	1,065 01	2,203 74			40 00	166,401 51	165,401 51	165,401 51	Ottawa		165,401 51		165,401 51	
540 06	9 224 71	150 00	1,065 01	2,203 74				120 00	11,627 84	11,627 84	11,627 84	Owen Sound		11,627 84		11,627 84	
25 68	42,848 98	50 00	4,770 67	1,441 56	914 70			180 00	46,287 73	46,827 79	46,827 79	Perth		46,791 77	36 02	46,827 79	
6,718 44	29,314 14	100 00	28,297 83	8,292 24	2,074 50	405 30	300 00	27 50	36,721 07	36,746 75	36,746 75	Peterborough		36,440 47	306 28	36,746 75	
12 90	106,260 61	100 00	4,993 26	4,301 55				100 00	146,042 98	152,761 42	152,761 42	Prescott		146,944 61	5,816 81	152,761 42	
457 77	20,286 28	150 00	10,714 60	4,993 26	4,301 55			290 00	40,591 44	40,604 34	40,604 34	St. Catharines		40,604 34		40,604 34	
34,931 73	41,398 89	400 00	11,531 78	2,912 64	5,538 27	423 01		3,000 00	62,494 57	62,952 34	62,952 34	Stratford		62,709 19	243 15	62,952 34	
14,458 93	1,066,377 30	1,265 88	136,958 85	133,354 77	27,783 83	2,906 00	14,434 04	431 13	1,386,501 40	1,421,433 13	1,421,433 13	Toronto		1,416,575 12	4,858 01	1,421,433 13	
	624,269 01	75 00	7,903 53	13,312 37	3,206 34	517 75		752 50	650,036 50	664,495 43	664,495 43	Windsor		664,020 57	474 86	664,495 43	
64,237 52	2,640,879 63	4,230 88	333,937 65	490,565 92	135,385 79	21,707 49	26,350 88	654 58	7,813 77	3,661,526 59	3,725,764 11	Ontario		3,710,808 26	14,955 85	3,725,764 11	
322 80	10,658 98	50 00		10,193 83				18 90	40 00	10,810 78	10,810 78	Beauharnois		10,397 01	413 77	10,810 78	
10,971 25	11,745 70	50 00		408,071 05	145,388 78	4,594 70	13,197 81	129 05	22,048 43	22,371 23	22,371 23	Iberville		22,095 27	275 96	22,371 23	
758 04	836,771 30	450 00	95,220 91	93,609 11		553 40	4,541 64	38 37	1,683 38	1,505,506 98	1,516,478 23	Joliette		1,508,252 61	8,225 62	1,516,478 23	
393 30	305,770 29	50 00	5,551 40	93,609 11		553 40	4,541 64	38 37	415,724 21	416,482 25	416,482 25	Montreal		412,686 86	3,795 39	416,482 25	
192 30	51,082 87	100 00	5,612 32	5,270 28	6,956 12			40 00	69,061 59	69,454 89	69,454 89	Quebec		69,454 89		69,454 89	
225 30	40,126 30	50 00	246 75	120 04	3,756 71			23 40	44,363 20	44,555 50	44,555 50	Sherbrooke		44,394 30	161 20	44,555 50	
555 69	15,309 11		1,394 38	2 00	2,268 45			5 50	17,633 06	17,858 36	17,858 36	St. Hyacinthe		17,767 09	91 27	17,858 36	
	85,433 72	50 00		916 43	6,556 37			24 40	1,446 38	1,446 38	1,446 38	Sorel		1,446 38		1,446 38	
		50 00						60 00	43,040 92	43,596 61	43,596 61	Terrebonne		42,526 41	1,070 20	43,596 61	
13,418 68	1,306,898 27	850 00	108,025 76	523,192 74	164,988 23	5,148 10	17,739 45	239 62	2,553 38	2,129,635 55	2,143,054 23	Three Rivers		2,129,020 82	14,033 41	2,143,054 23	
1,526 43	74,602 84	200 00	9,280 65	350 76				208 55	350 76	350 76	350 76	Cape Breton		350 76		350 76	
5,860 50				99,587 28				208 55	184,339 32	185,865 75	185,865 75	Halifax	643 28	184,654 62	567 85	185,865 75	
7,386 93				8,852 28				20 00	8,872 28	8,872 28	8,872 28	Pictou		8,872 28		8,872 28	
220 56								480 00	5,860 50	5,860 50	5,860 50	Suspense Account		5,860 50		5,860 50	
1,192 78	74,602 84	200 00	9,280 65	108,790 32				208 55	193,562 36	200,949 29	200,949 29	Nova Scotia	643 28	193,877 66	6,428 35	200,949 29	
1,413 34				2,895 42				20 00	2,915 42	3,135 98	3,135 98	Chatham		3,135 98		3,135 98	
89 04	123,525 59	100 00	8,325 68	79,139 16	5,910 30			153 00	217,723 73	218,916 51	218,916 51	St. John		218,804 85	111 66	218,916 51	
956 61				82,034 58	5,910 30			153 00	590 00	220,639 15	222,052 49	New Brunswick		221,910 83	111 66	222,052 49	
0 80								590 00	20 00	23,460 42	23,549 46	Charlottetown—P. E. Island		23,324 46	225 00	23,549 46	
	33,115 95	50 00	683 21	18,917 76		663 50		320 00	147,222 12	148,178 73	148,178 73	Winnipeg—Manitoba		147,826 87	352 06	148,178 73	
	98,874 22	283 00	7,857 20	39,605 40	281 10	1 20		190 00	62,641 80	62,642 60	62,642 60	Victoria—British Columbia		59,985 09	2,657 51	62,642 60	
	33,130 09	629 88	9,074 02	7,826 28	11,791 53			540 00	233,324 34	234,370 79	234,370 79	Totals	643 28	6,486,783 79	38,783 84	6,526,190 91	
								40 00	38,509 33			Less Refunds as per Statement 16.					
	4,251,325 65	6,343 76	472,295 23	1,269,196 79	318,356 95	27,520 29	44,029 60	1,173 24	11,937 15	6,402,178 66		Net Revenue					

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

EXCISE,

No. 4.—Collection Divisions

(For Details, see

DR.

Balances due by Collectors 1st July, 1884.	Amounts received from Department to meet Expenditure.	Deductions from Salaries for Superannuation.	Balances due to Collectors 30th June, 1885.	Total.		Balances due to Collectors 1st July, 1884.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
43 58	743 38	13 96		757 34	Algoa.	
	4,754 46	85 28		4,883 72	Belleville	
	7,631 08	130 93		7,762 01	Brantford	
	2,010 12	37 96		2,048 08	Cobourg	
	686 04	13 96		700 00	Cornwall	
	12,812 28	237 88		13,050 16	Guelph	
	15,115 63	282 80		15,398 43	Hamilton	
	6,890 23	121 60		7,011 83	Kingston	
	13,775 16	255 41		14,030 57	London	
	4,461 16	82 80		4,543 96	Ottawa	
	1,983 55	33 16		2,016 71	Owen Sound	
	2,596 76	48 00		2,644 76	Perth	
	1,769 09	16 98		1,786 07	Peterborough	
	8,772 04	157 16		8,929 20	Prescott	
	8,051 20	135 76		8,186 96	Stratford	
	4,983 68	91 34		5,075 02	St. Catharines	
	24,944 72	476 29		25,421 01	Toronto	
	12,402 61	229 16	49 08	12,680 85	Windsor	49 08
	8,696 96	139 96		8,836 92	District Inspectors	
43 98	143,080 15	2,590 39	49 08	145,763 60	Ontario	49 08
	486 36	5 64		492 00	Beauharnois	
	1,010 95	12 04		1,022 99	Iberville	
	2,699 01	21 92		2,720 93	Joliette	
	32,659 37	620 04		33,279 41	Montreal	
	10,330 48	193 81		10,524 29	Quebec	
	1,751 88	23 64		1,775 52	Sherbrooke	
	1,139 86	5 97		1,145 83	Sorel	
	1,133 06	15 00		1,148 06	St. Hyacinthe	
	640 13	12 00		652 13	Terrebonne	
	1,623 04	28 04		1,651 08	Three Rivers	
	294 00	6 00		300 00	Magdalen Islands	
	5,156 40	48 00		5,204 40	District Inspectors	
	58,924 54	992 10		59,916 64	Quebec	
	824 72	15 00		839 72	Cape Breton	
	8,070 13	133 02		8,203 15	Halifax	
	1,759 08	23 94		1,783 02	Pictou	
	3,481 47	43 96		3,525 43	District Inspector	
	14,135 40	215 92		14,351 32	Nova Scotia	
	1,083 55	19 96		1,103 51	Chatham	
	7,410 88	138 72		7,549 60	St. John	
	2,384 71	40 04		2,424 75	District Inspector	
	10,879 14	198 72		11,077 86	New Brunswick	
100 00	2,392 51	39 23		2,531 74	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	

1884-85.

in Account with Expenditure.

Appendix B.)

CR.

EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT.						Refund.	Balances due by Collectors 30th June, 1885.	Total.
Salaries.	Seizure Expenses.	Special Assistance.	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.			
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
700 00			50 00		7 34			757 34
4,293 32				231 85	314 87		43 98	4,883 72
6,649 45			206 73	282 25	623 58			7,762 01
1,900 00			40 00	27 00	81 08			2,048 08
700 00								700 00
11,898 33	27 30		7 50	659 00	458 03			13,050 16
14,136 19		470 96	293 82	247 96	250 00			15,898 43
6,079 96	6 90		150 00	40 51	734 46			7,011 83
12,774 98		5 00	167 89	257 40	835 30			14,030 57
4,138 03		61 50		61 75	282 88			4,543 96
1,660 00	16 50		72 00	218 85	49 36			2,016 71
2,400 00			100 00	20 20	124 56			2,644 76
1,549 92			130 00	4 95	101 20			1,786 07
7,917 17	6 84	337 50	172 00	39 35	456 34			8,929 20
6,785 06			133 01	774 15	494 74			8,186 96
4,566 60	4 75	180 00		175 25	148 42			5,075 02
23,932 58	112 47			768 18	607 78			25,431 01
11,959 88			22 50	99 25	550 14			12,680 85
7,000 00			99 96	1,504 05	232 91			8,836 92
131,041 47	174 76	1,054 96	1,634 91	5,411 95	6,352 49		43 98	145,763 60
450 00			25 06		16 92			492 00
970 00			40 00	3 90	9 09			1,022 99
1,749 92	16 60		140 00	445 30	369 11			2,720 93
81,196 20	17 41	657 50		70 60	1,337 70			33,279 41
9,797 55	22 16			373 55	331 03			10,524 29
1,369 41			60 00	123 60	222 51			1,775 52
980 39	0 60		60 00	4 50	100 34			1,145 83
750 00		100 00	118 00	85 70	94 36			1,148 06
600 00			24 00		28 13			652 13
1,400 00				175 35	75 73			1,651 08
300 00								300 00
4,599 96				568 55	35 89			5,204 40
54,163 43	56 77	757 50	487 08	1,851 05	2,620 81			59,916 64
750 00			32 50	15 00	35 87		6 35	839 72
6,754 62	9 15	24 00	80 60	97 01	1,288 37			8,203 15
1,383 31				31 50	368 21			1,783 02
2,200 00	3 50			1,099 24	222 69			3,525 43
11,087 93	12 65	24 00	112 50	1,242 75	1,865 14		6 35	14,351 32
1,000 00				7 76	95 75			1,103 51
7,050 00	36 52		30 00	19 72	413 36			7,549 60
2,000 00				410 45	14 30			2,424 75
10,050 00	36 52		30 00	437 93	523 41			11,077 86
2,006 07				35 00	390 67		100 00	2,531 74

EXCISE,

No. 4.—Collection Divisions in Account

(For Details, see

DR.

Balances due by Collectors 1st July, 1884.	Amounts received from Department to meet Expenditure.	Deductions from Salaries for Superannuation.	Balances due by Collectors 30th June, 1885.	Total.		Balances due to Collectors 1st July, 1884.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
282 50	14,727 77	186 20	.....	15,196 47	.....	Manitoba
.....	375 65	7 65	.....	383 30	.....	North-West Territories
75 00	5,577 11	84 56	.....	5,736 67	.....	British Columbia
.....	35,077 22	96 00	.....	35,173 22	.....	General Contingencies
.....	511 77	.....	.....	511 77	.....	Legal Expenses
.....	6,039 96	.....	.....	6,039 96	.....	Queen's Printer
.....	1,762 65	.....	.....	1,762 65	.....	Stationery Office
.....	4,351 69	.....	.....	4,351 69	.....	Preventive Service
.....	4,393 43	.....	.....	4,393 43	.....	Commission to Customs Officers
.....	330 50	.....	.....	330 50	.....	Commission on sale of Stamps for Canada Twist
.....	1,625 20	.....	.....	1,625 20	.....	Duty Pay to Officers in charge of most important establishments
501 48	304,184 69	4,410 77	49 08	309,146 02	.....	Grand Totals

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

1884-85—*Concluded.*

with Expenditure—*Concluded.*

Appendix B.)

CR.

EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT.						Refund.	Balances due by Collectors 30th June, 1885.	Total.
Salaries.	Seizure Ex-penses.	Special Assist-ance.	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.			
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
9,913 30	11 75	647 50	134 30	588 65	3,700 97	.....	200 00	15,196 47
383 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	383 30
4,233 32	3 00	799 82	.....	240 35	385 18	75 00	.....	5,736 67
4,800 00	.....	.....	60 00	2,427 65	27,885 57	.....	.....	35,173 22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	511 77	.....	.....	511 77
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,039 96	.....	.....	6,039 96
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,762 65	.....	.....	1,762 65
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,351 69	.....	.....	4,351 69
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,393 43	.....	.....	4,393 43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330 50	.....	.....	330 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,625 20	.....	.....	1,625 20
227,678 82	295 45	3,283 78	2,438 79	12,235 33	62,739 44	75 00	350 33	309,146 02

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

CANALS,

No. 5.—Collection of Canal Tolls

(For Details, see

DR.

Balances due 1st July, 1884.	CANAL REVENUE.				Total Canal Revenue accrued.	Hydraulic Rents and other Revenue from Public Works. <i>Vide</i> Statements 8 and 9.	Total.
	Tolls.	Wharfage and Storage.	Fines and Damages.	Other Receipts.			
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
2,223 08	91,151 55					86 18	93,460 81
282 43	57,146 27		426 61			452 65	58,307 96
37 95	750 21					620 04	1,407 60
	503 25						503 25
9 79	1,360 73					20 00	1,390 52
	718 20		652 11			6,311 06	7,681 37
	69 59						69 59
2,552 65	151,699 80		1,078 72			7,489 93	162,821 10
34 89	1,993 99	83 55	175 00	69 65		1,249 00	3,606 08
494 32	20,156 48		815 00			790 00	22,255 80
78 31	607 93					670 00	1,356 24
10 22	2,194 38	74 40		1,134 96			3,413 96
	23,729 88	6,225 28	113 50	7,944 50		13,153 00	51,166 16
311 78	14,523 70						14,835 48
929 52	63,206 36	6,383 23	1,103 50	9,149 11		15,862 00	96,633 72
234 18	5,407 62	6 50				20 00	5,668 50
0 01	12,260 77						12,260 78
70 16	573 38		1 00				644 54
304 35	18,241 97	6 50	1 00			20 00	18,573 82
	32,840 69						32,840 69
	16,486 52			15 00			16,501 52
39 20	685 52			32 00		36 00	792 72
187 29	1,902 42						2,089 71
226 49	51,915 15			47 00		36 00	52,224 64
	2,090 14	102 28		152 00		1,085 25	3,429 67
37 42	1,118 06					380 50	1,535 98
	307 75	2 00		30 00		11 40	351 15
37 42	3,515 95	164 28		182 00		1,477 15	5,316 80

1884-85.

in Account with Revenue.

Appendix A.)

CR.

COLLECTION DIVISIONS.	DEPOSITED TO THE CREDIT OF THE RECEIVER-GENERAL.		Balances due 30th June, 1885.	Total.
	On account of Canal Revenue.	On account of Hyd. Rents and other P. Works.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Welland Canal.</i>				
.....Port Colborne	93,159 73	86 18	214 90	93,460 81
.....Port Dalhousie	57,855 31	452 65	.....	58,307 96
.....Dunnville	729 71	620 04	57 85	1,407 60
.....Port Maitland	444 89	.....	58 36	503 25
.....Port Robinson	1,191 24	20 00	179 28	1,390 52
.....St. Catharines	1,370 31	6,311 06	.....	7,681 37
.....Chippawa	63 01	.....	6 58	69 59
..... Totals	154,814 20	7,489 93	516 97	162,821 10
<i>St. Lawrence Canals.</i>				
.....Beauharnois	2,357 08	1,249 00	.....	3,606 08
.....Cornwall	20,910 13	790 00	555 67	22,255 80
.....Cardinal	551 67	375 00	429 57	1,356 24
.....Lachine	3,309 16	.....	104 80	3,413 96
.....Montreal	38,013 16	13,153 00	.....	51,166 16
.....Kingston	14,283 05	.....	552 43	14,835 48
..... Totals	79,424 25	15,567 00	1,642 47	96,633 72
<i>Chambly Canal.</i>				
.....Chambly	5,648 50	20 00	.....	5,668 50
.....St. John's	12,260 78	.....	.....	12,260 78
.....St. Ours	582 84	.....	61 70	644 54
..... Totals	18,492 12	20 00	61 70	18,573 82
<i>Ottawa Canals.</i>				
.....Ottawa	32,840 69	.....	.....	32,840 69
.....Grenville	16,501 52	.....	.....	16,501 52
.....Carillon	620 38	36 00	136 34	792 72
.....St. Anne's Lock	2,022 69	.....	67 02	2,089 71
..... Totals	51,985 28	36 00	203 36	52,224 64
<i>Rideau Canal.</i>				
.....Ottawa	2,344 42	1,085 25	.....	3,429 67
.....Kingston Mills	1,110 00	380 50	45 48	1,535 98
.....Smith's Falls	339 75	11 40	.....	351 15
..... Totals	3,794 17	1,477 15	45 48	5,316 80

CANALS,

No. 5.—Collection of Canal Tolls

(For details, see

DR.

Balances due 1st July, 1884.	CANAL REVENUE.				Total Canal Revenue accrued.	Hydraulic Rents and other Revenue from Public Works. <i>Vide</i> Statements 8 and 9.	Total.
	Tolls.	Wharfage and Storage.	Fines and Damages.	Other Receipts.			
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
105 13	1,938 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	130 00	2,173 38
13 00	220 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	233 35
122 36	2,786 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,908 42
100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00
150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00
250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00
4,540 92	293,523 89	6,494 01	2,183 22	9,378 11	311,579 23	25,015 08	341,135 23
					15,304 84	.....	.....
					296,274 39	.....	.....

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

1884-85—*Concluded.*

in Account with Revenue—*Concluded.*

Appendix A.)

DR.

COLLECTION DIVISIONS.	DEPOSITED TO THE CREDIT OF THE RECEIVER-GENERAL.		Balances due 30th June, 1885.	Total.
	On account of Canal Revenue.	On account of Hyd. Rents and other P. Works.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
..... <i>Burlington Bay Canal</i>	2,043 38	130 00	.....	2,173 38
..... <i>Newcastle District Works</i>	188 75	.....	44 60	233 35
..... <i>St. Peter's Canal</i>	2,801 03	.....	107 39	2,908 42
<i>Sundries.</i>				
..... <i>E. R. Benjamin</i>.....	.....	.....	100 00	100 00
..... <i>Estate late J. S. Clark</i>.....	.....	.....	150 00	150 00
..... <i>Total</i>.....	.....	.....	250 00	250 00
..... <i>Grand Total</i>	313,543 18	24,720 08	2,871 97	341,135 23
..... <i>Less Refunds per Statement 16</i>				
..... <i>Net Revenue</i>				

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

CANALS,

No. 6.—Collectors of Canal Tolls

(For Details, see

DR.

Balances due by Collectors, 1st July, 1884.	Amounts received from Department to meet Expenditure.	Deduction from Salaries for Super-annuation.	Balances due to Collectors, &c., 30th June, 1885.	Total.	COLLECTION DIVISIONS.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
.....	3,342 40	59 08	.....	3,401 48	<i>Welland Canal.</i>
.....	2,000 44	36 00	.....	2,036 44	.....Port Colborne
.....	756 25	15 00	.....	771 25	.....Port Dalhousie.....
.....	614 98	10 04	.....	625 00	.....Dunnville
.....	714 56	14 40	.....	728 96	.....Port Maitland
.....	203 84	4 04	.....	207 88	.....Port Robinson
.....	99 00	.....	.....	99 00	.....St. Catharines
.....	7,731 45	188 56	.....	7,870 01	.....Chippawa
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... Totals.....
.....	1,435 49	16 96	.....	1,452 45	<i>St. Lawrence Canals.</i>
.....	1,174 59	21 92	.....	1,196 51	.....Beauharnois
.....	8,006 42	135 11	.....	8,141 53	.....Cornwall
.....	2,064 17	33 00	.....	2,097 17	.....Montreal
.....	1,194 54	19 96	.....	1,214 50	.....Lachine
.....	1,160 14	22 04	.....	1,182 18	.....Cardinal
.....	15,035 35	248 99	.....	15,284 34	.....Kingston
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... Totals.....
0 01	1,503 72	26 28	.....	1,530 01	<i>Chambly Canal.</i>
.....	1,348 59	22 36	.....	1,370 95	.....Chambly
.....	606 13	9 00	.....	615 13	.....St. John's
.....	3,458 44	57 64	.....	3,516 09	.....St. Ours
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... Totals.....
.....	923 28	16 04	.....	939 32	<i>Ottawa Canals.</i>
.....	698 61	12 00	.....	728 51	.....Grenville.....
.....	1,438 91	.....	17 90	1,438 91	.....Carillon
.....	3,060 80	28 04	17 90	3,106 74	.....St. Anne's Lock
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... Totals
.....	2,547 49	40 04	.....	2,587 53	<i>Rideau Canal.</i>
.....	347 39	3 72	.....	351 11	.....Ottawa.....
.....	235 32	2 48	.....	237 80	.....Kingston Mills.....
.....	3,130 20	46 24	.....	3,176 44	.....Smith's Falls
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... Totals.....
.....	2 85	.....	.....	2 85	<i>Newcastle District Works.</i>
.....	635 04	4 96	.....	640 00	.....Newcastle District Works.....
.....	4 50	.....	.....	4 50	.....Burlington Bay Canal.....
.....	1,978 99	31 96	.....	2,010 95	.....St. Peter's Canal.....
.....	170 47	.....	.....	170 47	.....Inspector of Canals
.....	466 36	.....	.....	466 36	.....Stationery Office.....
.....	149 45	.....	.....	149 45	.....Queen's Printer.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....General
0 01	35,823 90	556 39	17 90	36,398 20	.....Grand Totals

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

1884-85.

in account with Expenditure.

Appendix B.)

CR.

EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT.					Total.
Salaries.	Special Assistance.	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.	
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
3,100 00		276 00		25 48	3,401 48
1,800 00		16 00	127 60	92 84	2,036 44
750 00				21 25	771 25
500 00		125 00			625 00
720 00				8 96	728 96
200 00				7 88	207 88
	50 00	25 00		24 00	99 00
7,070 00	50 00	442 00	127 60	180 41	7,870 01
1,216 00			113 00	123 45	1,452 45
1,100 00				96 51	1,196 51
6,754 17		525 00		862 38	8,141 53
1,650 00		360 00	28 40	60 77	2,097 17
1,150 00		50 00		14 50	1,214 50
1,100 00		37 50		44 68	1,182 18
12,970 17		972 50	139 40	1,202 27	15,284 34
1,500 00			10 50	19 51	1,520 01
1,300 00				70 95	1,370 95
600 00				15 13	615 13
3,400 00			10 50	105 59	3,516 09
800 00		50 60		89 32	939 32
600 00		75 00		53 51	728 51
1,388 00				50 91	1,438 91
2,788 00		125 00		193 74	3,106 74
2,000 00		289 89	17 03	280 61	2,587 53
300 00			19 00	32 11	351 11
200 00			20 20	17 66	237 80
2,500 00		289 89	56 23	330 32	3,176 44
				2 85	2 85
400 00	240 00				640 00
				4 50	4 50
1,600 00			366 95	44 00	2,010 95
				170 47	170 47
				466 36	466 36
				149 45	149 45
30,728 17	290 60	1,829 39	700 68	2,849 96	36,398 20

E. MIALI, Commissioner.

No. 7.—SLIDES AND BOOMS' REVENUE, 1884-85.
(For Details see Appendix A.)

CR.

DR.

Balances due 1st July, 1884.	Dues since Accrued.	Interest on Dues of former Years.	Total.	Amounts Deposited to the credit of the Receiver General.	Balances due 30th June, 1885.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
38,838 41	55,893 03	1,277 69	95,809 13	53,766 91	42,042 22	95,809 13
8,931 43	1,697 00	.....	10,628 43	6,612 17	4,016 25	10,628 42
10,116 44	5,127 61	.....	15,244 08	5,128 14	10,115 94	15,244 08
2,276 21	.....	.....	2,276 21	.....	2,276 21	2,276 21
5,850 54	.....	.....	5,850 54	.....	5,850 54	5,850 54
65,313 02	62,717 67	1,277 69	129,808 38	65,507 22	64,301 16	129,808 38
				Totals		

Revenue accrued..... \$63,995 36
 Less—Refunds, per Statement 16 1,077 84
 Net Revenue..... \$62,917 52

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 6th October, 1885.

HYDRAULIC AND OTHER RENTS.

No. 8.—SUMMARY STATEMENT OF LESSEES' ACCOUNTS.
(For Details see Appendix C.)

DR.

CR.

Balances due 1st July, 1884.	Accrued during the Year ended 30th June, 1885.	Total.	Name of Work.	Abatements Authorized.	Paid into hands of Collectors vide Statement No. 5.	Deposited to the Credit of the Receiver-General.	Balances due 30th June, 1885.	Total.	
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
51,146 01	2,810 26	53,956 27	Chandiere Falls and Ottawa River.....	.....	672 00	.....	53,284 27	53,956 27
5,237 70	1,003 70	6,241 40	Rideau Canal and River.....	.....	798 15	.....	5,445 25	6,241 40
6,745 00	976 00	7,661 00	Williamsburg Canal.....	.....	670 00	.....	6,991 00	7,661 00
822 50	840 00	1,662 50	Cornwall do.....	.....	790 00	.....	872 50	1,662 50
1,687 50	2,195 00	3,882 50	Beauharnois do.....	.....	1,249 00	768 00	1,877 50	3,882 50
14,154 50	14,465 00	28,619 50	Lachine do.....	.....	13,127 00	75 00	15,417 50	28,619 50
96 84	130 00	226 84	Chambly do.....	100 00	20 00	.....	106 84	226 84
25,229 38	6,870 95	32,100 33	Welland do.....	2,454 17	7,138 21	400 00	22,107 95	32,100 33	
419 00	391 00	810 00	Sundry accounts.....	.....	166 00	52 00	602 00	810 00
			<i>Lend Sales.</i>						
18,464 55	.....	18,464 55	Principal accounts.....	.....	.....	.....	18,464 55	18,464 55
11,870 47	269 29	12,139 76	Interest.....	.....	.....	.....	12,129 76	12,129 76
155,873 45	29,881 20	165,754 65	Totals.....	2,554 17	24,618 36	1,283 00	137,299 12	165,754 65	

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

CR.

No. 9.—MINOR PUBLIC WORKS, 1884-85.

DR.

Balances due 1st July, 1884.	Accrued during year ended 30th June, 1885.	Total.	Work.	Abatement.	Paid into hands of Collectors, vide Statement No. 5.	Deposited to the credit of the Receiver General.	Balances due 30th June, 1885.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	28 68	28 68	<i>Harbours.</i>		28 68			28 68
	3 00	3 00	.....Port Colborne.....					
			.....Port Dalhousie.....		3 00			3 00
			<i>Bridges.</i>					
74 10	3,026 01	3,100 11	.....Union Suspension Bridge.....			3,034 94	65 17	3,100 11
1,907 20	640 08	2,547 28	.....Dunnville.....		320 04		2,227 24	2,547 28
			<i>Ferries.</i>					
1,736 79		1,736 79	.....Hull (old Lessee).....				1,736 79	1,736 79
250 00	250 00	500 00	.....do (new do).....				500 00	500 00
30 00	30 00	60 00	.....Rockliffe and Gatineau.....		45 00		15 00	60 00
100 00	100 00	200 00	.....Prescott and Ogdensburg.....			100 00	100 00	200 00
680 00	230 00	920 00	.....New Edinburgh and Gatineau.....				920 00	920 00
40 00		40 00	.....Beaugouche.....				40 00	40 00
90 00	1 00	91 00	.....Thurso and Clarence.....			1 00	90 00	91 00
	50 00	50 00	.....Fort Erie and Buffalo.....			50 00		50 00
	10 00	10 00	.....Papineauville and Brown's Wharf.....			10 00		10 00
	50 00	50 00	.....Victoria and Black Rock.....			25 00	25 00	50 00

DR.

No. 9.—MINOR PUBLIC WORKS, 1884-85—Concluded

CR.

Balances due 1st July, 1884.	Accrued during Year ended 30th June, 1885.	Total.	Work.	Abatement.	Paid into hands of Collectors, vide Statement No. 5.	Deposited to the credit of the Receiver-General.	Balances due 30th June, 1885.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
7 50	1 00	1 00	<i>Ferries—Concluded.</i>				1 00	1 00
	10 00	10 00	..... Pembroke and Allumette Island.....				10 00	10 00
			..... St. Basil Ferry.					
7 50		7 50	..... Montebello and St. Thomas d'Alfred.....	7 50				7 50
			<i>Sundries.</i>					
8,000 00		8,000 00	..... Dundas and Waterloo Road.				8,000 00	8,000 00
4,933 34		4,933 34	..... Old Post Office Building, Montreal.....				4,933 34	4,933 34
17,858 93	4,429 77	22,288 70	..... Totals.....	7 50	396 72	3,220 94	18,663 64	22,288 70

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

No. 10.—CULLERS' REVENUE, 1884-85.

(For Details, see Appendix A.)

DR.

CR.

Balances due 1st July, 1884.	Amounts accrued for Measuring and Culling Timber during Year ended 30th June, 1885.	Total.	Deposited to the credit of the Receiver-General.	Balances due 30th June, 1885.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1,725 97	1,606 70	3,332 67	1,035 08	2,297 59	3,332 67
45,310 12	26,960 53	72,260 65	30,687 29	41,563 36	72,260 65
47,036 09	28,567 23	75,593 32	31,732 37	43,860 95	75,593 32
			.....Montreal and Sorel.....		
			.....Quebec.....		
			.....Total.....		

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

No. 104.—CULLERS' EXPENDITURE, 1884-85.

(For Details, see Appendix B.)

CR.

DR.

Balances due by sundry persons, 1st July, 1885.	Received from Department to meet Expenditure.	Deducted from Salaries for Superannuation.	Total.	AUTHORIZED EXPENDITURE.					Balances due by sundry persons, 30th June, 1886.	Total.
				Annuities.	Salaries.	Special Expenditure.	Other Contingencies.	Cullers' Fees.		
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
41,588 52	41,588 52	253 00	41,841 52	13,199 88	5,624 19	22,968 47	48 98	41,841 52	48 98	41,841 52
75 00	3,284 92	25 44	3,385 36	1,500 00	189 66	1,608 70	75 00	3,385 36	75 00	3,385 36
.....	5,016 68	.....	5,016 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,016 68	.....	5,016 68
.....	94 72	.....	94 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	94 72	.....	94 72
.....	116 61	.....	116 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	116 61	.....	116 61
.....	216 09	.....	216 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	216 09	.....	216 09
75 00	50,317 54	278 44	50,670 98	14,699 88	6,341 27	24,575 17	123 98	50,670 98	123 98	50,670 98
				5,016 68	14,699 88	14 00	6,341 27	24,575 17	123 98	50,670 98

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

CR.

BILL STAMPS, 1884-85.

DR. No. 11.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of Revenue accrued.

	Post Office Department, Ottawa.	Col. J. F. McLeod, Fort McLeod.	Total.	—	Post Office Department, Ottawa.	Col. J. F. McLeod, Fort McLeod.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	By amount of Bill Stamps in hands of Distributors, 30th June, 1885.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To amount of Bill Stamps remaining in hands of Distributors, 1st July, 1884.	1,372 77	160 00	1,532 77		1,372 77	160 00	1,532 77
	1,372 77	160 00	1,532 77	.....Totals	1,372 77	160 00	1,532 77

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

No. 114.—SUNDRY MINOR EXPENDITURES.

(For Details, see Appendix B.)

Dr.

Or.

Amounts received from Department to meet Expenditure.	Deductions from Salaries for Super-annuation.	Total.		Refund.	Salaries.	Con-tingencies.	Queen's Printer.	Stationery Office.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1,065 22	16 04	1,081 26	—	.....	800 00	257 04	14 58	9 64	1,081 26
859 63	.....	859 63	.....Minor Public Works.....	.....	.....	723 92	135 71	.....	859 63
14,938 05	.....	14,938 05	.....Inspection of Staples.....	.....	1,633 30	13,223 48	74 63	6 61	14,938 05
2,327 65	.....	2,327 65	.....Adulteration of Food.....	0 03	.....	2,207 90	119 75	.....	2,327 65
19,190 55	.....	19,206 59	.....Liquor License Account.....	.....	.....	16,412 34	344 67	16 25	19,206 59
	16 04		.....Totals.....	0 03	2,433 30				

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

No. 13.—STATEMENT showing the quantities of the several Articles subject 1883, 1884 and 1885, with

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO EXCISE.	1883.			Duty. \$ cts.
	QUANTITIES.			
	Ex-Manufactory	Ex-Warehouse.	Total.	
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	
Spirits	756,612	3,092,175	3,848,787	3,900,241 70
Malt Liquor, the duty having been paid on the Malt	12,757,444	.....	and 157,653 12,757,444	import'd spirits
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
Malt	5,895,283	33,692,002	39,587,285	395,872 85
Cigars	697,206	233,856	931,062	351,225 69
Tobacco, from Foreign leaf.....	927,661	7,486,435	8,414,096	1,482,653 32
do Canadian leaf.....	190,461	26,540	217,001	11,816 61
Snuff.....	155,688	.....	155,688	24,574 35
Canada Twist	178,213	.....	178,213	6,481 73
Raw Leaf Tobacco, Foreign .....	.....	195	195	53 48
do Canadian.....	.....	218	218	8 72
	1,452,023	7,513,388	8,965,411	1,525,588 41
Inspection Fees on Petroleum .....	.....	.....	.....	25,216 09
Manufactures in Bond .....	.....	.....	.....	35,515 32
Licenses, Spirits.....	.....	.....	.....	2,625 00
do Malt Lquor .....	.....	.....	.....	6,150 00
do Malt .....	.....	.....	.....	9,150 00
do Cigars.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Tobacco.....	.....	.....	.....	9,487 50
do Manufactures in Bond.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200 00
Totals .....	.....	.....	.....	6,282,272 56

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

to Excise Duty taken for Consumption during the Years ended the 30th June, the Duty collected thereon.

1884.				1881.			
QUANTITIES.			Duty.	QUANTITIES.			Duty.
Ex-Manu- factory.	Ex- Ware- house.	Total.		Ex- Manu- factory.	Ex- Ware- house.	Total.	
Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	\$ cts.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	\$ cts.
607,529	3,000,492	3,608,021	3,608,246 27	386,710	3,888,012	4,274,722 and 11,394	4,278,651 59 import'd spirits 418 76
13,088,700	.....	13,088,700	358 48	12,071,752	.....	12,071,752	
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
6,230,946	34,302,156	40,533,102	405,331 02	5,158,581	41,847,336	47,005,917	470,059 17
No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	
62,993,460	23,069,530	86,062,990	258,189 08	55,453,878	23,416,000	78,869,878	309,244 45
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
2,010,597	7,490,468	9,501,065	1,140,783 82	1,403,883	8,908,178	10,312,061	1,238,329 44
89,233½	4,819	94,052½	1,881 05	124,397	33,861	158,258	3,165 18
244,640	.....	244,640	19,732 00	250,320	.....	250,320	20,176 00
232,923	.....	232,923	4,720 84	340,874	.....	340,874	6,817 48
.....	64	64	14 52	.....	75	75	19 90
.....
2,677,393½	7,495,351	10,072,744½	1,167,132 23	2,119,474	8,942,114	11,061,588	1,268,508 00
.....	.....	.....	26,566 28	.....	.....	.....	27,520 29
.....	.....	.....	38,956 54	.....	.....	.....	43,315 33
.....	.....	.....	2,250 00	.....	.....	.....	2,375 00
.....	.....	.....	6,200 00	.....	.....	.....	5,925 00
.....	.....	.....	7,725 00	.....	.....	.....	7,125 00
.....	.....	.....	8,625 00	.....	.....	.....	9,112 50
.....	.....	.....	2,358 00	.....	.....	.....	2,425 00
.....	.....	.....	500 00	.....	.....	.....	775 00
.....	.....	.....	5,532,437 90	.....	.....	.....	6,425,455 09

E. MIALL.
Commissioner.

No. 14.—STATEMENT of Amounts deposited monthly to the credit of the Hon. the Receiver-General, on account of Inland Revenue, during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885.

	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Prince Edward Island.	Manitoba and North-West.	British Columbia.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
JULY :—								
Excise and Seizures.....	240,343 13	167,519 63	16,415 71	13,109 08	2,913 89	11,301 78	986 90	452,600 11
Canals.....	29,312 38	17,484 70	.....	228 03	.....	.....	.....	47,025 11
Hydraulic and other Rents.....	1,010 43	4,560 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,570 93
Minor Public Works.....	541 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	541 52
Slides and Booms.....	346 06	3,049 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,396 04
Culverts.....	.....	1,292 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,292 37
Weights and Measures.....	2,252 58	1,124 05	72 32	12 35	.....	17 89	.....	3,479 19
Gas Inspection.....	116 25	16 00	11 00	35 50	.....	.....	.....	177 75
Other Revenues.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	273,922 35	195,046 22	16,499 03	13,384 96	2,913 89	11,319 67	986 90	514,083 02
AUGUST :—								
Excise and Seizures.....	197,770 16	187,934 17	19,415 92	13,398 43	1,310 16	11,411 34	6,493 41	407,733 59
Canals.....	34,711 78	19,914 53	.....	468 30	.....	.....	.....	55,094 60
Hydraulic and other Rents.....	305 00	878 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,183 00
Minor Public Works.....	471 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	471 46
Slides and Booms.....	152 25	650 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	802 46
Culverts.....	.....	1,132 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,132 83
Weights and Measures.....	1,120 50	679 33	152 59	146 78	85 65	23 26	.....	2,208 11
Gas Inspection.....	151 25	221 75	12 25	33 75	.....	.....	.....	419 00
Other Revenues.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	234,682 40	181,460 81	19,680 76	14,047 26	1,395 81	11,434 60	6,493 41	469,095 05
SEPTEMBER :—								
Excise and Seizures.....	213,191 98	172,778 50	21,210 69	14,720 46	1,410 86	12,043 55	6,505 18	441,961 30
Canals.....	29,545 90	16,945 60	.....	434 08	.....	.....	.....	46,925 58
Hydraulic and other Rents.....	835 00	455 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,290 00
Minor Public Works.....	286 59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	286 59
Slides and Booms.....	303 56	288 01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	571 57

Customs	6,597 29	131 85	117 27	27 90	55 05	4 60	6,597 29
Weights and Measures	622 52	16 75	14 00	.....	12 75	.....	2,277 35
Gas Inspection	128 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	380 00
Other Revenues	91 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91 30
Totals	245,760 47	21,359 29	15,285 81	1,438 76	13,111 35	6,608 78	500,380 88
OCTOBER :—							
Excise and Seizures	232,381 85	20,766 12	17,045 20	1,775 93	13,143 66	4,481 57	484,594 86
Canals	26,582 37	.....	188 09	.....	.....	.....	43,644 77
Hydraulic and other Rents	1,098 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,826 65
Minor Public Works	335 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	335 13
Slides and Booms	104 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,249 87
Customs	3,145 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,828 48
Weights and Measures	3,828 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,085 85
Gas Inspection	2,318 58	167 02	177 69	42 95	15 40	6 50	685 00
Other Revenues	266 00	14 26	42 50	.....	6 50	183 75	433 55
Totals	433 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NOVEMBER :—							
Excise and Seizures	263,520 33	20,947 39	17,423 48	1,818 88	13,164 56	4,611 82	543,684 16
Canals	257,777 59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	504,174 72
Hydraulic and other Rents	20,983 29	20,405 84	20,234 63	1,765 53	12,845 65	4,644 87	30,601 52
Minor Public Works	2 40	819 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	326 40
Slides and Booms	231 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	231 12
Customs	493 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,151 80
Weights and Measures	1,633 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,073 63
Gas Inspection	336 25	87 65	92 17	41 60	28 90	30 23	2,444 03
Other Revenues	79 36	66 00	.....	.....	.....	74 25	696 50
Totals	281,536 99	21,379 03	20,336 80	1,807 13	12,874 55	4,749 35	545,779 08
DECEMBER :—							
Excise and Seizures	266,213 08	19,052 31	20,904 18	2,505 88	11,490 71	5,021 58	517,836 98
Canals	1,919 48	.....	164 81	.....	.....	.....	3,216 08
Hydraulic and other Rents	2,520 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,866 00
Minor Public Works	320 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320 62
Slides and Booms	9,769 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,496 65
Customs	3,646 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,646 65
Weights and Measures	1,393 44	85 06	59 02	24 07	40 50	26 15	2,033 12
Gas Inspection	274 75	21 75	27 00	0 75	1 25	22 50	494 50
Other Revenues	84 89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84 89
Totals	282,495 49	19,159 12	21,145 01	2,530 70	11,532 46	5,070 23	547,795 49

No. 14.—Statement of Amounts deposited monthly to the credit of the Hon. the Receiver-General—Concluded.

	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Prince Edward Island.	Manitoba and North-West.	British Columbia.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
JANUARY:—								
Excise and Seizures.....	296,544 37	137,098 37	15,237 89	12,244 55	1,427 10	11,769 60	3,711 09	408,032 97
Canals.....	683 42	49 00	.....	165 20	.....	.....	.....	807 62
Hydraulic and other Rents.....	1,646 83	5,401 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,048 33
Minor Public Works.....	217 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	217 46
Slides and Booms.....	2,040 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,040 60
Cullers.....	.....	2,190 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,190 62
Weights and Measures.....	1,928 50	608 24	74 61	38 50	10 20	27 45	50 85	2,737 35
Gas Inspection.....	349 75	155 25	20 00	80 75	16 75	12 75	7 00	643 25
Other Revenues.....	241 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	241 97
Totals.....	283,563 90	145,502 88	15,332 50	12,527 00	1,454 05	11,809 80	3,768 94	493,959 17
FEBRUARY:—								
Excise and Seizures.....	178,527 45	139,600 40	11,012 35	10,095 75	1,431 09	10,061 81	3,808 35	384,537 20
Canals.....	.....	12 25	.....	6 78	.....	.....	.....	19 03
Hydraulic and other Rents.....	810 30	244 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,054 30
Minor Public Works.....	227 24	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	232 24
Slides and Booms.....	.....	463 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	463 45
Cullers.....	558 50	442 87	97 11	17 25	17 80	141 95	38 80	1,314 28
Weights and Measures.....	211 75	159 50	52 50	.....	20 50	13 00	.....	457 25
Gas Inspection.....	164 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164 26
Other Revenues.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	180,499 50	140,927 47	11,161 96	10,119 78	1,469 39	10,216 76	3,847 15	388,242 01
MARCH:—								
Excise and Seizures.....	223,364 87	137,538 95	16,023 41	10,954 56	1,731 78	10,431 72	4,161 18	403,205 47
Canals.....	.....	17 89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 89
Hydraulic and other Rents.....	727 50	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	787 50
Minor Public Works.....	185 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185 64
Slides and Booms.....	2,576 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,576 55
Cullers.....	.....	55 01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55 01
Weights and Measures.....	1,325 62	662 74	78 94	45 09	10 72	31 80	23 10	2,177 01
Gas Inspection.....	197 15	110 50	24 50	26 75	.....	16 00	8 75	383 65
Other Revenues.....	187 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187 68
Totals.....	227,565 01	138,445 09	16,126 85	11,026 40	1,742 50	10,479 52	4,192 03	408,577 40

APRIL:-	171,925 36	21,603 11	16,667 35	1,664 09	10,399 14	6,191 02	526,223 35
Excise and Seizures.....	800 00						824 00
Canals.....	1,016 00						1,253 00
Hydraulic and other Rents.....	130 03						135 03
Minor Public Works.....	806 06						806 06
Slides and Booms.....	30 51						30 51
Cullers.....	1,924 88	95 40	64 04	11 77	38 10	17 20	3,372 38
Weights and Measures.....	272 75	22 50	44 06	2 00	43 50	2 50	631 00
Gas Inspection.....	269 95						269 95
Other Revenues.....							
Totals.....	302,213 96	21,721 01	16,775 39	1,677 86	10,480 74	6,210 72	533,545 29
MAY:-							
Excise and Seizures.....	1,135,601 39	30,383 25	22,484 47	2,400 57	25,837 95	5,578 90	1,514,365 35
Canals.....	18,978 40						30,466 65
Hydraulic and other Rents.....	809 75						1,285 75
Minor Public Works.....	238 23						238 23
Slides and Booms.....	19,511 38						19,511 38
Cullers.....	676 41						676 41
Weights and Measures.....	1,135 34	42 84	31 28	14 31	203 13	77 70	2,120 57
Gas Inspection.....	258 25	58 75	13 00	11 50	10 50	4 75	505 25
Other Revenues.....	10 00						10 00
Totals.....	1,176,617 74	30,484 84	22,528 75	2,426 38	26,051 58	5,661 35	1,569,659 59
JUNE:-							
Excise and Seizures.....	242,319 12	10,414 23	22,019 00	2,987 58	7,089 76	8,291 04	471,016 98
Canals.....	38,106 33		366 20				54,910 33
Hydraulic and other Rents.....	314 50						314 50
Minor Public Works.....	432 62						432 62
Slides and Booms.....	17,683 95						17,904 24
Cullers.....	432 62						432 62
Weights and Measures.....	1,636 30	275 58	222 08	37 89	4 45	76 20	1,695 12
Gas Inspection.....	207 25	11 00	29 09	21 50		1 50	3,231 95
Other Revenues.....	416 07						637 75
Totals.....	296,138 14	10,700 81	22,636 78	3,046 97	7,094 21	8,368 74	550,559 56
Grand Totals.....	3,998,436 28	224,452 59	197,227 43	23,722 32	148,569 80	60,580 42	6,966,360 70

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

E. MIALI,
Commissioner.

EXCISE

No. 15.—COMPARATIVE Monthly

From what Source.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Spirits. { 1883-84	273,717 85	315,408 07	325,697 63	362,620 92	430,198 58
{ 1884-85	268,302 41	249,600 84	300,477 70	329,611 26	369,486 82
Increase in 1884-85	5,415 44	65,807 23	25,219 93	33,009 66	70,711 76
Decrease in 1884-85					
Malt Liquor..... { 1883-84	4,650 00	450 00	600 00	408 48	150 00
{ 1884-85	4,750 00	375 20	458 00	384 28	180 40
Increase in 1884-85	100 00				30 40
Decrease in 1884-85		74 80	142 00	24 20	
Malt..... { 1883-84	23,560 10	24,022 42	30,653 12	48,246 74	40,579 69
{ 1884-85	24,578 11	22,888 54	33,886 42	40,328 84	40,999 25
Increase in 1884-85	1,018 01		3,233 30		419 56
Decrease in 1884-85		1,133 88		5,917 90	
*Tobacco..... { 1883-84	128,516 35	130,371 27	136,932 72	153,202 72	127,484 24
{ 1884-85	106,643 77	92,386 26	104,978 79	109,232 84	100,053 75
Increase in 1884-85					
Decrease in 1884-85	21,872 58	37,985 01	31,953 93	43,969 88	27,430 49
Petroleum..... { 1883-84	1,208 82	2,157 96	3,220 23	3,853 36	3,732 16
{ 1884-85	1,525 03	2,461 78	3,049 70	4,453 57	3,449 56
Increase in 1884-85	316 21	303 82		600 21	
Decrease in 1884-85			170 53		282 60
Manufacturers in Bond. { 1883-84	3,390 09	3,580 94	3,415 62	3,431 88	2,883 31
{ 1884-85	3,917 59	3,938 19	3,806 33	3,910 41	3,543 49
Increase in 1884-85	527 50	357 25	390 71	478 53	680 17
Decrease in 1884-85					
Seizures .. { 1883-84	477 66	461 75	27 20	87 25	51 40
{ 1884-85	69 90	126 55	25 00	3 35	32 53
Increase in 1884-85					
Decrease in 1884-85	407 76	335 20	2 20	83 90	18 87
Other Receipts..... { 1883-84	4,070 30	1,786 24	977 00	669 00	636 40
{ 1884-85	5,894 36	795 44	470 12	565 26	512 52
Increase in 1884-85	1,824 06				
Decrease in 1884-85		990 80	506 88	103 74	123 88
†Cigars..... 1884-85	30,807 38	21,247 82	24,292 66	23,009 51	20,517 83
Total Increase in 1884-85	6,897 38				
Total Decrease in 1884-85		84,418 03	30,078 80	59,021 03	76,939 64

* The figures for 1883-84 include also the revenue from Cigars.

† This is put separate from Tobacco for the sake of comparison in 1885-86.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1886.

REVENUE.

Statement, 1883-84 and 1884-85.

December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
345,089 84	296,787 26	268,146 41	222,446 99	232,354 66	280,217 65	257,810 41	3,610,496 27
366,887 01	231,585 20	250,579 29	243,118 85	241,933 38	1,140,973 65	298,470 18	4,281,026 59
21,797 17	65,202 06	17,567 12	20,671 86	9,578 72	860,756 00	40,659 77	670,530 32
50 00	150 00					100 00	6,558 48
3 20	54 48	29 40	25 00	77 40	3 20	3 20	6,343 76
46 80	95 52	29 40	25 00	77 40	3 20	96 80	214 72
34,533 36	40,935 16	36,699 97	37,850 96	39,992 19	32,609 93	25,372 38	413,056 02
37,466 68	31,014 71	32,105 05	37,169 46	130,781 93	32,856 52	13,108 66	477,184 17
2,933 32	9,920 45	4,594 92	681 50	90,789 74	246 59	12,263 72	64,138 15
102,221 67	87,554 40	90,598 57	102,307 93	118,266 49	141,035 13	117,812 02	1,436,303 51
81,591 98	74,294 56	71,175 57	89,644 48	100,289 92	248,072 76	92,563 32	1,270,933 00
20,629 69	13,259 84	19,423 00	12,663 45	17,976 57	107,037 63	25,243 70	165,370 51
2,016 69	1,702 31	2,215 50	1,732 10	2,044 20	1,333 92	1,349 03	26,566 28
2,868 65	1,886 95	2,170 05	1,781 69	1,408 45	1,085 05	1,381 90	27,520 29
849 96	184 64	45 45	49 50	635 75	248 87	32 87	954 01
2,256 88	2,690 79	2,850 68	3,387 89	3,847 09	3,999 26	3,722 20	39,456 54
3,601 10	2,351 22	2,698 50	4,005 90	3,741 62	4,737 87	3,938 12	44,090 33
1,244 22	339 48	152 18	618 01	106 47	738 61	215 92	4,633 79
74 61	429 30	200 00	187 75	40 00	32 90	113 13	2,182 95
82 61	55 28	300 65	103 68	136 80	235 65	83 75	1,255 75
8 00	374 02	100 65	84 07	96 80	202 75	29 38	927 20
151 79	422 36	440 12	419 15	366 34	484 72	347 16	10,770 58
439 90	763 56	418 96	749 94	418 96	443 76	502 37	11,977 15
288 11	341 20	21 16	330 79	52 62	38 96	155 21	1,206 57
18,922 29	16,342 74	16,439 66	30,469 05	34,160 99	41,503 50	40,613 52	318,356 95
25,386 58	72,322 79	25,234 12	38,765 19	116,038 48	1,010,200 45	44,013 69	893,297 36

Total Revenue in 1883-84..... 5,545,390 63
do 1884-85..... 6,438,687 99

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

No 16.—REFUNDS, 1884-85.

EXCISE.					
Articles.	To whom Paid.	Date.	Division.	Under what Authority Refunded.	Total.
					\$ cts. \$ cts.
1884.					
Spirits.....	T. J. Lyons.....	Aug 21...	Prescott.....	Refunded under 46 Vic., Cap. 15, Sec. 230.....	619 18
	Gooderham & Worts.....	Sept 9...	Toronto.....	do do 126, s.s. 4..	11,414 32
	F. H. Walker.....	do 9...	Windsor.....	do do do	9,811 16
	A. Whitney.....	do 9...	Prescott.....	do do do	4,905 69
	J. E. Seagram.....	do 9...	Guelph.....	do do do	1,056 31
	H. Corby.....	do 9...	Belleville.....	do do do	311 50
	T. J. Lyons.....	Dec. 5...	Prescott.....	do do 230.....	1,542 84
1885.					
	W. G. Gooderham.....	April 13...	Toronto.....	do 41 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec. 74.....	39 94
1884.					
Malt.....	L. H. Clarke.....	July 11...	Guelph.....	Refunded under 41 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec. 74.....	51 63
	C. Gowen.....	Sept 18...	Victoria.....	do do do	122 72
	D. G. Keith.....	do 18...	Halifax.....	do do do	306 79
	C. G. Oland.....	do 19...	do.....	do do do	310 44
	Carter Bros.....	Nov. 3...	Victoria.....	do do do	8 28
	Thos. Davis.....	do 5...	Toronto.....	do 41 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec. 74.....	621 99
	F. Fisher.....	do 27...	Guelph.....	do do do	50 00
	C. G. Oland.....	do 28...	Halifax.....	do 46 Vic., Cap. 15, Sec. 172.....	204 42
	D. G. Keith.....	do 28...	do.....	do do do	160 98
	Thos. Davis.....	Dec. 2...	Toronto.....	do do 171.....	108 00
	The Davis B. & M. Co.....	do 16...	do.....	do 41 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec. 74.....	478 17
	Geo. Severn.....	do 29...	do.....	do 46 Vic., Cap. 15, Sec. 172.....	68 16
1885.					
	Thos. Cairns.....	Feb. 2...	Winnipeg.....	do 41 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec. 74.....	14 50
	D. G. Keith.....	do 4...	Halifax.....	do 46 Vic., Cap. 15, Sec. 172.....	197 45
	C. G. Oland.....	do 5...	do.....	do do do	196 02

No. 16.—REFUNDS, 1884-85—Continued.

EXCISE—Concluded.

Articles.	To whom Paid.	Date.	Division.	Under what Authority Refunded.	Amount.	Total.
					\$ cis.	\$ cis.
Tobacco—Continued						
		1884.				
	J. Lemesurier.....	Nov. 13...	Quebec.....	Refunded under 46 Vic., Cap. 15, Sec. 249.....	17 54	
	B. Houde & Co.....	do 14...	do	41 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec. 74.....	4 90	
	Thos. Grant.....	do 27...	Halifax.....	do	10 57	
	A. A. Boutell.....	Dec. 5...	Windsor.....	do	18 21	
	J. Lemesurier.....	do 10...	Quebec.....	46 Vic., Cap. 15, Sec. 249.....	13 43	
	B. Houde & Co.....	do 10...	do	do	37 33	
	A. A. Boutell.....	do 10...	Windsor.....	41 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec. 74.....	19 71	
	J. E. Tuckett.....	do 16...	Hamilton.....	46 Vic., Cap. 15, Sec. 249.....	2 50	
	Geo. LeRoy.....	do 17...	Sherbrooke.....	41 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec. 74.....	43 76	
	D. Ritchie.....	do 26...	Montreal.....	46 Vic., Cap. 15, Sec. 249.....	7 15	
		1885.				
	The Adams Tobacco Co....	Jan. 2...	do	do	65 20	
	A. A. Boutell.....	do 5...	Windsor.....	do	14 04	
	J. E. Tuckett.....	do 8...	Hamilton.....	do	7 51	
	J. Lemesurier.....	Jan. 13...	Quebec.....	41 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec. 74.....	19 25	
	B. Houde & Co.....	do 13...	do	46 Vic., Cap. 15, Sec. 249.....	31 68	
	J. Lemesurier.....	do 14...	do	do	10 82	
	D. Ritchie.....	do 16...	Montreal.....	do	7 09	
	A. A. Boutell.....	do 29...	Windsor.....	41 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec. 74.....	20 97	
	J. E. Tuckett.....	Feb. 5...	Hamilton.....	46 Vic., Cap. 15, Sec. 249.....	5 36	
	D. Ritchie.....	do 5...	Montreal.....	do	5 60	
	A. A. Boutell.....	do 6...	Windsor.....	do	11 06	
	J. Lemesurier.....	do 7...	Quebec.....	do	30 72	
	B. Houde & Co.....	do 7...	do	do	17 52	
	E. Fréchette et frère.....	do 7...	do	do	2 43	
	P. Robillard.....	do 19...	Joliette.....	41 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec. 74.....	4 43	
	A. A. Boutell.....	Mar. 4...	Windsor.....	46 Vic., Cap. 15, Sec. 249.....	12 13	
	J. Lemesurier.....	do 9...	Quebec.....	do		

B. Houde & Co.	do	9...	do	do	do	38 00
D. Ritchie	do	9... Montreal	do	do	do	9 18
John E. Tuckett	do	9... Hamilton	do	do	do	21 00
B. Houde & Co	do	13... Quebec	do	do	do	11 32
The F. C. O. M. Association	April	4... Toronto	do	41 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec. 74	do	25 00
J. E. Tuckett	do	8... Hamilton	do	do	do	17 71
A. A. Boutell	do	8... Windsor	do	46 Vic., Cap. 15, Sec. 249	do	11 67
B. Houde & Co	do	15... Quebec	do	do	do	35 54
J. Lemeurier	do	15... do	do	do	do	10 79
D. Ritchie	do	18... Montreal	do	do	do	8 25
A. A. Boutell	May	4... Windsor	do	do	do	12 55
D. Ritchie	do	15... Montreal	do	41 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec. 74	do	13 25
J. Lemeurier	do	15... Quebec	do	46 Vic., Cap. 15, Sec. 249	do	13 21
B. Houde & Co	do	15... do	do	do	do	43 20
D. Ritchie	do	15... Montreal	do	do	do	16 07
J. E. Tuckett	do	15... Hamilton	do	do	do	23 58
Tasse, Wood & Co	do	19... Montreal	do	41 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec. 74	do	37 50
Louis Fortier	do	29... Ottawa	do	do	do	75 00
A. A. Boutell	June	5... Windsor	do	46 Vic., Cap. 15, Sec. 249	do	12 57
J. Lemeurier	do	15... Quebec	do	do	do	21 62
B. Houde & Co	do	15... do	do	do	do	51 60
D. Ritchie	do	18... Montreal	do	do	do	17 84
J. E. Tuckett	do	22... Hamilton	do	do	do	5 81
D. Ritchie	do	26... Montreal	do	41 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec. 74	do	8 05
A. A. Boutell	do	30... Windsor	do	46 Vic., Cap. 15, Sec. 249	do	18 11
J. E. Tuckett	do	30... Hamilton	do	do	do	20 67
						1,736 21
Bonded Manufactures	1884.	July 16... Kingston	do	41 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec. 74	do	60 73
Sundry Licenses	do	29... St. John	do	do	do	10 00
	do	29... Victoria	do	do	do	10 00
	do	17... St. John	do	do	do	20 00
Seizures	1885.	May 18... Toronto	do	do	do	5 00
	do	June 30... do	do	do	do	77 51
						82 51
				Total Excise Revenue Refunded		36,509 33

No. 16.—REFUNDS, 1884-85—Continued.

CANAL TOLLS, &c.						
Name of Canal.	To whom Paid.	Date.	Office.	Under what Authority Refunded.	Amount.	Total.
		1884.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Welland	Montreal Transportation Co	July 12...	Port Colborne...	Refunded under 41 Vic, Chap. 7, Sec. 74.....	457 90	
	Kingston and Montreal Transportation Co.....	do 17...	do	do	191 10	
	Montreal Transportation Co	do 22...	do	do	1,230 10	
	A. H. Malcolmson	do 25...	do	do	49 10	
	R. O. Mackay	Aug. 4...	do	do	49 50	
	Kingston and Montreal Forwarding Co.....	do 4...	do	do	411 60	
	Sylvester Bros. & Hickman	do 7...	do	do	48 00	
	Montreal Transportation Co	do 13...	do	do	1,169 80	
	J. M. Purfill.....	do 15...	do	do	47 40	
	A. W. O'Gilvie & Co.....	do 21...	do	do	56 20	
	Geo. Foley.....	do 21...	do	do	51 00	
	James H. Scott.....	do 29...	do	do	173 60	
	Montreal Transportation Co	Sept. 2...	do	do	851 50	
	James Norris	do 2...	St. Catharines...	do	7 60	
	Crane & Baird.....	do 2...	Port Colborne ...	do	61 60	
	James H. Scott.....	do 2...	do	do	69 10	
	Kingston and Montreal Forwarding Co	do 3...	do	do	487 00	
	Montreal Transportation Co	do 8...	do	do	550 00	
	J. H. Scott	do 9...	do	do	1,345 70	
	Montreal Transportation Co	do 11...	do	do	69 30	
	Spencer Phillips.....	do 22...	do	do	363 60	
	A. E. D. Mackey.....	do 24...	do	do	138 00	
		do 26...	do	do	51 00	

Company Name	Date	Location	Amount
John Kerman	Oct 6	do	166 70
A. Mair & Bros	do	do	163 80
Montreal Transportation Co	do	do	685 40
Sylvester Bros. & Hickman	do	do	97 30
Kingston and Montreal Forwarding Co	do	do	140 50
A. H. Malcolmson	Oct 11	do	132 00
Kingston and Montreal Forwarding Co	do	do	60 00
Montreal Transportation Co	do	do	384 70
J. H. Scott	do	do	70 50
Geo. Foley	do	do	47 50
Montreal Transportation Co	do	do	407 00
do	do	do	89 10
do	do	do	70 50
Jas. H. Scott	Nov. 10	do	223 70
Kingston and Montreal Forwarding Co	do	do	213 50
A. D. Thompson & Co.	do	do	144 70
Montreal Transportation Co	do	do	97 90
Sylvester Bros. & Hickman	do	do	42 80
Kingston and Montreal Forwarding Co	do	do	268 90
J. E. Fairgrieve	Dec. 29	do	
11,396 20			
St. Lawrence	July 11	Kingston	7 80
A. H. Malcolmson	do 11	Montreal	23 15
Vital Paradis	do	do	25 87
Montreal Transportation Co	do 12	Kingston	19 80
Kingston and Montreal Forwarding Co	do 17	do	33 76
Montreal Transportation Co	do 22	do	20 00
Str. "F. B. Maxwell"	do 30	Montreal	12 15
Geo. Foley	Sept 2	do	18 60
do	do 2	do	18 60
Gerrard Packet	do 13	Cardinal	18 60
Ugdenburg Coal and Towing Co.	do 18	Cornwall	85 49
Hugh H. Young	Oct. 24	do	15 37
W. B. Hamilton	Nov. 11	Montreal	23 87
D. Murphy & Co.	do 5	do	7 04
P. Laplante	do 21	Lachine	5 96
317 25			

No. 16.—REFUNDS, 1884-85—Continued.

CANAL TOLLS, &c.—Concluded.						
Name of Canal.	To whom Paid.	Date.	Office.	Under what Authority Refunded.	Amount.	Total.
					\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ottawa.....	John Bryson.....	1884.	Carillon	Refunded under 41 Vic., Cap 7, Sec. 74.....	18 90	
	Hamilton Bros.....	July 21...	do	do	138 24	
	D. Murphy & Co.....	do 21...	Ottawa	do	15 87	
	Flatt & Bradley.....	do 29...	Carillon ..	do	10 50	
	Thos. Mackin.....	Aug. 4...	do	do	5 67	
	R. J. Lusk.....	do 6...	do	do	6 19	
	P. Laplante.....	Aug. 15...	Grenville..	do	3 90	
	R. H. Klock & Co.....	Nov. 21...	Ste. Anne's.....	do	50 40	
		do 25...	Carillon.....	do		
		1885.				
	G. B. Hall & Co.....	Feb. 12...	do	do	3,126 00	
	Wm. Cosgrove.....	March 17...	do	do	2 52	
	Perley & Pattee	June 15...	do	do	52 50	
		1885.				
Newcastle District Works.....	H. Calcutt.....	Feb. 2...	Peterborough....	do		161 50
				Total Canal Tolls refunded.....		3,429 89
						161 50
						15,304 84

No. 17.—DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURE, 1884-85.
(For Details, see Appendix B.)

DR.

CR.

Due by sundry persons, 1st July, 1884.	Disbursed by the Receiver-General.	Deduction for Superannuation.	Total.	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Due by sundry persons, 30th June, 1885.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
.....	7,000 00	.....	7,000 00	7,000 00	.....	.....	7,000 00
.....	34,778 00	684 50	35,462 50	35,462 50	.....	.....	35,462 50
.....	641 31	.....	641 31	.....	641 31	.....	641 31
16 66	534 58	.....	541 24	.....	524 58	16 66	541 24
.....	1,053 23	.....	1,053 23	.....	1,053 23	.....	1,053 23
.....	996 61	.....	996 61	.....	996 61	.....	996 61
.....	1,091 96	.....	1,091 96	.....	1,091 96	.....	1,091 96
401 35	2,187 32	.....	2,588 67	.....	2,588 67	.....	2,588 67
.....	186 06	.....	186 06	.....	186 06	.....	186 06
418 01	48,429 07	684 50	49,531 58	42,462 50	7,052 42	16 66	49,531 58

E. MIALI,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, GAS AND LAW STAMPS.

CR.

No. 18—STATEMENT showing the Amount of Revenue accrued.

DR.

	Weights and Measures Stamps.	Gas Stamps.	Law Stamps, Supreme Court.	Total.	Weights and Measures Stamps.	Gas Stamps.	Law Stamps, Supreme Court.	Total.
To amount of Stamps destroyed or returned by Distributors.....	\$ cts. 1 70	\$ cts. 6 00	\$ cts. 116 98	\$ cts. 7 70	\$ cts. 37,698 86	\$ cts. 22,816 00	\$ cts. 143 35	\$ cts. 60,658 21
To Commission allowed.....				116 98				
To amount of Stamps remaining in hands of Distributors, 30th June 1885.....	33,107 95	22,767 65	48 85	55,924 45				
To balance, being the revenue accrued during 1884-85.....	31,636 56	6,290 15	2,223 52	40,150 23				
Totals.....	64,746 21	29,063 80	2,389 35	96,199 36	60,746 21	29,063 80	2,389 35	96,199 36
					By amount of Stamps in hands of Distributors on 1st July 1884.....			
					By Stamps issued by the Inland Revenue Department during the year.....			
					Totals.....			

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October 1885.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, 1884-85.

DR. No. 19 (A)—INSPECTORS in account with Revenue. CR.

BALANCE, 1st JULY, 1884.		BALANCE, 30th JUNE, 1885.		Deposited to credit of Receiver General.	Stamps returned or destroyed.	DIVISIONS.	Total.	Seizures and Penalties.	Stamps issued to Inspectors.	Total.	Total.
\$	cts.	\$	cts.								
2,421 70	26 90	330 00	330 00	115 00			2,893 60	115 00	330 00	2,893 60	\$
3,397 99	1,419 65	4,495 00	1,392 35	30 00		Belleville.....	9,312 64		4,495 00	9,312 64	\$
1,412 06	114 98	1,862 50	51 26	0 20		Hamilton.....	2,789 54		1,862 50	2,789 54	\$
431 58	166 72	2,536 00	279 82			Kingston.....	3,134 30		2,536 00	3,134 30	\$
2,088 31			165 00			London.....	2,081 32			2,088 31	\$
1,461 08	156 78	1,575 00	24 38	5 00		Orillia.....	1,013 66		1,575 00	1,461 08	\$
2,773 78	127 34	2,539 35	262 30			Ottawa.....	1,961 32	1 50	2,539 35	2,773 78	\$
1,361 12		3,243 00		15 00		Toronto.....	2,333 36		3,243 00	1,361 12	\$
						Windsor.....	2,645 85			1,361 12	\$
15,347 62	2,012 37	16,080 85	2,234 98	1 70		.....Ontario.....	18,527 31		16,080 85	15,347 62	\$
											\$
7,243 64	712 05	3,150 00	895 92			Montreal.....	6,101 06		3,150 00	7,243 64	\$
2,745 67		1,896 00		15 00		Quebec.....	1,554 12		1,896 00	2,745 67	\$
1,358 82	46 15	677 00	161 50			Sherbrooke.....	530 99		677 00	1,358 82	\$
2,553 29	147 85	1,360 00	8 68			Three Rivers.....	1,081 65		1,360 00	2,553 29	\$
13,901 42	906 05	7,083 00	1,066 10			.....Quebec.....	9,267 82		7,083 00	13,901 42	\$
											\$
1,243 90	22 40					Fredericton.....	168 45			1,243 90	\$
876 59		226 00				King's.....	462 64		226 00	876 59	\$
677 75	19 92	901 00				St John.....	729 88		901 00	677 75	\$
2,798 24	42 32	1,127 00	17 04			.....New Brunswick.....	1,360 97		1,127 00	2,798 24	\$
											\$
680 81		100 00		4 00		Cape Breton.....	181 19		100 00	680 81	\$
888 52	12 35	416 00	51 03	25 00		Halifax.....	309 34		416 00	888 52	\$

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, 1884-85.

No. 19 (B).—Deputy Inspectors of the Old Divisions in account with Revenue. CR.

Balances, 1st July, 1884. — Cash on hand.	Total.	Divisions.	Balances, 30th June, 1885. — Cash on hand.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
87 10	87 10	.....Essex.....	87 10	87 10
87 10	87 10	.....Ontario.....	87 10	87 10
5 62	5 62	.....Hull.....	5 62	5 62
5 62	5 62	.....Quebec.....	5 62	5 62
92 72	92 72	.....Totals.....	92 72	92 72

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

GAS INSPECTION AND LAW STAMPS, 1884-85.

DR. No. 20.—STAMP Distributors in account with Inland Revenue Department. Cr.

BALANCE, 1st JULY, 1884.		BALANCE, 30th JUNE, 1885.		Deposited to credit of Receiver-General.	Com-mission allowed to Dis-tributors of Law Stamps.	Stamps returned or destroyed.	DISTRIBUTORS.	Total.	Stamps issued to Inspectors.	Total.	Com-mission allowed to Dis-tributors of Law Stamps.	Deposited to credit of Receiver-General.	BALANCE, 30th JUNE, 1885.		Total.
Stamps on hand.	Cash on hand.	Stamps on hand.	Cash on hand.										Stamps on hand.	Cash on hand.	
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
450 50	50 00	500 50	416 75	83 75	.....	.....	.....	500 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 50	.....
465 00	.....	465 00	441 00	24 00	.....	.....	.....	465 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	465 00	.....
2,097 00	30 50	2,315 00	1,788 50	485 75	.....	.....	.....	2,315 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,315 00	40 75
1,065 25	.....	1,165 25	987 50	161 75	.....	.....	.....	1,165 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,165 25	.....
688 25	38 25	1,057 00	422 50	569 00	.....	.....	.....	1,057 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,057 00	.....
655 25	.....	655 25	469 50	165 75	.....	.....	.....	655 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	655 25	65 50
138 25	.....	138 25	114 25	24 00	.....	.....	.....	138 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138 25	.....
473 00	.....	473 00	449 00	24 00	.....	.....	.....	473 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	473 00	.....
2,589 25	49 50	4,020 55	2,580 65	1,306 40	.....	.....	.....	4,020 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,020 55	133 50
8,591 75	116 25	10,789 80	7,699 65	2,844 40	.....	.....	.....	10,789 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,789 80	239 75
.....
4,699 00	.....	5,699 60	3,839 50	1,859 50	.....	.....	.....	5,699 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,699 00	.....
1,294 50	15 60	1,559 50	1,302 75	256 75	.....	.....	.....	1,559 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,559 50	.....
360 50	.....	360 50	342 00	38 50	.....	.....	.....	360 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360 50	.....
6,374 00	15 00	7,639 00	5,484 25	2,154 75	.....	.....	.....	7,639 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,639 00	.....
.....
972 25	.....	972 25	938 75	13 50	.....	.....	.....	972 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	972 25	.....
1,128 00	7 00	1,260 00	1,158 00	97 75	.....	.....	.....	1,260 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,260 00	4 25
2,066 50	4 00	2,170 50	1,938 00	220 00	.....	.....	.....	2,170 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,170 50	12 50
4,166 75	11 00	4,402 75	4,054 75	331 25	.....	.....	.....	4,402 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,402 75	16 75

GAS INSPECTION AND LAW STAMPS—Concluded.

Dr. No. 20.—STAMP Distributors in account with Inland Revenue Department—Concluded. Cr

BALANCES, 1st JULY, 1884.		Stamps issued to Inspectors.		Total.	Districts.	Stamps returned or destroyed.	Com- mission allowed to Dis- tributors of Law Stamps.	Deposited to credit of Receiver General.	BALANCES, 30TH JUNE, 1885.		Total.		
Stamps on hand.	Cash on hand.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	Stamps on hand.	Cash on hand	\$	cts.
2,442 50	35 50	2,477 50		2,727 50	Halifax.....	.....	.....	346 25	2,391 75	89 50	2,727 50	
468 25	.....	468 25	.....	468 25	Pictou.....	.....	.....	.....	468 25	.....	468 25	
2,910 75	35 50	3,195 75	.....	3,195 75	..... Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	346 25	2,760 00	89 50	3,195 75	
772 75	.....	772 75	.....	947 75	..... Charlottetown, P. E. I.....	.....	.....	73 00	874 75	.....	947 75	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,191 50	..... Winnipeg, Man.....	.....	.....	115 25	1,064 25	12 00	1,191 50	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,075 00	..... Victoria, B. C. ....	.....	.....	245 00	830 00	.....	1,075 00	
22,816 00	177 75	23,241 55	.....	23,241 55	..... Grand Total, Gas Stamps.....	6 00	.....	6,109 90	22,767 65	358 00	29,241 55	
143 35	.....	143 35	.....	2,389 35	..... Law Stamps.....	.....	116 98	1,969 03	48 85	254 49	2,389 35	

E. MIALI,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

CR.

DR.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, 1884-85.

No. 21 (A)—INSPECTION Divisions in account with Expenditure.
(For Details, see Appendix B.)

Balances due by Sundry Persons, 30th June, 1884.	Amounts received from Department- to meet Expendi- ture.	Deducted from Sale- ries for Superan- nation.	Total.	Divisions.	Refunds	EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT.						Total.	
						Salaries.	Expenses.	Special Assistance	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.		Amounts due by Sundry Persons, 30th June, 1885.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
50 00	2,772 09	32 68	2,804 77	Bellefille	50 00	1,863 83	131 30	60 00	559 34	200 30	.....	2,804 77
60 00	5,129 07	50 72	5,259 79	Hamilton	50 00	4,400 00	1 00	148 88	422 27	239 84	.....	5,259 79
60 00	2,685 78	32 60	2,718 38	Kingston	2 00	2,400 00	.....	50 00	529 59	138 79	.....	2,718 38
.....	3,241 70	44 28	3,445 98	London .....	.....	2,400 00	.....	.....	834 65	209 33	.....	3,445 98
.....	2,869 78	33 92	2,381 68	Ottawa .....	.....	1,700 90	.....	120 00	518 57	45 11	11 00	2,394 68
.....	3,986 51	42 85	3,869 36	Ottawa .....	.....	2,698 43	.....	225 00	761 35	184 58	.....	3,869 36
.....	3,401 28	59 98	3,486 24	Toronto	25 00	3,000 00	.....	.....	433 50	27 74	.....	3,486 24
.....	3,375 38	31 96	3,407 34	Windsor .....	.....	1,600 00	0 25	.....	1,983 39	223 70	.....	3,467 34
.....	91 75	.....	91 75	District Inspector .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91 75	.....	.....	91 75
135 00	26,984 32	368 97	27,478 29	Ontario	77 00	19,662 26	132 55	591 68	5,734 41	1,269 39	11 00	27,478 29	
.....	5,520 27	87 44	5,607 71	Montreal .....	.....	4,741 65	1 35	.....	547 41	317 30	.....	5,607 71
.....	5,444 43	60 00	5,504 43	Quebec .....	.....	4,487 72	.....	42 00	323 40	151 31	.....	5,504 43
.....	2,665 46	35 40	2,600 86	Sherbrooke .....	.....	2,049 96	.....	150 00	357 15	43 75	.....	2,600 86
.....	2,434 42	30 90	2,465 32	Three Rivers .....	.....	1,916 63	.....	20 00	467 25	61 44	.....	2,465 32
.....	15,964 58	213 74	16,178 32	Quebec .....	.....	13,195 96	1 35	212 00	2,195 21	573 80	.....	16,178 32
.....	1,505 03	28 04	1,533 07	Fredericton .....	.....	1,490 00	.....	.....	79 68	53 39	.....	1,533 07
.....	1,570 97	22 36	1,593 33	King's .....	.....	1,300 00	.....	.....	276 10	17 33	.....	1,593 33
.....	1,860 89	36 00	1,896 89	St. John .....	.....	1,800 00	.....	.....	74 06	22 83	.....	1,896 89
.....	21 19	.....	21 19	District Inspector .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 19	.....	.....	21 19
.....	4,938 08	86 40	5,044 48	New Brunswick .....	.....	4,500 00	.....	.....	451 03	93 45	.....	5,044 48

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, 1884-85—Concluded.
No. 21 (A)—INSPECTION Divisions in account with Expenditure—Concluded.
(For Details, see Appendix B.)

DR.

Balances due by Sundry Persons, 30th June, 1884.	Amounts received from Department to meet Expendi- ture.	Deducted from Sale- ries for Superan- nation.	Total.	DIVISIONS.	Refunds	EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT.						Amounts due by Sundry Persons, 30th June, 1885.	Total.
						Salaries.	Reizures.	Special Assistance	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.		
.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
.....	1,140 08	16 04	1,156 12	Cape Breton.....	.....	47 50	.....	110 47	198 15	.....	.....	1,156 12	.....
.....	1,474 12	24 00	1,498 12	.....Halifax.....	.....	225 00	.....	57 34	15 78	.....	.....	1,498 12	.....
.....	951 28	16 04	967 32	.....Pictou.....	.....	.....	.....	46 11	121 21	.....	.....	967 32	.....
.....	1,079 78	16 04	1,095 82	.....Yarmouth.....	.....	50 00	.....	37 86	207 96	.....	.....	1,095 82	.....
.....	7 15	.....	7 15	.....District Inspector.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 15	.....	.....	7 15	.....
.....	4,652 41	72 12	4,724 53	.....Nova Scotia.....	.....	322 50	.....	251 78	550 25	.....	.....	4,724 53	.....
.....	1,256 19	19 96	1,276 15	.....Charlot'own, P. E. I.....	.....	56 44	.....	62 31	157 40	.....	.....	1,276 15	.....
.....	2,798 07	37 35	2,835 42	.....Winnipeg, Man.....	.....	128 00	.....	123 46	230 40	.....	.....	2,835 42	.....
.....	1,376 28	18 59	1,394 87	.....Victoria, B. C.....	.....	180 00	.....	129 26	152 32	.....	.....	1,394 87	.....
300 00	938 46	16 04	1,254 50	.....Alberta, N. W. T.....	.....	108 00	.....	66 65	279 85	.....	.....	1,254 50	.....
250 00	5,030 05	52 00	5,332 05	.....General Contingencies	5 00	.....	.....	1,860 00	867 05	.....	.....	5,332 05	.....
.....	436 50	.....	436 50	.....Queen's Printer.....	.....	.....	.....	426 50	.....	.....	.....	426 50	.....
.....	116 60	.....	116 60	.....Stationery Office.....	.....	.....	.....	116 60	.....	.....	.....	116 60	.....
685 00	64,501 54	875 17	66,061 71	.....Grand Totals.....	82 00	133 90	100 00	4,972 20	10,617 92	.....	11 00	66,061 71	.....

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, 1884-85.

No. 21 (B)—INSPECTION Divisions in Account with Expenditure
DR. (Old Divisions.) CR.

Balances due by sundry persons, 1st July, 1884.	Total.	DIVISIONS.	Balances due by sundry persons, 30th June, 1885.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
39 56	39 56	..... Essex.....	39 56	39 56
33 53	33 53	..... Waterloo.....	33 53	33 53
73 09	73 09	..... Ontario.....	73 09	73 09
0 33	0 33	..... Drummond.....	0 33	0 33
41 45	41 45	..... Laval.....	41 45	41 45
26 88	26 88	..... Montmorency.....	26 88	26 88
27 51	27 51	..... Richelieu.....	27 51	27 51
96 17	96 17	..... Quebec.....	96 17	96 17
24 00	24 00	..... Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.....	24 00	24 00
193 26	193 26	..... Grand Totals.....	193 26	193 26

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

GAS INSPECTION, 1884-85.

No. 22.—INSPECTION Districts in Account with Expenditure.
(For Details, see Appendix B.)

CR.

DR.

Balances due by Sundry Persons, 1st July, 1884.	Amounts received from Department to meet expenditure.	Deducted from Sales-ries for Supernation.	Total.	DISTRICTS.	Refunds.	EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT.						Total.	
						Salaries.	Special Assistance	Rent,	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.	Amounts due by Sundry Persons, 30th June, 1886.		
\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
252 25	252 25	3 00	255 25	Belleville	.....	150 00	.....	50 00	.....	55 25	.....	255 25	.....
204 02	204 02	2 48	206 50	Cobourg	.....	125 00	.....	60 00	.....	16 50	.....	206 50	.....
1,149 18	1,149 18	14 98	1,164 16	Hamilton	.....	925 00	.....	110 00	.....	51 35	.....	1,164 16	.....
693 05	693 05	7 96	701 01	Kingston	.....	400 00	.....	125 50	.....	115 26	.....	701 01	.....
173 04	173 04	1 88	175 01	Lindsay	.....	100 00	.....	75 00	.....	60 25	.....	175 01	.....
1,301 65	1,301 65	18 81	1,320 56	London	.....	949 96	.....	154 35	.....	204 20	.....	1,320 56	.....
932 16	932 16	13 96	946 12	Ottawa	.....	700 00	.....	125 00	.....	121 12	.....	946 12	.....
184 13	184 13	3 00	187 13	Peterborough	.....	150 00	.....	18 33	.....	8 80	.....	187 13	.....
938 87	938 87	2 48	941 35	Port Hope	.....	125 00	.....	75 00	.....	16 85	.....	941 35	.....
1,187 75	1,187 75	24 00	1,211 75	Toronto	.....	1,200 00	.....	.....	.....	30 00	.....	1,211 75	.....
30 00	30 00	.....	30 00	District Inspectors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00	.....
6,336 10	6,336 10	92 73	6,428 83	..... Ontario	.....	4,824 86	.....	793 18	.....	442 96	.....	6,428 83	.....
1,907 62	1,907 62	28 04	1,935 66	Montreal	.....	1,400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,935 66	.....
1,737 12	1,737 12	19 96	1,757 08	Quebec	.....	1,150 00	.....	42 00	.....	62 75	.....	1,757 08	.....
206 27	206 27	2 48	208 75	Three Rivers	.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	208 75	.....
3,851 01	3,851 01	50 48	3,901 49	..... Quebec	.....	2,750 00	.....	42 00	.....	62 75	.....	3,901 49	.....
217 00	217 00	3 00	220 00	Chatham	.....	150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220 00	.....
81 66	81 66	.....	81 66	Fredericton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43 78	.....	81 66	.....
264 41	264 41	3 00	267 41	Moncton	.....	150 00	.....	30 00	.....	48 41	.....	267 41	.....
1,160 80	1,160 80	.....	1,160 80	St. John	.....	959 96	.....	.....	.....	123 31	.....	1,160 80	.....
12 48	12 48	.....	12 48	District Inspector	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 48	.....	12 48	.....
1,736 35	1,736 35	6 00	1,742 35	..... New Brunswick	.....	1,299 96	.....	30 00	.....	228 05	.....	1,742 35	.....

12 88	1,959 74 11 36	25 96	1,985 70 24 24	Halifax	1,300 00	296 63	331 73 11 36	67 34	12 88	1,985 70 24 24
12 88	1,271 10	25 96	2,009 94	Pictou	1,300 00	296 63	333 09	67 34	12 88	2,009 94
	321 84	2 48	324 32	Nova Scotia	200 00	56 44	22 00	45 88		324 32
	391 63	4 04	395 67	Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	220 00	109 00		67 67		395 67
	362 35	3 63	366 01	Winnipeg, Man.....	183 26	180 00		2 75		366 01
1,250 00	4,233 16	12 00	5,495 16	Victoria, B.C.....	600 00			4,695 16	200 80	5,495 16
	185 59		185 59	General Expenses				185 59		185 59
	70 09		70 09	Queen's Printer				70 09		70 09
1,469 51	19,459 25	197 32	21,126 08	Stationery Office.....	6 63	1,506 25	1,088 85	5,972 12	212 88	21,126 08
				Grand Totals.....						

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

No. 23.—STATEMENT showing the Amount voted and the Expenditure Authorized for each Service, for 1884-85.

Expenditure made by the Department.	Over-Expended.	Under-Expended.	Service.	Vote.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
7,000 00			Minister's Salary	7,000 00
35,462 50		50 00	Departmental Salaries	35,512 50
6,651 07		1,348 93	do Contingencies	8,000 00
227,678 82	318 82		Excise Salaries.	227,360 00
69,920 37		3,579 63	do Contingencies	73,500 00
1,625 20		374 80	Duty Pay to Officers in large Distilleries and Factories.....	2,000 00
4,393 43	893 43		Commission to Customs Officers ...	3,500 00
4,351 69		648 31	Preventive Service.....	5,000 00
330 50		169 50	Commission on Sale of Stamps for Canada Twist Tobacco.....	500 00
50,595 98		21,204 02	Culling Timber.	71,800 00
65,376 71	1,626 71		Inspection of Weights and Measures.	63,750 00
859 63		2,140 37	Inspection of Staples	3,000 00
14,948 08		51 92	Adulteration of Food.....	15,000 00
1,081 26		3,918 74	Minor Revenues	5,000 00
36,380 29		639 71	Canal Salaries and Contingencies .	37,920 00
20,344 93		990 07	Slides and Booms Expenditure.....	21,335 00
19,656 57	1,706 57		Inspection of Gas	17,950 00
2,327 65		4,528 90	*Liquor License Act	6,856 55
		60,000 00	* do do	60,000 00
568,984 68	4,545 53	39,044 90	Total.....	603,484 05

* These balances have been brought forward by O. C., under authority of 41 Vic., chap 7, sec. 36.

E. MIALI,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

No. 24.—STATEMENT showing Receipts and Expenditure on account of Wood Naphtha, for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Receipts.....		10,044 67
Expenditure.....	11,950 15	
Balance to debit—stock on hand		1,905 48
Total.....	11,950 15	11,950 15

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX A.

—

STATISTICS.

APPENDIX A—SPIRITS.

No. 1.—RETURN of Manufactures

REVENUE DIVISIONS.	Grain used for Distillation.	Molasses used for Distillation.	Licenses.	
			No.	Fees.
	Lbs.	Lbs.		\$
Belleville	1,309,864	.....	1	250
Guelph.....	3,250,800	.....	1	250
Perth.....	233,130	.....	2	500
Prescott.....	7,203,314	.....	1	250
Toronto.....	28,835,700	.....	1	250
Windsor.....	22,709,800	.....	1	250
Montreal.....	300	3,826	1	½ year 125
Totals.....	63,542,708	3,826	8	1,875
Rectifier's License, Brantford.....	.....	.....	1	250
do do Toronto .....	.....	.....	1	250
Total .....	.....	.....	10	2,375

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Proof Spirits manufactured at \$1.00 and \$1.02 per gallon.		Duty collected Ex-Manufactory.		Duty accruing on Spirits Warehoused.		Total Duty collected Ex-Manufactory including License Fees.
Gallons.	\$ cts.	Gallons.	\$ cts.	Gallons.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
69,825·73	69,825 73	5,372·07	5,372 07	64,453·66	64,453 66	5,622 07
176,026·14	176,026 14	20,878·30	20,878 30	155,147·84	155,147 84	21,128 30
11,038·51	11,259 25	3,169·71	3,233 09	7,868·80	8,026 16	3,733 09
406,950·04	406,950 04	52,605·04	52,605 04	354,345·00	354,345 00	52,855 04
1,600,802·88	1,600,802 88	210,982·91	210,982 91	1,389,819·97	1,389,819 97	211,232 91
1,314,627·06	1,314,627 06	93,640·19	93,640 19	1,220,986·87	1,220,986 87	93,890 19
61·81	61 81	61·81	61 81	.....	.....	186 81
3,579,332·17	3,579,552 91	386,710·03	386,773 41	3,192,622·14	3,192,779 50	388,648 41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	389,148 41

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—SPIRITS.

No. 2.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Spirits manufactured

PROVINCES.	GRAIN, &c., USED FOR DISTILLATION.						Total Grain, &c., used for Distillation.
	Malt.	Indian Corn.	Rye.	Wheat.	Oats.	Molasses.	
1884.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Ontario	3,477,458	56,176,681	13,945,854	52,941	1,398,878	.....	75,051,813
Quebec.....	10,826	16,000	16,612	.....	200	620,390	43,638
Totals.....	3,488,284	56,192,681	13,962,466	52,941	1,399,078	620,390	75,095,450
1885.							
Ontario	3,057,549	48,780,128	10,176,666	1,191,837	336,228	.....	63,542,408
Quebec.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	3,826	300
Totals.....	3,057,549	48,780,428	10,176,666	1,191,837	336,228	3,826	63,542,708

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

during the Years ended 30th June, 1884 and 1885.

LICENSEES.		Proof Spirits Manufactured at \$1.00 and \$1.02 per Gall.		Duty Collected on Spirits Ex-Manufactory.		Duty accruing on Spirits Warehoused.		Total Duty Collected Ex- Manufactory including License Fees.
No.	Fees.	Gallons.	\$ cts.	Gallons.	\$ cts.	Gallons.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
8	2,000	4,184,526·00	4,184,617 06	606,304·40	606,333 36	3,578,221·60	3,578,283 70	608,333 36
1	250	23,049·84	23,049 84	1,224·58	1,224 58	21,825·26	21,825 26	1,474 58
9	2,250	4,207,575·84	4,207,666 90	607,528·98	607,557 94	3,600,046·86	3,600,108 96	609,807 94
9	2,250	3,579,270·36	3,579,491 10	386,648·22	386,711 60	3,192,622·14	3,192,779 59	388,961 60
1	125	61 81	61 81	61·81	61 81	.....	.....	186 81
10	2,375	3,579,332·17	3,579,552 91	386,710·03	386,773 41	3,192,622·14	3,192,779 50	389,148 41

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—SPIRITS.

DR.

No. 3.—SPIRIT WAREHOUSE RETURN

Remaining in Warehouse from last Year.	Placed in Warehouse.	Re-Warehoused and Imported.	Received from other Divisions.	Totals.	REVENUE DIVISIONS.
Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	
4,381·17			17,373·82	21,754·99	...Algoma
39,730·70	63,453·66		35,037·72	139,222·08	...Belleville
1,938·60			27,417·13	29,355·73	...Brantford
2,377·82		2·15	9,305·79	11,685·76	...Cobourg
2,143·01			9,101·02	11,244·03	...Cornwall
54,441·49	155,147·84		55,295·49	264,884·82	...Guelph
11,942·96			141,028·11	152,971·07	...Hamilton
8,240·47			82,788·59	91,029·06	...Kingston
11,073·61			106,011·61	117,085·22	...London
9,972·88			122,856·72	132,829·60	...Ottawa
1,980·01			7,244·70	9,224·71	...Owen Sound
17,480·42	7,868·80		29,298·64	54,647·86	...Perth
2,146·28			27,802·44	29,948·72	...Peterborough
171,078·26	354,345·00	11,372·26	75,877·92	612,673·44	...Prescott
3,953·22			19,009·88	22,963·10	...St. Catharines
5,189·53			36,551·80	41,741·33	...Stratford
943,734·18	1,589,819·97		103,436·26	2,436,990·41	...Toronto
668,479·27	1,220,986·87			1,889,466·14	...Windsor
1,819·72			9,294·41	11,114·13	...Iberville
2,032·94			14,078·30	16,111·24	...Joliette
117,460·42			946,176·53	1,063,576·95	...Montreal
27,904·85			328,455·88	356,360·73	...Quebec
1,928·16			51,841·86	53,770·02	...Sherbrooke
1,840·43			14,057·74	15,898·17	...Sorel
4,510·74			36,703·01	41,213·75	...St. Hyacinthe
4,767·23			35,299·02	40,065·25	...Three Rivers
20,348·02			118,669·52	139,017·54	...St. John, N.B.
15,431·06		197·37	71,944·67	87,573·10	...Halifax, N.S.
1,634·33			2,166·44	3,800·77	...Charlottetown, P. E. I.
20,169·38			88,495·26	108,664·64	...Winnipeg, Man
12,350·57		2,676·79	27,831·41	42,858·77	...Victoria, B.C.
8,612·54				8,612·54	...Suspense
2,201,034·27	3,192,622·14	14,248·57	2,650,451·69	8,058,356·67	..... Totals

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

CR.

Entered for Consumption at \$1.00 and \$1.02 per Gall.		Removed to other Divisions.	Exported.	Used in Bonded Factories.	Written off by authority.	Remaining in Warehouse.	Totals.
Gallons.	\$ cts.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
18,914.40	18,914 41					2,840.59	21,754.99
102,033.69	102,033 69	21,394.18				15,794.23	139,222.08
26,102.37	26,102 37			850.38		2,402.98	29,355.73
11,685.76	11,685 76						11,685.76
11,120.11	11,120 11	123.92					11,244.03
91,305.38	91,305 38	139,627.50	92.01			33,859.93	264,884.82
88,825.38	88,825 38	313.65		57,204.17		6,627.87	152,971.07
78,894.97	78,894 97	122.80		8,649.49		3,361.80	91,029.06
113,450.87	113,450 87					3,634.35	117,085.22
131,566.40	131,566 40					1,263.20	132,829.60
9,224.71	9,224 71						9,224.71
38,952.78	38,952 78		37.36			15,657.72	54,647.86
29,314.14	29,314 14					634.58	29,948.72
49,702.59	49,702 59	462,417.05	250.59	11,372.26		88,930.95	612,673.44
20,286.28	20,286 28					2,676.82	22,963.10
41,398.80	41,398 80					342.43	41,741.33
854,894.39	854,894 39	1,045,970.59	5,895.92	74,646.13		455,583.38	2,436,990.41
530,378.82	530,378 82	934,280.77	1,370.64			423,435.91	1,889,466.14
10,658.98	10,658 98					455.15	11,114.13
11,745.70	11,745 70					4,365.54	16,111.24
836,584.49	836,584 49	44,548.69	185.28	80,441.43		101,817.06	1,063,576.95
305,770.29	305,770 29	1,239.62		31,640.31	134.42	17,576.09	366,360.73
51,082.87	51,082 87					2,687.15	53,770.02
15,309.11	15,309 11					589.06	15,898.17
40,126.30	40,126 30					1,087.45	41,213.75
35,433.72	35,433 72				2,176.17	2,456.36	40,069.25
123,525.59	123,525 59					15,491.95	139,017.54
74,602.84	74,602 84	412.94	2,490.46		259.06	9,807.80	87,573.10
3,115.95	3,115 95					684.82	3,800.77
98,874.22	98,874 22					9,790.42	108,664.64
33,130.08	33,130 09					9,738.69	42,868.77
						8,612.54	8,612.54
3,888,012.08	3,888,175 20	2,650,451.69	10,322.26	264,804.17	2,569.65	1,242,196.82	8,058,356.67
& 11,393.83	3,702.98	American Spirits, at 32½	cts. duty.				

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—SPIRITS.

DE.

NO. 4—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Warehouse

Spirits remaining in Warehouse from last year.	Spirits placed in Warehouse.	Spirits Re-Warehoused and Imported.	Spirits received from other Divisions.	Totals.	PROVINCES.
Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	1884.
1,623,908·98	3,578,221·60	534·96	881,080·33	6,083,745·87	..... Ontario
157,482·76	21,825·26	60·75	1,504,163·30	1,683,532·07	..... Quebec
17,426·21	.....	.....	148,967·79	166,394·00	..... New Brunswick
15,943·54	.....	62·02	77,539·72	93,545·28	..... Nova Scotia
562·38	.....	.....	4,368·10	4,930·48	..... Prince Edward Island
14,324·76	.....	.....	109,208·71	123,533·47	..... Manitoba
11,474·42	.....	3,124·25	24,243·56	38,842·23	..... British Columbia
1,841,123·05	3,600,046·86	3,781·98	2,749,571·51	8,194,523·40	..... Totals
					1885.
1,968,896·42	3,192,622·14	11,374·41	905,437·64	6,078,330·61	..... Ontario
162,204·49	.....	.....	1,435,906·75	1,598,111·24	..... Quebec
20,348·02	.....	.....	118,669·52	139,017·54	..... New Brunswick
15,431·06	.....	197·37	71,944·67	87,573·10	..... Nova Scotia
1,634·33	.....	.....	2,166·44	3,800·77	..... Prince Edward Island
20,169·38	.....	.....	88,495·28	108,664·64	..... Manitoba
12,350·57	.....	2,676·79	27,831·41	42,858·77	..... British Columbia
2,201,034·27	3,192,622·14	14,248·57	2,650,451·69	8,058,356·67	..... Totals

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

Returns for the Years ended 30th June, 1884 and 1885.

CR.

Spirits entered for Consumption at \$1 and \$1.02 per gallon.		Spirits removed to other Divisions.	Spirits Exported.	Spirits used in Bonded Factories.	Spirits written off by authority.	Spirits remaining in Warehouse.	Totals.
Gallons.	\$ cts.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1,285,835·11	1,286,031 48	2,703,387·51	6,109·38	118,522·70	994·75	1,968,896·42	6 083,745·87
1,360,472·96	1,360,472 96	45,989·73	95·07	114,330·12	439·70	162,204·49	1,683,532·07
145,940·52	145,940 52	.....	.....	105·46	.....	20,348·02	166,394·00
75,188·65	75,188 65	130·04	2,741·37	.....	54 16	15,431 06	93,545·28
3,296·15	3,296 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,634·33	4,930·48
103,299·86	103,299 86	64·23	.....	.....	.....	20,169 38	123,533·47
26,458·71	26,458 71	.....	32·95	.....	.....	12,350·57	38,842·23
3,090,491·96	3,000,688 33	2,749,571·51	8,978·77	232,958·28	1,488·61	2,201,034·27	8,194,523·40
2,248,051·94	2,248,215 05	2,604,250·44	7,646 52	152,722 43	.....	1,065,859·28	6,078,330·61
1,306,711·46	1,306,711 46	45,788·31	185·28	112,081·74	2,310 59	131,033·86	1,598,111·24
123,525·59	123,525 59	412·94	.....	.....	.....	15,491·95	139,017 54
74,602·84	74,602 84	.....	2,490·46	.....	259·06	9,807·80	87,573·10
3,115·95	3,115 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	684·82	3,800·77
98,874·22	98,874 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,790·42	108,664 64
33,130·08	33,130 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,728·69	42,858 77
3,888,012·08 and 11,393·83	3,888,175 20 3,702 98	2,650,451·69	10,322·26	264,804·17	2,569·65	1,242,196·82	8,058,356 67

	1884.	1885.
Total duty collected Ex-Manufactory and Ex Warehouse.....	\$3,608,246 27	\$4,278,651 59
Collected on Licenses.....	2,250 00	2,375 00
	<u>\$3,610,496 27</u>	<u>\$4,281,026 59</u>

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—MALT.

No. 5.—RETURN of Malt Manufactured for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

REVENUE DIVISIONS.	No. of Maltsters.	License Fees.	Grain placed in Steep.	Malt Manufactured at 1 cent per lb.	Paid Duty Ex-manufactory.	Warehoused.	Total duty Collected Ex-manufactory and on Licenses.
		\$	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$ cts.
Belleville.....	2	100	209,601	161,923	50,373	111,550	603 73
Branford.....	2	100	370,812	288,045	.....	288,045	100 00
Cobourg.....	3	200	637,148	494,960	105,699	389,261	1,256 99
Guelp.	10	650	4,851,595	3,785,671	274,080	3,511,591	3,390 80
Hamilton.....	3	450	4,001,368	3,343,600	.....	3,343,600	450 00
Kingston.....	4	250	1,040,530	813,790	.....	813,790	250 00
London.....	4	500	3,734,685	2,908,912	48,393	2,860,519	983 93
Ottawa.....	1	50	344,641	267,214	.....	267,214	50 00
Owen Sound.....	2	100	271,853	214,051	.....	214,051	100 00
Perth.....	3	150	360,809	286,699	26,111	260,588	411 11
Peterborough.....	2	100	598,914	469,887	.....	469,887	100 00
Prescott.....	4	350	2,768,758	2,128,920	400,237	1,728,683	4,352 37
St. Catharines.....	4	175	1,209,903	949,776	395,369	554,407	4,128 69
Stratford.....	7	500	3,332,234	2,621,683	38,065	2,583,618	880 65
Toronto.....	14	1,775	22,201,932	17,275,907	1,730,867	15,545,040	19,063 67
Windsor.....	1	200	4,373,920	3,549,734	8,132	3,541,602	281 32
Totals.....	66	5,650	50,308,703	39,560,742	3,077,326	36,483,416	36,423 76

	8	860	9,550,631	7,335,147	1,310,620	6,024,527	13,956 20
Montreal.....	1	100	567,572	430,428	.....	430,428	100 00
Quebec.....	1	50	464,902	374,688	.....	374,688	50 00
Sherbrooke.....	1	50	25,800	19,675	.....	.....	246 75
St. Hyacinthe.....	1	50	230,363	173,373	.....	173,373	50 00
Terrebonne.....	12	1,100	10,829,268	8,333,311	1,330,295	7,003,016	14,402 95
Totals.....	2	100	576,248	443,201	430,455	12,746	4,404 55
Halifax, N.S.....	4	200	1,015,414	794,056	226,602	567,454	2,466 02
Winnipeg, Man.....	2	75	120,007	93,903	93,903	.....	1,014 03
Victoria, B.O.....	86	7,125	62,849,640	49,225,213	5,158,581	44,066,632	68,710 81
Totals.....							

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885

APPENDIX A—Continued—MALT.

No. 6.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Malt Manufactured for the Years ended 30th June, 1884 and 1885.

PROVINCES,	Number of Malsters.	License Fees.	Grain placed in Steep.	Malt Manufactured at 1 cent per lb.	Paid Duty Ex-manufactory.	Warehoused.	Total Duty Collected Ex-manufactory, and on Licenses.
		\$	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$ cts.
1884.							
Ontario.....	73	6,250	58,304,910	45,166,149	4,109,220	41,056,929	47,342 20
Quebec.....	13	1,125	10,632,305	8,137,672	1,270,189	6,867,483	13,826 89
Nova Scotia.....	2	100	798,477	612,866	487,897	124,969	4,978 97
Prince Edward Island.....	1	50	168,810	128,669	.....	128,669	50 00
Manitoba.....	4	200	1,154,668	900,337	363,640	536,697	3,836 40
Totals.....	93	7,725	71,059,171	54,945,693	6,230,946	48,714,747	70,034 46
LESS—For 1884-85.....							
	1						
1885.							
Ontario.....	66	5,650	50,398,703	39,560,742	3,077,326	36,483,416	36,423 26
Quebec.....	12	1,100	10,829,268	8,333,311	1,330,295	7,003,016	14,402 95
Nova Scotia.....	2	100	576,248	443,201	430,455	12,746	4,404 55

Manitoba.....	4	200	1,015,414	794,086	226,602	567,454	2,466 02
British Columbia.....	2	75	120,007	93,903	93,903	.....	1,014 03
Totals	86	7,125	62,849,840	49,225,213	5,158,581	44,066,632	58,710 81

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX A—Continued—MALT.

DR.

No. 7.—MALT WAREHOUSE RETURN.

Remaining in Warehouse from last year.	Placed in Warehouse.	Increases.	Received from other Divisions.	Imported.	Total.	REVENUE DIVISIONS.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
			46,800		46,800	...Algonia.....
191,749	111,550		52,034		355,333	...Belleville.....
146,065	288,045	1,422			435,532	...Brantford.....
336,431	389,261				725,692	...Cobourg.....
2,232,580	3,511,591	79,732		1,700	5,825,603	...Guelph.....
1,852,391	3,343,600	93,255			5,289,246	...Hamilton.....
262,571	813,790	1,477			1,077,838	...Kingston.....
1,885,826	2,860,519	46,250	81,000	8,075	4,881,670	...London.....
87,293	267,214				354,507	...Ottawa.....
34,888	214,051				248,939	...Owen Sound.....
37,563	260,588	369			298,520	...Perth.....
94,488	469,857	2,618	46,620		613,583	...Peterborough.....
724,686	1,728,683	975	36,000		2,490,344	...Prescott.....
337,989	554,407	2,333			894,729	...St. Catharines.....
3,859,675	2,583,618	26,210		1,700	6,471,203	...Stratford.....
8,605,483	15,545,040	33,012	61,714	1,800	24,247,049	...Toronto.....
1,672,406	3,541,602	5,096			5,219,104	...Windsor.....
2,431,342	6,024,527		37,692	1,360	8,494,921	...Montreal.....
114,712	430,428				545,140	...Quebec.....
89,608	374,688		148,528		612,824	...Sherbrooke.....
7,562	173,373				180,935	...Terrebonne.....
164,733			667,835		832,568	...St. John, N.B.....
58,169	12,746		425,346	10,545	506,806	...Halifax, N.S.....
78,957					78,957	...Charlottetown, P.E.I.....
107,377	567,454				674,831	...Winnipeg, Man.....
6,175				799,824	805,999	...Victoria, B.C.....
25,420,719	44,066,632	292,749	1,603,569	825,004	72,208,673	.....Totals.....

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

CR.

Entered for Consumption at 1 cent per lb.		Removed to other Divisions.	Exported.		Free, and written off by authority.	Remaining in Warehouse.	Total.
Lbs.	\$ cts	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
38,600	386 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,200	46,800
330,822	3,308 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,511	355,333
327,398	3,273 98	81,000	.....	.....	.....	27,134	435,532
697,448	6,974 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,241	725,692
3,360,004	33,600 04	407,292	1,096,001	40,000	.....	922,306	5,825,603
2,095,676	20,956 76	46,800	1,929,807	872,462	.....	344,501	5,289,246
349,015	3,490 15	54,000	.....	.....	.....	674,823	1,077,838
4,786,212	47,862 12	78,975	.....	.....	.....	16,483	4,881,670
354,507	3,545 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	354,507
211,313	2,113 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,626	248,939
65,390	653 90	.....	.....	233,130	.....	.....	298,520
467,067	4,670 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	146,516	613,583
2,394,546	23,945 46	52,034	.....	.....	.....	43,764	2,490,314
658,591	6,585 91	.....	34,000	.....	.....	202,138	894,729
1,065,111	10,651 11	.....	3,298,230	5,000	.....	2,102,862	6,471,203
11,787,518	117,875 18	520,092	4,651,065	.....	.....	7,288,374	24,247,049
762,221	7,622 21	.....	1,684,200	.....	.....	2,772,683	5,219,104
8,126,471	81,264 71	322,235	.....	.....	.....	46,215	8,494,911
545,140	5,451 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	545,140
556,232	5,562 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,592	612,824
134,438	1,344 38	30,505	.....	.....	.....	15,992	180,935
832,568	8,325 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	832,568
487,610	4,876 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,196	506,806
68,321	683 21	10,636	.....	.....	.....	.....	78,957
539,118	5,391 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	135,713	674,831
805,999	8,059 89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	805,999
41,847,336	418,473 36	1,603,569	12,693,303	1,150,592	14,913,873	72,208,673	

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—MALT.

DR.

No. 8.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Malt Warehouse

Remaining in Warehouse from last year.	Placed in Warehouse.	Increases.	Received from other Divisions.	Imported.	Total.	PROVINCES.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	1884.
12,314,615	41,056,929	501,923	3,916,479	32,984	57,822,930	..... Ontario
3,039,173	6,867,483	.....	283,800	.....	10,190,456	..... Quebec
201,045	.....	.....	577,587	.....	778,632	..... New Brunswick
120,774	124,969	.....	291,695	17,385	554,823	..... Nova Scotia
14,033	128,669	.....	.....	.....	142,702	..... Prince Edward Island
151,849	536,697	.....	33,280	2,844	724,670	..... Manitoba
.....	.....	.....	.....	894,982	894,982	..... British Columbia
15,841,489	48,714,747	501,923	5,102,841	948,195	71,109,195	..... Totals
						1885.
22,362,084	36,483,416	292,749	324,168	13,275	59,475,692	..... Ontario
2,643,224	7,003,016	.....	186,220	1,360	9,833,820	..... Quebec
164,733	.....	.....	667,835	.....	832,568	..... New Brunswick
58,169	12,746	.....	425,346	10,545	506,806	..... Nova Scotia
78,937	.....	.....	.....	.....	78,937	..... Prince Edward Island
107,377	567,454	.....	.....	.....	674,831	..... Manitoba
6,175	.....	.....	.....	799,824	805,999	..... British Columbia
25,420,719	44,068,632	292,749	1,603,569	825,004	72,208,673	..... Totals

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

Returns, for the Years ended 30th June, 1884 and 1885.

CR.

Entered for Consumption at 1 cent per lb.		Removed to other Divisions.	Exported.	Free, and Written off by Authority.	Remaining in Warehouse.	Total.
Lbs.	\$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
24,540,017	245,400 17	4,658,410	5,888,518	373,904	22,362,081	57,822,930
7,081,741	70,817 41	444,431	21,060	.....	2,643,224	10,190,456
613,899	6,138 99	.....	.....	.....	164,733	778,632
496,654	4,966 54	.....	.....	.....	58,169	554,823
63,745	637 45	.....	.....	.....	78,957	142,702
617,293	6,172 93	.....	.....	.....	107,377	724,670
888,807	8,888 07	.....	.....	.....	6,175	894,982
34,302,156	343,021 56	5,102,841	5,909,578	373,904	25,420,716	71,109,195
29,751,439	297,514 39	1,240,193	12,693,303	1,150,592	14,640,165	59,475,692
9,362,281	93,622 81	352,740	.....	.....	118,799	9,833,820
832,568	8,325 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	832,568
487,610	4,876 10	.....	.....	.....	19,196	506,806
68,321	683 21	10,636	.....	.....	.....	78,957
539,118	5,391 18	.....	.....	.....	135,713	674,831
805,999	8,059 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	805,999
41,847,336	418,473 36	1,603,569	12,693,303	1,150,592	14,913,873	72,208,673

	1884.	1885.
Total Duty collected Ex-Warehouse and Ex-Manufactory	\$405,331 02	\$470,059 17
do do on Licenses	7,725 00	7,125 00
	<u>\$413,056 02</u>	<u>\$477,184 17</u>

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—MALT LIQUOR.

No. 9.—RETURN of Malt Liquor Manufactured for the Year ended
30th June, 1885.

REVENUE DIVISIONS.	No. of Brewers.	License Fees.	Total Quantity of Malt used for Brewing.	Sugar, Rice, &c.	Malt Liquor Manufactured.	Malt Liquor Exported.	Duty Collected.
		\$	Lbs.	Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	\$ cts.
Algoma	1	50	69,251	.....	28,161	.....	.....
Belleville.....	3	150	272,994	.....	89,996	.....	.....
Brantford	3	150	242,158	.....	76,514	.....	.....
Cobourg	3	150	666,878	.....	242,051	.....	.....
Guelph	13	650	2,825,845	.....	996,548	.....	.....
Hamilton	3	150	1,495,248	.....	579,837	.....	.....
Kingston	3	150	357,420	.....	126,350	.....	.....
London	7	350	3,837,742	.....	1,341,209	.....	.....
Ottawa.....	3	150	514,678	.....	166,847	.....	.....
Owen Sound	3	150	241,064	.....	99,950	.....	.....
Perth	1	50	67,865	.....	19,565	.....	.....
Peterborough.....	2	100	470,075	.....	152,333	.....	.....
Prescott	2	100	1,508,594	.....	508,083	.....	.....
St. Catharines	3	150	674,230	.....	227,140	.....	.....
Stratford	8	400	751,332	.....	274,473	.....	.....
Toronto	19	900	8,600,594	6,452	3,240,367	.....	355 88
Windsor	2	75	46,026	.....	14,910	.....	.....
Totals.....	79	3,875	22,641,990	6,452	8,183,333	.....	355 88
Iberville	1	50	12,694	.....	3,968	.....	.....
Joliette	1	50	33,003	.....	10,678	.....	.....
Montreal	9	450	7,033,314	.....	2,358,798	.....	.....
Quebec.....	1	50	472,966	.....	172,600	.....	.....
Sherbrooke.....	2	100	556,232	.....	185,600	.....	.....
St. Hyacinthe	1	50	21,750	.....	6,900	.....	.....
Terrebonne.....	1	50	17,049	.....	5,820	.....	.....
Three Rivers	1	50	3,051	.....	2,125	.....	.....
Totals.....	17	850	8,150,059	.....	2,746,489	.....	.....
St. John, N.B.	2	100	767,548	.....	222,638	.....	.....
Halifax, N.S.....	4	200	1,227,171	.....	394,540	98,753	.....
Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	1	50	72,700	.....	24,150	.....	.....
Winnipeg, Man	6	275	786,337	50	238,668	.....	8 00
Victoria, B.C.....	13	575	920,254	2,180	261,934	5,930	54 88
Totals	122	5,925	34,566,059	8,682	12,071,752	*104,683	418 76

* Of the quantity exported, 97,907 gallons were used by Her Majesty's Army and Navy.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX A—Continued—MALT LIQUOR.

No. 10.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Malt Liquor manufactured,
for the Years ended 30th June, 1884 and 1885.

PROVINCES.	No. of Brewers.	License Fees.	Total Quantity of Malt used for Brewing.	Rice, Sugar, &c.	Malt Liquor Manufactured.	Malt Liquor Exported.	Duty Collected.
1884.		\$	Lbs.	Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	\$ cts.
Ontario.....	85	4,250	25,333,704	4,619	9,104,412	.....	358 48
Quebec.....	17	825	8,534,864	.....	2,863,672	.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	2	100	632,744	.....	188,070	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	5	250	1,208,174	.....	404,439	122,923	.....
Prince Edward Island...	1	50	57,900	.....	19,250	1,080	.....
Manitoba.....	7	350	970,147	.....	288,435	.....	.....
British Columbia.....	8	375	826,113	.....	230,422	5,454	.....
Totals.....	125	6,200	37,563,636	4,619	13,098,700	*129,457	358 48
Less—For 1883-84.	2	100					
	123	6,100					
1885.							
Ontario.....	79	3,875	22,641,990	6,452	8,183,333	.....	355 88
Quebec.....	17	850	8,150,059	.....	2,746,489	.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	2	100	767,548	.....	222,638	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	4	200	1,227,171	.....	394,540	98,753	.....
Prince Edward Island...	1	50	72,700	.....	24,150	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	6	275	786,337	50	238,668	.....	8 00
British Columbia.....	13	575	920,254	2,180	261,934	5,930	54 88
Totals.....	122	5,925	34,566,059	8,682	12,071,752	†104,683	418 76

* Used by H.M. Army and Navy, 114,670 gallons.

† do do 97,907 do

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX A—Continued—TOBACCO.

No. 11.—RETURN of Manufactures

INLAND REVENUE DIVISIONS.	LICENSEES.		Total weight of Leaf and other materials actually used in production of Tobacco made and Excised.	TOBACCO AT 12 CENTS PER LB.		
	No.	Amount.		Produced and Excised.	Paid Duty.	Warehoused
		\$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Hamilton.....	1	75 00	1,157,830	1,148,083½	83,203	1,064,880½
Toronto.....	1	75 00	55,578	55,357	20,685	34,672
Windsor.....	1	75 00	77,751	73,666½	72,438	1,228½
	3	225 00	1,291,159	1,277,107	176,326	1,106,781
Joliette.....	2	100 00	140,943			
Montreal.....	10	700 00	7,728,757	7,465,518½	567,141½	6,898,377
Quebec.....	4	275 00	659,242	564,906½	421,057½	143,848½
St. Hyacinthe.....	1	50 00	3,336			
	17	1,125 00	8,532,278	8,030,424½	988,199½	7,042,225½
Halifax.....	3	225 00	230,953	231,497½	29,308½	202,189
Pictou.....	1	75 00	59,625	62,227	50,485	11,742
	4	300 00	290,578	293,724½	79,793½	213,931
Charlottetown.....	3	225 00	152,218	151,200	150,864	336
Total.....	27	1,875 00	10,266,233	9,752,456½	1,395,182½	8,357,273½

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTEMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

CIGARETTES AND CUT TOBACCO IN SMALL PACKAGES AT 20 CENTS PER LB.			CANADIAN TOBACCO AT 2 CENTS PER LB.			SNUFF AT 12 CENTS PER LB.		SNUFF AT 8 CENTS PER LB.		DUTY COLLECTED INCLUDING LICENSE FEES.
Produced and Excised.	Paid Duty.	Ware-housed.	Produced and Excised.	Paid Duty.	Ware-housed.	Produced and Excised.	Paid Duty.	Produced and Excised.	Paid Duty.	
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$ cts
18½	18½									10,059 36
5,781½	5,211½	520								2,560 90
5,749½	5,229½	520								9,809 81
										22,430 07
			147,343	115,394½	31,948½					7,407 89
3,471	3,471		3,068	3,066		3,760	3,760	118,660	118,660	79,456 55
			2,601	2,601				127,900	127,900	61,085 95
			3,336	3,336						116 72
3,471	3,471		156,346	124,397½	31,948½	3,760	3,760	246,560	246,560	143,067 11
										3,742 02
										6,133 20
										9,875 22
										18,328 68
9,220½	8,700½	520	156,346	124,397½	31,948½	3,760	3,760	246,560	246,560	193,701 08

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—TOBACCO.

No. 12—COMPARATIVE Statement of Manufactures

PROVINCES.	LICENSES.		Total weight of leaf and other materials actually used in production of Tobacco made and Excised.	TOBACCO AT 12 CENTS PER LB.		
	No.	Amount.		Produced and Excised.	Paid Duty.	Warehoused
		\$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1884.						
Ontario	4	300 00	1,825,986	1,501,427½	193,441½	1,307,986
Quebec	18	1,125 00	10,616,282	8,516,022½	1,621,783½	6,894,239
Nova Scotia	4	300 00	271,052	197,764½	55,083	142,681½
Prince Edward Island.	3	225 00	176,608	134,789	132,512	2,257
Total	29	1,950 00	12,889,928	10,349,983½	2,002,820	8,347,163½
1885.						
Ontario	3	225 00	1,291,159	1,277,107	176,326	1,100,781
Quebec	17	1,125 00	8,532,278	8,030,424½	988,199½	7,042,225½
Nova Scotia	4	300 00	290,578	298,724½	79,793½	213,931
Prince Edward Island.	3	225 00	152,218	151,200	150,864	336
Total	27	1,875 00	10,266,233	9,752,456½	1,395,182½	8,357,273½

* In 1884 the quantity is that taken for use, not what was actually used.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, October 5th, 1885.

for the Years ended 30th June, 1884 and 1885.

CIGARETTES AND CUT TOBACCO IN SMALL PACKAGES AT 20 CENTS PER LB.			CANADIAN TOBACCO AT 2 CENTS PER LB.			SNUFF AT 12 CENTS PER LB.		SNUFF AT 8 CENTS PER LB.		DUTY COLLECTED INCLUDING LICENSE FEES.	
Produced and Excised.	Paid Duty.	Warehoused.	Produced and Excised.	Paid Duty.	Warehoused.	Produced and Excised.	Paid Duty.	Produced and Excised.	Paid Duty.	\$	cts.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		
7,565 212	7,565 212	.....	105,145	89,233½	15,911½	4,020	4,020	240,620	240,620	25,025	96
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	217,298	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,909	96
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,126	44
7,777	7,777	.....	105,145	89,233½	15,911½	4,020	4,020	240,620	240,620	265,360	46
.....
5,749½ 3,471	5,229½ 3,471	520	156,346	124,397½	31,948½	3,760	3,760	246,560	246,560	22,430	07
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143,067	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,875	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,328	68
9,220½	8,700½	520	156,346	124,397½	31,948½	3,760	3,760	246,560	246,560	193,701	08

E. MIALL.
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—TOBACCO WAREHOUSE ACCOUNT.

DR.

No. 13—RETURN for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

CR.

REMAINING IN WAREHOUSE FROM LAST YEAR.			PLACED IN WAREHOUSE.				PLACED IN WAREHOUSE FROM OTHER DIVISIONS.	TOTAL WEIGHT TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR.			EX-WAREHOUSED FOR EXCISE DUTY.				EX-WAREHOUSED FOR REMOVAL TO OTHER DIVISIONS.	TOBACCO, EX-WAREHOUSED FOR EXPORTATION, &C.			WRITTEN OFF BY AUTHORITY.	TAKEN FOR RE-WORKING	REMAINING IN WAREHOUSE.			TOTAL WEIGHT ACCOUNTED FOR.										
Tobacco.	Cigarettes and Cut Tobacco.	Canadian Tobacco.	Tobacco.	Tobacco Re-Warehoused.	Cigarettes and Cut Tobacco.	Canadian Tobacco.	Tobacco.	Tobacco.	Cigarettes and Cut Tobacco.	Canadian Tobacco.	INLAND REVENUE DIVISIONS.				Tobacco at 12 cents per lb.	Cigarettes and Cut Tobacco at 20 cents per lb.	Canadian Tobacco at 2 cents per lb.	Duty.	Tobacco.	Exported.	Ship's Stores.	Tobacco.	Tobacco.	Tobacco.	Cigarettes and Cut Tobacco.	Canadian Tobacco.	Tobacco.	Cigarettes and Cut Tobacco.	Canadian Tobacco.					
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.					Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.					
2,939½							10,628½	13,568			Algoma.....	8,863						1,063 56																
14,635							73,039	87,674			Belleville.....	86,415½						10,369 86																
23,461½							122,522	145,983½			Brantford.....	144,797½						17,375 70	1,186															
973½								973½			Cobourg.....	973½						116 82																
375½								375½			Cornwall.....	375½						45 06																
4,700½							24,323½	29,024			Guelph.....	29,024						3,482 88																
419,044½			1,064,880½				534,886	2,018,811			Hamilton.....	1,315,157½						157,818 90	602,573	4,679														
43,377							372,604	415,981			Kingston.....	399,501½						47,940 18																
42,969							382,876½	425,845½			London.....	404,116½						48,493 98																
42,217½							207,856½	250,074			Ottawa.....	227,264½						27,271 74																
1,278							18,971	20,249			Perth.....	18,364½						2,203 74																
1,562							10,451	12,013			Peterborough.....	12,013						1,441 56																
11,678½							57,973½	69,652			Prescott.....	69,102						8,292 24																
2,366½							40,902	43,268½			St. Catharines.....	41,610½						4,993 26																
1,922½							22,349½	24,272			Stratford.....	24,272						2,912 64																
190,383			34,672				939,686	1,164,741			Toronto.....	1,089,945½						130,793 47																
7,337			1,228½		520		22,660	31,225½	520		Windsor.....	29,188						3,592 56																
		11,092½								43,041	Joliette.....						33,861½	677 23																
931,506½			6,898,377	124½			128,116	7,958,124			Montreal.....	†2,734,955						328,380 60	4,148,231½	507,754½		‡298	||1,374											
87,259½			143,848½				219,271	450,379			Quebec.....	312,693						37,523 16	34,745	31,333½		45,011½												
8,421½							37,497	43,919			Sherbrooke.....	43,919						5,270 28																
9,114							4,323	13,437			Three Rivers.....	7,539						904 68																
7,570½							26,770	34,340½			Chatham.....	24,128½						2,895 42																
88,746							625,294½	714,040½			St. John.....	659,493						79,139 16																
80							2,923	3,003			Cape Breton.....	2,923						350 76																
155,586½			202,189	18			641,109	998,902½			Halifax.....	798,710½						95,845 26	9,504	51,796	207½													
1,607			11,742				14,026	27,375			Pictou.....	22,659						2,719 08	3,830															
1,155			336	236			3,638	5,365			Charlottetown.....	4,909						589 08	60	236	100													
79,742½							261,640½	341,383			Winnipeg.....	330,045						39,605 40	2,413															
27,011½							45,488	72,499½			Victoria.....	65,219						7,826 28																
19,719½								19,719½			Sundry Collectors.....																							
2,226,741		11,092½	8,357,273½	379	520	31,948½	4,851,825	15,436,218½	520	43,041	Totals.....	8,908,177½		33,861½	1,069,844 54	4,851,825	599,581 and 520	392½	3,788½ and 5,240½	48,809 and 1,374														

* 2,325 old removal at 20 cents duty. † 2,325 lbs., at 20 cents per lb. ‡ 520 lbs. cut tobacco. § 5,240½ lbs. given to Militia. || 1,374 lbs. Canadian tobacco.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

E. MIALI,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—TOBACCO WAREHOUSE ACCOUNT.

DR.

No. 14.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT for the Years ended 30th June, 1884 and 1885.

CR.

REMAINING IN WAREHOUSE FROM LAST YEAR.			PLACED IN WAREHOUSE.				PLACED IN WAREHOUSE FROM OTHER DIVISIONS.	TOTAL WEIGHT TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR.			PROVINCES.	EX-WAREHOUSED FOR EXCISE DUTY.				EX-WAREHOUSED FOR REMOVAL TO OTHER DIVISIONS.	TOBACCO EX-WAREHOUSED FOR EXPORTATION, &C.		WRITTEN OFF BY AUTHORITY.	TAKEN FOR RE-WORKING.	REMAINING IN WAREHOUSE.			TOTAL WEIGHT ACCOUNTED FOR.					
Tobacco.	Cigarettes and Cut Tobacco.	Canadian Tobacco.	Tobacco.	Tobacco Re-Warehoused.	Cigarettes and Cut Tobacco.	Canadian Tobacco.	Tobacco.	Tobacco.	Cigarettes and Cut Tobacco.	Canadian Tobacco.		Tobacco at 12 cents per lb.	Cigarettes and Cut Tobacco at 20 cents per lb.	Canadian Tobacco at 2 cents per lb.	Duty.	Tobacco.	Exported.	Ship's Stores.	Tobacco.	Tobacco.	Tobacco.	Tobacco.	Cigarettes and Cut Tobacco.	Canadian Tobacco.	Tobacco.	Cigarettes and Cut Tobacco.	Canadian Tobacco.		
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		
789,555.43	17.50		1,307,986	2	223	15,911.50	3,515,660	5,613,201.43	17.50		1884.																		
522,622.50	100		6,894,239				435,860.25	7,853,723.75	322	15,911.50	Ontario	3,898,067.18	17.50	467,771.56	880,325.25	4,047.50		19,540.50											
145,157							517,052	662,209			Quebec	1,800,730.75		216,248.47	4,613,278	360,079		44,234.50											
226,595.50			142,681.50	109			626,407	995,793			New Brunswick	564,523.50		67,742.82	1,369														
5,452.50			2,257	2			3,073	10,784.50			Nova Scotia	759,507.50		91,140.90	14,740	2,969	2,005	7,776											
103,175							319,407	422,582			Prince Edward Island	7,236.50		868.38	200	102	616												
50,497.50							93,728	144,225.50	82.50		Manitoba	342,839.50		41,140.74															
19,719.50								19,719.50			British Columbia	117,142	82.50	14,073.54															
											Sundry Collectors																		
1,862,774.93	117.50		8,347,163.50	113	*304.50	15,911.50	5,511,187.25	15,721,238.68	422	15,911.50	Totals	7,490,046.93	422	898,986.41	5,511,187.25	415,848.50	3,143	22,261.50	52,010.50										
											1885.																		
811,221			1,100,781		520		2,841,729	4,753,731	520		Ontario	3,900,984.50		468,118.15	644,533.50	6,461		1262.50											
1,034,361.50		11,092.50	7,042,225.50	125		31,948.50	389,207	8,465,859		43,041	Quebec	3,099,106		372,755.95	4,182,976.50	540,088		45,319.50											
96,316.50							652,064.50	748,381			New Brunswick	683,621.50		82,034.58	8,508														
157,273.50			213,861	18			658,058	1,029,280.50			Nova Scotia	824,292.50		98,915.10	13,334	52,796	207.50	80	3,489.50										
1,155			336	236			3,638	5,365			Prince Edward Island	4,909		589.08	60	236	100												
79,742.50							261,640.50	341,383			Manitoba	330,045		39,605.40	2,413			14,680											
27,011.50							45,438	72,499.50			British Columbia	65,219		7,826.28															
19,719.50								19,719.50			Sundry Collectors																		
2,226,741		11,092.50	8,357,273.50	379	520	31,948.50	4,851,825	15,436,218.50	520	43,041	Totals	8,908,177.50	33,861.50	1,069,844.54	4,851,825	599,681 and 520	392.50	3,768.50 and 5,240.50	48,809 and 1,374										

* Re-Warehoused. † 520 lbs. cut tobacco. ‡ 5,240.50 lbs. given to Militia. § 1,374 lbs. Canadian tobacco.

APPENDIX A—Continued—Canada Twist Tobacco.

No. 15.—STATEMENT of Revenue collected from Canada Twist Tobacco,
Manufactured by Cultivators, for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

INLAND REVENUE DIVISIONS.	LICENSEES.		Canada Twist, at 2 cts. per. lb.	Duty collected, including Fees.
	No.	Fees.		
		\$	Lbs.	\$ cts.
Ottawa.....			685	17 70
Joliette.....	248	496	330,636½	7,108 71
Montreal.....	23	46	8,400	214 00
Sorel.....	1	2	400	10 00
St. Hyacinthe.....	1	2	66	3 32
Terrebonne.....	1	2		2 00
Three Rivers.....	1	2	487½	11 75
Total.....	275	550	340,873¾	7,367 48

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT for Years ended 30th June, 1884 and 1885.

Years.	PROVINCES.	LICENSEES.		Canada Twist, at 4 and 2 cts. per lb.	Duty collected, including Fees.
		No.	Fees.		
			\$	Lbs.	\$ cts.
1884.....	Ontario.....			3,778	137 84
	Quebec.....	204	408	229,145	4,990 90
	Total.....	204	408	232,923	5,128 84
1885.....	Ontario.....			885	17 70
	Quebec.....	275	550	339,988½	7,349 78
	Total.....	275	550	340,873¾	7,367 48

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX A—Continued—RAW LEAF TOBACCO, INCLUDING

No. 16.—RETURN for the Year ended 30th June, 1885,

Remaining in Warehouse from last year.		Placed in Warehouse.		Placed in Warehouse from other Divisions.	Total Weights to be Accounted for.			INLAND REVENUE DIVISIONS.	Ex-warehoused for Duty, being Deficiencies on Samples, &c.		
Foreign.	Canadian.	Foreign.	Canadian.	Foreign.	Foreign.	Canadian.	Foreign.		Canadian.	Duty.	
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		Lbs.	\$ cts	
203		31,977		2,510	2,510		Belleville.....				
		360		2,116	34,296		Brantford.....				
		5,294		592	952		Cornwall.....				
43,537		291,422		203	5,497		Guelph.....				
502		13,033		2,735	337,694		Hamilton.....				
1,534		96,530		1,198	14,732		Kingston.....				
		1,189		1,969	100,033		London.....				
				4,945	6,134		Ottawa.....				
				928	928		Peterborough...				
		3,162		1,341	4,503		Prescott.....				
		11,269			11,269		St. Catharines...				
		3,098		2,263	5,361		Stratford.....				
		61,012		2,521	63,533		Toronto.....				
		14,612		5,557	20,169		Windsor.....				
45,776		532,957		28,878	607,611						
18,224½		232,785		52,241	303,250½		Montreal.....	74½		19 90	
		605		49,874	50,479		Quebec.....				
2,773		25,516		19,557	47,846		Sherbrooke.....				
		1,950		2,097	4,047		Sorel.....				
		718		26,323	27,041		St. Hyacinthe...				
		4,703		27,946	32,649		Three Rivers...				
20,997½		266,277		178,038	465,312½			74½		19 90	
		762		1,541	2,303		St. John.....				
12,358		4,642			17,000		Halifax.....				
8,080		116,620			124,700		Charlottetown...				
87,211½		921,258		208,457	1,216,926½		.....Totals.....	74½		19 90

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT for the Years

						1884.			
14,760	1,002	705,186	51,984	771,930	1,002	Ontario.....	38		11 40
24,800½	16,002	276,906	184,105	485,811½	16,002	Quebec.....	26		3 12
		15,205		15,205		Nova Scotia...			
		101,145		101,145		P. E. Island...			
		1,414		1,414		B. Columbia...			
39,560½	17,004	1,099,856	236,089	1,375,505½	17,004		64		14 52
45,776		532,957	28,878	607,611		Ontario.....			
20,997½		266,277	178,038	465,312½		Quebec.....	74½		19 90
		762	1,541	2,303		N. Brunswick...			
12,358		4,642		17,000		Nova Scotia...			
8,080		116,620		124,700		P. E. Island...			
87,211½		921,258	208,457	1,216,926½			74½		19 90

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

STEMS, SCRAPS, AND CUTTINGS.

and Comparative Statement for the Years 1884 and 1885.

Ex-warehoused for removal to other Divisions.		Ex-warehoused for Exportation.		Written off by Authority.		Taken for Horticultural Purposes.	Ex-warehoused for Manufactory.		Remaining in Warehouse.		Total Weights Accounted for.	
Foreign.	Foreign.	Foreign.	Canadian.	Foreign.	Canadian.		Foreign.	Canadian.	Foreign.	Canadian.	Foreign.	Canadian.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
4,137	26,004					2,510						2,510
528						1,811		2,344				34,296
						424						952
	5,013					281		203				5,497
14,373	292,748					9,605		20,968				337,694
10,696						4,036						14,732
12,211	63,285	1,534				23,003						100,033
						5,813		321				6,134
104						824						928
3,162						1,341						4,503
	11,269											11,269
1,277	1,841					2,243						5,361
9,386	48,177					5,970						63,533
	8,378					11,791						20,169
55,874	456,715	1,534				69,652		23,836				607,611
140,273	92,960	227				36,853½		32,861½				303,250½
605						49,874						50,479
3,824	2,414					41,608						47,846
1,950						2,097						4,047
1,725						23,521		1,795				27,041
3,232						29,417						32,649
151,609	95,374	227				183,370½		34,656½				465,312½
974						1,329						2,303
	2,495					14,505						17,000
						121,459		3,241				124,700
208,457	554,684	1,761				390,315½		61,733½				1,216,926½

ended 30th June, 1884 and 1885.

99,972	481,447		1,002	987	143,710		45,776		771,930	1,002
136,117	93,967	672			234,032½	16,002	20,997½		485,811½	16,002
	2,220				627		12,358		15,205	
					93,065		8,080		101,145	
	1,414								1,414	
236,089	579,048	672	1,002	987	471,434½	16,002	87,211½		1,375,605½	17,004
55,874	456,715	1,534			69,652		23,836		607,611	
151,609	95,374	227			183,370½		34,656½		465,312½	
974					1,329				2,303	
	2,495				14,505				17,000	
					121,459		3,241		124,700	
208,457	554,684	1,761			390,315½		61,733½		1,216,926½	

E. MIALI, Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—CIGARS.

No. 17.—RETURN of Manufactures, for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

INLAND REVENUE DIVISIONS.	LICENSESES.		Total weight of Leaf and other Material actually used in the production of Cigars made and excised.	CIGARS AT \$3 AND \$6 PER THOUSAND.			Duty Collected, including License Fees.
	No.	Amount.		† Produce and Excised.	Paid Duty.	Ware-housed.	
		\$ cts.	Lbs.	No.	No.	No.	\$ cts.
Belleville.....	2	150 00	13,236	707,850	424,800	283,050	1,736 10
Brantford.....	13	937 50	96,647	4,470,975	3,204,950	1,266,025	13,176 00
Cornwall.....	1	75 00	716	32,545	32,545	.....	208 77
Guelph.....	8	609 00	43,584	2,059,500	1,041,000	1,018,500	4,535 40
Hamilton.....	12	900 00	112,116	5,145,575	4,009,875	1,135,700	15,858 38
Kingston.....	2	150 00	19,758	949,103	509,603	439,500	1,833 76
London.....	14	1,012 50	204,289	10,003,625	6,746,475	3,257,150	25,702 51
Ottawa.....	1	75 00	1,822	82,650	73,250	9,400	514 60
Peterborough.....	1	75 00	5,045	209,150	194,150	15,000	857 10
Prescott.....	1	*	10,081	531,950	202,750	329,200	814 60
St. Catharines ...	3	225 00	25,702	1,245,850	1,053,350	192,500	4,184 55
Stratford.....	6	375 00	33,013	1,533,465	994,265	539,200	3,909 27
Toronto.....	16	1,162 50	140,313	6,678,140	2,832,015	3,846,125	12,641 18
Windsor.....	2	150 00	19,728	931,030	373,630	557,400	1,419 54
	81	5,887 50	726,050	34,581,408	21,692,658	12,888,750	87,391 56
Montreal.....	24	1,650 00	770,661	36,784,270	26,793,545	9,990,725	109,677 08
Sherbrooke.....	3	225 00	40,185	2,147,925	1,645,175	502,750	6,319 67
Sorel.....	3	†225 00	14,665	607,650	432,550	175,100	1,548 15
St. Hyacinthe.....	3	225 00	21,762	1,103,885	960,085	143,800	3,756 71
Three Rivers.....	3	225 00	68,463	3,053,430	1,515,305	1,538,125	5,022 62
	36	2,550 00	915,736	43,697,160	31,346,660	12,350,500	126,324 23
St. John, N.B....	2	150 00	26,392	1,279,000	506,500	772,500	2,217 30
Winnipeg, Man...	1	75 00	1,192	59,200	59,200	.....	281 10
Victoria, B.C.....	6	450 00	60,858	2,735,410	1,848,860	886,550	8,155 38
Total.....	126	9,112 50	1,730,228	82,352,178	55,453,878	26,898,300	224,369 57

* Paid in 1883-84.

† 1 for 1885-86.

‡ This column includes the deficiencies in production of preceding year.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX A—Continued—CIGARS.

No. 18.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Manufactures, for the Years ended
30th June, 1884 and 1885.

PROVINCES.	LICENSES.		* Total weight of Leaf and other Material actually used in the production of Cigars made and Excised.	CIGARS AT \$3 AND \$6 PER THOUSAND.			Duty Collected, including License Fees.
	No.	Amount.		Produced and Excised.	Paid Duty.	Warehoused	
1884.		\$ cts.	Lbs.	No.	No.	No.	\$ cts.
Ontario.....	†82	6,000 00	1,137,740	42,654,260	29,179,910	13,474,250	93,537 79
Quebec.....	29	2,025 00	1,036,514	39,770,325	31,899,750	7,870,575	97,724 28
New Brunswick..	2	112 50	19,165	773,000	738,000	40,000	2,328 50
Manitoba ..	1	75 00	1,356	62,850	62,850	.....	263 55
British Columbia..	6	412 50	86,206	2,495,300	1,112,950	1,382,350	3,751 35
Total	120	8,625 00	2,280,981	85,760,735	62,993,460	22,767,275	197,605 47
1885.							
Ontario.....	†81	5,887 50	726,050	\$34,581,408	21,692,658	12,888,750	87,391 56
Quebec.....	‡36	2,550 00	915,736	43,697,160	31,346,680	12,350,500	126,324 23
New Brunswick...	2	150 00	26,392	1,279,000	506,500	773,500	2,217 30
Manitoba.....	1	75 00	1,192	59,200	59,200	.....	281 10
British Columbia.	6	450 00	60,858	2,735,410	1,848,860	886,550	8,155 38
Total	126	9,112 50	1,730,228	82,352,178	55,453,878	26,898,300	224,369 57

* In 1884 the quantity is what was taken for use, not what was actually used.

† 1 of year 1884-85.

‡ 1 paid in 1883-84.

|| 1 for 1885-86.

§ This column includes the deficiencies in production of preceding year.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX A—Continued—CIGAR WAREHOUSE ACCOUNT.

DR.

No. 19.—RETURN for the Year

Remaining in Warehouse from last year.	Placed in Warehouse.	Re-Warehoused.	Placed in Warehouse from other Divisions.	Total Number to be Accounted for.	INLAND REVENUE DIVISIONS.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
114,500	283,050	.....	.....	397,550	...Belleville.....
427,750	1,268,025	.....	.....	1,693,775	...Brantford.....
438,950	1,018,500	.....	.....	1,457,450	...Guelph.....
417,900	1,135,700	.....	.....	1,553,600	...Hamilton.....
162,050	439,500	.....	.....	601,550	...Kingston.....
719,375	3,257,150	7,800	.....	3,984,325	...London.....
.....	9,400	.....	162,000	171,400	...Ottawa.....
.....	15,000	.....	.....	15,000	...Peterborough.....
31,100	329,200	.....	.....	360,300	...Prescott.....
.....	192,500	.....	.....	192,500	...St. Catharines.....
167,400	539,200	.....	.....	706,600	...Stratford.....
1,789,000	3,846,125	.....	15,000	5,650,125	...Toronto.....
78,600	557,400	.....	.....	636,000	...Windsor.....
164,400	.....	.....	.....	164,400	...Iberville.....
1,902,350	9,990,725	.....	539,650	12,432,725	...Montreal.....
36,700	502,750	.....	.....	539,450	...Sherbrooke.....
.....	175,100	.....	.....	175,100	...Sorel.....
.....	143,800	.....	.....	143,800	...St. Hyacinthe.....
252,400	1,538,125	.....	.....	1,790,525	...Three Rivers.....
.....	772,500	.....	.....	772,500	...St. John, N.B.....
368,100	886,550	.....	.....	1,254,650	...Victoria, B.C.....
7,070,575	26,898,300	7,800	716,650	34,693,325	.....Totals.....

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October 1885.

ended 30th June 1885.

CR.

EX-WAREHOUSED FOR EXCISE DUTY.		Ex-Warehoused for Removal to other Divisions.	Ex-Warehoused for Exportation.	Given to the Militia.	Remaining in Warehouse.	Total Number Accounted for.
At \$3 and \$6 per M.	Duty.					
No.	\$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
284,250	1,123 50	.....	.....	.....	113,300	397,550
1,347,150	5,411 10	.....	.....	.....	346,625	1,693,775
924,900	3,546 60	.....	.....	.....	532,550	1,457,450
1,050,700	4,449 60	.....	.....	.....	502,900	1,553,600
451,400	1,721 40	.....	.....	.....	150,150	601,550
2,828,725	11,133 98	.....	7,800	.....	1,147,800	3,984,325
102,500	615 00	.....	.....	.....	68,900	171,400
9,600	57 60	.....	.....	.....	5,400	15,000
315,000	1,260 00	.....	.....	.....	45,300	360,300
19,500	117 00	.....	.....	.....	173,000	192,500
441,550	1,629 00	.....	.....	.....	265,050	706,600
3,838,775	15,142 65	.....	.....	.....	1,811,350	5,650,125
426,000	1,786 80	.....	.....	.....	210,000	636,000
17,300	61 80	.....	.....	.....	147,100	164,400
8,945,525	35,711 70	15,000	236,375	10,000	3,225,825	12,432,725
171,150	636 45	162,000	.....	.....	206,300	539,450
145,100	720 30	.....	.....	.....	30,000	175,100
.....	.....	99,650	.....	.....	44,150	143,800
457,225	1,533 75	440,000	.....	.....	893,300	1,790,525
624,090	3,693 00	.....	.....	.....	148,500	772,500
1,015,650	3,636 15	.....	.....	.....	239,000	1,254,650
23,416,000	93,987 38	716,650	244,175	10,000	10,306,500	34,693,325

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—CIGAR WAREHOUSE ACCOUNT.

DR.

No. 20.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT for the

Remaining in Warehouse from last year.	Placed in Warehouse.	Re-Warehoused.	Placed in Warehouse from other Divisions.	Total number to be accounted for.	PROVINCES.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	1884.
3,507,050	13,474,350	2,580	20,000	17,003,980	...Ontario.....
3,865,725	7,870,575	.....	.....	11,736,300	...Quebec.....
90,500	40,000	.....	.....	130,500	...New Brunswick.....
30,000	.....	.....	.....	30,000	...Nova Scotia.....
20,000	.....	.....	.....	20,000	...Manitoba.....
294,550	1,382,350	.....	.....	1,676,900	...British Columbia.....
7,807,825	22,767,275	2,580	20,000	30,597,680	.....Totals.....
					1885.
4,346,625	12,888,750	7,800	177,000	17,420,175	...Ontario.....
2,355,850	12,350,500	.....	539,650	15,246,000	...Quebec.....
.....	772,500	.....	.....	772,500	...New Brunswick.....
368,100	886,550	.....	.....	1,254,650	...British Columbia.....
7,070,575	26,898,300	7,800	716,650	34,697,325	.....Totals.....

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

Years ended 30th June, 1884 and 1885.

CR.

Ex-WAREHOUSED FOR EXCISE DUTY.		Ex-Warehoused for Removal to other Divisions.	Ex-Warehoused for Exportation.	Given to the Militia.	Written off by Authority.	Remaining in Warehouse.	Total Number Accounted for.
At \$3 and \$6 p. M.	Duty.						
No.	\$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
12,617,255	37,851 77		40,100			4,346,625	17,003,980
8,962,975	26,888 94	20,000	110,000		287,475	2,355,850	11,736,300
130,500	391 50						130,500
30,000	90 00						30,000
20,000	60 00						20,000
1,308,800	3,926 40					368,100	1,676,900
23,069,530	69,208 61	20,000	150,100		287,475	7,070,575	30,597,680
12,040,050	47,994 23		7,800			5,372,325	17,420,175
9,736,300	38,664 00	716,650	236,375	10,000		4,546,675	15,246,000
624,000	3,693 00					148,500	772,500
1,015,650	3,636 15					239,000	1,254,650
23,416,000	93,987 38	716,650	244,175	10,000		10,306,500	34,693,325

Total Excise Duty collected on Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, including Canada Twist :—
 1884—Ex-Manufactory and Ex-Warehouse, including Licenses..... \$1,436,304 31
 1885 do do do 1,589,289 95

E. MIALL,
 Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—INSPECTION OF PETROLEUM.

No. 21.—RETURN of Fees for the Inspection of Petroleum for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

INLAND REVENUE DIVISIONS.	PACKAGES.						Fees Collected.
	At 30 cts.	At 10 cts.		At 5 cts.		At 2½ cts.	
	Imported.	Canadian.	Imported.	Canadian.	Imported.	Canadian.	
Belleville.....	530						\$ cts. 159 00
Brantford.....	66	985			2		118 40
Guelph.....	281						84 30
Hamilton.....	1,019	3,526					658 30
Kingston.....	2,492		1				747 70
London.....	243	139,355	111	3	2	8,075	14,096 63
Ottawa.....	3,742	4,666	5		40		1,591 10
Prescott.....	1,351						405 30
Stratford.....		2,893				5,348	423 01
Toronto.....	5,617	12,208	1				2,906 00
Windsor.....	1,721		9		11		517 75
	17,062	163,627	127	3	55	8,423	21,707 49
Montreal.....	9,020	17,777	1,110				4,594 70
Quebec.....	1,828		25		50		553 40
	10,848	17,777	1,135		50		5,148 10
Charlottetown.....	2,200		35				663 50
Winnipeg.....		12					1 20
Total.....	30,110	181,416	1,297	3	105	8,423	27,520 29

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—INSPECTION OF PETROLEUM.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT for the Years ending 30th June, 1884 and 1885.

Years.	PROVINCES.	PACKAGES.				Fees Collected.
		At 30 cts	At 10 cts.	At 5 cts.	At 2½ cts	
						\$ cts.
1884.....	Ontario.....	14,495	157,998	50	11,319	20,433 83
	Quebec.....	9,654	21,144	5	.....	5,010 85
	Prince Edward Island.....	2,821	275	.....	.....	873 80
	Manitoba .. .. .	.....	2,478	.....	.....	247 80
	Total.....	26,970	181,895	55	11,319	26,566 28
1885.....	Ontario.....	17,062	163,754	58	8,423	21,707 49
	Quebec.....	10,848	18,912	50	.....	5,148 10
	Prince Edward Island.....	2,200	35	.....	.....	663 50
	Manitoba.....	.....	12	.....	.....	1 20
	Total.....	30,110	182,713	108	8,423	27,520 29

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX A—Continued—MANUFACTURES IN BOND.

No. 22.—RETURN of Manufactures

REVENUE DIVISIONS.	Number of Licenses.	License Fees.	MATERIALS USED.			PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURES.			
			Proof Spirits.	Beer, Wine, Vinegar, &c.	Wood Naphtha.	Vinegar at 4 cts. per Gallon.	Methylated Spirits at 15 cts. per Gallon.	Fulminate.	Duties Accruing.
		\$	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	\$ cts.
Branford.....	1	25	850.38	1,337	.....	2,148.93	.....	.....	85 96
Hamilton.....	2	100	57,204.17	8,394	2,920.56	138,634.42	27,555.81	.....	9,678 71
Kingston.....	1	50	8,649.49	2,185	.....	38,989.24	.....	.....	1,559 57
Prescott.....	1	300	11,372.26	.....	*6,268.00	.....	.....	†9,920	.....
Toronto.....	3	150	74,646.13	25,870	2,018.56	289,362.18	18,064.36	.....	14,284 04
Montreal.....	2	100	80,441.43	16,479	6,590.63	100,762.66	61,063.21	.....	13,189 90
Quebec.....	1	50	31,640.31	770	225.35	105,387.31	1,841.00	.....	4,491 63
	11	775	264,804.17	55,035	11,755.10 and 6,268.00	675,284.74	108,524.38	9,920	43,289 90

* 6,268 gallons of acid and quicksilver.

† Manufactured for export.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Duty collected on Vinegar Ex-Manufactory.		Vinegar entered for Warehouse.		Duty collected on Methylated Spirits Ex-Manufactory.		Methylated Spirits entered for Warehouse.		Fulminate entered for Warehouse.	Total Duties collected including License Fees.
Galls.	\$ cts.	Galls.	\$ cts.	Galls.	\$ cts.	Galls.	\$ cts.	Galls.	\$ cts.
2,148 93	85 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110 96
127,687 00	5,107 42	10,947 42	437 91	.....	.....	27,555 81	4,133 38	.....	5,207 42
14,481 75	579 28	24,507 49	980 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	629 26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,920	300 00
289,362 18	11,574 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,064 36	2,709 61	.....	11,724 43
82,930 83	3,317 24	17,831 83	713 27	61,063 21	9,159 48	.....	.....	.....	12,576 72
92,157 36	3,686 28	13,229 95	529 20	1,841 00	276 15	.....	.....	.....	4,012 43
606,768 05	24,359 59	66,516 69	2,660 69	62,904 21	9,435 63	45,620 17	6,842 99	9,920	34,561 22

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—MANUFACTURES IN BOND.

No. 23.—COMPARATIVE Statement of Manufactures

PROVINCES.	Number of Licenses.	License Fees.	MATERIALS USED.			PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURES.			
			Proof Spirits.	Beer, Wine, Vinegar, &c.	Wood Naptha.	Vinegar at 4 cts. per Gallon.	Methylated Spirits at 15 cts. per Gallon.	Fulminate.	Duties Accruing.
1884.		\$	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	\$ cts.
Ontario.....	7	350	118,522-70	31,915	2,986	418,579-82	28,362-75	.....	20,997 52
Quebec.....	3	150	114,330-12	12,458	8,329	176,134-53	76,749-30	.....	18,557 77
N. Brunswick....	.....	.....	105-46	77	.....	258-44	.....	.....	10 33
Totals.....	10	600	232,958-28	44,448	11,315	594,972-79	105,112-05	.....	39,565 62
1885.									
Ontario.....	8	625	152,722-43	37,786	*6,268-00	469,134-77	45,620-17	9,920	25,608 28
Quebec.....	3	150	112,081-70	17,249	4,939-12	206,149 97	62,904-21	.....	17,681 62
Totals.....	11	775	264,804-13	55,035	11,755-10 and 6,268-00	675,284 74 acid and quicksilver.	108,524-38	9,920	43,289 90

*6,268 gallons of acid and quicksilver.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

for the Years ended 30th June, 1884 and 1885.

Duty Collected on Vinegar Ex-Manufactory.		Vinegar entered for Warehouse.		Duty Collected on Methylated Spirits Ex-Manufactory.		Methylated Spirits entered for Warehouse.		Fulminate.	Total duties Collected including License Fees.
Galls.	\$ cts.	Galls.	\$ cts.	Galls.	\$ cts.	Galls.	\$ cts.		Lbs.	$ cts.
382,740 04	15,309 54	35,839 78	1,433 61	4,028 08	604 21	24,334 67	3,650 18	.....	16,263 75
164,082 90	6,563 33	12,051 63	482 04	72,282 95	10,842 45	4,466 35	689 95	.....	17,555 78
258 44	10 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 33
547,081 38	21,883 20	47,891 41	1,915 65	76,311 03	11,446 66	28,801 02	4,320 11	.....	33,829 86
433,679 88	17,347 07	35,454 91	1,418 22	.....	.....	45,620 17	6,842 99	9,920	17,972 07
176,088 19	7,003 52	31,061 78	1,242 47	62,904 21	9,435 63	.....	.....	.....	16,589 15
608,768 05	24,350 59	66,516 69	2,660 69	62,904 21	9,435 63	45,620 17	6,842 99	9,920	34,561 22

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—MANUFACTURES IN BOND.

No. 24.—WAREHOUSE Return for

Vinegar remaining in Warehouse from last year.	PLACED IN WAREHOUSE.			TOTAL.			REVENUE DIVISIONS.
	Vinegar.	Methylated Spirits.	Fulminate	Vinegar.	Methylated Spirits.	Fulminate	
Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	
6,551·69	10,947·42	27,555·81	.....	17,509·11	27,555·81	.....	..... Hamilton.....
9,340·51	24,507·49	.....	.....	33,848·00	.....	.....	..... Kingston.....
.....	.....	.....	9,920	.....	.....	9,920	..... Prescott.....
.....	.....	18,064·36	.....	.....	18,064·36	.....	..... Toronto.....
3,487·08	17,831·83	.....	.....	21,318·91	.....	.....	..... Montreal.....
.....	13,229·95	.....	.....	13,229·95	.....	.....	..... Quebec.....
19,389·28	66,516·69	45,620·17	9,920	85,905·97	45,620·17	9,920	..... Totals.....

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
 OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			Fulminate.	Vinegar remaining in Warehouse.	TOTALS.		
Vinegar.	Methylated Spirits.	Duty.			Vinegar.	Methylated Spirits.	Fulminate.
Galls.	Galls.	\$ cts.	Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	
11,131·77	27,555·81	4,578·59	.....	6,377·34	17,509·11	27,555·81	.....
27,265·34	.....	1,090·61	.....	6,582·66	33,848·00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	9,920	.....	.....	.....	9,920
.....	18,064·36	2,709·61	.....	.....	.....	18,064·36	.....
15,527·35	.....	621·09	.....	5,791·56	21,318·91	.....	.....
13,229·95	.....	529·21	.....	.....	13,229·95	.....	.....
67,154·41	45,620·17	9,529·11	9,920	18,751·56	85,905·97	46,620·17	9,920

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—MANUFACTURES IN BOND.

No. 25—COMPARATIVE Warehouse Return

Vinegar remaining in Warehouse from last year.	PLACED IN WAREHOUSE.			TOTAL.			PROVINCES.
	Vinegar.	Methylated Spirits.	Fulminate	Vinegar.	Methylated Spirits.	Fulminate	
Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	1884.
4,162·47	35,839·78	24,334·67	.....	40,002·25	24,334·67	.....	..... Ontario.....
.....	12,051·63	4,466·35	.....	12,051·63	4,466·35	.....	..... Quebec.....
4,162·47	47,891·41	28,801·02	.....	52,053·88	28,801·02	.....	..... Totals.....
							1885.
15,902·20	35,454·91	45,620·17	9,920	51,357·11	45,620·27	9,920	..... Ontario..
3,487·08	31,061·78	.....	.....	34,548·86	.....	.....	..... Quebec.....
19,389·28	66,516·69	45,620·17	9,920	85,905·97	45,620·17	9,920	..... Totals...

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
 OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

for the Years ended 30th June, 1884 and 1885.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			Fulminate Exported.	Vinegar remaining in Warehouse.	TOTALS.		
Vinegar.	Methylated Spirits.	Duty.			Vinegar.	Methylated Spirits.	Fulminate.
Galls.	Galls.	\$ cts.	Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.
24,100·05	24,334·67	4,614·18	.....	15,902·20	40,002 25	24,334·67	.....
8,584·55	4,466·35	1,012·52	.....	2,487·08	12,051·63	4,466·35	.....
32,684·60	28,801·02	5,626·68	.....	19,389·28	52,058·88	28,801·02	.....
38,397·11	45,620·17	8,378·81	9,920	12,960·00	51,357·11	45,620·17	9,920
28,757·30	.....	1,150·30	.....	5,791·56	34,548·86	.....	.....
67,154·41	45,620·17	9,529·11	9,920	18,751·56	85,905·97	45,620·17	9,920

	1884.	1884.
Total Duty collected, Ex-Manufactory and Ex-Warehouse..	\$38,956 54	\$43,315 33
do do on Licenses.....	500 00	775 00
	\$39,456 54	\$44,090 33

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

CANALS.

APPENDIX A—Continued—CANALS.

No. 26.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the Welland Canal, and the Amount of Revenue collected during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls. \$ cts.
	Op.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Ashes, Pot and Pearl.....		31						18		49	49	9 80
Apples.....	146	410							146	410	566	13 00
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Vegetable.....								6		6	6	1 20
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Animal.....								2		2	2	0 40
Agricultural Implements.....								1		1	1	0 20
Barley.....		16	6,717	180				23	6,717	218	6,935	1,015 15
Bricks.....												
Bones.....												
Brimstone.....												
Cement and Water Lime.....	238	8								8	279	26 75
Clay, Lime and Sand.....	419	1,020							439	1,020	1,459	134 19
Coal.....	3	213			206,322	5,614	36,072		223,181	41,899	265,080	52,073 93
Corn.....						55,823	57,657			113,480	113,480	22,696 00
Cattle.....					6		1		6	1	7	1 10
Cotton, Raw.....												
Crocery and Earthenware.....	10								13		13	0 65
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs.....					35				35		35	5 25
Fish.....		13							4	13	17	3 20
Flax and Hemp.....												
Flour.....	1	11,820				1,623	831		1	14,274	14,275	825 60
Furniture.....	7								8	28	36	6 80
Gypsum.....		990							560	1,090	1,650	26 88
Glass, all kinds.....	18								18	8	24	1 95
Hay, pressed.....	70	160							70	173	243	41 16
Hogs.....												
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs.....	1								7		14	2 45
											63	12 60

No. 26.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls. \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Boat Knees.....	10								10		10	1 84
Floata.....	3,150	23,366	857	435					4,107	23,801	27,908	1,267 31
Firewood, in Vessels.....												
Hoops.....												
Hop Poles.....	7,034	836	67	3,207	50,861	9,368			7,101	63,962	71,063	11,761 03
Lumber, Saw'n, in Vessels.....												
" " Rafts.....												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels.....												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts.....												
Railway Ties, in Vessels.....	35		88	27								
" " Rafts.....												
Saw Logs.....	2	3,314		2,193		1,294			1,296	5,507	6,803	222 16
Staves and Headings, Barrel.....						182				182	182	29 03
" " " Pipe.....						575				575	575	107 31
" " " W. India.....						1,269				1,269	1,269	237 00
Staves, Salt Barrel.....												
Shingles.....	4					97			4	97	101	69 22
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels.....	1											
" " " " Rafts.....												
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts.....												
Timber, Square, in Vessels.....	98	10,638				52,476				63,114	63,114	9,492 09
" " " " Rafts.....						3,720			98	3,720	3,818	630 72
Traverses.....												
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured.....	145				9						218	45 55
Total Freight paying Tolls.....	22,947	67,766	49,678	6,184	241,317	175,508	18,422	245,149	332,364	494,697	826,961	136,261 19

<i>Free Articles, having paid Full Tolls on the St. Lawrence Canal.</i>		<i>Free Articles, having paid Full Tolls on Rideau Canal.</i>	
Ashes, Pot and Pearl	104	104	104
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Vegetable	1	2	2
Bricks	119	124	124
Cement and Water Lime	114	153	153
Coal	18	18	18
Crockery and Earthenware	7	21	21
Gypsum	13	13	13
Glass, all kinds	57	70	70
Iron, Railway	4,830	5,031	5,031
" Pig	11	34	37
" all other	252	378	378
Lard and Lard Oil	3	3	3
Manilla	9	12	12
Nails	137	203	203
Oil, in Barrels	64	61	61
Paint	26	113	113
Pitch and Tar	1	1	1
Salt	172	1,046	1,046
Soda Ash	41	1,105	1,105
Steel	50	142	142
Sugar	24	32	32
Spirits, Beer, &c.	20	386	386
Tin	124	1,186	1,186
Turpentine	1	1	1
White Lead	3	3	3
Whiting	8	8	8
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated	459	803	803
Free Articles, having paid Tolls on Rideau Canal.			
Iron Ore	400	400	400
Timber passed free from Welland to Port Robinson	1,157	1,157	1,157
Grand Total.....	29,342	68,913	1,157
	54,686	343,767	495,754
	6,184	245,149	839,521
	241,317	18,422	
	175,508		

GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—*Concluded.*

	\$	cts.
Total Tolls on Vessels	13,292	38
" " Passengers	156	15
" " Free Goods	1,743	65
Fines and Damages	1,078	72
Total Revenue, exclusive of Hydraulic Rents	152,778	52

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—CANALS.
No. 27.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article of Through Freight transported on the Welland Canal, and the amount of Tolls collected, during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls, Up. \$ cts.	Amount of Tolls, Down. \$ cts.	Total Tolls. \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
Ashes, Pot and Pearl.		22						18			40		8 00	8 00
Apples.														
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Vegetable.														
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Animal.														
Agricultural Implements.														
Barley.		16	6,537					23	6,537		38	980 55	7 60	988 15
Bricks.														
Bones.														
Brimstone.														
Cement and Water Lime.	2													
Clay, Lime and Sand.														
Coal.					206,322	5,614	11,594	33,789	217,918	39,403	257,319	43,583 20	7,890 80	51,483 80
Corn.														
Cattle.					6									
Cotton, Raw.														
Crockery and Earthenware.					35									
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs.														
Fish.		13												
Flax and Hemp.														
Flour.	223													
Furniture.	7													
Gypsum.														
Glass, all kinds.														
Hay, Pressed.														
Hogs.														
Horses.	1													
					2	5	2		7		7	1 05	1 40	2 45

No. 27.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article of Through Freight transported, &c.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls, Up.	Amount of Tolls, Down.	Total Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs.....											63			12 60
Ice.....						63								104 70
Iron, Railway.....						698				698	101 70			
do Pig.....														
do all other.....	84		62		1,044	36	6		1,190	42	1,232	178 50	8 40	188 90
Iron Ore.....		40,108			14,530				54,638		54,638	2,731 90		2,731 90
Kryolite, Chemical Ore and other Ore, except Iron.														
Lard and Lard Oil.....														0 05
Meal, all kinds.....						7,191	3		7,194	31	7,194	1,438 80	1 80	1,438 80
Meats, other than Pork.....						3	28		31		31	6 20	6 20	6 20
Marble.....						2,137	1		2,137	1	2,138	320 55	0 20	320 75
Manilla.....						36			36		36	5 40		5 40
Molasses.....						135			135		135	20 25		20 25
Nails.....						23			23		23	4 60		4 60
Oats.....						8,980			8,980	9,361	9,361	1,872 20	1,872 20	1,872 20
Oil, in Barrels.....						90	464		554	90	605	143 00	143 00	156 50
Oil, in Casks.....														
Pease.....														
Potatoes.....														
Pork.....														
Pitch and Tar.....							292		292		292	58 40	58 40	58 40
Rags.....														
Rye.....	362						477		362	477	839	54 30	95 40	149 70
Rosin.....														
Salt.....														
Stone intended for cutting.....														72 80
“ wrought.....						1,184	1,776		1,789	1,184	2,973	177 60	357 80	535 40
“ not suitable for cutting.....							39		39		39	7 80	7 80	7 80
“ unworked.....														
Seeds, all kinds.....						5,964	26		5,990	5,964	5,964	586 40	107 40	596 40
											537			107 40

No. 27.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article of Through Freight transported, &c.—Concluded.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls, Up. \$ cts.	Amount of Tolls, Down. \$ cts.	Total Tolls. \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
<i>Free Articles, having paid full Toll on the St. Lawrence Canada.</i>														
Ashes, Pot and Pearl.....			104						104		104			
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Vegetable....	1		1						2		2			
Bricks.....	6		119						124		124			
Cement and Water Lime....	39		114						153		153			
Coal.....	18								18		18			
Crockery and Earthenware..	7		14						21		21			
Gypsum.....	13								13		13			
Glass, all kinds.....	57		13						70		70			
Iron, Railway.....	4,830		201						5,031		5,031			
" ".....	11		23						34		34			
" ".....	252		126						378		378			
Lard and Lard Oil.....	9								3		3			
Manilla.....	3								12		12			
Nails.....	137		66						203		203			
Oil, in Barrels.....	54		7						61		61			
Paint.....	26		87						113		113			
Pitch and Tar.....	1								1		1			
Salt.....	172		874						1,046		1,046			
Soda Ash.....	41		1,084						1,105		1,105			
Steel.....	60		92						142		142			
Sugar.....	24		8						32		32			
Spirits, Beer, &c.....	50		286						336		336			
Tin.....	124		1,082						1,186		1,186			
Turpentine.....	1								1		1			
White Lead.....	3								3		3			
Whiting.....	8								8		8			
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated..	459		344						803		803			

APPENDIX A—Continued—CANALS.

No. 28.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article of Way Freight transported on the Welland Canal, and the Amount of Tolls collected on same, during the Fiscal Year ending the 30th June, 1885.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Ashes, Pot and Pearl		9							9		9	1 80
Apples	146	410							146	410	566	13 00
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetable												
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Animal												
Agricultural Implements			180						180	180	360	27 00
Barley												
Bricks												
Bones												
Brimstone	236	8							236	8	277	26 45
Cement and Water Lime	419	1,020							419	1,020	1,439	181 19
Clay, Lime and Sand	3	213							5,262	2,283	7,781	610 13
Coal												
Corn												
Cattle												
Cotton, Raw												
Crockery and Earthenware	10								10		10	0 20
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs												
Fish												
Flax and Hemp	1	11,597							1	11,597	11,598	280 29
Furniture												
Gypsum	18	980							580	1,090	1,650	26 88
Glass, all kinds	70	160							18		18	0 35
Hay, Pressed									70	160	250	38 56
Hogs												
Horses												
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs												
Ice												

NO. 28.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—Concluded.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls. \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Floats.....												
Firewood, in Vessels.....	3,150	22,226	957	435					4,107	22,661	26,768	1,191 31
" Rafts.....												
Hoops.....												
Hop Poles.....	7,034	811	67						7,101	811	7,912	402 55
Lumber, Sawn, in Vessels.....												
" " Rafts.....												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels.....												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts.....	35	88	88	27					88	62	150	8 36
Railway Ties, in Vessels.....												
" " Rafts.....	2	3,314		2,193					1,296	5,507	6,803	222 16
Saw Logs.....												
Staves and Headings, Barrel.....												
" " " Pipe.....									4		4	0 28
" " " West India.....										1	1	0 15
Staves, Salt Barrel.....												
Shingles.....												
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels.....												
" " Rafts.....	4	1										
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts.....												
Timber, Square, in Vessels.....	98								98		98	13 72
" " Rafts.....												
Traverses.....												
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured.....		119								119	119	5 95
Total Freight paying Tolls.....	22,452	47,690	2,880	2,968			6,787	3,772	32,119	54,420	86,539	4,479 55

Timber passed free from Welland to Port Robinson.....	1,157	1,157	1,157
Grand Total Freight.....	22,452	48,847	87,696

Total Way Tolls on Vessels.....	1,250 51
do Passengers.....	44 80
do do.....	
do Free Goods.....	\$ 71 30
Total Way Tolls.....	5,774 86

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
 OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—CANALS.

No. 29.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the St. Lawrence Canals, and the Amount of Revenue collected, during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls. \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	U	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Ashes, Pot and Pearl.....	29	321	75	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	116	321	437	77 20
Apples.....	16	4,213	3	.....	2	3	.....	.....	21	4,216	4,237	615 39
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetable,...	5,766	423	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,767	423	6,190	270 96
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Animal.....	7	301	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	57	304	361	34 43
Agricultural Implements.....	244	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	244	55	299	37 65
Barley.....	197	3,378	.....	487	.....	.....	.....	.....	197	3,865	4,061	316 75
Bricks.....	2,817	713	429	.....	8	98	11	.....	3,344	732	4,076	270 28
Bones.....	41	958	.....	113	41	122	9	.....	41	1,202	1,243	165 79
Brimstone.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	40	3 90
Cement and Water Lime.....	1,855	15	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,411	20	1,431	203 49
Clay, Lime and Sand.....	3,884	1,815	127	.....	3	2,445	349	.....	5,047	2,164	7,211	308 49
Coal.....	18	59,461	.....	.....	.....	.....	101,985	.....	21	163,861	163,882	23,102 77
Corn.....	302	10,302	1	.....	1	145	178	.....	303	10,625	10,928	615 64
Cattle.....	49	615	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	615	664	43 56
Cotton, Raw.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	14	1 05
Crockery and Earthenware.....	505	22	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	618	22	540	102 22
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs.....	114	4	.....	276	.....	162	.....	.....	276	4	280	26 50
Fish.....	299	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	299	77	376	28 73
Flax and Hemp.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flour.....	1,278	6,844	.....	.....	6	85	.....	.....	1,284	6,929	8,213	1,074 28
Furniture.....	227	833	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	227	833	1,060	172 74
Gypsum.....	3,565	477	.....	.....	235	.....	.....	.....	3,665	712	4,277	102 38
Glass, all kinds.....	913	76	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	914	75	989	193 66
Hay, Pressed.....	547	98	.....	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	657	98	755	57 74
Hogs.....	8	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	32	90	8 11
Horses.....	64	244	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	244	308	23 97
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs.....	.....	48	.....	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	62	8 72

No. 29.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—Concluded.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Boat Knees.....												\$ cts.
Floats.....	104	2,808							104	2,808	2,912	51 24
Firewood, in Vessels.....	6,661	14,613	1,002		90				7,773	14,613	22,386	549 21
" Rafts.....		4								4	4	0 20
Hoops.....												
Hop Poles.....	18,901	14,313	2,340	4,450	75	10			21,316	18,773	40,089	2,025 37
Lumber, Saw'n, in Vessels.....	21	14							21	14	35	1 44
" " Rafts.....												
Masts, Spars, and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels.....												
Masts, Spars, and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts.....	2,498	338							2,498	338	2,836	62 22
Railway Ties, in Vessels.....		10,540								10,540	10,540	263 50
" " Rafts.....		12,137								12,137	12,137	277 38
Saw Logs.....		13								13	13	
Staves and Headings, Barrel.....	9	24							9	24	33	1 03
" " W. India.....	20	32							20	32	52	1 95
Shingles.....	264	143							264	143	268	2 85
Staves, Salt Barrel.....		4								4	4	65 36
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels.....			1						1		1	0 40
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts.....	20								20		20	0 25
Timber, Square, in Vessels.....	218	6,358							218	6,358	6,576	170 50
" " Rafts.....		6,746								6,746	6,746	17 55
Traverses.....												
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured.....	53	158	5			1			58	159	217	84 15
Total Freight paying Tolls.....	105,297	252,833	8,364	5,061	1,016	4,040	5,683	102,848	120,360	364,782	485,142	46,939 62

APPENDIX A—Continued—CANALS.

No. 30.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article of Through Freight transported on the St. Lawrence Canals, and the Amount of Tolls collected, during the Fiscal Year ended the 30th June, 1885.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls, Up.		Amount of Tolls, Down.	Total Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.			$ cts.
Ashes, Pot and Pearl.	29	261	75						104	261	365	20 80	52 20	73 00	
Apples		4,031								4,031	4,031		604 66	604 65	
Agricultural Products not enumerated.	198														
Vegetable.															
Agricultural Products not enumerated.		29	1						199	29	228	29 85	4 35	34 20	
Animal.		155								155	155		23 25	23 25	
Agricultural Implements.		35								35	35		7 00	7 00	
Barley.		447								447	447		33 53	33 53	
Bricks.	237		119						356	48	356	53 40	7 20	7 20	
Bones.		48								48	48				
Brimstone.															
Cement and Water															
Lime	1,232			56					1,288		1,288	193 20		193 20	
Clay, Lime and Sand	89	1							89	1	90	13 35	0 15	13 50	
Coal.	18	59,861					87,470		18	146,351	146,369	3 60	21,952 65	21,956 25	
Corr.	302	2,578							302	2,578	2,880	45 30	294 84	340 14	
Cattle.	2	30							2	30	32	0 30	4 50	4 80	
Cotton, Raw															
Grocery and Earthenware	425	19		13					438	19	457	87 60	3 80	91 40	
Dye Wood and Dye	71	4							71	4	75	14 20	0 80	15 00	
Stuffs.	42	42							42	42	84	6 30	6 30	12 60	
Fish.															
Flax and Hemp															
Flour.	3	6,457							3	6,457	6,460	0 45	988 55	989 00	
Furniture.	85	660							85	660	745	17 00	132 00	149 00	
Gypsum.	13								13		13	1 95		1 95	

	888	52	1	888	52	179 86	861	52	888	52	10 40	180 20
Glass, all kinds.....												
Hay, Pressed.....	2	20					22	20	2	20	3 00	3 30
Horses.....	24	45					66	45	24	45	6 75	10 35
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs.....		46					46	46		46	6 90	6 90
Ice.....												
Iron, Railway.....	9,319	1,431	420				11,170	1,431	9,739	1,431	214 65	1,675 50
" Pig.....	1,730	3					1,733	3	1,730	3	0 45	269 95
" all other.....	1,886	211	180				2,257	211	2,046	211	31 65	338 55
Iron Ore.....												
Kyanite Chemical Ore and other Ore, ex- cept Iron.....	7	1,315					1,315	1,315		1,315	65 75	65 75
Lard and Lard Oil.....		21					28	21	7	21	3 15	4 20
Meal, all kinds.....		148					148	148		148	22 20	22 20
Meats, other than Pork.....	3	34					37	34	3	34	5 10	5 55
Marble.....	11						11		11			
Macilla.....	17						17		17			
Molasses.....	190	2					192	2	190	2	38 06	38 40
Nails.....	1,987	3	76				2,073	3	2,073	3	0 60	415 20
Oats.....	979						979		979		133 73	133 73
Oil, in Barrels.....	580	162	6				748	162	586	162	32 40	149 60
Oil Cake.....												
Pease.....		8,162					8,471	8,471		8,471	1,270 65	1,270 65
Potatoes.....	3	5					8	5	3	5	0 75	1 20
Pork.....	1	18					19	18	1	18	2 70	2 85
Paint.....	307	8					315	8	307	8	1 60	63 00
Pitch and Tar.....	32						32		32		6 40	6 40
Rags.....	7	216					223	216	7	216	43 20	44 60
Rye.....	20						20		20		3 00	3 00
Rosin.....	1						1		1		0 20	0 20
Salt.....	823	874					1,697	874	1,697	874	254 55	254 55
Stones intended for Cutting.....	4						4		4		0 60	0 60
" wrought.....	6						6		6		1 20	1 20
" not suitable for Cutting, un- wrought.....												
Seeds, all kinds.....	8	20					28	20	8	20	3 00	4 20
Sheep.....		57					57	57		57	8 55	8 55
Soda Ash.....	950	11	379				1,840	11	1,829	11	2 20	368 00
Steel.....	9						9		9		1 80	1 80
Sugar.....	3,037	93					3,130	93	3,130	93	626 00	626 00
Spirits, Beer, &c.....	379	268					797	268	647	150	30 00	169 40
Tobacco, Raw.....	2	8					10	8	2	8	1 20	1 50
Tallow.....		37					37	37		37	5 55	5 55

No. 30.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls, Up. \$ cts.	Amount of Tolls, Down. \$ cts.	Total Amount of Tolls. \$ cts.	
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.					
Tin	521	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,577	.....	1,577	315 40	.....	315 40
Turpentine	8	.....	1,056	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	1 60	.....	1 60
Wheat .....	.....	26,909	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,909	26,909	3,291 15	.....	3,291 15
White Lead	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	81	16 20	.....	16 20
Whiting	399	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	459	.....	459	91 80	.....	91 80
Wool	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	77	11 25	.....	11 55
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated.....	4,645	1,948	247	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,892	1,950	6,842	978 40	390 00	1,368 40
Bark .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barrels, Empty	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boat Knees .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Floats .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Firewood, in Vessels. " Rafts.....	279	999	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	279	999	1,278	18 60	.....	66 60
Hoops .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hop Poles .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lumber, Sawm, in Vessels	49	1,215	1,251	4,104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lumber, Sawm, in Rafts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railway Ties, in Vessels .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railway Ties, in Rafts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saw Logs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Staves and Headings, Barrel .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
										13	13			1 00	1 00

No. 30.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls, Up.	Amount of Tolls, Down.	Total Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
Square Timber, in Rafts.....		4,675							4,675		4,675			
Staves and Headings, Pipe.....		112							112		112			
Staves and Headings, West India.....		684							684		684			
Woodenware.....		82							82		82			
Coal, Free, per Order in Council.....	3,926		98						4,024		4,024			
Kryolite.....		333							333		333			
Grand Total Freight	35,011	176,467	5,753	4,104			87,781		40,764	368,352	409,116			
Total Through Tolls on Vessels.....												4,412 00	4,032 64	8,444 64
" " Passengers.....												286 20	1,624 76	1,810 95
" " Free Goods.....														\$15,503 87
Total Through Tolls.....												\$10,995 02	36,129 99	47,125 01

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX A—Continued—CANALS.

No. 31.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article of Way Freight transported on the St. Lawrence Canals, and the Amount of Tolls collected during the Fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls. \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Ashes, Pot and Pearl.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	60	72	4 20
Apples.....	16	183	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	185	206	10 74
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetable.....	5,568	384	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,568	384	5,962	286 76
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Animal.....	7	149	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	149	206	11 18
Agricultural Implements.....	244	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	244	20	264	30 65
Barley.....	197	2,911	.....	487	.....	.....	.....	.....	197	3,418	3,615	283 22
Bricks.....	2,580	713	.....	310	.....	8	11	.....	2,588	732	3,320	216 88
Bones.....	41	910	.....	113	.....	122	9	.....	41	1,154	1,195	188 59
Brimstone.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	40	3 90
Cement and Water Lime.....	123	15	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	123	20	143	10 29
Clay, Lime and Sand.....	3,795	1,814	.....	127	.....	.....	1,036	.....	4,908	2,163	7,121	294 99
Coal.....	.....	570	.....	.....	.....	3	14,495	.....	.....	17,510	17,513	1,146 52
Corn.....	.....	7,724	.....	.....	.....	1	178	.....	.....	8,047	8,048	275 50
Cattle.....	47	585	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	585	632	38 76
Cotton, Raw.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	14	1 05
Crockery and Earthenware.....	80	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	3	83	10 82
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	205	.....	205	11 50
Fish.....	257	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	.....	257	35	293	16 13
Flax and Hemp.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flour.....	1,275	387	.....	.....	.....	6	85	.....	.....	1,281	1,753	105 28
Furniture.....	143	173	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	315	23 74
Gypsum.....	3,553	477	.....	.....	.....	235	.....	.....	3,552	712	4,264	100 43
Glass, all kinds.....	15	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	23	38	3 46
Hay, pressed.....	547	98	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	.....	657	98	755	57 74
Hogs.....	6	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	62	68	6 81
Horses.....	37	199	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	199	239	13 62

APPENDIX A—Continued—CANALS.

No. 31.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs.....		2		11					3	13	16	1 82
Ice.....												
Iron, Railway.....	123	2							123	2	125	9 83
" Pig.....	203	5							203	5	208	19 06
" all other.....	1,596	274							1,596	274	1,870	98 75
Iron Ore, Chemical Ore and other Ore, except Iron.....	19	54							19	54	73	3 99
Lard and Lard Oil.....	29	1,453							29	1,453	1,482	61 48
Meal, all kinds.....	9	55							9	55	74	2 84
Meats, other than Pork.....	27								27		27	2 19
Marble.....												0 80
Manilla.....	8										8	
Molasses.....	256	459			106				361	459	820	88 16
Nails.....	415								332	417	749	72 18
Oats.....	757	6,694			2				757	6,694	7,451	427 22
Oil, in Barrels.....	367	71		21					687	92	779	62 17
Oil Cake.....	3				320						3	0 11
Pease.....	475	23,936							475	23,936	24,411	1,158 80
Potatoes.....	243										243	34 99
Pork.....	100	196							100	196	296	15 77
Paint.....	53	55			105				158	55	213	14 35
Pitch and Tar.....	34	219			1,109				1,143	219	1,362	68 86
Rags.....	681	18			1				702	21	723	70 40
Rye.....	780									780	780	29 29
Salt.....	3	101							1,703	101	1,804	90 85
Rosin.....	1,668	73			1,700				1,671	129	1,800	143 11
Stone intended for Cutting.....	295	2,339							459	2,339	2,839	119 17

	164				164			164	9	70
" wrought.....	1,126							1,428	37	13
" not suitable for Out- ting, unwrought.....	227							237	172	50
Seeds, all kinds.....	310							310	20	49
Sheep.....	92				302			28	118	
Soda Ash.....	78							78	4	10
Steel.....	13							13	674	97
Sugar.....	386							143	16	97
Spirits, Beer, &c.....	143							4	7	
Tallow.....	42							1	0	27
Tin.....	148							42	13	31
Turpentine.....	1							148	190	
Wheat.....	10,278							536	26	94
White Lead.....	8							10,278	20,751	803
Whiting.....	79							8	20	
Wool.....	3							79	8	71
All other Goods and Mer- chandise, not enumerated.	4,111	169	575	22	4,863	2,016	6,879	680	44	
Bark.....	122							41	236	25
Barrels, Empty.....	104							195		
Boat Knees.....	6,402							104	2,808	51
Floats.....	4							7,494	2,912	24
Firewood, in Vessels.....	18,852							13,614	21,108	464
" Rafts.....	21							4	4	20
Hop Poles.....	14							13,454	33,470	1,155
Lumber, Sawn, in Vessels.....	346							21	35	1
" Rafts.....	14									
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels.....	10,540							10,540	10,540	263
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts.....	388							338	2,836	62
Railway Ties, in Vessels.....	2,498							2,498		22
" Rafts.....	14,137							12,137	12,137	277
Saw Logs.....	9							9	33	1
Staves and Headings, Barrel " " W. India.....	20							24	52	1
Staves, Salt Barrel.....	143							20	195	3
Shingles.....	257							143	143	2
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels.....	20							267	281	60
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts.....	218							1	1	0
Timber, Square, in Vessels.....	6,358							6,358	6,576	170
" Rafts.....	6,746							6,746	6,746	17
Traverses.....										55

No. 81.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls. \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured.....	13		5			1					3	5 75
Total Freight paying Tolls.	74,212	134,716	2,709	957	1,016	4,010	5,683	15,067	83,620	154,780	238,400	10,070 20
Coal, Free, per O. C.	27,656		182				38,969		66,807		66,807	
Grand Total Freight.....	101,868	134,716	2,891	957	1,016	4,040	44,652	15,067	150,427	164,780	305,207	
<p>Total Way Tolls on Vessels 5,093 60</p> <p>“ “ Passengers 917 55</p> <p>“ “ Free Goods \$3,466 06</p> <p>Total Way Tolls 16,081 35</p>												

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

E MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—CANALS.

No. 82.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the Burlington Bay Canal, and the Amount of Revenue collected, during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls. \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Ashes, Pot and Pearl		15								15		
Apples		233								233		
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Vegetable	1									1		
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Animal		4		323						6		
Agricultural Implements										327		
Barley		462		2,769						3,221		
Bricks												
Bones												
Brimstone												
Cement and Water Lime	40									40		
Clay, Lime and Sand										166		
Coal										46,767		
Corn												
Cattle												
Cotton, Raw												
Crockery and Earthenware	7									7		
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs										1		
Fish												
Flax and Hemp										4		
Flour		26								26		
Furniture	6									6		
Gypsum										4		
Glass, all kinds												
Hay, Pressed	102									102		
Hogs												
Horses										2		
Hides & Skins, Horns & Hoofs												
										68		
										2		
										170		

No. 32.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—Concluded.

A TONNES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Ice.....												\$ cts.
Iron, Railway.....	314										720	
" Pig.....	706						408				706	
" all other.....	92	200							92	200	292	
Iron Ore.....												
Kryolite, Chemical Ore and other Ore, except Iron Ore.....												
Lard and Lard Oil.....												
Meat, all kinds.....											2	
Meats, other than Pork.....												
Marble.....												
Manilla.....												
Molasses.....	10										10	
Nails.....	248										248	
Oats.....		15									15	
Oil, in Barrels.....	31										31	
Oil Cake.....												
Pease.....		210									210	
Potatoes.....												
Pork.....												
Paint.....	7										7	
Pitch and Tar.....												
Rags.....		4									4	
Rye.....												
Rosin.....												
Salt.....	31										31	
Stone, intended for Cutting.....	4						340				344	
" wrought.....							98				98	
" not suitable for Cutting, unwrought.....												
Seeds, all kinds.....												
Sheep.....												
Soda Ash.....	221										221	
Steel.....	1										1	
Sugar.....	572										572	

	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Spirits, Beer, &c.....									
Tobacco, Raw.....	2	2							
TALLOW.....									
TIN.....	74	74							
Turpentine.....	300	300							
Wheat.....	4,030	4,860							
White Lead.....	10	10							
Whiting.....	49	49							
Wool.....									
All other Goods and Merchandise, not enumerated.	2,748	1,199	22						
Bark.....									
Barrels, Empty.....	1	1							
Boat Knees.....									
Floats.....									
Firewood, in Vessels.....									
" Rafts.....									
Hoops.....									
Hop Poles.....									
Lumber, Sawn, in Vessels.....	23	1,106							
" Rafts.....	722								
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels.....									
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts.....									
Railway Ties, in Vessels.....									
" Rafts.....									
Saw Logs.....									
Staves and Headings, Barrel.....									
" Pipe.....									
" W. India.....									
Staves, Salt Barrel.....									
Shingles.....									
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels.....									
" Rafts.....	5,060	5,000							
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts.....	2,000	2,000							
Timber, Square, in Vessels.....									
" Rafts.....									
Traverses.....									
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured.....									
Total Freight, Free, as per Order in Council.....	5,648	14,202	4,286						
Total Tolls on Vessels.....			47,783						
		53,431							
		18,498							
		71,929							
									\$1,938 25

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX A—Continued—CANALS.

No. 33.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the Ottawa Canals, and the Amount of Revenue collected during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls. \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Ashes, Pot and Pearl		3									3	0 48
Apples		96									96	5 79
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Vegetable....	1								1			
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Animal	27								27			1 59
Agricultural Implements	11								11			52 40
Barley	481								481			1 73
Bricks											481	30 66
Bones		33									33	2 11
Brimstone												
Cement and Water Lime		103									103	8 89
Clay, Lime and Sand	1	2,195							1	2,195		41 35
Coal		50									50	3 52
Corn		3									3	0 18
Cattle	2	625							2	625		34 06
Cotton, Raw												
Crockery and Earthenware												
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs												
Fish												
Flax and Hemp	1	24							1	24		1 36
Flour	8	26							8	26		3 33
Furniture												
Gypsum												
Glass, all kinds												
Hay, Pressed	22								22			2 07
Hogs	43								43			2 52
Horses	22	182							22	182		9 11
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs		20								20		1 96

No. 88.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—Concluded.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls. \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Boat Knees		8,650									8,650	95 47
Floats	720	72,366		1,173					720		73,639	2,608 67
Firewood, in Vessels		870									870	8 70
" " Rafts		26									26	3 06
Hoops		10									10	0 10
Hop Poles		308,979		187,482							496,461	41,733 42
Lumber, Sawn, in Vessels		4,364									4,364	328 69
" " Rafts												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles in Vessels												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts	3										3	0 10
Railway Ties, in Vessels	1,250										1,250	16 08
" " Rafts		10,890									10,890	133 34
Saw Logs												255 84
Staves and Headings, Barrel " " W. India												
Staves, Salt Barrel		242									242	95 02
Shingles												
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels		20									20	1 14
" " Rafts		17,982									17,982	190 00
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts		193									193	2 08
Timber, Square, in Vessels												
" " Rafts												
Traverses												
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured												
Total Freight paying Tolls- Coal, Free, per O. O.	1,033 150	179,941		188,668					1,033 150	638,608	639,641 150	46,948 49

APPENDIX A—Continued—CANALS.

No. 84.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the Chambly Canal, and the amount of Tolls collected during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls. \$ cts
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Asbes, Pot and Pearl.....									110		110	11 00
Apples.....		1,435						5		1,440	1,440	121 31
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Vegetable.....	4											
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Animal.....										10	10	0 48
Agricultural Implements.....												
Barley.....												
Bricks.....	441						222		441	264	2,438	249 30
Bones.....									139		139	13 90
Brimstone.....												
Cement and Water Lime.....	21						413		21	413	434	42 00
Clay, Lime and Sand.....	135						139		264	2,452	2,716	263 93
Coal.....		60					91,890			91,950	91,950	8,881 29
Corn.....												
Cattle.....	3								3	7	10	6 40
Cotton, Raw.....												
Crockery and Earthenware.....												
Dry Wood and Dye Stuffs.....		10					187			187	187	18 70
Fish.....												
Flax and Hemp.....												
Flour.....	18								18	4	18	0 60
Furniture.....		4										0 40
Gypsum.....												
Glass, all kinds.....												
Hay, Pressed.....	1,861									2,351	750	209 07
Hogs.....												
Horses.....												
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs.....												
Ice.....												

Iron, Railway	236	236	286	22 10
" Pig				
" all other				
Iron Ore				
Kryolite Chemical Ore and other Ore, except Iron				
Lead and Lard Oil				
Metal, all kinds				
Meats, other than Pork				
Marble	22	22	22	2 20
Manilla				
Molasses	548	548	518	54 80
Nails	9	9	9	0 30
Oats	3	1,295	1,298	43 62
Oil, in barrels	331	333	333	33 24
Oil Oake				
Pease	2	2,048	2,048	97 50
Potatoes	2		2	0 20
Pork				
Paint	73	73	73	7 30
Pitch and Tar	985	985	985	98 50
Rags				
Rye				
Robin	1,773	1,773	1,773	177 30
Salt	199		189	12 64
Stone, intended for Cutting	13	78	78	7 37
" wrought		135	135	13 50
" not suitable for Cutting, unwrought				
Seeds, all kinds				
Sheep	6		6	0 20
Soda Ash				
Steel				
Sugar	273	273	273	27 50
Spirits, Beer, &c				
Tobacco, Raw	5	5	5	0 50
Tin				
Tallow				
Turpentine	543	543	543	54 30
Wheat	12	12	12	1 20
White Lead	5	5	5	0 50
Whiting	5	5	5	0 34
Wool				
All other Goods and Merchandise, not enumerated	581	1,540	1,270	258 58
Bark				
Barrels, Empty	5		11	2 04
Boat Knees				

No. 84.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—Concluded.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Floats.....												\$ cts.
Firewood, in Vessels.....	300	120	565						565		565	33 90
" Rafts.....									300	120	420	4 68
Hoops.....												
Hop Poles.....												
Lumber, Sawn, in Vessels.....	3,233	2	65,429								68,662	3,847 91
" Rafts.....											2	
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels.....	100								100		100	3 34
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts.....	5,415								5,415		5,415	432 12
Railway Ties, in Vessels.....	10								10		10	0 34
" Rafts.....												
Saw Logs.....												
Staves and Headings, Barrel.....												
" " Pipe.....												
" " West India.....												
Staves, Salt Barrel.....	22	4							22	4	26	4 70
Shingles.....	8								8		8	0 54
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels.....												
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts.....												
Timber, Square, in Vessels.....												
" Rafts.....			1,003						1,003		1,003	100 29
Traverses.....			60						60		60	1 20
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured.....							1			1	1	0 10
Total Freight paying Tolls...	12,770	6,697	70,519		129		101,570		83,418	108,967	191,686	15,135 95

Total Tolls on Vessels.....	2,012 86
" " Passengers.....	93 46
" " Wharfage and Storage.....	6 50
" " Fines and Damages.....	1 00
Total Revenue, exclusive of Hydraulic Rents ...	\$ 18,249 47

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
 OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

E. MIALL,
 Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—CANALS.

No. 35.—GENERAL, STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the Rideau Canal, and the Amount of Revenue collected, during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Toll.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Ashes, Pot and Pearl.....	10	49							10	49	59	12 04
Apples.....		15								15	15	0 71
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Vegetable.....	53								53		53	1 25
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Animal.....	115	1,213							115	1,213	1,328	104 63
Agricultural Implements.....	46	78							46	78	124	13 95
Barley.....	108								108		108	2 56
Bricks.....	1,314	9							1,314	9	1,323	30 98
Bones.....												
Brimstone.....												
Cement and Water Lime.....	117	8							117	8	125	7 06
Clay, Lime and Sand.....	23	6							23	6	29	0 74
Coal.....		2,677								2,677	2,677	81 04
Corn.....		22								22	22	0 67
Cattle.....	5								5		5	0 12
Cotton, Raw.....		6								6	6	0 22
Crockery and Earthenware.....	19	14							19	14	33	3 31
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs.....												
Fish.....	18	4							18	4	22	0 94
Flax and Hemp.....												
Flour.....	43	329							43	329	372	10 73
Furniture.....	17	32							17	32	49	5 37
Gypsum.....												
Glass, all kinds.....	5	2							5	2	7	0 73
Hay, Pressed.....	10								10		10	0 24
Hogs.....												
Horses.....												
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs.....		2								2	2	0 06
Ice.....		8								8	8	0 19

	180	28	29	30	31	1 17
Iron, Railway	180	71	29	130	71	1 17
" Pig	228	28	28	228	28	8 85
" all others	500			500		8 89
Iron Ore	539	150		639		266
Kryolite, Chemical Ore and other Ore, except Iron	1			1		500
Lard and Lard Oil	2			2		689
Meal, all kinds	1			1		12
Meats, other than Pork	1			1		12
Marble	2			2		17
Manilla	1			1		7
Molasses	18			18		1
Nails	148			148		3
Oats	10			10		19
Oil, in barrels	69			69		2 42
Oil Cake	1			1		16 46
Pease	1			1		0 32
Potatoes	3			3		12
Pork	4			4		10 52
Paint	10			10		0 03
Pitch and Tar	1			1		0 21
Rags	2			2		0 85
Eye	384			384		0 74
Rosin						0 98
Salt	411	513	513	411	513	1 05
Stone, intended for Cutting	1	5	5	1	5	0 18
" wrought	3	2	2	3	2	9 01
" not suitable for Cutting, unwrought						28 49
Seeds, all kinds						0 15
Sheep						0 44
Soda Ash	1			1		
Steel						
Sugar	83	64	64	83	64	
Spirits, Beer, &c.	7	31	31	7	31	17 28
Tobacco, Raw	4			4		4 81
Tallow	1			1		0 10
Tin	20	2	2	20	2	0 08
Turpentine						3 03
White Lead	16			16		0 97
Whiting	21			21		1 41
Wool	4			4		1 84
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated	385	312	312	385	312	0 24
Bark	82			82		74 87
Barrels, Empty	34	2	2	34	2	1 99
Boat Knees						2 15

No. 35.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—Concluded.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Floats.....	1,749								1,749		1,749	\$ 30 45
Firewood, in Vessels.....	33,365	4,749							33,365	4,749	38,114	663 95
" Rafts.....	141								141		141	2 98
Hoops.....												
Hop Poles.....	49								49		49	7 00
Lumber, Saw'n, in Vessels.....	11,421	465							13,226	465	13,690	823 70
" " Rafts.....	10								10		10	0 38
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels.....	52								52		52	4 24
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts.....	5								5		5	0 25
Railway Ties, in Vessels.....	1,147								1,252		1,252	107 32
" " Rafts.....			106									
Saw Logs.....	178	1,436							178	1,436	1,614	36 86
Staves and Headings, Barrel " " " W. India												
Staves, Salt Barrel.....									179	14	193	84 87
Shingles.....	179	14							17		17	1 31
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels.....	17								1	4	5	0 64
" " Rafts.....	1	4								40	40	0 57
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts.....	484								484		484	9 36
Timber, Square, in Vessels.....	1,988								1,988		1,988	13 66
" " Rafts.....												
Traverses.....	4								4	4	8	1 10
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured.....												
Total Freight paying Tolls.	55,773	12,445							57,852	12,445	70,277	2,295 19
Coal, Free, per O. C.	1,384								1,384		1,384	
Grand Total Freight.....	57,157	12,445							59,216	12,445	71,681	

Total Tolls on Vessels	1,188 19
" Passengers	32 57
" Free Coal	\$ 38 54
Wharfage and Storage	104 28
Winterage and Other Receipts	182 00
Total Revenue, exclusive of Hydraulic Rents .	\$ 3,802 23

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A --Continued--CANALS.

No. 86.--GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the St. Peter's Canal, and the Amount of Revenue collected thereon, during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls. \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Fish		131							1,125	131	1,256	12 56
Flour	403	917							402	917	1,319	13 19
Coal	7,664	1,508							7,664	1,508	9,172	91 72
Lumber	1,465	586							1,465	586	2,051	20 51
Other Agricultural Products	2,831	1,557							2,831	1,557	4,388	43 88
Other Merchandise	187	181							187	181	368	3 68
Total	13,674	4,880							13,674	4,880	18,554	185 54
Total Tolls on Vessels.....												2,600 52
Total Revenue, exclusive of Hydraulic Rents.....												\$ 2,786 06

E. MIALI,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX A—Continued—CANALS.

No. 37.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported through the Newcastle District Canals, and the Amount of Revenue collected thereon, during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From United States to United Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls. \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Bark.....										
Bricks.....										
Clay, Lime and Sand.....										
Firewood, in Vessels.....	6,879	24					6,879	24	6,903	110 15
Floats.....										
Iron Ore.....	2,096						2,096		2,096	14 15
Lumber, Sawn, in Vessels.....	191						191		191	5 55
Railway Ties.....	3,300						3,300		3,300	68 00
Saw Logs.....	5						5		5	0 50
Shingles.....										
Split Posts, &c.....										
Stone, Unwrought.....	50						50		50	6 50
Timber, Square.....	275						275		275	
Traverses.....										
Total Freight paying Tolls.....	12,521	299					12,521	299	12,820	202 85
Total Tolls on Vessels.....										17 50
Total Revenue.....										220 35

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX A—

No. 38.—STATEMENT of Traffic on the undermentioned Canals, and the

ARTICLES.	Welland Canal.		St. Lawrence Canals.		Chambly Canal.	
	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
<i>Class No. 1.</i>		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Canadian Vessels, steam ...	179,512	2,628 02	682,349	4,396 87	63,878	203 40
United States Vessels, steam	131,308	1,970 67	19,248	126 89	363	5 11
Canadian Vessels, sail	223,402	3,846 52	757,702	8,370 66	71,976	1,225 44
United States Vessels, sail..	215,969	4,837 15	66,861	643 82	113,663	1,578 61
Total, Class No. 1.....	750,191	13,282 36	1,526,160	13,538 24	249,870	3,012 56
<i>Class No. 2.</i>	No.		No.		No.	
Passengers	4,720	156 15	50,391	2,728 50	5,538	93 46
<i>Class No. 3.</i>	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
Bricks			4,076	270 28	705	34 97
Brimstone			40	3 90		
Cement and Water Lime ...	279	26 75	1,431	203 49	434	42 00
Clay, Lime and Sand	1,459	134 19	7,211	308 49	2,716	263 93
Fish	17	3 20	376	28 73		
Gypsum	1,650	26 88	4,277	102 38		
Iron, Railway	698	104 70	11,285	1,685 33		
“ Pig	10	0 19	1,941	279 01		
“ all other	1,429	191 05	4,127	435 30	236	22 10
Salt	547	93 09	3,497	397 66	199	12 64
Stone, for cutting	3,199	552 28	2,832	119 77	78	7 37
Apples	556	13 00	4,237	615 39	1,440	131 31
Barley	6,935	1,015 15	4,062	316 75	2,428	210 30
Corn	113,480	22,696 00	10,928	615 64		
Cotton, Raw			14	1 05		
Flax and Hemp						
Flour	14,275	825 60	8,213	1,074 28	18	0 60
Hay, Pressed	243	41 16	755	57 74	3,101	209 07
Meals, all kinds	7,328	1,442 50	1,630	83 68		
Oil Cake			3	0 11		
Oats	9,361	1,872 20	8,430	560 95	1,298	43 62
Pease	170	3 19	32,882	2,429 45	2,048	97 30
Potatoes			251	36 19	2	0 20
Rye	839	149 70	800	32 29		
Seeds, all kinds	537	107 40	4,574	176 70		
Tobacco, Raw			17	1 77	5	0 50
Wheat	146,372	27,193 60	47,660	4,094 67		
All other Agricultural Products, Vegetable.....	6	1 20	6,190	270 96	14	0 48
Bones			1,243	165 79	139	13 90
Cattle	7	1 10	684	43 56	10	0 40
Hogs			90	8 11		
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs.....	63	12 60	62	8 72		
Horses	14	2 45	308	23 97		
Lard and Lard Oil.....	9	1 80	101	8 18		
Meats, other than Pork.....	31	6 20	101	8 39		
Pork	292	58 40	315	18 62		
Sheep	1	0 20	381	29 04	6	0 20
Tallow	45	6 75	38	5 63		
Wool			80	11 85	5	0 34
All other Agricultural Products, Animal.....	2	0 40	361	34 43	21	1 05
Total, Class No. 3.....	309,853	66,582 93	175,493	14,568 26	14,903	1,082 28

Continued—CANALS.

Amount of Tolls collected during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Burlington Bay Canal.		Ottawa Canals.		Rideau Canal.		St. Peter's Canal.		Newcastle District Canals.	
Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
76,475	1,354 57	182,322	607 54	39,741	365 17	93,252	1,865 04	990	12 50
55,264	552 64	200,105	2,854 17	168	5 75	36,774	735 48	720	5 00
3,104	31 04	58,251	1,363 99	70,901	6,677				
134,843	1,938 25	440,678	4,825 70	117,487	1,188 19	130,026	1,600 52	1,710	17 50
No. 353		No. 15,725	240 96	No. 1,250	32 57	No. 5,868			
Tons.		Tons.		Tons. 1,323	30 98	Tons.			
40		103	8 89	125	7 06				
155		2,196	44 35	29	0 74				
4				22	0 94	1,256	12 56		
720				28	1 17				
706				201	8 83				
292		62	5 48	256	8 89				
31		6	0 12	924	28 49				
344		50	1 00	6	0 15				
233		96	5 79	15	0 71				
3,221		481	30 66	108	2 56				
		3	0 18	22	0 67				
				6	0 22				
26		25	1 36	372	10 73	1,319	13 19		
		22	2 07	10	0 24				
		27	1 66	17	0 85				
				1	0 03				
		2,097	144 08	12	0 32				
210		8,414	632 45	4	0 21				
		174	10 60	22	0 85				
		28	2 74	384	9 01				
		32	2 33	12	0 33				
2				4	0 10				
5,150		15	1 48	31	0 97				
7		23	1 59	53	1 25	4,388	43 88		
		33	2 11						
		627	34 06	5	0 12				
		42	2 52						
		20	1 96	8	0 19				
2		204	9 11	2	0 08				
				13	0 45				
2		2	0 12	8	0 22				
3		4	0 24	22	0 74				
		419	23 03	1	0 03				
				2	0 08				
				7	0 24				
327		892	52 40	1,328	104 62				
11,475		16,097	1,022 38	5,383	223 05	6,963	69 63		

APPENDIX

No. 38.—STATEMENT of Traffic on the undermentioned

ARTICLES.	Welland Canal.		St. Lawrence Canals.		Chamby Canal.	
	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
<i>Class No. 4.</i>						
Ashes, Pot and Pearl.....	49	9 80	437	72 20	110	11 00
Agricultural Implements...	1	0 20	299	37 65	11	1 10
Crockery and Earthenware	13	0 65	540	102 22	10	1 00
Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs.	35	5 25	280	26 50	187	18 70
Furniture.....	36	6 80	1,060	172 74	4	0 40
Glass, all kinds.....	26	1 95	989	193 66		
Marble.....	2,138	320 75	38	4 39	22	2 20
Manilla.....	36	5 40	25	4 20		
Molasses.....	147	20 49	1,012	96 56	548	54 80
Nails.....	143	6 93	2,825	487 38	9	0 30
Oil, in Barrels.....	1,037	164 63	1,527	211 77	333	33 24
Paint.....			528	77 35	73	7 30
Pitch and Tar.....			1,394	75 26	985	98 50
Rags.....			946	115 00		
Rosin.....			1,805	90 55	1,773	177 30
Soda Ash.....	10	0 19	1,958	378 40		
Steel.....	755	112 99	89	5 90		
Sugar.....	4,301	608 49	3,804	693 97	273	27 30
Stone, wrought.....	229	41 05	170	10 90	135	13 50
Tin.....	22	0 43	1,767	328 71		
Turpentine.....	1	0 20	545	28 74	543	54 30
White Lead.....	3	0 06	101	17 90	12	1 20
Whiting.....	14	0 28	547	102 31	5	0 50
Whiskey, and all other Spirits.....	34	6 55	954	176 37		
Merchandise, not enumer- ated.....	5,947	803 78	13,721	2,048 84	3,516	238 68
Total, Class No. 4.....	14,977	2,116 87	37,361	5,564 47	8,549	741 22
<i>Class No. 5.</i>						
Bark.....						
Barrels, empty.....	67	8 98	241	25 64	11	2 04
Boat Knees.....	10	1 84				
Floats.....			2,912	51 24	565	33 90
Fire Wood, in Vessels.....	27,908	1,267 31	22,386	549 21	420	4 68
do Rafts.....						
Lumber, Sawed, in Vessels.	71,063	11,761 03	40,089	2,025 37	68,664	3,847 91
do Rafts.....			35	1 44		
Hoops.....			4	0 20		
Railway Ties, in Vessels....	150	8 36	2,836	62 22	5,415	432 12
do Rafts.....						
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels.....						
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts.....			10,540	263 50	100	3 34
Square Timber, in Vessels.	63,114	9,492 09	20	0 25		
do Rafts....	3,818	850 72	6,576	170 50	1,003	100 29
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured.....	218	45 55	217	84 15	1	0 10
Shingles.....	101	69 22	268	65 36	26	4 70
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels.....	1	0 15	1	0 40	8	0 54

A—Continued.

Canals, and the Amount of Tolls collected, &c.—Continued.

Burlington Bay Canal.		Ottawa Canals.		Rideau Canal.		St. Peter's Canal.		Newcastle District Canals.	
Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
15		3	0 48	59	12 04				
8		11	1 73	124	12 95				
9				33	3 31				
170		34	3 33	49	5 37				
				7	0 72				
				3	0 36				
10				19	2 42				
248				163	16 46				
46		1	0 19	91	10 52				
7				11	0 98				
		16	3 04	12	1 05				
4		12	1 46	2	0 18				
221									
1									
572				147	17 28				
93				5	0 44				
74				22	3 03				
10				16	1 41				
49				21	1 84				
51		4	0 76	38	4 84				
3,969		656	65 89	697	74 87	368	3 68		
5,557		737	76 88	1,519	170 07	368	3 68		
		44	4 31	82	1 99				
1		93	10 39	36	2 85				
		8,670	95 47	1,749	30 45				
		74,259	2,508 67	38,114	663 95			6,903	110 15
		870	8 70	141	2 98				
1,129		496,461	41,733 42	13,690	823 70	2,051	20 51	2,096	14 15
		4,364	328 69	10	0 38				
		36	3 06						
		201	16 08	1,252	107 32			191	5 55
		1,250	133 34						
				52	4 24				
		3	0 10	5	0 25				
5,000				40	0 57				
2,000		17,982	190 00	484	9 36			325	6 50
				8	1 10				
		245	95 02	193	54 07			5	0 50
				17	1 31				

APPENDIX A—

No. 38.—STATEMENT of Traffic on the undermentioned

ARTICLES.	Welland Canal.		St. Lawrence Canals.		Chambly Canal.	
	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts		\$ cts.
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts.....						
Saw Logs.....	6,803	222 16	12,137	277 38	10	0 34
Staves and Headings, Barrel	182	29 03	13	1 00		
do do Pipe..	575	107 31	33	1 03		
do do West						
India.....	1,269	237 00	52	1 95		
Staves and Headings, Salt						
Barrels.....			143	2 85		
Traverses.....			6,746	17 55	60	1 20
Hop Poles.....						
Total, Class No. 5.....	175,297	24,100 75	105,249	3,601 24	76,283	4,431 16
<i>Special Class.</i>						
Coal.....	265,080	52,073 93	163,882	23,102 77	91,950	8,881 29
Kryolite or Chemical Ore...	1	0 05	1,315	65 75		
Iron Ore.....	54,638	2,731 90				
Stone, unwrought, not suit- able for cutting.....	7,133	654 86	1,842	37 13		
Total, Special Class.....	326,852	55,460 74	167,039	23,205 65	91,950	8,881 29
Total Freight and Tolls.....	828,961	151,699 80	485,142	63,206 36	191,685	18,241 97
Timber and other Wood, Free.....	1,157	71 30	14,948	1,524 85		
Wheat, Corn, Flour, Iron, Salt, Coal, &c., &c, Free	11,403	1,671 35	214,233	17,444 08		
Grand Total, Passen- gers and Tonnage of Vessels not included.	839,521	153,442 45	714,323	82,175 29	191,685	18,241 97

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

Continued—CANALS.

Canals, and the amount of Tolls collected, &c.—*Concluded.*

Burlington Bay Canal.		Ottawa Canals.		Rideau Canal.		St. Peter's Canal.		Newcastle District Canals.	
Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
		20	1 14	5	0 64				
		10,890	255 84	1,614	36 86			3,300	66 00
		193	2 08	1,968	12 56				
		10	0 10	49	7 00				
8,130		615,571	45,386 41	59,509	1,761 58	2,051	20 51	12,820	202 85
46,767		50	3 52	2,677	81 04	9,172	91 72		
		7,186	359 30	659	34 45				
				500	25 00				
46,767		7,236	362 82	3,866	140 49	9,172	91 72		
71,929	1,938 25	639,641	51,915 15	70,277	3,515 95	18,554	2,786 06	12,820	220 35
		6,482	68 67						
		150	3 00	1,384	38 54				
71,929	1,938 25	646,273	51,986 82	71,661	3,554 49	18,554	2,786 06	12,820	220 35

E. MIALL
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—

No. 39.—SUMMARY STATEMENT of Traffic on the undermentioned Canals of each description of Property passed through

ARTICLES.	Welland Canal.		St. Lawrence Canals.		Chambly Canal.	
	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Vessels of all kinds.....	750,191	13,232 36	1,526,160	13,538 24	249,870	3,012 56
Passengers.....	No. 4,720	156 15	No. 50,391	2,728 50	No. 5,538	93 46
<i>Forest, Produce of Wood.</i>	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
Bark.....						
Boat Knees.....	10	1 84				
Floats.....			2,912	51 24	565	33 90
Firewood.....	27,908	1,267 31	22,396	549 21	420	4 68
Hoops and Hop Poles.....			4	0 20		
Lumber, sawed.....	71,063	11,761 03	40,124	2,026 81	68,664	3,847 91
Masts, Spars, &c.....			10,540	263 50	100	3 34
Railway Ties.....	150	8 36	2,836	62 22	5,415	432 12
Saw Logs.....	6,803	222 16	12,137	277 38	10	0 34
Staves, all kinds.....	2,026	373 34	241	6 83		
Shingles.....	101	69 22	268	65 36	26	4 70
Split Posts and Rails.....	1	0 15	1	0 40	8	0 54
Timber, Square.....	66,932	10,342 81	6,596	170 75	1,003	100 29
Traverses.....			6,746	17 55	60	1 20
Total.....	174,994	24,046 22	104,791	3,491 45	76,271	4,429 02
<i>Farm Stock.</i>						
Cattle.....	7	1 10	664	43 56	10	0 40
Hogs.....			90	8 11		
Horses.....	14	2 45	308	23 97		
Sheep.....	1	0 20	381	29 04	6	0 20
Total.....	22	3 75	1,443	104 68	16	0 60
<i>Produce of Animals.</i>						
Bones.....			1,243	165 79	135	13 90
Horns and Hoofs, Hides and Skins, Raw.....	63	12 60	62	8 72		
Lard and Lard Oil.....	9	1 80	101	8 19		
Meats, other than Pork.....	31	6 20	101	8 39		
Pork.....	292	58 40	315	18 62		
Tallow.....	45	6 75	38	5 63		
Wool.....			80	11 85	5	0 34
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Animal.....	2	0 40	361	34 43	21	1 06
Total.....	442	86 15	2,901	261 62	165	15 29

Continued—CANALS.

during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885, showing the Total Quantity and the Amount of Tolls collected thereon.

Burlington Bay Canal.		Ottawa Canals.		Rideau Canal.		St. Peter's Canal.		Newcastle District Canals.	
Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
134,843	1,938 25	440,678	4,825 70	117,487	1,188 19	130,026	2,800 52	1,710	17 50
No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
353		15,725	240 96	1,250	32 57	5,868			
Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
		44	4 31	82	1 99				
		8,650	95 47	1,749	30 45				
		75,129	2,517 37	38,255	666 93			6,903	110 15
		46	3 16	49	7 00				
1,129		500,825	42,062 11	13,700	824 08	2,051	20 51	2,096	14 15
		3	0 10	57	4 49				
		1,451	149 42	1,252	107 32			191	5 55
		10,890	255 84	1,614	36 86			3,300	68 00
		245	95 02	193	54 07			5	0 50
		20	1 14	22	1 95				
7,000		17,982	190 00	524	9 93			325	6 50
		193	2 08	1,968	12 56				
8,129		615,478	45,376 02	59,465	1,757 63	2,051	20 51	12,920	202 85
		627	34 06	5	0 12				
		42	2 52						
2		204	9 11	2	0 06				
		419	23 03	1	0 03				
2		1,292	68 72	8	0 21				
		33	2 11						
		20	1 96	8	0 19				
				13	0 45				
2		2	0 12	8	0 22				
3		4	0 24	22	0 74				
				2	0 08				
				7	9 24				
327		892	52 40	1,328	104 62				
332		951	56 83	1,388	106 54				

APPENDIX

No. 39.—SUMMARY STATEMENT of Traffic on

ARTICLES.	Welland Canal.		St. Lawrence Canals		Chambly Canal.	
	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
<i>Agricultural Products.</i>						
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetable...	6	1 20	6,190	270 96	14	0 48
Apples	556	13 00	4,237	615 39	1,440	121 31
Barley	6,935	1,015 15	4,082	318 75	2,428	210 30
Cotton, Raw			14	1 05		
Corn	113,480	22,696 00	10,928	615 64		
Flax and Hemp						
Flour	14,275	825 60	8,213	1,074 28	18	0 60
Hay, Pressed	243	41 16	755	57 74	3,101	209 07
Meals, all kinds	7,328	1,442 50	1,630	83 68		
Manilla	36	5 40	25	4 20		
Oats	9,361	1,872 20	8,430	560 95	1,298	43 62
Pease	170	3 19	32,882	2,429 45	2,048	97 30
Potatoes			251	36 19	2	0 20
Rye	839	149 70	800	32 29		
Seeds—Flax, Clover and Grass	537	107 40	4,574	176 70		
Tobacco, Raw			17	1 77	5	0 50
Wheat	146,372	27,193 60	47,680	4,094 67		
Total	300,138	55,366 10	130,668	10,371 71	10,354	683 38
<i>Manufactures.</i>						
Ashes, Pot and Pearl	49	9 80	437	77 20	110	11 00
Agricultural Implements...	1	0 20	299	37 65	11	1 10
Barrels, Empty	67	8 98	241	25 64	11	2 04
Bricks			4,076	270 28	765	34 97
Cement and Water Lime	279	26 75	1,431	203 49	434	42 00
Crockery and Earthenware	13	0 65	540	102 22	10	1 00
Furniture	36	6 80	1,080	172 74	4	0 40
Glass, all kinds	26	1 95	989	193 66		
Iron, Railway	698	104 70	11,295	1,685 33		
Iron, Pig	10	0 19	1,941	279 01		
do All other	1,429	191 05	4,127	435 30	286	22 10
Molasses	147	20 49	1,012	94 56	548	54 80
Nails	143	6 93	2,825	437 38	9	0 30
Oil	1,037	164 63	1,527	211 77	333	33 24
Oil Cake			3	0 11		
Paint			528	77 35	73	7 30
Pitch and Tar			1,394	75 26	985	98 50
Rosin			1,805	90 55	1,773	177 30
Soda Ash	10	0 19	1,958	378 40		
Spirits, Whiskey, &c	34	6 55	954	178 37		
Steel	755	112 99	89	5 90		
Sugar	4,301	608 49	3,804	693 97	273	27 30
Tin	22	0 43	1,787	328 71		
Turpentine	1	0 20	545	28 74	543	54 30
White Lead	3	0 06	101	17 90	12	1 20
Whiting	14	0 28	547	102 31	5	0 50
Woodenware	218	45 55	217	84 15	1	0 10
Total	9,293	1,317 86	45,512	6,337 95	6,076	569 45

A—Continued. CANALS.

the undermentioned Canals, &c.—Continued.

Burlington Bay Canal.		Ottawa Canals.		Rideau Canal.		St. Peter's Canal.		Newcastle District Canals.	
Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		cts.
7		23	1 59	53	1 25	4,388	43 88		
233		96	5 79	15	0 71				
3,221		481	30 66	108	2 56				
				6	0 22				
		3	0 18	22	0 67				
26		25	1 36	372	10 73	1,319	13 19		
		22	2 07	10	0 24				
		27	1 66	17	0 85				
		2,097	144 08	12	0 32				
210		8,414	632 45	4	0 21				
		174	10 60	22	0 85				
		28	2 74	384	9 01				
		32	2 33	12	0 33				
2				4	0 10				
5,150		15	1 48	31	0 97				
8,849		11,437	836 99	1,072	29 02	5,707	57 67		
15		3	0 48	59	12 04				
		11	1 73	124	12 65				
1		93	10 39	36	2 85				
				1,323	30 98				
40		103	8 89	125	7 06				
8				33	3 31				
9		34	3 33	49	5 37				
170				7	0 72				
720				28	1 17				
706				201	8 83				
292		62	5 48	256	8 89				
10				19	2 42				
248				163	16 46				
46		1	0 19	91	10 52				
				1	0 03				
7				11	0 98				
		16	3 04	12	1 05				
221									
51		4	0 76	38	4 84				
1									
572				147	17 28				
74				22	3 03				
10				16	1 41				
49				21	1 84				
				8	1 10				
3,250		327	34 29	2,790	155 13				

APPENDIX

No. 39.—SUMMARY STATEMENT of Traffic on

ARTICLES.	Welland Canal.		St. Lawrence Canals.		Chambly Canal.	
	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
<i>Merchandise.</i>		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Brimstone			40	3 90		
Clay, Lime and Sand	1,459	134 19	7,211	308 49	2,716	263 93
Coal.....	265,080	52,073 93	163,882	23,102 77	91,950	8,881 29
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs .	35	5 25	280	26 50	187	18 70
Fish.....	17	3 20	376	28 73		
Gypsum.....	1,650	26 88	4,277	102 38		
Ores, all kinds.....	54,639	2,731 95	1,315	65 75		
Marble	2,138	320 75	38	4 39	22	2 20
Rags			916	115 00		
Salt	547	93 09	3,497	397 66	199	12 64
Stone, all kinds.....	10,560	1,248 19	4,844	167 80	213	20 87
All other Goods and Merchandise, not enumerated	5,947	893 78	13,721	2,048 84	3,516	238 58
Total.....	342,072	57,441 21	200,427	26,372 21	98,803	9,438 21
Grand Totals, Passengers and Tonnage of Vessels not included.....	826,961	151,699 80	485,142	63,206 36	191,685	18,241 97

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

A.—Continued—CANALS.

the undermentioned Canals, &c.—Concluded.

Burlington Bay Canal.		Ottawa Canals.		Rideau Canal.		St. Peter's Canal.		Newcastle District Canals.	
Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
155		2,196	44 35	29	0 74				
46,767		50	3 52	2,677	81 04	9,172	91 72		
4				22	0 94	1,256	12 56		
		7,186	359 30	1,189	59 45				
				3	0 36				
4		12	1 48	2	0 18				
31		6	0 12	924	28 49				
437		50	1 00	11	0 59				
3,969		656	65 89	697	74 87	368	3 68		
51,367		10,156	475 64	5,554	246 66	10,796	107 96		
71,929	1,938 25	639,641	51,915 15	70,277	3,515 95	18,554	2,786 06	12,820	220 35

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A--Continued--CANALS.

No. 40.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of Tolls accrued each month during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885.

CANALS AND OFFICES.	1884.						1885.						Total.								
	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.			January.		April.		May.		June.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Welland Canal.</i>																					
Chippawa.....	17	53	12	77	7	74	5	65	14	25	14	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	07	6	58
Golborne.....	14,958	45	17,721	72	12,667	78	12,998	26	7,784	76	7,451	99	10	25	.....	.....	8,366	92	16,683	66
Dunhouse.....	8,634	73	10,223	59	9,766	75	7,373	12	4,451	99	4,581	99	14	30	.....	.....	9,389	85	7,286	99
Huronville.....	.....	.....	93	11	84	37	207	27	158	44	171	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	25	138	47
Maitland.....	131	23	0	90	68	82	96	89	71	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	18	58	36
Robinson.....	179	59	146	28	139	32	217	18	208	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290	74	179	28
St. Catharines.....	82	95	125	37	98	01	103	05	80	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	09	94	19
Total, Welland Canal.....	24,004	48	28,322	74	22,832	79	21,001	42	12,770	44	27	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,333	10	24,407	53
<i>St. Lawrence Canals.</i>																					
Beauharnois.....	142	03	142	52	195	95	456	21	253	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	03	403	92
Cardinal.....	93	91	60	03	14	16	71	33	58	25	18	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	02	134	57
Corwall.....	2,495	36	3,930	55	3,095	79	2,404	52	2,412	30	18	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,003	04	3,695	96
Kingston.....	1,839	40	2,815	83	1,867	07	2,480	53	1,730	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,734	37	2,066	02
Lachine.....	240	23	351	53	377	72	466	52	233	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	214	48	310	53
Montreal.....	3,995	81	4,609	34	3,110	75	2,981	33	1,973	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,465	79	4,598	25
Total, St. Lawrence Canals.....	8,796	77	11,909	83	8,688	44	8,860	44	6,806	31	37	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,907	73	11,199	25
<i>Chambly Canal.</i>																					
Chambly.....	1,225	89	1,175	58	795	55	982	11	488	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168	95	570	85
St. John's.....	2,448	70	2,527	59	2,040	22	1,313	89	423	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,743	63	1,763	29
St. Ours.....	110	53	69	15	63	60	93	94	108	07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	12	78	97
Total, Chambly Canal.....	3,785	12	3,772	32	2,899	37	2,389	94	1,020	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,961	70	2,413	11
Total.																					
1884.....																					
1885.....																					
Total.....																					

<i>Ottawa Canals.</i>	5,480 71	5,050 36	4,774 94	5,465 03	2,089 55				4,711 13	5,268 97	32,810 69
Hamilton.....	145 03	41 80	36 62	31 51	20 88				212 85	206 93	685 53
Grenville.....	2,291 30	1,940 70	2,031 38	2,377 37	1,227 42				2,987 25	3,628 10	16,486 52
St. Anne's.....	300 81	268 17	246 94	565 70	182 67				299 27	288 86	1,902 43
Total, Ottawa Canals.....	8,220 85	7,301 03	7,089 88	8,239 61	3,520 53				8,200 50	9,342 76	51,915 15
<i>Burlington Bay Canal.</i>											
Hamilton.....	487 02	201 64	187 11	226 18	444 60	44 30			184 54	182 86	1,938 25
<i>Rideau Canal.</i>											
Kingston Mills.....	147 61	125 65	213 83	214 10	94 91				137 38	194 58	1,118 06
Ottawa.....	328 34	426 44	459 11	308 81	139 53				66 21	361 70	2,080 14
Smith's Falls.....	69 26	72 13	65 72	37 00	25 27				11 43	26 94	307 75
Total, Rideau Canal.....	545 21	624 22	738 66	559 91	259 71				205 02	583 22	3,515 95
<i>St. Peter's Canal.</i>											
St. Peters.....	389 34	462 99	386 63	445 81	524 65	94 47	6 78	1 12	136 19	348 08	2,786 08
<i>Newcastle District Canals.</i>											
Bobcaygeon.....	33 00	20 00	18 00	43 05	9 00				7 80	41 10	170 95
Peterborough.....	2 50			8 00	1 80						12 30
Hastings.....	7 00	10 80	2 75	8 30	4 75					3 50	37 10
Total, Newcastle Dis Canals.....	41 50	30 80	20 75	59 35	15 55				7 80	44 60	230 35
Grand Totals.....	46,250 29	52,625 57	42,843 63	41,782 66	25,362 19	203 66	6 79	1 12	35,926 58	46,521 41	283,523 69

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October 1885.

APPENDIX A—Continued—CANALS.

No. 41.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Number, Tonnage and Nationality of Vessels passed through all the Canals, during the Fiscal Year ended the 30th June, 1885, and the Amount of Tolls collected thereon.

VESSELS.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls. \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
<i>Welland Canal</i>												
Canadian Vessels, steam sail...	42,888	44,791	28,995	1,273	.....	.....	9,228	52,427	81,021	88,491	179,512	2,628 02
do	54,914	49,873	52,982	1,829	362	.....	4,630	59,912	112,888	110,514	223,402	3,846 53
Total Canadian.....	97,802	94,664	81,887	3,101	362	.....	13,858	111,439	193,909	209,005	403,914	6,474 54
<i>United States Vessels, steam.</i>												
United States Vessels, steam sail	94	153	1,340	266	68,137	55,788	288	8,243	66,859	64,449	131,308	1,970 67
do	13	3	6,786	453	100,101	59,989	3	48,641	108,903	109,038	215,969	4,837 15
Total United States....	107	156	8,126	719	168,238	115,767	291	56,884	173,763	173,515	347,277	6,807 82
Grand Total, Welland Canal.....	97,902	94,819	90,013	3,821	168,876	115,757	14,149	168,323	367,671	384,520	750,191	13,282 36
<i>St. Lawrence Canal.</i>												
Canadian Vessels, steam sail...	356,084	313,307	10,309	73	.....	.....	7	2,569	366,400	315,949	682,349	4,586 87
do	4,638	252,592	42,305	1,533	.....	.....	117	51,922	45,293	306,404	757,703	8,370 66
Total Canadian.....	761,980	565,206	52,614	1,656	.....	.....	124	54,191	817,698	623,353	1,440,051	12,767 53
United States Vessels steam.....	131	41	1,911	48	1,053	7,923	596	1,811	9,724	9,524	19,248	136 89

United States Vessels, sail.....	800	3,370	4,176	6,795	1,794	1,752	43,784	4,400	50,544	16,817	66,861	648 82
Total United States....	1,181	3,412	6,117	6,843	8,767	9,375	44,380	6,211	60,266	25,841	86,109	770 71
Grand Total, St. Lawrence Canals.....	8,618	569,618	58,731	8,499	8,767	9,375	44,504	60,702	878,866	648,194	1,526,180	13,538 24
<i>Chamby Canal.</i>												
Canadian Vessels, steam do sail....	336	30,575	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,868	31,415	32,463	63,878	203 40
do	849	13,001	7,604	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,869	22,006	49,970	71,976	1,225 44
Total Canadian.....	1,185	43,576	7,668	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,857	53,421	82,433	135,854	1,428 84
United States Vessels, steam	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	352	.....	353	353	5 11
do	1,154	1,621	26,328	.....	.....	.....	.....	85,714	26,328	87,356	118,663	1,678 81
United States Vessels, sail.....	1,559	1,622	26,328	.....	.....	.....	.....	86,066	26,328	87,688	114,016	1,583 72
Total. United States....	2,744	44,198	33,996	.....	.....	.....	.....	124,923	79,749	170,121	249,870	3,012 56
Grand Total, Chamby Canal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Berlington Bay Canal.</i>												
Canadian Vessels, steam do sail....	187	37,995	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,480	37,995	76,475	1,354 57
do	251	14,787	.....	12,639	.....	.....	21,868	.....	27,838	27,436	55,264	552 64
Total Canadian.....	438	52,782	.....	12,639	.....	.....	22,849	.....	66,318	65,431	131,739	1,907 21
United States Vessels, steam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	16	964	.....	588	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,552	1,552	3,104	31 04
United States Vessels, sail.....	.....	.....	.....	588	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,552	1,552	3,104	31 04
Total United States....	16	964	.....	588	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,552	1,552	3,104	31 04
Grand Total, Burlington Bay Canal.....	454	53,746	.....	13,227	.....	.....	24,401	.....	67,870	66,973	134,843	1,938 25
<i>Ottawa Canals.</i>												
Canadian Vessels, steam do sail....	1,019	114,354	.....	1,430	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,538	115,794	182,322	607 54
do	1,794	166,377	.....	27,531	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,207	183,998	200,105	2,864 17
Total Canadian.....	2,813	270,731	.....	28,951	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,745	299,882	382,427	3,461 71

APPENDIX A—Continued—CANALS.
 No. 41.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Number, Tonnage and Nationality of Vessels, &c.—Continued.

VESSELS.	Total Number.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls. \$ ctd.
		Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
United States Vessels, steam													
United States Vessels, sail	579	6,949	2,538		47,549			1,215		8,164	50,087	83,251	1,363 99
Total United States ..	579	6,949	2,538		47,549			1,215		8,164	50,087	58,251	1,363 99
Grand Total, Ottawa Canals	3,392	89,694	273,269		76,500			1,215		90,909	348,769	440,678	4,825 70
<i>Rideau Canal.</i>													
Canadian Vessels, steam	689	19,823	19,918							19,823	19,918	39,741	365 17
do sail	1,083	32,623	36,094	184						32,807	36,094	70,901	760 42
Total Canadian	1,752	52,446	56,012	184						52,630	56,012	110,642	1,115 59
United States Vessels, steam	22	96	72							96	72	168	5 75
United States Vessels, sail	65	409	5,403	865						1,274	5,403	6,677	68 85
Total United States ..	88	505	5,475	865						1,370	5,475	6,845	72 60
Grand Total, Rideau Canal	1,840	52,951	63,487	1,049						54,000	63,487	117,487	1,188 19
<i>St. Peter's Canal.</i>													
Canadian Vessels, steam	543	44,445	48,807							44,445	48,807	93,252	1,865 04
do sail	920	18,784	17,990							18,784	17,990	36,774	735 48
Total Canadian	1,463	63,229	66,797							63,229	66,797	130,026	2,600 52

GOODS, WARES AND MERCHANDISE.	Burlington Bay Canal.				Ottawa Canals.				Rideau Canal.			
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Farm Stock.....	19	24	8	2	1,304	1,413	1,356	1,292	32	43	17	8
Forest.....	29,713	14,451	11,083	8,129	703,634	742,002	727,065	615,478	78,451	81,390	72,373	59,465
Manufactures.....	22,442	14,443	4,695	3,260	1,708	1,331	1,085	327	1,754	2,556	1,921	2,790
Merchandise.....	57,295	59,965	46,956	51,367	17,505	11,334	16,108	10,156	13,842	13,666	7,411	5,554
Vegetable Food and other Agricultural Products.....	30,036	11,227	3,901	9,181	20,047	11,805	8,218	12,398	5,458	4,821	3,497	2,460
Total Tons.....	139,505	100,110	66,843	71,929	744,198	767,785	752,632	639,641	99,537	102,505	85,219	70,277
Passengers.....	7,239	4,091	4,632	358	16,381	20,128	17,240	15,725	5,069	4,971	2,353	1,250
Number of Vessels of all kinds.	905	780	503	454	4,992	4,437	4,118	3,392	2,826	2,702	2,301	1,840
Total Tonnage of Vessels of all kinds.....	336,520	282,612	166,185	134,843	546,671	536,654	507,857	440,678	180,174	172,930	146,227	117,487
	Burlington Bay Canal.				Ottawa Canals.				Rideau Canal.			
	Percentage of Increase of 1885 compared with 1884 is	Percentage of Decrease of 1885 compared with 1884 is	Percentage of Decrease of 1885 compared with 1882 is	Percentage of Decrease of 1885 compared with 1885 is	Percentage of Decrease of 1885 compared with 1884 is	Percentage of Decrease of 1885 compared with 1887 is	Percentage of Decrease of 1885 compared with 1885 is	Percentage of Decrease of 1885 compared with 1884 is	Percentage of Decrease of 1885 compared with 1884 is	Percentage of Decrease of 1885 compared with 1882 is	Percentage of Decrease of 1885 compared with 1882 is	Percentage of Decrease of 1885 compared with 1882 is
	7.93	48.43	15.03	14.04	17.53	29.39						

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX A—Continued—CANALS.

No. 43—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Tonnage of Vessels and Goods passed through the Canals during the Fiscal Years ended the 30th June 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1885.

PROPERTY AND VESSELS.	WELLAND CANAL.			ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.			CHAMBLEY CANAL.					
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Tonnage of Property, Up.....	185,164	285,406	339,817	332,364	195,867	206,711	146,471	120,360	121,572	131,320	116,132	83,418
do Down.....	423,765	541,790	600,303	494,597	481,783	414,125	386,550	364,782	123,935	115,818	107,591	108,267
Total Tonnage of Property, Up and Down.....	608,919	827,196	940,120	826,961	677,650	622,836	533,021	485,142	245,507	247,138	223,723	191,685
Tonnage of Vessels, Up.....	321,628	362,680	416,019	367,671	1,146,163	1,128,371	1,021,510	878,968	107,975	102,319	93,698	79,749
do Down.....	354,412	385,516	435,332	382,520	790,733	807,874	720,761	648,194	230,325	225,379	302,003	170,121
Total Tonnage of Vessels, Up and Down.....	679,040	748,196	851,351	750,191	1,936,896	1,936,245	1,742,271	1,526,160	338,300	327,698	295,701	249,870
Grand Total Tonnage of Property and Vessels, Up and Down.....	1,287,959	1,575,392	1,791,471	1,577,152	2,614,546	2,568,891	2,375,292	2,011,302	583,607	574,836	519,424	441,555

PROPERTY AND VESSELS.	BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.			OTTAWA CANALS.			RIDEAU CANAL.					
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Tonnage of Property, Up.....	67,762	70,637	50,840	53,431	9,074	3,884	1,711	1,033	81,992	82,304	68,383	57,332
do Down....	65,743	29,473	15,803	18,498	735,129	763,901	751,121	638,608	17,535	20,201	16,836	12,445
Total Tonnage of Property, Up and Down.....	130,505	100,110	66,643	71,929	744,198	767,785	752,832	639,641	99,527	102,505	85,219	70,277
Tonnage of Vessels, Up.....	169,466	140,196	85,238	67,670	124,276	113,991	106,782	90,969	81,740	78,335	64,589	54,000
do Down.....	168,054	142,416	82,947	66,973	422,395	422,663	401,075	348,789	98,494	94,596	81,636	63,487
Total Tonnage of Vessels, Up and Down.....	336,520	282,612	168,185	134,643	546,671	536,654	507,857	440,678	180,174	172,930	146,227	117,487
Grand Total Tonnage of Property and Vessels, Up and Down.....	467,025	382,722	232,828	206,572	1,290,869	1,304,439	1,260,689	1,080,319	279,701	275,435	231,446	187,764

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX A—Continued.

No. 44.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article, transported on the Canals, during the Fiscal Years ending 30th June, 1884 and 1885, and the Tolls collected thereon.

ARTICLES.	1884.		1885.	
	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Ashes, Pot and Pearl.....	1,331	140 38	673	110 52
Apples.....	2,759	301 17	6,577	756 21
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Vegetable.....	11,677	404 29	10,681	319 36
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Animal.....	3,895	318 82	2,931	192 90
Agricultural Implements.....	673	63 74	446	63 63
Barley.....	16,558	2,028 62	17,235	1,575 42
Bricks.....	3,342	273 14	6,104	336 23
Bones.....	548	68 57	1,415	181 80
Brimstone.....			40	3 90
Cement and Water Lime.....	3,388	357 27	2,412	288 19
Clay, Lime and Sand.....	28,574	1,353 24	13,766	761 70
Coal.....	594,216	90,093 06	579,578	84,234 27
Corn.....	184,154	34,338 21	124,433	23,312 48
Cattle.....	1,669	96 48	1,313	79 24
Cotton, Raw.....	22	0 90	20	1 27
Crockery and Earthenware.....	1,158	169 21	604	107 18
Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs.....	591	59 56	502	50 45
Fish.....	2,918	214 98	1,675	45 43
Flax and Hemp.....	3			
Flour.....	25,975	2,425 56	24,248	1,925 76
Furniture.....	1,489	199 81	1,192	188 64
Gypsum.....	4,671	90 48	5,927	129 26
Glas, all kinds.....	1,221	210 05	1,192	196 33
Hay, Pressed.....	3,073	217 92	4,131	310 28
Hogs.....	254	18 05	132	10 63
Horses.....	659	39 33	530	35 59
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs.....	162	27 28	153	23 47
Ice.....				
Iron, Railway.....	25,692	3,676 92	12,741	1,791 20
do Pig.....	8,299	1,039 83	2,858	288 03
do all other.....	13,014	1,552 09	6,402	662 82
Iron Ore.....	28,405	1,420 25	55,138	2,756 90
Kryolite or Chemical Ore, and other Ore except Iron.....	9,251	462 55	9,191	459 55
Lard and Lard Oil.....	143	12 00	123	10 44
Meals, all kinds.....	11,883	2,131 16	9,002	1,528 09
Meats, other than Pork.....	206	17 52	144	14 93
Marble.....	2,926	439 78	2,201	327 70
Manilla.....	81	10 66	61	9 60
Molasses.....	3,584	311 86	1,736	174 27
Nails.....	4,676	727 78	3,288	511 07
Oats.....	11,150	824 18	21,198	2,621 17
Oil, in Barrels.....	3,699	454 37	3,035	420 35
Oil Cake.....	9	0 37	4	0 14
Pease.....	34,328	3,078 75	43,728	3,162 66
Potatoes.....	485	28 37	449	47 84
Pork.....	741	97 56	636	78 00
Paint.....	875	121 34	619	85 63
Pitch and Tar.....	2,640	209 45	2,407	177 85
Rags.....	1,208	149 51	984	116 64
Rye.....	8,415	875 38	2,051	193 74
Rosin.....	3,021	231 66	3,578	267 85
Salt.....	9,903	1,154 43	5,204	522 00
Stone, intended for cutting.....	8,687	1,050 45	6,506	680 57
do wrought.....	1,814	246 98	632	65 89
do not suitable for cutting, unwrought.....	27,791	1,456 99	8,975	691 91
Seeds, all kinds.....	998	166 02	5,155	286 76

No. 44.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Quantity, &c.—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	1884.		1885.	
	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Sheep.....	1,073	63 72	808	52 50
Soda Ash.....	2,868	539 80	2,189	378 59
Steel.....	85	14 99	845	118 89
Sugar.....	17,673	1,958 74	9,097	1,347 04
Spirits, Beer, &c.....	2,285	355 95	1,081	128 52
Tobacco Raw.....	21	1 72	28	2 37
Tallow.....	209	27 29	85	12 46
Tin.....	2,875	530 82	1,885	332 17
Turpentine.....	1,392	108 15	1,089	83 24
Wheat.....	182,142	32,440 47	199,228	31,290 72
White Lead.....	163	26 92	142	20 57
Whiting.....	246	33 68	636	104 93
Wool.....	212	35 08	92	12 43
All other Goods and Merchandise, not enumerated.....	49,668	5,707 52	28,874	3,235 64
Bark.....	182	11 12	126	6 30
Barrels, Empty.....	462	56 40	449	49 90
Boat Knees.....	25	4 38	10	1 84
Floats.....	13,062	308 94	13,976	211 06
Fire Wood, in Vessels.....	216,354	6,812 74	169,990	5,103 97
do Rafts.....	8,770	93 03	1,011	11 68
Hoops.....	80	12 69	40	7 10
Hop Poles.....	867	59 50	59	3 26
Lumber, Sawed, in Vessels.....	732,684	63,217 91	695,243	60,226 09
do Rafts.....	11,110	192 35	4,409	330 51
Masts, Spars, and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels.....	140	6 25	52	4 24
do do Rafts.....	15,241	373 78	10,648	267 19
Railway Ties, in Vessels.....	26,233	2,221 54	10,045	631 65
do Rafts.....	3,105	215 16	1,250	133 84
Saw Logs.....	81,179	1,887 70	34,754	858 58
Staves and Headings, Barrel.....	1,235	40 19	195	30 63
do Pipe.....	2,358	432 16	608	108 34
do West India.....	1,687	300 29	1,321	238 95
do Salt Barrel.....	80	6 70	143	2 85
Shingles.....	869	294 07	838	288 87
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels.....	48	6 85	27	2 40
do do Rafts.....	184	3 46	25	1 78
Timber, Square, in Vessels.....	79,644	10,889 18	68,174	9,492 91
do Rafts.....	49,408	2,436 88	32,188	1,327 37
Traverses.....	12,182	40 67	8,987	33 39
Woodenware and Wood partly manufactured.....	1,323	419 18	444	130 90
Totals—Passengers and Tonnage of Vessels not included.....	2,628,237	287,656 68	2,317,009	249,868 93
Passengers—Total Number.....	81,955	3,313 17	83,845	3,351 64
Vessels—Tonnage.....	3,813,980	45,559 04	3,350,965	40,403 32
Total Tolls Collected.....		336,528 89		296,523 89
Total Tolls Free.....		36,560 46		20,821 79
Gross Total Tolls.....		373,089 35		314,345 68

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

Iron Ore.....	698	104 70
Iron, Railway.....	688	99 60
" Pig.....	682	2,639 75
" all other.....	48	
Iron Ore.....	10	0 50
Kryolite Chemical Ore and other Ore, except Iron.....	34	5 54
Lard and Lard Oil.....	8,175	1,635 45
Meal, all kinds.....	32	6 40
Meats, other than Pork.....	2,359	353 90
Marble.....	56	5 78
Manilla.....	154	21 15
Molasses.....	237	22 03
Nails.....	10,746	2,149 20
Oats.....	1,103	171 51
Oil (in Barrels).....	433	86 60
Oil Oake.....	292	58 40
Pease.....	12	1 41
Potatoes.....	2	0 30
Pork.....	477	221 85
Paint.....	444	82 43
Pitch and Tar.....	2,299	614 35
Rags.....	704	136 05
Rye.....	1,320	
Rosin.....	434	685 91
Salt.....	622	124 40
Stone intended for Oatting.....	461	0 20
" wrought.....	9,537	0 43
" not suitable for Oatting, unwrought.....	704	115 99
Seeds, all kinds.....	775	618 93
Sheep.....	4,374	13 80
Soda Ash.....	86	
Steel.....	37	6 75
Sugar.....	45	0 39
Spirits, Beer, &c.....	20	0 20
Tobacco, Raw.....	45	21,002 29
Tallow.....	1	0 08
Tin.....	14	0 28
Turpentine.....	1	
Wheat.....	144,851	
White Lead.....	9,047	135,804
Whiting.....	3	
Wool.....	14	
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated.....	114	6,436
Bark.....	7,059	967 29
Barrels, Empty.....	64	8 38

APPENDIX A.—Continued.
No. (A) 26.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls. \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Boat Knees		25								25		4 38
Floats											25	
Firewood, in Vessels	3,136	26,249	1,107	430					4,302	26,689	30,971	1,397 84
" Rafts		6								6		0 19
Hoops												
Hop Poles	6,202	1,146	67	1,526	43,713	7,532			6,269	63,917	60,186	9,904 45
Lumber, Saw'n, in Vessels	17	4							17	4	21	2 70
" Rafts												
Masts, Spars, and Telegraph poles, in Vessels												
Masts, Spars, and Telegraph poles in, Rafts	260	35	88	27					250	63	250	37 50
Railway Ties, in Vessels									88	97	150	8 36
" Rafts	16	3,328		1,414					1,858	4,742	6,598	176 71
Saw Logs										22	33	3 43
Staves and Headings, barrel "										687	687	128 21
" " pipe										1,269	1,269	237 00
" " W India										7	87	55 02
Staves, Salt Barrel	4				76				4			
Shingles												
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels		1								1	1	0 15
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts												
Timber, square, in Vessels		10,262				43,947				54,209	54,209	8,163 37
" Rafts		3,600								3,600	3,600	804 69
Traverses												
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured		189								22	272	50 00
Total Freight paying Tolls.	23,615	75,186	47,408	3,609	243,081	163,998	29,680	240,150	343,784	482,943	826,727	138,490 00

APPENDIX A—Continued.

No. (A) 27.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article of Through Freight transported on the Welland Canal, and the Amount of Tolls Collected thereon during the Season of Navigation in 1884.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls Up. \$ cts.	Amount of Tolls Down. \$ cts.	Total Amount of Tolls. \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
Ashes, Pot and Pearl.											46	\$ 9 20	\$ 9 20	\$ 9 20
Apples.....		19						27			46	\$ 9 20	\$ 9 20	\$ 9 20
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetable.....											7		1 40	\$ 40
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Animal.....														
Agricultural Implements	8										2		0 40	0 40
Barley.....	67		6,706								9		1 80	1 80
Bricks.....	60							23			90	1,005 75	18 00	1,023 75
Bones.....											60	9 00		9 00
Brimstone.....														
Cement and Water Lime.	2										27	4 05		4 05
Clay, Lime and Sand.	1,208										20	3 00		3 00
Corn.....								32,698			227,667	36 881	7,378 20	52,911 60
Cattle.....								65,104			118,811	118,811	23,762 20	23,762 20
Cotton, Raw.....											7	1 05	0 20	1 25
Crockery and Earthenware.....	1										18	2 70		2 70
Dye Wood and Dye Stuff.											35	5 25		5 25
Fish.....		13									13		2 60	2 60
Flax and Hemp.....														
Flour.....											2,549		509 80	509 80
Furniture.....	1										2	8 60	8 60	8 60
Gypsum.....														
Glass, all kinds.....														
Hay, Pressed.....											11	2 20	2 60	2 20
Eggs.....											13	2 60	2 60	2 60

	2	2	6	2	4	8	12	0 60	1 60	2 20
Horses.....										
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs.....									14 60	14 60
Ice.....					698					104 70
Iron, Railway.....					596					
" Pig.....					8				9 60	89 00
" all other.....					52,795					2,689 75
Iron Ore.....	13									
Kryolite, Chemical Ore, and other Ore, except Iron.....	37,696									
Lard and Lard Oil.....	9									
Meal, all kinds.....		25	7		25	10	10		0 50	0 50
Meats, other than Pork.....		6,170	4		8,178	9	24	3 75	1 80	5 55
Marble.....	2	2,368	1		32	32	8,178		1,636 00	1,636 00
Manilla.....		36	1		2,368	1	2,369	363 70	0 20	363 90
Molasses.....		135	1					5 40		5 40
Nails.....	4				139	139	139	20 85		20 85
Oats.....			28		99	28	125	14 85	5 20	20 06
Oil (in barrels).....			9,874			10,746	10,746		2,149 20	2,149 20
Oil Cake.....		171	255		432	687	868	25 65	137 40	363 05
Peas.....										
Potatoes.....										
Pork.....										
Paint.....					9	292	292	1 35	58 40	58 40
Pitch and Tar.....	2				2		2	0 30		0 30
Rags.....										
Rye.....										
Salt.....	843									
Rosin.....										
Salt.....										
Stone intended for Out-ting wrought.....		1,184	15							
" " not suitable for Cutting unwrought.....			7							
Seeds, all kinds.....										
Sheep.....										
Soda Ash.....										
Steel.....										
Sugar.....										
Spirits, Beer, &c.....										
Tobacco, Raw.....										
Tallow.....										
Tin.....										
Turpentine.....										
Wheat.....										
White Lead.....	19									
Whiting.....										

APPENDIX A - Continued.

No. (A) 27.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls Up. \$ cts.	Amount of Tolls Down. \$ cts.	Total Amount of Tolls. \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
Wood.....														
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated.....	40	28	50	480	5,126	480	39	113	5,255	621	5,876	788 25	124 20	912 45
Bark.....				1				40		41	41		7 94	7 94
Barrel, Empty.....														
Boat Knees.....														
Floats.....										930	930			62 00
Firewood, in Vessels.....														
" " Rafts.....														
Hoops.....														
Hop Poles.....														
Lumber, sawn, in Vessels.....				34		43,713		7,532			52,855			9,606 51
" " Rafts.....														
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels.....														
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts.....														
Railway Ties, in Vessels.....														
" " Rafts.....														
Saw Logs.....														
Staves & Headings, bri.....										20	20			3 43
" " " W. India.....										687	687			128 21
Staves, Salt Barrel.....										1,269	1,269			237 00
Shingles.....														
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels.....				76										54 74
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts.....														
Timber, square, in Vessels.....														
" " Rafts.....	10,262	3,570					43,947			54,209	54,209			8,162 37
										3,570	3,570			802 15

	21		20	11	2	50	22	82	104	80	32 80	41 C0		
Traverses.....														
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured..														
Total Freight paying Tolls	2,161	21,637	44,466	1,545	243,081	163,998	20,207	235,651	309,915	425,831	735,746	52,286 85	81,412 25	133,689 10
<i>Free Articles having paid Full Tolls on the St. Lawrence Canals:—</i>														
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetable.....	1													
Bricks.....	51		149											
Cement and Water Lime.	59		160											
Coal.....	28													
Crockery and Earthenware.....	31		16											
Furniture.....														
Glass, all kinds.....	54		108											
Iron, Railway.....	2,031													
“ Pig.....	21		22											
“ all other.....	289		77											
Manilla.....	14		3											
Nails.....	133		28											
Oil (in barrels).....	59		21											
Pork.....			45											
Paint.....	68		93											
Pitch and Tar.....	1													
Salt.....	91		711											
Soda Ash.....	41		1,386											
Steel.....	10		92											
Sugar.....	276		14											
Spirits, Beer, &c.....	69		295											
Tin.....	204		1,628											
Turpentine.....	1													
White Lead.....	3													
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated.....	482		519											
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured...			3											
<i>Free Articles having paid Tolls on Rideau Canal:—</i>														
Iron Ore.....			400											
Grand Total Freight...	6,217	24,637	60,235	1,545	243,081	163,998	20,207	235,651	319,740	425,831	745,571			

APPENDIX A—Continued.

No. (A) 27.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—Concluded.

	\$ cis.	\$ cis.	\$ cis.
Total Through Tolls on Vessels	5,694 70	5,953 17	11,647 87
do Passengers.....	36 86	76 30	113 15
do Free Goods.....	\$1,435 90		
Total Through Tolls.....	\$88,018 40	\$7,441 72	145,460 12

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th March, 1886

E. MIALLE,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued.

No. (A) 28.—GENERAL STATEMENT, showing the Quantity of Way Freight Transported on the Welland Canal, and the Amount of Tolls collected during the Season of Navigation in 1884.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Toll \$ cis.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Ashes, Pot and Pearl.....		9							9		9	1 80
Apples.....	146	410							146	410	556	13 00
Agricultural Products not enumerated, vegetable.....												
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Animal.....												
Agricultural Implements.....												
Bricks.....			180	180					180	180	360	27 00
Bones.....												
Brimstone.....												
Cement and Water Lime.....	452	8	72				91		615	8	623	58 80
Clay, Lime and Sand.....	219	1,665							219	1,665	1,884	181 81
Coal.....	221						7,328		7,549	2,336	9,885	675 26
Corn.....												
Cattle.....												
Cotton, Raw.....									2		2	0 04
Crockery and Earthenware.....												
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs.....												
Fish.....												
Flax and Hemp.....												
Flour.....	57	11,077							57	11,077	11,134	278 20
Furniture.....												
Gypsum.....			400						400		400	24 73
Glass, all kinds.....	12								12		12	0 24
Hay, pressed.....												
Hogs.....												
Horses.....												
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs.....												

APPENDIX A—Continued.

No (A) 28.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article of Way Freight transported, &c.—Con.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls. \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Ice.....												
Iron, Railway.....												
" " Pig.....												
" " all other.....									8		8	0 60
Iron Ore.....												
Kryolite Chemical Ore and other Ore, except iron.....												
Lard and Lard Oil.....												
Meat, all kinds.....									4		4	0 45
Meats, other than Pork.....												
Marble.....												
Manilla.....	20									20	0 38	
Molasses.....	15									15	0 30	
Nails.....	102									102	1 98	
Oats.....												
Oil (in barrels).....	91							153	1	244	245	8 46
Oil Cake.....												
Pease.....												
Potatoes.....												
Pork.....												
Paint.....												
Pitch and Tar.....												
Rags.....												
Rye.....												
Rosin.....												
Salt.....	17	80								17	80	9 93
Stone intended for Outting.....	54	225								54	225	21 95
" " wrought.....												
" " not suitable for Outting, unwrought.....												
Seeds, all kind.....	547	434								847	434	65 96

APPENDIX A—Continued.

No. (A) 28.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article of Through Freight, &c.—Concluded.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.							
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.									
Timber passed free from Wharfedale to Port Robinson.....											1,259								
Grand Total Freight.....	21,454	51,808	2,942	2,061			9,473	4,499	33,869	58,371	92,240								
<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Total Way Tolls on Vessels.....</td> <td>1,333 88</td> </tr> <tr> <td>“ “ Passengers.....</td> <td>44 10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>“ “ Free Goods.....</td> <td>\$77 13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Way Tolls</td> <td>\$6,218 83</td> </tr> </table>												Total Way Tolls on Vessels.....	1,333 88	“ “ Passengers.....	44 10	“ “ Free Goods.....	\$77 13	Total Way Tolls	\$6,218 83
Total Way Tolls on Vessels.....	1,333 88																		
“ “ Passengers.....	44 10																		
“ “ Free Goods.....	\$77 13																		
Total Way Tolls	\$6,218 83																		

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th March, 1885.

APPENDIX A—Continued.
 No. (A) 29.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the St. Lawrence Canals, and the Amount of Revenue collected during the Season of Navigation in 1884.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls. \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Ashes, Pot and Pearl.....	16	306	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	306	52 20
Apples.....	.....	4,191	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,215	612 09
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Vegetable.....	3,896	434	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,896	434	4,330	205 91
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Animal.....	28	191	.....	1	50	.....	.....	.....	78	191	269	23 72
Agricultural Implements.....	263	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	263	66	319	29 73
Barley.....	197	3,335	.....	487	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,823	4,019	4,019	321 01
Bricks.....	2,708	836	459	.....	.....	8	102	.....	3,269	855	4,124	264 21
Bones.....	43	92	.....	137	.....	122	9	.....	360	403	403	50 48
Brimstone.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,779	264 65
Cement and Water Lime.....	1,603	2,591	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,759	2,769	7,445	311 14
Clay, Lime and Sand.....	2,524	71,318	.....	.....	.....	1,706	111,146	.....	1,878	184,170	184,201	26,120 80
Coal.....	28	9,215	.....	.....	3	31	178	.....	31	9,424	9,425	462 93
Corn.....	75	584	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	76	584	660	43 49
Cattle.....	12	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	4	16	1 20
Cotton, Raw.....	568	28	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	563	28	611	117 07
Crockery and Earthenware.....	114	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	276	7	283	27 60
Dye Wood and Dye Stuff.....	303	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	.....	369	29 51
Fish.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	303	66	.....	.....
Flax and Hemp.....	1,446	3,764	.....	.....	7	95	6	.....	1,453	3,864	5,317	656 69
Flour.....	245	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	245	900	1,145	186 04
Furniture.....	3,633	443	.....	.....	.....	235	.....	.....	3,633	678	4,311	100 05
Gypsum.....	639	67	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	735	67	802	159 40
Glass, all kinds.....	687	217	41	.....	107	.....	.....	.....	735	217	952	67 14
Hay, Pressed.....	9	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	102	111	10 63
Hogs.....	77	235	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	235	312	24 90
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs.....	.....	66	.....	11	1	.....	.....	.....	1	77	78	11 31

APPENDIX A—Continued.

No. (A) 29.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls. \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Ice.....												
Iron, Railway.....	5,603	1,693							5,603	1,693	7,296	1,053 12
" Fig.....	1,255	8	22						1,277	8	1,285	176 40
" all other.....	3,700	586	61						3,761	586	4,347	469 43
Iron Ore.....		1,217								1,217	1,217	60 85
Kryolite, Chemical Ore and other Ore, except Iron.....	29	49							29	49	78	5 22
Lard and Lard Oil.....	55	2,026							55	2,026	2,081	90 14
Meal, all kinds.....	19	77							19	77	96	7 41
Meats, other than Pork.....	33	1							33	1	31	6 13
Marble.....	28								28		28	5 60
Manilla.....	556	429			145				701	429	1,130	117 08
Molasses.....	2,460	335	37			2			2,497	337	2,834	501 02
Nails.....	338	5,786							338	5,786	6,124	340 81
Oats.....	1,024	201	10		298				1,330	220	1,550	224 44
Oil (in barrels).....												
Oil Cake.....	631	33,099							631	33,099	33,730	2,849 55
Pease.....	2	303							2	303	301	39 82
Potatoes.....	133	177							168	177	345	26 00
Pork.....	384	60	4		106				494	60	554	84 91
Paint.....	400				1,091				1,491		1,491	72 23
Pitch and Tar.....	499	267			18				537	267	804	106 90
Rags.....	10	2,217					338			2,555	2,555	247 39
Rye.....	3,141	50	723					1,391	1,391	81	1,472	74 20
Sait.....	177	50			3				3,967	103	3,970	451 58
Stone intended for Cutting.....	222				113			191	371	143	514	20 95
" wrought.....									222		222	13 79
" not suitable for Cutting.....	391	2,746				436			391	436	3,182	3,573
" unwrought.....	4,321	227							4,321		4,551	174 20
Seeds, all kinds.....												

	8	353	7	15	363	269	27 05
Sheep.....	1,194	22	1,144	2,338	22	2,360	463 10
Soda Ash.....	16			16		16	2 99
Steel.....	3,724	52	94	8,741	52	8,793	988 79
Sugar.....	644	206	277	4,923	206	1,127	208 34
Spirits, Beer, &c.....	2			6		18	2 03
Tobacco, Raw.....				1		31	4 58
Tallow.....	617	151	1,642	2,338	151	2,390	451 81
Tin.....	23	3		515	3	541	30 59
Turpentine.....	4,536	26,918		4,565	26,963	31,508	2,210 44
Wheat.....	77	8		84		92	16 10
White Lead.....	348	9		348	9	357	64 35
Whiting.....	93	2		93	2	95	14 00
Wool.....							
All other Goods and Mer- chandise not enumerated.	9,317	3,595	449	10,441	4,169	14,610	2,225 23
Bark.....	125	44		155	69	224	23 93
Barrels, Empty.....							
Boat Kaces.....	101	3,212		104	3,212	3,316	58 31
Floats.....	7,566	16,767	1,323	8,779	16,767	25,746	630 83
Fire Wood, in Vessels.....		54		4	54	54	1 13
" Rafts.....							0 40
Hoops.....							
Hop Poles.....	18,297	10,984	1,238	19,670	15,831	35,601	1,780 22
Lumber, sawn, in Vessels.....	21	2		21	2	23	0 91
" Rafts.....							
Masts, Spars, and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels.....							
Masts, Spars, and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts.....	2,221	12,338		2,221	12,238	12,238	305 95
Railway Ties, in Vessels.....		339			339	2,559	51 15
" Rafts.....							
Saw Logs.....		12,180			12,180	12,180	278 32
Staves and Headings, Barrel " " Pipe.....	9	63		178	63	238	8 50
" " W. India.....	20	2		24	24	33	1 03
Staves, Salt Barrel.....		32		20	32	52	1 95
Shingles.....	248	143		248	143	143	2 85
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels.....		3			3	251	56 79
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts.....	1			1		1	0 40
Timber, Square, in Vessels.....	406	640		436	640	1,066	51 30
" Rafts.....	168	7,732		168	7,732	7,900	243 20
Traverses.....	20	7,474		20	7,474	7,494	19 58
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured.....	57	216	8	65	217	282	110 12
Total Freight paying Tolls	93,925	254,472	8,035	1,258	10,976	375,253	47,789 94

APPENDIX A—Continued.

No. (A) 29.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—Concluded.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls. \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
<i>Free Articles having paid full Tolls on the Welland Canal.</i>												
Ashes		206									306	
Barley		38									38	
Corn		55,552									55,552	
Flour		9,659									9,659	
Furniture		10									10	
Nails		1									1	
Oats		872									872	
Oil (in barrels)		78									78	
Pease		433									433	
Pork		318									318	
Rye		477									477	
Stone, Wrought		317									317	
Turpentine		1									1	
Wheat		84,822									84,822	
Merchandise not enumerated		37									37	
Barrels, Empty		37									37	
Lumber, Sawm, in Vessels		7,631									7,631	
Staves, Pipe		200									200	
“ West India		863									863	
Timber, Square, in Rafts		7,365									7,365	
Woodenware		68									68	
Coal, Free, per Order in Council	30,732		280								68,355	
Kryolite, Free, having paid full Toll on the Rideau Canal		261									261	
Grand Total Freight	124,657	423,718	8,315	5,473	1,258	3,443	48,319	111,865	182,549	544,499	727,048	

Total Tolls on Vessels.....	13,652 34
“ Passengers.....	2,629 71
Total Free Goods.....	371 50
“ Fines and Damages.....	6,940 79
“ Wharfage and Storage.....	9,231 30
“ . . . Winterage, Basin Dues and other Receipts.....	
Total Revenue, exclusive of Hydraulic Rents.....	\$80,615 58

E. MIAL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th March, 1885.

APPENDIX A—Continued.

No. (A) 30.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article of Through Freight transported on the St. Lawrence Canals, and the amount of Tolls collected, during the Season of Navigation in 1884.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls Up. \$ cts.	Amount of Tolls Down. \$ cts.	Total Amount of Tolls. \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
Ashes, Pot and Pearl.....		246							246		246		49 20	49 70
Apples.....		4,009							4,009		4,009		601 35	601 35
Agricultural Products, not enumerated Vegetable.....	228									228	257	34 20	4 35	38 55
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Animal.....		74							74		74		11 10	11 10
Agricultural Implements.....		35							35		35		7 00	7 00
Barley.....		489							489		489		41 33	41 33
Bricks.....	280		149						439		439	63 86		63 86
Bones.....		67							67		67		10 05	10 05
Brimstone.....														
Cement and Water Lime.....	1,453		156						1,615		1,615	242 25		242 25
Clay, Lime and Sand.....	71								71		71	19 63	0 15	10 80
Coal.....	28	70,585				96,331			166,899	28	166,899	5 60	25,034 85	25,040 45
Corn.....		1,783							1,783		1,783	175 59		175 59
Cattle.....	6								6		6	0 90	3 30	4 20
Cotton, Raw.....	489		15						504	25	529	100 80	5 00	105 80
Crockery and Earthenware.....	75		7						82	7	82	18 00	7 03	13 80
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs.....	45		47						92		92	6 75		6 75
Fish.....														
Flax and Hemp.....														
Flour.....	5	3,678							3,678	5	3,683	0 75	551 70	552 45
Furniture.....	89	714							89	714	803	17 80	142 80	160 60
Gypsum.....														
Glass, all kinds.....	633		96						719	65	784	143 80	13 00	156 80
Hay, Pressed.....														
Hogs.....	2								2		2	0 30	3 75	4 05
Horses.....	32								32		32	4 80	7 95	12 75
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs.....		64							64		64		9 60	9 60

APPENDIX A—Continued.
No. (A) 30.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of Each Article transported &c—Continued.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls Up. \$ cts.	Amount of Tolls Down. \$ cts.	Total Amount of Tolls. \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
Boat Knees.....														
Floats.....														
Firewood, in Vessels.....	279	954							279	954	1,233	18 60	63 60	82 20
" Rafts.....														
Hoops.....														
Hop Poles.....	24	623												
Lumber, sawn, in Vessels.....			1,298	4,491					1,322	5,114	6,436	118 80	755 95	874 75
" Rafts.....														
Masts, Spars and Telegraph poles, in Vessels.....														
Masts, Spars and Telegraph poles, in Rafts.....														
Railway Ties, in Vessels.....														
" Rafts.....														
Saw Logs.....														
Staves and Headings, barrel pipe.....		63								63	63		5 00	5 00
" do.....														
" do West India.....														
Staves, salt barrel.....														
Shingles.....	7									7	7	4 50		4 50
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels.....														
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts.....														
Timber Square, in Vessels.....	386	620							386	620	1,006	19 30	31 00	50 30
" do Rafts.....														
Traverses.....														
Woodenware and Wood partly manufactured.....	45	214	3						48	214	262	19 20	85 60	104 80
Total Freight paying Tolls.....	26,044	120,510	6,149	4,491			96,672		34,193	221,673	255,866	5,976 29	32,943 65	38,319 24

Free Articles having paid full Toll on the Welland Canal.

Ashes.....	36						36
Barley.....	38						38
Corn.....	55,552						55,552
Floor.....	9,659						9,659
Furniture.....	10						10
Nails.....	1						1
Oats.....	872						872
Oil.....	78						78
Pease.....	433						433
Pork.....	318						318
Rye.....	477						477
Stone, wrought.....	317						317
Turpentine.....	1						1
Wheat.....	84,822						84,822
Merchandise, not enumerated.....	37						37
Barrels, Empty.....	37						37
Lumber, sawn, in Vessels.....	7,631						7,631
Staves, Pipe.....	200						200
".....	863						863
Timber, square, in Rafts.....	7,366						7,366
Woodenware.....	68						68
Coal, Free, per Order in Council.....	3,630	98				3,728	3,728
Kryolite, Free, having paid full Toll on Rideau Canal.....	261						261
Grand Total Freight.....	31,674	289,486	6,247	4,491	96,672	31,921	390,649
Total Through Tolls on Vessels.....							4,532 86
Passengers.....							292 60
Free Goods.....							\$17,003 20
Total Through Tolls.....							\$10,801 75
							37,928 29
							48,730 04

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th March, 1885.

APPENDIX A—Continued.

No. (A) 31.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article of Way Freight transported on the St. Lawrence Canals, and the Amount of Tolls collected during the Season of Navigation in 1884.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls. \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Ashes, Pot and Pearl.....	16	60									60	3 00
Apples.....		182	3		2	3					185	10 74
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetable.....	3,668	405							3,668	405	4,073	167 38
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Animal.....	28	116		1	50				78	117	195	11 62
Agricultural Implements.....	197	263							263	21	284	32 75
Barley.....	2,418	836		487					197	3,323	3,520	279 68
Bricks.....	43	25		137					2,830	11	3,865	198 36
Bones.....									43	293	336	40 43
Brimstone.....	144	15							141	20	164	12 40
Cement and Water Lime.....	2,453	2,580		127	3			2,025	4,605	2,768	7,373	300 34
Clay, Lime and Sand.....		763			1,706			14,812	1	17,271	17,274	1,080 36
Coal.....		7,432			31			178	3	7,641	7,642	287 34
Corn.....	69	563			1				70	662	632	39 29
Cattle.....	12	4							12	20	32	1 20
Cotton, Raw.....	79	3							79	3	82	11 27
Crockery and Earthenware.....	39								201		201	11 20
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs.....	255	19						162	268	19	277	15 71
Fish.....												
Flax and Hemp.....	1,441	86			7	96			1,448	186	1,634	101 54
Flour.....	1,156	186							1,566	186	3,42	25 44
Furniture.....	3,633	443				235			3,633	678	4,311	100 05
Gypsum.....	16	2							16	2	18	2 60
Glass, all kinds.....	587	217		41	107				735	217	951	67 14
Hay, Pressed.....	7	77							7	77	84	5 98
Hogs.....	45	182							45	182	227	12 15
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs.....		2		11	1				1	13	14	1 74
Ice.....												

	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541
Iron, Railway	283	8	282	8	282	8	282	8	282	8
" Pig	1,612	292	1,612	292	1,612	292	1,612	292	1,612	292
" all other										
Iron Ore	29	45	29	45	29	45	29	45	29	45
Kryolite Chemical Ore and other Ore, except Iron	55	1,983	55	1,983	55	1,983	55	1,983	55	1,983
Lard and Lard Oil	17	54	17	54	17	54	17	54	17	54
Meat, all kinds	11		11		11		11		11	
Meats, other than Pork.	11		11		11		11		11	
Marble										
Manilla	282	429	282	429	282	429	282	429	282	429
Molasses	320	145	320	145	320	145	320	145	320	145
Nails	337	2	337	2	337	2	337	2	337	2
Oats	359	5,263	359	5,263	359	5,263	359	5,263	359	5,263
Oil (in barrels)	631	40	631	40	631	40	631	40	631	40
Oil Cake										
Pease	133	20,541	133	20,541	133	20,541	133	20,541	133	20,541
Potatoes	48	288	48	288	48	288	48	288	48	288
Pork	133	159	133	159	133	159	133	159	133	159
Paint	48	47	48	47	48	47	48	47	48	47
Pitch and Tar	475	5	475	5	475	5	475	5	475	5
Rags and Rags	6	1,208	6	1,208	6	1,208	6	1,208	6	1,208
Rye	1,984	81	1,987	81	1,987	81	1,987	81	1,987	81
Rosin	174	50	174	50	174	50	174	50	174	50
Salt	215	30	215	30	215	30	215	30	215	30
Stone intended for Cutting	391	2,746	391	2,746	391	2,746	391	2,746	391	2,746
" wrought	4,314	221	4,317	221	4,317	221	4,317	221	4,317	221
" not suitable for Cutting, unwrought	8	306	15	306	15	306	15	306	15	306
Seeds, all kinds	66	16	66	16	66	16	66	16	66	16
Sheep	453	3	453	3	453	3	453	3	453	3
Soda Ash	168	48	168	48	168	48	168	48	168	48
Steel										
Sugar										
Spirits, Beer, &c.										
Tobacco, Raw	52	151	52	151	52	151	52	151	52	151
Tallow	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2
Tin	4,555	11,368	4,555	11,371	4,555	11,371	4,555	11,371	4,555	11,371
Turpentine	5	8	5	8	5	8	5	8	5	8
White Lead	76		75		75		75		75	
Whiting	5		5		5		5		5	
Wool										
All other Goods and Merchandise	4,240	1,301	4,926	1,875	4,926	1,875	4,926	1,875	4,926	1,875
not enumerated										
Bark	122	42	122	42	122	42	122	42	122	42
Barrels, Empty										
Boat Knees										
	391	290	391	290	391	290	391	290	391	290
	27 15	1,904	27 15	1,904	27 15	1,904	27 15	1,904	27 15	1,904
	102 98		102 98		102 98		102 98		102 98	
	4 63	74	4 63	74	4 63	74	4 63	74	4 63	74
	83 69	2,038	83 69	2,038	83 69	2,038	83 69	2,038	83 69	2,038
	3 68	71	3 68	71	3 68	71	3 68	71	3 68	71
	1 53	11	1 53	11	1 53	11	1 53	11	1 53	11
	62 28	856	62 28	856	62 28	856	62 28	856	62 28	856
	65 02	684	65 02	684	65 02	684	65 02	684	65 02	684
	273 83	5,600	273 83	5,600	273 83	5,600	273 83	5,600	273 83	5,600
	57 24	714	57 24	714	57 24	714	57 24	714	57 24	714
	965 85	21,172	965 85	21,172	965 85	21,172	965 85	21,172	965 85	21,172
	37 42	289	37 42	289	37 42	289	37 42	289	37 42	289
	16 55	159	16 55	159	16 55	159	16 55	159	16 55	159
	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282
	14 31	201	14 31	201	14 31	201	14 31	201	14 31	201
	65 23	1,294	65 23	1,294	65 23	1,294	65 23	1,294	65 23	1,294
	49 70	518	49 70	518	49 70	518	49 70	518	49 70	518
	45 34	1,208	45 34	1,208	45 34	1,208	45 34	1,208	45 34	1,208
	73 70	1,468	73 70	1,468	73 70	1,468	73 70	1,468	73 70	1,468
	169 58	2,090	169 58	2,090	169 58	2,090	169 58	2,090	169 58	2,090
	20 50	511	20 50	511	20 50	511	20 50	511	20 50	511
	12 39	215	12 39	215	12 39	215	12 39	215	12 39	215
	71 48	3,573	71 48	3,573	71 48	3,573	71 48	3,573	71 48	3,573
	172 25	4,538	172 25	4,538	172 25	4,538	172 25	4,538	172 25	4,538
	20 30	321	20 30	321	20 30	321	20 30	321	20 30	321
	7 00	81	7 00	81	7 00	81	7 00	81	7 00	81
	0 39	3	0 39	3	0 39	3	0 39	3	0 39	3
	314 99	5,424	314 99	5,424	314 99	5,424	314 99	5,424	314 99	5,424
	19 94	186	19 94	186	19 94	186	19 94	186	19 94	186
	0 23	6	0 23	6	0 23	6	0 23	6	0 23	6
	0 08	1	0 08	1	0 08	1	0 08	1	0 08	1
	14 41	203	14 41	203	14 41	203	14 41	203	14 41	203
	26 99	593	26 99	593	26 99	593	26 99	593	26 99	593
	618 34	15,936	618 34	15,936	618 34	15,936	618 34	15,936	618 34	15,936
	1 70	20	1 70	20	1 70	20	1 70	20	1 70	20
	7 96	78	7 96	78	7 96	78	7 96	78	7 96	78
	0 50	5	0 50	5	0 50	5	0 50	5	0 50	5
	683 43	6,801	683 43	6,801	683 43	6,801	683 43	6,801	683 43	6,801
	23 41	219	23 41	219	23 41	219	23 41	219	23 41	219

APPENDIX A—Continued.

No. (A) 31.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article of Way Freight transported on the St. Lawrence Canals, &c.—Concluded.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Floats	104	3,212							104	3,212	3,316	68 31
Firewood, in Vessels	7,287	16,913	1,923		90				8,700	16,913	24,913	548 63
" Rafts	54								54		54	1 13
Hoops					4				4		4	0 40
Hop Poles												
Lumber, sawn, in Vessels	18,273	10,361		346	75	10			18,348	10,717	29,065	915 47
" Rafts	21	2							21	2	23	0 91
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts												
Railway Ties, in Vessels	12,338								12,338		12,338	305 95
" Rafts	338								338		2,859	51 15
Saw Logs	2,221								2,221			
Staves and Headings, Barrel	12,180				175				12,180		12,180	278 32
" West India	24								175		176	3 50
Staves, Sait Barrel	9								9		33	1 01
Shingles	20								20		32	52 195
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels	143								143		143	2 85
" Rafts	3								241		244	52 29
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts									1		1	0 40
Timber, Square, in Vessels	20								40		60	1 07
" Rafts	168								168		7,732	243 20
Traverses	20								20		7,474	19 58
Woodenware and Wood partly manufactured	12	2				1			17	3	20	5 32
Total Freight paying Tolls	65,936	133,992	1,841	982	1,248	3,443	10,976	15,193	80,001	153,580	233,581	9,470 00

Coal, Free, per Order in Council	27,103	182	37,313	64,617	64,627
Grand Total, Freight.....	93,038	139,962	2,013	882	1,218
			3,443	48,319	15,193
				144,638	153,680
					298,208
<p>Total Way Tolls on Vessels.....</p> <p>“ “ Passengers.....</p> <p>“ “ Free Goods.....</p>					
					\$9,405 86
					\$16,341 95

4,954 69
917 26

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th March, 1885.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued.

No. (A) 32.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the Burlington Bay Canal, and the Amount of Revenue collected during the Season of Navigation in 1884.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls. \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Ashes, Pot and Pearl.....		15								15		
Apples.....		233								233		
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Vegetable.....	1								1			
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Animal.....		4								6		
Agricultural Implements.....		4		323						327		
Barley.....		452								3,221		
Bricks.....	28			2,767					28		3,221	
Bones.....											28	
Brimstone.....												
Cement and Water Lime.....	163								163		163	
Clay, Lime and Sand.....										466		
Coal.....									50,413		50,413	
Corn.....												
Cattle.....												
Cotton, Raw.....												
Crockery and Earthenware.....	51								51		51	
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs.....												
Fish.....		4								4		
Flax and Hemp.....												
Flour.....		43								43		
Furniture.....	5								5			
Gypsum.....												
Glass, all kinds.....	101								101			
Hay, Pressed.....		73								73		
Hogs.....												
Horses.....												
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs.....		2								2		

Ice.....	60	125	406	486	125	691
Iron, Railway.....	89	226		89	226	315
" Pig.....						
" all other.....						
Iron Ore.....						
Kryolite Chemical Ore and other Ore, except Iron.....						
Lead and Lead Ore.....						
Lead, all Kinds.....		2			2	2
Meats, other than Pork.....		6			6	6
Marble.....						
Manilla.....						
Molasses.....	10			10		10
Nails.....	202	108		202	108	310
Oats.....						
Oil (in Barrels).....	23	16		23	16	38
Oil Cake.....						
Pease.....						
Potatoes.....						
Pork.....		3			3	3
Paint.....		6			6	11
Pitch and Tar.....						
Rags.....						
Rye.....						
Rosin.....						
Salt.....	31			31		31
" do wrought.....	3		453	456		456
" do not suitable for Cutting, unwrought.....			107	107		107
Seeds, all kinds.....						
Sheep.....						
Soda Ash.....	148			148		148
Steel.....	1			1		1
Sugar.....	485			485		485
Spirits, Beer, &c.....	22			22		22
Tobacco, Raw.....		2			2	2
Tallow.....						
Tin.....	29			29		29
Turpentine.....						
Wheat.....	300	3,841		300	4,661	4,961
White Lead.....	11			11		11
Whiting.....	25			25		25
Wool.....						
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated.....	3,652	1,417	25	3,677	1,417	5,991
Park.....						
Barrels, Empty.....	1			1		1

APPENDIX A—Continued.

No. (A) 32.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—Concluded.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls. \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Boat Kases.....												
Floata.....												
Firewood in Vessels.....												
" Rafts.....												
Hoops.....												
Up Poles.....												
Lumber, sawn, in Vessels.....	1,167	366		437					1,167	793	1,960	
" Rafts.....		1,000								1,500	1,500	
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels.....											55	
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts.....												
Railway Ties, in Vessels.....												
" Rafts.....												
Sawlogs.....												
Staves and Headings, Barrel.....												
" " Pipe.....												
" " W. India.....												
Shingles.....												
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels.....												
" Rafts.....												
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts.....												
Timber, Square, in Vessels.....												
" Rafts.....		4,666								4,666	4,666	
Traverses.....												

Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured.....	6,614	13,062	4,349	51,870	58,484	17,411	75,895
Total Freight, Free, per Order in Council.....							
Total Tolls on Vessels.....							\$1,975 82

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th March, 1886.

APPENDIX A—Continued.

No. (A) 33.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the Ottawa Canals and the Amount of Revenue collected during the Season of Navigation in 1884.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Toll.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Ashes, Pot and Pearl.....		3								3	3	\$ cts.
Apples.....		96								96	96	0 48
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Vegetable.....	1	22							1	22	23	1 83
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Animal.....	27	793							27	793	870	48 46
Agricultural Implements.....	1	7							1	7	8	1 20
Barley.....		465								465	465	29 17
Bricks.....		38								38	38	2 39
Brimstone.....												
Cement and Water Lime.....		175								175	175	15 93
Clay, Lime and Sand.....	1	2,197							1	2,197	2,198	44 39
Coal.....		50								50	50	3 52
Corn.....	1	3							1	3	4	0 22
Cattle.....	7	633							7	633	640	34 94
Cotton, Raw.....												
Crockery and Earthenware.....	1								1		1	0 05
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs.....												
Fish.....												
Flax and Hemp.....												
Flour.....	8	13							8	13	21	0 42
Furniture.....	8	30							8	30	38	3 64
Gypsum.....												
Glass, all kinds.....												
Hay, Pressed.....		20								20	20	1 99
Hogs.....		56								56	56	3 28
Horses.....		194								194	216	9 46
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs.....	22								22		22	2 15

APPENDIX A—Continued.

No. (A) 33.—GENERAL STATEMENT, showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the Ottawa Canals, &c.—Concluded.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls. \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Boat Knees.....												
Floats.....												
Fire Wood, in Vessels.....	360	87,560							720	5,370	5,370	68 14
" Rafts.....		8,260		1,554						89,114	89,834	3,189 74
Hoops.....		28								26	26	85 47
Hop Poles.....		10								2	2	18
Lumber, sawn, in Vessels.....	35	295,291							35	504,838	504,873	43,567 59
" " Rafts.....		12,043		208,557						12,043	12,043	468 54
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels.....												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts.....												
Railway Ties, in Vessels.....												
" " Rafts.....												
Saw Logs.....												
Staves and Headings, Barrel " " " " West India.....												
Staves, Salt Barrel.....	8	318		3					8	321	329	120 91
Shingles.....												
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels.....												
" " Rafts.....												
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Timber, Square, in Vessels.....												
" " Rafts.....												
Traverses.....												
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured.....												
Total Freight Paying Tolls.....	817	462,319	360	210,114					1,171	672,433	673,610	49,337 57

APPENDIX A—Continued

No. (A) 34.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the Chamby Canal, and the Amount of Revenue collected, during the Season of Navigation in 1884.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Toll.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Ashes, Pot and Pearl												\$ cts.
Apples		1,435	110						110	1,440	110	11 00
Agricultural products not enumerated, Vegetable											1,440	121 31
Agricultural products not enumerated, Animal	6	68							6	68	74	2 82
Agricultural Implements	6	21							6	20	26	2 21
Barley			2,428						2,428		2,428	210 50
Bricks	481					215			484	215	699	32 89
Bones			239						239		239	23 90
Brimstone												
Cement and Water Lime	21					277			21	277	298	28 40
Clay, Lime and Sand	45	151				2,316			45	2,467	2,512	245 19
Coal	60					8,374				83,434	83,434	8,079 63
Corn												
Cattle	6	33							6	33	39	1 40
Cotton, Raw												
Crocery and Earthenware	3	12							3	12	15	1 50
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs						127				127	127	12 70
Fish												
Flax and Hemp												
Flour	191	16							19	16	206	6 91
Furniture	19	3							14	3	23	0 87
Gypsum	3								3		3	0 10
Glass, all kinds												
Hay, Pressed	1,916	735							2,011	735	2,746	188 15
Hogs												
Horses	7											
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs		9								9	16	0 56

Ice.....	8											8	0 27
Iron, Railway.....													
" " Pig.....													
" " All other.....													
Iron Ore.....													
Kryolite Chemical Ore and other Ore, except Iron.....													
Lard and Lard Oil.....													
Meat, all kinds.....													
Meats, other than Pork.....													
Marble.....													
Manilla.....													
Molasses.....													
Nails.....	6												
Oats.....	26												
Oil (in Barrels).....	5												
Oil Cake.....	1,438												
Peanut.....	2												
Potatoes.....	1,368												
Pork.....	2												
Pitch and Tar.....													
Paint.....													
Rags.....													
Resin.....													
Rosin.....													
Salt.....	605												
Stone intended for Cutting.....													
" " not suitable for Cutting, unwrought.....													
Seeds, all kinds.....													
Sheep.....													
Soda Ash.....	14												
Steel.....													
Sugar.....													
Spirits, Beer, &c.....													
Tobacco (Raw).....	3												
Tallow.....													
Tin.....													
Turpentine.....													
Wheat.....													
White Lead.....													
Whiting.....													
Wool.....													
All other goods and merchandise not enumerated.....	1,099												
Bark.....													

APPENDIX A—Continued.

No. (A) 34.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the Chambly Canal, &c.—Concluded.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Toll.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Barrels, empty.....	6								6			\$ cts.
Boat Knees.....												0 98
Floats.....												33 90
Firewood, in Vessels.....	300	120							565	120		4 68
" " Rafts.....									300			
Hoop3.....												
Lumber, sawn, in Vessels.....	4,008								79,322	2		4,475 47
" " Rafts.....												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels.....												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts.....	100								100			3 34
Railway Ties, in Vessels.....	6,578								6,578			524 58
" " Rafts.....												
Sawlogs.....												
Staves and Headings, barrel.....												
" " " pipe.....												
" " W. India.....												
Staves, salt barrel.....												
Shingles.....	1								1	4		1 39
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels.....												
" " Rafts.....	2								2			0 14
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts.....												
Timber, square, in Vessels.....												
" " Rafts.....									1,003			100 29
Traverses.....									60			1 20

Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured.....	1					1	2	0 19
Total Freight paying Tolls.	15,456				95,326	103,820	199,146	15,470 81
	6,323	78,870		97,497				
Total Tolls on Vessels.....								3,317 14
do do Passengers.....								110 73
Wharfage and Storage.....								6 50
Fines and Damages.....								1 00
Total Revenue, exclusive of Hydraulic Rents.....								\$18,906 21

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th March, 1885.

APPENDIX A—Continued.

No. (A) 35 —GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the Rideau Canal, and the Amount of Revenue collected during the Season of Navigation in 1884.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Ashes, Pot and Pearl.		58								58		\$ 12 35
Apples		15								15		0 71
Agricultural products not enumerated, Vegetable.	53								53			1 25
Agricultural products not enumerated, Animal.	67	1,344							67	1,344		112 91
Agricultural implements.	39	107							39	107		13 57
Barley	108								108			2 16
Bricks.	1,324								1,324			30 95
Bones	1								1			0 03
Brimstone.	149								149			8 30
Cement and Water Lime.	7	6							7	6		0 37
Clay, Lime and Sand.		3,141								3,141		93 41
Corn	6	21							6	21		0 86
Cattle.	5	1							5	1		0 17
Cotton, Raw.												4 73
Grocery and Earthenware.	26	17							26	17		0 09
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs.	1								1			0 94
Fish.	18	4							18	4		10 73
Flax and Hemp												7 03
Flour.	50	317							50	317		0 45
Furniture	17	50							17	50		0 24
Gypsum												0 03
Glass, all kinds.	5								5			0 45
Hay, Pressed.	10								10			0 24
Hogs.												0 03
Horses												0 03
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs		1								1		0 03
Ice.												

Iron, Railway	189	3	189	3	192	8 60
" Pig	267	11	267	11	278	10 07
" all other	500		500		500	25 00
Iron Ore	468	254	618	264	872	43 60
Kryolite Chemical Ore and other Ore, except Iron	1	5		5	5	0 12
Lard and Lard Oil	1	18		18	19	0 95
Meal, all kinds	1	1		1	6	0 16
Meats, other than Pork	3	5		5	3	C 36
Marble						
Manilla						
Molasses	21	3	21	3	24	3 22
Nails	131	2	131	2	113	13 89
Oats	29	2	29	2	31	0 78
Oil (in barrels)	25	88	25	88	131	13 51
Oil Cake	12	13		13	25	0 03
Pease	9	6	9	6	9	2 14
Potatoes	6	18	6	18	24	0 40
Pork	10	11	10	11	10	0 89
Paint	2	4	2	4	13	1 14
Pitch and Tar	3	4	3	4	7	0 97
Sags	555	262	555	262	847	55 11
Rye	548	488	548	488	1,036	31 93
Rosin	2		2		2	0 06
Salt						
Stone intended for Outting						
" wrought						
" not suitable for Outting						
unwrought						
Seeds, all kinds	8	9	8	9	17	0 33
Sheep	1		1		1	0 03
Soda Ash						
Steel	117	74	117	74	191	23 96
Sugar	9	42	9	42	51	6 16
Spirits, Beer, &c.						
Tobacco, Raw	3		3		3	0 29
Tallow	23	1	23	1	24	3 75
Tin	2		2		2	0 18
Turpentine	38	37	38	37	75	2 12
Wheat	8	3	8	3	11	0 97
White Lead	28		28		28	2 45
Whiting	4		4		4	0 10
Wool						
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated	458	320	458	320	778	94 38
Bark	115		115		115	2 76
Barrels, Empty	23	2	23	2	25	2 43
Boat Knees						

APPENDIX A—*Concluded.*
 No. (A) 35.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the Rideau Canal.
 &c.—*Concluded.*

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls. \$ cts
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Fleets.....	3,068	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,068	.....	3,068	53 90
Fire Wood, in Vessels.....	30,312	6,307	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,312	6,307	36,619	65 10
" Rafts.....	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141	.....	141	2 98
Hoops.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	63	9 60
Hop Poles.....	13,771	515	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,276	515	16,090	981 83
Lumber, Sawm, in Vessels.....	27	1,804	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	27	1 02
" Rafts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Masts, Spars, and Telegraph poles in Vessels.....	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	.....	97	6 49
Masts, Spars, and Telegraph poles in Rafts.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	0 25
Railway Ties, in Vessels.....	1,444	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,449	9	1,458	102 62
" Rafts.....	483	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	483	.....	483	50 47
Saw Logs.....	73	1,541	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	1,541	1,614	36 88
Staves and Headings, Barrel " " West India	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Staves, Salt Barrel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shingles.....	165	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	20	185	52 40
Spit Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	1 77
Spit Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	0 77
Timber, Square, in Vessels.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	40	0 57
" Rafts.....	584	1,240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	664	1,240	1,824	57 53
Traverses.....	1,780	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,780	.....	1,780	11 29
Woodenware and Wood partly manufactured.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	10	1 40
Total Freight paying Tolls...	57,538	15,470	2,059	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,597	15,470	75,067	2,688 20

U. S. L. Fees, per Order in Council	1,322				1,322				1,322
Grand Total, Freight	58,860	15,470	2,069		60,319	15,470			76,339
Total Tolls on Vessels	1,331 48								
do Passengers	26 41								
do Free Coal									\$36.88
Wharfage and Storage	111 10								
Other Receipts	272 00								
Total Revenue, exclusive of Hydraulic Rents	\$4,409 19								

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th March, 1885.

APPENDIX A—Continued.

No. (A) 36.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the St. Peter's Canal and the Amount of Revenue Collected thereon, during the Season Navigation in 1884

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls Down. \$ cis.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Fish.....	1,007	201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,007	201	1,208	12 08
Flour.....	164	463	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164	463	627	6 27
Coal.....	6,830	3,808	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,830	3,808	10,638	106 38
Lumber.....	1,418	363	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,418	363	1,781	17 81
Other Agricultural Products.....	2,834	1,657	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,834	1,657	4,491	44 91
Other Merchandise.....	80	290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	290	370	3 70
Total.....	12,333	6,782	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,333	6,782	19,115	191 15
Total Tolls on Vessels..... do Passengers..... Total Revenue, exclusive of Hydraulic Rents.....												2,663 30 \$2,854 45

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th March, 1885.

APPENDIX A—Continued.

150 (A) 37—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported through the Newcastle District Canals, and the amount of Revenue collected, during the Season of Navigation in 1884.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls. \$ cis.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Bricks												
Clay, Lime and Sand												
Bark												
Firewood	7,446	24							7,446	24	7,470	119 60
Floats												
Lumber, Sawn	2,204								2,204		2,204	14 80
Railway Ties	2,625								2,625		2,625	5 55
Saw Logs												53 50
Shingles												
Split Posts, &c												
Timber, Square	125	375							125	375	500	10 00
Traverses												
Iron Ore												
Stone, unwrought												
Total Freight Paying Tolls	12,650	399							12,650	399	13,049	202 45
Total Tolls on Vessels												20 00
Other Receipts												\$222 45
Total Revenue, exclusive of Hydraulic Rents.												

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
 OTTAWA, 19th March, 1885.
 E. MIALL,
 Commissioner.

APPENDIX

No. (A) 33.—STATEMENT of Traffic on the undermentioned Canals, and

Articles.	Welland Canal.		St. Lawrence Canals.		Chambly Canal.	
	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
<i>Class No. 1.</i>		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Canadian Vessels, steam.....	181,518	2,604 75	691,316	4,282 91	67,362	215 69
United States Vessels, steam....	136,643	2,052 67	20,801	130 55	402	5 69
Canadian Vessels, sail.....	222,037	3,862 76	758,529	8,595 92	83,846	1,462 79
United States Vessels, sail.....	201,131	4,511 57	70,931	642 96	116,378	1,633 97
Total, Class No. 1.....	741,329	13,031 75	1,531,577	13,652 34	267,988	3,317 14
<i>Class No. 2.</i>	No.		No.		No.	
Passengers	4,676	157 25	49,117	2,629 71	6,502	110 73
<i>Class No. 3.</i>	Tons		Tons.		Tons.	
Bricks.....	60	9 00	4,124	261 21	699	32 89
Cement and Water Lime	650	62 85	1,779	254 65	298	28 40
Clay, Lime and Sand.....	1,904	181 81	7,445	311 14	2,512	245 19
Fish.....	13	2 60	369	29 51		
Gypsum.....	1,478	24 73	4,311	100 05	3	0 10
Iron, Railway.....	698	104 70	7,296	1,053 12	8	0 27
" Pig.....			1,285	176 40		
" all other.....	652	99 60	4,347	469 43	286	27 10
Salt.....	451	82 43	3,970	451 58	605	53 24
Stone, for cutting.....	3 537	614 35	514	20 95	65	6 50
Apples.....	556	13 00	4,215	612 09	1,440	121 31
Barley.....	7,155	1,050 75	4,019	821 01	2,428	210 30
Corn	118,811	23,762 20	9,425	462 93		
Cotton, Raw.....			16	1 20		
Flax and Hemp.....						
Flour.....	13,683	788 00	5,317	656 99	206	6 91
Hay, Pressed	13	2 60	952	67 14	2,746	188 15
Meals, all kinds.....	8,179	1,635 45	2,081	90 14		
Oil Oake.....						
Oats.....	10,746	2,149 20	6,134	340 81	1,443	49 63
Pease.....	433	86 60	33,730	2,849 55	1,358	64 95
Potatoes.....			304	39 82	2	0 20
Rye	1,320	221 85	2,555	247 39		
Seeds, all kinds.....	622	124 40	4,551	174 20		
Tobacco, Raw.....			18	2 03	5	0 50
Wheat.....	144,851	27,002 29	31,508	2,210 44		
All other Agricultural Pro- ducts, Vegetable.....	7	1 40	4,330	205 91		
Bones.....			403	50 48	239	23 90
Cattle.....	8	1 25	680	43 49	39	1 40
Hogs.....			111	10 03		
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs.....	73	14 60	78	11 34		
Horses.....	12	2 30	312	24 90	16	0 56
Lard and Lard Oil.....	34	5 55	78	5 22		
Meats, other than Pork.....	32	6 40	96	7 41		
Pork.....	292	58 40	345	26 00		
Sheep.....	1	0 20	368	27 05	14	0 47
Tallow.....	45	6 75	31	4 58		
Wool.....			95	14 00		
All other Agricultural Pro- ducts, Animal.....	2	0 40	269	22 72	74	2 82
Total, Class No 3.....	316,328	58,118 56	147,441	11,659 91	14,486	1,064 79

A—Continued.

the Amount of Tolls collected during the Season of Navigation in 1884.

Burlington Bay Canal.		Ottawa Canals.		Rideau Canal.		St Peter's Canal.		Newcastle District Canals.	
Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
76,114	1,350 80	183,508	618 37	38,446	371 82	97,184	1,943 68	1,120	12 00
60,870	608 70	207,964	3,048 19	208	6 75	35,981	719 62	1,320	8 00
1,612	16 12	62,540	1,449 13	7,358	74 27				
138,596	1,975 62	454,012	5,113 69	124,821	1,331 48	133,165	2,663 30	2,440	20 00
No. 232		No. 16,439	260 73	No. 1,015	26 41	No. 6,449		No.	
Tons. 28		Tons.		Tons. 1,324	30 95	Tons.		Tons.	
163		175	15 93	150	8 30				
466		2,198	44 39	13	0 37				
4				22	0 94	1,208	12 08		
191									
				192	8 60				
316		18	0 68	278	10 07				
31		7	0 14	1,036	31 93				
456		50	1 00	2	0 06				
233		96	5 79	15	0 71				
3,221		465	29 17	108	2 56				
		4	0 22	27	0 86				
43		21	0 42	237	10 73	627	6 27		
		20	1 99	10	0 24				
		29	1 85	19	0 95				
				1	0 03				
		989	68 04	31	0 78				
		6,769	520 76	25	2 14				
		111	6 57	9	0 40				
		294	28 68	847	55 11				
		24	1 39	12	0 33				
2									
4,961		43	2 06	75	2 12				
7		23	1 83	53	1 25	4,491	44 91		
		38	2 9	1	0 03				
		640	34 94	6	0 17				
		56	3 38						
		22	2 15						
2		216	9 46	1	0 03				
				5	0 12				
2		2	0 12	6	0 16				
3		4	0 24	24	0 89				
		417	22 77	1	0 03				
		1	0 10	3	0 29				
				4	0 10				
327		820	48 46	1,411	112 94				
10,855		13,552	854 92	6,078	284 19	6,326	63 26		

APPENDIX

No. (A) 38—STATEMENT of the Traffic on the undermentioned

Articles.	Welland Canal.		St. Lawrence Canals.		Chambly Canal.	
	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
<i>Class No. 4.</i>		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Ashes, Pot and Pearl.....	55	11 00	308	52 20	110	11 00
Agricultural Implements.....	9	1 80	319	39 75	26	2 21
Crockery and Earthenware.....	20	2 74	611	117 07	15	1 30
Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs.....	35	5 25	283	27 60	127	12 70
Furniture.....	45	8 90	1,145	186 04	22	0 97
Glass, all kinds.....	23	2 44	802	159 40	1	0 10
Marble.....	2,359	353 90	34	6 13		
Manilla.....	58	5 78	28	5 60		
Molasses.....	154	21 15	1,130	117 08	624	62 00
Nails.....	227	22 03	2,834	501 02	26	0 88
Oil (in barrels).....	1,103	171 51	1,550	224 44	298	29 54
Paint.....	12	1 41	554	84 91	54	5 40
Pitch and Tar.....	2	0 30	1,329	72 23	1,093	109 30
Rags.....			804	106 90		
Resin.....			1,472	74 50	1,540	154 00
Soda Ash.....	22	0 42	2,360	463 10		
Steel.....	775	115 99	16	2 99		
Sugar.....	4,374	618 93	8,793	988 79	4,750	475 00
Stone, wrought.....	704	136 05	222	13 79	270	27 00
Tin.....	20	0 39	2,390	451 81		
Turpentine.....	1	0 20	541	30 59	513	51 30
White Lead.....	3	0 06	92	16 10	7	0 70
Whiting.....	14	0 28	357	64 35	5	0 50
Whiskey and all other spirits...	85	13 80	1,127	208 34	3	0 10
Merchandise, not enumerated...	7,059	967 29	14,610	2,225 23	3,680	236 26
Total Class No. 4.....	17,157	2,461 62	43,709	6,239 96	13,162	1,180 26
<i>Class No. 5.</i>						
Bark.....						
Barrels, empty.....	64	8 38	224	23 93	5	0 98
Boat Knees.....	25	4 38				
Floats.....			3,318	58 31	565	33 90
Fire Wood, in Vessels.....	30,971	1,397 84	25,746	630 83	420	4 68
" in Rafts.....	6	0 19	54	1 13		
Lumber Sawed, in Vessels.....	60,186	9,901 45	35,501	1,790 22	79,324	4,475 47
" in Rafts.....	21	2 70	23	0 91		
Hoops.....			4	0 40		
Railway Ties, in Vessels.....	150	8 36	2,559	51 15	6,578	524 58
" in Rafts.....	97	15 42				
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels.....						
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts.....	250	37 50	12,238	305 95	100	3 34
Square Timber, in Vessels.....	54,209	8,162 37	1,068	51 30		
" in Rafts.....	3,600	804 69	7,900	243 20	1,003	100 29
Woodenware and Wood partly manufactured.....	272	50 00	282	110 12	2	0 19
Shingles.....	87	55 02	251	56 79	5	1 39
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels.....	1	0 15	1	0 40	2	0 14
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts.....			1	0 07		
Saw Logs.....	6,598	176 71	12,180	278 32		

A—Continued.

Canals, and the Amount of Tolls collected, &c.—Continued.

Burlington Bay Canal.		Ottawa Canals.		Rideau Canal.		St. Peter's Canal.		Newcastle District Canals.	
Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
15		3	0 48	58	12 35				
52		8	1 20	146	13 57				
		1	0 08	43	4 72				
9		38	3 64	1	0 09				
174				5	0 45				
5				3	0 36				
10		1	0 03	24	3 22				
310				131	13 89				
39		2	0 24	113	13 51				
11				10	0 89				
		16	3 04	13	1 14				
		16	2 49	7	0 97				
148									
1									
485				191	22 96				
107									
29				24	3 75				
				2	0 18				
11				11	0 97				
25				28	2 45				
22				51	6 16				
5,094		845	78 82	778	84 38	370	3 70		
6,546		930	90 01	1,706	193 04	370	3 70		
		90	8 81	115	2 76				
1		89	10 38	25	2 43				
		5,370	68 14	3,068	53 90				
		89,834	3,189 74	35,619	652 60				
		8,260	83 47	141	2 98			7,470	119 60
1,960		504,873	43,567 59	16,090	981 83	1,781	17 81		
1,500		12,043	468 54	27	1 02			2,204	14 80
		26	2 18						
		201	16 08	1,558	102 62				
		188	20 00	483	50 47			250	5 55
55				97	6 49				
				5	0 25				
4,565				40	0 57				
		19,682	217 72	1,821	57 53			500	10 00
				10	1 40				
		329	120 91	185	52 40				
		1	0 04	20	1 77				
		20	1 14	6	0 77				
		10,626	251 80	1,614	36 88			2,625	52 50

APPENDIX

No. (A) 38.—STATEMENT of the Traffic on the undermentioned

Articles.	Welland Canal.		St. Lawrence Canals.		Chambly Canal.	
	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
<i>Class No. 5—Concluded.</i>		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Staves and Headings, Barrel....	22	3 43	238	8 50		
“ “ Pipe.....	687	128 21	33	1 03		
“ “ West India.	1,269	237 00	53	1 95		
“ “ Salt Barrel.			143	2 85		
Traverses.....			7,494	19 58	60	1 20
Hop Poles.....						
Total Class No. 5.....	158,515	20,996 80	109,306	3,636 94	88,064	5,146 16
<i>Special Class.</i>						
Coal.....	274,443	53,586 86	184,201	26,120 80	83,434	8,079 63
Kryolite or Chemical Ore.....	10	0 50	1,217	60 85		
Iron Ore.....	52,795	2,639 75				
Stone, unwrought, not suitable for cutting.....	7,479	695 91	3,573	71 48		
Ice.....						
Total Special Class.....	334,727	56,913 02	188,991	26,253 13	83,434	8,079 63
Total Freight and Tolls.....	826,727	151,679 07	489,447	64,071 99	199,146	18,898 71
Timber and other Wood, free ..	1,262	78 33	16,064	1,618 48		
Wheat, Corn, Flour, Iron, Salt, Coal, &c., &c., free.....	9,822	1,434 70	221,537	18,790 68		
Grand Totals, Passengers and Tonnage of Vessels not in- cluded.....	837,511	153,192 03	727,048	84,481 15	199,146	18,898 71

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th March, 1885.

A—Continued.

Canals, and the Amount of Tolls collected, &c.—Continued.

Burlington Bay Canal.		Ottawa Canals.		Rideau Canal.		St. Peter's Canal.		Newcastle District Canals	
Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
		233	2 33	1,780	11 29				
		10	0 10	63	9 00				
8,031		651,875	48,028 97	62,770	2,028 96	1,781	17 81	13,000	202 45
50,413		50	3 52	3,141	93 41	10,638	106 38		
		7,203	360 15	872	43 60				
				500	25 00				
50,413		7,263	363 67	4,513	162 01	10,638	106 38		
75,895	1,975 62	673,610	54,711 99	75,067	4,020 09	19,115	2,854 45	13,049	225 45
		150	3 00	1,322	36 88				
75,895	1,975 62	673,760	54,714 99	76,389	4,062 97	19,115	2,854 45	13,049	225 45

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued.

No. (A) 40.—STATEMENT showing the amount of Tolls accrued each month during the Season of Navigation ended 31st December, 1884.

Canals and Offices.	January.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
WELLAND CANAL.											
Chippawa.....	15 27	10 46	17 53	12 77	7 74	5 65	14 25	.....	83 37
Colborne.....	180 00	10,272 73	12,196 81	14,958 49	17,721 72	12,667 78	12,998 26	7,784 76	.....	86,780 51
Dalhousie.....	1,620 72	9,839 15	7,281 03	8,631 73	10,232 59	9,766 76	7,373 12	4,451 99	.....	59,200 33
Dunnville.....	64 35	60 66	.....	93 11	84 37	207 27	158 44	.....	681 24
Maitland.....	0 37	106 15	131 23	0 90	68 82	96 89	71 87	.....	686 90
Robinson.....	167 34	201 74	145 37	179 59	146 28	139 32	217 18	208 34	.....	1,465 06
St. Catharines.....	84 74	148 58	112 05	82 95	125 37	98 01	103 05	80 79	.....	839 29
Total, Welland Canal...	2,054 79	20,753 49	19,912 55	24,004 48	26,322 74	22,832 79	21,001 42	12,770 41	27 30	151,679 00
ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.											
Beauharnois.....	145 53	118 12	142 03	142 52	195 95	456 21	293 33	.....	1,493 69
Cardinal.....	23 41	78 31	91 94	60 03	4 16	71 33	58 25	.....	445 06
Cornwall.....	3,735 14	3,219 25	2,495 36	3,939 55	3,095 79	2,404 54	2,512 30	.....	21,411 87
Kingston.....	2,880 83	1,390 39	1,839 40	2,815 86	1,867 07	2,480 53	1,730 45	.....	15,004 23
Lachine.....	226 61	337 00	240 23	351 53	377 72	466 52	233 37	.....	2,232 98
Montreal.....	3,347 23	3,471 09	3,985 81	4,509 34	3,110 75	2,981 33	1,978 61	.....	23,484 16
Total, St. Lawrence Canals.....	10,358 45	8,614 16	8,766 77	11,909 83	8,688 44	8,860 44	6,806 31	37 59	64,071 99
CHAMBLEY CANAL.											
Chambly.....	664 19	862 10	1,225 89	1,175 58	795 65	982 11	488 89	.....	6,194 31
St. Johns.....	2,172 66	1,185 39	2,448 70	2,627 59	2,040 22	1,313 89	423 45	.....	12,111 80
St. Ours.....	18 98	58 17	70 16	110 53	69 15	63 60	93 94	108 07	.....	592 60
Total, Chambly Canal...	18 98	2,894 92	2,117 65	3,785 12	3,772 32	2,890 37	2,369 94	1,020 41	.....	18,898 71

APPENDIX A - Continued.

No. (A) 41.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Number, Tonnage and Nationality of Vessels passed through the Canals, during the Season of Navigation ended 31st December, 1884; and the amount of Tolls collected thereon.

Vessels.	Total Number	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls. \$ cts
		Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
WELLAND CANAL.											
Canadian Vessels, steam.....	530	45,428	43,584	2,099		13,134	52,706	83,199	98,319	181,518	2,604 75
" " sail.....	1,689	55,143	47,857	1,535	362	6,937	59,367	113,778	108,259	222,037	3,862 75
Total Canadian	2,219	100,571	90,941	75,973	3,584	20,071	112,073	196,977	206,578	403,555	6,467 51
United States Vessels, steam	252	107	155	450	296	67,486	63,529	317	68,360	136,643	2,052 57
" " sail ...	667	13		4,431	483	97,301	53,078	849	102,684	201,131	4,511 57
Total United States.....	919	120	155	4,881	748	164,787	115,607	1,166	170,954	337,774	6,564 34
Grand Total, Welland Canal.	3,138	100,691	91,096	80,854	4,313	165,149	115,607	21,237	367,931	741,329	13,031 75
ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.											
Canadian Vessels, steam	2,733	357,561	311,168	10,399	78			7	1,756	369,267	4,282 91
" " sail	4,593	399,160	248,586	52,590	1,760			216	55,911	452,372	8,595 92
Total Canadian.....	7,326	757,021	559,754	61,29	1,838			233	57,669	821,639	12,878 83
United States Vessels, steam.	515	115	38	2,025	8,423	8,395	109	109	10,872	10,129	20,801
" " sail ...	737	949	3,973	5,042	1,884	1,872	45,244	53,119	17,612	70,931	643 96
Total United States	1,252	1,064	3,911	7,067	6,951	10,307	10,267	45,353	63,791	27,911	773 51
Grand Total, St. Lawrence Canals	8,568	758,085	563,665	70,262	8,789	10,307	10,312	45,578	884,330	617,247	13,652 34

CHAMBLEY CANAL.														
Canadian Vessels, steam	351	33,004	31,933	206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,199	33,210	34,162	67,362	215 69
" " sail	941	16,513	14,341	8,004	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,988	24,517	59,329	83,346	1,462 79
Total Canadian	1,292	49,517	46,291	8,210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,187	57,727	93,481	151,208	1,678 48
United States Vessels, steam	7	.....	1	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	352	49	353	402	5 69
" " sail	1,179	.....	1,450	29,223	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86,706	29,222	87,156	116,378	1,632 97
Total United States	1,186	.....	1,451	29,271	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86,058	29,271	87,509	116,780	1,638 66
Grand Total, Chambley Canal	2,478	49,517	47,745	37,481	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133,245	86,998	180,990	267,988	3,317 14
BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.														
Canadian Vessels, steam	181	36,672	37,930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,522	38,194	37,920	76,114	1,350 80
" " sail	276	6,164	14,484	229	15,469	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,524	30,917	29,963	60,870	608 70
Total Canadian	456	42,836	52,404	229	15,469	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,046	69,111	67,873	136,984	1,959 50
United States Vessels, steam .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " sail	12	.....	398	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	806	.....	806	1,612	16 12
Total United States	12	.....	398	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	806	.....	806	1,612	16 12
Grand Total, Burlington Bay Canal	468	43,836	53,811	229	15,877	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,852	69,917	68,679	138,596	1,975 62
OTTAWA CANALS.														
Canadian Vessels, steam	1,052	67,070	114,955	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,070	116,438	183,508	618 37
" " sail	1,884	15,308	188,341	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,308	192,656	207,964	3,046 19
Total Canadian	2,936	82,378	273,296	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,378	309,094	391,472	3,664 56
United States Vessels, steam .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " sail	622	9,897	3,289	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,584	51,956	62,540	1,449 13
Total United States	622	9,897	3,289	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,584	51,956	62,540	1,449 13
Grand Total, Ottawa Canals.	3,558	92,275	276,585	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92,962	361,050	454,012	5,113 69

APPENDIX A—Continued.
No. (A) 41.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Number, Tonnage and Nationality of Vessels, &c.—Continued.

Vessels.	Total Number.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tons.
		Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
RIDEAU CANAL.													
Canadian Vessels, steam	689	18,875	19,571	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,875	19,571	38,446	\$ cts. 371 85
" " sail.....	1,190	35,366	43,259	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,550	43,259	78,809	878 44
Total Canadian.....	1,879	54,241	62,830	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,425	62,830	117,255	1,250 46
United States Vessels, steam	27	105	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	103	208	6 75
" " sail.....	72	595	5,898	865	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,460	5,898	7,358	74 27
Total United States.....	99	700	6,001	865	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,565	6,001	7,566	81 02
Grand Total, Rideau Canal...	1,978	54,941	68,831	1,049	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,990	68,831	124,821	1,331 48
ST. PETER'S CANAL.													
Canadian Vessels, steam	593	46,781	50,403	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,781	50,403	97,184	1,943 68
" " sail.....	901	18,429	17,553	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,429	17,552	36,981	719 62
Total St. Peter's Canal	1,494	65,210	67,955	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,210	67,955	133,165	2,663 30
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT CANALS.													
Canadian Vessels, steam	24	100	1,070	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	1,070	1,170	12 00
" " sail.....	16	112	1,268	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	1,268	1,320	8 00
Total Newcastle District Canals.....	40	212	2,228	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212	2,228	2,440	20 00

RECAPITULATION.

Vessels.	Total Number.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
		Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
CANADIAN VESSELS.													
<i>Steam and Sail.</i>													
Welland.....	2,219	100,571	90,941	75,973	3,564	362	.....	20,071	112,073	196,977	206,578	403,555	6,467 51
St. Lawrence.....	7,326	757,021	559,754	63,295	1,836	.....	45	233	57,669	820,539	619,306	1,439,845	12,878 83
Chamblly.....	1,392	49,517	48,291	8,210	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,187	87,727	23,481	151,208	1,678 48
Burlington Bay.....	486	42,836	52,404	229	15,469	.....	.....	26,046	.....	69,111	67,873	136,984	1,969 50
Ottawa.....	2,986	82,378	273,296	.....	35,798	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,372	309,094	391,473	3,664 54
Rideau.....	1,879	54,241	62,830	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,425	67,830	117,255	1,260 46
St. Peter's.....	1,494	65,210	67,955	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,210	67,955	133,165	2,663 30
Newcastle District.....	40	212	2,228	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212	2,228	2,440	20 00
Total Canadian.....	17,642	1,151,986	1,155,702	147,891	56,669	362	45	46,340	210,929	1,346,579	1,429,346	2,775,924	30,582 61
UNITED STATES VESSELS.													
<i>Steam and Sail.</i>													
Welland.....	919	120	155	4,881	749	164,787	115,807	1,166	50,309	170,954	166,820	337,774	6,584 24
St. Lawrence.....	1,242	1,064	2,911	7,087	6,931	10,307	10,267	45,353	6,812	63,79	27,911	91,733	773 51
Chamblly.....	1,186	.....	1,451	29,271	.....	.....	.....	.....	86,058	29,271	87,609	116,760	1,698 66
Burlington Bay.....	1,186	.....	398	408	.....	.....	.....	806	.....	806	806	1,612	16 12
Ottawa.....	622	9,897	3,289	.....	48,667	.....	.....	687	.....	10,584	51,956	62,540	1,449 13
Rideau.....	99	700	6,101	865	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,568	6,001	7,568	81 02
St. Peter's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newcastle District.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total United States.....	4,080	11,781	15,206	42,084	56,775	175,094	125,874	48,012	143,179	276,971	341,033	618,004	10,521 68
Grand Total, Canadian and United States.....	21,722	1,163,767	1,170,907	189,975	113,444	175,456	125,919	94,352	360,108	1,623,550	1,770,378	3,393,928	41,105 32

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th March, 1885.

APPENDIX A—Concluded.

No. (A) 414.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Grand Total Freight passed through the undermentioned Canals, during the Seasons of Navigation, 1883 and 1884, with the Amounts of Tolls collected on the same, including Tolls on Vessels and Passengers.

Canals.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
1883.												
Welland Canal	48,590	84,506	42,044	7,519	257,639	174,912	19,845	370,041	368,178	636,978	1,005,156	182,060 72
St. Lawrence Canals	170,710	496,306	14,010	11,253	1,876	1,551	53,299	107,782	219,880	616,886	886,786	75,869 18
Chambly Canal	21,364	6,479	97,701	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119,671	113,208	232,279	22,139 39
Rideau Canal	67,200	20,254	3,855	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,053	20,254	91,707	5,314 61
Ottawa Canals	4,033	494,210	.....	245,031	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,033	7-9, 41	743,274	59,9 6 38
Burlington Bay Canal	10,002	17,891	.....	2,651	.....	.....	50,488	.....	6,490	20,515	81,0 5	1,966 98
St. Peter's Canal	3,100	12,595	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,100	12,595	15,695	2,190 11
Newcastle District Canals	9,473	437	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,473	437	9,910	165 03
1884.												
Welland Canal	27,671	76,445	53,177	3,669	243,081	163,998	29,680	240,150	353,609	484,262	837,811	51,679 00
St. Lawrence Canals	124,657	433,718	8,315	6,103	1,258	3,443	48,319	111,865	182,539	544,399	727,448	61,071 99
Chambly Canal	16,456	6,323	79,870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95,326	103,870	199,146	18,889 71
Rideau Canal	58,860	15,470	2,059	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,919	15,470	76,389	4,026 02
Ottawa Canal	987	462,319	360	210,114	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,327	672,433	673,760	54,711 99
Burlington Bay Canal	6,614	13,003	.....	4,949	.....	.....	51,870	.....	58,484	17,411	75,895	1,975 62
St. Peter's Canal	12,331	6,782	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,333	6,782	19,1 1	2,554 45
Newcastle District Canals	12,660	399	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,656	399	13,045	222

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th March, 1885.

E. MIALL,
Comptroller.

APPENDIX A—Continued.

No. 45.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of all kinds of Vessels passed through the Canals, during the Season of Navigation in 1884.

WELLAND AND ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

CANADIAN.					UNITED STATES.			
Steam Vessels.			Sailing Vessels.		Steam Vessels.		Sailing Vessels.	
Tonnage.	Number.	Total Tonnage.	Number.	Total Tonnage.	Number.	Total Tonnage.	Number.	Total Tonnage.
8	15	120	8	64	4	32	.....	.....
10	7	70	6	60	3	30	3	30
15	12	180	3	45	2	30	1	35
20	36	720	25	500	4	80	2	40
25	14	350	1	25	1	25	.....	.....
30	65	1,950	16	480	3	90	1	30
35	7	245	3	105	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	8	320	8	320	2	80	2	80
45	2	90	2	90	1	45	.....	.....
50	3	150	7	350	1	50	2	100
55	.....	.....	4	220	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	4	240	11	660	1	60	3	180
65	3	195	9	585	2	130	1	65
70	3	210	8	560	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	2	150	11	825	1	75	3	225
80	.....	.....	11	880	1	80	7	560
85	3	255	12	1,020	.....	.....	8	680
90	3	270	31	2,790	.....	.....	27	2,430
95	3	285	28	2,660	.....	.....	49	4,655
100	7	700	26	2,600	.....	.....	63	6,300
105	2	210	40	4,200	.....	.....	44	4,620
110	4	440	15	1,650	.....	.....	31	3,410
115	2	230	14	1,610	.....	.....	23	2,645
120	2	240	9	1,080	.....	.....	5	600
125	1	125	9	1,125	.....	.....	2	250
130	1	130	13	1,690	.....	.....	1	130
135	1	135	7	945	1	135	.....	.....
140	.....	.....	14	1,960	.....	.....	.....	.....
145	.....	.....	10	1,450	.....	.....	2	290
150	1	150	21	3,150	.....	.....	1	150
155	3	465	24	3,720	.....	.....	.....	.....
160	4	640	17	2,720	.....	.....	2	320
165	1	165	10	1,650	1	165	1	165
170	.....	.....	3	510	.....	.....	2	340
175	.....	.....	6	1,050	.....	.....	.....	.....
180	1	180	2	360	.....	.....	.....	.....
185	.....	.....	7	1,295	.....	.....	.....	.....
190	1	190	5	950	.....	.....	.....	.....
195	.....	.....	4	780	.....	.....	1	195
200	2	400	2	400	.....	.....	1	200
205	1	205	3	615	.....	.....	.....	.....
210	1	210	5	1,050	.....	.....	.....	.....
215	.....	.....	2	430	.....	.....	.....	.....
220	1	220	3	660	.....	.....	3	660
225	.....	.....	5	1,125	.....	.....	1	225
230	1	230	4	920	.....	.....	3	690
235	.....	.....	1	235	1	235	3	705
240	.....	.....	2	480	1	240	.....	.....
245	1	245	3	735	.....	.....	1	245
250	2	500	1	250	.....	.....	.....	.....
255	.....	.....	2	510	.....	.....	.....	.....
260	.....	.....	2	520	1	260	4	1,040
265	.....	.....	3	795	.....	.....	5	1,325
270	3	810	2	540	.....	.....	3	810

APPENDIX A—Continued.

No. 45.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of all kinds of Vessels passed through the Canals, &c.—Continued.

WELLAND AND ST. LAWRENCE CANALS—Continued.

CANADIAN.					UNITED STATES.			
Steam Vessels.			Sailing Vessels.		Steam Vessels.		Sailing Vessels.	
Tonnage	Number.	Total Tonnage.	Number.	Total Tonnage.	Number.	Total Tonnage.	Number.	Total Tonnage.
275			3	825	1	275	3	825
280	1	280	1	280			9	2,520
285			5	1,425			5	1,425
290	1	290	3	870			5	1,450
295			2	590			5	1,475
300	2	600	6	1,800			7	2,100
305	2	610	6	1,830	1	305	2	610
310			3	930			4	1,240
315			3	945			7	2,205
320			5	1,600			7	2,240
325			5	1,625			4	1,300
330	1	330	16	5,280			6	1,980
335	2	670	2	670			6	2,010
340			4	1,350			3	1,020
345	1	345					2	690
350			3	1,050	1	350	3	1,050
355			3	1,085			2	710
363			6	2,190				
370			4	1,480				
375	1	375	3	1,125			1	375
380			7	2,680				
385	1	385					1	385
390	1	390	2	780			1	390
395	2	790	2	790				
400			1	400				
405	2	810					1	405
410	1	410			1	410		
415	1	415						
420								
425			1	425				
432	1	432					1	432
440	1	440			1	440		
454	1	454						
460	1	460						
475			1	475			2	950
478			1	478				
483	1	483	1	483			2	986
487			1	487				
495							1	495
500			1	500				
510	2	1,020					1	510
515								
520			1	520			2	1,040
530	1	530						
538			1	538				
540	1	540			1	540		
550							1	550
575	1	575						
580	2	1,160						
585	1	585						
590							1	590
595	2	1,190			1	595	1	595
600	1	600						
615	1	615						

APPENDIX A—Continued.

No. 45.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of all kinds of Vessels passed through the Canals, &c.—Continued.

WELLAND AND ST. LAWRENCE CANALS—Concluded.

CANADIAN.					UNITED STATES.			
Steam Vessels.			Sailing Vessels.		Steam Vessels.		Sailing Vessels.	
Tonnage.	Number.	Total Tonnage.	Number.	Total Tonnage.	Number	Total Tonnage.	Number.	Total Tonnage.
628			1	628				
682			1	682				
690	1	690						
716	1	716						
761					1	761		
769	1	769					1	917
917								
929	1	929			1	929		
1,038					1	1,038	1	1,038
1,203					1	1,203		
1,425					1	1,425		
1,441					1	1,441		
Total.....	273	31,508	613	92,783	44	11,595	409	68,908

RIDEAU, OTTAWA AND CHAMBLY CANALS.

8	36	288	168	1,344	7	56	10	80
10	13	130	56	660	1	10		
15	12	180	12	180				
20	6	120	48	960	1	20		
25	3	75	3	75				
30	6	180	5	150				
35	5	175	7	245				
40	3	120	11	440				
45	5	225	6	270	1	45		
50	5	250	7	350				
55	5	275	5	475				
60	3	180	10	600			2	120
65	1	65	3	195			1	65
70	1	70	4	280			1	70
75			7	525			4	300
80	1	80	15	1,200			4	320
85	2	170	11	935			13	1,105
90	2	180	33	3,420			39	3,510
95	2	190	36	3,330			71	6,745
100	1	100	30	3,000			101	10,100
105	3	315	39	4,095			62	6,510
110	1	110	19	2,190			45	4,950
115	1	115	12	1,380			23	2,760
120	1	120	6	720			10	1,200
125	1	125	9	1,125			1	125
130	2	260	9	1,170				
135			5	675				
140			8	1,120				
145	2	290	11	1,595			1	145
150			17	2,550			1	150
155			26	4,030				
160	1	160	12	1,920				
165			8	1,320				

APPENDIX A—Continued.

No. 45.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of all kinds of Vessels passed through the Canals, &c.—Concluded.

RIDEAU, OTTAWA AND CHAMBLY CANALS—Concluded.

CANADIAN.					UNITED STATES.			
Steam Vessels.			Sailing Vessels.		Steam Vessels.		Sailing Vessels.	
Tonnage.	Number.	Total Tonnage.	Number.	Total Tonnage.	Number.	Total Tonnage.	Number.	Total Tonnage.
170			4	680				
175			1	175				
180								
185			2	370				
240	1	240						
245	1	245						
272	1	272						
332	1	332						
344	1	344						
397	1	397						
437	1	437						
Total.....	131	6,815	670	43,449	10	131	369	38,255

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX A—Continued—CANALS.

No. 46.—STATEMENT showing the Number and Classified Tonnage of all kinds of Vessels passed through the Canals during the Season of Navigation in 1884.

WELLAND AND ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.											
CANADIAN.					UNITED STATES.						
Class	Steam Vessels.	No.	Tonnage.	Class	Sailing Vessels.	No.	Tonnage.	Class	Sailing Vessels.	No.	Tonnage.
1	250 to 1,441 tons	45	20,198	1	250 to 682 tons...	123	39,399	1	250 to 1,038 tons	14	10,013
2	200 to 249 tons...	7	1,510	2	200 to 249 " " " "	30	6,850	2	200 to 249 tons...	2	475
3	150 to 199 " " " "	11	1,790	3	150 to 199 " " " "	99	16,185	3	150 to 199 " " " "	7	1,170
4	100 to 149 " " " "	20	2,210	4	100 to 149 " " " "	157	16,310	4	100 to 149 " " " "	171	18,245
5	50 to 99 " " " "	24	1,605	5	50 to 99 " " " "	125	10,200	5	50 to 99 " " " "	98	8,795
6	Under 50 " " " "	166	4,195	6	Under 50 " " " "	79	2,039	6	Under 50 " " " "	11	315
	Total.....	273	31,508		Total.....	613	92,783		Total.....	44	11,995
RIDEAU, OTTAWA AND CHAMBLY CANALS.											
1	250 to 437 tons...	5	1,782	1	250 to 437 tons...	.....	.....	1	250 to 437 tons...	.....	.....
2	200 to 249 " " " "	2	485	2	200 to 249 " " " "	.....	.....	2	200 to 249 " " " "	.....	.....
3	150 to 199 " " " "	1	160	3	150 to 199 " " " "	70	11,045	3	150 to 199 " " " "	.....	.....
4	100 to 149 " " " "	12	1,435	4	100 to 149 " " " "	148	17,070	4	100 to 149 " " " "	.....	.....
5	50 to 99 " " " "	23	1,460	5	50 to 99 " " " "	136	11,110	5	50 to 99 " " " "	.....	.....
6	Under 50 " " " "	89	1,493	6	Under 50 " " " "	316	4,224	6	Under 50 " " " "	10	131
	Total.....	131	6,815		Total.....	670	43,449		Total.....	10	131
	Total.....	389	38,285		Total.....	389	38,285		Total.....	389	38,285

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

No. 47.—The Canals of the Dominion of Canada, 1884.

RATES OF TOLLS.

The Rates of Tolls are divided into Five Classes, as under, and are per ton, unless otherwise specified.	Welland Canal, westward only.	Welland Canal, eastward only.	Lake Erie to Montreal.	St Lawrence Canals, each way.	Chamby Canal and St. Ours Lock, each way.	Burlington Bay Canal, each way.	Rideau Canal, each way.	Ottawa Canals and St. Ann's Lock, each way.	Ottawa to St. John's, each way.
<i>Class No. 1.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vessels, Steam .....per ton.	0 01½	0 01½	0 02½	0 00½	0 00½	0 01	0 01½	0 00½	0 01½
do Sail and other do	0 02½	0 02½	0 03½	0 01½	0 01½	0 01	0 02½	0 01	0 02½
<i>Class No. 2.</i>									
Passengers, 21 years of age and upwards, each	0 10	0 10	0 20	0 10	0 05		0 08	0 02½	0 09½
Passengers, under 21 years, each	0 05	0 05	0 10	0 05	0 02		0 04	0 01½	0 04½
<i>Class No. 3.</i>									
Bricks, Cement and Water Lime.....	15	0 20	0 20	0 15	0 10	Free under O. C. of 1st April, 1873.	0 07	0 06	0 19½
Clay, Lime and Sand									
Brimstone									
Corn.....									
Flour.....									
Iron, Railway									
do Pig									
do all other									
Plaster, Gypsum.....									
Salt.....									
Salt Meats or Fish, in barrels or otherwise.....									
Agricultural Products, Vegetable, not enumerated									
Agricultural Products, Animal, not enumerated.....									
Stone, for cutting.....									
Wheat.....									
<i>Class No. 4.</i>									
All other Articles, not enumerated...	0 15	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 10		0 26	0 14	0 29
<i>Class No. 5.</i>									
Bark	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 15	0 10		0 07	0 06	0 19½
Barrels, Empty, each.....	0 02	0 02	0 02	0 02	0 02		0 02	0 01	0 03½
Boat Knees, each	0 05	0 05	0 05	0 02	0 02		0 02	0 01	0 03½
Floata, per 1,000 lineal feet	1 40	1 40	1 40	1 40	1 20		1 05	0 50	2 05
Firewood, per cord, in Vessels.....	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 10		0 15	0 08	0 23
do do Rafts	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 15		0 19	0 09	0 30½
Hoops	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 20	0 15		0 15	0 10	0 30
Masts and Spars, Telegraph Poles, per ton of 40 cubic feet, in Vessels.	0 15	0 15	0 15	0 05	0 05		0 08	0 07	0 13½
Masts and Spars, Telegraph Poles, per ton of 40 cubic feet, in Rafts ...	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 10	0 10		0 15	0 10	0 22½
Railway Ties, in Vessels, each.....	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 00½	0 00½		0 00½	0 00½	0 01½
do do Rafts	0 02	0 02	0 02	0 01	0 01		0 02	0 01	0 02½
Sawed Stuff, Boards, Plank. Scantling and Sawed Timber, per M. feet, board measure, in Vessels.	0 30	0 30	0 30	0 15	0 10		0 11½	0 06½	0 20
Sawed Stuff, Boards, Plank. Scantling and Sawed Timber, per M. feet, board measure, in Rafts.....	0 60	0 60	0 60	0 30	0 20		0 19	0 09	0 36½
Square Timber, per M. cubic feet, in Vessels	3 00	3 00	3 00	1 00	1 00		0 56	0 44	1 69
Square Timber, per M. cubic feet, in Rafts	4 50	4 50	4 50	2 00	2 00		1 12	0 63	3 13

No. 47—Continued.

RATES OF TOLL—Continued.

The Rates of Tolls are divided into Five Classes, as under, and are per ton, unless otherwise specified.	Welland Canal, westward.	Welland Canal, eastward.	Lake Erie to Montreal.	St. Lawrence Canals, each way.	Chambly Canal and St. Ours Lock, each way.	Huron Bay Canal, each way.	Rideau Canal, each way.	Ottawa Canals and St. Ann's Lock, each way.	Ottawa to St. John's, each way.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
<i>Class No. 5—Continued.</i>										
Waggon Stuff, Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured, per ton of 40 cubic feet.....	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 25		0 30	0 20	0 55	
Shingles, per M.....	0 06	0 06	0 06	0 06	0 04		0 04½	0 02½	0 08	
Split Posts and Fence Rails, per M., in Vessels	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 20		0 23	0 12	0 42	
Split Posts and Fence Rails, per M., in Rafts	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 40		0 38	0 17	0 77	
Saw Logs, each standard log.....	0 08	0 08	0 08	0 08	0 05		0 06	0 06	0 13	
Staves and Headings, Barrel, per M.	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 20	0 15		0 15	0 10	0 30	
do Pipe do	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 00	1 00		0 75	0 50	1 75	
do W. India do	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 60	0 25		0 45	0 25	0 65	
do Salt Barrel,										
sawn or cut, per M.	0 08	0 08	0 08	0 04	0 03	Free, under O. C. of Ist. April, 1873.	0 03	0 02	0 06	
Traverses, per 100 pieces	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 40		0 38	0 15	0 67½	
Hop Poles, per 1,000 pieces.....	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	1 50		1 50	0 65	2 65	
<i>Special Class.</i>										
Gypsum, crude (per O. C., 28th Oct., 1882).....	0 15	0 05		0 05	Westward.					
Coal	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 15	0 10		0 08	0 05	0 17½	
Stone, unwrought, corded, and not suitable for cutting, per cord	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 60	0 37½		0 28	0 24	9 77½	
Iron Ore, Kryolite or Chemical Ore..	0 05	0 05	0 05	0 05	0 05		0 05	0 05	0 05	
Ice	0 05	0 05	0 05							

Note.—Coal to pass up all Canals, except the Welland Canal, free of Toll, as per Order in Council, 7th June, 1869.

Logs, Lumber or other produce shall pass free of Toll down the Chippawa Creek, between the Aqueduct and Port Robinson, as per O. C., 18th May, 1863.

Iron Ore, Kryolite or Chemical Ore, through one section, or all the Canals, per ton, 5 cents.

All goods having paid full Toll through the whole line of the St. Lawrence Canals, or through the Lachine Canal, St. Ann's Lock, or Ottawa and Rideau Canals, shall be allowed to pass free through the Welland Canal; and if Tolls have been paid at the Chambly Canal, such Tolls shall be refunded at Montreal or Kingston Mills; and having paid full Tolls through the Welland Canal, they shall be allowed to pass free through the St. Lawrence Canals, or through the Ottawa and Rideau Canals, St. Ann's Lock, the Lachine Canal and the Chambly Canal; Provided always:—That the articles to be entitled to the above exemptions shall go downwards through the whole length of the Canal to Montreal, or pass upward from Montreal through the whole length of the St. Lawrence Canals, or the Ottawa and Rideau Canals, to Lake Ontario.

All articles, goods or merchandise not enumerated above, to be charged to Class No. 4.

No Let Passes to be issued to Steam Tugs or other small vessels for less than 25 cents, as a minimum charge; but such vessels, not carrying freight or passengers, can obtain, on payment of \$30, a season "Let Pass," which will pass them up and down the Canal as often as desired.

Goods shipped to any port west of the St. Lawrence Canals, Tolls upon which have already been paid for passage through such Canals, may be re-shipped from such ports and be passed through the Welland Canal free of Tolls, in the same way as if they had been shipped through direct in the first instance; and goods going eastward, having paid Welland Canal Tolls, may be transhipped at any port on Lake Ontario, and thereafter pass free through the St. Lawrence Canals, as if they had been shipped through direct in the first instance.

No. 47—Continued.

RATES OF TOLL—Concluded.

O. C., 17th June, 1885.—On a Memorandum, dated 11th June, 1885, from the Acting Minister of Railways and Canals, representing that by an Order in Council passed on the 26th of May, 1884, the Dominion Canal Tolls on Wheat, Indian Corn, Oats, Peas, Barley and Rye, shipped for Montreal or any other Canadian port east of Montreal, were reduced during the past season of navigation from twenty cents to ten cents per ton, this action being taken upon strong representations made by shippers and forwarders interested in the trade affected by the abolition of Tolls on the Erie Canal.

The Minister, in view of similar representations now urged, recommends that the provisions of the said Order be continued during the present season of navigation, and no longer.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

O. C., 4th July, 1885.—On a Memorandum, dated 1st July, 1885, from the Acting Minister of Railways and Canals, submitting that, by an Order in Council passed on the 17th June last, the provisions of an Order in Council of the 28th May, 1884, reducing from twenty cents to ten cents per ton the Dominion Canal Tolls on Wheat, Indian Corn, Oats, Peas, Barley and Rye, shipped for Montreal or any other Canadian port east of Montreal, were continued in force for the present season of navigation.

The Minister represents that it is very strongly urged by those interested in the trade that the relief afforded by this Order is insufficient to meet the case, and he, the Minister, considering the experiment of further reduction to be worth trial, in view of the total abolition of Tolls on the competing Erie Canal, recommends that in place of ten cents per ton the Tolls on the products above enumerated be fixed at two (2) cents per ton from the first day of the present month of July to the end of the present season of navigation and no longer, and that the Order in Council of the 17th June last be cancelled.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

O. C., 25th July, 1885.—On a Memorandum, dated 18th July, 1885, from the Acting Minister of Railways and Canals, submitting that by an Order in Council dated the 4th instant the Tolls for the passage of Wheat, Indian Corn, Oats, Peas, Barley and Rye through Dominion Canals were reduced to such effect that these articles of produce can now pass from Lake Erie to Montreal for two cents in place of twenty cents per ton, the arrangement, an experimental one, to continue in force during the present season of navigation only.

The Minister represents that an injurious discrimination is thereby created against shipments of these articles from Canadian ports on Lake Ontario, the present Toll (temporarily reduced last season by one-half) being fifteen cents per ton, and he recommends that this disability be removed, and that the Tolls upon the St. Lawrence Canals upon the products above enumerated, shipped for Montreal, or any other port east of Montreal, be fixed at two (2) cents a ton, dating from the first day of the present month of July, and continuing in force to the end of the present season of navigation, and no longer.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

O. C., 8th October, 1885.—On a Memorandum, dated 7th October, 1885, from the Minister of Public Works, representing that the existing Tolls in connection with the channel at Burlington Bay, which constitutes the entrance to the Harbour of Hamilton, are only those on vessels, steam or sail, viz.:—One cent per ton each way, all other Tolls having been abolished by Order in Council of the 1st of April, 1873, and recommending that this Toll of one cent per ton, each way, be reduced to one-third of a cent per ton, each way, during the season of navigation.

The Committee submit the same for approval.

No. 47—Continued.

STANDARD FOR ESTIMATING WEIGHTS.

	Tons.		Tons.
2,000 lbs. avoirdupois.....	1	Stone, 1 cord.....	7½
Per M. is per thousand feet.		Whiskey, 4 barrels or 215 gallons.....	1
Per Mille is per thousand pieces.		Empty Barrels, 10.....	1
Green Fruit, 9 barrels are.....	1	Barrel Hoops, 10 Mille.....	1
Ashes, 3 do.....	1	Board and other sawed Lumber, 600 feet board measure.....	1
Bark, 4 cords.....	1	Boat Knees, 4.....	1
Beef, 7 barrels.....	1	Firewood, 1 cord.....	3
Biscuit and Crackers, 9 barrels.....	1	Hop Poles, 60, or 40 cubic feet.....	1
Bricks, common, 1,000.....	2	Shingles, 12 M. or bundles.....	1
Butter, 22 kegs or 7 barrels.....	1	Split Posts and Fence Rails, 1 Mille.....	1
Cattle, 3.....	1	Staves and Headings, Pipe, 1 Mille.....	8
Cement and Water Lime, 7 barrels.....	1	do do W. India, 1 Mille.....	4
Fire Bricks, 1,000.....	3	do do Barrel, 1 Mille.....	2½
Fish, 7 barrels.....	1	do do Salt Barrel, 1 Mille.....	½
Flour, 9 barrels.....	1	Saw Logs, Standard, 1.....	½
Gypsum and Manganese, 6 barrels.....	1	Square Timber, 50 cubic feet.....	1
Horses, 2.....	1	Telegraph Poles, 10, or 40 cubic feet....	1
Lard and Tallow, 7 barrels or 22 kegs...	1	Masts and Spars, 40 cubic feet.....	1
Liquors and Spirits, 215 gallons.....	1	Railroad Ties, 16, or 50 cubic feet.....	1
Liquors, all others, 215 gallons.....	1	All other Woodenware, or partly manu- factured Wood, 40 cubic feet, as per Tariff.....	1
Nuts, 9 barrels.....	1	Traverses, 40 cubic feet or 5 pieces.....	1
Oysters, 6 barrels.....	1	Floats, 50 lineal feet.....	1
Pork, 7 barrels.....	1		
Salt, 7 barrels.....	1		
Seeds, 9 barrels.....	1		
Sheep, 20.....	1		
Stone, 12 cubic feet.....	1		

NOTE.—By the Weights and Measures Act of 1873, the following articles are to be estimated by the cental of 100 lbs., viz. :—Barley, Beans, Charcoal, Corn, Oats, Peas, Potatoes, Rye, Salt, Seeds and Wheat.

No. 47—Continued.

NOTICE.

		Cents.
ST. PETER'S CANAL.		
On each and every vessel passing through the said Canal, two cents per ton on the vessel, and one cent per ton on the freight, each way.		
BOBCAYGEON', PETERBORO' AND HASTINGS LOCKS.		
<i>Bobcaygeon Lock.</i>		
For every lockage of saw log or other cribs.....		50
For every lockage of saw logs on scows, per log.....		1 ¹ / ₂
For every lockage of ties or cedar posts, per 100 pieces.....		25
For every lockage of sawn lumber, per M. feet.....		1
For cordwood, shingle bolts or other merchandise, per cord.....		5
For every lockage of ore, per ton.....		1
<i>Peterboro' Locks.</i>	<i>Hastings Locks.</i>	
Same as Bobcaygeon.	Same as Bobcaygeon.	
The following Way Rates to be levied on Vessels and Property passing the several Sub-Divisions of the Canals.		
WELLAND CANAL.		Rate.
1. From Port Maitland, Dunville and Port Colborne to Port Robinson or Allanburg, not passing the Lock, each way.....		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
2. From Chippawa Cut, or any part thereof, to Dunville, Port Maitland or Port Colborne.		
3. From Dunville to Port Colborne.....		
4. From Thorold to St. Catharines or Port Dalhousie.....		
5. From Maitland, Dunville, Colborne or Port Robinson to Marshville and intermediate places.....		
6. From Marshville or intermediate places to Port Maitland, Dunville, Port Colborne and Port Robinson.....		
7. From Port Robinson to Allanburg or Thorold.....		
8. do St. Catharines or Port Dalhousie.....		
9. From St. Catharines to Port Dalhousie.....		
10. From Dunville to Maitland.....		
11. From Port Robinson through the Lock and Chippawa Cut.....		
12. From Port Colborne to Port Maitland.....		
13. From Chippawa Cut through Lock to Port Robinson.....		
14. From Colborne, Dunville, Maitland and Marshville to Thorold.....		
15. do do do St. Catharines.....		
16. Through the Chippawa Cut only.....		
17. Through the Port Robinson Lock only.....		
ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.		
The Navigation to be divided into four sections, viz.: Cardinal, Cornwall, Beauharnois and Lachine. Tolls to be levied on all vessels and property in proportion to the number of sections passed through.		
CHAMBLY CANAL.		
Vessels and Property passing from Sorel to Chambly, to pay.....		1 1
do do Chambly to St. John's, to pay.....		

No. 47—*Concluded.*NOTICE—*Concluded.*

The following Way Rates to be levied on Vessels and Property passing the several Sub-Divisions of the Canals.

OTTAWA CANALS.

The Navigation to be divided into three sections, viz.: Grenville, Carillon and St. Ann's. Tolls to be levied on all vessels and property in proportion to the number of sections passed through.

RIDEAU CANAL.

The Navigation of this Canal is divided into three sections: "Ottawa," "Smith's Falls" and "Kingston Mills." Vessels and Freight passing one section to be charged one-third; two sections, two-thirds.

GENERAL.

Any fraction of a ton freight to be charged one ton, and portions of sections to be charged as a whole section on all the above Canals.

The passing of Saw-Logs or other Lumber through any of the Canals or sections thereof, is to be at all times governed by the Regulations for their management.

HARBOR DUES.

Vessels receiving or discharging Freight at the premises of the Welland Railway, at Ports Colborne or Dalhousie, are to be free from Harbor Dues; but all other Vessels discharging or receiving cargo at Port Dalhousie, Port Colborne or Port Maitland, shall pay on every ton of Freight so received or discharged—Two cents

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—SLIDES AND BOOMS.

No. 48.—STATEMENT showing the Revenue accrued on the undermentioned works for Slides and Booms, during the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Name of River.	Amount of Slide and Boom Dues accrued on Timber and Saw Logs.		Total.
	On River to Junction with the Ottawa.	Further through Ottawa Works.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Madawaska	16,090 74	1,935 16	
Petewawe	12,703 82	2,370 12	
Coulonge	2,510 88	737 50	
Black River.....	3,343 20	1,924 38	
Gatineau	4,783 68	.....
Main Ottawa and tributaries without Government improvements.....	.....	11,190 55	
	39,432 32	18,157 71	57,590 03

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX A—Continued—SLIDES AND BOOMS.

No. 49.—STATEMENT of the Number of Pieces of Timber and Saw Logs that passed through the Government Slides and Works on the River Ottawa and its tributaries, during the undermentioned Years.

Year.	Square and Flatted Timber.	Saw Logs.	Revenue Accrued.
	Pieces.	Pieces.	\$ cts.
January to December, 1865.....	300,639	549,184	59,930 73
July, 1874, to June, 1875.....	299,218	1,905,936	104,225 16
July, 1884, to June, 1885.....	85,350	2,341,171	57,590 03

Analysis of Square and Flatted Timber, 1884-85.

	No. of Pieces.		No. of Pieces.
		Brought forward.....	82,621
White Pine.....	53,029	Tamarac.....	2,149
Red Pine.....	6,940	Basswood.....	81
Boom and Dimension.....	19,613	Birch.....	1
Cedars.....	2,572	Spruce.....	2
Traverses.....	405	Spars.....	1
Ash.....	49	Whitewood.....	5
Elm.....	13	3,925 railroad ties, equal to 490 pieces of flatted timber.....	490
Carried forward.....	82,621	Total pieces.....	85,350

5 cribs oars.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX A—Continued.

No. 50.—STATEMENT of Lumber, &c., Measured, Culled and Counted, at the Port of Quebec, during the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Pieces.	DESCRIPTION OF TIMBER.	Measured, Culled and Counted.	Tons, Standard.	RATE.			Office Fees.	Cullers' Fees.	Total Accrued.
				Office Fees.	Cullers' Fees.	Total.			
			Tons. Pts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
34,569	Waney White Pine.....	Stringed.....	49,465 06						
7	do Oak.....	do.....	7 32						
20	do Elm.....	do.....	25 38						
12,839	do Ash.....	do.....	10,321 03						
93	do Basswood.....	do.....	108 19						
38	do Butternut.....	do.....	261 02						
356	do Birch.....	do.....	36 13						
95	do Maple.....	do.....	101 01						
2,305	do Walnut.....	do.....	1,379 15						
931	do Hickory.....	do.....	360 02						
212	do Whitewood.....	do.....	325 05						
264	do Cherry.....	do.....	139 06						
150	do Chestnut.....	do.....	119 20						
3	do Balm of Gilead.....	do.....	3 19						
11	do Sycamore.....	do.....	16 35						
			62,570 16	3 1/2	4	7 1/2	2,189 97	2,502 81	4,693 78
67,713	White Pine.....	Measured.....	91,507 03						
22	Butternut.....	do.....	21 34						
			91,628 37	1	4	5	915 29	3,961 16	4,576 45
8,077	Red Pine.....	do.....	7,837 24						
17,874	Oak.....	do.....	28,573 37						
15,335	Elm.....	do.....	17,626 36						
1,603	Ash.....	do.....	625 05						
307	Tamarac.....	do.....	129 05						
13,109	Birch.....	do.....	5,407 02						
122	Maple.....	do.....	70 09						
344	Hickory.....	do.....	361 13						

1	Spruce	do	0 34	2 1/2	4	6 1/2	1,573 84	2,421 20	3,995 12
3,327	1 Ash Birch	Culled do	60,532 08 0 14 1,441 31 1,441 05	8 1/2	3 1/2	12 1/2	118 26	57 68	175 94
475,806	Pine Deals	do	519,098 40	10	50	60	519 10	2,585 49	2,114 59
659,183	Spruce Deals	do	665,743 53	10	50	60	665 75	3,328 72	3,994 47
25,075	Pine Planks	do		15	35	50	37 62	87 86	125 38
19,878	Spruce Planks	do		15	35	50	28 82	99 39	99 39
4,118	Pine Planks	do				40	2 08	14 40	16 46
87,737	Pine Boards	do				40	43 87	307 08	350 95
75,373	Pine Boards	Counted				5		37 69	37 69
1,238	Sleepers	do	274,260 s f			5		13 72	13 72
	Boards	do	6,094,343 "			5		13 72	13 72
	Sidings	do	1,032,756 "			5		304 72	304 72
422	Longitudinals	do	90,372 "			5		51 64	51 64
780	Sawn Lumber	do	136,514 "	5	35	40	4 52	31 63	36 15
200	Lathwood, cords	Measured	200 00	10	28 1/2	40	6 83	47 78	54 61
142,981	Boards	Counted	1,800,743 s f			5		56 80	76 80
5	Spars	do	12 to 19	13 1/2	33 1/2	46 1/2	0 67	1 67	2 34
4	Spars	do	19 to 24	23 1/2	50	73 1/2	0 94	2 00	2 94
7,340	Pine Boards	Counted	107,160 s f			5		5 35	5 35
3,111,999	Pine Deals	do	3,232,927 "	5	6 1/2	11 1/2	1,616 47	2,166 06	3,782 53
364,098	Spruce Deals	do	360,072 00	5	6 1/2	11 1/2	180 04	241 25	421 29
108,873	Staves, Standard	Culled	M. 116-0-2 19	70	280	360	81 25	334 98	406 23
306,253	Staves, West India	do	255-2-0-13			162	81 67	331 77	413 44
112,674	Barrel Staves	do	57-5-3-9			113 1/2	13 47	51 82	65 29
	Deduct for fractions						8,101 44	18,804 87	26,908 31
	Add to Office and deduct from Cullers						0 68	0 68	0 68
							8,100 76	18,804 87	26,905 63
							0 48	0 48	0 48
							8,101 24	18,804 39	26,925 63

E. MIALI,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX A—Continued.

No. 51.—STATEMENT of Lumber Measured, Culled and Counted at the Ports of Montreal, Lachine and Sorel, for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Pieces.	DESCRIPTION OF TIMBER.	Measured, Culled or Counted.	Tons Standard.	Rate.	Office Fees.		Cullers' Fees.		Total Amount Accrued.	
					\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
2,421	Pine, Square	Measured.....	2,275 20	.....					
3,637	do Round	do	3,087 23							
805	do Flat	do	644 05							
234	Saw Logs	do	81 00							
4	Mixed Baswood	do	2 12							
			6,090 20	.....	0 05	.....	.....	.....	304 53	
76	Waney Hemlock	.....	91 32							
1,091	do Pine	.....	1,264 14							
208	do Ash	.....	195 19							
25	do Basswood	.....	22 09							
22	do Elm	.....	25 32							
5	do Maple	.....	6 22							
62	do Tamarac	.....	38 20							
4	do Beech	.....	4 11							
39	do Birch	.....	23 29							
1	do Spruce	.....	0 26							
1	do Butternut	.....	1 02							
			1,674 16	.....	0 06½	.....	.....	.....	108 81	
561	Spruce, Round	.....	566 30							
176	do Square	.....	112 16							
80	do Flat	.....	56 22							
1,856	Hemlock, Square	.....	1,370 36							
657	do Round	.....	689 14							
468	do Flat	.....	374 09							
			3,170 07	.....	0 03½	.....	.....	.....	110 95	

Quantity	Species	Measurement	Per 100 pieces. M. 23-8-3-01	Value	Value
1,389,840	Sawn Lumber for exportation			0 05	689 92
28,689	Staves, West India			1 62	38 62
1,291	Tamarac, Flat	Measured	972 05		
39	do Square	do	31 14		
9	do Round	do	6 20		
123	do Crossings	do	80 32		
17	Elm	do	15 39		
2	Spruce, Round	do	2 12		
1	do Flat	do	1 22		
2	Maple, Square	do	1 29		
5	do Mixed	do	2 39		
4	Ash	do	3 03		
347	Red Pine, Square	do	239 06		
2	Beech	do	1 12		
3	Birch	do	1 06		
96	Logs	do	28 32		
			1,388 31	6 1/2	91 65
661	Spruce, Mixed	Measured	625 30		
3,452	Pine, Flat	do	3 143 30		
362	do Round	do	269 01		
2,454	Cedars	do	1,870 15		
1,538	Tamarac, Flat	do	1,176 08		
150	do Round	do	139 32		
325	Hemlock	do	267 07		
808	Crossings	do	452 34		
52	Ash	do	39 03		
9	Oak	do	23 37		
37	Maple	do	23 23		
17	Basswood	do	12 30		
3	Elm	do	1 20		
2	Butternut	do	2 12		
	Total		8,038 02	80	257 22
					1,606 70

E MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX B.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE.

APPENDIX B.

No. 1.—DETAILS of Excise Expenditure, for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total for each Division.	
<i>Algoma.</i>					
Ironside, G. A.	Salary as Collector for the year.....	13 96	686 04	743 38	
	Contingencies		57 34		
<i>Belleville.</i>					
McAllister, A.	Salary as Collector for the year.....	25 04	1,224 96	4,754 46	
Gerald, C.	do Exciseman do	24 00	1,176 00		
Howie, A.	do do do	13 20	646 80		
Pole, C. W.	do do do	12 00	588 00		
McCoy, W.	do do do	11 04	572 28		
	Salaries	85 28	4,208 04		
	Contingencies		546 42		
<i>Brantford.</i>					
Spence, John	Salary as Collector for the year.....	28 04	1,371 96		7,631 08
Hawkins, W. L.	do Book-keeper do	24 00	1,176 00		
Hart, P. D.	do Exciseman do	15 44	754 56		
Henwood, G.	do do do	12 00	588 00		
Lynes, K.	do do do	14 28	700 68		
Hesson, C. A.	do do do	13 29	651 49		
Webster, Thos.	do do do	12 60	617 40		
Fraser, G. J.	do do do	8 49	521 04		
Hobbs, G. N.	do do 1st May to 30th June	2 79	137 19		
	Salaries	130 93	6,518 52		
	Contingencies		1,112 56		
<i>Cobourg.</i>					
Gravelly, W.	Salary as Collector for the year	24 00	1,176 00	2,010 12	
Murphy, F.	do Exciseman do	13 96	686 04		
	Salaries	37 96	1,862 04		
	Contingencies		148 08		
<i>Cornwall.</i>					
Mulhern, M. M.	Salary as Collector for the year.....	13 96	686 04	686 04	
<i>Guelph.</i>					
McLean, D.	Salary as Collector for the year.....	30 00	1,470 00		
Earle, R. H.	do Exciseman do	24 00	1,176 00		
Woodward, G. W.	do do do	24 00	1,176 00		
Campbell, McD. J.	do do do	24 00	1,176 00		
Powell, J. B.	do Dep'y Collector do	22 04	1,077 96		
Kennedy, J. D.	do Exciseman do	16 96	833 04		
Browne, G. W.	do do do	15 44	754 56		
Broadfoot, S.	do do do	15 44	754 56		
Brougham, M. E.	do do do	15 00	735 00		

APPENDIX B—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1884-85—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total for each Division.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
<i>Guelph—Concluded.</i>					
Erb, E. F.....	Salary as Exciseman for the year	13 80	676 20		
Robson, Jas.....	do do do	13 20	646 80		
Bish, Philip.....	do do do	12 00	588 00		
Bruce, G. A.....	do do 1st July to 31st Mar.	9 90	485 10		
Hobbs, G. N.....	do do 1st Mar. to 30th Apr.	2 10	102 90		
Bunting, Chas.....	do Caretaker for July.....		8 33		
	Salaries	237 88	11,660 45		
	Contingencies		1,151 83		
<i>Hamilton.</i>					
Fortier, C. G.....	Salary as Collector for the year.....	31 04	1,518 96		
Ross, S. F.....	do Deputy Collector for the year	25 20	1,234 80		
Dingman, N. J.....	do Special Exciseman do	24 00	1,176 00		
Blair, J. B.....	do do do	24 00	1,176 00		
Conway, J. B.....	do do do	24 00	1,176 00		
Greay, S.....	do do do	24 00	1,176 00		
Gosnell, T. S.....	do Exciseman do	17 56	862 44		
McHugh, F. J. J.....	do do do	15 74	769 26		
Barrett, T. J.....	do do do	15 74	769 26		
Egener, A.....	do do do	15 44	754 56		
Mackay, G. W.....	do do do	13 20	646 80		
Crawford, W. P.....	do do do	16 96	833 04		
Logan, J.....	do do do	11 92	584 27		
Amor, W.....	do do do	12 00	588 00		
O'Brien, J. F.....	do do do	12 00	588 00		
	Salaries	282 80	13,853 39		
	Contingencies		1,262 24		
<i>Kingston.</i>					
Rowland, F.....	Salary as Collector for the year.....	30 00	1,470 00		
Gill, Wm.....	do Deputy Collector, 1st July to 31st Oct.....	8 00	392 00		
Dickson, C. T.....	do Special Exciseman, 1st Nov. to 30th June.....	16 00	784 00		
Keogh, P. M.....	do Exciseman for the year.....	13 20	646 80		
Hanley, A.....	do do do	13 20	646 80		
Grimason, Thos.....	do do do	12 00	588 00		
Miller, J. E.....	do do do	12 00	588 00		
Fahy, E.....	do do do	5 20	254 76		
O'Donnell, J.....	do Messenger do	12 00	588 00		
	Salaries	121 60	5,958 36		
	Contingencies		931 87		
<i>London.</i>					
Alexander, Thos.....	Salary as Collector for the year.....	28 04	1,371 96		
Davis, T. G.....	do Deputy Collector for the year	24 00	1,176 00		
Power, T. A.....	do do do	19 96	980 04		
Smith, H. A.....	do Accountant do	19 96	980 04		

APPENDIX B—No 1—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1884-85—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total for each Division.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>London—Concluded.</i>				
Coles, F. H.....	Salary as Asst. Accountant for the year	18 00	882 00	
McSween, J.....	do Exciseman do ...	17 58	867 44	
Moore, Will.....	do do do ...	16 96	833 04	
Elwood, J. V.....	do do do ...	16 96	833 04	
Taylor, J. F.....	do do do ...	15 44	754 56	
Rowland, B.....	do do do ...	15 44	754 56	
Stewart, J.....	do do do ...	13 29	651 69	
Adams, J. S.....	do do do ...	13 20	646 80	
Lee, Ed.....	do do do ...	12 60	617 40	
Slattery, R.....	do do do ...	12 00	588 00	
Letts, F. P. A.....	do do do ...	12 00	588 00	
	Salaries	255 41	12,519 57	
	Contingencies.....		1,255 59	13,775 16
<i>Ottawa.</i>				
Battle, M.....	Salary as Collector for the year.....	28 04	1,371 96	
Henry, J. M. B.....	do Deputy Collector for the year.....	22 04	1,077 96	
Bédard, W. G.....	do Exciseman do ...	14 56	715 44	
Henev, J. J.....	do do do ...	12 00	588 00	
Casey, J.....	do do 1st Feb. to 30th June	6 16	301 87	
	Salaries	82 80	4,055 23	
	Contingencies		405 93	4,461 16
<i>Owen Sound.</i>				
Graham, W. J.....	Salary as Collector for the year.....	19 98	980 04	
Lang, Victor.....	do Exciseman do	13 20	646 80	
	Salaries	33 16	1,626 84	
	Contingencies		356 71	1,983 55
<i>Perth.</i>				
Kellock, D.....	Salary as Collector for the year.....	24 00	1,176 60	
Mason, F.....	do Exciseman do	24 00	1,176 00	
	Salaries	48 00	2,352 00	
	Contingencies		244 76	2,596 76
<i>Peterborough.</i>				
Hall, J. J.....	Salary as Collector for the year.....		699 96	
Knowlson, J. B.....	do Exciseman do	12 00	588 00	
Cahill, T.....	do do 1st Jan. to 30th June	4 98	244 98	
	Salaries	16 98	1,532 94	
	Contingencies		236 15	1,769 09

APPENDIX B—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1884-85—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total for each Division.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Prescott.</i>				
Longley, G. C.	Salary as Collector, from 1st July to 31st October.....	10 00	490 00	
Dickson, O. T.	do Exciseman do do ...	8 00	392 00	
Spereman, Jas.	do do for the year	24 00	1,176 00	
Gill, Wm.	do Deputy Collector, 1st Nov. to 30th June	16 00	784 00	
Dumbrille, J.	do Collector, 1st April to 30th June	6 60	323 93	
Kelly, Thos.	do Book-keeper for the year.....	16 04	783 96	
Ferguson, J.	do Exciseman do	13 20	646 80	
Marshall, F.	do do do	13 20	646 80	
Johnston, G. E.	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Hamilton, T. O.	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Dumbrille, R. W.	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Gerald, W. H.	do do do	10 08	556 56	
Gerald, W.	do Preventive Officer for the year	4 04	195 96	
	Salaries	157 18	7,760 01	
	Contingencies		1,012 03	8,772 04
<i>Stratford.</i>				
Oaven, A.	Salary as Collector for the year.....	28 04	1,371 96	
Gray, John.	do Deputy Collector, 1st Nov. to 30th June	16 00	784 00	
Craig, Joseph	do Exciseman for the year	22 38	1,097 61	
Brown, J. J.	do do do	17 65	862 44	
Clark, A. F.	do do do	15 00	735 00	
Nichols, J. F.	do do do	15 00	735 00	
Spence, F. H.	do do do	13 29	651 89	
Hobbs, G. N.	do do 1st July to 28th February	8 40	411 60	
	Salaries	135 76	6,649 30	
	Contingencies		1,401 90	8,051 20
<i>St. Catharines.</i>				
Seymour, Jas.	Salary as Collector for the year	28 04	1,371 96	
Barrett, J. K.	do Deputy Collector, 1st July to 30th April.....	18 30	898 30	
Schram, B.	do Exciseman, for the year.....	17 56	862 44	
Milliken, E.	do do do	15 44	754 56	
Hicks, W. H.	do do do	12 00	588 00	
	Salaries	91 34	4,475 26	
	Contingencies		508 42	4,983 68
<i>Toronto.</i>				
Stratton, W. C.	Salary as Collector for the year.....	37 96	1,862 04	
Bennett, Jas.	do Deputy Collector for the year.	27 24	1,337 76	
McPherson, A. F.	do Accountant do ...	24 00	1,176 00	
Rogerson, J. M.	do Exciseman do ...	24 00	1,176 00	
Beddan, Wm.	do do do ...	24 00	1,176 00	
Macdonell, A. D.	do Assistant Collector do ...	22 04	1,077 96	

APPENDIX B—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1884-85—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation	Amounts Paid.	Total for each Division.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Toronto—Concluded.</i>				
Boomer, J. B.....	Salary as Exciseman for the year	19 96	980 04	
Hartley, R. A.....	do Deputy Collector do	18 09	882 00	
Dudley, W. H.....	do Exciseman do	17 56	862 44	
Barber, J. S.....	do do do	15 44	754 56	
Murray, A. E.....	do do do	15 44	754 56	
Weyms, C.....	do do do	15 44	754 56	
Mulligan, J.....	do do do	13 20	646 80	
Wilson, R.....	do do do	12 85	629 41	
Cosgrove, J. J.....	do do do	13 20	646 80	
Evans, G. T.....	do do do	12 60	617 40	
Hamilton, C. M.....	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Dodds, E. W.....	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Carver, G. W.....	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Helliwell, H. N.....	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Neelands, H.....	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Dick, J. W.....	do do do	13 29	651 69	
O'Leary, T. J.....	do do do	12 00	588 00	
McDonald, J. A.....	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Henderson, W.....	do do do	14 28	700 68	
Coyle, James.....	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Toupin, F. X. J. A.....	do from 1st July to 31st May.....	11 00	539 00	
Lindsay, W.....	do do for the year.....	12 00	588 00	
Dawson, W.....	do do do	12 48	595 86	
Hughes, Thomas.....	do Probationary Exciseman for June.....	0 59	46 45	
Westman, T.....	do Messenger for the year	3 72	296 28	
	Salaries	476 29	23,456 29	
	Contingencies		1,488 43	24,944 72
<i>Windsor.</i>				
Gow, James.....	Salary as Collector for the year.....	37 96	1,862 04	
Ramon, P.....	do Dep'y Collector do	27 24	1,337 76	
Miller, W. F.....	do Exciseman do	24 00	1,176 00	
Donaghy, W.....	do do do	24 00	1,176 00	
Dunlop, C.....	do do do	22 04	1,077 96	
Crowe, Wm.....	do do do	17 56	862 44	
Yates, J. M.....	do do do	15 44	754 56	
Beasley, R.....	do Accountant do	18 00	882 00	
Girard, I.....	do Exciseman do	15 44	754 56	
Falconer, J.....	do do do	13 20	646 80	
Standish, J. D.....	do do do	14 28	700 68	
Till, T. M.....	do do do		499 92	
	Salaries	229 16	11,730 72	
	Contingencies		671 89	12,402 61
<i>Beauharnois.</i>				
McEachern, A.....	Salary as Collector for the year.....	5 64	444 36	
	Contingencies		42 00	486 36

APPENDIX B—No. 1—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1884-85—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation,	Amounts Paid.	Total for each Division.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Iberville.</i>				
Regnier, P.....	Salary as Collector for the year.....	6 88	543 12	
Perkins, L. H.....	do Dep'y Collector do	5 16	414 84	
	Salaries	12 04	957 96	
	Contingencies		52 99	1,010 95
<i>Joliette.</i>				
Leprohon, R. M.....	Salary as Collector for the year.....	16 96	833 04	
Cornellier, H.....	do Exciseman do		499 92	
Lafontaine, A.....	do do do	4 96	396 04	
	Salaries	21 92	1,728 00	
	Contingencies		971 01	2,699 01
<i>Montreal.</i>				
Vincent, J. L.....	Salary as Collector for the year.....	37 96	1,862 04	
Lawlor, H.....	do Dep'y Collector do	28 20	1,371 96	
Dodd, John	do do do	27 24	1,337 76	
Macdonald, D.....	do Accountant do	24 00	1,176 00	
Baby, J. O.....	do Exciseman do	24 00	1,176 00	
Cameron, D. A.....	do do do	24 00	1,176 00	
Hudon, A.....	do do do	19 96	980 04	
St. Louis, A.....	do Asst. Accountant do	19 96	980 04	
Richard, R.....	do Exciseman do	19 04	930 96	
Hastie, W.....	do do do	18 00	882 00	
Fox, T.....	do do do	18 76	921 24	
Lecours, H. T.....	do Asst. Accountant do	18 00	882 00	
Barker, C.....	do Exciseman do	16 96	833 04	
Villeneuve, J.....	do do do	16 04	783 96	
Bulmer, W.....	do do do	16 04	783 96	
Oamyre, J. N.....	do do do	15 44	754 56	
Malo, T.....	do do do	15 44	754 56	
Tansey, J. P. F.....	do do do	15 44	751 56	
Goron, D.....	do do do	15 44	754 56	
Beauchamp, J. P.....	do do do	19 96	980 04	
St. Marie, L. C. A.....	do do do	16 04	783 96	
Manning, J.....	do do do	15 00	735 00	
St. Marie, J. B. E.....	do do do	14 56	715 44	
Millier, E.....	do do do	13 96	686 01	
Harwood, R. W.....	do do do	13 29	651 69	
Baby, J.....	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Dumouchel, L.....	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Scullion, J. W.....	do do do	13 29	651 69	
Panneton, G. E.....	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Caven, W.....	do do do	13 29	651 69	
Watkins, J. A.....	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Pinsonnault, A.....	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Outram, Jos.....	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Ferry, G. L.....	do do do	13 96	686 04	
Quinn, J. D.....	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Forrest, E.....	do do 1st March to 30th June	4 00	196 00	
Fox, J. D.....	do do 1st to 30th June...	0 45	35 65	
Toupin, F. X. J. A.....	do do do	1 00	49 00	

APPENDIX B—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1884-85—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total for each Division.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Montreal—Continued.</i>				
Laporte, Geo.....	Salary as Exciseman, 1st to 30th June...	1 00	49 00	
Cullen, P.....	do Messenger for the year.....	6 32	493 68	
	Salaries	620 04	30,576 16	
	Contingencies		2,083 21	32,659 37
<i>Quebec.</i>				
LaRue, George	Salary as Collector for the year	30 00	1,470 00	
Cahill, J. H	do Deputy Collector do	24 00	1,176 00	
Iler, B.....	do Exciseman do	24 00	1,176 00	
Bourassa, G.....	do do do	16 04	783 96	
Rouleau, J.....	do do do	15 00	735 00	
McNamara, M.....	do do do	15 00	735 00	
Courtney, J. J.....	do do do	13 20	646 80	
LeMoine, G.....	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Bourget, O.....	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Lépine, Louis.....	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Langlois, F. X., dit				
Traversy	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Fahey, O.....	do do 1st Aug. to 30th June	8 13	493 17	
Hamond, E.....	do Preventive Officer, 1st April to 30th June.....	0 44	35 81	
	Salaries.....	193 81	9,603 74	
	Contingencies		726 74	10,330 48
<i>St. Hyacinthe.</i>				
Boivin, C. A.....	Salary as Collector for the year.....	15 00	735 00	
	Contingencies		398 06	1,133 06
<i>Sherbrooke.</i>				
Griffith, J.....	Salary as Collector, 1st July to 30th April.....	16 60	816 70	
Pennoyer, H. J.....	do Exciseman for the year.....	6 32	493 68	
Simpson, A. F.....	do Act. Collector, 18th to 30th June	0 72	35 39	
	Salaries	23 64	1,345 77	
	Contingencies		406 11	1,751 88
<i>Sorel.</i>				
Roy, A.....	Salary as Collector, 1st July to 31st Jan.	3 99	316 82	
Fortier, J. J. O	do do 1st March to 30th June	1 98	157 68	
Duguay, J.....	do Exciseman for the year		499 92	
	Salaries	5 97	974 42	
	Contingencies		165 44	1,139 86

APPENDIX B—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1884-85—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total for each Division.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Terrebonne.</i>				
Desroches, D	Salary as Collector for the year	12 00	588 00	640 13
	Contingencies		52 13	
<i>Three Rivers.</i>				
Hébert, O. D	Salary as Collector for the year	16 04	783 96	1,623 04
Duplessis, O. Z	do Exciseman do	12 00	588 00	
	Salaries	28 04	1,371 96	
	Contingencies		251 08	
<i>Magdalen Islands.</i>				
Painchaud, Jos	Salary as Preventive Officer for the year.	6 00	294 00	294 00
<i>Chatham.</i>				
Lawlor, R. A	Salary as Collector for the year	19 96	980 04	1,083 55
	Contingencies		103 51	
<i>St. John, N.B.</i>				
Perkins, D. O	Salary as Collector for the year	30 00	1,470 00	7,410 88
Moore, J. N.	do Book-keeper do	19 96	980 04	
Travis, James	do Exciseman do	18 00	882 00	
Ganong, J. E.	do do do	16 04	783 96	
Atherton, R.	do Deputy Collector do	15 44	754 56	
Frederickson, J.	do Exciseman do	15 00	735 00	
Mason, J.	do do do	12 60	617 40	
Hill, A. M.	do Deputy Collector do	7 96	392 04	
Dibblee, Wm	do do do	3 72	296 28	
	Salaries	138 72	6,911 28	
	Contingencies		499 60	
<i>Cape Breton.</i>				
McDonald, M. A.	Salary as Collector for the year	15 00	735 00	818 37
	Contingencies		83 37	
<i>Halifax.</i>				
Grant, H. H.	Salary as Collector for the year	30 00	1,470 00	8,070 13
Dustan, W. M.	do Deputy Collector, 1st July to 30th Nov.	10 00	490 00	
James, T. C.	do Accountant for the year	18 00	882 00	
Carroll, D.	do Exciseman do	15 44	754 56	
Wainwright, F. G.	do do do	15 00	735 00	
Hagerty, James	do do do	14 02	688 90	
Tompkins, P.	do do do	13 80	676 20	
Manro, H. D.	do do do	13 04	636 96	
Cox, Jas. E.	do do 1st Dec. to 30th June	3 72	287 98	
	Salaries	133 02	6,621 60	
	Contingencies		1,448 53	

APPENDIX B—No. 1—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1884-85—Continued

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total for each Division.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Pictou.</i>				
Jack, Wm.....	Salary as Collector, 1st July to 30th Oct.	6 00	294 00	
Nash, S. O	do do 1st Dec. to 30th June	11 62	571 69	
Campbell, G. J.....	do Exciseman for the year	6 32	493 68	
	Salaries	23 94	1,359 37	
	Contingencies		399 71	1,759 08
<i>Charlottetown.</i>				
Nash, S. O	Salary as Collector, 1st July to 30th Nov.	8 30	408 35	
Dustan, W. M	do Acting Collector, 1st Dec. to 30th June	14 00	686 00	
Moore, T	do Exciseman for the year	15 44	754 56	
Cox, J. E	do do 1st Sept. to 30th November	1 49	117 93	
	Salaries	39 23	1,966 84	
	Contingencies		426 67	2,392 51
<i>Winnipeg.</i>				
Kenning, J. H.....	Salary as Collector for the year.....	31 96	1,568 04	
Dixon, E. B.	do Deputy Collector for the year.	28 04	1,371 96	
Bouteiller, G. A	do Exciseman do ...	24 00	1,176 00	
Christie, H. J.....	do do do ...	19 96	980 04	
Baby, W. A. D	do do do ...	15 44	754 56	
Girdlestone, R. J	do do do ...	13 20	646 80	
Laporte, Geo.....	do do 1st July to 31st May	11 00	539 00	
Allan, R. K.....	do do for the year.....		600 00	
	Salaries	143 60	7,636 40	
	Contingencies		4,174 15	11,810 55
<i>Alberta, N. W. T.</i>				
Huggard, R. T.....	Salary as Preventive Officer for the year	6 00	294 00	294 00
<i>Calgary, N. W. T.</i>				
Bannerman, Wm	Salary as Preventive Officer, from 1st July to 30th November.....	1 65		81 65
<i>British Columbia.</i>				
Good, H. B.....	Salary as Collector for the year.....	31 96	1,568 04	
Lindsay, D	do Deputy Collector, 1st July to 31st October.....	8 64	424 68	
	Salaries	40 60	1,992 72	
	Contingencies		1,260 50	3,253 22

APPENDIX B—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1884-85—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total for each Division.
	DISTRICT INSPECTORS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Ontario.</i>			
Morrow, John	Salary for the year.....	48 00	2,352 00	2,994 94
	Contingencies		642 94	
Davis, John	Salary for the year.....	49 96	2,450 04	2,662 44
	Contingencies		212 40	
Hamilton, W. L.....	Salary for the year	42 00	2,058 00	3,039 58
	Contingencies		981 58	
	<i>Quebec.</i>			
Bellemare, R.	Salary for the year	48 00	2,352 00	2,741 64
	Contingencies		389 64	
LeMoine, J. M.....	Salary for the year.....		2,199 96	2,414 76
	Contingencies		214 80	
	<i>Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island</i>			
Borradaile, R.....	Salary for the year.....	43 96	2,156 04	3,481 47
	Contingencies		1,325 43	
	<i>New Brunswick.</i>			
Hanford, Thos.....	Salary as Inspector for the year	40 04	1,959 96	2,384 71
	Contingencies		424 75	
	<i>Manitoba.</i>			
Gouin, W. F.....	Salary from 1st July to 31st May	36 60	1,796 70	2,999 72
Barrett, J. K.....	do 1st May to 30th June.....	6 00	294 00	
	Salaries	42 60	2,090 70	
	Contingencies		909 02	
	<i>British Columbia.</i>			
Dupont, C. T.....	Salary for the year.....	43 96	2,156 04	2,398 89
	Contingencies		242 85	
	INSPECTOR OF TOBACCO FACTORIES.			
Gerald, W. J.....	Salary for the year.....	40 04	1,959 96	2,919 40
	Contingencies		959 44	
	CHIEF INSPECTOR.			
Godson, H.....	Salary for the year	55 96	2,744 04	3,116 24
	Contingencies		372 20	

APPENDIX B—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1884-85—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
	<i>General Contingencies.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
J. B. Edwards	Analysis and report on wood naphtha.....	5 00	
A. Mortimer & Co.	Lithographing, cutting and printing maps; engraving, transferring and printing petroleum labels, alterations, &c; transferring and printing bottling labels; blue (oil can) labels; altering and engraving to order; printing spirit permit forms; printing cigar licenses	565 90	
British American Bank Note Co.	Lithographing and printing tobacco and cigar stamps and labels; postage on coupons to Victoria, and freight on paper from Toronto Paper Co.; tobacco stamps; engraving labels, &c.; tobacco stamps and labels	23,693 68	
S. & H. Borbridge.....	1 bag and 2 coat straps, and leather travelling cases	22 80	
Pritchard & Mingard....	Rubber dating stamps, &c.; rubber daters and Custom C. dater; stencil plates, daters and outfits	212 15	
Geo. Cox	Engraving cheque; lithographing 2,000 official cheques	35 00	
D. K. Miller Lock Co....	1 doz. padlocks; 25 doz. label locks; 1 doz. padlocks, with chain; seal locks, &c.; permutation locks.....	881 90	
T. W. Currier.....	Lumber for making boxes	13 75	
Dominion Express Co...	Freight on locks	3 85	
G. E. Desbarats & Co...	Printing removal permits	401 00	
Canada Atlantic Ry. Co	Freight on hydrometers and thermometers.....	44 63	
M. C. McCormac.....	Services as Extra Clerk.....	546 00	
Canada Bank Note Co..	Cigar removal permits, and printing tobacco labels.....	94 55	
John Gray	Expenses to Ottawa on official business	11 10	
A. Fréchette	Translation of 14 pages technical matter	55 42	
B. Schram	Expenses incurred in relieving Officer Henwood..	40 40	
Negretté & Zambra	50 hydrometers and brass cases; thermometers...	281 22	
A. Bureau	Advertising general warehousing regulations.....	150 00	
W. Truman	Work in connection with still.....	88 94	
L. Oertling.....	Hydrometers; re-gilding and repairing hydrometers, and cablegram	815 19	
Queen's Printer.....	2 copies Dominion Statutes	4 30	
Shoolbred & Co.....	Oil cloth, and laying same.....	30 85	
Graves Bros.	Sheet rubber	5 40	
E. B. Eddy	Lumber, &c.	16 50	
Thos. Birkett.....	Hardware.....	10 51	
Evaus, Sons & Mason ...	Ammonia, &c.	2 44	
John Davis.....	Travelling and incidental expenses as Inspector of Distilleries	1,285 65	
	Total	29,298 13	
	DEDUCT—Received from sale of hydrometers, petroleometers, thermometers, Excise locks, &c.....	256 55	
	Total General Contingencies.		29,041 58

APPENDIX B—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1884-85—Continued.

To Whom Paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
	<i>Law Costs.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
J. A. MacDonell.....	Professional services <i>in re</i> Carter, seizure.....	144 94	
do	do do Toronto do		
do	Law costs in Regina <i>vs.</i> Fairall, and Regina <i>vs.</i> McFee		
D. O'Connor.....	Services and disbursements in the issuing of writs of assistance in favor of Martin Battle, C. Curless and Jno. K. Barrett.....	60 00	
Aikins, Culver & Hamilton	Professional services <i>in re</i> Regina <i>vs.</i> Keys, Winnipeg, seizure	5 00	
L. R. Church.....	Professional services obtaining papers in connection with the Bartley case; revising a tobacco manufacturer bond of M. Lesser.....	12 25	
E. J. Hodgson.....	Professional services in Regina <i>vs.</i> McCarthy, seizure	46 68	
H. Abbott.....	Professional services in Regina <i>vs.</i> Legault & Thérien, seizure	45 00	
do	Professional services <i>in re</i> Regina <i>vs.</i> Hardy	12 00	
W. H. Bowlby	Law costs <i>in re</i> Seagram's distillery.....	30 00	
Fell & Mills	Professional services <i>in re</i> Victoria seizure No. 9, Regina <i>vs.</i> Jones & Barry	20 50	
N. Murphy	Professional services <i>in re</i> Regina <i>vs.</i> Maxwell, Toronto, seizures	1 70	
W. C. Stratton.....	Expenses in Toronto seizure.....	108 70	
W. Graham.....	Regina <i>vs.</i> Stratford, Halifax, seizure	25 00	
do	Regina <i>vs.</i> H. Russell		
do	Regina <i>vs.</i> Colin McDougall, assaulting officers.....		
S. J. Lane.....	Professional services in connection with prosecution and conviction of H. McDonald.....		
Total Law Costs			511 77

APPENDIX B—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1884-85—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Place of Residence and Division.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
		<i>Commissions to Customs Officers.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
G. M. Elliott.....	Napanee, Ont.	From 8th Feb. 1883, to 30th June 1884	97 90	
do	do do	From 1st July 1884, to 30th June 1885	250 00	
J. Warren	Pembroke do	From 1st July 1883, to 30th June 1884	250 00	
do	do do	From 1st July 1884, to 30th June 1885	250 00	
F. J. McGuire.....	Trenton do	From 1st July 1883, to 30th June 1884	66 10	
do	do do	From 1st July 1884, to 30th June 1885	200 00	
H. Carman	Morrisburgh do	do do	200 00	
W. T. Ross	Pictou do	do do	200 00	
W. A. Hogg	Collingwood do	do do	200 00	
Jno. Ormiston.....	Gananoque do	do do	150 00	
D. Dinsmore.....	Wiaraton do	do do	75 94	
A. M. Williamson	Kincardine do	do do	145 26	
Jos. Wilson	Sault Ste. Marie do	do do	118 82	
P. C. Beauchêne.....	Paspébiac, Que.	do do	90 85	
J. J. Kavanagh.....	Gaspé do	do do	11 99	
John Farmer	Campo Bello, N.B.	From 1st July 1883, to 30th June 1884	56 00	
do	do do	From 1st July 1884, to 30th June 1885	47 14	
G. W. Wallace	Sussex do	From 1st July 1883, to 30th June 1884	39 75	
W. J. O'Brien	Bathurst do	do do	40 89	
A. F. Street	Fredericton do	do do	112 18	
do	do do	From 1st July 1884, to 30th June 1885	200 00	
R. B. Haddow	Newcastle do	From 1st July 1883, to 30th June 1884	22 82	
Jas. Robertson	Moncton do	From 1st July 1883, to 11th Sept. 1883	36 13	
J. W. Binney.....	do do	From 12th Sept. 1883, to 30th June 1884	107 21	
W. O. Milner.....	Sackville do	From 1st July 1883, to 30th June 1884	18 00	
O. M. Gove.....	St. Andrews do	From 1st July 1884, to 30th June 1885	250 00	
N. Tupper.....	Amherst, N.S.	From 1st July 1883, to 30th June 1884	124 78	
do	do do	From 1st July 1884, to 30th June 1885	150 00	
R. Grant.....	Antigonish do	From 1st July 1883, to 30th June 1884	80 35	
do	do do	From 1st July 1884, to 30th June 1885	130 42	
J. F. Crowe	Truro do	From 1st July 1883, to 30th June 1884	148 44	
do	do do	From 1st July 1884, to 12th May 1885	147 67	
E. O'Brien.....	Windsor do	From 1st July 1883, to 30th June 1884	8 07	
A. S. Townshend.....	Parrsboro' do	do do	25 10	
G. P. Nelson.....	Truro do	From 14th May 1884, to 30th June 1885	21 79	
O. W. Strong.....	Summerside, P.E.I.	From 1st July 1883, to 30th June 1884	10 76	
do	do do	From 1st July 1884, to 30th June 1885	6 93	

APPENDIX B—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1884-85—*Concluded.*

To whom Paid.	Place of Residence and Division.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
			<i>Commissions to Customs Officers—Concluded.</i>	
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
F. H. Hesson	Brandon, Man.	From 1st July 1883, to 30th		
J. S. Clute	New Westminster, B.C.....	June 1884	104 14	
		do do	200 00	
			Total Commission to Customs Officers	4,393 43
			<i>Commission on Sale of Canada Twist Stamps.</i>	
Z. Cloutier.....	St. Jacques.....	Allowance of 5 per cent. on sale of Stamps.	105 13	
J. E. Dupuis.....	St. Alexis	do do	28 51	
U. E. Desrochers.....	St. Liguori	do do	12 20	
Jos. Laporte.....	St. Esprit	do do	4 24	
Ed. Leblanc.....	L'Epiphanie	do do	128 95	
S. Martineau.....	Lavaltrie.....	do do	33 12	
H. C. Primeau.....	Lanoraie	do do	22 35	
			Total Commission on Sale of Canada Twist Stamps	330 50
<i>Duty-Pay to Officers in Charge of most important Establishments.</i>				
Miller, W. F.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1884.....		200 00	
G. W. Woodward	do	do	200 00	
W. Reddan	do	do	200 00	
C. Gerald	do	do	200 00	
J. Spereman.....	do	do	200 00	
F. Mason	do	do	200 00	
D. M. Cameron	do	do	200 00	
B. Her.....	do	do	200 00	
J. B. Blair.....	From 16th May to 30th June, 1885.....		25 20	
			Total Duty-Pay	1,625 20
			Total	292,181 54
			Add—Printing	6,039 96
			Stationery.....	1,762 65
			Preventive Service	4,351 69
				12,154 30
			Authorized Disbursements (less Superannuation)	304,335 84
Add—Balances due to Collectors, &c., 1st July, 1884.....			49 08	
do	by	do 30th June, 1885	350 33	
				399 41
				304,735 25
Less—Balances due by Collectors, &c., 1st July, 1884			501 48	
do	to	do 30th June, 1885	49 08	
				550 56
Actual Disbursements agreeing with Statement 4, page 10				304,184 69

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October 1885.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX B.

No. 2—DETAILS of Canal Expenditure, for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Canals.	Names of Employés.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total.	Grand Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Welland Canal.</i>					
Port Colborne	McFarland, D. E., Collector for the year.....	28 04	1,371 96		
do	Leggett, J. E., Clerk for the year ...	16 04	783 96		
do	Scholfield, J. S. do do ...	10 04	489 96		
do	Hann, J. R. do do ...	4 96	395 04		
	Salaries.....	59 08	3,049 92	3,342 40	
	Contingencies.....		301 48		
Port Dalhousie	Clark, W. B., Collector for the year.	19 96	980 04		
do	Pirritte, J., Acting do do ...	16 04	783 96		
	Salaries.....	36 00	1,764 00	2,000 44	
	Contingencies.....		236 44		
Dunville	Tipton, T. L. M., Collector for the year.....	15 00	735 00	756 25	
	Contingencies.....		21 25		
Port Maitland	Galbraith, T. J., Collector for the year.....	10 04	489 96	614 96	
	Contingencies.....		125 00		
Port Robinson.....	Coulter, R., Collector for the year...	14 40	705 60	714 56	
	Contingencies.....		8 96		
St. Catharines.....	Collier, H. H., Collector for the year.	4 04	195 96	203 84	
	Contingencies.....		7 88		
Chippawa.....	Contingencies.....			99 00	
<i>St. Lawrence Canals.</i>					
	Total, Welland Canal.....				7,731 45
Beauharnois	Danis, A. D., Collector for the year.	16 96	833 04	1,435 49	
do	Lefebvre, H., Clerk do ...		366 00		
	Salaries	16 96	1,199 04		
	Contingencies		236 45		
Cornwall.....	Phelan, J. A., Collector for the year.	19 96	980 04	1,174 59	
do	Mulhern, M. M., Clerk do ...	1 96	98 04		
	Salaries.....	21 92	1,078 08		
	Contingencies		96 51		
Montreal	O'Neil, J., Collector for the year....	36 00	1,764 00	8,006 42	
do	McNally, T., Clerk do	24 00	1,176 00		
do	Pominville, N. do do	16 91	828 93		
do	Bussières, F. do do	16 04	783 96		
do	St. Louis, J. do do	16 04	783 96		
do	Arabill, A. do do	13 96	686 04		
do	Corbeille, F. do from 1st to 31st July	1 16	57 17		
do	Giroux, A. do from 1st August to 30th June.....	11 00	539 00		
	Salaries.....	135 11	6,619 06		
	Contingencies.....		1,387 36		

APPENDIX B—No. 2—Details of Canal Expenditure, 1885—Continued.

Canals.	Names of Employés.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amount Paid.	Total.	Grand Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>St. Lawrence Canals—Concluded.</i>					
Lachine	Paré, L., Collector for the year.....	19 96	980 04		
do	Deschamps, J. B., Clerk for the year.....	13 04	636 96		
	Salaries	33 00	1,617 00		
	Contingencies.....		447 17	2,064 17	
Cardinal	McMillan, R. P., Collector for the year	15 00	735 00		
do	Reid, John, Clerk for the year.....	4 96	395 04		
	Salaries.....	19 96	1,130 04		
	Contingencies.....		64 50	1,194 54	
Kingston	Burrows, Wm., Collector for the year	12 00	588 00		
do	Fahey, E., Asst. do do ...	10 04	489 96		
	Salaries	22 04	1,077 96		
	Contingencies		82 18	1,160 14	
	Total, St. Lawrence Canals.....				15,035 35
<i>Chambly Canal.</i>					
Chambly	Jodoin, A. P., Collector for the year.	19 96	980 04		
do	Berger, N., Clerk do ...	6 32	493 68		
	Salaries	26 28	1,473 72		
	Contingencies		30 01	1,503 73	
St. Johns,	Quesnel, J., Collector for the year..	16 04	783 98		
do	Fournier, J. A., Clerk do ...	6 32	493 68		
	Salaries	22 36	1,277 64		
	Contingencies		70 95	1,348 59	
St. Ours Lock	Lebeauf, J., Collector for the year...	9 00	591 00		
	Contingencies		15 13	606 13	
	Total, Chambly Canal.....				3,458 45
<i>Rideau Canal.</i>					
Ottawa.....	Farley, J. F., Collector for the year	24 00	1,176 00		
do	Battle, T., Asst. do do ...	16 04	783 96		
	Salaries	40 04	1,959 96		
	Contingencies		587 53	2,547 49	
Kingston Mills.....	Deane, J., Collector for the year....	3 72	296 28		
	Contingencies		51 11	347 39	
Smith's Falls	Richey, W. M., Collector for the year	2 48	197 52		
	Contingencies		37 80	235 32	
	Total, Rideau Canal				3,130 20

APPENDIX B—No. 2—Details of Canal Expenditure, 1885—*Concluded.*

Canals.	Names of Employés.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total.	Grand Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Ottawa Canals.</i>					
Grenville.....	Pridham, A., Collector for the year..	16 04	783 96	923 28	
	Contingencies.....		139 32		
Carillon.....	Murphy, D., Collector for the year..	12 00	588 00	716 51	
	Contingencies.....		128 51		
Ste. Anne's Lock....	Barrett, J., Collector for the year ...		900 00	1,438 91	
	Orevoir, W., Asst. do ..		488 00		
	Salaries.....		1,388 00		
	Contingencies.....		50 91		
	Total, Ottawa Canals				3,078 70
Newcastle District Works	Contingencies				2 85
Burlington Bay Canal	Campbell, T., Ferryman for the year	4 96	395 04		635 04
	Contingencies		240 00		
St. Peter's Canal ...	Contingencies				4 50
Inspector of Canals	Witton, H. B., for the year.....	31 96	1,568 04		1,978 99
	Contingencies.....		410 95		
	Totals				35,055 53

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.
	<i>General Canal Contingencies.</i>	\$ cts.
L. H. Dumouchel ...	Professional services <i>in re</i> Bartley <i>et al</i>	19 70
Miss Kathleen Merrick	Services compiling canal statistics, from 8th October to 31st December, 1884, 85 days, at \$1.50 per diem.....	127 50
Pritchard & Mingard	Rubber stamps, &c.....	2 25
	Grand Total.....	149 45
	ADD—Printing	466 36
	Stationery.....	170 47
		636 83
	Authorized disbursements (less superannuation).....	35,841 81
	LESS—Balances due by Collector, 1st July, 1884.....	0 01
	do do 30th June, 1885.....	17 90
		17 91
	Actual disbursements agreeing with Statement 6, page 16	35,823 90

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

E. MIALI,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 8.—SLIDES AND BOOMS' SERVICE—Details of Expenditure for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Office.	Names.	Nature of Service.	Deducted for Super-annuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total.	Grand Total.		
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
OTTAWA.....	Poupre, J.....	Collector for the year.....	48 00	2,352 00				
	Macnutt, C. T.....	Assistant Collector for the year.....	40 04	1,969 96				
	Ritchie, Jas.....	Accountant.....	31 96	1,569 04				
	Russell, Alex.....	Draughtsman.....	24 00	1,176 00				
	Smith, E. T.....	Clerk.....	24 00	1,176 00				
	do	do.....	16 96	833 04				
	Darby, H. J.....	do.....	18 04	783 96				
	Larose, S. O.....	do.....	16 04	783 96				
	Slater, Jas.....	Boatman.....	12 00	588 00				
	Redmond, J.....	do.....	12 00	588 00				
	Steen, Jas.....	do.....	6 32	493 68				
	Jackson, M.....	Messenger.....						
			Total Salaries.....	247 36		12,302 64		
			<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		McCoughlan, Mrs.....	Service as Extra Clerk.....		156 00			
	Russell, A. J.....	Rent of office.....		450 00				
	Post Office.....	Postal account.....		189 96				
	Telephone Co.....	Telegrams.....		136 27				
	City Corporation.....	Rent of telephone.....		40 00				
	do	City taxes.....		83 78				
	Butterworth, J. G.....	Water rates.....		26 40				
	Dunlop, R.....	Coal.....		80 60				
	Donaldson, S.....	Firewood.....		4 50				
	Battersworth & Co.....	Charwoman.....		48 00				
	Russell, A. J.....	Coal stove, oil, &c.....		42 72				
	Christin & Co.....	Iron box.....		15 00				
		Ice for the season.....		5 00				

APPENDIX B—No. 3.—SLIDES AND BOOMS' SERVICE—Details of Expenditure for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885—Concluded.

Office.	Names.	Nature of Service.	Deducted for Super-annuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total.	Grand Total.	
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
OTTAWA— <i>Con.</i>	Workman, A.	Hardware		5 98			
	Pritchard & Mingard	Compound for copying		14 77			
	Chamberlin, B.	"Canada Gazette"		4 00			
	"Grip", Printing Co.	"Ontario Gazette"		4 00			
	Langlois, C. F.	"Quebec Gazette"		5 00			
	Footo, J. J.	"Morning Chronicle"		6 00			
	Tesback, J.	Almonte "Times"		1 00			
	Pattison, J. T.	Pontiac "Advance"		3 25			
	"Citizen" Co.	Ottawa "Citizen"		6 00			
	Ryan, C.	do "Sun"		8 15			
	Woodburn, A. S.	do Directory		2 00			
	Poupore, John	Travelling expenses.		31 00			
	Macnutt, C. T.	do		51 40			
	do	Petty expenses.		48 51			
		Total Contingencies			1,469 17		
		Total Ottawa's Office				13,771 81	
	QUEBEC		<i>Salaries.</i>				
		Chaloner, H. J.	Collector for the year	43 96	2,166 04		
		Miller, H. J.	Assistant Collector for the year	24 00	1,176 00		
		Miller, Pierre	Clerk	24 00	1,176 00		
Harney, Thos.		Messenger	1 81	148 19			
		Total Salaries	93 77	4,656 23			
		<i>Contingencies.</i>					
Giblin, J.		Rent of office		250 00			
Telegraph Co.		Telegrams		6 83			

Foley, Mary	Charwoman	12 00		
Miller, H. J.	Cove expenses	16 25		
Queen's Printer	"Official Gazette"	5 00		
Foote, J. J.	Subscription to "Chronicle"	6 00		
Cherrier & Co	Quebec Directory	4 00		
Postmaster	Rent of post box	6 00		
For office use	Postage stamps and petty expenses	25 43		
Miller & Son	Ink, &c.	11 05		
	Total Contingencies	341 56		4,997 79
	Total Quebec Office			
	<i>Salaries.</i>			
Dubord, A.	Collector for the year		4 40	
	<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Normand, J. E.	Timber Counter	200 00		
Lymburner, C.	do	102 05		
Normand, P.	do	116 31		
Lymburner, Nat.	do	168 75		
Dubord, A.	Travelling expenses	50 50		
Normand, J. E.	do	14 25		
	Total Contingencies	651 86		
	Total St. Maurice Office			987 46
	Professional services			44 43
D. O'Connor	Total			19,811 49
	ADD—Printing Stationery	40 13		
	Actual Disbursements (less Superannuation) agreeing with Statement 7 ^h , page 19	147 78		187 91
				19,999 40

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX B—Continued.
 No. 4.—DETAILS of Fees paid to Cullers, for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Office.	Departments.	Names of Cullers.	Amount.	Total.	Grand Total.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Quincy	Square timber	Bergeron, Joseph	700 00		
		Duggan, Edward	700 00		
		Dorval, George	700 00		
		French, W. J.	700 00		
		Frederick, Antoine	700 00		
		Gauvreau, Olivier	700 00		
		Glichen, Thomas	700 00		
		Kelly, Michael	700 00		
		Kelly, Edward	700 00		
		Larose, Joseph	700 00		
		Lockquell, A. H.	700 00		
		Miller, George	700 00		
		Miller, Alfred	700 00		
		McInenly, Thomas	700 00		
		McKendry, Dan	700 00		
		McPeak, William	700 00		
		Nosl, Elie	700 00		
		O'Brien, Michael	700 00		
		Malone, Thos, sen.	1,795 53		
		Malone, J. C.	610 20		
		Malone, Thos, jun.	612 54		
		Malone, Jeff.	401 49		
		McNaughton, J.	445 00		
		Vachon, J. B.	401 49		
		Demers, F. X.	401 50		
		Morncy, Denis	762 71		
		Lynch, John	1,023 77		
		Power, Richard	302 08		
		Lafamme, Joseph	389 49		
		Myler, James	401 48		
		Cauchy, Chas.	401 48		
		Frenette, Joseph	401 48		
		Patry, Thomas	405 67		
		Murphy, Thomas	498 83		
		Glichrist, John	356 60		
				12,600 00	
					9,611 35

Staves.....	Beaupré, Noël..... Frederick, Joseph..... Ferland, Pierre..... Murphy, John..... Munro, William.....	94 36 286 28 68 35 138 33 151 23
Spars, &c..... Extra Service.....	Brousseau, T. B..... Gilchrist, John.....	708 55 3 67 44 90
MONTREAL, LACHINE AND SOREL.....	General Cullers.....	803 35 803 35
	Total, Quebec.....	22,968 47
	Total Montreal, Lachine and Sorel.....	1,606 70
	Total Fees paid to Cullers.....	24,575 17

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX B—Continued.
 No. 5.—DETAILS of Cullers' Expenditure, for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Office.	Names.	Nature of Service.	Deducted for Super-annuation.		Amounts Paid.		Total.		Grand Total.	
			\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.		
QUEBEC.....	Patton, James.....	Supervisor of Cullers for the year.....	40	04	1,969	96				
	Lane, John.....	Deputy Supervisor of Cullers for the year.....	31	98	1,668	04				
	Walsh, T. J.....	Cashier.....	28	04	1,371	96				
	Gowen, Edmund.....	Specification Clerk.....	22	04	1,077	96				
	Lecompte, Salem.....	do.....	13	96	686	04				
	Harney, Thomas.....	Messenger.....	4	32	345	60				
	Whelan, W. F.....	Specification Clerk, 8 months.....	20	00	980	00				
	deMartigny, C. P. L.....	do.....	14	00	686	00				
	Belland, J. E.....	do.....	14	00	686	00				
	Levasseur, Z.....	do.....	12	96	637	04				
	Poiquin, F.....	do.....	12	00	588	00				
	Gallagher, F.....	do.....	13	00	588	00				
	Grogan, S. E.....	do.....	6	88	543	12				
	Belle Rives, O.....	do.....	6	88	543	12				
	Power, Richard.....	do.....	10	42	514	63				
	Lambert, P. (late).....	do.....	3	48	171	51				
			Total Salaries.....	253	00			12,946	88	
			<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		Giblin, John.....	Rent of office, 12 months.....			950	00			
		Quebec Corporation.....	Taxes do.....			370	96			
	Lainé, Léon.....	Firewood.....			240	00				
	McNaughton & Co.....	Coal.....			12	75				
	O'Neil, John.....	Sawing and firewood.....			60	00				
	Stevenson, J.....	Kindling wood.....			8	00				
	Carrel, James.....	Advertising in "Budget" and "Telegraph", do.....			38	75				
	Demers et frère.....	do "Canadien" do.....			30	25				
	Mercier et cie.....	do "Quotidien" do.....			6	30				
	Gingras et cie.....	do "Nouveliste" do.....			28	48				
	Footé, J. J.....	do "Shareholder" do.....			5	50				
	do.....	do and subscription to "Chronicle" do.....			38	85				
	Côté et cie.....	Subscription to "Journal", do.....			6	00				
	"Gazette" Printing Co.....	do "Gazette" do.....			12	00				

Duggan & Rogers	Watchmen	29 50
Power, Mary	Charwoman	50 00
Foley, Mary	do	65 00
Lemieux, Z	Locksmith	5 00
Corbin, J. R.	Joiner	60 92
Kane, J. R.	Tinsmith	72 64
Phillips & Sullivan	Plumbers	248 46
Leonard, J.	Painter	140 59
Quebec Post Office	Rent of drawer	6 00
Arnold, Thomas	Removing snow	14 00
Robbin, T. J.	Repairing clock	2 00
Behan Brothers	Sundries	20 78
Drum Cabinet Co.	Repairs to furniture	1 50
Telephone Co.	Use of instrument	40 00
Dawson & Co.	Ink, &c.	25 55
Rancourt, Noël	Ice	15 00
Grant, A.	Sundries	15 85
Miller & Son	Cubing books	5 00
Patton, James	Travelling expenses	161 02
Walsh, T. J.	do	38 25
do	Petty expenses	163 22
	Total Quebec Contingencies	2,978 22
	<i>Cullers' Expenses.</i>	
Duggan, Edward	Cullers' gratuity	150 00
Kelly, Michael	do	150 00
Noël, Elie	do	150 00
Miller, George	do	150 00
Glichen, Thos	do	150 00
McKendry, D.	do	150 00
Frederick, A.	do	144 50
Dorval, George	do	150 00
Larose, J.	do	138 90
Lockque, A.	do	126 10
Kelly, Edward	do	150 00
Gauvreau, Olivier	do	138 36
McInenly, Thos	do	150 00
Miller, Alfred	do	150 00
O'Brien, M.	do	150 00
McPeak, Wm	do	150 00
Bergeon, Jos	do	148 12
French, W. J.	do	150 00
	Total Gratuity for Cullers	3,645 97
	Total Quebec Expenditure	18,571 07

APPENDIX B—No. 5.—DETAILS of Culler's Expenditure, for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885—Continued.

Office.	Names.	Nature of Service.	Deducted for Super-annuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total.	Grand Total.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Jouneet, Pierre	Superannuation		200 00		
	Morissette, Jos.	do		200 00		
	Lockuel, Orvide	do		16 68		
	Miller, John	do		200 00		
	Demers, Louis	do		200 00		
	Verrault, Edward	do		200 00		
	Murphy, Michael	do		200 00		
	Fears, J. F.	do		200 00		
	Dorval, Philippe	do		200 00		
	Walsh, Will	do		200 00		
	Myrand, Louis	do		200 00		
	Hamel, A. F.	do		200 00		
	Gibbons, Michael	do		200 00		
	Hamel, M.	do		200 00		
	Villeneuve, Jacques	do		200 00		
	Couture, Chas.	do		200 00		
	Bédard, Jérémie	do		200 00		
	Thompson, F. X.	do		200 00		
	Peverly, J. R.	do		200 00		
	Rafferty, John	do		200 00		
	Mc Cormack, J.	do		200 00		
	Duggan, Wm.	do		200 00		
	Clark, Thomas	do		200 00		
	Donaghue, Geo.	do		200 00		
	Jobin, Jacques	do		200 00		
	Lockuel, Louis	do		200 00		
	Total paid to Retired Cullers					5,016 68
	<i>Salaries.</i>					
	Develuy, Geo.	Deputy Supervisor of Cullers for the year	18 00	832 00		
	DeSeres, Geo.	Book-keeper for the year	4 98	395 04		
	Carter, W. H.	do	2 43	197 52		
	Total Salaries			25 44		1,474 56

MONTREAL, LACHINE AND SOREL.		<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Adam & Duhamel	Rent of office.....	99 98	.....	203 66	.....
Fauteux, L	Coal	27 00	.....	.....	.....
Lussier, Dame	Charwoman	36 00	.....	.....	.....
Desaulnier, J. A.....	Specification Clerk	22 00	.....	.....	.....
Montreal Water Works.....	Water taxes	9 50	.....	.....	.....
Postmaster	Post box	4 00	.....	.....	.....
Lovell & Co.....	Directory	2 50	.....	.....	.....
Express Company	Express charges	1 20	.....	.....	.....
Sundries	Grate for stove	1 50	.....	.....	.....
	Total Contingencies .....		.....	203 66	.....
	Total, Montreal, Lachine and Sorel .....		.....		1,678 22
<i>General Contingencies.</i>					
J. A. Macdonell	Professional services in re British Canadian Lumber Co.....	16 00	.....	.....	.....
D. O'Connor	do	11 85	.....	.....	.....
Hon. John Costigan	Travelling and other expenses to Quebec on Cullers' business	52 00	.....	.....	.....
Larue, Angers & Casgrain.....	Professional services, &c., in collecting penalties, &c., in connection with illegal culling	136 44	.....	.....	.....
	Total .....		.....		216 09
	ADD—Printing	94 72	.....	.....	50,087 23
	Stationery.....	116 61	.....	.....	.....
	ADD—Balances due by Supervisors, 30th June, 1885.....		.....		211 33
	LESS—Balances due by Supervisor, 1st July, 1884 .....		.....		133 98
	Actual Disbursements, agreeing with Statement No. 10, page 24 .....		.....		50,392 54
			.....		75 00
			.....		50,317 54

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 6.—DISTRIBUTION of Seizures, for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Division.	To whom Paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Total.	
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
<i>Ontario.</i>					
Hamilton	Officer A. Egener	For his proportion of seizure No. 25	10 87	15 00	
	do	do do	1 88		
	do	do do	2 25		
	Officer Wm. Amor	do do	10 88		
	do	do do	1 87		
	do	do do	2 25		
Kingston	Officer E. Fahey	do do	1 55	15 00	
	do	do do	1 20		
	do	do do	0 65		
	do	do do	0 70		
	do	do do	0 20		
	do	do do	0 10		
	Officer A. Hanley	do do	0 15		4 40
	do	do do	0 55		
	do	do do	0 43		
	do	do do	0 22		
	do	do do	0 10		
	Officer J. E. Miller	do do	0 15		1 45
	do	do do	0 55		
	do	do do	0 42		
do	do do	0 23			
do	do do	0 10			
London	Officer John S. Adams ..	do do	43	1 45	
Ottawa	Officer John Heney	do do	53	24 00	
Prescott	Officer C. T. Dickson	do do	8	5 40	
	do	do do	9		
Toronto	Officer T. Keilty	do do	8	10 33	
	Officer A. S. Gerald	do do	9	1 50	
	Officer H. N. Helliwell ..	Penalty imposed on T. Davis .....	.....	8 83
	Officer W. H. Dudley	For his proportion of seizure No. 124	10 78	100 00	
	do	do do	127	8 89	
	do	do do	125	4 02	
	Collector W. C. Stratton	do do	140	23 69	
	Officer A. E. Murray	do Exercise seizure No. 124	.....	100 00
	Officer J. A. McDonald	do do	130	16 77	
	do	do do	131	12 32	
	Officer R. Wilson	do do	130	9 00	
Officer W. Henderson	do do	135	21 32		
	do	do do	136	12 32	
	do	do do	137	3 60	
	do	do do	137	25 76	
	do	do do	138	11 20	
<i>Quebec.</i>					
Joliette	Officer A. Lafontaine	For his proportion of seizure No. 40	0 28	44 88	
	do	do do	43		
	do	do do	44		
	do	do do	46		
	do	do do	47		
			4 32	6 27	

APPENDIX B—No. 6.—Distribution of Seizures—Continued.

Division.	To whom Paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Totals.	
<i>Quebec—Concluded.</i>					
Montreal.....	Officer J. Villeneuve.....	For his proportion of seizure No. 421	\$ 5 23	\$ 18 48	
	do	do do 464	6 40		
	do	do do 473	6 85		
	Officer J. A. Watkins....	do do 421	5 22		
	do	do do 447	0 83		
	Officer D. M. Cameron ...	do do 447		6 05
	Officer J. Outram, jun....	do do 447		0 83
	Officer A. Hudon	do do 464		0 84
	Officer W. M. Caven	do do 465		6 41
	do	do do 466		0 38
	do	do do 468		0 25
	do	do do 468		1 75
	do	And penalty imposed on Z. Davis...	25 00		27 38
	Officer K. W. Harwood...	For his proportion of seizure No. 465		0 37
	Officer H. Lawlor.....	Penalty imposed on Z. Davis.....		25 00
Officer Thos. Fox.....	For his proportion of seizure No. 452	.....	0 50	
Officer J. D. Quinn.....	do do 470	.....	2 82	
Officer L. Dumouchel....	do do 475	.....	30 75	
Officer J. F. P. Tansey....	do do 474	.....	4 00	
Quebec.....	Officer O. Bourget.....	do do 142	0 64	
	Officer J. Clifford.....	do do 142	0 63	
	Officer L. Lépine.....	do do 146	28 64	
	<i>New Brunswick.</i>				
St. John.....	Officer R. Atherton.....	For his proportion of seizure No. 5	2 50	
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>					
Halifax.....	Officer D. Carroll.....	For his proportion of seizure No. 42	28 25	\$ 92 92	
	do	do do 53	0 75		
	Officer P. Tompkins.....	Penalty imposed on D: Keith	25 00		
	do	For his proportion of seizure No. 48	0 87		
	do	do do 49	34 50		
	do	do do 50	25 75		
	do	do do 52	6 80		
	Officer O. Curless.....	do do 48	0 87		
	do	do St. John's do 3	35 50		
	do	do do 4	74 25		
	Officer P. Hagarty	do do 48	0 86		
	do	do do 49	34 50		
	do	do do 50	25 75		
	do	do do 51	1 50		
Winnipeg.....	Officer W. A. D. Baby...	Penalty imposed on Thos. Cairns...	25 00	
	Grand total.....			882 60

APPENDIX B—No. 6—Distribution of Seizures—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario.....	\$400 34
Quebec.....	159 61
New Brunswick.....	2 50
Nova Scotia.....	295 15
Manitoba.....	25 00
Total.....	\$882 60

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 7.—DETAILS of Departmental Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Name.	Rank.	Period.	Deduction for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
		<i>Salaries.</i>		\$ cts	\$ cts
Costigan, Hon Jno	As Minister	For the year...		7,000 00	
Miall, E.....	Commissioner	do	64 00	3,136 00	
Robins, P. M.....	Chief Clerk, Accountant.....	do	43 50	2,131 50	
Himsworth, W....	Chief Clerk, Corresponding Clerk.....	do	36 00	1,764 00	
Measam, F.....	Statistical Clerk.....	do	35 00	1,715 00	
Heron, W. L.....	do	do	33 50	1,641 50	
Campeau, F. R. E.	Assistant Accountant.....	do	32 50	1,592 50	
Valin, J. E.....	Accountant's Branch, Clerk....	do	29 00	1,421 00	
Hall, C. R.....	do	do	28 00	1,372 00	
LaMothe, H. G....	Stamps Branch, Clerk.....	do	28 00	1,372 00	
Carter, Wm	Assistant Corresponding Clerk and Shorthand Writer.....	do	26 75	1,310 75	
Blatch, F. K.....	Clerk of Printing	do	25 50	1,249 50	
Nettle, R.....	Statistical Clerk	do	25 00	1,225 00	
Teakles, B. H.....	Canal Branch Clerk.....	do	25 00	1,225 00	
Walsh, M. F.....	Clerk	do	24 00	1,176 00	
do	Private Secretary	do		600 00	
Lusignan, A.....	Corresponding Branch Clerk and Translator.....	do	23 00	1,127 00	
Stewart, Neil	Canal Branch Clerk	do	22 00	1,078 00	
Devlin, R.....	do	do	22 00	1,078 00	
Shaw, J. F.....	Statistical Branch Clerk	do	22 00	1,078 00	
do	do	do			
	difference between his salary and that of F. Measam, while performing the latter's duties during his absence			150 00	
Chubbuck, C. E. D	Hydraulic Rents and Adulteration of Food Clerk	For the year...	22 00	1,078 00	
Doyon, J. A.....	Accountant's Branch Clerk.....	do	22 00	1,078 00	
Brunel, J.....	Weights and Measures Branch Clerk	do	17 50	857 50	
Brown, J. F.....	Accountant's Branch Clerk.....	do	17 00	833 00	
Fowler, J.....	Laboratory Clerk	do	17 00	833 00	
Brunel, Geo.....	Accountant's Branch Clerk.....	do	16 00	784 00	
Byrnes, J.....	do	do	12 00	588 00	
Fowler, Geo.....	Messenger	do	6 25	493 75	
Archambault, R....	do	do	6 25	493 75	
Courtman, J.....	do	do	3 75	296 25	
			684 50		41,778 00
	<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Coughlin, Mrs....	Services from 13th to 21st July, 1884, at \$1.50 per day, \$58.50; and from 12th Feb. to 12th March 1 month, at \$33.33; and from 13th March to 30th June, 1885, \$120 55			212 38	
Piché, Miss M.....	Services from 5th Jan. to 10th Feb., 37 days, and 34 days from 27th Feb., and 18th April to 18th May, all at a rate of \$400 per annum.....			111 11	
Merrick, Miss K....	Services from 2nd March to 3rd April, 1885, at \$400 per annum.....			34 43	
McCarthy, Mrs. M	Services from 18th April to 18th May, 1885, at \$400 per annum.....			33 33	
O'Hanley, R. E....	Services from 6th Feb. to 6th March, 1885, and from 7th March to 7th June.....			133 33	

APPENDIX B—No. 7.—Details of Departmental Expenditure—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
<i>Contingencies—Continued.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
G. N. W. Telegraph Co	Telegrams.....	844 63	
Canada Mutual do	do	208 60	
Stationery Office	Stationery.....	996 61	
Queen's Printer.....	Printing.....	1,091 96	
Postmaster	Postage.....	186 06	
The Bell Telephone Co	Rent of telephone.....	67 75	
Costigan, Hon. John.....	Travelling expenses.....	350 00	
Miall, E	do	169 35	
Robins, P. M.....	do	49 40	
Walsh, M. F.....	do	100 00	
Heron, W. L.....	do	120 10	
Shaw, J. F.....	do	121 05	
Costigan, Hon. J.....	Cab hire and telegraphing.....	9 50	
Fowler, Geo	Sundry petty expenses.....	63 14	
do	Cartage and cab-hire.....	66 10	
Keegan, Mrs. J.....	Washing towels	56 40	
Donovan, Jno.....	Cartage for year.....	55 75	
Express charges	Freight.....	169 58	
La Minerve.....	Subscription.....	12 00	
Presbyterian Witness..	do	5 00	
The Lumberman Pub-	do	4 00	
lishing Co.....	do	2 00	
The Herald Printing Co	do	6 00	
Post P. & P. Co.	do	13 50	
Evening Canadian.....	do	2 00	
Canadian Lumberman..	do	1 87	
The Critic Publishing Co	do	16 00	
La Vallée d'Ottawa....	do	4 50	
The Manitoba Free Press	do	4 00	
The Sanitary Engineer.	do	3 00	
Tri-Weekly Planet.....	do	2 00	
Orillia Packet	do	6 00	
The Toronto World.....	do	0 50	
La Tribune	do	6 00	
Journal de Quebec.....	do	3 00	
Hull Despatch.....	do	4 00	
Canadian Sportsman &	do	12 00	
Live Stock Journal..	do	24 00	
Le Canada.....	do	2 00	
Gazette Printing Co...	do	12 00	
Canadian Manufacturer	do	2 00	
Publishing Co.....	do	2 00	
Morning Chronicle.....	do	21 00	
The Catholic Record...	do	4 00	
The Mail Printing Co...	do	21 00	
Moncton Times.....	do	20 00	
The Globe Printing Co.	do	8 86	
Winnipeg Times.....	do	8 00	
Canadian Gazette(L.E.)	do	12 00	
Brockville Times.....	do	12 00	
Le Canadien (2 copies)	do	1 00	
Courrier du Canada do.	do	6 00	
Antigonish Casket	do	5 00	
Brantford Courier.....	do	9 00	
Evening Telegram.....	do	1 00	
The Week (3 copies)....	do	7 00	
Durham Chronicle	do		
Scientific American.....	do		

APPENDIX B—No. 7.—Details of Departmental Expenditure—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
<i>Contingencies—Continued.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Daily Telegraph	Subscription	12 00	
Budget	do	6 00	
Times Printing Co	do	2 00	
Citizen Printing and Publishing Co.	do	24 00	
L'Etendard	do	20 00	
Investigator	do	1 50	
Le Journal du Dimanche	do	2 00	
The Mail Office, Brandon	do	18 00	
The Intelligencer Print- ing & Publishing Co..	do	5 00	
Le Nouvelliste	do	3 00	
Aylmer Times	do	2 00	
Canadian Times	do	2 00	
Le Nord	do	4 00	
La Patrie, and 1 copy Le Vieux Montréal...	do	14 00	
Richmond Guardian ...	do	2 00	
Telegram Printing Co (daily)	do	5 00	
Grip Printing and Pub- lishing Co. (4 copies)	do	8 00	
The Shareholder	do	2 00	
Courrier de St. Hyacinthe	do	6 00	
Free Press (4 copies)...	do	24 00	
Brampton Times	do	4 50	
Muskoka Herald	do	1 25	
The Irish Canadian	do	2 00	
The Inter-Ocean	do	12 00	
The Daily News	do	6 00	
Digby Courier	do	1 50	
The Equity	do	2 75	
Montreal Herald	do	18 00	
Herald	do	1 00	
Morning Herald Print- ing and Publishing Co	do	6 00	
Union Standard	do	2 00	
Montreal Daily Witness	do	3 00	
Le Quotidien	do	5 00	
Daily Mercury	do	4 00	
Paris Star	do	5 00	
Le Monde	do	6 00	
Guelfh Daily Herald and The National News- paper	do	14 00	
The Sun (daily)	do	24 00	
Sanitary Journal	do	2 00	
L'Union des Cantons de l'Est	do	1 50	
Le Journal des Trois- Rivières	do	2 00	
Yarmouth Times	do	4 00	
Weekly Standard, Vic- toria	do	3 00	
Herald	do	2 00	
Essex Review	do	1 50	
L'Événement	do	2 50	
Les Nouvelles Soirées Canadiennes	do	13 00	

APPENDIX B—No. 7.—Details of Departmental Expenditure - *Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
<i>Contingencies—Continued.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
L'Echo des Laurentides	Subscription	2 00	
Le Progrès	do	1 50	
Gerbié, F.	4 copies Le Canada et l'Emigration Française	6 00	
Cherrier & Co.	2 do Quebec Directory	8 00	
Tremblay, Rémi.	4 do of work Un Revenant	4 00	
Lander, Mrs.	3 do each of Legends and Tales, and Evergreen Tales	9 00	
Ridgway, Wm., London, Eng.	Mail and Gas Journal, 1884; Nature and Analyst; Extra Papers	29 08	
Winnipeg Directory Publishing Co.	2 copies, 1885	5 00	
King & Son, P. S.	Free Trade Monthly Review, Trade Annual Statements	4 66	
Mortimer & Co.	Lithographic printing, note paper, and stamping 1 fac simile die of Minister's signature, cutting steel die and stamping envelopes	222 75	
Lusignan, A.	4 copies Coups d'œil and coups de plume	3 00	
Morgan, H. J.	Advertising	200 00	
Downs, F. E.	1 copy Exchange and Mart, and 1 copy Trade and Mart	3 00	
Carroll, M.	Cab-hire for the Minister	149 50	
Hunter, Rose & Co.	4 copies Dominion Annual Register for 1883	12 00	
Smallpiece, H. E.	4 do Toronto, Past and Present	8 00	
Lovell & Son, J.	Montreal Directory, 1884-85	3 00	
Duggan, H.	Delivering night mail at Minister's residence	36 00	
Pritchard & Mingard ..	Rubber date bands and pad, 1 combination key ring	23 00	
Virtue, G.	6 Nos. Life of Her Majesty the Queen, 2 parts of Life of Queen, 2 vols. Encyclopædia Americana	23 80	
Shea, M.	Cab-hire for the Minister	2 50	
Archambault, R.	To pay cab-hire for the Minister	62 75	
Goddard, G. F.	1 vol., No. 17, Encyclopædia Britannica, vol. 18	14 00	
Appleton & Co., D.	1 Annual American Encyclopædia for 1883	7 00	
Elliot, Mrs. Geo. B.	Norwester	3 00	
Canadian Express Co. ...	Freight on box	17 28	
Coursolle, Jacob	Cab-hire for Minister	4 00	
Durie & Son, J.	Annual Register, London Fortnightly, &c., &c.; books, &c.; Toronto Week; maps and 2 copies of B.'s Chemistry	144 15	
Christin & Co., J.	Ice account for season of 1884	13 80	
Buies, Arthur	4 copies Chroniques Canadiennes	4 00	
Nesbitt, T. T.	50 do of Hon J. Blanchet's speech, The Autonomy of the Provinces	12 50	
Esmonde, Jos. R.	2 boxes of tapers, at \$1.50	3 00	
Woodburn, A. S.	2 of Woodburn's Topographical Maps of Ottawa, at \$7.50; 1 copy Plant Life	18 00	
Landreville, V.	Cab-hire for Minister	5 50	
Rioplé, O.	do	3 00	
Dunn, B. H.	Hooks and eyes, and 2 Yale locks	2 80	
Sadlier & Co.	1 Catholic Dictionary	1 25	
Periard, A.	Law books	5 50	
Montpetit, A. N.	4 pamphlets, L'amiante c'est le million, at 50c.	2 00	
Jarvis, H. M.	4 copies Map of Seat of War	1 00	
Nobile, A.	1 copy Miscellaneous Poems	1 00	
Lancefield, Geo. R.	2 vols. Canada Under the Administration of Lord Lorne	12 00	
Davis, J. G.	2 copies Canadian Nile Contingent Photograph	6 00	
Kenly, R.	Repairing clock	2 00	

APPENDIX B—No. 7—Details of Departmental Expenditure—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
	<i>Contingencies—Concluded.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Roy, B.....	Cab-hire to and from Mr. Doyon's residence during his illness.....	6 00	
Stewart, R.....	Material for towels.....	12 99	
Burland Lithographic Co	The Canadian Magazine of Science, and the Industrial Arts and Patent Office Record.....	2 50	
Béchar, A.....	4 copies Biography of the late Hon. A. W. Morin.....	5 00	
Jordan, R.....	3 telephone resonanters.....	9 00	
Charrier, Médéric.....	3 vols. Manuel de L'Artisan.....	7 50	
Ricard, G.....	Cab-hire for the Minister.....	48 50	
Borbridge, S. & H.....	12 duck post bags, with patent seal locks.....	30 72	
Munn & Co.....	2 rock files.....	3 00	
	Total Departmental Contingencies.....		7,052 43
	Authorized disbursements (less superannuation)....		48,830 42
	Add—Balance due 30th June, 1885.....		16 66
			48,847 08
	Less—Balances due 1st July, 1884.....		418 61
	Grand Total, agreeing with Statement No. 17, page 44.....		48,429 07

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 8.—DETAILS of Sundry Minor Expenditures, for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1885.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Totals.
	<i>Minor Public Works.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
R. Quain	Salary as Collector of Suspension Bridge tolls, from 1st July 1884, to 30th June 1885.	16 04	783 96	
British American Bank Note Co	Printing Law Stamps.....		6 75	
Le Canada	Advertising tenders <i>in re</i> Clarence & Thurso Ferry		15 40	
do	do Ste. Angélique & Brown's Wharf Ferry		11 96	
Daily Sun	do Clarence & Thurso Ferry.....		15 40	
do	do Ste. Angelique & Brown's Wharf Ferry		11 96	
The Citizen Printing and Publishing Co.	do Papineauville Ferry.....		11 96	
do	do Clarence & Thurso Ferry ...		15 40	
John T. White.....	do do		4 40	
do	do Papineauville Ferry.....		4 60	
M. F. Haldane & Co.	do Clarence & Thurso Ferry ...		5 73	
J. G. Gingras et Cie	do do		7 00	
J. G. Gingras et Cie.....	do Restigouche Ferry.....		8 80	
Smith & Cowan	do Clarence & Thurso Ferry.....		4 95	
The Pontiac Advance... ..	do do		6 30	
L. H. Taché	do Thurso Ferry		8 80	
The Canadian Mining Review.....	do Clarence & Thurso Ferry....		4 40	
do	do Papineauville Ferry.....		4 70	
Le Nouvelliste.	do Cross Point & Campbellton Ferry		6 45	
L'Original Advertiser ...	do Clarence & Thurso Ferry....		4 40	
do	do Papineauville Ferry.....		4 80	
The Journal Printing Co ..	do Fort Erie Ferry.....		6 14	
do	do Victoria & Black Rock Ferry.		6 30	
La Vallée d'Ottawa.....	do Ste. Angélique & Brown's Wharf Ferry		11 96	
W. J. Cuzner.....	do Clarence & Thurso Ferry....		6 16	
do	do Ste. Angélique & Brown's Wharf Ferry		8 28	
Aylmer Times.....	do Papineauville Ferry.....		5 98	
J. F. Fletcher	do St. Bazil Ferry.....		6 88	
Welland Telegraph.....	do Victoria & Black Rock Ferry		6 30	
Fred. Robidoux.....	do St. Bazil Ferry		10 82	
J. L. Stewart.....	do Restigouche Ferry		7 04	
Daily Telegraph	do do		11 44	
The World	do Cross Point & Campbellton Ferry.....		5 59	
				1,041 00
	<i>Inspection of Staples.</i>			
J. E. Graham.....	Advertising meeting of Board of Examiners, for Inspectors of Leather and Hides.....		3 75	
Le Canada	do do in Hull, Que.		8 58	
Wm. J. Patterson.....	To defray expenses in connection with calling meeting of Board of Examiners, at Montreal, for the purpose of renewing the Standard of Flour and Meal.....		600 00	
do	Expenses in re-establishing of Standards of Flour.....		11 00	
R. Bellemare	Freight on flour samples		55 55	

APPENDIX B—No. 8.—Details of Sundry Minor Expenditures—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Totals.
<i>Inspection of Staples—Concluded.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Edgar A. Wills.....	To pay expenses of Messrs. Chapman & Mathews, deputation from the Board <i>in re</i> proposed alterations in the Inspection Laws.....	45 00	
R. Borradaile.....	Expenses incurred in connection with Inspector's report on barrels.....	12 00	
Wm. H. Cross & Co.....	Advertising meeting of Board of Examiners, for election of Inspectors of Hides and Leather for Simcoe.....	17 40	
		753 28	
	LESS—Sale of old flour samples.....	29 36	
		723 92	723 92
<i>Adulteration of Food.</i>			
J. B. Edwards.....	Fees for analysis.....	1,316 00	
do.....	Allowance under the Act for retaining fee.....	200 00	
do.....	do do rent.....	100 00	
do.....	do do material used in analysing samples.....	100 00	
do.....	Travelling expenses, attending meeting at Ottawa...	22 00	
		1,738 00	1,738 00
Fritchard & Mingard....	Food Inspector's seal, brass seal for Public Analyst, and 6 brass Food Inspection seals.....		74 00
F. X. Valade.....	Allowance for apparatus and material used in Laboratory, first year.....	300 00	
do.....	Fees for analysis.....	733 00	
do.....	Allowance under the Act for retaining fee.....	200 00	
do.....	do do rent.....	100 00	
do.....	do do material used in analysing samples.....	100 00	
		1,433 00	1,433 00
John E. Wright.....	Allowance under the Act for retaining fee.....	200 00	
do.....	do do rent.....	100 00	
do.....	do do material used in analysing samples.....	100 00	
do.....	Fees for analysis.....	257 00	
do.....	Allowance for apparatus and material used in Laboratory, first year.....	300 00	
		957 00	957 00
W. H. Ellis.....	Fees for analysis.....	1,453 00	
do.....	Allowance under the Act for retaining fee.....	200 00	
do.....	do do rent.....	100 00	
do.....	do do material used in analysing samples.....	100 00	
do.....	Travelling expenses, attending meeting at Ottawa...	36 75	
		1,889 75	1,889 75
Wm. Saunders.....	Fees for analysis.....	1,019 00	
do.....	Allowance under the Act for retaining fee.....	200 00	
do.....	do do rent.....	100 00	
do.....	do do material used in analysing samples.....	100 00	
do.....	Travelling expenses, attending meeting at Ottawa...	41 00	
		1,460 00	1,460 00
M. Fiset.....	Fees for analysis.....	662 00	
do.....	Allowance under the Act for retaining fee.....	200 00	
do.....	do do rent.....	100 00	
do.....	do do material used in analysing samples.....	100 00	
do.....	Travelling expenses, attending meeting at Ottawa...	42 00	
		1,104 00	1,104 00

APPENDIX B—No. 8.—Detail of Sundry Minor Expenditures—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
<i>Adulteration of Food—Continued.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
M. Bowman.....	Fees for analysis	1,245 00	
do	Allowance under the Act for retaining fee	200 00	
do	do do rent	100 00	
do	do do material used in analysing samples.....	100 00	
do	Travelling expenses, attending meeting at Ottawa ...	78 50	1,723 50
W. F. Best.....	Fees for analysis.....	744 00	
do	Allowance under the Act for retaining fee.....	200 00	
do	do do rent	100 00	
do	do do material used in analysing samples	100 00	
do	Travelling expenses, attending meeting at Ottawa...	73 00	1,217 00
H. Sugden Evans.....	Salary as Chief Analyst from 1st Sept., 1884, to 30th June, 1885.....	1,633 30	
do	Travelling expenses.....	244 60	
do	Polariscope, lamp and weights, freight, &c.....	109 84	1,987 74
W. C. Stratton	Purchase of samples for analysis.....	49 29	
Geo. LaRue.....	do do	36 87	
J. L. Vincent.....	do do	80 64	
D. C. Perkins.....	do do	28 75	
H. H. Grant.....	do do	66 29	
Thos. Alexander.....	do do	26 18	
M. Battle.....	do do	31 46	
C. G. Fortier.....	do do	4 63	
J. H. Kenning.....	do do	17 35	
A. McAllister.....	do do	3 44	
Jno. Spence	do do	4 97	
A. Caven	do do	4 15	
J. Dumbrills.....	do do	2 28	
Shoolbred & Co.....	Cloth for fitting up Chief Analyst's room	6 09	
Harris & Campbell.....	Desk do	39 15	
Geo. Fowler.....	Sundry expenses do	3 81	
do	Lock do	3 50	
Butterworth & Co.....	Sink and basin do	3 35	
W. M. Truman.....	Carpenter work done in do	102 83	
Evans Sons & Mason...	Chemicals, bottles and corks do	92 42	
do	Rubber tubing and drugs do	15 97	
A. K. Mills.....	Fixing up grate for do	24 00	
Lyman Sons & Co.....	½ doz. Horsley's milk tubes and corks	5 60	
do	3 extraction apparatus.....	10 80	
Meadows & Co.....	Refrigerator.....	14 25	
John J. Griffin.....	2 bills of exchange to pay for chemical apparatus....	407 34	
Manager Bank of Montreal.....	To pay drafts on New York.....	121 69	
Dominion Express Co...	Freight.....	5 45	
Canada Atlantic Ry...	do	39 91	
R. & J. Beck.....	Bill of exchange.....	29 69	
			1,282 85
			14,866 84
	Less—Received from penalties.....		10 00
	Total.....		14,856 84

APPENDIX B—No. 8.—Details of Sundry Minor Expenditures—*Concluded.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
<i>Liquor License Act.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Mrs. A. E. Laxton	Services from 26th June to 12th July, 1884.....	25 50	
do	do 13th July to 2nd August, 1884	31 50	
Miss J. Grant.....	do 3rd to 12th July, 1884		57 00
J. A. Doyon.....	Liquor License Act—Work in connection therewith, preparing forms, &c.		15 00
C. E. Chubbuck	do do do		35 00
John Byrnes	do do do		50 00
John Courtman.....	do do do		50 00
George Fowler	do do do		25 00
M. C. McCormac.....	Services from 1st to 31st July, 1884	62 00	
do	do 1st to 31st August, 1884	62 00	
do	do 1st to 30th September, 1884	60 00	
Miss C. A. Moore	do 4th to 17th August, 1884	21 00	
do	do 18th to 30th do	19 50	
Miss Mary Costello	do 25th to 30th do		40 50
Miss A. Duhamel	do 8th to 22nd September, 1884		9 00
Miss Sara Caldwell	do 14th July to 30th September, 1884.....		21 00
Miss Kathleen Merrick ..	do 9th do do		118 50
James Bethune, Q.C.....	Professional services		33 00
C. T. Dupont	Paid for advertising		1,500 09
			19 90
			2,207 90
	Total		18,829 66
	ADD—Printing	344 67	
	Stationery	16 25	
			360 92
			19,190 58
	LESS—Refund		0 03
	Actual disbursements agreeing with Statement No. 11½, page 26		19,190 55

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 9.—DETAILS of Weights and Measures Expenditure, for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deduction for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Totals.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Belleville.</i>				
Johnson, Wm.....	Salary as Inspector for the year	19 98	980 04	
Oahill, Thos.	do Assistant Inspector from 1st July, 1884, to 31st Dec, 1884.	4 98	244 98	
Slattery, Thos.	do Mechanical Assistant for the year	6 32	493 68	
Irwin, Samuel.....	do Assistant Inspector from 9th April, 1885, to 30th June, 1885	1 42	112 45	
	Salaries	32 68	1,831 15	
	Contingencies		940 94	2,772 09
<i>Hamilton.</i>				
McKenzie, Thos. H.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	24 00	1,176 00	
McDonnell, W. J.....	do Assistant Inspector for the year	16 04	783 96	
McDonald, John	do do do ...	16 04	783 96	
Beattie, Thos.	do do do ...	12 00	588 00	
Black, C. E. S.....	do do do ...	6 32	493 68	
Park, J. D.....	do do do ...	6 32	493 68	
	Salaries	80 72	4,319 28	
	Contingencies		809 79	5,129 07
<i>Kingston.</i>				
Orysler, Chas. B.	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	19 96	980 04	
Giffin, W. W.....	do Assistant Inspector for the year	6 32	493 68	
Whitaker, Wm.....	do do do ...	6 32	493 68	
	Salaries	32 60	1,967 40	
	Contingencies		718 38	2,685 78
<i>London.</i>				
Egan, James.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	24 00	1,176 00	
Henderson, Thos.....	do Mechanical Assistant for the year.....	13 96	686 04	
Boggs, G. W.	do Assistant Inspector for the year.	6 32	493 68	
	Salaries	44 28	2,355 72	
	Contingencies		1,043 98	3,399 70
<i>Orillia.</i>				
Bolster, Geo. I.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	19 96	980 04	
Lyons, John.....	do Assistant Inspector for the year	13 96	686 04	
	Salaries	33 92	1,666 08	
	Contingencies		683 68	2,349 76

APPENDIX B—No. 9.—Details of Weights and Measures Expenditure, for the Year ended 30th June, 1885—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deduction for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Ottawa.</i>				
Code, A.	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	24 00	1,176 00	
Gorman, M.....	do Assistant Inspector for the year	6 32	493 68	
Lynch, P.....	do do do	6 32	493 68	
Martin, Jas.....	do do from 1st July, 1884, to 4th February, 1885...	3 71	293 86	
Cosgrove, John.....	do Assistant Inspector from 6th February to 30th June, 1885..	2 50	198 36	
	Salaries.....	42 85	2,655 58	
	Contingencies		1,170 93	3,826 51
<i>Toronto.</i>				
Piper, H.....	Salary as Inspector for the year	23 96	1,176 04	
Kinnee, D.	do Assistant Inspector for the year	12 00	588 00	
Wright, R. J.....	do do do do	12 00	588 00	
Flynn, D.....	do do do do	12 00	588 00	
	Salaries	59 96	2,940 04	
	Contingencies		461 24	3,401 28
<i>Windsor.</i>				
Hayward, W. J.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	19 96	980 04	
Marentette, A.....	do Assistant Inspector for the year.	12 00	588 00	
	Salaries	31 96	1,568 04	
	Contingencies		1,807 34	3,375 38
<i>Montreal.</i>				
Chalut, J. O.	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	24 00	1,176 00	
Urquhart, Jas.....	do Assistant Inspector for the year.	16 04	783 96	
Dorion, Geo. T... ..	do do do	15 00	735 00	
Daoust, J. A.....	do do do	13 96	686 04	
Des Rivières, F. L.	do do do	6 32	493 68	
Dillon, S.....	do do do	6 32	493 68	
King, T. D.....	do Clerk, from 1st July, 1884, to 30th November, 1884.....	5 80	285 85	
	Salaries	87 44	4,654 21	
	Contingencies		866 06	5,520 27
<i>Quebec.</i>				
Côté, L. A.....	Salary as Inspector for the year	24 00	621 83	
Bourassa, P. E.....	do Assistant Inspector for the year.	6 32	493 68	
do	Difference between his salary and that of Inspector, from 15th February, 1884, to 30th April, 1885, as Acting Inspector...		841 89	

APPENDIX B No. 9.—Details of Weights and Measures' Expenditure, for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deduction for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Quebec—Concluded.</i>				
Adams, W. C.....	Salary as Assistant Inspector for the year.	6 32	493 68	
Chabot, F. X.....	do do do ...	6 32	493 68	
Kelley, M.....	do do do ...	6 32	493 68	
Simard, H.....	do do do ...	6 32	493 68	
Petit, J. B.....	do do do ...	4 40	345 60	
Moreau, A.....	do Caretaker do ...		150 00	
	Salaries	60 00	4,427 72	
	Contingencies		1,016 71	5,444 43
<i>Sherbrooke.</i>				
Clark, E.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	19 96	980 04	
Richard, J. U.....	do Assistant Inspector for the year.	9 12	540 84	
Smith, P.....	do do do ...	6 32	493 68	
	Salaries	35 40	2,014 56	
	Contingencies.....		550 90	2,565 46
<i>Three Rivers.</i>				
Rocheleau, F.....	Salary as Inspector from 1st July, 1884, to 30th April, 1885	18 26	893 37	
Provost, J. J.....	do Assistant Inspector for the year.	6 32	493 68	
Kittson, R. M.....	do do do ...	6 32	493 68	
	Salaries.....	30 90	1,885 73	
	Contingencies		548 69	2,434 42
<i>Fredericton.</i>				
Freeze, E. C.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	16 04	783 96	
Bois, Geo. A.....	do Assistant Inspector for the year.	12 00	588 00	
	Salaries.....	28 04	1,371 96	
	Contingencies		133 07	1,505 03
<i>King's.</i>				
Scovil, W. B.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	16 04	783 96	
Richard, D.....	do Assistant Inspector for the year.	6 32	493 68	
	Salaries	22 36	1,277 64	
	Contingencies		293 33	1,570 97
<i>St. John.</i>				
Wilmot, J. B.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	24 00	1,176 00	
Oowan, E.	do Assistant Inspector for the year.	12 00	588 00	
	Salaries	36 00	1,764 00	
	Contingencies		96 89	1,860 89

APPENDIX B—No. 9.—Details of Weights and Measures Expenditure, for the Year ended 30th June, 1885—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deduction for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Totals.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
<i>Cape Breton.</i>					
Tremaine, L. E.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	16 04	783 96	1,140 08	
	Contingencies		356 12		
<i>Halifax.</i>					
King, R. M.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	24 00	1,176 00	1,474 12	
	Contingencies		298 12		
<i>Pictou.</i>					
McKay, John.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	16 04	783 96	951 28	
	Contingencies		167 32		
<i>Yarmouth.</i>					
Allison, C.	Salary as Inspector for the year	16 04	783 96	1,079 78	
	Contingencies		295 82		
<i>Charlottetown.</i>					
Reddin, James.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	19 96	980 04	1,256 19	
	Contingencies		276 15		
<i>Winnipeg.</i>					
Costigan, H. A.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	24 00	1,176 00	2,798 07	
Park, R. S.	do Assistant Inspector for the year.....	3 72	296 28		
Bowman, Jas.....	do do from 1st July, 1884, to 31st Aug., 1884.....	2 00	98 00		
Cowley, W.....	do Assistant Inspector, from 11th Nov., 1884, to 30th June, 1885	7 63	374 03		
Costigan, H. A.....	Extra allowance.....		120 00		
Cowley, W.....	do		152 90		
	Salaries	37 35	2,217 21		
	Contingencies		580 86		
<i>Alberta, N. W. T.</i>					
Huggard, R. T.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	16 04	783 96		1,238 46
	Contingencies		454 50		
<i>Victoria.</i>					
Good, H. B.....	Salary as Inspector, from 1st to 31st July, 1884.....	0 33	16 33	1,376 28	
Jones, R.....	do do 1st Aug., 1884, to 30th June, 1885	18 26	898 37		
	Salaries	18 59	914 70		
	Contingencies		461 58		
District Inspectors.....	Contingencies, Ontario.....		91 75		
do	do New Brunswick.....		21 19		
do	do Nova Scotia.....		7 15		

APPENDIX B—No. 9.—Details of Weights and Measures' Expenditure, for the Year ended 30th June, 1885—*Concluded.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Totals.
	<i>General Contingencies.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Miall, E.	Salary as Commissioner of Standards, from 1st July, 1884, to 30th June, 1885 ..	16 00	784 00	
Johnstone, W. J.	Salary as Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures, from 1st July, 1884, to 30th June, 1885.....	36 00	1,784 00	
do	Travelling expenses		880 71	
Valleé & Drolet.....	Professional services		40 00	
Fowler, Geo.	Purchasing samples for testing weight.....		9 20	
Graham, W.	Professional services.....		124 55	
Corcoran, John T.....	Expenses in connection with Weights and Measures Office, Chapeau		39 35	
Costigan, H. A.....	Fitting up Weights and Measures Office, Winnipeg.		30 95	
Dunn, E. H.....	Services as Mechanical Assistant		596 00	
Bailey, George.....	To pay for brass pots, clips, retort, stands, plates, &c.		73 10	
Hay, Geo.	To pay for nails, screws, &c.....		4 92	
Fréchette, H.....	Translation of rules concerning weights and measures.....		10 00	
The Queen's Printer ...	3 copies Dominion Statutes for Weights and Measures Office.....		5 80	
Pritchard & Mingard...	Steel brands, stamps and dies		116 70	
Jones & Wright	Professional services		22 67	
King, R. M.....	Fitting up new Weights and Measures Office.....		193 82	
Abbott, H., jun.....	Professional services		25 00	
Macdonell, J. A.	do		5 00	
London, W. J.....	Travelling expenses; work on standards.....		108 15	
Birkett, Thos.....	Brass box, locks and hardware		8 88	
Shoolbred & Co.....	Green cloth and rings, for fitting up.....		9 13	
Vallée, R. P.	Professional services in 14 prosecutions		140 00	
May, Geo.....	Leather, &c., for portable kits.....		14 67	
B. A. Bank Note Co.	Stamps, &c.....		55 00	
McKay, N. L.....	Law costs <i>in re</i> Ferguson <i>vs.</i> Kennelly.....		125 80	
Bourassa, P. E.....	To pay expenses <i>in re</i> Penalties.....		10 22	
Bingay, T. V. B., & Sons	Professional services <i>in re</i> Regina <i>vs.</i> Crowell.....		8 75	
Johnson, Wm.	Law costs		25 00	
Heney & Co.....	4 pairs of straps		3 00	
Mortimer & Co.....	Engraving salt cart; transferring and printing		45 68	
			5,280 05	
	LESS—Sale of old stove		5 00	
	Total, General Contingencies			5,275 05
	Total			64,550 44
	ADD—Printing		426 50	
	Stationery		116 60	
				543 10
	Authorized Disbursements (less Superannuation)...			65,093 54
	ADD—Balance due by Officers, 30th June, 1885			286 26
				65,379 80
	LESS—Balances due by Officers, 1st July, 1885			878 26
	Actual Disbursements agreeing with statements 21 (a) and 21 (b), pages 52 and 53			64,501 54

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 10.—DETAILS of Gas Inspection Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deduction for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Belleville.</i>				
Johnson, Wm.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	3 00	147 09	252 25
	Contingencies.....		106 25	
<i>Cobourg.</i>				
Cahill, Thos.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	2 48	122 52	204 02
	Contingencies.....		81 50	
<i>Hamilton.</i>				
McPhie, D.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	14 98	910 02	1,149 18
	Contingencies.....		239 16	
<i>Kingston.</i>				
Burrows, Wm.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	7 96	392 04	693 05
	Contingencies.....		301 01	
<i>Lindsay.</i>				
Cahill, Thos.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	1 96	98 04	173 04
	Contingencies.....		75 00	
<i>London.</i>				
Williams, J.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	18 91	931 05	1,301 65
	Contingencies.....		370 60	
<i>Ottawa.</i>				
Hubertus, H. J.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	13 96	686 04	932 16
	Contingencies.....		246 12	
<i>Peterborough.</i>				
Cahill, Thos.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	3 00	147 00	184 13
	Contingencies.....		37 13	
<i>Port Hope.</i>				
Cahill, Thos.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	2 48	122 52	228 87
	Contingencies.....		106 35	
<i>Toronto.</i>				
Sutherland, Geo.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	24 00	1,176 00	1,187 75
	Contingencies.....		11 75	

APPENDIX B—No. 10.—Details of Gas Inspection Expenditure—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deduction for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid..	Total.
	<i>Montreal.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Aubin, N.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	28 04	1,371 96	2,107 62
	Contingencies.....		735 66	
	<i>Quebec.</i>			
LeVasseur, N.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	19 96	980 04	1,737 12
Moreau, A.....	do Caretaker do		150 00	
	Salaries.....	19 96	1,130 04	
	Contingencies.....		607 08	
	<i>Three Rivers.</i>			
Marchand, N.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	2 48	197 52	206 27
	Contingencies.....		8 75	
	<i>Chatham.</i>			
Lawlor, R. A.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	3 00	147 00	217 00
	Contingencies.....		70 00	
	<i>Fredericton.</i>			
	Contingencies.....			81 66
	<i>Moncton.</i>			
Lawlor, R. A.....	Salary as Inspector for the year	3 00	147 00	284 41
	Contingencies.....		117 41	
	<i>St. John.</i>			
Rowan, A.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....		999 96	1,160 80
	Contingencies.....		160 84	
	<i>Halifax.</i>			
Miller, A.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	24 00	1,176 00	1,959 74
Munro, H. D.....	do Assistant Inspector for the year	1 96	98 04	
	Salaries.....	25 96	1,274 04	
	Contingencies.....		685 70	
	<i>Pictou.</i>			
	Contingencies.....			11 36
	<i>Charlottetown.</i>			
Knight, Jos.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	2 48	197 52	321 84
	Contingencies.....		124 32	

APPENDIX B—No. 10.—Details of Gas Inspection Expenditure—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deduction for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
		\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Winnipeg.</i>				
Costigan, H. A.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	4 04	195 96	
do	Extra allowance.....		20 00	
	Salaries.....	4 04	215 96	
	Contingencies.....		175 67	
				391 63
<i>Victoria.</i>				
Jones, R	Salary as Inspector from 1st August, 1884, to 30th June, 1885.....	3 63	179 65	
	Contingencies.....		182 75	
				362 38
District Inspectors.....	Contingencies, Ontario.....		30 00	
do	do New Brunswick.....		12 48	
				42 48
Aubin, N.....	Salary as Consulting Inspector for the year.....	12 00	588 00	
				588 00
<i>General Contingencies.</i>				
Aubin, N.....	To pay Customs duties on gas meter from New York Contingencies at Quebec Gas Office, instructing Mr. Z. LeVasseur in his duties as temporary Gas Inspector.....		1 50	
do			81 67	
do	For travelling and other expenses on account of general Gas Inspection, equipment of Cornwall and London Offices.....		201 60	
do	Deposited as refund of Gas Contingencies, Montreal District.....		137 84	
do	On account of improvements in gas photometers...		62 16	
do	Expenses incurred on account of Gas Inspection Office, Windsor.....		4 25	
do	Expenses incurred on account of Gas Inspection Office, Winnipeg.....		143 56	
do	Expenses incurred on account of Gas Inspection Office, Victoria.....		386 35	
do	Expenses incurred on account of Gas Inspection Office, Sherbrooke.....		35 55	
do	Travelling and other expenses on account of general Gas Inspection.....		75 75	
do	For new small photometers.....		35 15	
do	Travelling and personal expenses on account of Gas Inspection in British Columbia and Manitoba.....		483 50	
do	Travelling, personal and other expenses on account of general Gas Inspection.....		50 00	
The American Meter Co.	For gas meter, &c.; five test meters, &c.....		192 78	
Costigan, H. A.....	Fitting up gas offices in Winnipeg, purchasing instruments, &c., for gas office at said place....		287 72	
Sugg, Wm, & Co	To pay draft for £53 4s. 0d. balance due on photometric apparatus.....		258 80	
Canada Atlantic Ry.....	Freight on gas apparatus from England.....		7 88	
Wallace, J., & Son.....	Balance on five gas meter testers.....		525 60	
Wright, Alex., & Co.....	To pay bill of exchange for thermometers for test gas holders, candles, &c.; &c., repairing 27 gas holder thermometers.....		219 49	
Marshall, F.	To pay Grand Trunk Railway express charges on gas apparatus sent from Hamilton to Brockville		5 74	

APPENDIX B—No. 10.—Details of Gas Inspection Expenditure—*Concluded.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
<i>General Contingencies—Concluded.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Pritchard & Mingard....	Rubber stamps, rubber cement and brush....	1 60	
Dupont, C. T.....	To pay for equipment at Victoria, B.O.....	304 39	
Canadian Rubber Co....	Tubing wire, &c., for Department and for Quebec Office.....	89 88	
Miller, A.....	Fitting up Gas Office.....	198 14	
Griffith, J.....	Freight on gas fixtures from Hamilton.....	8 56	
The B. A. Bank Note Co.	Gas inspection stamps.....	161 55	
Rowan, A.....	1 barometer.....	12 00	
The American Gas Light Journal.....	Subscription.....	3 00	
Birkett, Thos.....	Brass box locks, brackets.....	0 80	
Shoolbred & Co.....	3 yards blue cloth.....	5 25	
Lavigne, Azarie.....	6 photo-meter boxes and packing cases....	109 90	
Parent, Paul.....	Equipment of Quebec Gas Office.....	62 83	
Mitchell, R., & Co.....	6 sets of photometric mountings fitted up; work in connection with simplified photometers, &c.	432 43	
Ross, L. A.....	Fitting up Cornwall Gas Office, desk, &c.....	57 20	
Hunter, Jno. G.....	Fitting up Cornwall Gas Office, gas fitting in office and pipe laying.....	39 47	
McLeod, A.....	Equipment of Napanee Office.....	12 67	
Total			4,695 16
ADD—Printing.....		185 59	
Stationery.....		70 09	
			255 68
Authorized disbursements (less superannuation)....			20,709 25
ADD—Balances due by Inspectors 30th June, 1884.....			219 51
			20,928 76
LESS—Balances due by Inspectors 1st July, 1884....			1,469 51
Actual disbursements agreeing with statement No. 22, page 55.....			19,459 25

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 11.—LIST of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department on Salary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

NAME.	SERVICES.							
	Inside.	Excise.	Canals.	Slides.	Cutler's Office.	Minor Revenue.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.
Adams, J. S.....		1						
Adams, Wm. C.....							1	
Alexander, Thos.....		1						
Allan, R. K.....		1						
Allison, Chas.....							1	
Amor, Wm.....		1						
Arahill, John.....			1					
Archambault, R.....	1							
Atherton, R.....		1						1
Aubin, N.....								1
Baby, J. C.....		1						
Baby, Jos.....		1						
Baby, W. A. D.....		1						
Bannerman, Wm.....		1						
Barber, J. S.....		1						
Barker, C.....		1						
Barrett, J. K.....		1						
Barrett, John.....			1					
Barrett, Thos. J.....		1						
Battle, M.....		1						
Battle, T.....			1					
Beasley, R.....		1						
Beattie, Thos.....							1	
Beauchamp, J. P.....		1						
Bédard, W. G.....		1						
Belland, J. E.....					1			
Bellemare, R.....		1						
BelleRive, Chas.....					1			
Bennett, Jas.....		1						
Berger, N.....			1					
Bish, Philip.....		1						
Black, C. & S.....							1	
Blair, J. B.....		1						
Blatch, F. K.....	1							
Boggs, G. W.....							1	
Bois, G. A.....							1	
Boivin, C. A.....		1						
Bolster, G. I.....							1	
Boomer, J. B.....		1						
Borradaile, E.....		1						
Bourassa, G.....		1						
Bourassa, P. E.....							1	
Bourget, O.....		1						
Bouteiller, G. A.....		1						
Broadfoot, S.....		1						
Brougham, M. E.....		1						
Brown, J. F.....	1							
Brown, J. J.....		1						
Browne, G. W.....		1						
Brunei, G.....	1							
Brunei, J.....	1							
Bulmer, Wm.....		1						
Burrows, Wm.....			1					1
Bussièrès, F.....			1					
Byrne, Jac.....	1							
Cahill, J. H.....		1						

APPENDIX B—No. 11.—LIST of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department, &c.—Continued.

NAME.	SERVICES.							
	Inside.	Excise.	Canals.	Slides.	Culler's Office.	Minor Revenue.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.
Cahill, T.....								1
Cameron, D. M.....		1						
Campbell, G. J.....		1						
Campbell, J. McD.....		1						
Campbell, Thos.....			1					
Campeau, F. R. E.....	1							
Camyré, J. N.....		1						
Carroll, D.....		1						
Carter, Wm.....	1							
Carter, Wm. H.....					1			
Carver, G. W.....		1						
Caven, A.....		1						
Caven, W.....		1						
Chabot, F. X.....							1	
Chaloner, H. J.....				1				
Chalut, J. O.....							1	
Christie, W. J.....		1						
Chubbuck, C. E. D.....	1							
Clark, A. F.....		1						
Clark, E.....							1	
Clark, W. B.....			1					
Code, A.....							1	
Coles, F. H.....		1						
Collier, H. H.....			1					
Conway, B. J.....		1						
Cornellier, H.....		1						
Cosgrove, J. J.....		1						
Costigan, H. A.....							1	1
Côté, L. A.....							1	
Coulter, Robt.....			1					
Courtman, John.....	1							
Courtney, J. J.....		1						
Cowan, Edgar.....							1	
Coyle, Jas.....		1						
Crain, J.....		1						
Crawford, W. P.....		1						
Crevier, Wm.....			1					
Crowe, W.....		1						
Crysler, O. B.....							1	
Cullen, P.....		1						
Danis, A. D.....			1					
Daoust, J. A.....							1	
Darby, John.....				1				
Daveluy, George.....					1			
Davis, John.....		1						
Davis, T. G.....		1						
Dawson, W.....		1						
Deane, Joseph.....			1					
deMartigny, C. R.....					1			
Deschamps, J. B.....			1					
DeSerres, G.....					1			
DesRivières, F. L.....							1	
Desroches, David.....		1						
Devlin, R.....	1							
Dibblee, Wm.....		1						
Dick, J. W.....		1						
Dickson, C. T.....		1						

APPENDIX B—No. 11.—LIST of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department, &c.—Continued.

NAME.	SERVICES.							
	Inside.	Excise.	Canals.	Slides.	Collector's Office.	Minor Revenue.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.
Dillon, S.....							1	
Dingman, N. J.....		1						
Dixon, R. B.....		1						
Dodd, John.....		1						
Dodds, E. W.....		1						
Donaghy, Wm.....		1						
Dorion, G. T.....							1	
Doyon, J. A.....	1							
Dubord, A.....				1				
Dudley, W. H.....		1						
Duguay, Joseph.....		1						
Dumbrille, R. N.....		1						
Dumouchel, Léandre.....		1						
Dunlop, C.....		1						
Duplessis, C. Z.....		1						
Dupont, C. T.....		1						
Duquet, Wm. M.....		1						
Earle, R. H.....		1						
Egan, James.....							1	
Egener, A.....		1						
Elwood, G. V.....		1						
Erb, A. A.....		1						
Evans, G. T.....		1						
Fahey, Ed.....			1					
Falconer, James.....		1						
Farley, J. F.....			1					
Ferguson, J.....		1						
Flynn, D.....							1	
Fortier, C. G.....		1						
Fournier, J. A.....			1					
Fowler, George.....	1							
Fowler, John.....	1							
Fox, Thomas.....		1						
Fraser, John.....		1						
Frederickson, J.....		1						
Freeze, E. O.....							1	
Galbraith, T. J.....			1					
Gallagher, F.....					1			
Ganong, J.....		1						
Gerald, C.....		1						
Gerald, Wm. W.....		1						
Gerald, W. H.....		1						
Gerald, W. J.....		1						
Giffin, Wm. W.....							1	
Gill, Wm.....		1						
Girard, Irénée.....		1						
Girdlestone, R. J. M.....		1						
Godson, H.....		1						
Good, H. B.....		1						
Gorman, M.....							1	
Goron, D.....		1						
Gosnell, T. S.....		1						
Gow, James.....		1						
Gowen, Edmund.....					1			
Graham, W. J.....		1						
Grant, H. H.....		1						
Graveley, Wm.....		1						
Greay, S.....		1						
Grimason, Thomas.....		1						

APPENDIX B—No. 11.—List of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department, &c.—Continued.

NAME.	SERVICES.							
	Inside.	Excise.	Canals.	Slides.	Customs Office.	Minor Revenue.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.
Grogan, S. E.					1			
Hagerty, P.		1						
Hall, C. R.	1							
Hall, J. J.		1						
Hamilton, C. M.		1						
Hamilton, T. C.		1						
Hamilton, W. L.		1						
Hanford, Thos.		1						
Hanley, A.		1						
Harney, Thos.				1	1			
Hart, P. D.		1						
Hartley, R. A.		1						
Harwood, R. W.		1						
Hastie, Wm.		1						
Haun, S. R.			1					
Hawkins, W. L.		1						
Hayward, W. J.							1	
Hébert, C. D.		1						
Helliwell, H. N.		1						
Henderson, T.							1	
Henderson, W.		1						
Heney, J. J.		1						
Henry, J. M. B.		1						
Henwood, Geo.		1						
Heron, W. L.	1							
Hesson, C. A.		1						
Hicks, W. H.		1						
Hill, A. M.		1						
Himsworth, Wm.	1							
Hobbs, G. N.		1						
Howie, A.		1						
Hubertus, H. J.								1
Hudon, A.		1						
Huggard, R. T.		1					1	
Iler, B.		1						
Ironside, G. A.		1						
Jack, Wm.		1						
Jackson, John				1				
James, T. C.		1						
Jodoin, A. P.			1					
Johnston, Wm.							1	1
Johnston, G. E.		1						
Johnstone, W. J.							1	
Keilty, Thos.		1						
Kellock, D.		1						
Kelly, M. J.							1	
Kennedy, J. D.		1						
Kenning, J. H.		1						
Keogh, P. M.		1						
King, R. M.							1	
Kinneas, Daniel							1	
Kittson, R. H.							1	
Knight, Joseph								1
Knowlson, J. B.		1						
Lafontaine, A.		1						
LaMothe, H. G.	1							
Lane, John					1			
Lang, V.		1						
Lauglois (dit Traversy), F. X.		1						
Laporte, Geo.		1						

APPENDIX B—No. 11.—LIST of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department, &c.—Continued.

NAME.	SERVICES.							
	Inside.	Excise.	Canals.	Slides.	Quillers' Office.	Minor Revenue.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.
LaRose, S. C.				1				
LaRue, Geo.		1						
Lawlor, H.		1						
Lawlor, R. A.		1						1
Lebeauf, Jules			1					
Lecompte, S.					1			
Lecours, H. T.		1						
Lee, Edward		1						
Lefebvre, H.			1					
Leggett, J. E.			1	1				
Lemoine, Jules		1						
LeMoine, J. M.		1						
Lépine, Louis		1						
Leprohon, R. M.		1						
Lett, F. P. A.		1						
LeVasseur, N.								1
LeVasseur, Z.					1			
Lindsey, Wm		1						
Logan, John		1						
Lusignan, A.	1							
Lynch, P.							1	
Lynes, K.		1						
Lyons, John							1	
Macdonald, D.		1						
Macdonnell, A. D.		1						
MacKay, G. W.		1						
Macnutt, C. S.				1				
Malc, T.		1						
Manning, J.		1						
Marchand, N.								1
Marentette, Alex.							1	
Marshall, F.		1						
Mason, F.		1						
Mason, Jas.		1						
Messam, F.	1							
Miall, E.	1						1	
Miller, A.								1
Miller, H. J.				1				
Miller, J. E.		1		1				
Miller, P.								
Miller, W. F.		1						
Millier, E.		1						
Milliken, E.		1						
Moore, J. N.		1						
Moore, T.		1						
Moore, W.		1						
Moreau, Alf							1	1
Morrow, John		1						
Mullhern, M. M.		1	1					
Mulligan, Jas.		1						
Munro, H. D.		1						1
Murphy, D.			1					
Murphy, F.		1						
Murray, A. E.		1						
McAllister, A.		1						
McCoy, Wm		1						
McDonald, J.							1	
McDonald, J. A.		1						
McDonald, M. A.		1						

APPENDIX B—No. 11.—LIST of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME.	SERVICES.							
	Inside.	Excise.	Canals.	Slides.	Cullers' Office.	Minor Revenue.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.
McDonnell, W. J.							1	
McBachern, A.		1						
McFarland, D. E.			1					
McHugh, F. J. J.		1						
McKay, John.							1	
McKenzie, T. H.							1	
McLean, D.		1						
McMillan, R. P.			1					
McNally, T.			1					
McNamara, M.		1						
McPherson, A. F.		1						
McPhie, Donald.								1
McSween, Jas.		1						
Nash, S. O.		1						
Neelands, H.		1						
Nettle, R.	1							
Nichols, J. T.		1						
O'Brien, J. F.		1						
O'Donnell, J.								
O'Donnell, Jno.		1						
O'Leary, T. J.		1						
O'Neill, John.			1					
Outram, J.		1						
Painchaud, J. B. F.		1						
Panneton, G. E.		1						
Paré, Louis.			1					
Park, R. S.							1	
Paiks, J. D.							1	
Patton, James.					1			
Pennoyer, H. J.		1					1	
Perkins, D. C.		1						
Perkins, L. A.		1						
Perry, G. L.		1						
Petit J. B.							1	
Phelan, J. A.			1					
Pinsonnault, Alfred C.		1						
Piper, H.							1	
Pirritte, John.			1					
Pole, C. W.		1						
Poliquin, F.					1			
Pominville, L.			1					
Poupore, Jno.				1				
Powell, J. B. D.		1						
Power, Thos. A.		1						
Pridham, Alexander.			1					
Provost, J. J.							1	
Quain, R.						1		
Quesnel, Jules.			1					
Quinn, J. D.		1						
Ramon, Pierre.		1						
Reddan, Wm.		1						
Reddin, James.							1	
Redmond, John.				1				
Regnier, P.		1						
Reid, John.			1					
Richard, D.							1	
Richard, J. U.							1	
Richard, R.		1						
Richey, W. M.			1					

APPENDIX B—No. 11.—LIST of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department, &c.—Continued.

NAME.	SERVICES.							
	Inside.	Excise.	Canals.	Slides.	Callers' Office.	Minor Revenue.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.
Ritchie, James				1				
Robins, Paul M.	1							
Robson, James		1						
Rocheleau, F.							1	
Rogerson, J. M.		1						
Ross, S. F.		1						
Rouleau, J.		1						
Rowan, A.								1
Rowland, E.		1						
Rowland, F.		1						
Russell, A. J., jun.				1				
Scholfield, J. S.			1					
Schram, B.		1						
Scovil, W. B.							1	
Scullion, J. W.		1						
Seymour, James		1						
Shaw, J. F.	1							
Simard, H.							1	
Slater, James				1				
Slattery, R.		1						
Slattery, Thos.							1	
Smith, E. T.				1				
Smith, H. A.		1						
Smith, Peter							1	
Spreman, J.		1						
Spence, F. H.		1						
Spence, John		1						
Standish, J. D.		1						
Steen, Jas.				1				
Stewart, Jas.		1						
Stewart, Neil	1							
Stratton, W. O.		1						
Sutherland, George								1
St. Louis, A.		1						
St. Louis, Jos.			1					
Ste. Marie, J. B. E. L.		1						
Ste. Marie, L. C. A.		1						
Tansey, J. P. F.		1						
Taylor, J. F.		1						
Teakles, B. H.	1							
Till, T. M.		1						
Tipton, T. L. M.			1					
Tompkins, P.		1						
Toupin, F. X. J. A.		1						
Travis, George		1						
Tremaine, L. E.							1	
Urquhart, James							1	
Valin, J. E.	1							
Villeneuve, J.		1						
Vincent, J. L.		1						
Wainwright, F. G.		1						
Walsh, M. F.	1							
Walsh, T. J.					1			
Watkins, J. A.		1						
Webster, Thos.		1						
Westman, T.		1						
Weyms, C.		1						
Whelan, W. F.					1			
Whitaker, Wm							1	

APPENDIX B—No. 11.—LIST of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department, &c.—*Concluded.*

NAME.	SERVICES.							Gas.
	Inside.	Excise.	Canals.	Slides.	Customs' Office.	Minor Revenue.	Weights and Measures.	
Williams, J								1
Wilmot, J. B.							1	
Wilson, E.		1						
Witton, H. B.			1					
Woodward, G. W.		1						
Wright, Robt. J.							1	
Yates, J. M.		1						
Total	37	246	41	16	17	1	61	18

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX B—No. 12.—LIST of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department on Salary, during a portion of the Year ended 30th June, 1884.

Name.	Period.	SERVICES.				
		Excise.	Canals.	Cullers.	Weights & Measures.	Gas.
Bowman, Jas.....	From 1st July to 31st August.....				1	
Banting, Chas.....	do 1st do 31st July.....	1				
Bruce, G. A.....	do 1st do 31st March.....	1				
Cabill, T.....	do 1st do 31st December.....				1	
do	do 1st January to 30th June.....	1				
Casey, J.....	do 1st February do	1				
Corbeille, F.....	do 1st July to 31st July.....		1			
Cosgrove, John.....	do 6th February to 30th June.....				1	
Cowley, W.....	do 11th November do				1	
Cox, Jas. E.....	do 1st September do	1				
Dambrille, J.....	do 1st April do	1				
Fahey, O.....	do 1st August do	1				
Forest, E.....	do 1st March do	1				
Fortier, J. J. O.....	do 1st do do	1				
Fox, J. D.....	do 1st June do	1				
Giroux, A.....	do 1st August do		1			
Good, H. B.....	do 1st July to 31st July.....				1	
Gouin, W. F.....	do 1st do 31st May.....	1				
Gray, John.....	do 1st November to 30th June.....	1				
Griffith, John.....	do 1st July to 30th April.....	1				
Hamond, E.....	do 1st April to 30th June.....	1				
Hughes, Thos.....	do 1st June do	1				
Irwin, Samuel.....	do 9th April do				1	
Jones, R.....	do 1st August do				1	1
King, T. D.....	do 1st July to 30th November.....				1	
Lambert, P.....	do 1st do 30th September.....			1		
Lindsay, D.....	do 1st do 31st October.....	1				
Longley, G. C.....	do 1st do do	1				
Martin, James.....	do 1st do 4th February.....				1	
Power, Richard.....	do 1st October to 30th June.....			1		
Roy, A.....	do 1st July to 31st January.....	1				
Simpson, A. F.....	do 18th June to 30th June.....	1				
Total.....		19	2	2	9	1

APPENDIX B—No. 12.—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Employed during the year as per Statement No. 11.....		427
do a portion of the year only as per Statement No. 12.....		83
		460
	Total.....	460
Deduct employed in the	Inside and Weights and Measures service.....	1
do do	Excise and Canal service.....	2
do do	do Weights and Measures service.....	2
do do	Gas service.....	3
do do	Canal and Gas service.....	1
do do	Weights and Measures and Gas service.....	4
do do	Slides and Cullers service.....	1
		14
	Net Total.....	446

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th October, 1885.

APPENDIX C.

HYDRAULIC AND OTHER RENTS.

APPENDIX

DR.

HYDRAULIC and other Rents, &c.—

Balance due on 1st July, 1884.	Accrued, year ended 30th June, 1885.	Total.	Number.	Name of Work.	Present Occupant.	Original Lessee.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.				
9,779 68	397 33	10,176 99	1	Chaudière Falls.	Perley & Pattee.....	.....
1,680 00	80 00	1,760 00	2	do	do	.....
7,268 00	376 00	7,644 00	3	do	do	Thompson & Perkins..
6,638 35	294 93	6,933 28	4	do	J. R. Booth	Lyman Perkins.....
2,040 00	80 00	2,120 00	5	do	Thomas McKay.....	John McKay & Co.....
2,080 00	80 00	2,160 00	6	do	Mrs. Petrie.....	J. & J. Petrie.....
6,120 00	240 00	6,360 00	7	do	Blaisdell & Co.....	P. H. & L. R. Church.
			8	Victoria Island...	Levi Young.....	.....
			9	do	Philip Thompson.....	Perley & Pattee.....
2,040 00	80 00	2,120 00	10	do	N. S. Blaisdell.....	J. M. Currier.....
12,000 00	480 00	12,480 00	11	do	Bronson & Weston.....	Harris, Bronson & Co.
	200 00	200 00	12	do	Levi Young	.....
	180 00	180 00	13	Chaudière Island	J. R. Booth.....	J. R. O'Connor.....
	10 00	10 00	14	do	Bronson & Weston	.....
	100 00	100 00	15	do	do	.....
	96 00	96 00	16	do	Perley & Pattee.....	.....
	8 00	8 00	17	Ottawa River....	Mary Conroy.....	L. M. Coutlee.....
260 00		260 00	18	do	D. Carmichael.....	.....
24 00	16 00	40 00	19	do	Heirs John Morrison.....	John Morrison.....
380 00		380 00	20	do	John Rankin.....	.....
200 00		200 00	21	do	do	Hon. J. Skead.....
96 00		96 00	22	do	do	do
500 00	50 00	550 00	23	do	John Rochester.....	.....
20 00	20 00	40 00	24	do	Heirs G. Sterling.....	G. Sterling.....
	1 00	1 00	25	do	Hector Pruneau.....	.....
	1 00	1 00	26	do	Ottawa Canoe Club.....	.....
10 00	10 00	20 00	27	do	Henry E. Mason.....	.....
10 00	10 00	20 00	28	do	John Brophy.....	.....
51,146 01	2,810 26	53,956 27				
	3 00	3 00	1	Rideau Canal & River.....	Benjamin Tett.....	.....
	3 00	3 00	2	do	Thomas May.....	.....
2 00	2 00	4 00	3	do	Henry James.....	.....
16 50	8 25	24 75	4	do	Philip Kennedy.....	.....
90 00	11 25	101 25	5	do	Thomas Paget.....	.....
39 00	9 75	48 75	6	do	George Morris.....	.....
6 75	2 25	9 00	7	do	D. Cameron.....	.....
	3 75	3 75	8	do	George Rickey.....	.....
32 25		32 25	9	do	Daniel Delaney.....	.....
33 00	8 25	41 25	10	do	William Powell.....	.....
10 00	10 00	20 00	11	do	Stafford Merrifield.....	.....
	25 00	25 00	12	do	Canada Pacific Railway.	St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway.....
	7 50	7 50	13	do	John Blair.....	.....

C.

Lessees' Accounts, 1884-85.

CR.

Description of Property.	Number.	Date to which the Account is made up.	Abatement Authorized.		Paid during Fiscal Year.	Balance due 30th June, 1886.	Total.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.			
Lot A.—Chaudière St.—Service Ground.....	1						
Lots B and C.— do do	2	June 30, 1885			10,176 99	10,176 99	
Lot D — do do	3	do			1,760 00	1,760 00	
Lots E, F and G.—South Head Street.....	4	do			7,644 00	7,644 00	
Lots H, I and J.—Grist Mill, South Head St.	5	April 1, 1885			6,933 28	6,933 28	
Lot K.—Fanning Mill do	6	May 1, 1885			2,120 00	2,120 00	
Lot L.—Service Ground do	7	do			2,160 00	2,160 00	
Lots Q, R and T.— do North Middle Street...	8	April 1, 1885			6,360 00	6,360 00	
Lots M, N, O and P.—Service Ground. No water used	9	do					
Lot S.—Service Ground.....	10	do			2,120 00	2,120 00	
Lot U, V, W, X, Y and Z.—Service Ground...	11	do			12,480 00	12,480 00	
Two strips of land.....	12	Jan. 1, 1886		200 00		200 00	
Lumber Yard head of Slides	13	Sept. 1, 1885		180 00		180 00	
Bridge over Slides	14	do		10 00		10 00	
Strip of land (Amelia Island)	15	do		100 00		100 00	
Reserve, head of Island.....	16	do		96 00		96 00	
Small Island, Duchéne Rapids.....	17	do		8 00		8 00	
Water Lot, Calumet	18	do			260 06	260 00	
Part of Lot 9, Range 1, Chatham.....	19	do		18 00	24 00	40 00	
East portion of Hawley's Island	20	do			380 00	380 00	
Water Lots, opposite Lot 30, Con. A, Nepean	21	do			200 00	200 00	
Three Small Islands do	22	do			96 00	96 00	
Portion of Lot 39 do	23	do			550 00	550 00	
Water Lot, foot of Majors' Hill, Ottawa.....	24	do		40 00		40 00	
do Cathcart St. do	25	do		1 00		1 00	
Site for Boat House, foot of Rideau Canal	26	do			1 00	1 00	
Locks, Ottawa	27	do		10 00	10 00	20 00	
Lot for Pasture, Carillon Canal.....	28	do		10 00	10 00	20 00	
do do							
				672 00	53,284 27	53,956 27	
Land at Isthmus, Lock Station.....	1	May 1, 1886.		3 00		3 00	
Reserve in front of ½ Lot No. 23, Rideau front.	2	do		3 00		3 00	
do Sub-Lot No. 5, Con. B do	3	Jan. 1, 1886.			4 00	4 00	
Reserve in front of South ½ Lot No. 6, Con. 2, Nepean	4	do			24 75	24 75	
Reserve in front of North ½ Lot No. 4, Con. 2, Nepean	5	do			101 25	101 25	
Reserve in front of South ½ Lot No. 5, Con. 2, Nepean	6	do			48 75	48 75	
Reserve in front of North ½ Lot No. 22, Gloucester.....	7	do			9 00	9 00	
Reserve in front of Lot No. 1, Con. 2, Nepean	8	do		3 75		3 75	
do South ½ Lot No. 8, Con. 2 do ..	9	Dec. 1, 1883.			32 25	32 25	
Reserve in front of Lot No. 5, Con. 2, Nichol's Island.....	10	Dec. 1, 1885.			41 25	41 25	
Reserve in front of Lot No. 4, Con. 1, Oxford.	11	July 1, 1885.		20 00		20 00	
Right of way of Canal, Lots 8 and 9, Dow's Swamp.....	12	Jan. 1, 1886.			25 00	25 00	
Reserve in front of North ½ Lot No. 9, Con. 2, Nichol's Island	13	do			7 50	7 50	

Dr.

APPENDIX C.—Hydraulic and other Rents, &c—

Balance due on 1st July, 1884.	Accrued, year ended 30th June, 1885.	Total.	Number.	Name of Work.	Present Occupant.	Original Lessee.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.				
	80 00	80 00	14	Rideau Canal & River.....	J. McLaren & Co.....	J. McKay.....
5 00	5 00	10 00	15	do	Alfred Chester.....	.....
	10 00	10 00	16	do	Jessie Miner .....	.....
	12 00	12 00	17	do	Hiram Easton .....	.....
	1 00	1 00	18	do	John Graham .....	.....
	1 00	1 00	19	do	John Heney.....	.....
	13 50	13 50	20	do	Mrs. Hannah Patterson..	.....
	1 00	1 00	21	do	R. W. Baxter.....	.....
	2 00	2 00	22	do	George May .....	.....
12 00	4 00	16 00	23	do	Widow A. Howlett.....	.....
	6 00	6 00	24	do	William Rowland.....	.....
9 00	3 00	12 00	25	do	Francis Abbott.....	.....
4 00	2 00	6 00	26	do	Thomas Kingston.....	.....
	10 00	10 00	27	do	Temporal Committee.....	St. Andrew's Church...
	2 00	2 00	28	do	Andrew Hickey.....	.....
	1 00	1 00	29	do	L. Duhamel.....	.....
	1 00	1 00	30	do	W. J. Webster.....	.....
	4 50	4 50	31	do	George Shepperd.....	.....
	2 00	2 00	32	do	J. G. White.....	.....
100 00	25 00	125 00	33	do	William Little.....	.....
	5 00	5 00	34	do	A. C. White.....	.....
8 00	2 00	10 00	35	do	John Neville.....	.....
120 00		120 00	36	do	J. W. McRae & Co.....	.....
6 00	2 00	8 00	37	do	Robert McCloy.....	.....
	1 00	1 00	38	do	Smith's Falls Curling Club .....	.....
112 50	22 50	135 00	39	do	William Dawson.....	.....
78 00		78 00	40	do	R. E. Hardy .....	.....
4 00	4 00	8 00	41	do	T. & P. Collins.....	.....
	9 00	9 00	42	do	James Marks.....	.....
	1 00	1 00	43	do	Henry Hartney.....	.....
78 75	11 25	90 00	44	do	Charles McCaffrey.....	.....
52 50	52 50	105 00	45	do	J. S. Foster.....	M. J. Foster.....
210 00	105 00	315 00	46	do	Wm. Anglin .....	.....
6 00	2 00	8 00	47	do	Francis Abbott.....	.....
3,900 00	120 00	4,020 00	48	do	Russell Ward	Joshua Bates.....
	2 00	2 00	49	do	William Lavender.....	.....
5 00	5 00	10 00	50	do	Henry Merrick.....	.....
			51	do	George Merrick.....	.....
24 75	8 25	33 00	52	do	M. Kilroe.....	.....

Lessees' Accounts, 1884-85—Continued.

CR.

Description of Property.	Number.	Date to which the Account is made up.	Abatement Authorized.	Paid during Fiscal Year.		Balance due 30th June, 1886.	Total.
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
Green Island at Ottawa.....	14	Jan. 1, 1885.		80 00		80 00	
Reserve of portion of Lot No. 3, Con. B, Walford.....	15	July 1, 1885.		5 00	5 00	10 00	
Reserve of portion of Lot No. 2, Con. B, Walford.....	16	do		10 00		10 00	
Lot above old Lock, Merrickville.....	17	Jan. 1, 1885.		12 00		12 00	
Reserve in front of North $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot G, Con. C, Nepean.....	18	Jan. 1, 1886.		1 00		1 00	
Reserve at Deep Cut, Ottawa.....	19	Sept. 1, 1885		1 00		1 00	
Reserve in front of South $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot G, Con. C, Nepean.....	20	Jan. 1, 1886.		13 50		13 50	
Reserve in front of Lot G, Con. C, Nepean....	21	do		1 60		1 00	
Wharf privileges on Sub-Lots 29 and 30, on Lot K, Con. B, Nepean.....	22	do		2 00		2 00	
Reserve in front of Lot No. 40, Con. 1, Nepean	23	July 1, 1885.			16 00	16 00	
do Lot N, Con. 1 do	24	Jan. 1, 1886.		3 00	3 00	6 00	
Reserve on Lot 40, Con. 1, Nepean.....	25	Nov. 1, 1885			12 00	12 00	
do Lot F, Con. C do	26	do		6 00		6 00	
do both sides Canal, Lot H, Con. C, Nepean.....	27	Jan. 1, 1886.		16 00		10 00	
do Lot G, Con. C, Nepean.....	28	Dec. 1, 1885.		2 00		2 00	
do Lot K, Con. B do	29	Jan. 1, 1886.		1 00		1 00	
do Lot No. 1, Con. 5 do	30	May 1, 1886.			1 00	1 00	
do Lot No. 4, Con. 1 do	31	June 1, 1886		4 50		4 50	
do Lot K, Con. C do	32	Aug. 1, 1885		2 00		2 00	
Reserve on East side of Canal, Ottawa.....	33	April 1, 1885			125 00	125 00	
Reserve on West $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot No. 27, Con. 1, Marlboro'	34	Jan. 1, 1886.			5 00	5 00	
Reserve in front of his property at Deep Cut, Ottawa.....	35	do			10 00	10 00	
Reserve on S.E. Lot No. 1, Canal Basin, Ottawa.....	36	April 1, 1882			120 00	120 00	
Reserve on Sub-Lots 34, 35 and 36, Lot K, Con. C, Kingston.....	37	Nov. 1, 1885			8 00	8 00	
Reserve on Lot No. 1, Con. 4, Elmsly.....	38	do		1 00		1 00	
Reserve in front of Lot No. 3, Con. 2, Nepean	39	Jan. 1, 1886.			135 00	135 00	
Reserve in front of Lots Nos. 22 and 23, Con. A, Nepean.....	40	Jan. 1, 1884.			78 00	78 00	
Reserve in front of Lot No. 9, Con. 1, Gloucester	41	June 1, 1886		4 00	4 00	8 00	
Reserve on Lot 1, Con. B, Nepean.....	42	Jan. 1, 1886.		9 00		9 00	
Reserve in front of Sub-Lots Nos. 64 and 65, Lot 1, Con. B, Nepean.....	43	do		1 00		1 00	
Reserve in front of South $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot No. 4, Con. 2, Nepean.....	44	do			90 00	90 00	
Water Power at Brewer's Lower Mills.....	45	Jan. 1, 1885.		105 00		105 00	
do do Upper Mills.....	46	June 30, 1885		157 50	157 50	315 00	
Reserve on Lot No. 40, Con. 1, Nepean.....	47	July 1, 1885			8 00	8 00	
Lots A, B, Old Sly Station.....	48	May 1, 1885.			4,020 00	4,020 00	
Reserve on part Lot No. 2, Con. 4, Smith's Falls.....	49	Jan. 1, 1885.			2 00	2 00	
Reserve near Swing Bridge, Merrickville.....	50	Jan. 1, 1886.			10 00	10 00	
Water Lot at Hog's Back Station.....	51	do					
Reserve in front of North $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 8, Con. 1, Nepean.....	52	do			33 00	33 00	

DR.

APPENDIX C.—Hydraulic and other Rents, &c.—

Balance due on 1st July, 1884.	Accrued, year ended 30th June, 1885.	Total.	Number.	Name of Work.	Present Occupant.	Original Lessee.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.				
9 00	3 00	12 00	53	Rideau Canal & River.....	Francis Abbott.....	.....
52 50	52 50	105 00	54	do	Thomas H. Hughes.....	John Rourk.....
10 00	10 00	20 00	55	do	John Branigan.....	.....
.....	50 00	50 00	56	do	London and Canadian Loan Co.....	.....
1 00	1 00	2 00	57	do	Henry Jackson.....	.....
0 20	0 20	0 40	58	do	A. Wood.....	.....
.....	13 00	13 00	59	do	Michael Keily.....	.....
129 00	60 00	180 00	80	do	G. W. McOullough.....	.....
.....	9 50	9 50	61	do	Patrick O'Donnell.....	.....
.....	1 00	1 00	62	do	Corporation of Ottawa.....	.....
.....	1 00	1 00	63	do	do	.....
80 09	80 00	160 00	64	do	J. G. Butterworth & Co.....	.....
.....	80 00	80 00	65	do	Dey Bros.....	.....
.....	10 00	10 00	66	do	Benj. E. Chaffey.....	.....
5,237 70	1,003 70	6,241 40				
123 00	248 00	369 00	1	Williamsburg Canal.....	William Gibson.....	B. Chaffey.....
245 00	140 00	385 00	2	do	Bailey & Mills.....	.....
180 00	140 00	320 00	3	do	Cameron & McInnis.....	J. Molson, jun.....
3,840 00	160 00	4,000 00	4	do	W. T. Benson.....	Benson & Aspden.....
2,250 00	140 00	2,390 00	5	do	P. O'Keef.....	P. Carmen.....
20 00	5 00	25 00	6	do	J. C. Irvine.....	.....
12 00	12 00	24 00	7	do	W. T. Benson.....	.....
20 00	20 00	40 00	8	do	W. M. Doran.....	Wm. Bailey.....
24 00	24 00	48 00	9	do	J. H. Ross.....	.....
6 00	1 00	7 00	10	do	Trustees School.....	Section No. 4.....
15 00	5 00	20 00	11	do	Wm. Clegg.....	.....
.....	5 00	5 00	12	do	John Reid.....	.....
.....	8 00	8 00	13	do	G. P. Anderson.....	.....
10 00	10 00	20 00	14	do	Sidney Shaver.....	.....
6,745 00	916 00	7,661 00				
120 00	240 00	360 00	1	Cornwall Canal.	Andrew Hodge.....	.....
75 00	150 00	225 00	2	do	A. F. Gault.....	.....
270 00	.....	270 00	3	do	W. D. & G. O. Wood.....	.....
.....	135 00	135 00	4	do	George Stephen.....	.....
60 00	120 00	180 00	5	do	Stormont Cotton Co.....	.....
20 00	20 00	40 00	6	do	Henry Harrison.....	.....
247 50	.....	247 50	7	do	J. & C. H. Wood.....	.....
30 00	150 00	180 00	8	do	Toronto Paper Manufacturing Co.....	.....
.....	25 00	25 00	9	do	Flack Brothers.....	.....
822 50	840 00	1,662 50				

Lessees' Accounts, 1884-85—Continued.

CR.

Description of Property.	Number.	Date to which the Account is made up.	Abatement Authorized.	Paid during Fiscal Year.	Balance due, 30th June, 1885.	Total.
			¢ cts	¢ cts.	¢ cts.	\$ cts.
Reserve on part of Lot No. 40, Con. 1, Nepean	53	Nov. 1, 1885	.....	.....	12 00	12 00
Water Lot on Lot 38, Con. 4, Kingston	54	Jan. 1, 1885.	.....	105 00	.....	105 00
Reserve on Lots Nos. 35 and 36, Con. 1, Kingston	55	Aug. 1, 1885	.....	10 00	10 00	20 00
Surplus Water at Bulk Head, Long Island	56	June 30, 1885	.....	.....	50 00	50 00
Reserve in front of Lot B, Con. C, Nepean	57	Jan. 1, 1886.	.....	2 00	.....	2 00
Reserve on part Lot 1, Con. 4, Nepean	58	June 30, 1885	.....	0 40	.....	0 40
Lot near Head of Deep Cut, Ottawa	59	May 1, 1886.	.....	13 00	.....	13 00
Lot for Coal Shed on Basin do	60	June 30, 1885	.....	.....	180 00	180 00
Reserve on Lot E, Con. D, Rideau front	61	May 1, 1886.	.....	9 50	.....	9 50
Lot for Weigh-house, Canal Basin, Ottawa	62	do	.....	.....	1 00	1 00
Small strip of Reserve for enlargement of 1/2 mile track at Show Grounds	63	Jan. 1, 1886.	.....	.....	1 00	1 00
Lots 1 and 2 for Coal Shed on S.E. side of Basin, Ottawa	64	June 30, 1886	.....	80 00	80 00	180 00
Lots 4, 5, 6 and 7 on S.E. side of Basin, Ottawa	65	May 1, 1886.	.....	80 00	.....	80 00
Water Lot at Chaffey's Lock	66	July 1, 1885.	.....	10 00	.....	10 00
				796 15	5,445 25	6,241 40
Grist Mill, Mill Street, Williamsburg	1	June 30, 1884	.....	246 00	123 00	369 00
do Matilda Lock	2	do	.....	.....	385 00	385 00
do do	3	do	.....	250 00	70 00	320 00
Starch Factory, Edwardsburg	4	do	.....	.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
Tannery do	5	do	.....	70 00	2,320 00	2,390 00
Part of Lot No. 6, Con. 1, Edwardsburg	6	do	.....	.....	25 00	25 00
Pasture Ground, Galops Canal	7	Mar. 1, 1886	.....	12 00	12 00	24 00
Wharf Lot No. 2, Point Iroquois	8	Aug. 30, 1885	.....	20 00	20 00	40 00
do No. 1 do	9	Dec. 1, 1885	.....	24 00	24 00	48 00
Lot for School purposes, Matilda	10	May 1, 1886	.....	5 00	2 00	7 00
Lot at Galops Canal, Edwardsburg	11	Aug. 1, 1885	.....	20 00	.....	20 00
Lot near do do	12	do	.....	5 00	.....	5 00
Lot near upper entrance of Galops Canal, Edwardsburg	13	Jan. 1, 1885	.....	8 00	.....	8 00
Part of Lot No. 32, Con. 1, Matilda	14	May 1, 1885	.....	10 00	10 00	20 00
				670 00	6,991 00	7,661 00
Flour and Grist Mill, Lots 3 and 4	1	June 30, 1885	.....	240 00	120 00	360 00
Hydraulic Lot No. 6, south side	2	do	.....	150 00	75 00	225 00
do Nos. 1 and 2, north of Lock No. 20	3	June 30, 1878	.....	.....	270 00	270 00
do No. 7	4	Jan. 1, 1885	.....	135 00	.....	135 00
do No. 6	5	June 30, 1885	.....	120 00	60 00	180 00
Wharf Lot, Moulinette	6	May 1, 1886	.....	.....	40 00	40 00
Water Lot, near Lock No. 20	7	June 30, 1881	.....	.....	247 50	247 50
Surplus water for Paper Mill, at Lock No. 18.	8	June 30, 1885	.....	120 00	60 00	180 00
Lot on south side of Water Street for a Coal Shed	9	do	.....	25 00	.....	25 00
				790 00	872 50	1,662 50

DR.

APPENDIX C.—Hydraulic and other Rents, &c.—

Balance due on 1st July, 1884.	Accrued, year ended 30th June, 1885.	Total.	Number.	Name of Work.	Present Occupant.	Original Lessee.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.				
100 00		100 00	1	Beauharnois Canal	N. Papineau	D. B. Pease
20 00	20 00	40 00	2	do	H. Lavecque	
80 00	20 00	100 00	3	do	E. Dion	St. Amour & Co.
20 00	20 00	40 00	4	do	do	J. Demers & Co.
358 50	717 00	1,075 50	5	do	A. Buntin	
60 00	120 00	180 00	6	do	do	Stephen May
60 00	120 00	180 00	7	do	A. Anderson	F. X. Poitras
60 00	120 00	180 00	8	do	Anderson & Wattie	P. Poulin
360 00	120 00	480 00	9	do	J. Meloche	
400 00	400 00	800 00	10	do	Montreal Cotton Co	
35 00	35 00	70 00	11	do	Lake St Francis Navigation Co	
	23 00	23 00	12	do	R. N. Walsh	
	23 00	23 00	13	do	James Anderson	
	20 00	20 00	14	do	C. E. Wilson	
	20 00	20 00	15	do	Todd & Nicholson	
	20 00	20 00	16	do	Alex. McPhee & Co.	
	10 00	10 00	17	do	O. Longtine	
	20 00	20 00	18	do	O. P. Dennie	
	15 00	15 00	19	do	Est. A. Hodge	
	14 00	14 00	20	do	Alex. Cockburn	
	10 00	10 00	21	do	J. Larocque	
4 00	4 00	8 00	22	do	Wm. Hood	
40 00	40 00	80 00	23	do	Robert Steel	
	20 00	20 00	24	do	James Wattie	
20 00	20 00	40 00	25	do	Montreal Cotton Co	
	20 00	20 00	26	do	do	
	20 00	20 00	27	do	Jas. McDonald	
40 00		40 00	28	do	E. Bergin	
10 00	10 00	20 00	29	do	A. D'Aoust	
	10 00	20 00	30	do	A. McFee & Co.	
10 00	10 00	20 00	31	do	Auguste Lesperance	
	30 00	30 00	32	do	Louis Leduc	
	20 00	20 00	33	do	Lake St. Francis Tow Boat Co.	
	20 00	20 00	34	do	Eusèbe French	
	10 00	10 00	35	do	Moïse Lalande	
	40 00	40 00	36	do	John H. Wilson	
	8 00	8 00	37	do	S. A. Brodeur	
	45 00	45 00	38	do	Coll. McFee	
	1 00	1 00	39	do	The Canada Mutual Telegraph Co	
1,687 50	2,195 00	3,882 50				

Lessees' Accounts, 1884-85—Continued.

CR.

Description of Property.	Number.	Date to which the Account is made up.	Abatement Authorized.	Paid during Fiscal Year.		Balance due 30th June, 1885.		Total.	
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Wharf Lot, St. Timothy	1	Jan. 1, 1864				100 00		100 00	
do Valleyfield	2	May 1, 1885		20 00		20 00		40 00	
do St. Cecile	3	do		20 00		80 00		100 00	
do do	4	do		20 00		20 00		40 00	
Paper Mill on Lots 12 and 13, Valleyfield	5	June 30, 1885		717 00		358 50		1,075 50	
Grist Mill on Lot 5	6	do		120 00		60 00		180 00	
Saw Mill, Head of Canal	7	do		120 00		60 00		180 00	
Woolen Mill on Lot 2, and Building Lot, Valleyfield	9	do		120 00		60 00		180 00	
Lot at Lock No. 7	9	do		420 00		60 00		480 00	
Lots at Head of Canal, Valleyfield.	10	do				800 00		800 00	
Wharf and Shed above Guard Lock, Valleyfield	11	May 1, 1886		35 00		35 00		70 00	
Wharf and Storehouse do	12	Aug. 1, 1885		23 00				23 00	
do do do	13	July 1, 1885		23 00				23 00	
do do do	14	Nov. 1, 1885		20 00				20 00	
do do do	15	Oct. 1, 1885		20 00				20 00	
do do do	16	do				20 00		20 00	
Reserve do do	17	Dec. 1, 1885		10 00				10 00	
do do do	18	do		20 00				20 00	
do do do	19	do		15 00				15 00	
do do do	20	do		14 00				14 00	
do do Head of Canal	21	Sept. 1, 1885		10 00				10 00	
Lot at Grand Isle, east end of Dam	22	Apr. 1, 1886		4 00		4 00		8 00	
Lot above Guard Lock, Valleyfield	23	May 1, 1885		40 00		40 00		80 00	
Lot of Land in rear of Lots 1 and 2, Valleyfield	24	July 1, 1885				20 00		20 00	
Cadastral Lot 486, Grand Isle	25	May 1, 1886				40 00		40 00	
do 845, for Public Park, Valleyfield	26	Jan. 1, 1886				20 00		20 00	
do 830, Valleyfield	27	July 1, 1885		20 00				20 00	
Lot near St. Timothy Bridge	28	Sept. 30, 1880				40 00		40 00	
Lot for Wharf and Storehouse, above St. Timothy Bridge, Valleyfield	29	May 1, 1886		10 00		10 00		20 00	
Lot for Wharf and Storehouse, below St. Timothy Bridge, Valleyfield	30	do		10 00		10 00		20 00	
do do do	31	do		10 00		10 00		20 00	
Lot for Shops and Ship Yard, above St. Timothy Bridge, Valleyfield	32	Sept. 1, 1885		30 00				30 00	
Lot for Wharf north of St. Timothy Bridge, Valleyfield	33	July 1, 1883		20 00				20 00	
Part of Lot 1, for Piling Ground, above St. Timothy Bridge, Valleyfield	34	Sept. 1, 1885		20 00				20 00	
Part of Lot 1, for Lumber Yard, above St. Timothy Bridge, Valleyfield	35	do				10 00		10 00	
Part of Lot 1, for Coal Yard, above St. Timothy Bridge, Valleyfield	36	July 1, 1885		40 00				40 00	
Part of Lot No 60, Parish of St. Cecile	37	Oct. 1, 1885		8 00				8 00	
Lot for Wharf south side of Canal, above Guard Lock	38	Nov. 15, 1885		45 00				45 00	
Privilege of placing poles on Bank of Canal	39	Oct. 1, 1885		1 00				1 00	
				2,005 00		1,877 50		3,882 50	

DR.

APPENDIX C.—Hydraulic and other Rents, &c.—

Balance due on 1st July, 1884.	Accrued, year ended 30th June, 1885.	Total.	Number.	Name of Work.	Present Occupant.	Original Lessee.
\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts.				
215 00	430 00	645 00	1	Lachine Canal...	Pillow, Hersey & Co.....	
215 00	430 00	645 00	2	do	do	
215 00	430 00	645 00	3	do	Lymans, Sons & Co.....	W. Lyman.....
430 00	860 00	1,290 00	4	do	Montreal Warehousing Co.....	Grant, Hall & Co.....
	430 00	430 00	5	do	James McDougall.....	
	650 00	650 00	6	do	Peck, Benney & Co.....	Thos. Peck.....
840 00	1,680 00	2,520 00	7	do	Ira Gould & Son.....	Young & Gould.....
	40 00	40 00	8	do	Richelieu Navigation Co.....	
	75 00	75 00	9	do	do	
	10 00	10 00	10	do	E. V. Mosley & Co.....	Mosely & Rickers.....
	30 00	30 00	11	do	Beauharnois Steam Navigation Co.....	Henry Shackell.....
	60 00	60 00	12	do	James Wilson, jun.....	M. K. Dickenson.....
	1 00	1 00	13	do	Agustin Cantin.....	
	1,296 00	1,296 00	14	do	Ira Gould & Son.....	Ira Gould.....
2,330 50	1,601 00	3,931 50	15	do	Estate J. Frothingham.....	W. Parkyn.....
	1 00	1 00	16	do	Corporation of Montreal.....	
6,000 00	1,000 00	7,000 00	17	do	George Tait.....	G & W. Tait.....
196 00	392 00	588 00	18	do	Frothingham & Workman.....	
132 00	264 00	396 00	19	do	H. McLennan.....	
	430 00	430 00	20	do	Peck, Benny & Co.....	J. Harvey.....
	100 00	100 00	21	do	Montreal Transportation Co.....	
	700 00	700 00	22	do	Montreal Warehousing Co.....	
	1 00	1 00	23	do	S. Delisle.....	
2,656 00	1,328 00	3,984 00	24	do	Maltby & King.....	W. P. Bartley.....
322 50	645 00	967 50	25	do	James McDougall.....	do
322 50	645 00	967 50	26	do	Peck, Benny & Co.....	do
	30 00	30 00	27	do	Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co.....	
	100 00	100 00	28	do	St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co.....	
100 00	100 00	200 00	29	do	Merchants Manufacturing Co.....	
	1 00	1 00	30	do	Corporation Montreal.....	
	25 00	25 00	31	do	Acer & Kennedy.....	
	25 00	25 00	32	do	Dominion Abattoir Co.....	
180 00	180 00	360 00	33	do	Vital Paradis.....	
	400 00	400 00	34	do	Acer & Kennedy.....	
	50 00	50 00	35	do	Dominion Bridge Co.....	
	25 00	25 00	36	do	G. E. Jacques & Co.....	
14,154 50	14,465 00	28,619 50				
50 00	50 00	100 00	1	Chamby Canal.	M. S. Willett.....	Willett & McPherson.....
5 00		5 00	2	do	J. A. Maurice.....	
2 50		2 50	3	do	do	
19 34		19 34	4	do	J. C. Pierce & Sons.....	

Lessees' Accounts, 1884-85.—Continued.

CR.

Description of Property.	Number.	Date to which the Account is made up.	Abatement Authorized.	Paid during Fiscal Year.		Balance due 30th June, 1885.	Total.
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
Spike and Nail Factory, Lot 15.....	1	June 30, 1885		430 00	215 00	645 00	
do do Lot 16.....	2	do		430 00	215 00	645 00	
Paint Mill, Lot 17.....	3	do		430 00	215 00	645 00	
Grist and Flour Mill, Lots 18 and 19.....	4	do		860 00	430 00	1,290 00	
do do Lot 11.....	5	April 1, 1885		215 00	215 00	430 00	
Elevator and Store, Lots 9 and 10.....	6	do		650 00		650 00	
Surplus Water at Lock No. 3.....	7	June 30, 1885		1,680 00	840 00	2,520 00	
Freight Sheds at Basin No. 1.....	8	May 1, 1886.		40 00		40 00	
do do	9	do		75 00		75 00	
Water supply at G. T. R. crossing.....	10	Oct. 1, 1884.		10 00		10 00	
Freight Shed, Basin No. 1.....	11	May 1, 1886.		30 00		30 00	
do do	12	do		60 00		60 00	
Water lot in front of his Dry Dock.....	13	April 1, 1885		1 00		1 00	
Flour Mill and Store on Lot 12, 13 and 14.....	14	do		1,296 00		1,296 00	
Water power, Côte St. Paul's, Lock No. 4.....	15	July 1, 1885.		1,601 00	2,336 50	3,931 50	
Privilege of Floating Bath near Wellington Bridge.....	16	do		1 00		1 00	
Dry Dock, Ship Yard and Mill, Basin No. 2.....	17	do		1,000 00	6,000 00	7,000 00	
Warehouse and Coal Yard, Lot No. 1 do	18	do		392 00	196 00	588 00	
Grain Elevator on ½ Lot No. 2.....	19	do		264 00	132 00	396 00	
do do Lot No. 8.....	20	May 23, 1885		430 00		430 00	
Island No. 5, Shipyard, &c.....	21	July 1, 1885.		100 00		100 00	
Land at Basin No. 4.....	22	Aug. 1, 1885		700 00		700 00	
Floating Bath near Brewsters Bridge.....	23	do		1 00		1 00	
Machine shop on ½ of Lot 2, 3 and 4, Basin No. 2	24	July 1, 1885.			3,984 00	3,984 00	
Flour Mill, Lot 5 and ½ of 6 do	25	do		645 00	322 50	967 50	
Nail Factory, Lot 7 and ½ of 6 do	26	do		645 00	322 50	967 50	
Freight Shed on Basin No. 1.....	27	May 1, 1886.		30 00		30 00	
Water Supply through 10 inch pipe, Basin No. 1	28	July 1, 1885.		100 00		100 00	
do do St. Henry.	29	Jan. 1, 1885.		200 00		200 00	
Strip of Land near Wellington Bridge for a Public Park.....	30	July 1, 1885		1 00		1 00	
Part of Cadastral Lot No. 323, Point St. Charles, for a Cattle Yard.....	31	Feb. 1, 1885		25 00		25 00	
Water Supply through a 6-inch pipe to their establishment, St. Henry.....	32	July 1, 1885		25 00		25 00	
Wharf Lot at St. Gabriel's, Basin No. 2.....	33	Jan. 1, 1886		360 00		360 00	
Lot on south-east side of Mill St., Point St Charles.....	34	Oct. 1, 1885		400 00		400 00	
Water Supply through a 7-inch pipe below Guard Lock, Lachine.....	35	July 1, 1886		50 00		50 00	
Lot for Office on Colborne St., at Basin No. 2	36	do		25 00		25 00	
				13262 00	15,417 50	28,619 50	
Wharf Lot and Store at Lock No. 4, Chambly.	1	July 1, 1882	100 00			100 00	
Lot near upper entrance to Lock No. 7 do	2	Old balance.			5 00	5 00	
Lot on west side of Canal St., Chambly.	3	do			2 50	2 50	
Lot for Storehouse, St. John's.....	4	Nov. 19, 1881			19 34	19 34	

DR.

APPENDIX C.—Hydraulic and other Rents, &c.—

Balance due on 1st July, 1886.	Accrued, year ended 30th June, 1886.	Total.	Number.	Name of Work.	Present Occupant.	Original Lessee.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.				
	60 00	60 00	5	Chambly Canal.	South Eastern Railway Co.	
20 00	20 00	40 00	6	do	Catelli Bros.	
96 84	130 00	226 84				
93 65	187 30	280 95	1	Welland Canal.	R. & J. Laurie.	R. Laurie.
120 00	240 00	360 00	2	do	S. Neelan.	R. & J. Laurie.
10 00	20 00	30 00	3	do	do	do
	176 00	176 00	4	do	A. Muir.	
1,050 00		1,050 00	5	do	Andrews & Sons.	Donaldson, Andrews & Ross
1,270 50		1,270 50	6	do	Donaldson, Andrews & Ross.	
50 00	100 00	150 00	7	do	William Hutchison.	
4,545 00	260 00	4,805 00	8	do	Tuttle, Date & Rodden.	John L. Ranney
75 00	150 00	225 00	9	do	S. Neelan.	C. Phelps
20 00	40 00	60 00	10	do	Norris & Neelan.	do
5 00	10 00	15 00	11	do	M. Kerins.	
167 66	167 66	335 32	12	do	Whitman, Barns Manufacturing Co.	R. Collier
70 00	140 00	210 00	13	do	J. B. Smith.	Thomas Towers
250 00	500 00	750 00	14	do	St. Catharines Water Power Co.	
	20 00	20 00	15	do	St. Catharines and Welland Canal Gas Light Co.	
300 00	75 00	375 00	16	do	J. C. & J. Gillespie.	
25 00	5 00	30 00	17	do	St. Catharines Street Railway Co.	
100 50		100 50	18	do	John F. Rees.	
	75 00	75 00	19	do	Whitman & Barns Manufacturing Co.	
	12 00	12 00	20	do	H. Jarvis.	
216 00	216 00	432 00	21	do	Gillespie & McLean.	W. Beatty.
720 00	240 00	960 00	22	do	Lybster Cotton Co.	Gordon & McKay.
1,200 00	240 00	1,440 00	23	do	John Riordon.	
1,100 00	200 00	1,300 00	24	do	do	
800 00	400 00	1,200 00	25	do	Merriton Cotton Co.	King & Dolan.
60 00	60 00	120 00	26	do	James Wilson.	
63 60	63 60	127 20	27	do	McPherson & Weir.	Wm. Beatty.
25 00	50 00	75 00	28	do	J. Mc Donagh.	W. H. Ward.
1,229 00	146 00	1,375 00	29	do	do	do
100 00	25 00	125 00	30	do	John Battle.	
360 00	80 00	440 00	31	do	do	
111 00	222 00	333 00	32	do	Howland, Jones & Co.	P. Howland.

Lessees' Accounts, 1884-85—Continued.

CR.

Description of Property.	Number.	Date to which the Account is made up.	Abatement Author-	Paid during Fiscal Year.	Balance due 30th June, 1886.	Total.
			ized.			
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Wharf Lot at St. Joseph, near Lock No. 4.....	5	July 1, 1885	60 00	60 00
Lot of Land opposite Lock No. 7, Chambly.....	6	May 1, 1886	20 00	20 00	40 00
			100 00	20 00	106 84	226 84
Grist Mill, Waste Weir No. 1, Port Dalhousie. 1	June 30, 1885	.....	93 65	187 30	280 95
Mill Lot do do ... 2	do	.....	120 00	240 00	360 00
Lot near do do ... 3	do	.....	10 00	20 00	30 00
Docks near Lock No. 1 do ... 4	do	.....	176 00	.....	176 00
Dry Dock, part do do ... 5	do	.....	.....	1,050 00	1,050 00
Saw Mill, Waste Weir No. 1 do ... 6	do	.....	.....	1,270 50	1,270 50
Wharf Lot, east side E. Pier do ... 7	do	.....	50 00	100 00	150 00
Union Mill, near Lock No. 2, St. Catharines... 8	do	.....	.....	4,805 00	4,805 00
Merchants' Red Mill, near Lock No. 4, St. Catharines..... 9	do	.....	150 00	75 00	225 00
Wharf at Lock No. 4, St. Catharines..... 10	do	.....	40 00	20 00	60 00
Lot at Lock No. 2 do 11	do	.....	10 00	5 00	15 00
Saw Mill at Lock No. 5 do 12	do	.....	167 66	167 66	335 32
Grist Mill at new Lock No. 10, St. Catharines 13	do	.....	140 00	70 00	210 00
Water from Locks 3 to 11 do ... 14	do	.....	500 00	250 00	750 00
Wharf Lot at Lock No. 4 do ... 15	Jan. 1, 1885.	.....	20 00	.....	20 00
Lot near Lock No. 5 do ... 16	Oct. 1, 1885.	.....	.....	375 00	375 00
Privilege of placing Bridge over Water-way, St. Catharines..... 17	do	.....	.....	30 00	30 00
16½ acres Lot 11, Con. 7, Grantham, for Pasture, St. Catharines..... 18	March 1, 1885	.....	.....	100 50	100 50
Old Lock House Lot at Lock No. 6, St. Catharines..... 19	Oct. 1, 1885.	.....	75 00	.....	75 00
Part of Lot 16, Con. 4, Grantham, for sail loft, St. Catharines..... 20	July 1, 1885.	.....	.....	12 00	12 00
Saw Mill at Lock No. 21, Merriton..... 21	.....	.....	216 00	216 00	432 00
Cotton Factory at Locks 12, 13 and 14, Merriton..... 22	June 1, 1885	.....	840 00	120 00	960 00
Water Lots at Locks 16, 18, 19 and 21, Merriton..... 23	June 30, 1885	.....	1,320 00	120 00	1,440 00
Paper Factory at Lock 17, Merriton..... 24	do	.....	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
Water Supply to Merriton Cotton Mills at Lock No. 15, Merriton..... 25	do	.....	400 00	800 00	1,200 00
Water Supply, Merriton..... 26	do	.....	60 00	60 00	120 00
Tannery at Lock No. 22, Thorold..... 27	do	.....	95 40	31 80	127 20
Factory do 23 do 28	do	.....	.....	75 00	75 00
Saw Mill do 23 do 29	do	.....	.....	1,375 00	1,375 00
Wharf and Right of Way over Raceway at Lock No. 25, Thorold..... 30	do	.....	.....	125 00	125 00
Plaster Mills at Lock No. 25, Thorold..... 31	do	.....	400 00	40 00	440 00
Grist Mill do 25 do 32	do	.....	222 00	111 00	333 00

DR.

APPENDIX C.—Hydraulic and other Rents, &c.—

Balance due on 1st July, 1884.	Accrued year ended 30th June, 1886.	Total.	Number.	Name of Work.	Present Occupant.	Original Lessee.
\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts.				
65 00	130 00	195 00	33	Welland Canal	Jas. Norris.....	Brown & Ross.....
200 00	80 00	280 00	34	do	Arch. Dobbie.....	Welland Canal Loan Co
55 00	110 00	165 00	35	do	W. E. Robinson.....	McPherson & Weir.....
.....	5 00	5 00	36	do	Corporation of Thorold.	.....
300 00	120 00	420 00	37	do	J. Davey, jun.....	John Battle.....
5,007 46	.....	5,007 46	38	do	Wright & Duncan.....	.....
.....	20 00	20 00	39	do	P. H. Musson.....	.....
940 00	.....	940 00	40	do	J. & J. Abbey.....	McFarland & Lemon..
394 38	68 68	463 06	41	do	John Hill.....	R. Band.....
70 00	140 00	210 00	42	do	S. Neelan.....	Port Robinson Dry Dock Co.....
208 00	52 00	260 00	43	do	Jacob Crowe.....	Killens & Dockstader.....
40 00	.....	40 00	44	do	F. O. White.....	.....
141 15	.....	141 15	45	do	Hendershott Bros.....	Eli Mead.....
151 30	.....	151 30	46	do	do	A. Sherwood.....
300 00	.....	300 00	47	do	Hendershott Bros.....	.....
50 00	25 00	75 00	48	do	L. G. Carter.....	A. K. Scholfield.....
.....	20 00	20 00	49	do	Welland Railway Co	.....
12 50	25 00	37 50	50	do	J. & F. Conlin.....	John Gordon.....
133 26	53 32	186 58	51	do	Edward Lee.....	John Graybiel.....
30 00	10 00	40 00	52	do	Alex. Latimore.....	.....
762 66	47 66	810 32	53	do	A. McDonald.....	Wm. Melanby.....
30 00	60 00	90 00	54	do	R Chambers.....	H. & N. Davis.....
202 24	28 90	231 14	55	do	S. & J. Haney.....	S. Darling.....
53 38	17 78	71 6	56	do	S. Walthe & Co.....	L. J. Weatherly.....
395 41	37 66	433 07	57	do	S & J. Haney.....	Brown & Merritt.....
600 54	651 74	1,252 28	58	do	W. Scholfield.....	L. Brocklebank.....
670 19	947 65	1,617 84	59	do	M. A. Smith.....	Chisholm & Minor.....
70 00	.....	70 00	60	do	John Taylor.....	.....
150 00	.....	150 00	61	do	John W. Holmes.....	.....
60 00	.....	60 00	62	do	George Wallace.....	.....
.....	100 00	100 00	63	do	Lybster Cotton Mill.....	.....
25,229 38	6,870 95	32,100 33				
.....	40 00	40 00	1	Trent River Works.....	Estate J. Cummings...	Jas. Cummings.....
.....	40 00	40 00	2	do	Henry J. B. Williams...	.....
1 00	.....	1 00	3	St. Anne's Lock.	.....	Canada Mutual Telegraph Co.....
.....	1 00	1 00	4	do	.....	Dom. Telegraph Co...
3 00	1 00	4 00	5	St. Lawrence River.....	.....	Quebec Harbor Commissioners.....
.....	1 00	1 00	6	do	.....	L. T. Pinze.....
.....	25 00	25 00	7	do	.....	Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co.....
.....	75 00	75 00	8	do	Corporation of Three Rivers.....	.....
100 00	100 00	200 00	9	Burlington Bay Canal.....	Sarah K. Birely.....	N. F. Birely.....
.....	20 00	20 00	10	do	.....	B. Perry.....
.....	10 00	10 00	11	do	.....	J. C. McKeand.....

Lessees' Account, 1884-85—Continued.

CR.

Description of Property.	Number.	Date to which the Account is made up.	Abatement Authorized.		Paid during Fiscal Year.	Balance due 30th June, 1886.	Total.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.			
Merchants Mill at Lock No. 23, Thorold.....	33	June 30, 1885			130 00	65 00	195 00
Machine Shop do 22 do	34	do ..			200 00	80 00	280 00
do do 23 do	35	do ..			110 00	55 00	165 00
Part of Lot No. 17 near Lock No. 24, Thorold	36	Oct. 1, 1885			5 00		5 00
Lot in connection with his Cement Mill do ..	37	June 30, 1885			360 00	60 00	420 00
Grist Mill, Allanburg	38	June 1, 1882				5,097 46	5,097 46
Store House do	39	April 1, 1885			20 00		20 00
Saw Mill, Port Robinson	40	Feb. 1, 1876				940 00	940 00
Grist Mill do	41	June 30, 1885				463 06	463 06
Water to float Vessels, Port Robinson ..	42	do ..				210 00	210 00
Saw Mill, Welland	43	do ..				260 00	260 00
Lot of 4 acres for Pasturage, Welland.....	44	April 1, 1885				40 00	40 00
Wharf Lot, Welland	45	Dec. 31, 1886				141 15	141 15
do do	46	do ..				151 30	151 30
Wharf Lot, Welland	47	June 30, 1878				300 00	300 00
do Port Colborne	48	June 30, 1885				75 00	75 00
Lot for Elevator, Port Colborne.....	49	Jan. 1, 1885			20 00		20 00
Lot for Coal and Wood Yard, Port Colborne.	50	June 30, 1885			37 50		37 50
Grist Mill, Marshville	51	do ..				186 58	186 58
Part of Lots 18 and 19, Con. 4, Wainfleet,							
Marshville	52	do ..				40 00	40 00
Saw Mill, Broad Creek	53	do ..			300 00	510 32	810 32
Grist and Saw Mill, Dunnville.....	54	do ..				90 00	90 00
Grist Mill do	55	do ..				231 14	231 14
Carding Mill do	56	do ..				71 16	71 16
Plaster Mill do	57	do ..				433 07	433 07
Grist Mill do	58	Dec. 31, 1887	1,252 28				1,252 28
Saw Mill do	59	June 30, 1885	1,201 89			415 95	1,617 84
Wharf Lot do	60	Jan. 1, 1882				70 00	70 00
Mill Lot do	61	July 1, 1884				150 00	150 00
Lot for Tannery do	62	Nov. 1, 1884				60 00	60 00
Parts Lots 11 and 12, Con. 10, Grantham,							
Merriton	63	Feb. 4, 1886			50 00	50 00	100 00
			2,454 17	7,538 21		22,107 95	32,100 33
Lot and Lock House, Chisholm's Rapids	1	June 30, 1885				40 00	40 00
Water Power at Hall's Bridge, Buckhorn							
Rapids.....	2	do ..				40 00	40 00
Permission to place a Pole on Government							
Reserve.....	3	June 30, 1884				1 00	1 00
do do	4	May 1, 1886			1 00		1 00
Small Lot of Land near Custom House, Quebec							
do for an Office at River du Loup	5	Sept. 1, 1885				4 00	4 00
	6	June 30, 1885				1 00	1 00
Roadway, from Pier at Coteau Landing.....	7	do ..			25 00		25 00
Portion of Platoon for Park.....	8	Feb. 7, 1884				75 00	75 00
Reserve of Beach	9	Jan. 1, 1886			100 00	100 00	200 00
do	10	do ..			20 00		20 00
do	11	do ..			10 00		10 00

DR.

APPENDIX C.—Hydraulic and other Rents, &c.

Balance due on 1st July, 1884.	Accrued, year ended 30th June, 1885.	Total.	Number.	Name of Work.	Present Occupant.	Original Lessee.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.				
			12	British Columbia		Henry Holbrook
165 00		165 00	13	do		A. Peel
90 00		90 00	14	do		Jonathan Maury
60 00	20 00	80 00	15	Fort Frances Canal		S. H. Fowler
	50 00	50 00	16	Georgian Bay	Grand Trunk, Great Britain and Lake Erie Railway Companies	
	5 00	5 00	17	Brantford		B. Heyd
	1 00	1 00	18	Canals		Bell Telephone Co
	2 00	2 00	19	Rondeau Harbor		School Trustees
419 00	391 00	810 90				

Lessees' Accounts, 1884-85—Continued.

CR.

Description of Property.	Number.	Date to which the Account is made up.	Abatement Author-ized.	Paid during Fiscal Year.	Balance due 30th June, 1885.	Total.
Camp Reserve, with Wharf and Building, New Westminster	12	Sept. 9, 1884	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portion of Assay Office	13	June 30, 1881	.....	.....	165 00	165 00
do	14	do ..	.....	.....	90 00	90 00
Lot near Town of Alberton, for piling lumber	15	May 1, 1886	.....	.....	80 00	80 00
Lot for Docks at Wiarton.....	16	Jan. 1, 1886	.....	50 00	.....	50 00
Permission to tap the Post Office Drain	17	Aug. 1, 1885	.....	.....	5 00	5 00
Permission to place their Poles along the line of the Cornwall, Williamsburg, Chambly and Welland Canals, and St. Anne's Lock	18	June 1, 1886	.....	1 00	.....	1 00
Use of Old Log House, formerly used as a Custom House, Shrewsbury, Ontario.....	19	Sept. 11, 1885	.....	1 00	1 00	2 00
			.....	208 00	602 00	810 00

DR.

APPENDIX C.—Hydraulic and other Rents, &.—

Balance due on Purchase, 1st July, 1884.	Accrued, year ended 30th June, 1885.	Total.	Name of Work.	Name of Proprietor.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
LAND SALES—PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT.				
2,536 87	2,536 87	Lachine Canal.....	Estate Philip Turcott, now R. A. R. Hubert
433 34	433 34	Bonner's Rent, Quebec...	Timothy Sullivan, now M. Murphy.....
333 34	333 34	.....	John Baily, now Alexander Powell.....
300 00	300 00	.....	Abraham Thompson.....
147 80	147 80	.....	John Boomer.....
248 40	248 40	.....	John Garbats, now J. C. Nolan.....
154 80	154 80	.....	N. H. Bowen.....
600 00	600 00	.....	Estate Robert Reed.....
333 33	333 33	.....	Jean Chevalier.....
63 00	63 00	.....	Thomas McAdam.....
533 33	533 33	.....	Daniel Holden.....
333 33	333 33	.....	George Greeley.....
54 38	54 38	Intercolonial Railway....	John and William Sproule.....
50 59	50 59	.....	John Ferguson.....
59 15	59 15	.....	Joseph Graham.....
13 06	13 06	.....	Paul Foster.....
14 21	14 21	.....	Donal McArthur.....
4 00	4 00	.....	Cornelius Dyer.....
33 59	33 59	.....	John Foster.....
0 35	0 35	.....	William and John T. Ives.....
96 66	96 66	.....	Christie Family.....
4 90	4 90	.....	A. W. Tanner.....
23 29	23 29	.....	William and Alexander Scott.....
12,092 83	12,092 83	Hamilton and Port Dover Road.....	Choat & Kern (matured).....
18,464 55	18,464 55		
LAND SALES INTEREST ACCOUNT.				
2,850 99	152 22	3,003 21	Lachine Canal.....	Estate Philip Turcotte, now R.A.R. Hubert
558 00	558 00	Bonner's Rents, Quebec.	Timothy Sullivan, now M. Murphy.....
100 00	20 00	120 00	.....	John Bailey, now A. Powell.....
216 00	18 00	234 00	.....	A. Thompson.....
110 87	8 87	119 74	.....	John Boomer.....
201 27	14 91	216 18	.....	John Garbats, now J. C. Nolan.....
162 50	9 29	171 79	.....	N. H. Bowen.....
648 00	36 00	684 00	.....	Estate Robert Reed.....
190 00	190 00	.....	Jean Chevalier.....
298 68	298 68	.....	Daniel Holden.....
35 91	35 91	.....	Thomas McAdam.....
100 00	100 00	.....	George Greeley.....
100 00	100 00	.....	Joseph Brook, tenant.....
6,298 25	6,298 25	Hamilton and Port Dover Road.....	Choat & Kern.....
11,870 47	259 29	12,129 76		

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st July, 1885.

Lessee's Accounts, 1884-85—Continued

CR.

Description of Property.	Date to which the Account is made up.	Abatement Author-	Paid during Fiscal	Balance due 30th June, 1885.	Total.
		ized.	Year.		
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Farm, Côte St. Paul.....				2,536 87	2,536 87
Lot No. 1, Wolfe Street.....				433 34	433 34
do 9 do.....				333 34	333 34
do 49 do.....				300 00	300 00
do 73 and 74 Tower Street.....				147 80	147 80
do 64 Wolfe Street, and 211 and 252 Ware Street.....				248 40	248 40
do 67 and 68 Monument Street.....				154 80	154 80
do 22 and 23 Wolfe Street.....				600 00	600 00
do 32 do.....				333 33	333 33
do 135 Church Street.....				63 00	63 00
do 65 and 66 Wolfe Street.....				533 33	533 33
do 31 do.....				333 33	333 33
1 1/2 acres land at Pictou, Nova Scotia.....				54 38	54 38
3 35 do do.....				50 59	50 59
2 54 do do.....				59 15	59 15
4 37 do do.....				13 06	13 06
9 91 do do.....				14 21	14 21
1 01 do do.....				4 00	4 00
8 60 do do.....				33 59	33 59
1 69 do do.....				0 35	0 35
3 1/2 do do.....				96 64	96 66
1 63 do do.....				4 90	4 90
1 1/2 do do.....				23 29	23 29
Hamilton and Port Dover Road and Cale- donia Bridge.....				12,092 83	12,092 83
				18,464 55	18,464 55
Farm at Côte St. Paul.....	May 1, 1885.			3,003 21	3,003 21
Lot No. 1, Wolfe Street.....	do			558 00	558 00
do 9 do.....	do			120 00	120 00
do 49 do.....	do			231 00	234 00
do 73 and 74 Tower Street.....	do			119 74	119 74
do 64 Wolfe Street and 211 and 232 Ware Street.....	do			216 18	216 18
do 67 and 68 Monument Street.....	do			171 79	171 79
do 22 and 23 Wolfe Street.....	do			684 00	684 00
do 32 Wolfe Street.....	Nov. 1, 1863			190 00	190 00
do 65 and 66 Wolfe Street.....	do			298 68	298 68
do 135 Church Street.....	do			35 91	35 91
do 31 Wolfe Street.....	do			100 00	100 00
Monument Hotel.....	do			100 00	100 00
Hamilton and Port Dover Road and Cale- donia Bridge.....	June 30, 1874			6,298 25	6,298 25
				12,129 76	12,129 76

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 1

TO THE

INLAND REVENUE REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1885.

CANAL STATISTICS

FOR

SEASON OF NAVIGATION

1885



OTTAWA:

PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.

1886.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 1

TO THE

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INLAND REVENUE.

To the Honorable
The Minister of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my Report on the Canal Statistics for the season of navigation of 1885.

The Statistics of the season of 1884 are printed with the Annual Report of the Department, and, comparing them with those now submitted, it will be seen that the aggregate revenue has fallen off during 1885 to the extent of \$11,141.93.

The several increases and decreases are as follows:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
On the Welland Canal.....		8,225.53
do St. Lawrence Canals.....	492.93	
do Burlington Bay Canal.....		1,031.61
do Chambly Canal.....		1,781.95
do Rideau Canal.....	734.34	
do Ottawa Canals.....		315.85
do St. Peter's Canal.....		1,278.53
do Newcastle District Canals.....	264.27	
	<u>\$1,491.54</u>	<u>\$12,633.47</u>

Net decrease.....\$11,141.93

Or a little more than 3.5 per cent.

2. These figures are, however, swelled to \$27,093.18 by refunds under Orders in Council hereinafter referred to. Further reduction of re-

venue by re-
duction
of
tolls on grain.

In compliance with the renewed earnest request of the shippers and forwarders of Montreal for the abolition of tolls on the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals, His Excellency in Council, on the 17th of June, 1885, authorized the reduction of one-half (for the present season only) of the tolls on grain passing down the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals to Montreal or ports east of that point.

Those interested in the trade considering this reduction insufficient in view of the results attending a similar reduction the previous year, strongly urged for a total abolition of tolls. His Excellency in Council considering a further reduction being worth a trial, in view of the total abolition of toll on the Erie Canal, authorized, on the 4th of July, 1855, a further reduction of tolls to 2 cents a ton (from the 1st of July to close of present season only) on grain passing through the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals to Montreal or ports east of that point.

The full amount of tolls on the Welland Canal was collected, and a refund of the authorized reduction was made upon proof of the delivery of the grain in Montreal.

It does not appear by the following comparison of the quantity of grain passed through the Welland Canal from United States ports to United States ports, upon which tolls to the amount of 20 cents per ton were charged, and the quantity passed down to Montreal upon which tolls of the nominal rate of 2 cents per ton were charged that the expectation of the shippers has been realized.

Comparison
of quantity of
grain passed
down Welland
Canal to U.S.
Ports and to
Montreal.

3. The following figures show that while there has been a steady increase in the quantity of grain passed through the Welland Canal, bound for United States ports, during a period of six years, the quantity passed through the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, bound to Montreal, was less in 1885 than during any previous year of the six.

The quantity of barley, corn, oats, pease, rye and wheat, passed down the Welland Canal from United States ports to United States ports, for a period of six years, is as follows:—

	Tons.
1880.....	47,029
1881.....	64,351
1882.....	63,881
1883.....	121,876
1884.....	104,537
1885.....	117,346

The quantity of these articles passed down the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals from ports west of Port Colborne to Montreal, for the same period, is as follows:—

	Tons.
1880.....	332,806
1881.....	146,127
1882.....	180,694
1883.....	186,814
1884.....	142,194
1885.....	96,569

4. The quantity of freight passed westward through the canals, from Montreal to ports west of Port Colborne, has decreased from 37,190 tons, in 1881, to 16,155 tons in 1885.

Decrease of freight from Montreal to ports west of Port Colborne.

5. Of the total quantity of grain passed down the Welland Canal during 1885, viz.:—226,052 tons, United States vessels carried 173,328 tons, or about 77 per cent., and of the quantity taken to Kingston, United States vessels carried over 50 per cent.

Quantity of grain carried through Welland Canal in U S. vessels.

6. The quantity of barley, corn, oats, rye and wheat arriving at Montreal *via* Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways, for a period of four years, is reported as follows:—

Comparison of quantity of grain arrived at Montreal *via* G. Trunk and C.P. Railways and St. Lawrence Canals.

	Tons.
1882.....	75,026
1883.....	98,672
1884.....	142,231
1885.....	160,821

The quantity of the same articles passed down the whole length of the St. Lawrence Canals to Montreal, for the same period, being:

	Tons.
1882... ..	230,055
1883.....	263,368
1884.....	174,496
1885.....	134,824

These statistics but strengthen the view I have upon previous occasions expressed, namely, that a reduction of the very trifling tolls upon grain involve simply a loss of revenue without any prospect of any material increase of traffic.

7. The statistical comparisons heretofore given in respect of the quantities of the principal articles carried through the Welland Canal and those carried over routes in the United States, in competition with that work, have been continued to date.

Comparison with New York Canals.

Transshipment
of grain at
Port Col-
borne.

8. The quantity of grain transhipped at Port Colborne in 1885 and the three previous years is given below. The total number of grain-laden vessels lightened at that port in 1885 was 50 against 64 in the previous year. The number unladen, without entering the canal, was 1 against 1 in 1884.

The quantity of grain lightered was as follows:—

	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	Centals.	Centals.	Centals.	Centals.
Wheat.....	18,380	46,601	86,652	147,300
Corn.....	32,053	315,410	297,025	156,307
Barley.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The quantity of grain discharged in the port from vessels which did not enter the canal was as follows:—

	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	Centals.	Centals.	Centals.	Centals.
Wheat.....	13,200	69,919	2,091	13,488
Corn .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barley .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Proportion of
of freight car-
ried by New
York Canals
and compet-
ing railways.

9. On reference to the returns made by the railways to the State authorities of New York, and to the canal statistics submitted to the State Legislature, I find that the total tonnage of freight carried by the canals and railways, the State canals carried:—

In 1859.....	68.9 per cent.
1869.....	47.0 do
1870.....	38.9 do
1871.....	38.9 do
1872.....	40.1 do
1873.....	34.9 do
1874.....	31.7 do
1875.....	28.4 do
1876.....	24.6 do
1877.....	28.3 do
1878.....	27.1 do
1879.....	23.7 do
1880.....	25.1 do
1881.....	18.5 do
1882.....	19.0 do
1883.....	18.7 do
1884.....	19.0 do
1885.....	17.1 do

The quantity of freight carried by the canals and railways was greater in 1885 by 1,250,104 tons than the quantity carried in 1884.

The proportion carried by canals shows a decrease as compared with the previous year. The quantities carried are as follows:—

	Total Tonnage.	Proportion by Canals.
In 1859.....	5,485,076	·6890
1860.....	12,453,174	·4705
1870.....	15,148,274	·3895
1871.....	15,844,152	·3896
1872.....	16,631,609	·4012
1873.....	18,200,208	·3497
1874.....	18,283,517	·3174
1875.....	17,101,758	·2841
1876.....	16,948,627	·2462
1877.....	17,489,770	·2833
1878.....	19,017,301	·2719
1879.....	22,590,766	·2373
1880.....	25,706,586	·2512
1881.....	27,857,394	·1859
1882.....	28,693,054	·1905
1883.....	30,167,119	·1877
1884.....	26,293,844	·1905
1885.....	27,543,948	·1718

10. By reference to statement H, as to quantity of vegetable food carried to tide-water, it will be observed that the quantity carried by canal was 1,063,310, as against 1,236,986 in 1884, 2,371,090 in 1880, and 1,302,613 in 1869.

11. Besides the New York Central and Erie Railways, a new competitor is now added, viz.—the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railway; which carried 535,215 tons of flour and grain in 1885.

The quantities of vegetable food carried by the New York Central, Erie, and New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railways being:—

	Tons.
In 1885	4,105,594
1884.....	3,639,805
1883.....	4,422,461
1882.....	3,885,557
1880.....	4,732,385
1869.....	1,087,809

Proportion of vegetable food carried by New York canals and competing railways.

12. The following figures are an abstract of the quantities of Vegetable Food carried to the tide-water by the canals and railways of the State of New York during seventeen years :—

	Canals.	Railways.	Total.	Proportion by Canals.
1869.....	1,302,613	1,087,809	2,390,422	·545
1870.....	1,295,010	1,766,457	3,061,467	·423
1871.....	1,850,198	2,205,589	4,055,787	·456
1872.....	1,674,320	1,870,614	3,544,934	·472
1873.....	1,745,171	2,036,992	3,782,163	·461
1874.....	1,767,598	2,791,517	4,559,115	·387
1875.....	1,305,550	2,343,241	3,648,791	·357
1876.....	1,064,293	2,875,803	3,940,096	·270
1877.....	1,498,984	2,493,683	3,992,667	·375
1878.....	1,912,734	3,695,764	5,608,498	·341
1879.....	1,833,399	4,353,617	6,187,016	·296
1880.....	2,371,090	4,732,385	7,103,475	·333
1881.....	1,116,561	4,983,722	6,100,283	·183
1882.....	1,118,776	3,885,557	5,004,333	·223
1883.....	1,379,000	4,422,461	5,801,461	·237
1884.....	1,236,986	3,639,805	4,876,791	·253
1885.....	1,063,310	4,105,594	5,168,904	·205

From which it appears that the proportion of the total volume of freight, of the description mentioned, carried by railways, has increased from ·455, in 1869, to ·795, in 1885.

Statements having reference to the transshipment of grain at Kingston are hereto appended.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. MIALL,

Commissioner Inland Revenue.

OTTAWA, 3rd April, 1886.

C.—TABLE showing the Tonnage of the undermentioned Articles, moved on all the Canals in the State of New York, during a series of Seventeen Years.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
VEGETABLE FOOD.								
Flour	71,061	54,978	41,211	20,534	19,307	29,134	17,685	9,290
Wheat	670,534	658,524	748,549	403,903	803,084	772,183	744,293	416,376
Corrn.	256,475	193,129	673,057	904,753	637,298	519,203	282,031	365,284
Roadley	99,012	123,191	113,991	120,081	70,586	98,654	104,476	96,494
Oats	92,809	117,911	129,891	92,959	70,023	59,408	62,717	57,147
Rye	13,489	19,520	34,563	13,357	30,160	8,215	8,309	19,949
Other Vegetable Food	99,743	127,727	108,935	120,752	114,735	280,821	86,090	104,783
Total	1,302,613	1,295,010	1,850,198	1,674,320	1,745,171	1,767,598	1,305,550	1,064,293
M.								
HEAVY GOODS.								
Railway Iron	137,677	135,930	178,269	161,667	53,363	24,511	38,603	11,691
Other Iron	78,652	89,708	100,510	96,996	62,581	82,955	95,905	69,480
Salt	263,533	266,740	248,709	248,558	216,706	173,590	186,785	114,070
Coal	1,324,408	1,556,185	1,194,037	1,452,590	1,625,859	1,413,163	1,217,091	1,038,698
Ores	183,992	338,802	298,952	377,592	415,968	232,544	283,219	173,530
Total	1,969,062	2,289,365	2,011,277	2,347,403	2,374,477	1,926,762	1,819,003	1,405,439

C.—TABLE showing the Tonnage of the undermentioned Articles, moved on all the Canals in the State of New York, during a series of Seventeen Years—*Concluded.*

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
VEGETABLE FOOD.									
Flour	8,923	5,904	7,164	8,266	6,926	9,372	9,047	7,251	6,889
Wheat	448,043	844,555	949,466	966,052	444,852	642,215	573,740	790,409	566,922
Corn	723,458	734,993	621,180	1,156,619	476,893	261,687	522,978	198,216	369,982
Barley	139,453	89,534	96,144	106,247	81,687	96,650	68,787	65,008	64,687
Oats	66,015	85,029	93,164	20,893	30,321	23,180	51,607	53,696	8,234
Rye	36,948	64,613	59,210	26,340	15,484	43,372	95,246	71,462	10,211
Other Vegetable Food	77,114	88,106	77,071	86,673	61,688	63,300	67,686	51,944	47,605
Total.....	1,498,984	1,912,734	1,833,399	2,371,090	1,116,561	1,116,776	1,378,000	1,236,866	1,063,310
HEAVY GOODS.									
Railway Iron.....	10,341	8,395	27,634	94,613	78,680	58,921	46,553	28,513	12,216
Other Iron.....	58,828	65,647	98,568	139,993	205,005	123,786	47,412	54,471	38,736
Salt.....	186,918	139,927	136,021	144,487	113,766	108,040	190,392	161,768	161,272
Coal.....	1,286,981	889,873	971,074	969,342	1,097,603	1,228,436	1,163,849	964,288	1,026,941
Ores	250,573	210,078	314,411	370,884	337,873	367,361	293,892	201,610	196,760
Total	1,763,541	1,313,905	1,548,708	1,709,319	1,827,267	1,882,543	1,731,088	1,400,670	1,433,904

NOTE.—In 1873 there was a change made in the rate of tolls, by which the tariff on flour, wheat, barley, rye, anthracite coal and iron ore was reduced one-half; on corn and oats, two-fifths; and on railway iron, domestic salt and bituminous coal, one-third,—and in 1883 the tolls were abolished.

D.—TABLE showing the Tonnage of the undermentioned Articles moved through the Welland Canal during a series of Fifteen Years, ended 31st December, 1885.

	Fiscal Year, 1869.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
VEGETABLE FOOD.							
Flour	45,674	26,651	30,665	24,019	13,964	15,778	13,558
Wheat	313,825	239,998	355,847	413,212	253,835	201,906	253,953
Corn	120,569	254,902	180,169	181,151	103,749	144,501	169,196
Barley	20,951	6,035	8,225	18,871	35,751	18,455	19,870
Oats .....	.....	7,752	1,194	5,954	3,383	24,496	2,810
Rye	904	64	3	513	917	1,454	2,439
Other articles.....	1,937	2,745	3,777	8,877	6,337	3,198	2,355
Total.....	503,860	538,147	579,880	647,397	417,936	409,788	464,181
HEAVY GOODS.							
Railway Iron.....	68,064	26,217	6,923	6,032	1,517	51	9,630
Other Iron	16,924	17,141	20,754	12,068	7,588	7,997	9,696
Salt	91,575	50,540	40,850	23,309	13,509	30,300	9,173
Iron and Salt having paid full toll on St. Lawrence Canals	37,153	44,243	17,159	9,579	9,962	20,327	3,983
Coal	103,126	189,932	339,016	323,503	321,306	288,211	323,869
Ores	58,781	98,605	118,685	58,825	43,683	31,654	42,758
Total.....	275,623	423,678	543,387	431,316	397,565	378,540	399,109

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
VEGETABLE FOOD.								
Flour	9,121	10,710	12,679	9,959	12,261	13,471	13,693	13,334
Wheat	191,982	274,570	245,020	127,832	215,056	152,794	144,851	124,206
Corn.....	185,931	144,506	163,738	103,075	54,799	182,269	118,811	117,536
Barley	10,979	4,655	17,772	24,599	20,126	10,436	7,155	15,801
Oats	3,098	1,239	477	.....	611	731	10,746	1,116
Rye.....	.....	440	1,016	1,844	3,228	1,642	1,320	.....
Other articles.	2,302	2,444	1,480	2,086	403	10,983	9,168	1,912
Total.....	403,403	438,564	442,182	269,395	306,482	372,326	305,734	273,905
HEAVY GOODS.								
Railway Iron.....	10	2,782	5,360	4,585	.....	1,237	698	78
Other Iron	11,518	5,797	4,812	7,013	5,348	7,922	652	2,055
Salt	3,980	7,174	413	10	50	66	461	597
Iron and Salt having paid full toll on St. Lawrence Canals	12,686	17,796	22,273	30,682	17,327	17,037	3,242	3,143
Coal.....	295,318	192,957	109,986	128,113	237,559	307,058	274,471	248,272
Ores	15,229	19,164	34,139	18,785	23,700	31,785	53,205	26,728
Total.....	338,741	245,670	176,983	189,188	283,984	365,105	332,729	280,873

E.—TABLE showing the Tonnage of the undermentioned Articles cleared at Buffalo and Tonawanda for transit through the Erie Canal for a series of Seventeen Years.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
VEGETABLE FOOD									
Flour	5,809	8,258	5,607	.....	6	.....	5,859	231	1,710
Wheat.....	490,904	502,158	570,849	330,032	737,167	650,161	696,315	377,317	398,416
Corn.....	219,874	165,577	579,709	866,169	611,675	459,728	273,006	356,064	709,723
Barley.....	1,978	19,944	19,810	41,515	8,636	3,192	1,156	6,335	26,351
Oats.....	63,778	89,156	106,391	73,572	51,615	44,079	36,609	26,488	54,559
Rye.....	2,150	10,593	27,622	5,900	22,441	112	2,242	12,205	27,365
Other Articles...	2,193	6,906	5,705	88	63½	237	3,372	4,691	4,976
Total.....	786,436	802,592	1,315,693	1,317,276	1,432,174	1,157,509	1,017,559	783,331	1,223,100
*Increase.....	.....	2·05	67·29	67·50	82·10	47·18	29 38	.....	55·53
*Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·39	.....

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
VEGETABLE FOOD.								
Flour.....	987	1,239	2,743	1,491	1,123	538	520	323
Wheat.....	775,953	892,404	897,603	386,605	586,019	535,150	767,784	540,533
Corn.....	718,714	602,171	1,131,857	458,318	241,466	517,219	194,368	356,737
Barley.....	21,665	7,193	434	86	1,858	6,816	4,910	3,317
Oats.....	69,256	14,637	16,154	24,751	9,046	47,190	49,060	5,610
Rye.....	51,064	40,471	12,137	107	19,158	79,010	57,856	6,405
Other Articles...	6,662	7,528	4,256	7,484	6,216	6,051	4,411	5,427
Total.....	1,644,301	1,566,543	2,065,184	878,842	864,826	1,191,974	1,078,909	918,352
*Increase.....	109·08	99·07	162·06	11·75	9·96	51·06	37·18	14·36
*Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Per cent, as compared with 1869

SUPPLEMENT to Table E, showing the Shipments at Oswego during the same period.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Flour	7,361	11,440	10,043	4,773	4,061	.....	1,728	967
Wheat	141,360	115,732	123,173	57,865	53,361	108,288	32,690	21,890
Corn	28,585	10,120	70,218	27,148	10,578	46,127	3,034	1,324
Barley	66,794	77,906	72,675	62,172	46,337	77,007	75,083	63,336
Oats	1,113	3,953	1,806	684	670	1,103	3,308	117
Rye	8,569	7,402	6,250	6,761	6,919	7,053	4,989	5,703
Other Articles	14,033	11,628	13,259	10,425	10,739	3,747	5,931	6,638
Total	267,815	238,181	297,424	169,818	131,765	243,325	126,763	99,975
Increase } p. c. as compared Decrease } with 1869.....	{	{	{ 11.05	{	{	{	{	{
	{	{ 11.06	{	{ 26.59	{ 50.80	{ 9.14	{ 52.67	{ 62.67

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Flour	855	1,394	734	951	758	813	432	404	519
Wheat	28,955	24,171	25,740	17,466	25,352	20,274	22,632	5,932	6,484
Corn	3,308	1,383	9,268	15,656	8,064	4,401	535	413	22
Barley	80,306	50,381	71,693	82,743	62,793	70,862	32,557	48,391	45,264
Oats	316	.....	.....	.....	200	416	.....	.....	.....
Rye	6,603	10,598	16,623	12,598	14,444	22,265	14,384	12,173	4,613
Other Articles	6,556	5,222	3,110	5,996	4,027	7,773	1,967	2,819	2,945
Total	126,899	93,149	127,168	135,410	115,638	126,804	72,507	70,132	59,847
Increase } p. c. as compared Decrease } with 1869.....	{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
	{ 51.61	{ 65.21	{ 52.51	{ 49.43	{ 56.82	{ 52.65	{ 73.00	{ 73.43	{ 77.62

F.—TABLE showing the Tonnage of the undermentioned Articles cleared downwards on Welland Canal during a series of Fifteen Years, ended 31st December, 1885.

	Fiscal Year 1869	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
VEGETABLE FOOD.															
Flour.....	44,110	26,648	30,660	24,017	13,930	15,735	13,588	8,854	10,588	12,467	9,655	12,205	13,256	13,626	13,322
Wheat.....	310,090	231,066	345,720	406,167	248,555	194,559	249,894	188,106	271,545	240,601	121,393	205,876	146,741	135,804	114,090
Corn.....	119,541	254,534	180,042	181,128	103,477	144,501	169,185	185,931	144,276	162,890	103,075	54,797	182,143	118,811	117,536
Barley.....	3,920	2,693	2,643	377	813	1,110	10,216	1,217	803	.....	252	537	975	270	618
Oats.....	.....	7,594	1,188	5,953	3,383	24,496	2,810	3,088	1,196	477	.....	.....	731	10,746	1,116
Rye.....	680	64	3	.....	500	1,454	2,405	.....	.....	.....	6	1,954	518	477	.....
Other Articles.....	1,541	2,300	3,557	3,301	4,304	2,949	1,833	2,100	2,287	1,418	1,371	225	10,971	9,018	1,628
Total	479,882	594,889	563,813	6,0,933	374,962	384,807	448,931	389,296	430,795	417,853	235,753	275,594	355,335	289,752	248,310

G.—TABLE showing the Tonnage of the undermentioned Articles passed through the Welland Canal in transit between Ports in the United States during a series of Fifteen Years, ended 31st December, 1886.

	Fiscal Year 1869.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
VEGETABLE FOOD.															
Flour.....	30,681	10,482	10,805	8,230	1,881	5,187	3,342	1,316	159	.....	.....	107	2,041	1,715	134
Wheat.....	211,086	124,685	127,729	229,053	113,832	96,347	107,396	66,642	53,781	30,611	34,320	30,227	54,382	40,958	53,235
Corn.....	91,149	89,761	101,329	125,637	54,188	58,138	65,260	69,076	33,401	16,122	30,031	32,433	66,128	53,107	63,229
Barley.....	2,942	1,391	1,920	.....	2,641	.....	1,603	869	.....	1,551	924	637	736	.....	732
Oats.....	.....	7,400	1,188	5,948	2,948	1,905	2,314	277	464	296	.....	.....	731	9,874	882
Eye.....	667	.....	.....	.....	500	525	258	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Articles.....	1,006	608	392	5,368	1,920	403	413	311	11	.....	10	14	8,579	8,170	1
Total	337,530	234,337	243,366	374,226	177,908	162,405	180,886	128,361	87,826	48,580	65,285	64,002	132,496	114,422	119,203
HEAVY GOODS.															
Railway Iron.....	68,064	24,040	4,659	5,742	14	.....	8,976	8,688	2,405	4,743	1,313	.....	1,209	698	.....
Other Iron.....	14,334	13,239	13,836	8,941	4,123	5,531	8,336	10,713	3,618	3,515	5,870	4,076	6,901	589	1,594
Salt.....	89,086	49,843	40,507	22,868	12,931	29,395	8,336	3,892	6,318	371	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Coal.....	28,566	95,741	170,242	203,675	192,767	167,110	172,868	150,583	118,573	65,945	83,868	158,652	196,462	210,790	198,416
Ore.....	35,912	59,401	62,912	19,651	34,616	25,808	41,107	13,536	17,797	18,380	6,464	14,533	24,891	15,100	15,039
Total	235,982	242,264	292,176	260,895	244,451	227,844	239,975	178,782	148,741	92,954	97,205	177,161	229,471	227,187	215,039

H.—TABLE showing the Tonnage of Vegetable Food carried on each of the Lines of Canals, and the two principal railways, competing for the Carrying Trade between Lake Erie and Tidewater, for a series of Fifteen Years, ended 31st December, 1885.

	Fiscal Year 1869 — Tons.	1872. — Tons.	1873. — Tons.	1874. — Tons.	1875. — Tons.	1876. — Tons.	1877. — Tons.
Total on New York Canals...	1,302,613	1,674,320	1,745,171	1,767,598	1,305,550	1,064,293	1,406,984
Total on Welland Canal.....	503,860	538,147	579,880	647,397	417,936	409,788	464,181
Total on New York Central and Erie Railways	1,087,809	1,870,614	2,036,992	2,791,517	2,343,241	2,875,803	2,493,683
Quantity cleared at Buffalo and Tonawanda by Erie Canal	786,436	1,317,278	1,432,174	1,157,509	1,017,559	783,331	1,223,100
Quantity cleared at Oswega by Canal.....	267,815	169,818	131,765	243,325	126,763	99,975	126,899
Quantity cleared through the Welland Canal in transit between ports in the United States	337,530	234,337	243,366	374,226	177,908	162,405	180,586

	1878. — Tons.	1879. — Tons.	1880. — Tons.	1881. — Tons.	1882. — Tons.	1883. — Tons.	1884. — Tons.	1885. — Tons.
Total on New York Canals	1,912,734	1,833,399	2,371,090	1,116,561	1,118,776	1,379,000	1,236,986	1,063,310
Total on Welland Canal	403,403	438,564	442,182	269,395	306,482	372,326	305,734	273,905
Total on New York Central and Erie Railways	3,695,764	4,353,617	4,732,388	4,983,722	3,885,557	4,422,461	3,639,805	4,105,694
Quantity cleared at Buffalo and Tonawanda by Erie Canal	1,644,301	1,565,543	2,065,184	878,842	864,826	1,191,974	1,078,909	918,352
Quantity cleared at Oswega by Canal....	93,149	127,168	135,410	115,638	126,804	72,507	70,132	59,847
Quantity cleared through the Welland Canal in transit between ports in the United States.....	128,361	87,828	48,580	65,285	64,002	132,496	114,422	215,039

* Flour and Grain. { New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad.
 { New York, Lake Erie and Western do
 { New York Central and Hudson River do

I.—STATEMENT showing the Quantity of Freight passed down the Welland Canal in Canadian and United States Vessels entering the Canal at Port Colborne during the Seasons of Navigation, in 1882, 1883 and 1884.

Articles.	Canadian Vessels.				United States Vessels.				Total.	
	Steam.		Sail.		Steam.		Sail.		Steam and Sail.	
	No	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
	174	62,665	432	121,150	41	17,482	329	97,257	976	298,554
	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
1882.										
Wheat	60,535		46,201		5,203		87,213		199,152	
Corn	7,431		6,075		3,468		38,360		55,334	
Rye							1,954		1,954	
Coal	1,673		51,127		112		27,968		80,880	
Miscellaneousmerchandise	2,939		3,744		1,553		2,605		10,841	
Lumber..... Ft. B. M.	1,021,957		1,943,568		3,969,790		17,327,483		24,262,798	
Timber..... Cub. Ft.	125,960		2,874,066				13,500		3,013,526	
Staves..... No.	59,600		1,065,233				104,000		1,228,833	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
	180	68,850	468	130,844	111	68,609	417	127,616	1176	395,919
		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.
1883.										
Wheat	32,761		29,385		5,928		76,715		144,789	
Corn	25,651		21,073		36,146		99,272		182,142	
Barley							735		735	
Rye							518		518	
Oats					731				731	
Coal	8,398		48,329		835		40,368		97,950	
Miscellaneousmerchandise	5,238		3,590		13,195		2,299		24,322	
Lumber..... Ft. B. M.	2,102,292		3,455,590		5,287,366		15,143,274		25,988,542	
Timber..... Cub. Ft.	83,700		3,514,944				70,500		3,669,144	
Staves..... No.	32,876		1,038,349				90,000		1,161,225	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
	173	68,260	285	73,057	99	67,637	364	97,794	921	306,738
		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.
1884.										
Wheat	38,859		11,618		5,461		75,474		131,412	
Corn	10,841		13,609		26,452		67,909		118,811	
Barley	90								90	
Rye	477								477	
Oats	872				7,963		1,911		10,746	
Coal	497		28,275		301		10,154		59,227	
Shingles, firewood and woodenware	548		2,538		49		30		3,165	
Miscellaneousmerchandise	2,073		3,804		11,793		428		18,103	
Lumber..... Ft. B. M.	3,393,351		1,680,976		8,987,558		18,126,215		32,188,100	
Timber..... Cub. Ft.	437,356		2,167,786				159,647		2,704,783	
Staves..... No.			75,000		33,741		301,267		410,008	

I.—STATEMENT showing the Quantity of Freight passed down the Welland Canal in Canadian and United States Vessels entering the Canal at Port Colborne during the Season of Navigation, in 1885.

Articles.	Canadian Vessels.				United States Vessels.				Total.	
	Steam.		Sail.		Steam.		Sail.		Steam and Sail.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
	199	67,461	347	80,828	81	35,613	350	106,873	977	290,775
	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
Wheat.....	26,025		3,153		6,882		72,478		108,538	
Corn.....	16,046		2,462		20,589		78,439		117,536	
Barley.....			228						228	
Oats.....					217		665		882	
Pease.....	11								11	
Rye.....										
Coal.....	1,005		20,318				18,560		39,883	
Miscellaneousmerchandise.....	1,941		3,689		1,111		1,086		7,827	
Shingles, woodenware, &c.....	223		9		53		58		343	
Sawed Lumber..Ft. B. M.....	7,725,105		8,681,081		9,391,654		20,935,270		46,723,110	
Square Timber..Cub Ft.....	601,516		2,819,526		20,692		113,682		3,685,416	
Staves.....No.....	101,000		44,000		83,500				231,500	
Firewood.....Cords.....			783						783	

J.—STATEMENT of Large Class of Vessels Lightened at Welland Railway Elevator at Port Colborne; showing the Tonnage, Dimensions, Depth of Water and Cargoes, passed through the Enlarged Welland Canal during the Season of Navigation, in 1886.

CANADIAN STEAM VESSELS.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels.	Registered Tonnage.	Dimensions.			Depth of Water on Arrival.		Original Cargo to Canal.	Lighterage over Welland Railway		Lighterage in tons.	
			Length over all.	Width of Beam.	Depth of Hold.	Forward.	Aft.		Wheat.	Corn.	Wheat.	Corn.
1886.			feet.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	bush.	bush.	bush.	tons.	tons.
May 14...	Myles.....	929	179	33 6	15 0	13 3	14 8	.....	40,376	10,422	.....	292
June 6...	do	929	179	33 6	15 0	14 6	14 6	41,983	.....	13,684	411	.....
Sept. 4...	do	929	179	33 6	15 0	14 4	14 6	42,000	.....	12,276	369	.....
	Average.....		179	33 6	15 0	14 0	14 7	41,991	40,376	12,980	390	292

Date of Arrival.	Vessels.	Grain Cargo through Welland Canal.				Total Cargo through Canal in Tons.		Depth of Water through Canal.		Destination.		Cost of Lightening per bushel.	Time occupied Lightening h. m.
		Wheat.	Corn.	Wheat.	Corn.	Forward.	Aft.	From	To				
1886.		bush.	tons.	tons.	tons.	ft. in.	ft. in.	cts.	h. m.				
May 14...	Myles.....	29,984	839	839	839	11 10	11 10	2½	3 0				
June 6...	do	28,998	849	849	849	11 11	11 11	2	6 30				
Sept. 4...	do	29,724	882	882	882	12 0	12 0	1½	5 0				
	Average.....	29,011	870	839	860	11 11	11 11	2½	4 50				

J.—STATEMENT of Large Class of Vessels Lightened at Welland Railway Elevator at Port Colborne, &c.—Continued.
UNITED STATES STEAM VESSELS.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels.	Registered Tonnage.	Dimensions.			Depth of Water on Arrival.		Original Cargo to Canal.			Lighterage over Welland Railway.			Lighterage in Tons.		
			Length over all.	Width of Beam.	Depth of Hold.	Forward.	Aft.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
May 13	W. L. Frost	1,203	250	37	9 & 15	12 4	13 8	53,000	.....	.....	12,373½	.....	.....	347	.....	.....
June 2	Mont Eagle	1,036	237	35	19 8	14	15	53,337	.....	.....	19,304	.....	.....	541	.....	.....
do 8	D. M. Wilson	592	179	32	12	13	14	36,051	.....	.....	9,834	.....	.....	276	.....	.....
do 9	J. C. Whitney	1,013	248	40	14 6	15	14	57,930	.....	.....	23,392	.....	702	.....	.....
do 15	Cormorant	1,040	218	34	14	13	14 6	44,912	.....	.....	13,813	.....	.....	415	.....	.....
do 16	Alcona	776	185	34	16	14 4	15	43,000	.....	.....	17,016	.....	.....	511	.....	.....
do 16	Annie Smith	530	173	33	14 9	14 9	13 3	31,200	.....	.....	10,769	.....	.....	323	.....	.....
July 2	D. M. Wilson	592	179	32	12	13	14	36,000	.....	.....	9,035	.....	.....	253	.....	.....
do 27	Mont Eagle	1,035	237	35	12	14 10	14 10	52,391	.....	.....	19,327	.....	.....	558	.....	.....
do 31	D. M. Wilson	592	179	32	12	13 6	14	35,041	.....	.....	8,430	.....	.....	237	.....	.....
Aug. 20	Mont Eagle	1,935	237	35	19 8	15	15 3	54,399	.....	.....	19,383	.....	.....	543	.....	.....
do 26	W. J. Averill	1,435	265	36	9 & 15	15	15 6	65,004	.....	.....	29,259	.....	.....	878	.....	.....
do 26	Iron Age	713	176	34	17	15	13 10	38,786	.....	.....	16,082	.....	.....	843	.....	.....
do 27	Nipigon	540	191	34	13 7	13 11	13 10	36,000	.....	.....	11,332	.....	.....	340	.....	.....
do 28	D. M. Wilson	592	179	32	12	13 6	14 00	.....	.....	.....	8,366	.....	.....	194	.....	.....
do 28	S. G. Macy	475	164	31	11 8	12 10	13 9	32,418	.....	.....	6,443	.....	.....	612	.....	.....
Sept. 1	Mont Eagle	1,035	237	35	19 8	14 6	15	54,556	.....	.....	21,812	.....	.....	163	.....	.....
do 1	D. M. Wilson	592	179	32	12	12 4	13	33,404	.....	.....	6,798	.....	.....	609	.....	.....
do 16	Mont Eagle	1,085	237	35	19 8	15	15	55,618	.....	.....	21,747	.....	.....	236	.....	.....
do 16	D. M. Wilson	592	179	32	12	13 4	13 8	28,068	.....	.....	13,333	.....	.....	245	.....	.....
do 10	Mont Eagle	1,035	237	35	19 8	14 10	14 10	54,500	.....	.....	21,245	.....	.....	595	.....	.....
	Average	832	207 9	34 1	14 11	13 11	14 4	43,656	.....	.....	16,261	.....	.....	488	.....	.....
								44,550	.....	.....	13,333	.....	.....	2,436	.....	.....
								44,550	.....	.....	14,257	.....	.....	399	.....	.....

J.—STATEMENT of Large Class of Vessels Lightened at Welland Railway Elevator at Port Colborne, &c.—Continued.
UNITED STATES STEAM VESSELS.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels.	Grain Cargo through Canal.						Total Cargo through Canal.		Depth of Water through Canal.		Destination.		Cost of Lighterage per bushel.	Time occupied Lightering.
		Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	tons.	tons.	ft. in.	ft. in.	From	To		
May 13	W. L. Frost.....							1,138		12	12	Chicago.....	Kingston.....	2½	4
June 2	Mont Eagle.....	40,627	1,138					953		12	12	do	Ogdensburg.....	2	7
do 8	D. W. Wilson.....	34,023	953					707		12	12	do	do	2½	7
do 9	D. O. Whitney.....	25,317	707					1,037		12	12	Duluth.....	Kingston.....	3	9
do 15	Cormorant.....	34,538	1,037					933		11	9	do	do	3	9
do 16	Aleona.....	31,089	933					780		11	11	do	do	3	11
do 18	Annie Smith.....	26,984	780					778		11	9	do	do	3	17
July 2	D. M. Wilson.....	20,441	614					907		11	11	Chicago.....	Ogdensburg.....	2½	5
do 27	Mont Eagle.....	25,965	728					746		12	12	do	do	2	9
do 31	D. M. Wilson.....	26,611	907					978		12	12	do	do	2	5
Aug 20	Mont Eagle.....	34,907	746					1,073		12	12	do	do	2	10
do 26	W. J. Averill.....	35,751	978					741		12	12	do	Kingston.....	2	30
do 26	Iron Age.....	20,704	1,073					632		12	12	do	do	2	30
do 27	Nipigon.....	24,668	622					747		12	12	do	Ogdensburg.....	2	4
do 28	D. M. Wilson.....	26,649	741					780		11	11	do	do	2	4
Sept. 2	S. G. Macy.....	25,975	780					916		11	11	do	do	1½	30
do 18	Mont Eagle.....	32,714	916					773		12	12	do	do	1½	6
Oct. 1	D. M. Wilson.....	27,606	773					919		12	12	do	do	1½	10
do 16	Mont Eagle.....	33,871	919					736		12	12	do	do	1½	5
Nov. 6	D. M. Wilson.....	20,009	561	175				932		12	12	do	do	1½	9
do 10	Mont Eagle.....	33,255	932					847		11	11	do	do	1½	8
	Average.....	27,395	822	175	822	919	175	847		11	11			2.19	

J.—STATEMENT of Large Class of Vessels Lightened at Welland Railway Elevator at Port Colborne, &c.—Continued.

UNITED STATES SAIL VESSELS.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels.	Registered Tonnage.	Dimensions.			Depth of Water on Arrival.		Original Cargo to Canal.			Lighterage over Welland Railway.			Lighterage in Tons.		
			Length over all.	Width of Beam.	Depth of Hold.	Forward.	Aft.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
			feet.	ft in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	tons.	tons.	tons.
May	16 C. H. Burton.....	489	158	30	12	14	13	34,360	9,938	.....	.....	.....	279	.....	.....	.....
do	16 Pensankee.....	527	159	34	13	13	3	39,229	8,796	.....	.....	.....	247	.....	.....	.....
do	18 Maria Martin.....	540	175	32	4	13	5	35,100	7,261	.....	.....	.....	204	.....	.....	.....
do	18 Angus Smith.....	551	182	32	13	13	6	39,500	7,324	.....	.....	.....	206	.....	.....	.....
do	18 North Cape.....	367	155	29	12	12	10	26,140	3,638	.....	.....	.....	102	.....	.....	.....
do	18 Halslead.....	472	175	33	12	12	10	36,130	4,467	.....	.....	.....	126	.....	.....	.....
do	18 S. Omer.....	432	163	31	12	13	4	31,425	8,476	.....	.....	.....	238	.....	.....	.....
June	8 Manitowac.....	479	207	30	12	11	11	35,799	2,083	.....	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	.....
do	8 C. B. Jones.....	470	168	32	12	12	3	35,300	3,250	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....
do	9 Wayne.....	641	197	35	14	14	4	48,000	12,835	.....	.....	.....	284	.....	.....	.....
do	15 Chas. Wall.....	598	194	34	13	13	6	41,000	8,787	.....	.....	.....	264	.....	.....	.....
do	15 Alta.....	909	198	37	15	14	8	60,000	19,727	.....	.....	.....	592	.....	.....	.....
do	16 J. O. King.....	487	175	33	12	13	6	35,700	9,443	.....	.....	.....	284	.....	.....	.....
do	16 Sweet Heart.....	512	183	33	12	13	3	38,000	6,838	.....	.....	.....	206	.....	.....	.....
July	2 Manitowac.....	479	207	30	12	11	8	.....	1,332	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....
do	3 C. B. Jones.....	470	168	32	12	12	6	35,061	4,594	.....	.....	.....	129	.....	.....	.....
do	31 Manitowac.....	479	207	30	12	11	6	.....	1,054	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
do	31 C. B. Jones.....	479	168	32	12	11	9	34,946	3,182	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....
do	31 C. B. Jones.....	479	168	32	12	11	9	34,925	4,594	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
Aug	26 Sandiego.....	789	206	35	7	13	6	50,019	15,864	.....	.....	.....	476	.....	.....	.....
do	27 Middlesex.....	688	186	33	5	13	4	40,795	6,858	.....	.....	.....	206	.....	.....	.....
do	27 Melbourne.....	485	168	31	6	12	6	36,300	5,012	.....	.....	.....	151	.....	.....	.....
do	28 Manitowac.....	479	207	30	12	11	7	.....	1,059	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
do	28 C. B. Jones.....	472	175	33	12	12	8	35,071	4,667	.....	.....	.....	131	.....	.....	.....
do	2 Halstead.....	472	175	33	12	12	9	35,192	4,086	.....	.....	.....	133	.....	.....	.....
do	9 Pensankee.....	527	159	34	13	13	2	37,843	7,657	.....	.....	.....	215	.....	.....	.....
do	10 C. B. Jones.....	470	168	32	12	13	3	35,544	4,630	.....	.....	.....	130	.....	.....	.....
Oct	10 C. B. Jones.....	470	168	32	12	13	4	35,089	4,903	.....	.....	.....	136	.....	.....	.....
	Average.....	524	179-10	32	3	13	5	43,416	9,939	.....	.....	.....	286	.....	.....	.....

ALIX

K—STATEMENT showing the Quantity of Freight passed Eastward, from Lake Erie, through the whole length of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, to Montreal, during the seasons of Navigation in 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1885.

Articles.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
<i>Class 3.</i>					
Iron, Pig	858	459	.....	.....	.....
do all other .....	.....	9	5	.....	7
Stone for cutting.....	233	2	.....	.....	.....
Apples .....	.....	1	.....	.....	513
Barley.....	.....	269	.....	38	.....
Corn	69,066	17,474	109,191	55,552	44,401
Flour.....	4,476	5,920	5,089	9,659	2,874
Meal, all kinds.....	.....	.....	1,188	.....	16
Oats.....	.....	.....	.....	872	.....
Pease.....	.....	.....	726	433	11
Rye .....	.....	1,269	518	477	.....
Seeds, all kinds.....	.....	37	2	.....	42
Tobacco, raw.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Wheat	77,061	161,692	76,379	84,822	52,157
All other agricultural products, vegetable.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Hides and skins, horns and hoofs.....	.....	.....	77	.....	.....
Horses .....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Lard and lard oil	361	206	6	.....	.....
Pork	5,141	278	212	318	30
All other agricultural products, animal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Total, Class 3.....	157,196	187,609	193,393	152,171	100,058
<i>Class 4.</i>					
Ashes	13	10	3	36	97
Furniture.....	4	12	6	10	5
Glass, all kinds	47	6	1	.....	.....
Molasses.....	.....	18	43	.....	.....
Nails .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Oil .....	.....	425	.....	78	7
Paint .....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Pitch and tar .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Sugar .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Stone, Wrought	291	484	269	317	.....
Turpentine .....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Whiskey, beer, and all other spirits .....	.....	25	35	.....	.....
Merchandise not enumerated.....	60	105	53	37	29
Total, Class 4.....	415	1,092	412	480	138
<i>Class 5.</i>					
Barrels, Empty.....	1	3	.....	37	128
Sawed lumber, in vessels	2,849	3,639	6,311	7,531	19,945
Staves, Pipe	1,001	2,359	2,024	200	856
do West India	1,198	1,130	451	863	.....
Timber, square, in vessels	3,227	1,574	280	.....	639
do rafts	3,250	1,149	2,314	7,365	11,128
Woodenware	78	205	199	68	76
Total, Class 5.....	11,602	10,059	11,589	16,064	32,772
<i>Special Class.</i>					
Coal .....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	169,213	198,835	205,394	168,715	132,968

L—STATEMENT showing the Quantity of Freight passed Westward from Montreal, through the whole length of the St. Lawrence and Welland Canal to Lake Erie during the Seasons of Navigation in 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1885.

Articles.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
<i>Class 3.</i>					
Bricks.....	81	96	78	200	44
Cement and water lime.....	38	533	508	219	117
Clay, lime and sand.....	121	56	56		
Fish.....	18	406			
Gypsum.....					18
Iron, Railway.....	16,476	11,246	8,725	2,031	12,356
do Pig.....	8,131	3,575	2,460	43	23
do all other.....	900	686	528	366	290
Salt.....	5,175	1,820	5,324	802	1,574
Stone for cutting.....	5				7
Flour.....			21		
Meals.....			5		
Oats.....			264		
Potatoes.....	359	23			
Seeds, all kinds.....	65	14			
Agricultural Products not enumerated, vegetables.....	2		25	1	1
Horses.....		2			3
Lard and lard oil.....				45	
Pork.....					
Wool.....		3			
Total Class 3.....	31,371	18,460	17,994	3,707	14,428
<i>Class 4.</i>					
Ashes, pot and pearl.....					226
Crockery and earthenware.....	24	116	137	47	10
Dye woods, &c.....			2		
Furniture.....	3	4	4	1	
Glass, all kinds.....	97	359	156	160	32
Manilla.....		5	5	17	
Molasses.....	14	58	3		
Nails.....	258	576	1,085	160	205
Oil in barrels.....	54	119	122	80	10
Paint.....	47	124	103	161	24
Pitch and tar.....	1		50	1	
Rosin.....		11	21		
Soda, ash.....	3,177	1,040	1,801	1,427	164
Steel.....	29		3	142	
Stone, wrought.....			2		
Sugar.....	5	465	375	290	64
Tin.....	959	641	1,669	1,832	10
Turpentine.....			1	1	
White lead.....		14		3	
Whiting.....	10	5	19		9
Whiskey, beer, &c.....	91	564	791	384	259
Merchandise not enumerated.....	984	1,992	2,608	1,001	712
Total Class 4.....	5,753	6,093	8,957	5,687	1,725
<i>Class 5.</i>					
Barrels, empty.....	40	130	179		
Lumber, sawn, in vessels.....		175	318		
Woodenware.....	26	23		3	2
Total Class 5.....	66	328	497	3	2
<i>Special Class.</i>					
Coal.....			40	28	
Grand Total.....	37,190	24,881	27,488	9,425	16,155

M.—STATEMENTS showing the Quantity of Freight passed Eastward through the Welland Canal, from United States Ports to United States Ports, during the Seasons of Navigation in 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1885.

Articles.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
<i>Class 3.</i>						
Bricks.....	22		3			
Cement and water lime.....			2			
Fish.....				1		
Iron, Railway.....				142		
do all other.....		79	114	90	40	
Salt.....				8		
Stone, for cutting.....	258			38	15	
Apples.....		1	8			
Barley.....			537	735		
Corn.....	16,122	30,031	32,433	66,128	53,707	63,229
Flour.....			107	2,041	1,715	124
Hay, pressed.....					13	
Meal, all kinds.....			5	8,579	8,170	
Oil cake.....				1		
Oats.....	296			731	9,874	882
Potatoes.....			1			
Rye.....			684			
Seeds, all kinds.....		16		662	511	
Wheat.....	30,611	34,320	30,227	54,282	40,956	53,235
Agricultural products, vegetable.....			5	3		
Hides and skins, &c.....				60	73	
Horses.....			1	6	6	
Lard and lard oil.....				5	7	
Meats, other than pork.....			1	12	4	
Pork.....			1	163		
Sheep.....					1	
Wool.....				95		
Total, Class 3.....	47,309	64,447	64,129	133,782	115,092	117,470
<i>Class 4.</i>						
Agricultural implements.....		3		1		
Crockery and earthenware.....		4	1	1		
Furniture.....			15	25	16	
Glass, all kinds.....			66		1	
Nails.....		102	7	51	26	
Oil, in barrels.....			995	206	255	
Paint.....			3	6		
Soda, ash.....			7			
Steel.....			1			
Stone, wrought.....	192	29	33	87	7	
White lead.....		2	6	5		
Whiskey, beer, and all other spirits.....	14		12	156	26	
Merchandise, not enumerated.....	1	49	91	941	481	2
Total, Class 4.....	207	189	1,237	1,479	812	2
<i>Class 5.</i>						
Lumber, sawn, in vessels.....	33,555	30,462	34,102	34,189	43,713	44,668
Hoops.....				26		
Shingles.....	9		9	9	76	111
Staves, salt barrel.....				25		
Woodenware.....	1	4	43	30	11	
Total, Class 5.....	33,565	30,466	34,234	34,279	43,800	44,779
<i>Special Class.</i>						
Coal.....	871	1,164	10,686	5,372	4,293	4,974
Grand Total.....	81,952	96,266	110,266	174,912	163,997	167,225

N.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Vessels and their Cargoes of Wheat, from ports west of Port Colborne to Montreal; the quantity transhipped at Kingston, and the quantity of each cargo through the St. Lawrence Canals, during the Season of Navigation in 1884.

Names of Vessels.	Original Cargo through the Welland Canal.	Quantity transhipped at Kingston.	Cargo through the St. Lawrence Canals.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Canadian Steamer "Canada".....	533	212	321
do do	540	207	338
do do	540	195	345
do do	510	188	323
do "Celtic".....	510	208	304
do "Alma Munro".....	720	234	486
do do	749	259	490
do do	760	269	591
do do	705	225	480
do do	705	225	480
do "Shickluna".....	474	114	360
do do	477	134	343
do do	480	126	354
do do	496	144	352
do do	485	172	313
do do	494	150	344
do "Acadia".....	662	120	542
do do	660	120	540
do do	660	120	540
do "Lake Ontario".....	495	189	306
do "California".....	698	188	510
do do	475	.....	475
do do	497	118	379
do "Cuba".....	645	194	451
do do	540	175	365
do "Armenia".....	645	255	390
do do	660	244	416
Total.....	16,289	4,918	11,371

Number of cargoes of wheat	27
Quantity through Welland Canal to Kingston.....	Tons. 16,289
do transhipped at Kingston.....	do 4,918
do of wheat taken to Montreal in vessels in which it arrived at Kingston.....	do 11,371

M.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Vessels and their Cargoes of Corn from Ports west of Port Colborne to Montreal; the quantity transhipped at Kingston, and the quantity of each cargo through the St. Lawrence Canals, during the Season of Navigation of 1884.

Names of Vessels.	Original Cargo through Welland Canal.	Quantity transhipped at Kingston.	Cargo through St. Lawrence Canals.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Canadian Steamer "Cuba"	679	209	470
do do	616	157	459
do do	574	163	411
do do	532	155	377
do "Armenia"	621	210	411
do do	602	196	406
do do	616	252	364
do do	532	266	266
do "Dominion"	437	142	295
do "California"	562	187	375
do "Alma Munro"	691	206	485
do do	693	217	476
do "Canada"	518	190	328
Total.....	7,673	2,550	5,123

No. of cargoes..... 13

N.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Vessels and their Cargoes of Barley, Oats and Rye from Ports west of Port Colborne to Montreal; the quantity transhipped at Kingston, and the quantity of each cargo through the St. Lawrence Canals, during the Season of Navigation of 1884.

Names of Vessels.	Original Cargo through Welland Canal.	Quantity transhipped at Kingston.	Cargo through St. Lawrence Canals.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
<i>Barley.</i>			
Canadian Steamer "Canada"	15	.....	15
<i>Oats.</i>			
Canadian Steamer "Canada"	381	136	245
do do	491	.....	491
<i>Rye.</i>			
Canadian Steamer "Shickluna"	477	129	348
Total.....	1,364	265	1,099

No. of cargoes of barley, oats and rye..... 3
Quantity through Welland Canal to Kingston..... 1,364 tons.
do transhipped at Kingston..... 265 do
do taken to Montreal in vessels in which it arrived at Kingston... 1,099 do

RECAPITULATION—1884.

	No. of Cargoes.	No. of Cargoes
Wheat	27	
Corn	13	
Other grain	3	
Total		43
	Tons.	Tons.
Quantity of Wheat through the Welland Canal to Kingston, in vessels bound to Montreal.....	16,289	
Quantity of Corn through the Welland Canal to Kingston, in vessels bound to Montreal	7,673	
Quantity of other grain through the Welland Canal to Kingston, in vessels bound to Montreal	1,364	
Total through Welland Canal		25,326
Quantity of the above cargoes transhipped at Kingston, viz. :—		
Wheat	4,918	
Corn	2,550	
Other Grain	265	
Total transhipped		7,733
Quantity of the above cargoes taken to Montreal in the vessels in which it arrived at Kingston, viz. :—		
Wheat	11,371	
Corn	5,123	
Other grain	1,099	
Total quantity to Montreal		17,593

O.—STATEMENT showing the Quantity of Grain passed down the Welland Canal to Kingston in Canadian and United States Vessels entering the Canal at Port Colborne during the Season of Navigation in 1884.

Articles.	Canadian Vessels.				United States Vessels.				Total.	
	Steam.		Sail.		Steam.		Sail.		Steam and Sail.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
	78	40,340	33	11,898	7	4,734	110	35,384	228	92,356
	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
Barley.....		692								692
Corn.....		10,239		11,195		4,059		33,596		59,089
Pease.....				433						433
Oats.....		872								872
Eye.....		477								477
Wheat.....		36,080		16,517		1,605		36,527		84,699
Total		48,330		22,145		5,664		70,123		146,262

78 cargoes of grain in Canadian steam vessels, total quantity..... 48,330 tons.
 33 do do sail do do 22,145
 7 do United States steam do do 5,664
 110 do do sail do do 70,123

P.—TOTAL QUANTITY of Grain arrived at Kingston in Vessels which passed down the Welland Canal during the Season of Navigation in 1884 is as follows :—

SUMMARY OF 1884.

	Tons.	Tons.
Canadian steam vessels, 78 cargoes of grain.....	48,330	
do sail do 33 do do	22,145	
Total in Canadian vessels		70,475
United States steam vessels, 7 cargoes of grain.....	5,684	
do sail do 110 do do	70,123	
Total in United States vessels.....		75,787
Total in Canadian and United States vessels		146,262
Distributed as follows :—		
1 cargo taken to Montreal in Canadian steam vessel without breaking bulk, quantity.....		596
42 cargoes arrived at Kingston in Canadian steam vessels with a quantity of.....	24,820	
Transhipped	7,733	
Quantity taken to Montreal in vessels in which it arrived at Kingston		17,087
Vessels arrived at Kingston and discharged the whole of their cargoes as follows :—		
68 cargoes in Canadian vessels		
117 do United States vessels.		
Quantity discharged.....	120,935	
Transhipped in Canadian vessels.....	116,868	
Quantity remaining at Kingston		4,068
Total quantity of grain transhipped at Kingston.....		124,601
Total.....		146,262

Q.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Vessels and their Cargoes of Wheat, from Ports west of Port Colborne to Montreal; the quantity transhipped at Kingston, and the quantity of each cargo through the St. Lawrence Canals, during the Season of Navigation in 1885.

Names of Vessels.	Cargo through the Welland Canal.	Quantity transhipped at Kingston.	Cargo through the St. Lawrence Canals.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Canadian Steamer "Canada"	540	203	337
do do	553	211	342
do do	549	210	339
do do	540	210	330
do "St. Mangus"	840	360	480
do do	840	360	480
do do	840	360	480
do do	840	300	540
do "Acadia"	630	90	540
do do	660	270	390
do do	660	375	285
do do	600	75	525
do do	548	.....	548
do "Armenia"	669	270	399
do do	678	279	399
do do	684	288	396
do do	360	.....	360
do "Myles"	863	431	432
do "Shickluna"	346	.....	346
do "Celtic"	511	206	305
do "Alma Munro"	752	265	487
do do	750	270	480
do do	720	252	468
do do	450	.....	450
do do	360	.....	360
do "California"	665	195	470
do do	660	223	437
do "Lincoln"	372	.....	372
do "Cuba"	455	.....	455
Canadian Sailing Vessel, "Lisgar"	522	74	448
Totals	18,457	5,777	12,680

Number of cargoes of Wheat	30
Quantity through Welland Canal to Kingston	Tons. 18,457
do transhipped at Kingston	do 5,777
do taken to Montreal in vessels in which it arrived at Kingston. do	12,680

Q.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Vessels, and their Cargoes of Corn, from Ports west of Port Colborne to Montreal; the Quantity transhipped at Kingston, and the Quantity of each cargo through the St. Lawrence Canals, during the Season of Navigation in 1885.

Names of Vessels.	Cargo through Welland Canal.	Quantity transhipped at Kingston.	Cargo through St. Lawrence Canals.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Canadian Steamer "Cuba"	663	196	467
do do	625	192	433
do do	669	230	439
do do	596	163	433
do do	644	185	459
do do	630	176	454
do "Lincoln"	476	108	368
do "California"	504	.....	504
do do	648	217	431
do do	650	232	418
do do	656	303	353
do "Celtic"	476	180	296
do "Myles"	839	716	123
do "Alma Munroe"	700	238	462
do do	698	227	471
do "Shickluna"	485	140	345
do do	485	146	339
do do	468	132	336
do "Armenia"	657	252	405
do do	644	252	392
do do	645	238	407
do do	644	240	404
Canadian Sailing Vessel "Lisgar"	634	172	462
Total	14,136	4,935	9,201

Number of cargoes of corn		23
Quantity of corn through Welland Canal to Kingston.....	Tons.	14,136
do transhipped at Kingston	do	4,935
do of corn taken to Montreal in the above named vessels, through the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals.....	do	9,201

RECAPITULATION—1885.

	No. of Cargoes.	Total No. of Cargoes.
No. of cargoes of wheat.....	30	53
do corn.....	23	
Total.....		
	Tons.	Tons.
Quantity of wheat through Welland Canal to Kingston.....	18,457	32,593
do corn through do do.....	14,136	
Total wheat and corn.....		
Quantity of wheat transhipped at Kingston.....	5,777	10,712
do corn do.....	4,935	
Total quantity transhipped.....		
Quantity of wheat taken to Montreal by same vessels.....	12,680	21,881
do corn do do.....	9,201	
Total quantity of wheat and corn from Kingston to Montreal in vessels in which it arrived at Kingston.....		

R.—STATEMENT showing the Quantity of Grain passed down the Welland Canal to Kingston in Canadian and United States Vessels entering the Canal at Port Colborne during the season of Navigation in 1885.

Articles.	Canadian Vessels.				United States Vessels.				Total.	
	Steam.		Sail.		Steam.		Sail.		Steam and Sail.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
	65	34,204	10	2,780	9	7,594	70	25,165	154	69,743
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Total Tons.			
Corn.....	16,828	2,462	2,594	27,515	49,399					
Pease.....	11			11	11					
Wheat.....	23,647	2,691	5,059	20,814	52,211					
Total.....	40,486	5,153	7,653	48,329	101,621					

65 cargoes of grain in Canadian steam vessels, total quantity..... 40,486 tons.
 10 do do sail do 5,153
 9 do United States steam do 7,653
 70 do do sail do 48,329

S.—TOTAL QUANTITY of Grain arrived at Kingston in Vessels which passed down the Welland Canal, during the Season of Navigation in 1885.

SUMMARY OF 1885.

	Tons.	Tons.
Canadian steam vessels, 65 cargoes of grain.....	40,486	
do sailing do 10 do do	5,153	
Total in Canadian vessels.....		45,639
United States steam vessels, 9 cargoes of grain.....	7,653	
do sailing do 70 do do	48,329	
Total in United States vessels.....		55,982
Total in Canadian and United States vessels.....		101,621
Distributed as follows :—		
7 cargoes taken to Montreal in Canadian vessels without breaking bulk, with an aggregate quantity of.....		3,035
46 cargoes arrived at Kingston in Canadian vessels with an aggregate quantity of.....	29,558	
Transhipped	10,712	
Quantity taken to Montreal in vessels in which it arrived at Kingston.....		18,846
Vessels arrived at Kingston and discharged the whole of their cargoes as follows :—		
79 cargoes in United States vessels.....		
22 do do		
Aggregate quantity discharged.....	69,028	
Transhipped in Canadian vessels.....	63,976	
Quantity remaining at Kingston.....		5,052

T.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Quantity of Grain passed down the Welland Canal to Kingston, for the Seasons of 1884 and 1885.

	1884.		1885.	
	No. of Cargoes.	Tons.	No. of Cargoes.	Tons.
Quantity arrived at Kingston in Canadian vessels...	111	70,475	75	45,639
do do U. States do ...	117	75,787	79	55,982
Total.....	228	146,262	154	101,621
Quantity transhipped at Kingston in Canadian vessels for Montreal.....		124,601		74,688
Quantity taken to Montreal in vessels in which it arrived at Kingston.....		17,593		21,881
Quantity remaining at Kingston.....		4,068		5,052
Total.....		146,262		101,621

7 vessels took their cargoes through to Montreal intact in 1885, against 1 in 1884.
 46 vessels lightened their cargoes at Kingston in 1885, against 42 in 1884.
 101 vessels discharged the whole of their cargoes at Kingston in 1885, against 185 in 1884.

CANAL
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT for years

	January.	February	March.	April.	May.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Welland Canal, 1884.....				2,054 79	20,752 49
do 1885	537 35				18,233 10
Increase	537 35				
Decrease				2,054 79	2,419 39
St. Lawrence Canals, 1884.....	100 00	4 90	8 28		11,483 55
do 1885	3 50	26 64	9 00	835 00	7,872 99
Increase		21 74	0 72	835 00	
Decrease	96 50				3,610 56
Chambly Canal, 1884.....				18 98	2,894 92
do 1885					1,961 70
Increase					
Decrease				18 98	933 22
Rideau Canal, 1884					877 84
do 1885					346 46
Increase					
Decrease					531 38
Ottawa Canals, 1884				159 82	10,406 15
do 1885					8,232 50
Increase					
Decrease				159 82	2,173 65
Burlington Bay Canal, 1884				72 32	144 39
do 1885					184 54
Increase					40 15
Decrease				72 32	
St. Peter's Canal, 1884.....	3 43			4 93	181 69
do 1885	6 78			1 12	126 19
Increase	3 35				
Decrease				3 81	55 50
Newcastle District Canals, 1884.....				2 25	22 50
do 1885					7 80
Increase					
Decrease				2 25	14 70
Total Increase	444 20	21 74	0 72		
Total Decrease				1,476 97	9,698 25

Amount refunded on account of reduction of tolls on grain through the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, per Orders in Council 17th June, 4th July and 25th July, 1885, \$15,951.25; actual revenue, 1885, \$288,907.92.

REVENUE.

ended 31st December, 1884 and 1885.

June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
20,045 55	24,004 48	28,322 74	23,159 40	21,001 42	12,870 44	27 30	152,238 61
24,522 29	21,299 49	23,378 21	25,773 82	14,958 12	14,895 89	314 81	144,013 08
4,476 74	2,704 99	4,944 53	2,614 42	6,043 30	2,025 45	287 51	8,225 53
11,068 61	11,203 44	16,232 84	11,331 19	11,043 67	7,774 32	364 78	80,615 58
13,144 83	12,716 54	12,407 43	13,925 12	10,799 50	9,235 58	132 38	81,108 51
2,076 22	1,513 10	3,825 41	2,593 93	244 17	1,461 26	232 40	492 93
2,117 65	3,785 12	3,773 32	2,904 37	2,389 94	1,021 91		18,906 21
2,413 11	2,941 58	2,878 47	2,392 93	3,011 74	1,524 73		17,124 26
295 46	843 54	894 85	511 44	621 80	502 82		1,781 95
686 40	571 87	634 74	741 06	571 03	320 35	5 90	4,409 19
610 82	1,098 02	1,052 66	939 57	703 97	392 03		5,143 53
	526 15	417 92	198 51	132 94	71 68		734 34
75 58						5 90	
9,826 13	8,220 85	7,301 03	7,089 88	8,239 61	3,535 52		54,778 99
9,342 76	9,970 54	7,969 00	7,181 06	8,179 24	3,588 04		54,463 14
483 37	1,749 69	667 97	91 18	60 37	54 52		315 85
188 06	467 02	201 64	187 11	226 18	444 60	44 30	1,975 62
182 86	152 81	186 47	111 26	68 45	56 79	8 83	944 01
5 20	314 21	21 17	75 85	159 73	387 81	35 47	1,031 61
360 51	389 34	462 99	386 63	445 81	524 65	94 47	2,854 45
348 08	313 00	262 75	180 55	146 14	141 14	50 17	1,575 92
12 43	76 34	200 24	206 08	299 67	383 51	44 30	1,273 53
29 75	41 50	30 80	29 75	59 35	15 55		222 45
44 60	72 60	77 67	114 75	130 55	38 76		486 72
14 85	31 10	40 87	94 00	71 20	23 20		264 27
6,286 69	119 04	8,753 44	4,798 67	5,981 30	3,365 61	30 56	11,141 93

Total for year 1884 \$316,001 10
 Total for year 1885 304,859 17

CANAL STATISTICS

FOR

SEASON OF NAVIGATION

1885

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A.

No. (A) 20.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the Welland Canal, and the Amount of Revenue collected during the Season of Navigation in 1885.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls. \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
	Ashes, Pot and Pearl		26									
Apples		1,403			1				1	1,442	1,442	131 22
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetable.....				720						723	723	36 25
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Animal.....		2								2	2	0 40
Agricultural Implements										618	618	2,352 30
Barley	196		14,451	433	732				15,183		15,183	
Bricks												
Bones												
Brimstone	22								22	61	86	8 75
Cement and Water Lime.....	269	1,340							269	1,340	1,609	149 11
Clay, Lime and Sand	253				193,442	4,974	14,944	34,659	208,386	39,686	248,272	46,761 26
Coal								54,307		117,636	117,636	23,607 20
Corn												
Cattle												
Cotton, Raw	9		3						12	1	13	0 83
Grocery and Earthenware.....												
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs.....									4		4	0 60
Fish												
Flax and Hemp	12	13,127				124			12	13,322	13,334	422 79
Flour	3	1	14		1				18	16	34	5 74
Furniture			160	276					160	276	436	5 44
Gypsum									14		14	0 27
Glass, all kinds	14								70	160	230	38 56
Hay, Pressed	70	180										
Hogs												
Horses												
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs	1		2		1				4	3	7	1 20

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A—Continued.

No. (A) 26.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	From Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls. \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Boat Knees		10								10	10	1 84
Flots	2,738										27,477	1,250 08
Firewood, in Vessels		22,479	612	1,230				420	3,348	24,129		
Rafts												
Hoops												
Hop Poles												
Lumber, sawn, in Vessels	6,634	4,221		4,893		44,668		24,437	6,634	78,219	84,853	14,212 90
Rafts												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts												
Railway Ties, in Vessels		25										
Rafts												
Saw Logs	2,970	472		1,374				455		4,799	4,799	204 65
Staves and Headings, Barrel				312				471		1,255	1,255	188 71
"												
" W. India										165	165	30 81
Staves, Salt Barrel										352	352	65 68
Shingles												
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels		9				111				120	120	80 28
Rafts												
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts												
do do	17,395							54,378		71,773	71,773	10,756 30
do do	3,500							6,110	98	9,610	9,708	2,175 97
Traverses												
Woodenware and Wood partly manufactured		53								1	123	83 10
Total Freight paying Tolls..	21,638	87,090	27,044	9,227	216,297	168,212	223,589	15,008	279,985	488,118	768,103	190,815 80

Free Articles having paid Full Tolls on the St. Lawrence Canal:—

Ashea, Pot and Pearl	226							226	
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetable	1							1	
Bricks	44							44	
Cement and Water Lime	109							117	
Crockery and Earthenware	4							10	
Gypsum	13							13	
Glass, all kinds	30							32	
Iron, Railway	11,931							12,358	
" Pig	23							23	
" All other	173							290	
Lard and Lard Oil	3							3	
Nails	155							205	
Oils, in barrels	7							10	
Paint	23							24	
Salt	91							1,574	
Stone, intended for cutting	2							7	
Soda Ash	46							164	
Sugar	19							64	
Spirits, Beer, & C.	41							269	
Tin	10							10	
Whiting	9							9	
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated, Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured	414							712	
Timber passed free from Wharfe to Port Robinson	2							2	
Grand Total.....	34,600	87,760	30,235	9,227	216,297	168,212	233,559	296,140	670

Total Tolls on Vessels.....	12,430 29
" Passengers	114 88
" Free Goods.....	\$3,463 20
" Fines and Damages	652 11
Total Revenue.....	144,013 08

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 26th March, 1886.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A.—Continued.

No (A.) 27—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article of Through Freight transported on the Welland Canal, and the Amount of Tolls collected, during the Season of Navigation in 1885.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls, Up. \$ cts.	Amount of Tolls, Down. \$ cts.	Total Tolls. \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
Ashes, Pot and Pearl.....		14									85	17 00	17 00	
Apples.....		409							1	428	429	0 15	85 60	85 75
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetable.....											1		0 20	0 20
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Animal.....														
Agricultural Implements.....		2								2			0 40	0 40
Barley.....			14,451	228	731				16,183	228	15,411	2,277 45	45 60	2,323 05
Bricks.....														
Bones.....														
Brimstone.....														
Cement and Water Lime.....														
Clay, Lime and Sand.....														
Coal.....			193,442	4,974					203,763	36,314	340,087	40,762 60	7,261 80	48,017 40
Corn.....				63,229						117,636	117,636		23,507 20	23,507 20
Cattle.....														
Cotton, Raw.....														
Crockery and Earthenware.....		1	3						3	1	4	0 45	0 20	0 65
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs.....										4	4	0 60		0 60
Fish.....														
Flax and Hemp.....		275								470	470		94 00	94 00
Floor.....		1								16	28	1 80	3 20	5 00
Furniture.....														
Gypsum.....														
Glass, all kinds.....														
Hay, Pressed.....														
Hogs.....		1												
Horses.....			2						2	4	7	0 60	0 60	1 20

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A—Continued.
 No. (A) 27.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls Up.	Amount of Tolls Down.	Total Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated.	67	8	47	2	54	2	28	38	198	38	208	25 20	7 60	32 80
Bark														
Barrels, Empty		3	3				133	136	3	136	139	0 56	26 76	27 32
Boat Knees														
Floata														
Fire Wood, in Vessels		390					160	540		540	540		36 00	36 00
" in Rafts														
Hoops														
Hop Poles		2,283					24,437	76,280		76,280	76,280		13,720 30	13,720 30
Lumber, sawn, in Vessels														
" in Rafts														
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles in Vessels														
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles in Rafts														
Railway Ties, in Vessels														
" in Rafts														
Saw Logs														
Staves and Headings, brl.		473					471	943		943	943		163 71	163 71
" " pipe														
" " W. India														
Staves, salt barrel														
Shingles														
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels														
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts		17,395					54,378	71,773		71,773	71,773		10,758 30	10,758 30
Timber, square, in Vessels		3,500					6,110	9,610		9,610	9,610		2,163 25	2,163 25
" in Rafts														
TRAVELERS														

	7	1	69	1	76	77	0 40	30 40	30 80
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured...									
Total Freight paying Tolls	247	216,297	219,338	283,152	429,408	682,550	45,292 59	80,806 59	126,099 18
Free Articles, having paid Full Tolls on the St. Lawrence Canals:—									
Ashes, Pot and Pearl...	236			226		236			
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Vegetable...	1			1		1			
Bricks	44			44		44			
Cement and Water Lime	109			117		117			
Crocker-y and Earthen-ware	4			10		10			
Gypsum	13			13		13			
Glass, all kinds	30			32		32			
Iron, Railway	11,931			12,358		12,358			
" Pig	23			23		23			
" all other	173			290		290			
Lard and Lard Oil	3			3		3			
Nails	155			205		205			
Oils, in Barrels	7			10		10			
Paint	23			24		24			
Salt	91			1,574		1,574			
Stone, intended for Out-ting	7			7		7			
Soda Ash	2			164		164			
Sugar	46			64		64			
Spirits, Beer, &c	41			259		259			
Tin	10			10		10			
Whiting	9			9		9			
All other Goods and Merchandise, not enumerated	414			712		712			
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured...	2			2		2			
Grand Total Freight...	13,211	216,397	219,338	269,307	429,408	698,715			
Total Through Tolls on Vessels							5,384 46	5,926 15	11,310 61
Passengers							17 70	60 30	78 00
Free Goods									\$3,423 75
Total Through Tolls							50,694 75	86,793 04	137,487 79

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 26th March, 1886.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A—Continued.

No. (A) 28.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article of Way Freight transported on the Welland Canal, and the Amount of Tolls Collected thereon during the Season of Navigation in 1885.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Ashes, Pot and Pearl.....		12								12		\$
Apples.....		994								994		2 40
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetable.....												45 47
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Animal.....		2		720						722		38 05
Agricultural Implements.....												
Barley.....		195		195						390		29 25
Bricks.....												
Bones.....												
Brimstone.....	23								22	64		8 75
Cement and Water Lime.....	269	1,340							259	1,340		149 11
Clay, Lime and Sand.....		253						4,523	4,523	2,562		743 86
Coal.....												
Corn.....												
Cattle.....												
Cotton, Raw.....												
Crockery and Earthenware.....	9								9			0 18
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs.....												
Fish.....												
Flax and Hemp.....												
Flour.....	12	12,852							12	12,852		328 79
Furniture.....	3								6			0 74
Gypsum.....				275					180	275		5 44
Glass, all kinds.....	14								14			0 37
Hay, Pressed.....	70	160							70	160		38 56
Hogs.....												
Horses.....												
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs.....												

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A—Continued.
 No. (A) 28.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls. \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Boat Knees.....		10								10		1 84
Floats.....												
Firewood, in Vessels.....	2,736	24,089	612	1,230				270	3,348	23,689	26,937	1,214 08
" Rafts.....												
Hoops.....												
Hop Poles.....												
Lumber, Saw'n, in Vessels.....	6,634	1,939							6,634	1,939	8,573	492 60
" Rafts.....												
Masts, Spars, and Telegraph Poles in Vessels.....												
Masts, Spars, and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts.....												
Railway Ties, in Vessels.....		25								25		3 50
" Rafts.....												
Saw Logs.....		2,970		1,374				455	4,799	4,799	4,799	204 65
Staves and Headings, Barrel.....				312						312		25 00
" " Pipe.....												
" " W. India.....												
Staves, Salt Barrel.....												
Shingles.....										9		2 25
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels.....												
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts.....												
Timber, Square, in Vessels.....												
" Rafts.....	98								98		98	13 72
Traverses.....												
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured.....		46								46		2 30
Total Freight paying Tolls	21,939	50,853	775	4,106			4,689	4,261	26,853	58,710	85,543	4,716 62

<i>Timber passed free from Wel-</i> <i>land to Port Robinson</i>	670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	670	.....	670	.....
Grand Total Freight	21,389	51,023	775	4,108	.....	.....	4,669	4,251	26,833	59,380	86,213	.....	.....
Total Way Tolls on Vessels													1,119 68
Passengers													36 88
Free Goods													\$29 45
Total Way Tolls													5,873 18

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 26th March, 1886.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

	14,462	402	420			14,882	402	15,281	2,291 81
Iron, Railway	2,785	3				2,788	3	2,788	407 81
" Pig	3,250	198	160			3,410	208	3,618	410 43
" all other									
Iron Ore									
Kryolite, Chemical Ore and other Ore, except Iron		1,797					1,797	1,797	89 85
Lard and Lard Oil	27	106				27	106	133	11 39
Meal, all kind	1,23	1,23				62	1,22	1,284	73 60
Meats, other than Pork	107	49				107	49	166	15 79
Marble	56				13	69		69	8 53
Manilla		13					13	13	1 30
Molasses	320	131				320	131	451	68 34
Nails	2,530	500	62	20		2,582	520	3,112	537 34
Oats	1,186	10,639				1,186	10,639	11,825	705 05
Oil, in Barrels	1,758	241	2		104	1,201	348	1,549	189 28
Oil Cake	1	17				1	17	18	0 68
Peas	829	36,989				829	37,298	38,127	2,010 84
Potatoes	13	181				13	181	194	28 73
Pork	91	311				91	311	402	22 38
Paint	266	143				435	143	578	66 13
Pitch and Tar	88	123			728	816	123	939	56 00
Rags	687	213				706	216	916	101 35
Rye		889			12		889	889	35 16
Rosin	6	112				1,489	112	1,601	80 48
Salt	2,986	26	1,383			4,369	29	4,398	529 83
Stone intended for Outting	1,388	7,089			30	1,470	7,119	8,589	371 75
" wrought	169					174		174	9 14
" not suitable for Outting, unwrought									
Seeds, all kinds	1,901	743			138	1,909	1,111	3,020	108 45
Sheep	2,198	171				2,198	171	2,369	93 57
Soda Ash	521	264			34	740	264	299	23 72
Steel	145	108	219			145	108	848	135 25
Sugar	4,251	35	19			5,792	35	5,827	33 09
Spirits, Beer, &c.	400	105	218			618	105	723	918 65
Tobacco, Raw	5					5		5	132 05
Tall w	8	27				8	27	35	5 25
Tin	436	170				436	170	606	91 76
Turpentine	20	5				432	5	432	22 92
Wheat	12,773	47,868			407	12,773	47,868	60,641	4,099 28
White Lead	49					49		49	9 77
Whiting	257		60			317		317	63 16
W. ol	11	17				11	17	25	3 94
All other Goods and Merchandise, not enumerated	7,919	2,904	422		485	8,834	3,639	12,478	1,775 40
Bark					4				0 33
Barrels, Empty	76	22			76	154	22	176	1 98
Boat Knees									

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN A—Continued.
 No. (A) 29.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c—Continued.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls. \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Floats		3,504									3,504	61 32
Firewood, in Vessels	7,569	12,978			486				8,987		21,976	488 89
do Rafts		7									7	0 95
Hoops												
Hop Poles												
Lumber, Sawn, in Vessels	29,180	16,438	1,734	5,200	39	478			30,955	22,110	53,071	2,509 33
“ “ Rafts	59	12							59	12	71	2 22
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels	16								16		16	0 20
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts	10	11,950							10	11,950	11,960	299 00
Railway Ties, in Vessels	277								277		277	11 07
“ “ Rafts		131								131	131	5 25
Saw Logs		21,284								21,284	21,284	486 40
Staves and Headings, Barrel Pipe	2								2		2	0 14
“ “ W. India	23								23		23	0 70
Staves, Salt Barrel	24								24		24	0 15
Shingles	230	8							230	8	231	59 81
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels	1								1		1	0 20
“ “ Rafts												
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts	140	10							140	10	150	4 01
Timber, Square, in Vessels	116	8,234							116	8,234	8,350	209 95
“ “ Rafts		8,418								8,418	8,418	21 90
Traverses	62	122							62	122	184	66 90
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured												
Total Freight paying Tolls	124,358	278,528	6,190	7,324	1,518	4,639	6,001	104,009	138,087	394,500	534,567	45,443 71

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A.—Continued.

No. (A) 30.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each article of Through Freight transported on the St. Lawrence Canals, and the Amount of Tolls collected during the Season of Navigation in 1885.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls Up.		Amount of Tolls Down.		Total Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.		$	cts.
Ashes, Pot and Pearl.....	29	281	187	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226	281	507	45 20	56 20	101 40	56 20	101 40
Apples.....	.....	3,426	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,426	3,426	3,426	.....	613 76	613 76	613 76	613 76
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetable.....	281	47	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	182	47	229	27 30	7 06	34 36	7 06	34 36
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Animal.....	.....	199	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	199	199	.....	29 85	29 85	29 85	29 85
Agricultural Implements.....	2	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	21	23	0 40	4 20	4 60	4 20	4 60
Barley.....	137	137	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	137	257	18 00	13 40	31 40	13 40	31 40
Bricks.....	199	62	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	243	69	243	36 46	.....	36 46	36 46	36 46
Bones.....	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	69	.....	10 35	10 35	10 35	10 35
Brinstone.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	0 15	.....	0 15	0 15	0 15
Cement and Water Lime.....	727	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	781	.....	781	117 15	.....	117 15	117 15	117 15
Clay, Lime and Sand.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	43	6 45	.....	6 45	6 45	6 45
Coal.....	39,061	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,768	.....	123,829	123,829	123,829	45 30	18,434 35	18,434 35	18,434 35	18,434 35
Corn.....	302	1,089	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	302	1,089	1,391	0 30	163 34	163 34	208 65	208 65
Cattle.....	2	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	29	31	.....	4 36	4 66	4 66	4 66
Cotton, Raw.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crockerly and Barthenware.....	286	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290	4	294	58 00	0 80	58 80	0 80	58 80
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	60	12 00	.....	12 00	12 00	12 00
Fish.....	173	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173	62	235	25 96	9 30	35 26	9 30	35 26
Flax and Hemp.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	0 45	.....	0 45	0 45	0 45
Flour.....	4	11,279	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	11,279	11,283	0 60	1,691 85	1,692 45	1,692 45	1,692 45
Furniture.....	32	363	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	363	395	6 40	72 60	79 00	79 00	79 00
Furniture.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13	1 95	.....	1 95	1 95	1 95
Gypsum.....	858	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	886	28	886	171 67	5 60	177 20	5 60	177 20
Gases, all kinds.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hay, Pressed.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	.....	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25
Hogs.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	34	43	1 85	5 10	6 45	5 10	6 45
Horses.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	0 15	0 15	0 15	0 15

Ice	400	420	14,451	400	400	14,871	400	16,271	2,230 65	60 00	2,290 65
Iron, Railway	3	3	2,605	3	3	2,608	3	2,608	390 75	0 45	391 20
Iron, Pig	62	160	2,044	62	160	2,204	62	2,266	330 80	9 30	339 90
" all other	1,797			1,797			1,797	1,797		89 85	89 85
Iron Ore	7			7			7	47	1 05	6 00	7 05
Kryolite Chemical Ore and other Ore, except Iron	187			187			187	187		28 05	28 05
Lard and Lard Oil	31			31			31	33	0 30	4 65	4 95
Meat, all kinds	18			18			18	18	3 69		3 60
Meats, other than Pork											
Marble	187			187			187	189	37 40	0 40	37 80
Manilla	2,203	62		2,265	62		2,265	2,265	453 00		453 00
Yalasses	424	2		426	2		1,896	1,896		267 88	267 88
Nails	60			60			60	8,953	9 00	1,154 03	1,163 03
Oats	5			5			5	8	0 45	0 75	1 20
Oil in Barrels	18			18			18	20	0 30	2 70	3 00
Oil Cake	239			239			4	243	47 80	0 80	48 60
Pease	61			61			10	51	10 20		10 20
Potatoes	10			10			10	141	2 00	26 20	28 20
Pork	19			19			19	1	0 20	2 85	2 85
Paint	863	1,383		2,236	1,383		2,236	2,236	335 40		335 40
Pitch and Tar	12			12			12	12	1 80		1 80
Rags	2			2			2	2	0 40		0 40
Rye	230			230			230	230		13 80	13 80
Rooin	2			2			2	22	0 30	3 00	3 20
Salt	39			39			39	39		5 85	5 85
Stone intended for Out-ting	28			28			28	600	114 40	5 60	120 00
Stone, wrought	3			3			3	134	26 20	0 60	26 80
" not suitable for Out-ting, unwrought	16			16			16	4,013	797 40	5 20	802 60
Seeds, all kinds	91			91			91	584	98 00	18 80	116 80
Sheep	2			2			2	2	0 30	0 30	0 30
Soda Ash	8			8			8	35	1 20	4 05	5 25
St-iel	368			368			368	371	73 80	0 40	74 20
Sugar	327			327			327	6	1 20		1 20
Spirits, Beer, &c	26,221			26,548			26,548	26,548	26 04	3,066 18	3,092 22
Tobacco, raw	46			46			46	46	9 20		9 20
Tallow	293			293			293	293	58 60		58 60
Tin	6			6			6	6	0 90	2 55	3 45
Turpentine	17			17			17	23			
Wheat	3,599	263		3,863	263		3,863	5,449	772 60	317 20	1,089 80
White Lead											
Whiting											
Wool											
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated											
Bark											

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A—Continued.
 No. (A) 80.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—Continued.

ARTICLES	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls Up.	Amount of Tolls Down.	Total Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
Barrels, Empty	2	1							2	1	3	\$ 0 20	\$ 0 10	\$ 0 30
Boat Knees														
Floors														
Firewood, in Vessels		675								675	675		45 00	45 00
“ Rafts														
Hoops														
Hop Poles	207	1,775	303	5,090					510	6,865	7,375	45 00	924 46	969 48
Lumber, Sawn in Vessels														
“ Rafts														
Masts, Spars, and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels														
Masts, Spars, and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts														
Railway Ties, in Vessels														
“ Rafts														
Saw Logs														
Staves and Headings, barrel “ Pipe														
“ “ W. India														
Staves, Salt Barrel														
Shingles														
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels														
“ Rafts														
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts														
Timber, Square, in Vessels	30								30		30	1 50		1 50
“ Rafts														
Traverses														
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured	47	105							47	105	152	18 80	42 00	60 80
Total Freight-paying Tolls	25,705	100,071	3,531	5,090			84,316	39,296	189,453	238,719	6,560 74	27,162 00		33,702 74

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A--Continued.

No. (A) 81.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article of Way Freight transported on the St. Lawrence Canals, and the amount of Tolls collected during the Season of Navigation in 1885.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls. \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Ashes, Pot and Pearl							152	155	307	24 95
Apples	33	125					33	102	136	7 74
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Vegetable	3,908	501		40			3,908	541	4,450	152 27
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Animal	24	251		87			24	338	362	28 28
Agricultural Implements	204	11					204	11	215	25 22
Barley	971	2,912					971	2,912	3,883	287 96
Bricks	2,689	389			97		2,756	389	3,145	157 79
Bones	53	1,038		1,844			53	2,882	2,935	396 07
Brimstone	46	46					46	46	92	4 49
Cement and Water Lime	368	15			12		380	15	395	21 33
Clay, Lime and Sand	7,080	3,062			886	326	7,946	3,388	11,334	458 09
Coal	2,582	132			2,944	19,332		24,991	24,991	1,607 60
Corn	10,960	137						11,097	11,097	307 80
Cattle	21	494					21	494	515	32 31
Cotton, Raw	59	10					59	10	69	0 76
Crockery and Earthenware	22						165	59	224	7 80
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs	503	31			143		503	165	668	9 36
Fish								31	31	30 91
Flax and Hemp	769	2,057		49			775	2,106	2,881	169 54
Flour	138	160		6			143	166	309	23 71
Furniture	3,215	346					3,215	346	3,561	56 78
Gypsum	40	46					40	46	86	7 84
Glass, all kinds	573	34					909	79	988	70 42
Hay, Pressed	17							17	17	1 26
Hogs	29	186					32	186	218	13 32
Horses								7	7	0 58
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs										

	11	2	10	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Iron, Railway	180	136	10	157	146	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180
“ Pig	1,206	136	10	1,206	146	1,352	1,352	1,352	1,352	1,352	1,352	1,352	1,352	1,352	1,352	1,352	1,352	1,352
“ all other																		
Iron Ore, Chemical Ore and other Ore, except Iron	20	66		20	66	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
Lard and Lard Oil	62	1,045		62	1,045	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107
Meat, all kinds	105	18		105	18	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133
Meats, other than Pork	34			34		51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Marble	13			13		13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Manilla	139			139		262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262
Melasses	337	500	20	327	520	847	847	847	847	847	847	847	847	847	847	847	847	847
Nails	1,156	8,743		1,156	8,743	9,939	9,939	9,939	9,939	9,939	9,939	9,939	9,939	9,939	9,939	9,939	9,939	9,939
Oats	354	109	2	715	204	979	979	979	979	979	979	979	979	979	979	979	979	979
Oil, in barrels	1	17		1	17	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Oil Cake	769	28,406		769	28,406	29,174	29,174	29,174	29,174	29,174	29,174	29,174	29,174	29,174	29,174	29,174	29,174	29,174
Pease	10	176		10	176	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186
Potatoes	89	293		89	293	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332
Pork	37	139		37	139	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193
Paint	37	133		37	133	765	765	765	765	765	765	765	765	765	765	765	765	765
Pitch and Tar	677	82	12	680	85	775	775	775	775	775	775	775	775	775	775	775	775	775
Sago	870			870		870	870	870	870	870	870	870	870	870	870	870	870	870
Rye	5	113		5	113	1,488	1,488	1,488	1,488	1,488	1,488	1,488	1,488	1,488	1,488	1,488	1,488	1,488
Rosin	2,133	26		2,133	26	2,192	2,192	2,192	2,192	2,192	2,192	2,192	2,192	2,192	2,192	2,192	2,192	2,192
Salt	1,376	7,089		1,376	7,089	7,119	7,119	7,119	7,119	7,119	7,119	7,119	7,119	7,119	7,119	7,119	7,119	7,119
Stone intended for Outing	167			167		172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172
“ wrought																		
“ not suitable for Outing, unwrought																		
Seeds, all kinds	1,901	743	8	1,909	881	2,790	2,790	2,790	2,790	2,790	2,790	2,790	2,790	2,790	2,790	2,790	2,790	2,790
Sheep	2,196	161		2,196	161	2,347	2,347	2,347	2,347	2,347	2,347	2,347	2,347	2,347	2,347	2,347	2,347	2,347
Soda Ash	168	80	34	168	80	248	248	248	248	248	248	248	248	248	248	248	248	248
Steel	286	14	78	286	14	329	329	329	329	329	329	329	329	329	329	329	329	329
Sugar	128	9		1,898	9	1,814	1,814	1,814	1,814	1,814	1,814	1,814	1,814	1,814	1,814	1,814	1,814	1,814
Spirits, Beer, &c.	3	1		138	11	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139
Tobacco, Raw	67	163		67	163	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168
Tallow	14	6		421	6	426	426	426	426	426	426	426	426	426	426	426	426	426
Turpentine	21,647			12,446	21,647	21,647	21,647	21,647	21,647	21,647	21,647	21,647	21,647	21,647	21,647	21,647	21,647	21,647
Wheat	3			3		57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
White Lead	24			24		24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Whiting	5			5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Wool	4,330	1,320	158	4,971	2,053	7,024	7,024	7,024	7,024	7,024	7,024	7,024	7,024	7,024	7,024	7,024	7,024	7,024
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated	74	21	2	152	21	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178
Barrels, Empty																		
Boat Knees																		

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A—Continued.

No. (A) 31.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article of Way Freight transported, &c.—*Con.*

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls. \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Floats.....		3,504							3,504		3,504	61 32
Firewood, in Vessels.....	7,569	12,303			486				8,997	12,303	21,300	443 89
" Rafts.....		7								7	7	0 95
Hoops.....												
Hop Poles.....	28,973	14,663	1,431	110	39	478	2		30,445	15,251	45,696	1,559 87
Lumber, sawn, in Vessels.....	59	12							59	12	71	2 22
" Rafts.....												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels.....	16								16		16	0 20
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts.....	10	11,950							10	11,950	11,960	299 00
Railway Ties, in Vessels.....	277	131							277	131	408	11 07
" Rafts.....		21,284								21,284	21,284	5 25
Saw Logs.....	2								2		2	0 14
Staves and Headings, Barrel.....	23								23		23	0 70
" Pipe.....	24								24		24	0 80
" West India.....												0 15
Staves, Salt Barrel.....	220	8							220	8	221	59 81
Shingles.....		1								1	1	0 20
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels.....												
" Rafts.....												
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts.....	110	10							110	10	120	2 51
Timber, Square, in Vessels.....	116	8,234							116	8,234	8,350	209 95
" Rafts.....		8,418								8,418	8,418	21 90
Traverses.....												
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured.....	15	17							15	17	32	6 10
Total Freight paying Tolls.....	88,652	176,451	2,660	2,234	1,518	4,689	6,001	19,693	98,831	205,017	303,848	11,740 97

Coal Free, per Order in Connell ...	32,918	489	27,029	61,099
Stone " "	2,472	489	2,472	2,472
Grand Total Freight.....	124,042	5,128	33,693	367,419
	178,451	1,618	19,693	205,506
	2,334	5,128	161,913	
	2,660	1,618	19,693	
Total Way Tolls on Vessels 6,022 78 " " Passengers 899 85 " " Free Goods \$3,405 58 Total Way Tolls 19,663 60				

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
 OTTAWA, 26th March, 1886.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A—Continued.

No. (A) 32.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the Burlington Bay Canal, and the Amount of Revenue collected during the Season of Navigation in 1886.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Ashes, Pot and Pearl		60								60		
Apples												
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetable												
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Animal		360										
Agricultural Implements	89			2,367					99	2,717		
Barley												
Bricks												
Bones												
Brimstone	10								10		10	
Cement and Water Lime		160							708	160	865	
Clay, Lime and Sand									45,112		45,112	
Coal												
Corn												
Cattle												
Cotton, Raw	74								74		74	
Crockery and Earthenware												
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs	45								45		45	
Fish												
Flax and Hemp		68								68		
Furniture	20								20		20	
Gypsum												
Glass, all kinds	97								97		100	
Hay, Pressed												
Hogs												
Horses												
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs												

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A—Continued.

No. (A) 32.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		Tons		Total Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	
Boat Keels.....											\$ cts.
Fibres.....											
Fire Wood, in Vessels											
" " Rafts											
Hop Poles.....											
Lumber, sawn, in Vessels	1,704	1,051		429					1,704	1,480	\$ 3,184
" " Rafts										9	
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels.....											
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts.....											
Railway Ties, in Vessels.....											
" " Rafts.....											
Saw Logs.....											
Staves and Headings, Barrel											
" " Pipe.....											
" " W. Indies.....											
Staves, Salt Barrel.....											
Shingles.....	3								3		
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels.....											
" " Rafts.....	300	6,717		200					300	6,917	\$ 7,217
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts.....		2,000								2,000	\$ 2,000

Woodenware and Wood partly manufactured.....	9,019	14,427	3,695	46,113	55,152	18,022	73,174
Total Freight, Free, per Order in Council.....							
Total Tolls on Vessels							944 01

B. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 26th March, 1886.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A.—Continued.

No. (A) 83 — GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the Ottawa Canals, and the Amount of Revenue collected during the Season of Navigation, in 1885.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls. \$ cis.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Ashes, Pot or Pearl.....		27								27	27	5 04
Apples.....		28								28	28	1 66
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Vegetable.....		31								31	31	2 61
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Animal.....		1,511							1,511	1,511	1,511	119 19
Agricultural Implements.....	8	11							8	11	19	2 40
Barley.....		497							497	497	497	33 50
Bones.....		21								21	21	1 40
Brimstone.....		41								41	41	3 79
Cement and Water Lime.....		8,025							3,025	3,025	3,025	60 50
Clay, Lime and Sand.....		139							139	139	139	4 63
Coal.....		2							2	2	2	0 12
Corn.....	3	526							3	526	529	29 42
Cattle.....												
Cotton, Raw.....												
Crocery and Earthenware.....												
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs.....												
Fish.....		1								1	1	0 06
Flax and Hemp.....												
Flour.....	1	24							1	24	25	2 09
Furniture.....	3	12							3	12	15	1 71
Gypsum.....												
Glass, all kinds.....												
Hay, Pressed.....		111								111	111	10 73
Hogs.....		49								49	49	3 02
Horses.....	33	164							33	154	157	7 89
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs.....		16								16	16	1 56
Ice.....												

	3	14	57	3	141	3	6 30
Iron, Railway							12 87
" Pig							
" all other							
Iron Ore	3,705			3,705			185 25
Kryolite, Chemical Ore and other Ore, except Iron							
Lead and Lard Oil	36			36			3 26
Meal, all kinds							
Meats, other than Pork							
Marble							
Manilla							
Molasses	2			2			0 20
Nails	2,660			2,660			193 51
Oats							0 19
Oil, in Barrels							
Oil Cake	6,102			6,102			430 02
Pease	182			182			9 32
Potatoes							0 08
Pork	1			1			
Paint	10			10			1 90
Pitch and Tar	15			15			2 16
Rags	52			52			4 82
Rye							
Ro-in	10			10			0 70
Salt	10			10			0 40
Stone intended for Cutting.							
" wrought							
" not suitable for Cutting, unwrought							
Seeds, all kinds	24			24			1 89
Shet	480			480			27 01
Soda Ash							
Steel							
Sugar	4			4			0 58
Spirits, Beer, &c	4			4			0 76
Tobacco, Raw							
Tallow	2			2			0 12
Tin							
Turpentine							
Wheat	36			36			9 47
White Lead							
Whiting							
Wool							
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated	475		129	425			68 93
Bark	30			30			2 94
Barrels, Empty	112			112			12 61
Boat Kuees							

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A—Continued.

No. (A) 83.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—Concluded.

ARTICLE.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total. Tons.	Amount of Tolls. \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Floata.....												
Fire Wood, in Vessels.....		12,840								12,840	12,840	114 22
" " Rafts.....		76,534								76,534	76,534	2,878 94
Hoops.....		2,817								2,817	2,817	28 17
Hop Poles.....		32								32	32	2 80
Lumber, Saw'n, in Vessels.....		415,130								415,130	415,130	569,080
" " Rafts.....	34	2,753							34	2,787	2,787	44,295 88
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels.....		108								108	108	9 65
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts.....		53								53	53	3 44
Railway Ties, in Vessels.....		412								412	412	32 86
" " Rafts.....		1,294								1,294	1,294	138 02
Saw Logs.....		10,684								10,684	10,684	242 14
Staves and Headings, Barrel.....												
" " " West India.....												
Staves, Salt Barrel.....												
Shingles.....		247								247	247	138 70
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels.....		2								2	2	0 84
" " Rafts.....												
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Timber, Square, in Vessels.....												
" " Rafts.....	40	17,468							40	17,468	17,508	192 89
Traverses.....		298								298	298	1 40
Woodenware and Wood partly manufactured.....	5	10							5	10	15	1 67
Total Freight paying Tolls.....	320	560,924							320	714,930	715,250	49,264 07

Coal Free, per Order in Council...	44	47,943	44	47,943	44	47,943
Lumber	364	608,866	364	762,872	364	763,236
Grand Total Freight		154,006				
- Total Tolls on Vessels..... " " Passengers..... " " Free Goods..... \$564 57 Other Receipts.....						
Total Revenue, exclusive of Hydraulic Rents					32 00	54,463 14

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
 OTTAWA, 26th March, 1886.

E. MIALL,
 Commissioner.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A—Continued.

No. (A) 84.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article Transported on the Chambly Canal, and the Amount of Revenue collected during the Season of Navigation in 1885.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls. \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
	Abies, Pot and Pearl.....											965	88 39
Apples.....		951						14				
Agricultural products not enumerated, Vegetable.....	4	10							4	10	14	0 48
Agricultural products not enumerated, Animal.....		5								5	5	0 17
Agricultural Implements.....		3						1		4	4	0 30
Barley.....		571		1,655					1,655	571	2,226	150 97
Bricks.....	244	46						172	244	218	462	28 57
Bones.....												
Brimstone.....												
Cement and Water Lime.....	465	20						148		148	148	14 80
Clay, Lime and Sand.....		119					129	2,416	594	2,436	3,030	309 41
Coal.....							84,991			85,113	85,113	8,227 03
Corn.....									3	6	9	0 30
Cattle.....	3	6										
Cotton, Raw.....												
Crockery and Earthenware.....		11								11	11	1 10
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs.....								173		173	173	17 30
Fish.....												
Flax and Hemp.....	8											
Flour.....		3								3	3	0 10
Furniture.....												
Gypsum.....	80								80		80	0 90
Glass, all kinds.....												
Hay, Pressed.....	164	1,166		1,046						1,210	2,376	2 67
Hogs.....												
Horses.....												
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs.....												

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A—Continued.

No. (A) 34.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—Concluded.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total TONS.	Amount of Tolls. \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Floata.....												
Fire Wood, in Vessels.....		96								96		1 07
" Rafts.....												
Hoops.....												
Hop Poles.....												
Lumber, sawn, in Vessels.....		1,991								67,030		3,788 78
" Rafts.....												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph poles, in Vessels.....												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph poles, in Rafts.....		4,920								6,890		634 15
Railway Ties, in Vessels.....										10		0 34
" Rafts.....		10										
Saw Logs.....												
Staves and Headings, Barrels.....												
" Pipe.....												
" West India.....												
Staves, Salt Barrel.....												
Shingles.....		63								63		11 31
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels.....										25		1 70
" Rafts.....		25										
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts.....												
Timber, Square, in Vessels.....		120								120		4 00
" Rafts.....												
Traverses.....												
Woodenware and Wood partly manufactured.....												
Total Freight paying Tolls.....	9,945	9,559					129	94,647		80,008	104,206	14,406 57

Total Tolls:—Vessels	2,644 05
“ Passengers	67 84
Wharfage and Storage	6 00
Fines and Damages	.....
Total Revenue, exclusive of Hydraulic Rents	17,124 26

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 26th March, 1886

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A.—Continued.

No. (A) 35.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the Rideau Canal, and the amount of Revenue collected, during the Season of Navigation in 1885.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Ashes, Pot and Pearl.....	10	18							10	18	28	\$ 6 06
Apples.....	2	2							2	2	4	0 11
Agricultural products not enumerated, Vegetable.....	5								5		5	0 14
Agricultural products not enumerated, Animal.....	172	755							172	755	927	53 16
Agricultural Implements.....	36	98							36	98	133	16 49
Barley.....	174	2							174	2	176	4 18
Bricks.....	14	9							14	9	23	0 90
Bones.....												
Brimstone.....	83	8							83	8	91	2 47
Cement and Water Lime.....	253								253		253	5 92
Clay, Lime and Sand.....		8,020								8,020	8,020	351 97
Coal.....		24								24	24	0 69
Corn.....	1								1		1	0 03
Cattle.....												
Cotton, Raw.....	12	18							12	18	30	3 06
Crockery and Earthenware.....	2								2		2	0 18
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs.....	180	6							180	6	186	4 87
Fish.....												
Flax and Hemp.....	14	355							14	355	369	9 99
Flour.....	13	20							13	20	33	5 92
Furniture.....		15								15	15	0 55
Gypsum.....	18	3							18	3	21	2 11
Glass, all kinds.....												
Hay, Pressed.....	1								1		1	0 06
Hogs.....												
Horses.....												
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs.....												
Ice.....		8								8	8	0 19

	12	28	12	28	40	1 46
Iron, Railway.	70	70	70	70	146	6 87
" Pig	179	100	179	100	279	8 98
" all other.						
Iron Ore	351	168	351	165	516	25 80
Kryolite Chemical Ore and other Ore, excepting Iron	2	83	2	83	85	2 31
Lard and Lard Oil	2	69	2	69	71	1 98
Meal, all kinds	14	5	14	5	19	0 47
Meats, other than Pork	8	1	8	1	9	0 80
Marble	7					
Manilla	1					
Molasses	189	18	169	18	177	0 99
Nails	32	85	32	85	117	17 89
Oats	2	88	2	88	90	2 77
Oil, in Barrels	1					
Oil Cake	34		34		1	11 87
Pease	32	4	32	4	36	0 13
Potatoes	73				34	0 86
Pork	1				36	1 21
Paint	8	7	8	7	73	2 38
Pitch and Tar	1	6	1	6	1	0 09
Rags	358		358		15	1 32
Rye	1,007	364	1,007	364	1,371	0 70
Rosin	3	183	3	185	188	6
Salt	3	2	3	2	5	8 40
Stone intended for Outing						
" Wrought						
" not suitable for Outing						
Unwrought						
Sheeps, all kinds	135		135		135	1 68
Sheep	7		7		7	0 20
Soda Ash	10		10			
Steel	51	44	51	44	95	0 87
Sugar	6	10	5	10	15	12 40
Spirits, Beer, &c.	4		4		4	1 78
Tobacco, Raw	13		13		1	0 10
Tallow	2		2		1	0 08
Tin	3		3		15	1 89
Turpentine	74		74		3	0 28
Wheat	9		9		74	1 78
White Lead	15		15		9	0 79
Whiting	2	3	2	3	15	1 31
Wool	288	296	288	296	5	0 20
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated	288	296	288	296	584	74 99
Bark	2		2		26	0 59
Barrels, Empty	5		5		52	3 85
Boat Knees						

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A.—Continued.

No. (A) 85.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Floats.....	1,298	80							1,298	80	1,308	\$ 615
Fire Wood, in Vessels.....	31,649	2,143							31,649	2,143	33,791	23 80
" Rafts.....												678 20
Hoops.....												
Hop Poles.....	68								68		68	10 50
Lumber, Sawn, in Vessels.....	19,450	884		8,464					27,914	884	28,798	1,737 56
" Rafts.....	15	35							15	35	50	1 90
Masts, Spars, and Telegraph Poles in Vessels.....												
Masts, Spars, and Telegraph Poles in Rafts.....												
Railway Ties, in Vessels.....	2,098								2,709		2,709	191 68
Saw Logs.....	54	1,516							845	1,516	2,081	48 02
Staves and Headings, barrel.....												
" " pipe.....												
" " West India.....												
Staves, Salt barrel.....												
Shingles.....												
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels.....	34	28							34	28	67	9 15
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts.....	18	2		26					44	2	46	6 12
Timber, Square, in Vessels.....	2									1	1	0 18
" Rafts.....	440								2		2	0 19
Traverses.....	2,105								440		440	8 22
Woodenware and Wood partly manufactured.....									2,105		2,105	13 44
Total Freight paying Tolls.....	61,612	15,740		9,101					70,718	15,740	86,458	3,444 59

Grand Total Freight.....	63,103	15,740	9,101	1,491	1,491	1,491
Total Tolls on Vessels.....						
" Passengers.....						1,437 17
" Free Coal.....						55 39
Wharfage and Storage.....						68 28
Other Receipts.....						138 00
Total Revenue, exclusive of Hydraulic Rents.....						6,143 53

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 26th March, 1886.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A--Continued.

No. (A) 36.-- GENERAL STATEMENT showing the quantity of each Article transported on the St. Peter's Canal, and the Amount of Revenue Collected thereon, during the Season of Navigation in 1885.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls. \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Fish												9 78
Flour	935	43							935	43	978	20 04
Coal	305	1,629							305	1,629	2,004	95 13
Lumber	9,188	325							9,188	325	9,513	23 63
Other Agricultural Products.....	1,302	1,061							1,302	1,061	2,363	48 54
Other Merchandise.....	2,843	2,011							2,843	2,011	4,854	4 48
	237	211							237	211	448	
Total	14,810	5,350							14,810	5,350	20,160	201 60
Total Tolls on Vessels											1,374 32	
Passengers												
Total Revenue, exclusive of Hydraulic Rents											1,575 92	

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 26th March, 1886.

E. MIALI,
Commissioner.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A--Continued.

No. (A) 37.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported through the Newcastle District Canals, and the Amount of Revenue Collected, during the Season of Navigation in 1885.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls. \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Bricks.....												
Clay, Lime and Sand.....												
Bark.....												
Firewood.....	13,740								13,740		13,740	227 50
Floats.....												
Lumber, Sawn.....	2,390	28							2,390	28	2,418	14 82
Railway Ties.....	31								31		31	1 50
Saw Logs.....	8,855	150							8,855	150	9,005	162 50
Shingles.....	69	12							69	12	81	8 50
Split Posts, &c.....												
Timber, Square.....	50	275							50	275	325	3 00
Traverses.....												
Iron Ore.....												
Stone, unwrought.....	60								60		60	0 40
Total Freight paying Toll.....	25,195	512							25,195	512	25,707	442 72
Total Tolls on Vessels.....												44 00
Other Receipts.....												
Total Revenue, exclusive of Hydraulic Rents.....												486 72

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 26th March, 1886.

E. MIALLE,
Commissioner.

SUPPLEMENTARY

No. (A) 38.—STATEMENT of Traffic on the undermentioned Canals, and

Articles.	Welland Canal.		St. Lawrence Canals.		Chambly Canal.	
	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
<i>Class No. 1.</i>		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Canadian Vessels, steam	173,177	2,552 37	650,760	4,263 07	59,409	188 98
United States Vessels, steam.	72,915	1,097 76	19,528	131 48	345	5 29
Canadian Vessels, sail	221,159	2,981 36	814,623	8,405 09	63,139	975 63
United States Vessels, sail	214,696	4,798 80	65,785	621 57	107,828	1,474 24
Total, Class No. 1.....	681,947	12,430 29	1,550,696	13,421 21	230,721	2,644 05
<i>Class No. 2.</i>	No.		No.		No.	
Passengers	3,912	114 88	44,185	2,231 55	3,813	67 64
<i>Class No. 3.</i>	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
Bricks.....			3,388	194 24	462	28 57
Brimstone.....			47	4 64		
Cement and Water Lime.....	86	8 75	1,178	138 48	148	14 89
Clay, Lime and Sand.....	1,599	149 11	11,377	464 54	3,030	309 41
Fish.....	4	0 60	769	65 16		
Gypsum.....	435	5 44	3,574	58 73	80	2 67
Iron, Railway.....	78	11 70	15,284	2,291 81		
“ Pig.....	110	20 19	2,788	407 8.	158	15 89
“ all other.....	1,945	264 66	3,618	410 43	178	16 67
Salt.....	597	104 22	4,398	529 83	1,107	89 55
Stone, for Cutting.....	3,761	751 22	8,889	371 75	91	8 87
Apples.....	1,423	131 22	3,580	521 49	965	88 39
Barley.....	15,801	2,352 30	4,140	329 36	2,226	150 97
Corn.....	117,536	23,507 20	12,488	516 45		
Cotton, Raw.....			10	0 75		
Flax and Hemp.....			3	0 45		
Flour.....	13,334	422 79	14,164	1,851 99	3	0 10
Hay, Pressed.....	230	38 56	988	70 42	2,376	146 32
Meals, all kinds.....	308	23 53	1,294	72 50		
Oil Cake.....			18	0 68		
Oats.....	1,116	199 82	11,825	705 05	2,862	95 79
Pease.....	181	5 39	38,127	2,010 84	3,045	128 89
Potatoes.....			194	26 73	139	13 99
Rye.....			889	35 46		
Seeds, all kinds.....	52	10 40	2,369	93 57		
Tobacco, Raw.....			6	0 52		
Wheat.....	124,206	22,719 64	60,641	4,699 28		
All other Agricultural Pro- ducts, Vegetable.....	723	36 25	4,679	216 62	14	0 43
Bones.....			3,004	408 42		
Cattle.....			546	36 96	9	0 30
Hogs.....			32	3 51		
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs.....			10	0 73		
Horses.....	7	1 20	261	19 77		
Lard and Lard Oil.....	2	0 40	133	11 39		
Meats, other than Pork.....			156	15 79		
Pork.....	68	13 60	402	22 38		
Sheep.....			299	23 72		
Tallow.....	6	1 20	35	5 25		
Wool.....			28	3 94	5	0 34
All other Agricultural Pro- ducts, Animal.....	2	0 40	561	58 13	5	0 17
Total, Class No. 3.....	283,610	50,779 79	215,870	16,068 57	16,903	1,111 79

APPENDIX A—Continued.

the Amount of Tolls collected during the Season of Navigation in 1885.

Burlington Bay Canal.		Ottawa Canals.		Rideau Canal.		St. Peter's Canal.		Newcastle District Canals.	
Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
55,279	437 70	172,059	617 73	40,596	429 74	28,892	577 84	1,615	30 00
55,394	467 29	233,921	3,193 45	172	6 00	39,824	796 48	2,265	14 00
4,416	39 02	51,555	1,207 85	10,198	171 99				
115,089	944 01	457,535	5,619 03	120,493	1,437,17	68,716	1,374 32	3,880	44 00
No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
1,899		13,714	208 04	2,181	55 39	867			
Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
99				23	0 90				
16		41	3 79	91	2 47				
865		3,025	60 50	253	5 92				
45		1	0 06	186	4 87	978	9 78		
				15	0 55				
314				40	1 46				
1,131		3	0 30	140	5 67				
188		198	12 87	279	8 96				
3		16	0 70	1,371	41 08				
1		10	0 20	188	8 62				
60		28	1 66	4	0 11				
2,717		497	33 50	176	4 18				
		2	0 12	24	0 69				
				6	0 22				
68		25	2 09	369	9 99	2,004	20 04		
		111	10 73						
		36	3 26	71	1 98				
				1	0 03				
		2,680	193 51	117	2 77				
216		6,102	430 02	34	0 85				
		152	9 32	36	1 21				
		52	4 82	358	8 40				
		24	1 89	7	0 20				
				4	0 10				
3,840		36	3 47	74	1 78				
				5	0 14	4,854	48 54		
		31	2 61						
		21	1 40						
		529	29 42	1	0 03				
		49	3 02						
		16	1 56	8	0 19				
		187	7 89	2	0 06				
				85	2 31				
3				19	0 47				
				73	2 36				
		1	0 06						
		481	27 01						
		2	0 12	1	0 05				
		1	0 06	5	0 20				
		1,511	119 19	927	53 16				
9,554		15,848	965 15	4,993	172 00	7,836	78 36		

SUPPLEMENTARY

No. (A) 38.—STATEMENT of Traffic on the undermentioned

Articles.	Welland Canal.		St. Lawrence Canals.		Chambly Canal.	
	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
<i>Class No. 4.</i>		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Ashes, Pot and Pearl.....	97	19 40	814	126 35		
Agricultural Implements.....			238	29 82	4	0 30
Crockery and Earthenware.....	13	0 83	353	66 60	11	1 10
Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs.....			225	21 36	173	17 30
Furniture.....	34	5 74	698	102 71	3	0 30
Glass, all kinds.....	14	0 27	972	184 54		
Marble.....	529	79 35	69	8 53	32	3 20
Vanilla.....			13	1 30		
Molasses.....	6	0 12	451	58 34	281	28 10
Nails.....	97	1 89	3,112	527 34		
Oil, in Barrels.....	700	126 81	1,549	189 28	429	42 90
Paint.....			578	66 13	121	12 10
Pitch and Tar.....			939	56 00	593	59 30
Rags.....			916	101 35	1	0 10
Rosin.....			1,601	80 45	1,726	172 60
Soda Ash.....			848	135 25		
Steel.....			226	33 09		
Sugar.....	199	4 62	5,827	918 65	1,232	123 20
Stone, wrought.....	8	1 60	174	9 14		
Tin.....	5	0 10	606	91 76		
Turpentine.....			432	22 92	414	41 40
White Lead.....	4	0 08	49	9 77	5	0 50
Whiting.....			317	63 16		
Whiskey and all other spirits...	45	7 48	723	132 05		
Merchandise, not enumerated...	477	38 06	12,473	1,775 40	3,008	219 94
Total, Class No. 4.....	2,228	286 35	34,203	4,811 29	8,031	722 34
<i>Class No. 5.</i>						
Bark.....			4	0 33		
Barrels, empty.....	150	28 11	176	14 98	6	1 06
Boat Knees.....	10	1 84				
Floats.....			3,504	61 32		
Firewood, in Vessels.....	27,477	1,250 08	21,975	488 89	96	1 07
" in Rafts.....						
Lumber, Sawed, in Vessels.....	84,853	14,212 90	53,071	2,509 33	67,069	3,788 78
" in Rafts.....			71	2 22		
Hoops.....			7	0 95		
Railway Ties, in Vessels.....	25	2 50	277	11 07	6,890	534 15
" in Rafts.....			131	5 25		
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels.....			16	0 20		
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts.....			11,960	299 00		
Square Timber, in Vessels.....	71,773	10,756 30	150	4 01		
" in Rafts.....	9,708	2,175 97	8,350	209 95	120	4 00
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured.....	123	33 10	184	66 90		
Shingles.....	120	80 28	221	59 81	68	11 31
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels.....			1	1 20	25	1 70
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts.....						
Saw Logs.....	4,799	204 65	21,284	486 40	10	0 34
Staves and Headings, Barrel.....	1,285	189 71	2	0 14		
" " Pipe.....	165	30 81	23	0 70		

APPENDIX A—Continued.

the Amount of Tolls collected &c.—Continued.

Burlington Bay Canal.		Ottawa Canals.		Rideau Canal.		St. Peter's Canal.		Newcastle District Canals.	
Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
		27	5 04	28	6 06				
		19	2 40	133	16 49				
74				30	3 06				
				2	0 18				
20		15	1 71	33	3 40				
100				21	2 11				
				9	0 80				
12				8	0 99				
452		2	0 20	177	17 89				
156		1	0 19	90	11 57				
7				1	0 09				
		10	1 90	15	1 32				
4		15	2 16	6	0 70				
103									
1				10	0 87				
1,903		4	0 58	96	12 40				
238				5	0 44				
137				15	1 89				
				3	0 26				
				9	0 79				
74				15	1 31				
75		4	0 76	15	1 78				
2,739		554	68 93	584	74 99	448	4 48		
6,095		651	83 87	1,304	169 39	448	4 48		
		30	2 94	25	0 59				
		112	12 63	52	3 85				
		12,840	114 22	1,308	23 80				
		76,534	2,678 94	33,791	57c 20			13,740	227 50
		2,817	28 17						
3,184		569,080	44,295 88	28,768	1,737 56	2,363	23 63	2,415	14 82
		2,787	67 98	50	1 9.				
		32	2 80						
		412	32 86	2,709	291 88			31	1 50
		1,294	138 02						
9		108	9 65						
		53	3 44						
7,217				2	0 19				
2,000		17,508	192 89	440	8 22			325	6 50
		15	1 67	2	0 20				
3		303	138 70	57	9 15			81	8 50
		2	0 84	46	6 12				
				1	0 13				
		10,684	242 14	2,061	48 02			9,005	182 50

SUPPLEMENTARY

No. (A) 38.—STATEMENT of Traffic on the undermentioned

Articles.	Welland Canal.		St. Lawrence Canals.		Chambly Canal.	
	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
<i>Class No. 5—Concluded.</i>		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Staves and Headings, W. India.	352	85 68	24	0 90	.....	.....
“ “ Salt Barrel	.....	.....	8	0 15	.....	.....
Traverses.....	.....	.....	8,418	21 90	.....	.....
Hop Poles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Class No. 5.....	200,810	29,030 93	129,857	4,244 60	74,075	4,342 41
<i>Special Class.</i>						
Coal.....	248,272	48,781 26	147,820	20,090 95	85,113	8,227 03
Kryolite or Chemical Ore.....	.....	.....	1,797	89 85	.....	.....
Iron Ore.....	26,728	1,336 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stone, unwrought, not suitable for cutting.....	6,455	621 07	3,020	108 45	90	3 00
Ice.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Special Class.....	281,455	50,718 73	152,637	20,289 25	85,203	8,230 03
Total Freight and Tolls.....	768,103	143,360 97	532,567	61,096 57	184,212	17,118 26
Timber and other Wood, Free.	672	30 25	32,772	3,244 44	.....	.....
Wheat, Corn, Flour, Iron, Salt, Coal, &c., &c., Free.....	16,153	2,422 95	168,941	10,172 27	.....	.....
Grand Totals, Passengers and Tonnage of Vessels not in- cluded.....	784,928	145,814 17	734,280	74,513 28	184,212	17,118 26

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 26th March, 1886.

APPENDIX A—Continued.

Canals, and the Amount of Tolls collected, &c.—Concluded.

Burlington Bay Canal.		Ottawa Canals.		Rideau Canal.		St. Peter's Canal.		Newcastle District Canals.	
Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
.....
.....	296	1 40	2,105	13 44	.....	.....	50	1 00
.....	68	10 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
12,413	694,907	47,965 17	71,485	2,733 75	2,363	23 63	25,647	442 32
45,112	139	4 63	8,020	351 97	9,513	95 13	.....	.....
.....	3,705	185 25	516	25 80	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	135	1 68	.....	.....	60	0 40
45,112	3,844	189 88	8,671	379 45	9,513	95 13	60	0 40
73,174	944 01	715,250	54,431 14	86,453	4,937 15	20,160	1,575 92	25,707	442 72
.....	47,942	563 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	44	1 47	1,491	39 80	.....	.....	.....	.....
73,174	944 01	763,236	54,995 71	87,944	4,976 95	20,160	1,575 92	25,707	486 72

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A—Continued.

No. (A) 40.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of Tolls accrued each month during the Season of Navigation ended 31st December, 1885.

Canals and Offices.	January.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
WELLAND CANAL											
Chippewa	5 07		2 29	6 58	2 29	2 82	62 23	22 09	5 81		106 89
Colborne	8,366 92		14,446 20	16,653 66	14,446 20	14,734 31	15,288 53	8,697 8.	9,505 98	283 81	81,977 23
Dalhousie	9,399 85		6,395 12	7,296 99	6,395 12	8,290 05	10,044 37	5,587 0.	4,826 14	19 70	61,848 77
Dunnville	64 25		128 47	128 47	113 91	59 98	88 76	281 40	194 06		9 0 83
Maitland	75 18		58 36	26 71	64 0.	44 84	71 53	97 55	97 55	9 96	448 15
Robinson	280 74		187 70	179 28	187 70	148 52	132 32	189 55	151 64		1,279 75
St. Catharines	131 09		127 56	94 19	127 56	78 50	112 77	108 6.	114 71	1 85	769 35
Total, Welland Canal....	18,333 10		24,407 53	23,378 21	21,299 49	23,378 21	25,773 82	14,958 12	14,895 89	314 81	143,360 97
ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.											
Beauharnois	360 03		403 92	403 92	321 16	217 68	225 25	288 99	301 20		2,118 23
Cardinal	130 02		134 57	134 57	195 89	194 57	228 51	99 26	87 18		1,077 23
Cornwall	2,003 04		3,656 96	3,656 96	3,053 92	3,656 83	2,940 31	3,218 70	2,526 07	58 85	21,053 73
Kingston	1,734 37		2,056 02	2,056 02	1,107 20	955 71	1,211 77	1,401 96	2,121 13		10,588 16
Lachine	214 48		310 53	310 53	213 59	496 05	381 14	379 49	238 81		2,334 06
Montreal	2,465 79		4,598 25	4,598 25	4,340 01	4,286 16	3,375 63	2,948 49	2,009 84	0 89	24,026 16
Total, St. Lawrence Canals	6,907 73		11,193 25	9,231 77	9,231 77	9,707 05	8,362 61	8,336 86	7,284 23	67 07	61,096 57
CHAMBLY CANAL.											
Chamby	168 95		570 85	570 85	986 86	754 17	892 43	1,101 74	799 32		5,277 32
St. Johns	1,743 83		1,763 29	1,763 29	1,848 33	2,041 24	1,434 37	1,782 97	601 25		11,183 08
St. Ours	49 12		78 97	78 97	168 89	83 06	66 13	180 03	122 16		667 86
Total, Chamby Canal....	1,961 70		2,413 11	2,413 11	2,941 68	2,878 47	2,392 93	3,007 74	1,522 73		17,118 26

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A—Continued.

No. (A) 41.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Number, Tonnage and Nationality of Vessels passed through all the Canals during the Season of Navigation ended 31st December, 1885; and the amount of Tolls collected thereon.

Vessels.	Total Number	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls. \$ cts.	
		Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.			
WELLAND CANAL.														
Canadian Vessels, steam	530	46,594	47,166	25,893	876	.....	.....	.....	2,864	49,814	75,321	97,856	173,177	2,552 37
" " sail	1,323	58,073	47,312	47,968	2,915	.....	.....	.....	4,968	69,943	110,989	110,176	221,159	3,981 36
Total Canadian	1,853	104,667	94,478	73,821	3,791	.....	.....	.....	7,822	109,757	186,310	208,026	394,336	6,533 73
United States Vessels, steam.	190	34	25	1,228	62	35,032	26,028	8,853	1,645	8,853	37,947	34,988	72,915	1,097 76
" " sail	690	103	3	7,475	1,105	95,694	65,565	2,973	41,788	41,788	106,235	108,161	214,686	4,798 80
Total United States	880	137	28	8,701	1,167	130,726	91,593	4,618	50,541	50,541	144,182	143,429	287,611	5,896 56
Grand Total, Welland Canal	2,733	104,804	94,506	82,522	4,958	130,726	91,593	12,440	160,398	160,398	330,492	351,455	681,947	12,430 29
ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.														
Canadian Vessels, steam	2,828	340,306	286,149	10,885	198	84	84	84	30	3,024	351,305	299,455	650,760	4,263 07
" " sail	5,039	473,137	257,897	27,748	2,167	75	120	.....	.....	53,479	500,980	313,663	814,623	8,405 09
Total Canadian	7,867	813,443	554,046	38,633	2,365	159	204	.....	.....	56,503	852,285	613,118	1,465,383	12,668 16
United States Vessels, steam	511	198	139	1,902	152	6,935	7,725	608	1,869	1,869	9,643	9,885	19,528	131 48
" " sail	652	3,514	5,041	5,002	6,577	1,537	1,551	36,953	5,507	5,507	47,006	18,779	65,785	621 57
Total United States	1,163	3,712	5,180	6,904	6,829	8,472	9,279	37,561	7,376	7,376	56,649	28,664	85,313	753 05
Grand Total, St. Lawrence Canals	9,030	817,155	559,226	45,537	9,194	8,631	9,483	37,591	63,879	63,879	908,914	641,782	1,550,696	13,421 21

CHAMBLEY CANAL.															
Canadian Vessels, steam.....	322	28,172	28,886	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,333	29,190	30,219	59,409	188 98
" " sail	790	13,995	14,630	7,645	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,869	21,640	41,499	63,199	975 63
Total Canadian	1,112	43,167	43,516	7,663	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,202	50,830	71,718	122,648	1,164 61
United States Vessels, steam.....	5	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	335	.....	345	345	5 20
" " sail	1,93	110	1,728	28,343	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,647	28,453	79,375	107,828	1,474 24
Total United States	1,098	110	1,738	28,343	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,982	28,453	79,720	108,173	1,479 44
Grand Total, Chambley Canal.....	2,210	43,277	45,254	36,006	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106,184	79,283	151,438	230,721	2,644 05
BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.															
Canadian Vessels, steam.....	163	26,144	26,976	.....	802	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,561	27,778	55,279	437 70
" " sail	244	6,835	11,354	.....	16,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,000	27,391	55,394	467 29
Total Canadian	407	32,979	38,330	.....	16,842	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,561	55,172	110,673	904 99
United States Vessels, steam.....	.....	.....	856	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " sail	18	.....	.....	.....	1,352	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,208	2,208	4,416	39 02
Total United States	18	.....	856	.....	1,352	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,208	2,208	4,416	39 02
Grand Total, Burlington Bay Canal.....	425	32,979	39,186	.....	18,194	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,769	57,380	115,089	944 01
OTTAWA CANALS.															
Canadian Vessels, steam.....	1,033	58,874	112,161	.....	1,024	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,874	113,185	172,059	617 73
" " sail	2,029	17,893	197,378	.....	18,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,893	216,028	233,921	3,193 45
Total Canadian	3,062	76,767	310,039	.....	19,174	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,767	329,213	405,980	3,811 18
United States Vessels, steam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " sail	510	5,709	5,033	.....	39,691	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,831	44,724	51,556	1,207 85
Total United States	510	5,709	5,033	.....	39,691	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,831	44,724	51,556	1,207 85
Grand Total, Ottawa Canals.....	3,572	82,476	315,072	.....	58,865	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,599	373,937	457,536	5,019 03

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A—Continued.

No. (A) 40.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Number, Tonnage and Nationality of Vessels, &c.—Continued.

Vessels.	Total Number.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls. \$ cts.
		Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
RIDEAU CANAL.													
Canadian Vessels, steam.....	745	19,706	20,890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,706	20,890	40,596	429 74
“ “ sail.....	1,039	30,464	37,682	1,381	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,845	37,682	69,527	829 41
Total Canadian.....	1,784	50,170	58,572	1,381	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,551	58,572	110,123	1,259 18
United States Vessels, steam.....	24	86	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	86	172	6 00
“ “ sail.....	102	326	6,509	3,363	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,689	6,509	10,198	171 99
Total United States.....	126	412	5,595	3,363	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,775	6,595	10,370	177 99
Grand Total, Rideau Canal.....	1,910	50,582	65,167	4,744	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,326	65,167	120,493	1,437 17
ST. PETER'S CANAL.													
Canadian Vessels, steam.....	173	13,823	15,069	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,823	15,069	28,892	577 84
“ “ sail.....	975	18,441	21,383	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,441	21,383	39,824	796 48
Total, St. Peter's Canal.....	1,148	32,264	36,452	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,264	36,452	68,716	1,374 32
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT CANALS.													
Canadian Vessels, steam.....	51	205	1,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	205	1,410	1,615	30 00
“ “ sail.....	28	9	2,266	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2,266	2,266	14 00
Total, Newcastle District Canals.....	79	214	3,666	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	214	3,666	3,880	44 00

RECAPITULATION.

CANADIAN VESSELS.													
<i>Steam and Sail.</i>													
Welland	1,858	104,667	94,478	73,821	3,791	.....	.....	7,822	109,757	186,310	208,026	391,336	6,533 73
St. Lawrence	7,867	813,443	554,046	38,633	2,366	204	.....	30	56,503	852,263	613,118	1,468,383	12,668 16
Chambly	1,112	43,167	43,516	7,663	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,202	59,830	71,718	122,618	1,164 61
Burlington Bay	407	39,979	38,330	.....	16,842	.....	.....	22,522	.....	55,501	56,172	110,673	904 99
Ottawa	3,062	76,767	310,039	.....	19,174	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,767	329,213	408,980	3,811 18
Rideau	1,784	50,170	56,572	1,381	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,551	58,572	1,01,223	1,259 18
St. Peter's	1,148	39,264	36,453	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,264	36,152	68,716	1,374 32
Newcastle District Canals.....	79	214	3,666	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,666	3,360	44 00
Total Canadian.....	17,312	1,153,671	1,139,099	121,498	43,172	159	204	30,374	194,462	1,305,702	1,375,937	2,681,639	27,760 17
UNITED STATES VESSELS.													
<i>Steam and Sail.</i>													
Welland	880	137	28	8,701	1,167	130,726	91,583	4,618	50,641	144,182	143,439	287,611	5,896 56
St. Lawrence	1,163	3,712	5,180	6,904	6,929	8,472	9,279	37,561	7,378	54,649	28,664	85,313	763 05
Chambly	1,098	110	1,738	28,343	.....	.....	.....	77,982	77,982	28,453	79,720	108,173	1,479 41
Burlington Bay	18	.....	856	.....	1,353	.....	.....	2,208	.....	2,208	2,208	4,416	39 02
Ottawa	510	5,709	5,033	.....	39,591	.....	.....	1,112	.....	6,821	44,724	51,655	1,207 85
Rideau.....	126	412	6,595	3,363	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,775	6,595	10,370	177 99
St. Peter's .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total United States	3,795	10,080	19,430	47,311	49,039	139,198	100,872	45,509	136,999	242,096	305,340	547,438	9,553 91
Grand Total, Canadian and United States.....	21,107	1,163,761	1,158,529	168,809	91,211	139,357	101,076	75,883	330,461	1,547,800	1,681,277	3,229,077	37,314 08

E. MIALI,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 26th March, 1886.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A—Continued.

No. (A) 411.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Grand Total Freight passed through the undermentioned Canals during the Seasons of Navigation of 1884 and 1885, with the Amount of Tolls collected on the same, including Tolls on Vessels and Passengers.

Canals.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls. \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
1884.												
Welland Canal	27,671	76,145	53,177	3,609	243,081	163,998	29,680	240,150	353,609	484,202	837,811	151,679 00
St. Lawrence Canals	134,637	423,718	8,315	5,473	1,258	3,443	48,319	111,865	182,548	544,499	737,048	64,071 99
Chambly Canal	15,456	6,523	79,870	.....	.....	.....	.....	97,497	95,336	103,820	199,146	18,898 71
Rideau Canal	58,867	15,470	2,059	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,919	15,470	76,389	4,026 09
Ottawa Canals	987	462,319	360	210,114	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,327	672,433	673,760	51,711 99
Burlington Bay Canal	6,614	13,062	.....	4,319	.....	.....	51,870	.....	58,484	17,411	75,895	1,975 62
St. Peter's Canal	12,333	6,782	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,333	6,782	19,115	2,854 45
Newcastle District Canals	12,650	399	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,650	399	13,049	222 45
1885.												
Welland Canal	34,600	87,760	30,235	9,227	216,297	168,212	15,008	223,569	296,140	488,788	784,928	143,360 97
St. Lawrence Canals	162,311	410,370	6,190	7,813	1,518	7,111	33,693	105,274	203,712	530,568	734,280	61,096 57
Chambly Canal	9,915	9,559	69,932	.....	.....	.....	129	91,617	80,006	104,206	184,212	17,118 26
Rideau Canal	63,103	15,710	9,101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,204	15,740	87,944	4,937 15
Ottawa Canals	364	698,866	.....	154,006	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,364	752,872	763,236	54,431 14
Burlington Bay Canal	9,019	14,437	.....	3,596	.....	.....	46,113	.....	55,152	18,022	73,174	914 01
St. Peter's Canal	14,810	5,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,810	5,350	20,160	1,575 92
Newcastle District Canals	25,195	512	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,195	512	25,707	486 72

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 26th March, 1886.

TWELFTH REPORT

ON

INSPECTION

OF

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND GAS

BEING

SUPPLEMENT No. II

TO THE REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE,

1885.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA:

PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.

1886.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INLAND REVENUE

ON THE

INSPECTION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AND GAS.

To the Honorable
The Minister of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—Herewith I have the honor to submit my report on the Inspection of Weights and Measures and Gas, with the usual statements in relation thereto, for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

1. The total revenue collected during the year for the Inspection of Weights and Measures was thirty-one thousand four hundred and eighty-one dollars and nineteen cents (\$31,481.19), as compared with thirth-one thousand four hundred and nine dollars and forty-four cents (\$31,409.44), collected during the year 1883-84.

The total expenses were sixty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight dollars and seventy-one cents (\$65,968.71), as against sixty-one thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars and eighty-four cents (\$61,465.84) during the year 1883-84.

2. Appendix A gives a summary statement of the expenditure and receipts in each inspection division. Hamilton and Montreal are the only divisions in which the receipts exceed the cost of collecting the same. In Kingston, London, Toronto, Windsor and Ottawa the receipts exceed 50 per cent. of the cost of collection. In Belleville, Orillia, Quebec, Three Rivers, Kings, St. John, Pictou, Charlottetown and Victoria, B.C., divisions, the receipts exceed 25 per cent. of cost of collection, and in the remainder of the divisions the receipts vary from 20 to 25 per cent. of cost of collection.

3. In Appendices B and C will be found a detailed statement of weights, measures and weighing machines presented for verification, verified and rejected

during the year. The number of all descriptions may be summarily stated as follows :—

	Presented.	Verified.	Rejected.	Percentage of Rejection.
Weights, Dominion.....	73,188	73,016	172	0.23
Measures of capacity, Dominion.....	78,753	78,575	178	0.22
do length do.....	4,143	4,091	52	1.25
Balances, equal arms.....	10,930	10,883	47	0.43
do steelyards.....	2,786	2,745	41	0.75
do platform scales.....	18,995	18,791	204	1.07
Irregular weights.....	5,018	5,002	16	0.31
do measures.....	194	194		
Troy weights.....	130	130		

By comparing this table with the parallel one of my last report, it will be seen that the percentage of rejection has materially decreased, thus indicating that the administration of the Act is accomplishing its object.

4. Since the date of my last Report the divisions of London, Hamilton, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Fredericton, Kings, Halifax, Yarmouth, Pictou, Cape Breton and Charlottetown have been visited and inspected by Mr. Johnstone, of the Standard's Branch, by whom the whole of the 50-pounds iron standard weights of all the above named divisions, except Hamilton, Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec, to the number of 1,067, have been adjusted, verified and stamped.

In all the divisions of the Maritime Provinces the portable kits were inspected, adjusted and stamped, and the brass standard weights carefully verified. As a general thing, these standards were found to be inaccurate beyond the limit of error tolerated in standard weights, and as they could be adjusted at the Department only, they were forwarded there in sets, and replaced by sets from the Department in perfect order. It is my intention to have the condemned sets thoroughly cleaned and carefully adjusted as soon as possible, so that they may be in readiness to replace sets now in use that may be found, on inspection, to be out of adjustment.

5. Before closing my remarks on the Weights and Measures Service, permit me to call your attention to the result of an experiment tried last summer in two of the divisions of Nova Scotia. It was found in these divisions that although the Inspectors were officers of more than ordinary intelligence, the work of inspection was far in arrears, and the little which had been done had been performed in a careless and perfunctory manner, discreditable alike to officers and Department. As a remedy for this unsatisfactory state of things, I was prevailed upon by

Messrs. Borrodaile and Johnstone to try the experiment of a temporary exchange of Inspectors, and I am pleased to be able to report that since the exchange was effected, the work in both divisions has been efficiently performed, and pushed with a degree of vigor and fearlessness heretofore unheard of in said divisions.

The experiment, which, in the case above mentioned, has produced such satisfactory results, is one which I am convinced would work equally well in many other of our Weights and Measures divisions, especially in Ontario and Quebec, and one that I would strongly recommend being tried at as early a date as possible.

INSPECTION OF GAS.

6. The total revenue collected during the year for the inspection of gas and gas meters was \$6,109.90, as compared with \$3,465.50, collected during the year 1883-84.

The total expenses were \$20,906.57, as against \$19,494.72 during the year 1883-84.

7. The details of the inspection of gas meters will be found in Appendix F. The general result, as compared with the previous year, may be stated as follows :

	Presented for Verification.	Finally rejected.
1883-84.....	5,492	185
1884-85.....	7,264	246
	====	====

Illuminating Power.

8. A statement of the illuminating power and purity of gas inspected during the year will be found in Appendix G.

The illuminating power, where inspection has been made, has been as follows :—

Place.	Number of Tests made.	Number below Standard.
Belleville	39	9
Brantford	10	1
Chatham, Ont.....	8	...
Cobourg	15	2
Cornwall.....	1	...
Hamilton	20	8
Kingston.....	47	...
London.....	31	1
Napanee.....	...	...
Ottawa	94	6

Place.	Number of Tests made.	Number below Standard.
Peterboro'	20	...
Port Hope	15	...
Stratford	11	...
St. Thomas	15	1
Toronto	104	9
Windsor	12	2
Montreal	103	2
Quebec	12	...
Three Rivers.....	52	28
Fredericton	30	4
St. John.....	68	11
Halifax.....	29	...
Pictou.....	9	...
Yarmouth	9	4
Charlottetown ..	43	1
Winnipeg.....	14	...
Victoria, B.C.....	30	...
	==	=

Tests for Purity.

9. Gas has only been tested regularly for sulphur and ammonia at Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Halifax.

In Ottawa the total number of tests made was:—

10. For sulphur, 48 tests. In excess of quantity allowed by law, 38.
 For ammonia, 48 tests. In excess of quantity allowed, 35.
 For sulphuretted hydrogen, 95 tests. None found on any occasion.

In Toronto:—

11. For sulphur, 24 tests. In excess of allowance, once.
 For ammonia, 24 tests. In excess of allowance, 9 times.
 For sulphuretted hydrogen, 104 tests. Never present.

In Montreal:—

12. For sulphur, 25 tests. In excess of allowance, 13 times.
 For ammonia, 25 tests. Never in excess of allowance.
 For sulphuretted hydrogen, 103 tests. Never present.

In Quebec:—

13. For sulphur, 24 tests. In excess of allowance, 15 times.
 For ammonia, 24 tests. In excess of allowance, 4 times.
 For sulphuretted hydrogen, 24 tests. Never present.

In St. John:—

14. For sulphur, 39 tests. In excess of allowance, 9 times.
 For ammonia, 39 tests. In excess of allowance, 20 times.
 For sulphuretted hydrogen, 68 tests. Never present.

In Halifax:—

15. For sulphur, 27 tests. In excess of allowance, 17 times.
 For ammonia, 27 tests. Never in excess of allowance.
 For sulphuretted hydrogen, 27 tests. Once present.

16. The test for sulphuretted hydrogen has been made at each of the following places where illuminating power has been tested, and in addition to what is stated above, with the following results:—

Place.	No. of tests.	Present.
Belleville.....	43	...
Brantford.....	10	...
Chatham, Ont.....	8	...
Cobourg.....	15	...
Cornwall.....	1	1
Hamilton.....	25	...
Kingston.....	39	14
London.....	31	1
Napanee.....	6	5
Peterborough.....	20	...
Port Hope.....	15	...
Stratford.....	11	1
St. Thomas.....	15	...
Windsor.....	12	3
Three Rivers.....	52	...
Fredericton.....	30	...
Pictou.....	9	...
Yarmouth.....	9	...
Charlottetown.....	43	1
Winnipeg.....	14	...
Victoria, B.C.,.....	30	...

REPORT OF PROGRESS.

17. Since the date of my last report Mr. Aubin has, under my instructions, established, completed, removed or projected gas inspection offices as follows:—

- Cornwall.—Instruments moved from temporary office to Federal building.
 Lindsay.—Simplified photometer set up.
 Ingersoll.—Simplified photometer set up.

London.—Moved instruments from Custom House to temporary office.
 Woodstock.—Established and completed office. Simplified photometer set up.
 Guelph.—Established and completed office. Standard photometer.
 St. Catharines.—Established and completed office. Standard photometer.
 Brockville.—Established and completed office. Simplified photometer set up.
 Dundas.—Established and completed office. Simplified photometer set up.
 St. Thomas.—Removed instruments from temporary to Federal building.
 Peterborough.—Moved instrumens to another building.
 Sherbrooke.—A Hamilton holder and simplified photometer are now ready to be set up.
 Offices are projected at Sarnia, Barrie and Listowell.

FAVORABLE RESULTS OF GAS INSPECTION.

18. It has been ascertained by all gas inspectors, in their intercourse with managers of gas companies and gas consumers, that the law of gas inspection has been of great advantage to all. Before it came into force there were incessant contentions between buyers and sellers, as there were no means then of determining the actual value of the article sold or the accuracy of its measurement. The law has since established rules for ascertaining the actual illuminating power of gas and its purity; and the Government has procured costly instruments for discovering any defects in the gas distributed. The illuminating power of the gas has been much improved and raised—in some localities from 20 to 50 per cent.—and its purity secured by penalties against manufacturers in all cases of deficiency. Meter provers have been furnished to every gas inspection office, so that meters may be verified at all times, at the request of gas consumers, under certain restrictions, and the law compels every company to have its meters tested and stamped within every six years, under a penalty for negligence.

IMPROVEMENTS IN TESTING INSTRUMENTS.

Photometer Candle Balance.

19. The Department has lately had manufactured in Canada some improved gas holders for testing meters, less costly and of much more durable material than those formerly obtained from England. In experimenting for ascertaining the illuminating power of gas, an instrument called a photometer has been devised, which consists of a dark room in which gas is burned in an Argand burner, consuming 5 feet of gas per hour. This is placed at one end of a graduated bar, 60 inches long. At the other end are placed two sperm candles, so made that they will each consume 120 grains of sperm per hour. Both lights are projected on a movable disc, so constructed that the observer may easily

perceive when the gas and the candles emit the same quantity of light. This is indicated by a scale on the bar, showing the relative distance of the source of light from the disc. The quantity of gas consumed is indicated exactly by the gas meter attached to the photometer. The quantity of sperm burned is not so easily ascertained. The candles are suspended from one end of the beam of a scale carefully counterpoised. At the beginning of a minute a weight of 40 grains is added to the candles. This is supposed to be the weight of sperm which ought to be consumed in ten minutes—the comparison of the relative value of the light being between 5 feet of gas per hour against 120 grains of sperm per hour. Much difficulty has been experienced in ascertaining the exact moment when the 40 grains of sperm have been consumed, as the least dust under the knife edges of the beam may retard the tipping of the candles, and cause sufficient error in calculating the relative quantity of material burned to throw doubt on the accuracy of the test. Several improvements to the candle balance have been suggested to remove the difficulty. The gas inspectors of St. Petersburg, Russia, have adopted Dr. Kreese's improvement, consisting of an electric gong, ringing at the moment when the beam, in tipping, completes the electric circuit. This system has been tried for some time in the Canadian gas inspection offices, but was not found quite as efficient as expected. Another improvement, devised by Mr. N. Aubin, Dominion Gas Engineer, has been tested and found to work more promptly and regularly than any previously tried. It consists of a hammer placed at the end of a wire handle pivoted at the other end over the centre of the balance beam, and so regulated as to fall upon a bell at the very moment that the candles cease to be counterbalanced—that is, exactly when the 40 grains of sperm have been consumed. This arrangement has been found to work most satisfactorily by all the inspectors provided with it. It saves much hesitation in regulating the instrument, and many candles rejected for not burning within the time fixed by law.

SIMPLIFIED PHOTOMETERS.

(See Diagram, Schedule K, and Description attached.)

20. In consequence of the costliness and size of the standard photometer intended for the principal gas inspection offices, and from the fact that several of its attachments require the use of water, it has been found unsuitable for inspection offices in small localities where the gas has to be tested only at long intervals. To meet this difficulty I have had constructed a simplified photometer, the device of Mr. N. Aubin, which comprises all the essential and legal features of the standard one. It has nothing in connection with it that can be injured by frost, requires little or no room to speak of, can be placed on brackets against a wall or partition anywhere, and in many respects observations can be more easily taken by it, and are more reliably correct, than those taken by the more costly standard photometers.

As shown in paragraph 17 of this report, several of Mr. Aubin's simplified photometers are now in use, and giving general satisfaction.

I may here add that these photometers can be constructed and placed in position ready for use at a cost of \$120 each, which, on an average, is \$350 less than cost of the standard photometer, with its dark room and fittings, heretofore obtained.

In as much as Mr. Aubin has proprietary rights in his simplified photometer, having registered it in the Patent Office here, I would recommend that an amount be placed in the Estimates to cover a royalty on those now in use, as well as the right of the Department hereafter to manufacture and use said photometers in the Dominion of Canada.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

Appendix F is a report by Mr. Aubin respecting the quality of the gas supply of Toronto. As it contains information often asked for by the public, it has been decided to print it as a part of the Departmental Report.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR OPERATING THE SIMPLIFIED PHOTOMETER.

This photometer is specially intended for such localities as are not of sufficient importance to justify the employment of a resident gas inspector, and where, therefore, the gas instruments are only used at long intervals, during which they may be destroyed by frost, and therefore require much care and labor to keep them in good condition.

Inspectors who have become familiar with the standard photometer will, after little practice, find the new one to be very easily operated, and from the special system adopted for securing an exact statement of the sperm consumed, as well as of the volume of gas burned, the inspectors will soon realize that their experiments are generally more reliable than formerly.

Another peculiar feature of the new photometer, to which the attention of inspectors is called, is an arrangement of the sighting box, by which the two sides of the paper discs can be viewed at the same time with one eye. This is an evident advantage, as very few persons have both eyes effected in the same manner by the color or intensity of light.

Test for the sulphuretted hydrogen.

First, see that all cocks are shut. Then take the plug out of the globe B. Fix to the hook a piece of bibulous acetate of lead paper, previously wet in pure water. Replace the plug, so as to tightly close the globe, and that the strip of test paper be opposite the hole near the end of the tube in the globe. Then open the inlet cock of the meter and its outlet cock; after which open the inlet cock of the globe. Then present a lighted match to the burner next to the test globe. The gas will not inflame as long as any air remains in the globe or meter. When it is fairly burning let it continue so for three or four minutes, after which shut off the inlet cock of the globe and take out the plug, examine the strip of test paper, and if it be not discolored, note it in your experiment book. If the paper has turned black or dark brown after three minutes exposure, it is proof that the gas is impure. Note the fact in your book, and inform the person in charge of the gas works as soon as possible after the test has been made.

Test for Illuminating Power.

Inspectors will have to proceed as follows:—

1st. Fix the pressure gauge of the meter in its place, and see that the colored fluid in the glass tube be on a level with zero of the scale.

2nd. See that the liquid in the gauge for the point of ignition is at about 2 inches from the left end of the tube, and move the sliding scale so that the zero is opposite the spot where stands the liquid in the tube when the gas is shut off.

3rd. Place the candles in their stand, light them and let them burn for about ten minutes.

4th. Open the cock near the inlet and the outlet of the meter; light the gas at the Argand burner, let it burn for about ten minutes.

5th. Regulate the consumption of the gas so that it will, as nearly as possible, burn at the rate of 5 cubic feet per hour.

In order to do that understandingly, observe the construction and operation of the meter dial.

The centre circle is divided into six parts, and its index is the shortest one. It is merely used to regulate the rate of gas consumed per hour by observations of one minute. This is found by noting any of the figures on it while the index in moving is passing it at the beginning of a minute. See then what figure is indicated at the end of that minute, and if the gas is burning at the rate of 5 feet per hour the index should move five figures in one minute, as shown in Schedule K. The index of the centre circle is indicated at the beginning of the minute by the dotted line, and is opposite Figure 1. The index at the end of the minute is in a full line opposite Figure 6, showing that the gas is being consumed at the rate of 5 cubic feet

per hour. If it be less than 5 feet, the gas is slow, then increase its flow by opening the regulating cock a little more. If the index moves more than five figures in one minute, the gas is fast, then reduce its flow, by closing a little the regulating cock. After a short practice the inspector will find that by leaving the regulating cock in its right position but little change will be necessary. His task will also be facilitated by noting the pressure at the point of ignition when the gas was burning at the rate of 5 cubic feet per hour. By opening or closing the regulating cock until he obtains the same pressure, it will then be probable that he has secured the same rate of consumption.

The larger circle of the meter dial is intended to ascertain the actual consumption of gas during one experiment in which 40 grains of candle have been consumed in ten minutes, more or less. The full circle represents one cubic foot, divided into twelve parts, each of which is sub-divided into 100 parts, indicated by five marks. One index only has to be watched, and at a single look the operator reads the larger divisions and their fractions at the beginning of the experiment, that is, when the candle bell strikes.

The candle balance is furnished with a warning bell, to sound at the beginning and at the end of each test, so that a much more accurate result is secured without requiring so much attention. It has also but one counterpoise weight, which, by being moved gradually at each test, answers for the whole duration of the candles.

When a test is to be made proceed thus: After the rate of gas consumption has been properly regulated, arrange the clock so that the two indexes are stopped at the zero of the minutes and the hundredths of minutes. Stop the clock. Then adjust the candles and counter weight so that when the hammer of the bell is raised the lever is nearly ready to tip. When the candles have burned the excess of their weight over the lever, the hammer falls upon the bell as a signal of destroyed equilibrium. Then start the clock, and take the state of the gas index at the beginning of the experiment. Add the 40 grains weight to the plate under the candles, raise the hammer, and take the ten observations of the candle power as usual through the peep hole of the sighting box, which is so disposed that the operator can see with one eye the reflection in the mirrors both sides of the paper disc at the same time. This secures greater accuracy in the observations.

When ten observations have been taken and noted at intervals of nearly one minute, the expiration of the experiment has nearly arrived, and as soon as the 40 grains of sperm have been consumed the hammer falls and sounds the bell. Then stop quickly the clock and shut off the gas. The relative position of the indexes on the clock and the meter may then be read and noted at leisure.

In the diagram the clock's hands, which were at zero at the beginning, have moved and are supposed to have stopped, as shown in the diagram, the minute index at a little past 9, and the fractions index at figure 30, indicating that the experiment has lasted 9.30 minutes.

Then looking at the meter dial it is found that the index (in dotted line) was, at the beginning, at 12.20 and supposed to have been stopped at the end when at 10.40 as shown in black line.

The meter dial indicates the consumption of gas (as found per table Schedule D) to have been at the rate of 5.45 cubic feet per hour, as the hand was at the beginning 12.20, which subtracted from the end reading, 10.40, gives (adding as usual 12 to the smaller figure) 10.20.

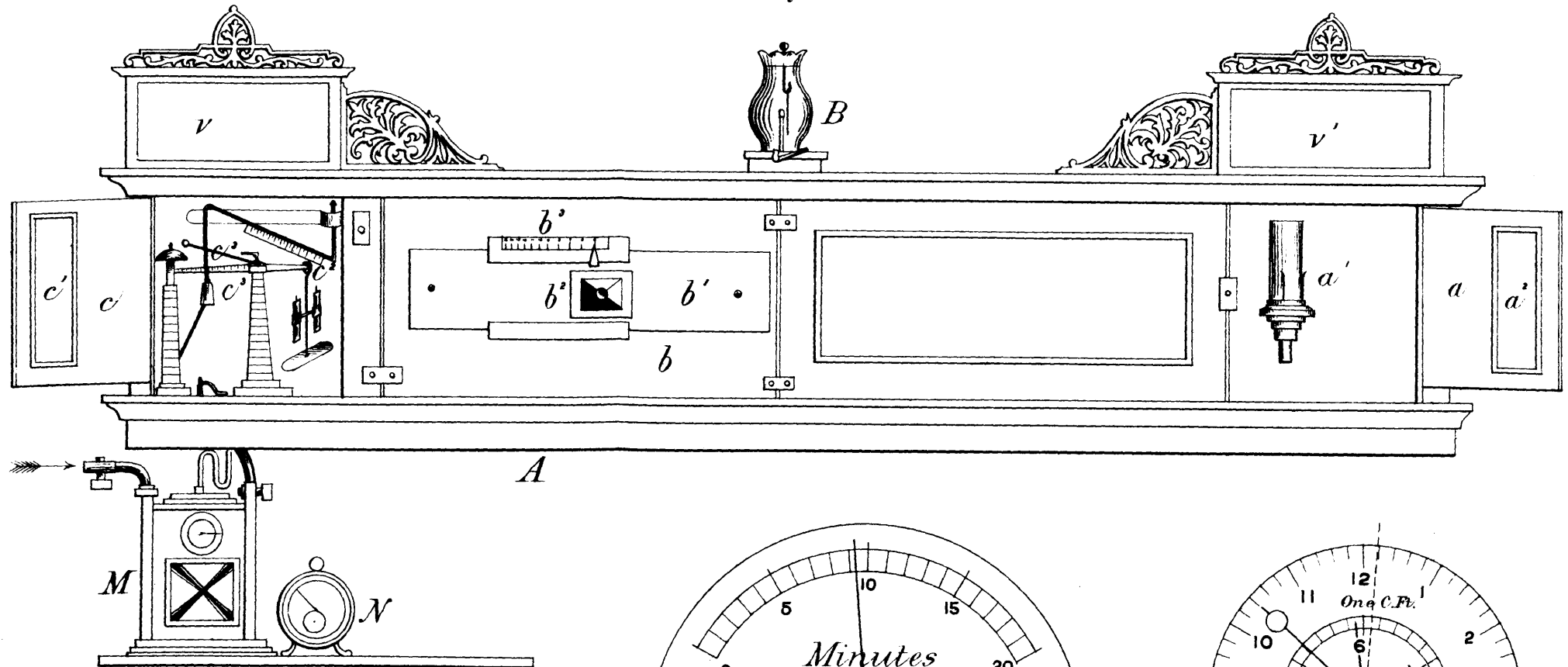
The figure 10.20 for gas shows, at the intersection of line 9.30, sperm burned in ten minutes, the rate of gas per hour to have been 5.45.

The consumption of sperm would have been as shown in the table at the rate of 43.1 grains in ten minutes, or per hour for each candle 129.3 grains.

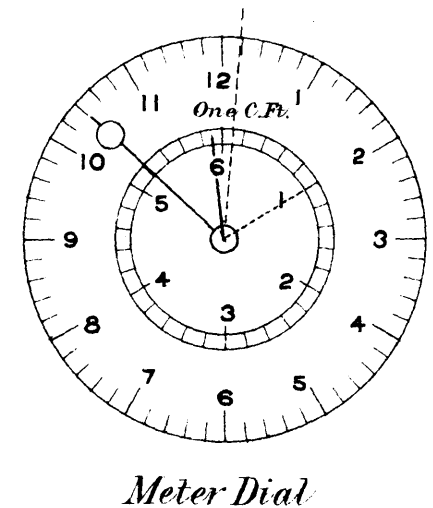
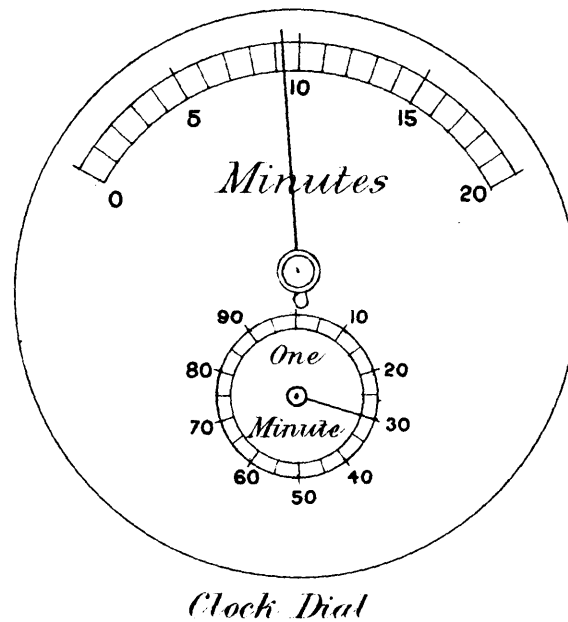
The illuminating power of gas is found as indicated in the table by following the former instructions.

NOTE.—When the photometer is not to be used the traps in the ventilators should be closed, to protect the instrument from dust; the pressure gauge on the meter removed and the brass cap fixed in its place; the cocks closed except the regulating one, which may be left in its position.

SCHEDULE K. *Diagram annexed
to Gas Regulations.*



A, Simplified 60 inch Photometer,
B, Sulphuretted hydrogen test,
a, door covering the Argand burner *a'*,
a'', blue glass, *b*, door bearing the sighting
box *b''*; *b'*, slide; *b''*, scale of candle power,
c, door protecting candles; *c'*, blue glass;
c'', scale indicating pressure at point of
ignition; *c'''*, candle balance with bell
sounding at beginning and end of each experiment;
M, dry test meter; *N*, minute clock;
v, ventilator for candles; *v'*, ventilator for gas.



APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT of Expenditure and Receipts for Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Inspection Divisions.	Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors.	Expenditure.						Receipts.		
		Salaries.	Seizure Expenses.	Special Assistance.	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.	Total.	\$	cts.
<i>Province of Ontario.</i>										
Belleville.....	Wm. Johnson..... Thomas Cahill..... Samuel Irwin.....	1,863 83	131 30	.....	50 00	559 34	200 30	2,804 77	1,194	78
Hamilton.....	T. H. McKenzie..... John McDonald..... W. G. McDonnell..... Thos. Beattie..... O. E. S. Black..... James D. Parks.....	4,400 00	1 00	.....	146 68	422 27	239 84	5,209 79	5,799	78
Kingston.....	C. B. Orysler..... W. W. Giffin..... Wm. Whitteker.....	2,000 00	.....	.....	50 00	529 59	138 79	2,718 38	1,517	24
London.....	Jas. Egan..... T. Henderson..... G. W. Fogg.....	2,400 00	.....	.....	.....	834 65	209 33	3,443 98	2,061	32
Orillia.....	G. I. Bolster..... John Lyons.....	1,700 00	.....	.....	120 00	518 57	45 11	2,383 68	1,013	66
Ottawa.....	A. Code..... M. Gorman..... Pat. Lynch..... John Cosgrove.....	2,698 43	.....	.....	225 00	761 35	184 58	3,669 36	1,961	32
Toronto.....	H. Piper..... R. J. Wright..... D. Kinne..... D. Flynn.....	3,000 00	.....	.....	.....	433 50	27 74	3,461 24	2,333	36

Three Rivers	F. Rocheleau	1,916 63	.....	.....	20 00	467 25	61 44	2,465 32	1,081 65
	R. Kittson	13,195 96	1 36	.....	212 00	2,195 21	573 80	16,178 32	9,267 82
	J. J. PROVOST								
<i>Province of New Brunswick.</i>									
Fredericton	E. O. Freeze	1,400 00	.....	.....	.....	79 68	53 39	1,533 07	168 45
	George Bois								
King's	W. B. Scovill	1,300 00	.....	.....	.....	276 10	17 23	1,593 33	462 64
	D. Richard								
St. John	J. B. Wilmot	1,800 00	.....	.....	.....	74 06	23 83	1,896 89	729 88
	E. Cowan					21 19	.....	21 19	.....
	District Inspector	4,500 00	.....	.....	.....	451 03	93 45	5,044 48	1,360 97
<i>Province of Nova Scotia.</i>									
Cape Breton	L. E. Tremaine	800 00	.....	.....	47 50	198 15	110 47	1,166 12	181 19
Halifax	R. M. King	1,200 00	.....	.....	225 00	15 78	57 34	1,498 12	309 34
Pictou	J. McKay	800 00	.....	.....	.....	121 21	46 11	967 32	268 45
Yarmouth	Chas. Allison	800 00	.....	.....	50 00	207 96	37 86	1,095 82	263 04
	District Inspector	3,600 00	.....	.....	322 50	550 25	251 78	4,724 53	1,022 02
<i>Province of Prince Edward Island.</i>									
Charlottetown	James Reddin	1,000 00	.....	.....	56 44	157 40	62 81	1,276 15	324 86

APPENDIX A—Concluded.
STATEMENT of Expenditure and Receipts for Year ended 30th June, 1885—Concluded.

Inspection Divisions.	Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors.	Expenditure.						Receipts.
		Salaries.	Seizure Expenses.	Special Assistance.	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.		Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Province of Manitoba.</i>								
Winnipeg	H. A. Costigan.....	2,264 56						
	W. Cowley.....							
	R. S. Park.....		100 00	128 00	230 40	122 46	2,835 42	608 65
	Henry McPhillips.....							
<i>Province of Alberta, N. W. T.</i>								
Calgary	R. T. Huggard.....	800 00			108 00	279 85	66 65	1,254 50
<i>Province of British Columbia.</i>								
Victoria.....	Richard Jones	933 29			180 00	152 32	129 26	1,394 87
								350 33

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario.....	19,662 26	132 55	591 68	5,734 41	1,269.39	27,390 29	18,537 31
Quebec.....	13,195 96	1 35	212 00	2,195 21	573 80	16,178 33	9,767 82
New Brunswick.....	4,600 00	.....	.....	451 03	93 46	5,044 48	1,360 97
Nova Scotia.....	3,690 00	.....	372 50	550 25	261 78	4,724 53	1,022 02
Prince Edward Island.....	1,000 00	.....	56 44	157 40	62 31	1,276 15	324 86
Manitoba.....	2,254 56	100 00	128 00	230 40	123 46	2,835 42	608 65
Alberta.....	800 00	.....	108 00	279 85	66 65	1,264 50	21 23
British Columbia.....	933 29	.....	180 00	152 32	129 28	1,391 87	350 33
General Contingencies.....	2,800 00	.....	.....	867 05	1,860 00	5,327 05	.....
Queen's Printer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	426 50	426 50	.....
Stationery Office.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116 80	116 80	.....
Grand Total.....	48,546 07	133 90	1,598 62	10,617 92	4,972 20	65,968 71	31,481 19

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Weights and Measures Inspected during the Fiscal Year ended 30th Rejected, for each Division, for each

NAME OF INSPECTION OFFICER.	WEIGHTS.						DOMINION MEASURES OF CAPACITY.		
	Dominion.			Troy.			Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.
	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.			
<i>Ontario.</i>									
Belleville.....	1690	1690	.....	.....	.....	.....	2431	2420	11
Hamilton.....	14039	14039	.....	.....	.....	.....	5732	5733	.....
Kingston	2359	2329	30	.....	.....	.....	8505	8477	28
London	2785	2785	.....	.....	.....	.....	8478	8478	.....
Orillia	1872	1871	1	.....	.....	.....	1774	1772	2
Ottawa.....	4196	4165	31	25	25	.....	3885	3792	93
Toronto.....	4586	4588	.....	20	20	.....	6688	6688	.....
Windsor	5358	5317	41	.....	.....	.....	2821	2818	3
Total	36885	36782	103	45	45	.....	40314	40177	137
<i>Quebec.</i>									
Montreal	17893	17893	.....	85	85	.....	18069	18089	.....
Quebec.....	5662	5662	.....	.....	.....	.....	5621	5621	.....
Sherbrooke.....	1093	1072	21	.....	.....	.....	1208	1208	.....
Three Rivers.....	3086	3084	1	.....	.....	.....	2869	2858	11
Total	27733	27711	22	85	85	.....	27787	27776	11
<i>New Brunswick.</i>									
Fredericton	409	409	.....	.....	.....	.....	553	553	.....
King's.....	902	902	.....	.....	.....	.....	1722	1722	.....
St. John	1983	1967	16	.....	.....	.....	3477	3475	2
Total	3294	3278	16	.....	.....	.....	5752	5750	2
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>									
Cape Breton.....	162	160	2	.....	.....	.....	1011	1010	1
Halifax	803	802	1	.....	.....	.....	1147	1134	13
Pictou.....	526	525	1	.....	.....	.....	592	562	.....
Yarmouth.....	593	582	11	.....	.....	.....	542	528	14
Total	2084	2069	15	.....	.....	.....	3262	3234	28
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>									
Charlottetown	812	812	.....	.....	.....	.....	565	565	.....

B.

June, 1885, showing the Total Number brought for Verification, Verified and Province, and for the whole Dominion.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.			BALANCES, &C.									IRREGULAR WEIGHTS.			IRREGULAR MEASURES.		
			Equal-Armed.			Steelyards.			Platform Scales, Weigh Bridges, &c.								
Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.
60	60	.....	282	281	1	83	76	7	704	683	21	212	212	.....	2	2	.....
166	166	.....	2228	2228	.....	545	544	1	4263	4261	2	220	220	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	48	.....	346	339	7	16	16	.....	910	888	22	229	225	4	140	140	.....
74	74	.....	450	446	4	119	118	1	1241	1206	35	250	250	.....	.....	.....	.....
279	252	27	300	300	.....	88	88	.....	768	766	2	168	168	.....	.....	.....	.....
373	367	6	637	628	8	45	44	1	1247	1212	35	382	381	1	.....	.....	.....
250	250	.....	713	713	.....	487	487	.....	1320	1320	.....	149	149	.....	.....	.....	.....
468	468	.....	889	883	6	87	87	.....	1982	1896	66	448	448	.....	.....	.....	.....
1718	1685	33	5845	5819	26	1470	1460	10	12415	12232	183	2058	2053	5	142	142	.....
1641	1641	.....	2354	2353	1	894	894	.....	2975	2969	6	860	860	.....	16	16	.....
298	296	.....	773	773	.....	59	59	.....	405	405	.....	809	809	.....	.....	.....	.....
93	93	.....	186	185	1	37	37	.....	569	565	4	68	68	.....	.....	.....	.....
182	178	4	525	522	3	24	24	.....	401	401	.....	439	436	3	.....	.....	.....
2312	2208	4	3838	3833	5	1014	1014	.....	4350	4340	10	2176	2173	3	16	16	.....
.....	.....	.....	68	68	.....	10	10	.....	109	109	.....	64	64	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	42	.....	170	170	.....	23	23	.....	385	385	.....	126	126	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	330	323	7	35	35	.....	309	309	.....	276	274	2	.....	.....	.....
42	42	.....	568	561	7	68	68	.....	803	803	.....	466	464	2	.....	.....	.....
38	30	6	44	44	.....	14	13	1	102	97	5	70	68	2	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	86	85	1	41	37	6	108	106	2	.....	.....	.....	89	88	1
43	37	6	87	87	.....	2	2	.....	159	154	.....	38	36	2	.....	.....	.....
68	65	3	107	104	3	43	39	4	151	149	2	104	103	1	.....	.....	.....
148	133	15	324	320	4	104	91	11	520	511	9	212	207	5	89	88	1
6	6	.....	131	131	.....	3	3	.....	219	219	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	35	.....

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Weights and Measures Inspected during the Fiscal Year ended 30th Rejected, for each Division, for each

NAME OF INSPECTION OFFICE.	WEIGHTS.						DOMINION MEASURES OF CAPACITY.		
	Dominion.			Troy.			Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.
	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.			
<i>Manitoba.</i>									
Winnipeg	1871	1855	16	.....	.....	558	558	.....	.....
<i>Alberta.</i>									
Calgary	99	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>British Columbia.</i>									
Victoria	410	410	.....	.....	.....	515	515	.....	.....

RECAPITU

Ontario	36885	36782	103	45	45	40314	40177	137
Quebec	27753	27711	22	85	85	27787	27776	11
New Brunswick	3294	3178	16	.....	.....	5753	5750	3
Nova Scotia	2084	2069	15	.....	.....	3262	3234	28
Prince Edward Island	812	812	.....	.....	.....	565	565	.....
Manitoba	1871	1855	16	.....	.....	558	558	.....
Alberta	99	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia	410	410	.....	.....	.....	515	515	.....
Total	73188	73016	172	130	130	78763	78575	178

B.—*Concluded.*

June, 1885, showing the Total Number brought for Verification, Verified and Province, and for the whole Dominion—*Concluded.*

MEASURES OF LENGTH.			BALANCES, &C.									IRREGULAR WEIGHTS.			IRREGULAR MEASURES.		
			Equal-Armed.			Steelyards.			Platform Scales, Weigh Bridges, &c.								
Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Brought for Verification.			Brought for Verification.			Brought for Verification.			Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.
			Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Finally Rejected.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Finally Rejected.	Verified.	Finally Rejected.	Finally Rejected.						
3	3	.....	154	154	.....	53	53	.....	362	361	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	16	.....	63	58	5	56	56	.....	309	308	1	17	17	.....	1	1	.....

L A T I O N .

1718	1685	33	5845	5819	26	1470	1460	10	12415	12232	183	2058	2053	5	142	142	.....
2212	2208	4	3838	3833	5	1014	1014	.....	4350	4340	10	2176	2173	3	16	16	.....
42	42	.....	568	561	7	68	68	.....	803	803	.....	466	464	2	.....	.....	.....
148	133	15	324	320	4	102	91	11	520	511	9	301	295	6	.....	.....	.....
6	6	.....	131	131	.....	3	3	.....	219	219	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	35	.....
1	1	.....	154	154	.....	53	53	.....	362	361	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	16	.....	63	58	5	56	56	.....	309	308	1	17	17	.....	1	1	.....
4143	4091	52	10930	10883	47	2766	2745	21	18995	18791	204	5018	5002	16	194	194	.....

APPENDIX

RETURN showing the Number of Dominion Weights and Lineal Measures during the Fiscal Year

DIVISION.	DOMINION										
	Avoir										
	60 lbs.	50 lbs.	30 lbs.	20 lbs.	10 lbs.	5 lbs.	3 lbs.	2 lbs.	1 lb.	8 ozs.	4 ozs.
<i>Ontario.</i>											
Belleville.....					1	23	64	330	301	236	228
Hamilton.....					6	194	1734	2653	3110	1280	1182
Kingston.....	40				1	55	82	373	371	333	309
London.....		82				20	160	595	521	317	304
Orillia.....						29	76	373	318	250	242
Ottawa.....					9	97	187	721	651	602	583
Toronto.....						36	362	809	759	579	537
Windsor.....					1	49	210	1007	947	720	658
	40	82			18	503	2875	6861	6978	4317	4043
<i>Quebec.</i>											
Montreal.....	113	73	8	17	76	1029	1133	2486	2431	2378	2313
Quebec.....		57	24	32	56	351	392	844	860	738	714
Sherbrooke.....					1	41	87	236	202	165	152
Three Rivers.....		5	1	1	7	128	164	531	516	498	474
	113	135	33	50	140	1549	1776	4097	4009	3779	3653
<i>New Brunswick.</i>											
Fredericton.....						6	3	105	79	64	48
Kings.....					3	9	20	239	188	131	108
St. John.....						19	15	415	360	319	291
					3	34	38	759	627	514	447
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>											
Cape Breton.....						4	4	50	36	22	14
Halifax.....		6	1	1	2	36	39	174	121	115	81
Pictou.....		1						89	89	75	72
Yarmouth.....		1	1	1	1	5	6	148	121	83	68
		8	2	2	3	45	49	461	367	295	235
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>											
Charlottetown.....						14	13	183	136	123	108
<i>Manitoba.</i>											
Winnipeg.....				2	40	147	236	572	453	146	88
<i>Alberta.</i>											
Calgary.....						6	9	38	22	5	3
<i>British Columbia.</i>											
Victoria.....						3	2	83	64	63	63

C.
of each Denomination presented for Verification in each Inspection Division,
ended 30th June, 1885.

WEIGHTS.								TROY WEIGHTS.			MISCELLANEOUS WEIGHTS.						LINEAL MEASURES.				
dupois.								Total No. Pre-sented for Verification.	Total No. Pre-sented for Verification.	Total No. Pre-sented for Verification.	Yard.	1/2 Yard.	2 Feet.	1 Foot.	60 Feet Chains	Total No. Pre-sented for Verification.					
2 ozs.	1 cz.	8 drs.	4 drs.	2 drs.	1 dr.	1/2 dr.	Total No. Pre-sented for Verification.	Total No. Pre-sented for Verification.	Total No. Pre-sented for Verification.	Yard.	1/2 Yard.	2 Feet.	1 Foot.	60 Feet Chains	Total No. Pre-sented for Verification.						
193	163	99	34	11	6	1	1690	.....	212	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	
1134	1142	1083	497	18	4	2	14039	.....	220	166	.....	.....	.....	.....	166	
286	274	181	52	2	.....	.....	2359	.....	229	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
286	253	166	65	10	3	3	2785	.....	250	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	
222	201	117	34	8	2	.....	1872	.....	168	279	.....	.....	.....	.....	279
534	455	273	67	9	8	.....	4196	25	382	373	.....	.....	.....	.....	373	
497	437	309	131	56	74	.....	4586	20	149	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	
631	566	401	137	20	11	.....	5358	.....	448	468	.....	.....	.....	.....	468
3783	3491	2629	1017	134	108	6	36385	45	2058	1718	.....	.....	.....	.....	1718		
2101	1830	1340	521	21	21	2	17893	85	860	1640	.....	.....	.....	1	1641			
652	549	366	26	1	.....	.....	5662	.....	809	282	6	4	4	.....	296		
106	73	26	4	.....	.....	.....	1093	.....	68	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	93
354	264	117	25	.....	.....	.....	3085	.....	439	182	.....	.....	.....	.....	182
3213	2716	1849	576	22	21	2	27733	85	2176	2197	6	4	4	1	2212						
49	31	12	5	3	2	2	409	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
106	81	16	1	.....	.....	.....	902	.....	126	17	25	.....	.....	.....	42
266	229	54	11	3	1	.....	1983	.....	276	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
421	341	82	17	6	3	2	3294	.....	466	17	25	.....	.....	.....	42		
11	11	9	1	.....	.....	.....	162	.....	70	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
77	75	69	6	.....	.....	.....	803	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
72	69	31	16	12	.....	.....	528	.....	38	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
62	57	32	6	1	.....	.....	593	.....	104	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	68
222	212	141	29	13	.....	.....	2084	.....	212	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	148
103	89	39	4	.....	.....	.....	812	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
78	63	30	11	2	3	.....	1871	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
3	3	2	2	2	2	2	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	46	21	5	1	1	2	410	.....	17	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	

APPENDIX

RETURN showing the Number of Dominion Weights and Lineal Measures during the Fiscal Year

DIVISION.	DOMINION										
	Avoir										
	60 lbs.	50 lbs.	30 lbs.	20 lbs.	10 lbs.	5 lbs.	3 lbs.	2 lbs.	1 lb.	8 ozs.	4 ozs.
<i>Ontario.</i>											
Belleville					1	23	61	330	301	236	228
Hamilton					6	194	1734	2653	3110	1280	1182
Kingston	40				1	55	82	366	367	326	305
London		82				20	160	595	521	317	304
Orillia						29	78	373	317	250	242
Ottawa					9	97	187	718	645	595	580
Toronto						36	362	809	759	579	537
Windsor					1	49	210	1007	944	709	647
	40	82			18	503	2875	6851	6964	4292	4025
<i>Quebec.</i>											
Montreal	113	73	8	17	76	1029	1133	2486	2431	2378	2313
Quebec		57	24	32	56	351	392	844	860	738	714
Sherbrooke					1	41	87	230	197	162	149
Three Rivers		5	1	1	7	128	164	531	516	498	473
	113	135	33	50	140	1549	1776	4091	4004	3776	3649
<i>New Brunswick.</i>											
Frederic'on						6	3	105	79	64	48
King's					3	9	20	239	188	131	108
St. John						19	15	413	357	317	285
					3	34	38	757	624	512	441
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>											
Cape Breton						4	4	49	25	22	14
Halifax		6	1	1	2	36	39	174	121	115	81
Pictou		1						89	89	75	72
Yarmouth		1	1	1	1	5	6	146	119	81	66
		8	2	2	3	45	49	458	364	293	233
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>											
Charlottetown						14	13	183	136	123	108
<i>Manitoba.</i>											
Winnipeg				2	40	146	233	569	450	145	86
<i>Alberta.</i>											
Calgary						6	9	38	22	5	3
<i>British Columbia.</i>											
Victoria						3	2	83	64	63	63

C—Continued.

of each Denomination, Inspected and Verified in each Inspection Division, ended 30th June, 1885.

WEIGHTS.								TROY WEIGHTS.	MISCELLANEOUS WEIGHTS.	LINEAL MEASURES.					
dupois.										Total Number Verified.	Total Number Verified.	Yard.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Yard.	2 Feet.	1 Foot.	66 Feet Chains	Total Number Verified.
2 ozs.	1 oz.	8 drs.	4 drs.	2 drs.	1 dr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.	Total Number Verified.	Total Number Verified.	Total Number Verified.	Yard.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Yard.	2 Feet.	1 Foot.	66 Feet Chains	Total Number Verified.
193	163	99	34	11	0	1	1890	.....	212	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
1134	1142	1083	497	18	4	2	14039	.....	220	166	.....	.....	.....	.....	166
284	270	179	52	2	.....	.....	2329	.....	225	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
288	253	166	65	10	3	3	2785	.....	250	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	74
222	201	117	34	8	2	.....	1871	.....	168	252	.....	.....	.....	.....	252
5/6	453	272	87	8	8	.....	4165	25	381	367	.....	.....	.....	.....	367
497	437	309	131	56	74	.....	4586	20	149	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	250
619	562	401	137	20	11	.....	5317	.....	448	468	.....	.....	.....	.....	468
3761	3481	2626	1017	133	108	6	36782	45	2053	1685	.....	.....	.....	.....	1685
2101	1830	1340	521	21	21	2	17893	85	860	1640	.....	.....	.....	1	1641
652	549	366	26	1	.....	.....	5662	.....	809	281	6	4	4	.....	296
165	71	25	4	.....	.....	.....	1072	.....	68	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	93
354	264	117	25	.....	.....	.....	3084	.....	436	178	.....	.....	.....	.....	178
3212	2714	1848	576	22	21	2	27711	85	2173	2193	6	4	4	1	2208
49	31	12	5	3	2	2	409	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
106	81	16	1	.....	.....	.....	902	.....	126	17	25	.....	.....	.....	42
264	228	54	11	3	1	.....	1967	.....	274	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
419	340	82	17	6	3	2	3278	.....	464	17	25	.....	.....	.....	42
11	11	9	1	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	68	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
77	75	69	5	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
72	69	30	16	12	.....	.....	525	.....	36	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
60	56	32	6	1	.....	.....	582	.....	103	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
220	211	140	28	13	.....	.....	2069	.....	207	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	133
103	89	39	4	.....	.....	.....	812	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
77	61	28	11	2	3	.....	1855	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
3	3	2	2	2	2	2	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	46	21	5	1	1	2	410	.....	17	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	16

APPENDIX

RETURN showing the Number of Dominion Weights and Lineal Measures of each Year ended

DIVISION.	DOMINION								
	Avoir								
	60 lbs.	50 lbs.	30 lbs.	20 lbs.	10 lbs.	5 lbs.	3 lbs.	2 lbs.	1 lb.
<i>Ontario.</i>									
Kingston.....								7	4
Orillia.....									1
Ottawa.....								3	6
Windsor.....									3
<i>Quebec.</i>									
Sherbrooke.....								6	5
Three Rivers.....									
<i>New Brunswick.</i>									
St. John.....								2	3
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>									
Cape Breton.....								1	1
Halifax.....									
Pictou.....									
Yarmouth.....								2	2
<i>Manitoba.</i>									
Winnipeg.....						1	1	3	3

C—Concluded.

Denomination, Inspected and Rejected in each Inspection Division, during the Fiscal 30th June, 1885.

WEIGHTS.										MISCELLANEOUS WEIGHTS.	LINEAL MEASURES.									
dupois.											Total No. Rejected.	Total No. Rejected.	Yard.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Yard.	2 Feet.	1 Foot.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Foot.	100 Feet Chains.	66 Feet Chains.	Tape or Riband.	Total No. Rejected.
8 ozs.	4 ozs.	2 ozs.	1 oz.	8 drs.	4 drs.	2 drs.	1 dr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.												
7	4	2	4	2						30	4									
7	3	8	2	1		1				1		27								27
11	11	12	4							31	1	6								6
										41										
25	18	22	10	3		1				103	5	33								33
3	3	1	2	1						21										
	1									1	3	4								4
3	4	1	2	1						22	3	4								4
2	6	2	1							16	2									
										2	2	6								6
										1										
										1										
2	2	2	1	1						11	1	3								3
2	2	2	1	1	1					16	5	15								15
1	2	1	2	2						16										

APPENDIX

RETURN showing the Number of Dominion Measures of Capacity, Balances and Inspection Division, during Fiscal

DIVISIONS.	MEASURES OF CAPACITY.										
	Dominion.										
	Bushel.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bushel.	Peck.	Gallon.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon.	Quart.	Pint.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pint.	Gill.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Gill.	Total No. pre- sented for Verification.
<i>Ontario.</i>											
Belleville	6	132	160	260	244	808	767	54	.....	.....	2431
Hamilton	18	188	309	531	1104	1990	1433	159	2	.....	5732
Kingston	225	2522	977	1662	819	1135	945	208	11	1	8505
London	3	167	118	852	1151	2925	2584	671	7	.....	8478
Orillia .....	.....	55	15	174	331	665	496	33	4	1	1774
Ottawa .....	.....	91	164	506	599	1021	930	436	139	.....	3885
Toronto	7	82	71	339	877	2224	2259	785	44	.....	6688
Windsor	1	210	212	420	478	889	543	66	2	.....	2821
	259	3447	2026	4744	5602	11657	9957	2412	209	2	40314
<i>Quebec.</i>											
Montreal	8	1383	992	2427	2369	3598	3780	2463	1047	22	18089
Quebec	6	285	222	692	1046	1090	1154	787	318	22	5621
Sherbrooke .....	.....	11	9	143	216	331	223	133	76	66	1208
Three Rivers .....	.....	348	50	328	537	648	515	379	63	1	2869
	13	2027	1273	3590	4168	5667	5672	3769	1504	111	21787
<i>New Brunswick.</i>											
Fredericton .....	.....	29	29	103	134	110	101	47	.....	.....	553
King's .....	.....	2	.....	320	612	636	209	19	4	.....	1723
St. John .....	.....	465	236	505	656	565	558	362	130	.....	3477
	.....	496	265	928	1403	1211	888	428	134	.....	5752
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>											
Cape Breton .....	.....	27	18	134	246	336	171	79	.....	.....	1011
Halifax .....	.....	71	22	153	168	291	271	111	47	13	1147
Pictou .....	.....	.....	3	100	129	168	115	47	.....	.....	552
Yarmouth .....	.....	10	11	108	174	168	57	14	.....	.....	542
	.....	108	54	495	717	963	614	251	47	13	3262
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>											
Charlottetown	2	7	1	38	115	189	178	35	.....	.....	565
<i>Manitoba.</i>											
Winnipeg	26	18	1	30	79	203	168	33	.....	.....	558
<i>Alberta.</i>											
Calgary .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>British Columbia.</i>											
Victoria .....	.....	.....	.....	36	96	224	115	40	4	.....	515

D.

Weighing Machines of each Denomination presented for Verification in each Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Presented for Verification.	BALANCES.													Total No. brought for Verification.	
	With Equal Arms.				Steelyards, with Divided Arms.				Weigh-Bridges or Platform Scales.						
	5 lbs. and under.	5 lbs. to 50 lbs.	50 lbs. to 100 lbs.	100 lbs and upwards.	500 lbs. and under.	500 lbs. to 1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs. and upwards.	250 lbs. and under.	250 lbs. to 500 lbs.	500 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs. to 4,000 lbs.	4,000 lbs. to 6,000 lbs.		6,000 lbs. and upwards.
2	62	220			74	3	6		268	84	232	70	15	37	1089
.....	885	1313			490	55			2361	259	1326	198	27	92	7036
140	80	264	1	1	12	2	1	1	363	112	347	30	29	29	1272
.....	81	369			110	7	2		432	77	557	97	13	65	1810
.....	59	241			83	2	1	2	279	30	336	61	4	58	1156
.....	118	513	2	4	44	1			532	173	457	28	49	8	1929
.....	324	388		1	482	5			548	106	483	62	47	74	2520
.....	203	686			83	4			898	91	703	173	30	67	2938
142	1812	4024	3	6	1378	79	10	3	5679	932	4441	719	214	430	19730
16	499	1841	8	6	827	52		15	839	746	1104	123	103	60	6223
.....	236	439	47	51	58		1		49	211	135	8		2	1237
.....	35	150	1		30	7			266	143	124	14	26	6	792
.....	53	459	3	10	22	1	1		54	131	202	6	5	3	950
16	823	2889	59	67	937	60	2	15	1198	1231	1565	151	134	71	9202
.....	12	58			10				51	41	15		1	1	187
.....	49	120		1	23				208	102	63	5	2	5	578
.....	161	169			34	1			128	99	52	5	6	19	674
.....	222	345		1	67	1			387	242	130	10	9	25	1439
.....	17	19		8	12	2			72	18	7	1		4	160
89	18	67		1	38		2	3	53	23	22	3	4	3	237
.....	29	66	1	1			2	2	78	58	8		2	13	248
.....	42	62	1	2	43				97	36	9	2	4	3	301
89	106	204	2	12	93	2	2	5	300	135	46	6	10	23	946
35	50	81			2	1			83	33	75	9	12	7	353
.....	52	102			37	16			149	18	123	40	5	27	569
.....	3	4							11		5			1	24
1	23	40			52	3	1		140	51	106	5		7	428

APPENDIX

RETURN showing the Number of Dominion Measures of Capacity, Balances and Division, during the Fiscal

DIVISION.	MEASURES OF CAPACITY.									Total No. Verified.	
	Dominion.										
	Busbel.	‡ Busbel.	Peck.	Gallon.	‡ Gallon.	Quart.	Pint.	‡ Pint.	Gill.		‡ Gill.
<i>Ontario.</i>											
Belleville	8	129	158	257	244	806	766	54	.....	.....	2420
Hamilton	16	188	309	531	1104	1990	1433	159	2	.....	5732
Kingston	225	2518	973	1659	814	1127	943	206	11	1	8477
London	3	167	118	852	1151	2925	2584	671	7	.....	8478
Orillia .....	.....	54	14	174	331	665	496	33	4	1	1772
Ottawa .....	.....	91	154	493	577	994	913	432	138	.....	3792
Toronto	7	82	71	339	877	2224	2359	785	44	.....	6888
Windsor	1	210	210	419	478	889	543	66	2	.....	2818
	258	3439	2007	4724	5576	11620	9937	2406	208	2	40177
<i>Quebec.</i>											
Montreal	8	1383	992	2427	2369	3598	3780	2463	1047	22	18089
Quebec	5	285	222	692	1046	1090	1154	787	318	22	5621
Sherbrooke .....	.....	11	9	143	216	331	223	132	76	66	1208
Three Rivers .....	.....	346	49	324	536	647	514	378	63	1	2858
	13	2025	1272	3586	4167	5666	5671	3761	1504	111	27776
<i>New Brunswick.</i>											
Fredericton .....	.....	29	29	103	134	110	101	47	.....	.....	553
King's .....	.....	2	.....	310	612	536	229	19	4	.....	1722
St. John .....	.....	464	235	505	656	565	558	362	130	.....	3475
	.....	495	264	928	1402	1211	888	428	134	.....	5750
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>											
Cape Breton .....	.....	27	18	133	246	376	171	79	.....	.....	1010
Halifax .....	.....	70	22	153	168	279	271	111	47	13	1134
Pictou .....	.....	.....	3	100	129	168	115	47	.....	.....	562
Yarmouth .....	.....	9	11	105	169	164	56	14	.....	.....	528
	.....	106	54	491	712	947	613	251	47	13	3234
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>											
Charlottetown	2	7	1	38	115	189	178	35	.....	.....	565
<i>Manitoba.</i>											
Winnipeg	26	18	1	30	79	203	168	33	.....	.....	558
<i>Alberta.</i>											
Calgary .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>British Columbia.</i>											
Victoria .....	.....	.....	.....	36	96	224	115	40	4	.....	515

D.—Continued.

Weighing Machines of each Denomination Inspected and Verified, in each Inspection Year ended 30th June, 1885.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES.	BALANCES.														Total Number Verified.
	With Equal Arms.				Steelyards, with Divided Arms.				Weigh-bridges, or Platform Scales.						
	Total No. Verified.	5 lbs. and under.	5 lbs. to 50 lbs.	50 lbs. to 100 lbs.	100 lbs. and upwards.	500 lbs. and under.	500 lbs. to 1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs. and upwards.	250 lbs. and under.	250 lbs. to 500 lbs.	500 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs. to 4,000 lbs.	4,000 lbs. to 6,000 lbs.		6,000 lbs. and upwards.
2	62	219			70	2	4		260	78	230	68	13	34	1040
	885	1343			489	55			2361	259	1326	196	27	92	7033
140	77	260	1	1	12	2	1	1	353	111	338	30	27	29	1243
	80	368			110	7	1		424	73	539	96	13	61	1770
	59	241			83	2	1	2	279	29	336	61	4	57	1154
	117	506	2	4	43	1			520	164	447	26	47	8	1885
	324	388		1	482	5			548	108	483	62	47	74	2520
	200	683			83	4			835	77	673	173	28	60	2886
142	1804	4006	3	6	1372	78	7	3	5630	897	4372	712	206	415	19511
16	498	1841	8	6	827	52		15	838	748	1099	123	103	60	6216
	236	439	47	51	58		1		48	211	135	8		2	1237
	35	149	1		30	7			253	143	123	14	26	5	787
	53	456	3	10	22	1	1		54	131	202	6	5	3	947
16	822	2885	59	67	937	60	2	15	1195	1231	1559	151	134	70	9187
	12	56			10				51	41	15		1	1	187
	49	120		1	23				208	102	63	5	2	5	578
	156	167			34	1			128	99	52	5	6	19	667
	217	343		1	67	1			387	242	130	10	9	25	1432
	17	19		8	11	2			69	17	6	1		4	154
88	18	68		1	32		2	3	51	23	22	3	4	3	228
	29	56	1	1			2		78	58	8		2	13	248
	40	61	1	2	39				96	35	9	2	4	3	291
88	104	202	2	12	82	2	2	5	294	133	45	6	10	23	922
35	50	81			2	1			83	33	75	9	12	7	353
	52	102			37	16			149	18	122	40	5	27	568
	3	4							11		5			1	24
1	18	40			52	3	1		139	51	106	5		7	422

APPENDIX

RETURN showing the Number of Dominion Measures of Capacity, Balances, and Division, during the Fiscal

DIVISION.	MEASURES OF CAPACITY.										MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES.	
	Dominion.											
	Bushel.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bushel.	Peck.	Gallon.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon.	Quart.	Pint.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pint.	Gill.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Gill.		Total No. Rejected.	Rejected.
<i>Ontario.</i>												
Belleville	3	2	3			2	1				11	
Hamilton												
Kingston	4	4	3	5	8	2	2				28	
London	1	1									2	
Orillia	10	13	21	27	17	4	1				93	
Ottawa	2	1									3	
Windsor												
<i>Quebec.</i>												
	8	19	20	26	37	20	6	1			137	
<i>Montreal</i>												
Sherbrooke												
Three Rivers	2	1	4	1	1	1	1				11	
<i>New Brunswick.</i>												
	2	1	4	1	1	1	1				11	
<i>St. John</i>												
	1	1									2	
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>												
Cape Breton			1								1	
Halifax	1				12						13	1
Yarmouth	1		3	5	4	1					14	
<i>Manitoba.</i>												
	2		4	5	16	1					28	1
<i>Winnipeg</i>												
<i>British Columbia.</i>												
<i>Victoria</i>												

D—Concluded.

Weighing Machines of each Denomination Inspected and Rejected in each Inspection Year ended 30th June, 1885.

BALANCES.

With Equal-arms.				Steelyards, with Divided Arms.				Weigh-bridges or Platform Scales.					Total Number Rejected.	
5 lbs. and under.	5 lbs. to 50 lbs.	50 lbs. to 100 lbs.	100 lbs. and upwards.	500 lbs. and under.	500 lbs to 1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs. and upwards.	250 lbs. and under.	250 lbs. to 500 lbs.	500 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs. to 4,000 lbs.	4,000 lbs. to 6,000 lbs.		6,000 lbs. and upwards.
	1			4	1	2		6	6	2	2	2	3	29
3	4			1				10	1	9	2	2		3
1	3					1		8	4	18	1		4	29
									1				1	4
1	7			1				12	9	10	2	2		2
3	3							13	14	30		2	7	44
														72
8	18			6	1	3		49	35	69	7	8	15	219
1								1		5				7
	1							2		1			1	5
	3													3
1	4							3		6			1	15
5	2													7
	1			1				3	1	1				6
2	1			6				2						9
				4				1	1					9
2	2			11				6	2	1				24
		1												1
5								1						6

APPENDIX E.
STATEMENT of Gas Inspection Expenditure and Receipts for Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Districts.	Inspector.	Expenditure.						Receipts.
		Salaries.	Special Assistance.	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.	Total.	
		\$	cts	cts	\$	cts	\$	cts.
Bellefille	Wm. Johnson	150 00		50 00			255 25	83 75
Cobourg	T. Cahill	125 00		60 00	16 50	5 00	208 50	24 00
Hamilton	D. McPhie	925 00		110 00	51 35	77 81	1,164 16	485 75
Kingston	Wm. Burrows	400 00		125 50	115 26	60 25	701 01	181 75
Lindsay	T. Cahill	100 00		75 00			175 00	
London	F. Williams	949 96		154 35	204 20	12 05	1,320 66	569 00
Ottawa	H. J. Hubertus	700 00		125 00		121 12	948 12	165 75
Peterborough	T. Cahill	150 00		18 33	8 80	10 00	187 13	24 00
Port Hope	T. Cahill	125 00		75 00	16 85	14 50	231 35	24 00
Toronto	Geo. Sutherland	1,200 00				11 75	1,211 75	1,306 40
Montreal	N. Aubin	1,400 00	730 00			5 68	2,135 68	1,869 50
Quebec	N. Lavasseur	1,150 00	231 17			271 16	1,757 08	266 75
Three Rivers	N. Marchand	200 00		42 00	62 75	8 75	208 75	38 50
Chatham	R. A. Lawlor	150 00				70 00	220 00	13 50
Fredrickton	A. Rowan	180 00		30 00	43 78	37 88	316 56	81 66
Moncton	R. A. Lawlor	989 96			48 45	38 96	267 41	267 41
St. John	A. Rowan	1,300 00		296 63	123 34	37 50	1,668 47	1,668 47
Halifax	A. Miller				321 73	67 34	1,985 70	346 25
Pictou	A. Miller				11 36			
Charlottetown	Jos. Knight	200 00		56 44	22 00	45 88	324 32	73 00
Winnipeg	H. Oostigan	180 00		108 00		67 67	395 57	115 25
Victoria	Richard Jones	163 26		180 00		2 75	366 01	245 00
District Inspectors		600 00			42 48		43 48	
General Expenses						4,695 16	5,295 16	
Queen's Printer						185 59	185 59	
Stationery						70 69	70 69	
Grand Total		11,378 18	981 17	1,606 25	1,088 85	5,972 12	20,906 57	6,103 90

* Hamilton District includes the Offices at Brantford and St. Catharines; Kingston District includes the Offices at Corwall and Napanee; London District the Offices at Ingersoll, Chatham, Stratford, Windsor, Woodstock and St. Thomas.

APPENDIX F.
RETURN of Gas Meters presented for Verification, Verified, Rejected and Verified after first Rejection, during the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Inspection Offices.	Total presented for Verification.		Kind.		Verified.			Rejected.			Verified after first Rejection.		Total Verified and Rejected.		Remarks.	
	Wet.	Dry.	Correct.	Fast.	Slow.	Fast.	Slow.	Fast.	Slow.	Fast.	Slow.	Correct.	Fast.	Slow.		Verified.	Rejected.
Belleville	107		7	14	75			3	8					96	11	No meters inspected.
Brantford			5	26	9			1	2					40	16	do
Chatham	56															do
Cobourg																
Cornwall	699		95	161	439			4						695	4	
Hamilton	9		4	4	1									9		
Ingersoll	169		10	66	76			11	6					157	17	
Kingston	350		86	171	77			4	1	6	4	6		334	16	
London																do
Napanee	128		4	65	53			2	4					122	6	do
Ottawa																do
Peterborough																do
Port Hope	93		21	50	10			6	6					81	12	
St. Thomas	95		20	31	35			4	4					86	9	
Stratford	1,550		232	422	856			2	18	20				1,510	40	
Toronto	136		18	44	66			2	2	4				128	8	
Windsor	2,300		431	695	1,155			3	22	4				2,271	29	
Montreal	225		6	95	121			1	2					222	3	
Quebec	5		3	1	1									5		
Three Rivers	132		24	47	44			5	11					115	17	
Fredericton	197		49	40	97			8	3					186	11	
St. John	296		108	66	114			2	6					288	8	
Halifax	12			6	6									12		
Pictou	76		14	26	48			5	3					66	10	
Yarmouth	74		12	27	10			3	1	2				49	25	
Charlottetown	164		89	20	41									160	4	
Winnipeg	391		88	225	78									391		
Victoria	7,264		1,326	2,302	3,393			36	149	59				7,018	246	

APPEN

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

Inspection Offices.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per 100		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Belleville :—									
July				16	1	2			
August	18.28	15.92	16.10	16	1	2			
September	16.43	15.97	16.20	16	3	4			
October	18.09	13.81	15.73	16	1	4			
November	17.86	15.95	16.99	16	0	4			
December	23.40	18.60	20.94	16	2	3			
January	18.46	14.92	15.46	16	1	4			
February	17.06	15.55	16.46	16	0	4			
March	17.36	17.10	17.21	16	0	4			
April	19.57	17.68	18.37	16	0	4			
May	19.42	16.96	17.69	16	0	4			
June	19.35	17.11	18.46	16	0	4			
					9	39			
Brantford :—									
July				16					
August				16	0	1			
September	17.15	17.15	17.15	16	0	1			
October	16.86	16.86	16.86	16	1	1			
November	14.71	14.71	14.71	16	0	1			
December	16.22	16.22	16.22	16	0	1			
January	17.06	17.06	17.06	16	0	1			
February	16.71	16.71	16.71	16	0	1			
March	16.35	16.35	16.35	16	0	1			
April	16.31	16.31	16.31	16	0	1			
May	16.07	16.07	16.07	16	0	1			
June	16.30	16.30	16.30	16	0	1			
					1	10			
Chatham :—									
July				16					
August				16					
September				16	0	1			
October	16.74	16.74	16.74	16	0	1			
November	17.93	17.93	17.93	16	0	1			
December	17.00	17.00	17.00	16	0	1			
January	17.16	17.16	17.16	16	0	1			
February	17.00	17.00	17.00	16	0	1			
March	16.65	16.65	16.65	16	0	1			
April				16					
May	17.00	17.00	17.00	16	0	1			
June	17.00	17.00	17.00	16	0	1			
					0	8			

DIX G.

Inspected during the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Cubic Feet.			Ammonia per 100 Cubic Feet.					Sulphuretted Hydrogen.			Remarks.
Standard	Times in excess of Allowance.	No. of Tests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average	Standard	Times in excess of Allowance.	No. of times ab-	No. of times pre-	No. of Tests.	
Grains.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	sent.	sent.			
								4	0	4	No apparatus for testing for sulphur and ammonia. No tests for illuminating power, clock being out of order.
								2	0	2	
								2	0	2	
								4	0	4	
								4	0	4	
								4	0	4	
								4	0	4	
								3	0	3	
								4	0	4	
								4	0	4	
								4	0	4	
								4	0	4	
								4	0	4	
								43	0	43	
											No apparatus for testing for sulphur and ammonia.
								1	0	1	
								1	0	1	
								1	0	1	
								1	0	1	
								1	0	1	
								1	0	1	
								1	0	1	
								1	0	1	
								1	0	1	
								10	0	10	
											No apparatus for testing for sulphur and ammonia.
								1	0	1	
								1	0	1	
								1	0	1	
								1	0	1	
								1	0	1	
								1	0	1	
								1	0	1	
								1	0	1	
								1	0	1	
								8	0	8	

APPENDIX
RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

Inspection Offices.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per 100		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles	Candles.	Candles.	Candles			Grains.	Grains	Grains.
Cobourg :—									
July	16.43	15.99	16.21	16	1	2			
August	16.70	15.55	16.12	16	1	2			
September	16.56	16.56	16.56	16	0	1			
October	16.64	16.00	16.32	16	0	2			
November	16.40	16.40	16.40	16	0	1			
December	16.77	16.77	16.77	16	0	1			
January	16.67	16.67	16.67	16	0	1			
February	16.82	16.82	16.82	16	0	1			
March	16.12	16.12	16.12	16	0	1			
April	16.22	16.22	16.22	16	0	1			
May	16.86	16.86	16.86	16	0	1			
June	16.86	16.86	16.86	16	0	1			
					2 15				
Cornwall :—									
June	20.02	20.02	20.02	16	0	1			
					0 1				
Hamilton :—									
July	16.89	15.45	16.28	16	2	4			
August	16.29	14.21	15.28	16	2	3			
September	16.94	16.08	16.48	16	0	4			
October	16.34	16.34	16.34	16	0	1			
November	17.16	17.16	17.16	16	0	1			
December	15.53	15.53	15.53	16	1	1			
January	16.03	16.03	16.03	16	0	1			
February	16.21	16.21	16.21	16	0	1			
March	16.53	16.53	16.53	16	0	1			
April	15.83	15.83	15.83	16	1	1			
May	15.10	15.10	15.10	16	1	1			
June	15.53	15.53	15.53	16	1	1			
					8 20				
Kingston :—									
July	19.94	18.22	18.73	16	0	4			
August	19.84	17.41	18.94	16	0	4			
September	18.95	17.12	18.31	16	0	4			
October	20.31	18.27	18.94	16	0	4			
November	20.01	18.58	19.02	16	0	4			
December	19.99	17.11	18.73	16	0	4			
January	20.44	18.47	19.60	16	0	3			
February	19.89	17.48	18.90	16	0	4			
March	20.48	18.69	19.65	16	0	4			
April	18.73	17.78	18.32	16	0	4			
May	19.72	17.47	18.72	16	0	4			
June	21.16	17.49	19.26	16	0	4			
					0 47				

G—Continued.

Inspected during the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Cubic Feet.			Ammonia per 100 Cubic Feet.					Sulphuretted Hydrogen.			Remarks.		
Standard	Times in excess of Allowance.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average	Standard	Times in excess of Allowance.	No. of Tests.	No. of times absent.	No. of times present.		No. of Tests.	
Grains.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.							
									2	0	2	No apparatus for testing for sulphur and ammonia.	
									2	0	2		
									1	0	1		
									2	0	2		
									1	0	1		
									1	0	1		
									1	0	1		
									1	0	1		
									1	0	1		
									1	0	1		
									1	0	1		
									1	0	1		
									15	0	15		
									0	1	1		No apparatus for testing for sulphur and ammonia. Operations only commenced on 1st of this month.
									0	1	1		
									4	0	4	No apparatus for testing for sulphur and ammonia.	
									3	0	3		
									4	0	4		
									2	0	2		
									2	0	2		
									2	0	2		
									2	0	2		
									1	0	1		
									1	0	1		
									1	0	1		
									1	0	1		
									25	0	25		
									1	3	4		No apparatus for sulphur and ammonia test.
									1	3	4		
									1	3	4		
									1	3	4		
									0	0	0		
									3	1	4		
									3	0	3		
									3	1	4		
									4	0	4		
									4	0	4		
									0	0	0		
									4	0	4		
									25	14	39		

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

Inspection Offices.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per 100		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard	No of times below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
London :—									
July.....	18·35	18·06	18·20	16	0	2			
August.....				16					
September.....	19·60	18·76	19·18	16	0	2			
October.....	19·32	17·17	18·05	16	0	3			
November.....	17·64	15·89	17·00	16	1	3			
December.....	19·04	17·46	18·38	16	0	3			
January.....	17·69	16·70	17·30	16	0	3			
February.....	17·85	17·07	17·46	16	0	3			
March.....	18·21	17·85	18·90	16	0	3			
April.....	18·47	18·00	18·19	16	0	3			
May.....	19·80	18·00	18·87	16	0	3			
June.....	19·46	18·21	18·78	16	0	3			
					1	31			
Napanee :—									
November.....									
December.....									
January.....									
February.....									
March.....									
April.....									
Ottawa :—									
July.....	18·21	16·98	17·50	16	0	8	27·80	20·99	23·32
August.....	17·94	16·82	17·41	16	0	8	31·20	20·89	26·85
September.....	18·34	17·11	17·65	16	0	7	30·26	26·37	28·58
October.....	17·54	16·37	16·85	16	0	8	31·10	25·47	28·28
November.....	17·40	16·00	16·52	16	0	8	30·94	23·92	27·41
December.....	17·91	14·66	16·12	16	3	7	25·34	26·74	23·65
January.....	16·92	16·01	16·39	16	0	8	24·59	19·34	21·127
February.....	18·06	15·38	16·41	16	3	8	27·25	19·37	23·77
March.....	17·68	16·02	16·80	16	0	8	22·63	19·66	21·78
April.....	17·89	16·04	16·94	16	0	8	21·47	18·71	20·06
May.....	18·76	16·11	17·34	16	0	8	25·83	15·94	21·117
June.....	19·29	17·12	18·17	16	0	8	29·76	21·65	27·26
					6	94			

ERRATA.

For 20, as standard for sulphur, read 35.

For 2, as standard for ammonia, read 4.

G—Continued.

Inspected during the Year ended 30th June, 1875.

Cubic Feet.			Ammonia per 100 Cubic Feet.			Sulphuretted Hydrogen.			Remarks.			
Standard	Times in excess of Allowance.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average	Standard	Times in excess of Allowance.	No. of Tests.		No. of times absent.	No. of times present.	No. of Tests.
Grains.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.						
									2	0	2	No apparatus for sulphur and ammonia test.
												No return made this month.
									2	0	2	
									2	1	3	
									3	0	3	
									3	0	3	
									3	0	3	
									3	0	3	
									3	0	3	
									3	0	3	
									3	0	3	
									3	0	3	
									3	0	3	
									3	0	3	
									3	0	3	
									30	1	31	
									0	1	1	No apparatus for sulphur and ammonia test. No tests for illuminating power have as yet been sent to the Department.
									0	1	1	
									0	1	1	
									0	1	1	
									0	1	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	5	6	
20	4	4	3.07	2.06	2.68	2	4	4	8	0	8	
20	4	4	2.05	1.54	1.847	2	2	4	8	0	8	
20	4	4	2.78	2.05	2.395	2	4	4	8	0	8	
20	4	4	3.00	2.25	2.60	2	4	4	8	0	8	
20	4	4	3.56	2.53	2.95	2	4	4	8	0	8	
20	4	4	3.07	2.00	2.605	2	3	4	7	0	7	
20	2	4	3.00	1.10	2.035	2	2	4	8	0	8	
20	1	4	3.01	1.44	2.11	2	2	4	8	0	8	
20	3	4	2.03	1.01	1.45	2	1	4	8	0	8	
20	2	4	2.25	1.53	1.905	2	2	4	8	0	8	
20	2	4	2.57	1.77	2.227	2	3	4	8	0	8	
20	4	4	3.88	3.11	3.467	2	4	4	8	0	8	
	38	48					35	48	95	0	95	

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

Inspection Offices.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per 100		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average	Standard	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Peterborough :—									
July	17.14	16.70	16.97	16	0	4			
August	17.12	16.70	16.95	16	0	4			
September	17.20	16.60	16.91	16	0	3			
October	17.12	17.12	17.12	16	0	1			
November	18.08	18.08	18.08	16	0	1			
December	17.28	17.28	17.28	16	0	1			
January	16.77	16.77	16.77	16	0	1			
February	16.84	16.84	16.84	16	0	1			
March	16.90	16.99	16.90	16	0	1			
April	16.60	16.60	16.60	16	0	1			
May	17.00	17.00	17.00	16	0	1			
June	16.62	16.62	16.62	16	0	1			
					0	20			
Port Hope :—									
July	16.93	16.80	16.87	16	0	3			
August	17.30	16.92	17.11	16	0	2			
September	16.53	16.53	16.53	16	0	1			
October	17.34	17.34	17.34	16	0	1			
November	17.20	17.20	17.20	16	0	1			
December	17.55	17.55	17.55	16	0	1			
January	16.52	16.52	16.52	16	0	1			
February	16.44	16.44	16.44	16	0	1			
March	16.45	16.45	16.45	16	0	1			
April	16.92	16.92	16.92	16	0	1			
May	17.22	17.22	17.22	16	0	1			
June	17.34	17.34	17.34	16	0	1			
					0	15			
Stratford :—									
July	16.50	16.50	16.50	16	0	1			
August				16					
September	17.88	17.88	17.88	16	0	1			
October	16.78	16.78	16.78	16	0	1			
November	17.00	17.00	17.00	16	0	1			
December	17.81	17.81	17.81	16	0	1			
January	17.63	17.63	17.63	16	0	1			
February	18.00	18.00	18.00	16	0	1			
March	17.85	17.85	17.85	16	0	1			
April	16.30	16.30	16.30	16	0	1			
May	18.60	18.60	18.60	16	0	1			
June	16.47	16.47	16.47	16	0	1			
					0	11			

G—Continued.

Inspected during the Year ended 30th June, 1885—Continued.

Cubic Feet.			Ammonia per 100 Cubic Feet.				Sulphuretted Hydrogen.				Remarks.	
Standard	Times in excess of Allowance.	No. of Tests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average	Standard	Times in excess of Allowance.	No. of Tests.	No. of times absent.	No. of times present.		No. of tests.
Grains.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.						
									4	0	4	No apparatus for testing for sulphur and ammonia.
									4	0	4	
									3	0	3	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	0	
									20	0	20	
									3	0	3	No apparatus for testing for sulphur and ammonia.
									2	0	2	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									15	0	15	
									1	0	1	No apparatus for sulphur and ammonia test.
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									0	*1	1	*Caused by bursting of gas main through frost.
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									10	1	11	

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

Inspection Offices.	Illuminating Power.					Sulphur per 100			
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
St. Thomas:—									
July.....	16 70	16 36	16 53	16	0	2			
August.....				16					
September.....	16 50	16 50	16 50	16	0	1			
October.....	16 60	16 60	16 60	16	0	1			
November.....	16 53	16 48	16 50	16	0	2			
December.....	16 70	16 65	16 67	16	0	2			
January.....	14 70	14 70	14 70	16	1	1			
February.....	16 22	16 22	16 22	16	0	1			
March.....	17 85	16 43	17 14	16	0	2			
April.....	16 35	16 35	16 35	16	0	1			
May.....	18 10	18 10	18 10	16	0	1			
June.....	16 00	16 00	16 00	16	0	1			
					1	15			
Toronto:—									
July.....	18 23	16 98	17 40	16	0	8	16 22	14 05	15 13
August.....	18 00	16 60	17 43	16	0	10	14 32	11 48	12 60
September.....	18 30	16 64	17 61	16	0	8	14 12	13 73	13 92
October.....	17 64	16 34	16 86	16	0	8	19 51	18 90	19 20
November.....	16 73	15 82	16 09	16	6	10	19 71	17 21	18 46
December.....	17 40	15 10	16 24	16	2	8	15 92	14 60	15 28
January.....	17 06	14 75	16 41	16	1	10	20 04	19 00	19 52
February.....	16 90	16 02	16 37	16	0	8	19 22	16 73	17 97
March.....	16 60	16 00	16 32	16	0	8	18 88	16 97	17 92
April.....	17 07	16 13	16 39	16	0	8	13 98	12 83	13 90
May.....	17 06	16 22	16 66	16	0	10	18 18	16 66	17 42
June.....	17 49	16 19	16 84	16	0	8	16 86	10 03	13 44
					9	104			
Windsor:—									
July.....	17 44	11 41	13 67	16	2	3			
August.....				16					
September.....	17 46	17 46	17 46	16	0	1			
October.....	16 28	16 28	16 28	16	0	1			
November.....	16 90	16 90	16 90	16	0	1			
December.....	18 10	18 10	18 10	16	0	1			
January.....	16 93	16 93	16 93	16	0	1			
February.....	16 29	16 29	16 29	16	0	1			
March.....	16 88	16 88	16 88	16	0	1			
April.....	18 28	18 28	18 28	16	0	1			
May.....				16					
June.....	17 10	17 10	17 10	16	0	1			
					2	12			

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

Inspection Offices.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per 100		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests	Highest.	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Montreal:—									
July.....	19·42	16·00	16·76	16	0	26	41·14	10·92	21·72
August.....									
September.....									
October.....									
November.....	20·24	16·83	18·38	16	0	26	20·58	8·85	13·52
December.....									
January.....	26·02	16·36	18·01	16	0	25	43·84	6·56	27·28
February.....									
March.....									
April.....	18·55	15·68	17·009	16	2	26	37·92	31·18	33·79
May.....									
June.....					2	103			
Quebec:—									
July.....	18·12	18·12	18·12	16	0	1	31·97	29·14	30·55
August.....	23·38	23·38	23·38	16	0	1	30·20	22·18	26·19
September.....	17·65	17·65	17·65	16	0	1	25·52	12·18	18·25
October.....	20·69	20·69	20·69	16	0	1	25·89	17·16	21·52
November.....	17·23	17·23	17·23	16	0	1	19·41	17·33	18·37
December.....	16·82	16·82	16·82	16	0	1	27·58	17·29	22·43
January.....	18·00	18·00	18·00	16	0	1	29·57	28·13	28·85
February.....	16·55	16·55	16·55	16	0	1	30·83	30·56	30·69
March.....	17·91	17·91	17·91	16	0	1	35·29	30·71	33·00
April.....	17·83	17·83	17·83	16	0	1	26·92	17·64	22·28
May.....	18·16	18·16	18·16	16	0	1	18·87	17·38	18·02
June.....	18·21	18·21	18·21	16	0	1	21·13	17·65	19·39
					0	12			
Three Rivers:—									
July.....	16·59	14·95	15·60	16	4	5	.....	.....	.....
August.....	16·28	15·24	15·74	16	2	4	.....	.....	.....
September.....	16·40	15·66	15·84	16	3	4	.....	.....	.....
October.....	16·93	15·61	16·25	16	1	5	.....	.....	.....
November.....	16·60	15·62	16·08	16	1	4	.....	.....	.....
December.....	16·70	15·94	16·26	16	1	5	.....	.....	.....
January.....	15·65	14·90	15·28	16	4	4	.....	.....	.....
February.....	16·21	15·66	15·88	16	3	4	.....	.....	.....
March.....	16·25	15·64	15·93	16	3	4	.....	.....	.....
April.....	16·99	15·84	16·02	16	4	5	.....	.....	.....
May.....	16·60	15·79	16·22	16	1	4	.....	.....	.....
June.....	17·32	15·75	16·30	16	1	4	.....	.....	.....
					28	52			

G—Continued.

Inspected during the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Cubic Feet.			Ammonia per 100 Cubic Feet.				Sulphuretted Hydrogen.				Remarks.	
Standard	Times in excess of Allowance.	No. of Tests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average	Standard	Times in excess of Allowance.	No. of Tests.	No. of times absent.	No. of times present.		No. of Tests.
Grains.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains	Grains.						
20	2	7	0·00	0·00	0·00	2	0	7	26	0	26	
20	1	6	0·00	0·00	0·00	2	0	6	26	0	26	
20	4	6	0·00	0·00	0·00	2	0	6	25	0	25	
20	6	6	0·00	0·00	0·00	2	0	6	26	0	26	
	13	25					0	25	03	0	103	
20	2	2	2·10	0·00	1·55	2	1	2	2	0	2	
20	2	2	7·30	6·70	7·00	2	2	2	2	0	2	
20	1	2	5·53	2·00	3·76	2	1	2	2	0	2	
20	1	2	0·00	0·00	0·00	2	0	2	2	0	2	
20	0	2	0·00	0·00	0·00	2	0	2	2	0	2	
20	1	2	0·00	0·00	0·00	2	0	2	2	0	2	
20	2	2	0·00	0·00	0·00	2	0	2	2	0	2	
20	2	2	0·00	0·00	0·00	2	0	2	2	0	2	
20	2	2	0·00	0·00	0·00	2	0	2	2	0	2	
20	2	2	0·00	0·00	0·00	2	0	2	2	0	2	
20	1	2	0·00	0·00	0·00	2	0	2	2	0	2	
20	0	2	0·00	0·00	0·00	2	0	2	2	0	2	
20	1	2	0·00	0·00	0·00	2	0	2	2	0	2	
	15	24					4	24	24	0	24	
.....									5	0	5	No apparatus for sulphur and ammonia test.
.....									4	0	4	
.....									4	0	4	
.....									5	0	5	
.....									4	0	4	
.....									5	0	5	
.....									4	0	4	
.....									4	0	4	
.....									4	0	4	
.....									5	0	5	
.....									4	0	4	
.....									4	0	4	
									52	0	52	

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

Inspection Districts.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per 100		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Fredericton :—									
July	16·87	16·13	16·45	16	0	3	.....	.....	.....
August	16·94	16·78	16·86	16	0	2	.....	.....	.....
September	17·45	16·48	16·96	16	0	2	.....	.....	.....
October	18·67	16·74	17·70	16	0	2	.....	.....	.....
November	19·96	18·01	18·98	16	0	2	.....	.....	.....
December	19·55	16·91	18·23	16	0	2	.....	.....	.....
January	17·82	16·68	17·24	16	0	2	.....	.....	.....
February	16·56	15·22	15·98	16	1	3	.....	.....	.....
March	16·31	15·62	15·98	16	1	3	.....	.....	.....
April	16·86	16·72	16·79	16	0	3	.....	.....	.....
May	17·76	16·29	17·10	16	0	3	.....	.....	.....
June	16·58	15·56	15·91	16	2	3	.....	.....	.....
					4	30			
St. John :—									
July	17·32	15·58	16·64	16	1	5	19·67	14·83	17·33
August	16·98	15·50	16·25	16	1	4	21·83	18·50	20·25
September	18·23	16·15	16·88	16	0	4	13·17	10·92	11·98
October	19·58	15·41	17·23	16	1	6	17·26	14·43	16·03
November	16·87	15·10	16·14	16	2	6	15·61	13·83	14·62
December	17·26	15·42	16·10	16	3	6	16·88	12·02	14·39
January	16·96	15·95	16·25	16	2	6	17·41	11·96	15·09
February	16·96	14·58	16·04	16	1	6	21·56	19·01	20·26
March	16·70	15·55	16·17	16	0	4	20·84	14·18	17·92
April	17·33	16·33	16·62	16	0	8	21·27	16·24	18·54
May	16·95	16·13	16·68	16	0	6	23·52	13·83	18·77
June	19·90	16·09	17·28	16	0	7	12·65	9·57	11·76
					11	68			
Halifax —									
July	18·61	17·76	18·09	16	0	4	31·86	26·27	29·28
August	19·46	19·04	19·25	16	0	2	29·45	26·78	28·11
September	18·09	18·04	18·06	16	0	2	32·169	26·43	29·299
October	17·40	16·55	16·97	16	0	2	22·46	22·46	22·46
November	18·25	17·30	17·788	16	0	3	25·11	23·11	25·11
December	19·65	18·92	19·285	16	0	2	28·819	28·819	28·819
January	18·37	18·04	18·205	16	0	2	17·20	15·07	16·135
February	17·65	17·36	17·55	16	0	4	25·44	13·35	19·395
March	18·99	18·23	18·61	16	0	2	17·40	14·52	15·96
April	18·30	18·29	18·295	16	0	2	29·258	20·14	24·699
May	16·62	16·423	16·5215	16	0	2	18·36	17·73	18·04
June	19·06	17·73	18·395	16	0	2	30·79	15·04	22·915
					0	29			

G—Continued.

Inspected during the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Cubic Feet.			Ammonia per 100 Cubic Feet.				Sulphuretted Hydrogen.				Remarks.	
Standard	Times in excess of Allowance.	No. of Tests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average	Standard	Times in excess of Allowance.	No. of Tests.	No. of times absent.	No. of times present.		No. of Tests.
Grains.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.						
												No apparatus for sulphur and ammonia test.
									3	0	3	
									2	0	2	
									2	0	2	
									2	0	2	
									2	0	2	
									2	0	2	
									2	0	2	
									2	0	2	
									3	0	3	
									3	0	3	
									3	0	3	
									3	0	3	
									3	0	3	
									3	0	3	
									30	0	30	
20	0	3	1.019	0.65	0.796	2	0	3	5	0	5	
20	2	3	3.26	2.06	2.73	2	3	3	4	0	4	
20	0	3	22.13	10.24	17.09	2	3	3	4	0	4	
20	0	3	11.12	2.04	5.77	2	3	3	6	0	6	
20	0	3	3.68	2.18	2.82	2	3	3	6	0	6	
20	0	3	2.54	1.68	2.14	2	2	3	6	0	6	
20	0	3	4.05	2.26	2.97	2	3	3	6	0	6	
20	2	3	3.56	3.08	3.39	2	3	3	6	0	6	
20	1	3	1.51	0.00	0.50	2	0	3	4	0	4	
20	2	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	2	0	4	8	0	8	
20	2	4	1.01	0.00	0.505	2	0	4	6	0	6	
20	0	4	0.00	0.00	0.000	2	0	4	7	0	7	
	9	39					20	39	68	0	68	
20	4	4	0.89	0.000	0.50	2	0	4	1	0	4	
20	2	2	0.03	0.000	0.0165	2	0	2	2	0	2	
20	2	2	0.00	0.000	0.00	2	0	2	2	0	2	
20	1	1	0.81	0.810	0.81	2	0	1	2	0	2	
20	1	1	0.00	0.000	0.00	2	0	1	3	0	3	
20	1	1	0.00	0.000	0.00	2	0	1	2	0	2	
20	0	4	0.00	0.000	0.00	2	0	4	2	0	2	
20	1	4	0.0646	0.000	0.0323	2	0	4	2	0	2	
20	0	2	0.0000	0.000	0.000	2	0	2	1	1	2	
20	2	2	0.0000	0.000	0.800	2	0	2	2	0	2	
20	2	2	0.0000	0.000	0.000	2	0	2	2	0	2	
20	1	2	0.0000	0.000	0.000	2	0	2	2	0	2	
	17	27					0	27	26	1	27	

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

Inspection Districts.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per 100		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard	No. of times be- low Standard.	No of Tests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Pictou :—									
July				16					
August	17·70	17·70	17·70	16	0	1			
September.....				16					
October				16					
November	17·20	17·20	17·20	16	0	1			
December	17·12	17·12	17·12	16	0	1			
January.....	17·05	17·05	17·05	16	0	1			
February	16·64	16·64	16·64	16	0	1			
March.....	17·77	17·77	17·77	16	0	1			
April	18·05	18·05	18·05	16	0	1			
May.....	18·18	18·18	18·18	16	0	1			
June	19·23	19·23	19·23	16	0	1			
					0	9			
Yarmouth :—									
July				16					
August	15·81	15·81	15·81	16	1	1			
September.....				16					
October				16					
November	16·81	16·81	16·81	16	0	1			
December	16·17	16·17	16·17	16	0	1			
January.....	14·06	14·06	14·06	16	1	1			
February	15·62	15·62	15·62	16	1	1			
March.....	14·29	14·29	14·29	16	1	1			
April	16·23	16·23	16·23	16	0	1			
May.....	17·51	17·51	17·51	16	0	1			
June	16·34	16·34	16·34	16	0	1			
					4	9			
Charlottetown :—									
July.....	20·59	17·69	18·75	16	0	5			
August.....	20·06	17·66	18·86	16	0	2			
September.....	17·85	15·92	17·33	16	1	5			
October	18·24	17·00	17·46	16	0	4			
November	16·91	15·96	16·52	16	0	4			
December.....	18·04	16·63	17·36	16	0	4			
January.....	17·89	17·03	17·50	16	0	3			
February.....	17·71	17·00	17·36	16	0	3			
March.....	17·80	16·44	16·93	16	0	3			
April.....	19·17	16·23	17·43	16	0	4			
May.....	18·55	16·73	17·76	16	0	3			
June.....	19·90	17·59	18·37	16	0	3			
					1	43			

G.—Continued.

Inspected during the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Cubic Feet.			Ammonia per 100 Cubic Feet.					Sulphuretted Hydrogen.			Remarks.	
Standard	Times in excess of Allowance.	No. of Tests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average	Standard	Times in excess of Allowance.	No. of Tests.	No. of times absent.	No. of times present.		No. of Tests
Grains.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.						
									1	0	1	No apparatus for sulphur and ammonia test.
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									9	0	9	
									1	0	1	No apparatus for sulphur and ammonia test.
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									1	0	1	
									9	0	9	
									5	0	5	No apparatus for sulphur and ammonia test.
									2	0	2	
									5	0	5	
									4	0	4	
									4	0	4	
									4	0	4	
									3	0	3	
									3	0	3	
									2	1	3	
									4	0	4	
									3	0	3	
									3	0	3	
									42	1	43	

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

Inspection Districts.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per 100		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Winnipeg :—									
July.....				16					
August.....	17.57	17.57	17.57	16	0	1			
September.....	21.98	17.87	19.76	16	0	4			
October.....	19.00	19.00	19.00	16	0	1			
November.....	21.08	21.08	21.08	16	0	1			
December.....	16.35	16.35	16.35	16	0	1			
January.....	20.80	20.80	20.80	16	0	1			
February.....	21.50	21.50	21.50	16	0	1			
March.....	21.10	21.10	21.10	16	0	1			
April.....	21.50	21.50	21.50	16	0	1			
May.....	18.70	18.70	18.70	16	0	1			
June.....	20.60	20.60	20.60	16	0	1			
					0	14			
Victoria, B.C. :—									
July.....				16					
August.....				16					
September.....	18.40	17.70	17.933	16	0	3			
October.....	18.95	18.60	18.77	16	0	3			
November.....	18.50	17.56	18.10	16	0	3			
December.....	18.67	17.87	18.20	16	0	3			
January.....	18.47	17.74	18.06	16	0	3			
February.....	18.26	17.34	17.83	16	0	3			
March.....	18.34	18.10	18.10	16	0	3			
April.....	18.24	18.00	18.15	16	0	3			
May.....	19.10	18.47	18.72	16	0	3			
June.....				16	0	3			
					0	30			

G—Concluded.

Inspected during the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Cubic Feet.			Ammonia per 100 Cubic Feet.				Sulphuretted Hydrogen.				Remarks.	
Standard	Times in excess of Allowance.	No. of Tests	Highest.	Lowest.	Average	Standard	Times in excess of Allowance.	No. of Tests.	No. of times absent.	No. of times present.		No. of Tests.
Grains.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.						
.....	No apparatus for sulphur and ammonia test.
.....	1	0	1	
.....	4	0	4	
.....	1	0	1	
.....	1	0	1	
.....	1	0	1	
.....	1	0	1	
.....	1	0	1	
.....	1	0	1	
.....	1	0	1	
.....	1	0	1	
.....	1	0	1	
.....	1	0	1	
.....	14	0	14	
.....	No apparatus for sulphur and ammonia test.
.....	3	0	3	
.....	3	0	3	
.....	3	0	3	
.....	3	0	3	
.....	3	0	3	
.....	3	0	3	
.....	3	0	3	
.....	3	0	3	
.....	3	0	3	
.....	30	0	30	

APPENDIX F.

REPORT of investigation into complaints from members of the Fire and Light Committee of the Municipal Council of the City of Toronto, with regard to purity and illuminating power of the gas furnished by the "Consumers' Gas Company" of that City.

E. MIALL, Esq.,
Commissioner of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In obedience with your instructions to investigate complaints from members of the Fire and Light Committee of the Municipal Council of Toronto with regard to the nature, purity and illuminating power of the gas furnished to the citizens of that city by the Consumers' Gas Company, I proceeded to Toronto and placed myself in communication with said committee at a meeting called for that purpose.

I explained to the gentlemen, then present, the nature of the law of Canada regarding the manufacture and distribution of illuminating gas, and the system of inspection provided for the mutual protection of gas consumers and of manufacturers.

The accuracy of the measurement of the gas sold is secured as perfectly as possible by the law compelling the gas company to use only verified and stamped gas meters, which must be periodically reverified and stamped, or, at any time, at the request of the consumers, upon their paying the expense of such verification. Meters must be re-inspected every five years at the expense of the gas company or of such consumers who may own their meters.

The commercial value of the gas throughout the Dominion is now uniformly established by the law which declares that all gas intended to produce light shall be of the quality called of *sixteen* candles. That is to say that gas burned at the rate of 5 cubic feet per hour, through an argand or any other burner, shall emit a light equal to that of sixteen sperm candles, consuming 120 grains of sperm, each, per hour. Proper instruments for ascertaining the results in the most accurate manner are furnished by Government and frequent periodical inspections of the gas are performed and registered by special officers.

It may not be out of place here to state that the standard illuminating power of gas in Ontario was *twelve* candles only and that Parliament within a few years having raised that standard to sixteen candles, all the gas companies in the country have readily conformed to the new regulation, and furnish now almost everywhere a much superior gas, affording a light of from 17 to 20 candles.

With regard to the purity of the gas the law provides that it will be, as much as practically possible, free from such substances as may, during combustion in a gas flame, be transformed into new compounds of a noxious nature calculated to injure goods or health.

These impurities are mainly sulphur and ammonia. Sulphur is found in the gas before purification, in combination with hydrogen, and is then called sulphuretted hydrogen. It is considered as the most objectionable of impurities, as after combustion it forms new combinations of noxious substances hurtful to jewellery, paint, silk and may affect the respiratory organs. But such impurity may be readily removed from the newly formed gas by proper purification, therefore the law prohibits absolutely its presence in gas, and heavy penalties are imposed upon companies every time that sulphuretted hydrogen may be detected. The register of the Inspector at Toronto demonstrates that such impurity has never been found in the gas upon which he has experimented for the last 10 years.

The other impurities permitted in gas, to a limited extent, are sulphur uncombined and ammonia. Sulphur, when present in quantity equal to 35 grains per 100

cubic feet of gas, and ammonia, in a proportion of 4 grains per 100 cubic feet, are not considered as objectionable. The law of Canada, with regard to gas, has generally been founded on that of England and the instruments used in inspecting gas are of the same construction as those used in London.

I find in a report on the gas in England that thoroughly purified coal gas consists of the following substances :

Carburetted hydrogen or marsh gas.....	30 to 40 per cent.
Hydrogen	50 "
Carbonic oxide	5 " 10 "
Hydrocarbons.....	5 " 6 "

These compounds may, therefore, be considered as essential elements in the flame produced by gas obtained from coal, and none of them are classified as noxious after combustion; but no one will pretend that they can be inhaled without serious inconvenience.

Toronto gas analyzed by Prof. Pike, in 1880, was found to contain :

Hydro carbons	9.22 per cent.
Marsh gas or carburetted hydrogen	25.71 "
Carbonic oxide	21.50 "
Hydrogen	43.57 "
	100.00

Kingston gas (water and petroleum gas) analysed by Prof. Ellis, in 1878, was composed of :

Carbonic acid	5.2
Hydrocarbons	13.6
Oxygen	6.5
Carburetted hydrogen	23.0
Carbonic oxide	11.5
Hydrogen	22.2
Nitrogen	12.0
	100.0

The committee having expressed some doubts as regards the illuminating power of the Toronto gas I invited them to come to the Gas Inspection Office where they could, in a few minutes, see how gas light is measured and what illuminating power possessed the gas furnished by the Consumers' Gas Company. The first observation showed the light to be equal to 22 candles or 6 more than the legal standard.

By referring to the photometric register, very carefully kept by the Inspector, Mr. George Sutherland, I found that the average light, since the 1st of April, has been equal to 19.40 candles and that during February and March it was 17.80 candles. No sulphuretted hydrogen was at any time detected in the gas. The sulphur and ammonia are also in much smaller quantities than the maximum allowed by law, being for ammonia an average of 1.81 grains per 100 cubic feet, and for sulphur 14.15 grains.

Comparing the quality of Toronto gas with the coal gas consumed in London, England, and obtained from the 15 companies under the supervision of the official gas referees, I find the tests of one month show an average illuminating power of 16.6 candles; not one test indicated 17 candles. One company only in London extracts gas from cannel coal. It is equal to 25 candles, but is much higher in price than ordinary gas.

As a proof of the good results due to the gas inspection law, I may state that from the returns of inspectors, during 1885, it is ascertained that the total average of gaslight power in the Dominion is equal to 18.48 candles, superior therefore to that of England's capital.

The committee having specially called my attention to the recent case of the death of two men who were found suffocated in their bed, and who were supposed to have blown out the gas in their room instead of turning off the tap, I had to observe to the gentlemen of the committee that I could not, without exceeding the duties of my office, do anything further in the matter, after having ascertained that the gas furnished in Toronto was absolutely in accordance with the requirements of the law, I found the gas strictly pure as defined by regulations, and completely free from such substances as may, during combustion, form new compounds, more or less injurious to animal life or to property.

I do not know of any kind of illuminating gas which can be breathed without danger, or allowed to escape in dwellings with impunity.

The particular compound to which may be attributed the deaths caused by the accidental escape of gas in bedrooms is the carbonic oxide found in coal gas, but in larger quantities in water gas.

It is also produced by the imperfect combustion of coal, and defective stoves sometime allow considerable quantities to escape in dwellings. The danger is, then, a matter of proportion, and the only way of diminishing it is through careful and intelligent regulations by municipal authorities regarding the use of gas in hotels, the proper ventilation of sleeping apartments, &c.

Carbonic oxide is one of the useful elements in the production of a gas flame. It cannot be thoroughly expelled from illuminating gas, and Parliament alone could determine what proportion might be allowed. Engineers are divided on the subject, but none, I think, would be willing to experiment on themselves as to the relative safety claimed for coal gas as an element in respiration.

I, myself, was nearly suffocated by an accidental exposure of a few minutes to a leakage of coal gas.

Electric light itself, though quite recently adopted for public use, has added a formidable list to the fatal casualties, which seem to be inseparable from the brilliant discoveries calculated to contribute so much to the comforts of social life.

Water gas, so called, is now successfully produced in many cities and towns of Canada, and so long as it is distributed in accordance with the requirements of the law the Gas Inspection Branch of your Department cannot interfere.

The above is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

N. AUBIN,

Dominion Gas Engineer.

REPORT
OR
ADULTERATION OF FOOD

BEING
SUPPLEMENT No III

TO THE REPORT

OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.

1885.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.



OTTAWA :
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET,
1886.

To the Honourable

The Minister of Inland Revenue.

Herewith I have the honour to submit the report of the Chief Analyst of the Department; also the reports of the Public Analysts, together with the tabulated statements prepared in the Department for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD MJALL,

Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 30th December, 1885

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APPENDIX A.

INSPECTION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ANALYST.

INLAND REVENUE LABORATORY,
OTTAWA, 1st December, 1885.

To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—I have the honor to present to you my first Annual Report on the operations under the Adulteration of Food and Drugs Act of 1884, for the year ending 30th June, 1885.

My appointment to the office of Chief Analyst for the Dominion is dated 15th August, 1884, and I assumed the duties of the office on the 1st of September of that year: being in England at the time, I embraced the opportunity to visit officially the Laboratories of the Inland Revenue, at Somerset House, and in Dr. Bell's absence, I was most cordially received by Mr. Bannister and Mr. Lewin, who courteously placed at my disposal the entire resources of the laboratories and personally explained to me their methods of working and the operations of the Sale of Foods Act in England, information which has proved of the greatest service to me in directing the working under the Adulteration of Food Act here.

In England the public analysts are appointed by the local Government boards, or by municipalities, and they report to those bodies, and not to the Government. At Somerset House the authorities occupy an entirely neutral position as arbiters between the public and the public analysts.

The Act has not worked so well in England as might have been expected, chiefly through the failure of local boards or municipalities, to exercise their *optional* powers of appointing analysts, and also, in great measure, to the deficiency of any means of discrimination between competent and incompetent candidates for such offices, and to the readiness with which candidates, undertook duties so responsible while possessing none of the necessary qualifications for their adequate discharge: members of most professions enjoy the advantages of an organized association, whereby guarantees of qualification for the exercise of their peculiar functions are furnished to the outside public; but, until quite recently, even in England no such association has existed amongst professional chemists, and it has been most difficult to discriminate between the competent and incompetent aspirants to public favor. Recently, however, the leaders of the profes-

sion in England have formed an organization, which has received Royal sanction and incorporation, under the title of The Institute of Chemistry. Thus in England at least, chemistry is now recognized as an organized profession, standing on the same footing as the other learned professions of law, medicine, engineering, &c., &c., and conferring on those attaining to fellowship of the Institute a recognition of competency by which the public may rightly be guided, and protected from the competition of ignorant pretenders. It would be well could a similar organization be established in Canada.

In France matters are managed, as regards the inspection of food and medicines, in a somewhat different manner, and the organization of the municipal laboratories of the City of Paris, for this purpose, would seem almost perfect. Through the courtesy of M. Girard, the eminent Chef du Laboratoire, I have been favored with a copy of his report to the Prefet de Police on the subject of food analysis.

Here the whole body of analysts is collected in one establishment, under the personal direction of the chief. The establishment for the food inspection of the City of Paris alone, comprising thirty-five analysts and experts and occupying a dozen apartments, is kept constantly employed. Its functions are exclusively the examination of samples of food, &c., submitted to it, either by the public direct or by the inspectors, and the preparing of official reports thereon. In the discharge of these functions an excellent system of division of labor prevails, each chemist being a specialist in some particular article of food or drink. Thus, certain of the staff confine their attention to milk and butter, others to wines and liquors, while others devote themselves to microscopical, spectroscopical or polarimic observations, thus securing, not only greater rapidity of work, but greater accuracy and uniformity likewise. During the year ending 1883 between 14,000 and 15,000 samples of all sorts were examined in the Municipal Laboratory at Paris.

On returning from England, and whilst the laboratory here was being constructed and equipped, the public analysts in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were visited, that by personal acquaintance with them and with their work a better knowledge of their special views in regard to the practical working of the Act, from their individual experience, might be acquired.

As an outcome of this visit, and with a view to greater uniformity of methods of analysis and expression of results, a table of suggestions as to the object of research, under systematic headings, was issued to the analysts, and it will be noted that from the date of such issue the analysts have followed those suggestions pretty closely, thus making it much easier to compare their results. Another change was at the same time inaugurated, namely, the recognition of samples by an official number, common to each portion of the sample purchased, thus relieving the analyst of all knowledge of the source whence the sample under examination was obtained, all such information being transmitted by the Inspector to the Department.

With a view still more completely to secure uniformity of working and expressing results, a meeting of the public analysts was convened at Ottawa in May, when the suggestions above referred to were fully discussed, and, with a few amendments, adopted as the basis of operations.

At that meeting it was also resolved, that, as certain articles of food had received but little attention from analysts generally, it was desirable the subjects, of cheese analysis, of spice and condiments, of honey and syrups, of mineral and potable waters, should be specially investigated and reported upon. Consequently, cheese was assigned to Messrs. Saunders and Best, spices and condiments to Dr. Ellis, honey and syrups to Messrs. Best and Evans, and water and patent medicines were referred to the judgment of the Chief Analyst.

Much benefit, it was felt, was derived from this meeting, through the personal discussion of questions of difficulty or doubt, tending greatly to the production of increased uniformity in work and results, and the personal intercourse tending to create an *esprit de corps*, which could not previously have existed amongst the analysts. It would be well if such a conference could be held annually.

The eight public analysts, appointed to the Excise districts throughout the Dominion, have been kept systematically employed, having had submitted to them for analysis nine hundred and sixty-two (962) samples of food products, and one hundred and ten (110) samples of drugs, upon which they have reported. The details of their reports will be found tabulated in the appendices.

A change will be noticed in the mode of expressing these results since the regulations under the Act of 1884 came into force. Two sets of numbers are attached to each item, the numbers of the analyst's certificates, and the official number by which alone the sample is recognized until the analyst has reported upon it. By this change the analyst is relieved of a large amount of annoyance. The vendor being unknown to him, as well as the source whence the samples were obtained, he is relieved from the importunity of anxious vendors to know the result of the analysis of their wares, which, by the regulations and terms of the Act, he can only communicate to the Department. This change of numeration will also serve to indicate the commencement of work under the "suggestions" for more uniform working by the analysts.

MILK.

One hundred and seventy-four samples of milk have been subjected to analysis during the year, and of these twenty-three were reported to have been adulterated, either by the removal of cream or the addition of water. Some of the analysts have adhered to the old regulations, and have given their results in full detail, while others have followed the suggestions, and determined only the specific gravity and total solids, from which, by a simple equation the butter fat, and solids not fat, can be calculated with sufficient accuracy to determine the fact of adulteration or not. Of course, in case of indicated adulteration, a full and complete analysis becomes necessary.

A milk inspection, to be really efficient for the protection of the public, should be a constant and daily unremitting one, and this it is impossible it can be if left only to the officers of Inland Revenue, whose other duties are incompatible with such an inspection. The framers of the Act evidently premised this condition, and wisely made provision for the appointment of civic inspectors by municipalities. Until the municipal authorities of the country avail themselves of this provision, no inspection of substantial value can be effected of this most important of all articles of food."

In those cities of the adjoining Republic where milk inspection is enforced, the cities are charged by the Legislature to appoint inspectors, and the inspection is carried out daily. In the City of Boston, Massachusetts, from fifty to sixty samples are submitted daily to the inspector, and the result, in the improved supply of milk to the city, has been most marked. By a ready method the samples are sifted out, and only those showing indication of adulteration, or of having been tampered with, are subjected to a complete analysis, upon which the prosecution of the milkman or dealer, is founded. Such a system should prevail in our cities, and it is to be hoped ere long the civic authorities of some of our larger municipalities, at least, will appreciate the value of the powers given them, under the Act and make the necessary appointments of inspectors.

BUTTER.

One hundred and forty-one samples have been submitted to the analysts, of which eighteen were returned as adulterated—in seven cases with an excess of water, in three of water and salt, in one of salt, and in four of an excess of caseine, indicating imperfect or careless manufacture rather than designing fraud, and in two cases only with foreign fat.

From these results it is satisfactory to note that the butter supply of the country would appear to be, in the main, good, and that the chief causes of inferiority are careless or imperfect manufacture and the excessive, if not fraudulent, addition of salt and water. It would appear that but little foreign fats have found their way into the butter market, and that, for the present at least, the Dominion is free from importations of oleomargarines, butterines, &c., &c., so abundant in the United States. But it can scarcely be expected we shall long be left in this happy state of innocence. The creameries on the other side of the border are all more or less tainted with "oleo"—a very considerable demand existing for this commodity and for "neutral lard," (the raw materials or basis for butterine, &c.) amongst the proprietors of creameries—the inference is but natural that such a demand can only exist for the purposes of sophistication.

Such a sophistication is not hard to detect, and the "suggestions," if followed, will assuredly result in its discovery.

The melting point and specific gravity of dry butter fat (freed from all water, curd and salt) give unerring indications of the true nature of the fat, especially the latter indication, when taken at a temperature of 100° Fahrenheit, and compared with distilled water at the same temperature. If the specific gravity under these conditions indicates .910, or not less, it is safe to conclude the fat is genuine butter fat; but if it goes below .910 it becomes questionable, and then the somewhat delicate, though not difficult, determination, has to be made, of the fixed and volatile fatty acids;—from these determinations the actual percentage of foreign fat added may be calculated.

Ninety per cent. of insoluble or fixed fatty acids is allowable, although the average for good butter is $87\frac{1}{2}$; but this margin is permitted for difference of variety in true butter. But if the fixed fatty acids exceed 90 per cent., adulteration is pretty certain, and its proportion may be calculated upon the basis of a mean of $87\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Butterines yield from 95 to 96 per cent. of fixed fatty acids, and no

volatile fatty acids, or only traces and these traces arising from the small quantity of true butter fat in the milk used for churning up the butterines.

No valid objection can be made to the introduction of oleomargarines and butterines, if they are carefully and well made, from sound ingredients, for they are quite as wholesome and palatable as butter, and more so than carelessly-made butter; and from the absence of the readily changeable volatile acids, they are more stable and less liable to become rancid, and being produceible of excellent quality at a considerably lower price than butter, they furnish, *if distinctly labelled and sold only as artificial butter*, a desideratum of great value, to those who are compelled to study closely their domestic economies, and who do not possess the necessary conveniences for keeping butter in good condition during our hot summers. But while saying this much in favor of the compound, it is essential that strict legislation should, as it does in Massachusetts and elsewhere, enforce that every parcel or package of this artificial butter, when delivered to the public, should be distinctly and legibly labelled or branded, so that the purchaser may not be prejudiced, but be made perfectly aware of the nature of the commodity, and have no excuse for supposing it to be otherwise than an artificial butter.

CHEESE.

Closely allied to milk and butter is Cheese—a commodity which hitherto has not received from the analysts the attention it deserves; and pending the report of Prof. Saunders and Mr. Best, only nineteen samples have been called for. No adulteration of this limited number of samples examined has been reported, a satisfactory circumstance in view of the very low prices which have ruled for this product of the farm, and the fact that across the border oleomargarine and lard cheeses are by no means uncommon; skim milk, enriched by these fats, being employed in their manufacture.

The methods of analysis employed in the case of butter are applicable here. Although adulteration has not been reported, there are however, sources of deterioration manifest, namely, the hurried mode of manufacture, and imperfect maturation of the cheese before placing it on the market. Perfect pressure to exclude as much as possible of the whey, is an essential in the production of sound cheese, but this seems to be disregarded by the manufacturers; and the secondary fermentation, technically known as "ripening," is impossible, from the short time which is allowed to elapse between the cheeses entering the press and their being offered on the market. Decay rather than maturity, must be the issue of the rough handling such green cheeses inevitably receive in transit. For the credit and welfare of this vast industry and source of wealth to the country, conditions should be laid down whereby a better, more wholesome and more valuable and profitable product may be secured, and it is to be hoped the investigation now in hand will result in establishing standards by which such a result may accrue, to the pecuniary benefit and credit of the country.

BREADSTUFFS.

Under this heading a few samples of bread, flour and baking powders have been examined, but the results scarcely call for any special comment. It would be well, however, that analysts should

make the most careful search for the contamination of alum. Its detection, by means of logwood, is so simple, and the temptation to its use, in foisting off damaged flour, so great, that it is singular its presence has not been more frequently reported.

With regard to baking powders, a question presents itself: What should a baking powder be? A substitute for yeast it professes itself to be—a substance producing, by chemical instead of physiological means, the same mechanical effect that yeast does, namely, a porosity in the bread or cake, through the disengagement, amongst its viscous particles, of gaseous matter. Primarily, therefore, such substances as most readily disengage the largest amount of carbonic acid gas, and in the steadiest and most regular manner, during the progress of baking, are the most to be approved, provided the ingredients, before and after the process, are non-injurious to health. Hitherto, no standard for a baking powder has been authoritatively established but the analysts have acted upon the commonsense view that those powders which fulfil the conditions above stated, and which do not contain any other deleterious ingredients, such as alum, gypsum, &c., are to be passed as genuine baking powders. But when alum, gypsum, or even farinaceous matters, are found in undue excess, such powders are to be returned as adulterated within the meaning of the Act.

COFFEE.

Eighteen samples have been analysed, with the result that only five are reported as genuine, and these, singularly enough, are from the same district. All the others were more or less sophisticated. One is reported as little else but chicory; another one half chicory; a third "chiefly roasted cereals, with but little coffee;" a fourth "highly adulterated." The remainder are reported as containing from 10 to 25 per cent. chicory and roasted peas.

In no case was the fact of these samples being a mixture stated on the label; but, on the contrary the most flagrant instance of practical substitution was presented to the public as a special brand of "concentrated Turkey coffee."

TEA.

Seventy-five samples of tea have been examined, chiefly Japan, and many of them "tea dust," examined for the Department of Customs, and of these such as were found adulterated were seized or refused entry. Fifty-one samples were reported free from adulteration; ten as being more or less adulterated with foreign leaves; one with spent tea leaves; one with sand and dust; one useless for consumption, and one equally so, containing 60 per cent. of sand. Since the "suggestions" were adopted by the analysts, a much more full and complete analysis of tea has been made. The theine and tannic acid determinations, together with the relation of soluble to insoluble ash afford a valuable criterion whereby to distinguish relative quality as well as comparative purity.

SPICES AND CONDIMENTS.

During the year considerable attention was paid to spices and condiments. Viewing the fact that, in the past, a very large

amount of adulteration had been reported as prevailing in these substances, and with a view to ascertaining whether the adulteration was practised by the manufacturers or by the dealers, a systematic visitation was made of all the spice grinders in the Dominion (or of all that could be recognized as such), and their factories and stores were inspected, under sections 7 and 8, with the results as shown in the appendix.

The examination of nineteen samples of ground cinnamon resulted in finding seven genuine; four to consist of a substitution of cassia; one was adulterated with cassia, and six with other inert matter; one consisted of cassia adulterated with foreign vegetable matter.

Of ground cloves, twenty-two samples were examined. Twelve proved to be pure and ten adulterated, the adulterant chiefly used being clove stems, pea-meal, roasted and ground cocoanut shells.

Of sixty-six samples of ground ginger, twenty-nine were reported as being adulterated, almost exclusively, with wheat flour—non-injurious to health, doubtless; but unless the purchaser be duly warned of the nature of the compound, his pocket would be seriously prejudiced, if not injured, as this sophistication was practised to the extent of from 10 to 15 to 25 to 40 per cent., the pungency being imparted by the judicious admixture of Cayenne pepper.

Fifty samples of mustard were examined, and many of these were properly sold as "compound" or mixtures, but one of the worst samples was sold with a label guaranteeing it to be "ground from finest English seed, and free from adulteration." Of the fifty samples, nine were reported genuine, two of excellent quality, and thirty-nine, were all more or less admixtures of mustard seed or mustard cake, (from which the natural fixed oil had been expressed,) with wheat flour and turmeric, and, in some cases, with corn starch or bean meal, in varying proportions, up to as high as 50 or even 60 per cent. It was formerly contended that the addition of wheat flour, or other inert matter, was a necessity to give the ground mustard keeping qualities and make the condiment palatable, by softening its natural acidity. But the most reputable manufacturers have demonstrated the fallacy of this contention by the production of an absolutely pure mustard, which has received public acceptance and appreciation, and two, at least, of our home manufacturers are happily following in their steps. It is a question yet to be decided how far the use of mustard cake, deprived of the natural fixed oil, is permissible in the manufacture of this condiment. Dr. Ellis observations on this matter are very much to the point and have received confirmation by similar experiments in my laboratory and doubtless when next the analysts meet in conference this question will be settled in a manner favorable to the use of mustard cake.

Twenty-four samples of Cayenne pepper were examined, of which, fourteen were reported adulterated, but three of these were appealed to the judgement of the Chief Analyst, and the decision of the public analyst was not sustained, as will be seen on reference to "appeal cases." The remaining ten were reported adulterated with wheat flour and colored earth, in one case to the extent of 50 per cent. The other ten samples were reported unadulterated, save one, which was doubtful, it apparently having been artificially dressed with a fixed oil.

Sixty samples of ground pepper, black and white, were examined, of which thirty-one are reported as unadulterated; one

doubtful, and twenty-eight all more or less adulterated—the generality of them to the extent of from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent., but the more flagrant cases from 30 up to even 75 per cent. in one case. The adulterant is chiefly farinaceous matter, also mustard husk, pepper hulls, clay, sand, and not the least conspicuous, *ground cocorut shells*,—doubtless an innocent admixture, so far as health is concerned, but decidedly not a material of a character to improve the flavor or value of the pepper as a condiment.

As stated, these samples of spices were all obtained from either the actual producer or wholesale distributor; and the results prove that whether or not the retail vendor still further “improves” his spices, &c., before retailing them, his demand for a cheap, adulterated article is amply provided for by the manufacturing dealer.

For the most part, the producers of these sophisticated goods expressed themselves anxious for the enforcement of the law to their suppression, but objected to the requirements of the law, that if sold, they should be distinctly labelled as impure. Some, on the other hand, contended that the public was benefited by a slight admixture—that a really better article could be supplied at a lower price, if the finest and freshest spices were ground with an admixture of inert matter, than a thoroughly pure article, but ground from old or perished spices—a specious contention, utterly untenable in the true interests of the public.

But have not the producers of these sophistications some justification: is not the supply of a demand, which, undoubtedly, has existed, a justifiable enterprise, whatever that demand may be, so long as it is within the law? Ignorance does, undoubtedly, demand cheapness, and a demand thus ignorantly made is only too surely supplied, and hence the need for costly legislation to protect an ignorant and thoughtless public against itself, for it does demand the very goods which the analyst must condemn, and the vendor be prosecuted and fined for selling; whereas, the public's reckless ignorance is the chief cause, and should suffer some measure of the penalty. It is time that through the operation of this Act such ignorance should be cleared away, and the public be enlightened and awakened to its own true interests.

SUGARS.

Sugars, confections, &c., have received but slight attention and the results call for no special remark.

POTTED MEATS AND FISH.

Fifty three samples of canned meats and potted fish were examined, and for the most part the meat and fish were found in a sound and wholesome condition; eight samples were reported more or less contaminated with tin iron or lead, but chiefly only to the extent of traces, and two samples were reported as dangerously unfit for food.

CANNED FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Sixty-three samples were submitted for examination, with the result that twenty-four were more or less impregnated with metallic impurity, derived from the action of the fruit juices upon the tin of

the can and the solder. In five instances this contamination, existing with decomposition of the fruit, existed to an unsafe extent. Two were reported adulterated with other fruits, and one doubtful.

In the main this may be considered a good shewing for the canned meats, fruits and vegetables, chiefly the produce of home manufacture, but still point to the necessity for greater care in the manufacture and closing up of the tins, that the solder be not exposed to the corrosive action of the animal or vegetable juices.

LIQUORS, WINES, &c.

Twenty-four samples of whiskey have been examined, and, with the exception that some of them had been considerably reduced in strength by the addition of water, they were reported favorably upon. So, also, were the six samples of gin examined, save one which contained 75 to 80 per cent, of water.

Seventeen samples of brandy were submitted to analysis, and of these five, four of which were examined at the instance of the Department of Customs, were found to be "spurious mixtures of alcohol and water, artificially colored and flavored." The remainder were, for the most part, favorably reported upon, and were found free from added methyl or amyl derivatives, or other pernicious drugs.

Twenty-seven samples of wine were examined, of which five samples of sherry, submitted by the Department of Customs, proved to be fictitious compounds of alcohol and water, artificially colored. The examination of nine samples of quinine wine resulted in the report that seven were below the official strength, containing only about one-half the quantity of quinine ordered by the Pharmacopœia, and in other respects varying considerably from the composition indicated by that authority. But it must be observed that these did not profess to be of official strength, being in reality proprietary tonic cordials, and should be classed as such, rather than as wines or medicines. The native wines examined were reported as sweetened artificially. These deserve greater attention than they have hitherto received, and it is to be desired that a systematic examination of them should be made. Their main fault, at present, is the crudeness of their manufacture and a fatal readiness to adopt a system of fortifying the grape juice by the addition of foreign saccharine matters, rather than devoting greater care and attention to the culture of the grape, thereby increasing the natural richness of its juice, a practice which, in the best interests of this increasingly important industry, must be regarded as an adulteration most perilous to its welfare. There can be little question that wine is one of the natural productions of the country, destined to prove a source of immense wealth. The climate and soil point to conditions naturally favorable to the production of a wine which, with proper attention to its manufacture and maturation, is destined to compete favorably with the productions of the most noted districts of France, Spain or Germany.

With regard to the spirit native to the country—rye whiskey—it may be said this was found the freest from all injurious contamination, and the most innocuous spirit in the market; and this may be mainly credited to the enlightened policy which offers the rectifier the high premium upon parity—that of allowing him a drawback of Excise duty upon the fusil oil abstracted from his spirit and destroyed in the presence of the Excise officer. And it may be remarked here, that where injurious heavy ethers, such as fusil oil

or its derivatives, were met with in potable spirits, they were of imported origin, and not the products of our home distilleries. The only adulteration, however, of any moment, reported, is that of water, a fraud against the pocket and expectant appetite, but not to be considered as a fraud against the common health, unless it be urged that a poison, administered in repeated small doses, is more potent for mischief than the same given in an overpowering dose, which may prove its own antidote.

AERATED WATERS FROM THE FOUNTAIN.

Thirty-five samples, drawn from the fountain at the latter part of the season were submitted to examination, and eight were found to be more or less contaminated with lead or copper—the latter amounting, in two instances, to a dangerous quantity, viz., of about 1 grain of metallic copper to the gallon. Dr. Ellis' suggestion on this head is a good one and should be followed.

DRUGS.

Drugs have, to a certain extent, afforded a subject of enquiry and it is a source of congratulation that the results recorded are so favorable on the whole; although, in the matter of cream of tartar, which is now more correctly included as a drug than as a condiment, the record is, unhappily, one of the worst we have to make.

Forty-three samples of cream of tartar were analysed, of which, twenty are reported as being pure, but of the remainder nineteen were found most scandalously adulterated, some with starchy matter, but the majority with gypsum or terra alba—in other words, plaster of Paris in varying quantities, but averaging high percentages, up to even 85 per cent. together with alum, in one case as high as 60 per cent. These two adulterants are truly reported as "likely to prove prejudicial to health." One sample, however, proved an entirely fraudulent substitute, being a composition of starch, gypsum and superphosphate of lime, without a vestige of cream of tartar.

Calomel, the great sheet anchor of the old physicians, and, as such, not to be lightly disregarded by the younger practitioners of to-day, was found completely to be relied upon wherever purchased.

Bismuth trisnitrate, also a most important item in the *materia medica* of this dyspeptic country, has proved itself equal to its merits.

Quinine, the great febrifuge of this and every country, (but especially valuable here, where fever and ague prevail), stands unimpeached for purity.

As to tincture of calisaya, or official cinchona bark, there appears a disparity not to the credit of the dispensers.

Belladonna liniment, a most urgent remedy in acute suffering, has well sustained its reputation.

Oil of cedar, so much relied on as a phalænacide, was found subjected to considerable adulteration.

A simple prescription, consisting of a solution of salicylic acid in acetate of ammonia, was submitted to several pharmacists to be dispensed, and the decision of the analyst thereon being appealed against to the Chief Analyst, his judgement, which will be found amongst the appealed cases, did not sustain the conclusions arrived at by the local analyst, but was satisfactory as to the general accuracy and care of the dispensing.

With regard to the numerous class of so-called "patent medicines," I fully concur in the remarks made by Dr. Valade, and although this class of goods is specially excluded from the operation of the Act, there can be little doubt in the minds of those in a position to observe their effect that no more pernicious class of goods is to be met with on the markets, bouying up by false representations the failing strength of the really afflicted, exciting fears and antioipations of evil in the minds of the hale though weak minded, and robbing the poor of his hard earned savings, while in very many cases they inflict untold evils on the constitution of their ready victims. Instead of "patent medicines" and proprietary nostrums being exempted, they should be most vigourously dealt with under this Act, and, if in addition, a revenue stamp had to be attached to each package, according to the selling price, as in England, a very handsome addition to the revenue would accrue, and at a very small cost for collection, whilst a wholesome check would be given to what at present must be looked upon as a growing evil in the country.

APPEAL CASES.

In all, twelve cases were appealed to the judgment of the Chief Analyst. In two of these the decision of the public analyst was fully sustained; in six the general results were confirmed, but the deductions therefrom were not supported; and in four cases the analyst's decisions were not sustained.

It must be conceded that few national outlays can be more productive to a country's welfare and stability than that which tends to ameliorate the health of its people; whether it be a development of manly vigor, intellectual and mental attainments, or the securing of sound, wholesome and invigorating food and pure medicines—in a word, the maintaining of the *mens sana in corpore sano* of the nation. To this end the due and regular inspection of the food supplies of the country very largely contributes, and although there must necessarily be a large expenditure at the outset, which does not immediately show any result, yet the operation of the Adulteration of Food and Drugs Act in this country has produced a conspicuous abatement of the frauds practised on the public, whereby the very staff and support of life was meanly degraded.

The amended Act of 1884, when put into operation, was found to be technically defective, and it was not until tested in the courts that its defects became manifest.

The further amended Act of last Session will become operative after the 1st of January next, and it is believed that it will effect all that is to be desired; and, if rigidly administered and enforced, it is to be expected much larger improvement in the quality of food supplies will accrue than has done in the past.

It has been the policy of the Department charged with administering this Act to exercise leniency, and not to force its operation upon the innocent or unwary; therefore, the originators of frauds have been sought amongst the manufacturers and wholesale distributors. But, at the same time that it is laudably desired to punish only the guilty, it cannot be logically sustained that the retail vendor is not presumably cognizant of the adulteration, and therefore equally culpable.

He is—or if not, he is unfit to carry on a responsible business—aware of the current market value of the commodities he purchases, and if he finds he can purchase such commodities at wholesale, for

less money than the current market rates, he should be held responsible for his so doing, as much in the case of adulterated goods as that of stolen property, and the plea of ignorance of the quality should not serve him.

For instance, cream of tartar has been found largely adulterated. Can there be any justification to the dealer who insists upon purchasing this article, in powder, at about one half, or one-third the value of the crude drug on the market? He cannot, under such circumstances, plead ignorance of the fact of adulteration without stultifying his commercial responsibility. Nevertheless, such pleas are daily made, and even in the face of assurances of the impossibility of pure goods being supplied at the price named, the answer too often made is: "It will suit my customers who won't pay me a profit on a higher price."

To put the vendor beyond excuse, notice is now served on him when adulteration has been reported, notifying him of the fact, and that a repetition of such sales will be followed by prosecution. This course is calculated to act as a deterrent.

The great object to be attained, however, is the elucidation to the public of—

1st. The frauds practised by adulterators.

2nd. The risks to health caused by a deterioration of food supplies.

3rd. The pecuniary loss sustained by the foisting of worthless trash in the guise of valuable condiment, food or drug.

While much has been accomplished in the past in this direction, much more remains to be done, and may be expected from the more vigorous enforcement of the provisions of the Act; and with an effective staff of analysts distributed over the Dominion, there should be no difficulty in effecting such a purpose.

The scale of remuneration determined by Order in Council for the services of the analyst, while by no means excessive, is liberal, and should secure perfect work.

It is a very grave responsibility the analyst assumes when he pronounces on the purity, or otherwise, of the commodity submitted to him, and he has, by the careful and conscientious exercise of his professional knowledge, to do justice to the public by protecting it against intentional fraud, and to the vendor or manufacturer, whose commercial reputation and well-being are at his mercy. While, on the one hand, he must not prejudice the public, by allowing palpable frauds to pass undiscovered or unreported, he must, nevertheless, jealously protect the reputation of the honest vendor, by the exercise of skilful analysis, and by due consideration of all the causes, or reasonably possible contingencies, to account for discovered impurities. The incumbent of so responsible an office should possess an amount of practical experience such as shall have taught him the principles of analysis and the sacredness of accuracy. No amount of ordinary instruction in theory will impart that habit of mind, acuteness of vision and resourcefulness so essential to the efficient discharge of these high responsibilities, any more than will the giving of the most perfect tools into the hands of a mechanic secure a skilful operator. Indeed, it would be difficult, if not impossible, for any one who has not been trained to methods of research, to fill the office of public analyst with intelligence and success, for he is daily called upon to exercise precisely those faculties which are developed in a course of original investigation, and which can be sufficiently cultivated in this manner only.

In the popular mind the value of science is measured by its application to the useful purposes of life, and undoubtedly it becomes most attractive when it confers practical benefits upon man; hence the keen competition of the world is only too ready to avail itself of the discoveries of science for fraudulent purposes. Consequently the discovery of fraud becomes daily more intricate, and the labors of the analyst more elaborate, calling into his service that questioning of nature which arises when the intellectual conception of the causes of phenomena attach themselves to ascertained facts as well as to their natural environments. But more especially do these remarks apply to the duties of the Chief Analyst, for in studying the tricks of trade his path is beset by ever new and ever-recurring difficulties, through the eagerness with which fraudulent dealers avail themselves of the discoveries of the scientific chemist, and these it is necessary to combat with their own weapons, and, if possible, with weapons of keener temper.

In the laboratory of the Chief Analyst such investigations should be undertaken as may tend to elucidate and determine the effectiveness of processes and methods of analysis to be employed and followed for the detection of new frauds, and for the recognition of the substances used in sophistication. But qualified assistance is needed to accomplish these very desirable ends, as it is impossible single-handed to accomplish that which is manifestly the main end of the office in relation to the adulteration of food—the demonstration, and indication to the public analyst, of the amended methods of research called for by the progressive discoveries of the scientific chemist; for while the details of laboratory work should, in great measure, devolve upon the qualified assistant, they at present are imposed upon the Chief, and the higher work involved in these considerations is practically out of the question, because the attention is so much taken up by details that it is impossible to secure that freedom of mind, and that concentration of attention which are essential to the prosecution of such researches. If, therefore, the operation of the Act is to have its full value and effect, the obtaining of the services of a thoroughly qualified practical chemist as an assistant to the Chief Analyst is a matter of urgent necessity.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. SUGDEN EVANS, F.C.S.; F.R.M.S.; &c.,

Chief Analyst for the Dominion.

REPORTS OF PUBLIC ANALYSTS.

1.—DISTRICT OF NOVA SCOTIA.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST,
HALIFAX, 1st October, 1885.

To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report for the year ending the 30th of June, 1885.

The number of samples submitted to me was 175, of which I have returned 133 as unadulterated, 40 adulterated and 2 doubtful, as shown by the following table:—

Nature of Samples.	Unadul- terated.	Adulterated.	Doubtful.	Total.
Butter	10	4	.....	14
Canned fruits.....	6	.....	.....	6
do meats	8	.....	.....	8
Coffee .....	.....	5	.....	5
Condiments	31	13	.....	44
Cream of tartar	7	2	.....	9
Drugs	28	3	2	33
Milk	18	6	.....	24
Soda water	2	4	.....	6
Sugar	5	.....	.....	5
Tea	12	3	.....	15
Wines and bitters, &c.....	6	.....	.....	6
Totals	133	40	2	175

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MAYNARD BOWMAN,

Public Analyst.

2.—DISTRICT OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY,
ST. JOHN, N.B., 28th September, 1885.

To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report on the samples of food material examined by me during the year ending 30th June, 1885.

The following is a tabulated statement of my results:—

Nature of Samples.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Doubtful.	Total.
Milk	35	6	1	42
Butter	16	9	.....	25
Spices	8	18	.....	26
Liquors	5	.....	.....	5
Soda waters	6	.....	.....	6
Drugs	1	2	.....	3
Canned fruit	11	2	.....	13
Potted meats	8	2	.....	10
Totals.....	90	39	1	130

Respecting the quality of any particular article, I have nothing special to report, except that the milk and butter supplied in this market show a steady improvement. Spices show some slight change for the better, and canned goods are mostly found to be fresh and well preserved.

Under the regulations that have lately come into force there is every reason to look for a steady decrease in the amount of adulteration.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. F. BEST,

Analytical Chemist, Public Analyst.

3.—DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ANALYSTS,
 QUEBEC, 12th October, 1885.

To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward to you the report of my analyses of food for the year ended the 1st July, 1885. During the year I have analysed 111 samples, out of which eighty-three were genuine, twenty-three adulterated and five doubtful, as per following table:—

Nature of Samples.	Genuine.	Adulterated	Doubtful.	Total.
Bread.....	2	.....	1	3
Flour.....	3	.....	.....	3
Baking powder.....	3	.....	.....	3
Tea.....	1	2	1	4
Calomel and drugs.....	2	1	1	4
Lime juice.....	2	.....	.....	2
Butter.....	9	8	.....	17
Golden syrup.....	3	.....	.....	3
Liquors.....	10	4	.....	14
Sweets.....	5	1	.....	6
Milk.....	20	4	.....	24
Soda water.....	6	.....	.....	6
Pepper.....	2	.....	.....	2
Ginger.....	1	1	.....	2
Mustard.....	.....	2	.....	2
Cloves.....	2	.....	.....	2
Canned meat and fish.....	8	.....	.....	8
do fruit.....	4	.....	2	6
	83	23	5	111

Breadstuffs.

Under this head the articles analyzed were bread, flour and baking powders. Samples of bread were made of good flour, but imperfectly cooked. Flour of good quality. Baking powders contained nothing injurious.

Butter.

Out of seventeen samples eight were falsified and nine were good. Adulteration consists in that there is too much water and salt. Butter containing more than 6 or 7 per cent. of salt, and 11 to 12 per cent. of water, is reported adulterated.

Milk.

Twenty-four samples. Two were skimmed and two contained water. A few others are reported good, which contained a little water.

Canned Meats and Fish.

All in good state of preservation, and free from metallic impurities. They all seemed fresh produce.

Canned Fruit.

Six samples, two of which were in a state of decomposition.

Sweets.

One sample was adulterated with *tera alba*. A good number of manufacturers make sweets with a mixture of sugar, glucose, or dextrine, flour, gum, *tera alba*. They flood the market with them, and carry unjust competition to honest manufacturers.

Golden Syrup.

Too much glucose.

Mustard, Cloves, Pepper, Ginger.

In general, they are adulterated, and on a high scale.

Tea.

Ground teas are generally adulterated with foreign leaves. They are unfit for consumption. Would it not be well to prohibit their importation?

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. Fiset, M.D.L.,

Public Analyst.

4.—DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST,
MONTREAL, 31st December, 1884.

To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to lay before you my report on the samples submitted to me by the Collector of this district during the last six months. I have received during that period fifty-four samples of food and drugs for analysis, and of these I have found thirty-seven genuine, thirteen adulterated, and four of doubtful and inferior quality.

One sample of fountain soda water contained so serious an impregnation of metallic copper as might probably be injurious to health.

These results I have tabulated as follows:—

Nature of Sample.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Inferior or Doubtful.	Total.
Butter.....	5	1	.....	6
Oondiments and spices.....	2	6	.....	8
Canned fruits and vegetables.....	6	.....	.....	6
Liqueurs.....	5	.....	1	6
Milk.....	5	.....	1	6
Potted meat and fish.....	7	.....	1	8
Tea dust.....	2	5	1	8
Fountain soda water.....	5	1	.....	6
	37	13	4	54

Tea Dust.

The samples submitted were all unfaced Japan, and none seriously adulterated; but as some of these contained fragments of foreign leaves and stalks, and an excess of mineral dust beyond the limits named by the Society of Public Analysts, I classed five of these samples as adulterated, although of fair commercial quality. Other samples of tea dust were submitted to me by importers, which were heavily faced with gypsum and Prussian blue, and of evident inferiority. These were rejected on my certificate by the importers, and did not enter the port.

Quinine Wine.

All the samples of quinine wine examined claim to be proprietary nostrums, under the maker's names, and are non-official. Of these four are one-half the strength of quinine wine of the British Pharmacopœia. One sample, No. 6, is only one-third of the proper strength, and sample No. 5, imported from England, with high testimonials, is only one-fourth of the official strength and is labelled "Robert Water's Quinine Wine."

In these cases the dose recommended is apportioned to the reduced strength.

Canned Meats and Fruits.

These are generally found favorable to Canadian products rather than imported goods, and if care is exercised in the soldering of these tins I think they may be relied upon as wholesome and free from metallic impurities, and safer, as a rule, than imported canned goods of the same class.

Spices.

Spices continue to be adulterated, as a rule, with few notable exceptions.

Soda Water.

The recurrence of copper impregnation in fountain soda water, shows the necessity of extreme care in the replating of the mechanical

portions of the apparatus, after its disuse in the winter season, so as to permit no worn portion of the brass or copper workings to be exposed to the action of the carbonic acid gas under pressure, which would dissolve it, and impregnate the soda water with deleterious metallic compounds.

Further comments are unnecessary, as this report closes the list of samples taken under the expired Act, 37 Vic., cap. 8, of 1874, and the next will be under "The Adulteration Act of 1884," 47 Vic., cap. 34.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. BAKER EDWARDS, Ph. D., D.C.L., F.C.S.,

Public Analyst.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST,
MONTREAL, 1st July, 1885.

To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report the result of my analyses of 140 samples of food and drugs, purchased in the district of Montreal during the past six months, under the provisions of the Adulteration Act of 1884, 47 Vic., chp. 34.

Of these samples I have found ninety-five samples to be genuine, forty adulterated, and five of doubtful quality, as may be seen tabulated below:—

Nature of Sample.	Genuine.	Adulterated	Doubtful.	Total.
Milk.....	22	6	.....	30
Butter.....	18	.....	.....	18
Drugs.....	22	10	1	33
Spices.....	33	22	4	59
	95	40	5	140

REMARKS.

The above results show a marked improvement in the quality of milk and butter sold in this district.

The quality of drugs generally was found good, but included under this heading are samples of cream of tartar obtained from druggists, grocers and spice grinders. The samples found to be adulterated were obtained from the latter class of vendors, who were prosecuted under the Act, but escaped punishment on technical grounds, owing to imperfections in the Act, which have since been amended. Some samples sold as cream of tartar contained from 50 to 60 per cent. of worthless impurity; and others contained no cream of tartar whatever, but a substitute, known as acid phosphate of lime,

which, though useful as a baking powder, might prove injurious to health if taken medicinally as a cooling drink.

The spices were, as usual, found highly adulterated with worthless material, but in no case contained any ingredient likely to be injurious to health.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. BAKER EDWARDS, Ph. D.D.C.L., F.C.S.,

Public Analyst,

5.—DISTRICT OF KINGSTON.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1884.

The Commissioner of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you herewith the results of the examination of the twenty-five food samples analyzed by me since my appointment.

With reference to the six samples of milk examined, I am happy to say that no evidence of adulteration of any kind appears. The variation exhibited in percentage of butter fat and water is quite within the limits which define normal milks.

It is, however, greatly to be desired that some uniform method of obtaining samples of this article could be devised. Some milkmen deliver their milk by running it from a tap at the bottom of the milk-can, thus always drawing off the poorest of the milk; others dip with a ladle, and thus continually ensure a thorough mixing of the cream. The last is the only proper way of delivering milk; and it is evident, that when milk is distributed from a capacious tank by a tap at the bottom, the last milk delivered will be much richer in fat than the first.

Of the six samples of butter, all were free from admixture of foreign fats, and none contained any injurious ingredients. Four of the samples shown contained a larger percentage of caseine than ought to be found in well-made butter, thus indicating carelessness in working; and one contained decidedly too large a percentage of salt and water.

In each of the three specimens of effervescing drinks, traces of lead were found, doubtless from the machinery used in the manufacture.

Traces of lead were also found in one of the six samples of canned foods, and the cumulative action of this poison makes its presence, even in traces, a subject of regret.

In the sample of brandy submitted for analysis, indications of falsification by sulphuric acids were found, although the quantity was too small to be injurious to health. The large quantity of tannin found indicated either that the brandy had been for a very long time in oak, or that some coloring matter containing tannin had been intentionally added.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. X. VALADE, M.D.,

Public Analyst.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST.
OTTAWA, 30th September, 1885.

To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—I have the honor of submitting my report on the food and drugs submitted to me for examination during the six months ending 30th June, 1885.

During this period sixty-nine samples have been submitted to me by the collector, of which thirty-four were genuine, eighteen were fair, and seventeen adulterated.

The following table shows a summary of the results of my work:—

Nature of Sample.	Genuine.	Fair.	Adulterated	Total.
Tea	5	4	.....	9
Coffee	1	2	4	7
Cheese	3	4	.....	7
Butter	5	2	.....	7
Domestic wine.....	1	.....	.....	1
Sherry do	2	.....	.....	2
Port do .....	.....	2	.....	2
Gin	1	.....	.....	1
Brandy	2	2	2	6
Bye whiskey.....	4	1	.....	5
Irish do	1	.....	1	2
Holland gin	1	.....	1	2
Whiskey	4	1	1	6
Prescriptions	4	.....	.....	4
Paregoric .....	.....	.....	4	4
Tincture of quinine .....	.....	.....	4	4
Total.....	34	18	17	69

Teas.

The teas were generally of inferior quality, some even were spent leaves.

Coffees.

The samples of coffee were all of bad quality, principally adulterated with chicory; a number were adulterated with beans, peas and other substances. Some samples contained but very little or practically no coffee.

In various countries, notably in France, ground chicory is sold in packages under the name of chicory, and not under the more or less fallacious appellation of coffee. The consumer is free to make any mixture that suits him, and he does not buy chicory for coffee.

Domestic Cheese.

The samples of domestic cheese were not adulterated, but generally poor, and this lack of quality came from a defect in manufacture.

Butter.

Generally butter is good at first, but often it does not keep, owing to the fact that it has been badly made, and still retains some whey among the molecules of fat matter, and consequently holds a little too much caseine. Often it also happens that the butter has been made with cream that was too old.

Liquors—Domestic Wines.

The samples of these wines were pure and of good quality, which proves that the production of this liquor is possible in this country. I have had occasion to analyse some samples presented by private parties or merchants, and have always found them of good quality.

Sherry Wine.

Although not of first quality, the samples of sherry were good.

Port Wine.

Apart from the imported first qualities, these wines are generally poor.

Gin.

Good liquor.

Brandy.

The tannin found comes from the barrel, which is of oak, but the proportion is excessive,

Rye Whiskey, Irish Whiskey, Holland Gin, Whiskey.

It often happens that these are not up to the proper degree of alcoholic strength. Considered from a hygienic point of view, this may certainly not be regretted, but in view of the purse it is a manifest fraud. It is therefore to be insisted upon that the liquors should contain the due percentage of absolute alcohol or proof spirit.

One sample of rye whiskey was found to contain lead and iron. These came from the distilling apparatus. The iron offers no harm, as this substance is tonic; but lead and its salts being very dangerous poisons, its presence should not be tolerated in liquors.

One sample of brandy also contained lead coming from the distilling apparatus.

Prescriptions

These were well put up, and contained the required proportions.

Paregoric.

The samples of paregoric contained either too little or too much opium, and the alcohol had not the required strength. This

deceives the physician. Often the poor quality of this preparation is the cause that the effects expected from it are not obtained, while in other cases the excess of opium can bring on exceedingly dangerous troubles. This preparation ought to be frequently examined on account of these variations.

Tincture of Quinine.

These samples were to be considered as adulterated, as they did not contain the standard quantity of alkaloid. The first sample contained only $\frac{1}{2}$; the second, $\frac{2}{3}$; and the third, $\frac{7}{8}$.

It is well, therefore, to follow up these productions, as much in view of their strength in quinine as in view of the adulterations which are practised by means of salts of cinchonine, as, for instance, was the case in France with German preparations furnished for the hospitals.

With regard to medicines, I beg to draw the most serious attention of our law-makers on the patent medicines manufactured here or in other countries, which, under names more or less high-sounding and deceiving, often contain but inactive or dangerous productions. These are subjected to no control; and thus the field is left wide open to the most bare-faced quackery, and to systematic speculating on public ignorance and credulity.

In France, the sale and distribution of secret medicines, the newspaper advertisements and the posters relating to such medicines, have long been prohibited by law. They constitute an offence punishable by a fine of 25,000 or 30,000 francs, besides, in case of a subsequent offence, three to ten days of imprisonment. The authors of medicines are not allowed to sell the same without a permit. They must, therefore, hand over their receipt to the Minister of Inland Revenue, with an enumeration of the ailments to which the medicine is claimed to be applicable, and indicating the experiments which have been made. In turn, the Minister submits the same to the *Ecole de Médecine*, where, under the control of Government, a minute analysis is made thereof.

The eminent physicians presiding over the analysis of these medicines only grant to their inventors a permit of sale, when they have satisfied themselves of their proper composition and of their power to bring about the results claimed.

In my humble opinion, if measures were taken to secure the application of such a law in this country, an important service would be rendered to the population.

have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. X. VALADE, M.D.,

Public Analyst.

6.—DISTRICT OF TORONTO.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST,
TORONTO, 28th October, 1885.

To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to make the following report of my work during the years 1884-85.

I have analyzed, during the year, 185 samples of food and drink, of which I have reported 121 as genuine, sixty-three as adulterated, and one doubtful.

The following table shows the different kinds of samples analyzed, and the extent to which I found them adulterated :—

Nature of Sample.	Genuine.	Adulterated	Doubtful.	Total.
Mustard		12		12
Pepper	10	13		23
Cayenne	6	1		6
Ginger	11	10		21
Cloves	2	6		8
Cinnamon		3		3
Cassia ..	5			5
Soda water	4	2		6
Liqueurs	6			6
Butter	24			24
Milk	34	1	1	36
Cream of tartar	6	5		11
Canned fruit	6			6
Potted meats	8			8
Tea		10		10
Total.....	121	63	1	185

Mustard.

I have examined twelve samples of mustard, none of which have I reported as genuine.

The composition of the samples that I have analyzed will be seen from the following table :—

	Moisture.	Ash.	Fixed Oil.
Maximum.....	9.6	5.4	20.0
Minimum.....	4.3	2.6	7.9
Mean.....	<u>5.9</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>13.5</u>

The suggestions to analysts, published by the Department, on the 18th December, 1884, contains the following with regard to mustard.

“For medicinal use mustard should be pure = 35 per cent. fixed oil. For dietetic purposes at least 22 per cent. fixed oil is required, indicating 30 per cent. admixture of inert farinaceous matter, beyond which sample should be condemned.”

It will be seen that none of the samples analyzed by me since the publication of these suggestions came up to the lower of these limits.

It appears, however, that most of the mustard manufactured in this country is made from the so-called "mustard-cake," *i. e.*, from the residue of the seeds of black and white mustard, from which a large portion of the fixed oil has been expressed. A sample of this mustard cake analyzed in my laboratory gave 5.9 per cent. of ash, and 19.9 per cent. of fixed oil.

Hence, it follows that mustard cake, without any addition of flour falls below the lower limit mentioned above.

The manufacturers assert that the removal of the fixed oil does not injure the mustard, either in flavor or otherwise, but, on the contrary, that it is an advantage, as it improves the keeping quality of the sample.

It is obvious that the pungent properties of a sample of mustard so treated, depending, as they do, chiefly upon the quantity of volatile oil developed on mixing with water, will not be less than those of an equal weight of mustard containing all its fixed oil, and analysis shows this to be the case.

One of my samples, for example (No. 1), gave on analysis 5.25 per cent. of ash and 15.5 per cent. of fixed oil, and the microscope showed it to contain wheat flower and turmeric. Taking mustard cake to contain 5.9 per cent. ash and flour = .7 ash, we have 87.5 per cent. of mustard cake and 12.5 per cent. of flour as the composition of the mustard, which figures agree fairly well with the statements of the manufacturer as to the composition of the sample.

This sample contained .492 per cent. volatile oil. A sample of pure mustard examined at the same time gave .695 per cent. volatile oil. Six genuine mustards, the analyses of which are given by Hassal, average .459 per cent. volatile oil.

Calculating the percentage of volatile oil on the mustard cake actually present, we get .566 per cent. volatile oil. This mustard also gave 1.746 per cent. of total sulphur, of which 1.662 was organic sulphur, while the sample of pure mustard gave 1.581 of total sulphur.

The circular above referred to permits, for dietetic purposes, "mustard to be mixed with 30 per cent. of inert farinaceous matter." The removal of a portion of the fixed oil appears to me to be a less objectionable practice than the addition of foreign matter, and if one is allowed, under certain conditions, I am inclined to think that the other ought to be permitted, too.

I would therefore suggest that the percentage of the volatile oil, or the organic sulphur, should be substituted for that of the fixed oil, as a means of determining the limit of purity in mustard.

Other Spices and Condiments.

Of sixty-six other spices and condiments analyzed, thirty-three, or just one-half, were adulterated. As usual, the greater part of the adulteration met with was in these articles.

The adulteration consists chiefly of farinaceous matter, but also in several cases, of ground cocconut shell, which seems to be extensively used as an adulterant for goods of this nature.

Soda Water.

Six samples were analyzed, and of these two contained a dangerous amount of metallic impurity that is, about a grain of copper to the gallon.

I would suggest that at the beginning of next summer samples be taken from all the fountains, and in those cases in which the soda water is found to contain any metallic contamination the vendors be notified to that effect. After the warning, a second sample should be taken, and if the vendor have neglected the first warning prosecution should immediately follow.

I regard the inspection of aerated beverages as one of the most important functions of the public analyst.

Butter and Milk.

Butter and milk made a remarkably good showing this year. Out of twenty-three samples of butter and thirty-nine samples of milk in all sixty-two samples only one sample of milk was returned as adulterated, and one as doubtful.

Cream of Tartar.

Eleven samples of cream of tartar were examined, of which six were reported as genuine, while four were adulterated with from 50 to 65 per cent. of gypsum, and the remaining sample contained no cream of tartar, but was a mixture of 90 per cent. of gypsum with 10 per cent. of tartaric acid.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. ELLIS, Ph. D.

Public Analyst

7.—DISTRICT OF WINDSOR.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST,
LONDON, 30th June, 1885.

To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit for your consideration the following report of work done by me as Public Analyst during the past year.

During this period there have been submitted to me for analysis 146 samples of food and drink, 106 of which were found to be unadulterated, one doubtful and thirty-nine adulterated. The results are shown in the following table:—

Nature of Sample.	Unadulterated.	Adulterated.	Doubtful.	Total.
Milk.....	4	2		6
Bread.....	3			3
Flour.....	3			3
Butter.....	18	3		21
Brandy.....	2	4		6
Sherry wine.....		5		5
Whiskey.....	2			2
Wines and liqueurs.....	4	1		5
Mustard.....	2	2		4
Black pepper.....		5		5
Ginger (ground).....	2	2		4
Cream of tartar.....		2		2
Tea.....	11			11
Tea dust.....	5	10		15
Coffee.....	3			3
Sugar.....	3			3
Cheese.....	12			12
Canned fruits and vegetables.....	5	1	1	7
Potted meats and fish.....	8			8
Marmalade.....	4			4
Raspberry and apple jam.....	5	1		6
Lime juice.....	4			4
Soda water.....	5			5
	106	39	1	146

Milk.

Six samples of milk were analysed, all from the city of London, and two found to be adulterated—one of these with about 10 per cent. of water, the other by removal of cream.

Breadstuffs.

The six samples of breadstuffs, all from the city of London, were everyone found to be pure, and of good quality.

Butter.

Of the twenty-one samples of butter examined twelve were from London, three from St. Thomas, three from Stratford and three from

Brantford. Among the twelve samples from London one was found adulterated with foreign fat, one with excess of water and a third with excess of salt. All those from St. Thomas, Stratford and Brantford were pure, but one example each from St. Thomas and Stratford contained an unusual quantity of water—more than 10 per cent. in each case.

Brandy.

Of the six samples of this liquor submitted to me four were from Halifax, N.S., and two from London. The London samples were found to be pure, while all of those from Halifax were spurious imitations.

Sherry Wine.

All of the five examples of this liquor examined by me were from the city of Halifax, N.S., and all proved to be spurious imitations, containing no genuine wine.

Whiskey.

Two samples of this liquor were analysed, both from the city of London, and both free from adulteration.

Wines and Liquors.

Under this head I received three samples of native wine and three of bitters, all from London. One of the former was found to be a wine of poor quality, strengthened with alcohol.

Mustard.

Two specimens have been tested, both purchased in London, and both adulterated.

Black Pepper.

This substance is still extensively adulterated. Five samples have been analysed, purchased in London, and all found more or less adulterated. In one specimen the proportion of adulterant was about 75 per cent.

Ginger.

Five samples of ground ginger have been analysed, two of which were found pure and three adulterated—all obtained in London.

Cream of Tartar.

Two samples of this substance were submitted to me, and both were found to be largely adulterated, the adulterants varying in proportion from 61 to 67 per cent. Both of these samples were obtained in London.

Tea.

Eleven samples of tea have been analysed, and all found pure. Five were purchased in London, two in St. Thomas, two in Stratford and two in Brantford.

Tea Dust.

Out of fifteen samples of tea dust analysed ten were found to be adulterated with varying proportions of sand, dust and, in some instances, coloring matter and foreign leaves. Six of these were sent from Montreal, all adulterated; three from Brockville, unadulterated; five from Hamilton, three of which were adulterated, and one from Winnipeg, adulterated.

Coffee.

Three samples of this substance were examined, and all found free from adulteration. These were obtained in London.

Sugar.

Three samples of sugar analysed, purchased also in London, were all found free from adulteration.

Cheese.

Twelve samples of cheese have been analysed—three from London, three from St. Thomas, three from Stratford and three from Brantford—and all found free from adulteration.

Canned Fruits and Vegetables.

Seven samples of this class were submitted to me, all obtained in London. Five of these were found to be of good quality and free from adulteration, one doubtful and one adulterated. These all contained traces of metallic impurities, but not sufficient to render them unfit for food, except in one sample of canned beans, where lead was found in dangerous proportion. This was returned adulterated, although the adulterant has, in all probability, been derived from the solder used in securing the can.

Potted Meats and Fish.

Eight samples of potted meats and fish have been tested, and all were found in good condition and free from all metallic impurities, excepting in one sample, where a trace of tin was found. These were all obtained in London.

Marmalade.

Four samples were tested—one obtained from each of the following places: London, St. Thomas, Stratford and Brantford—and all found to be of good quality and free from adulteration.

Raspberry and Apple Jam.

Six samples of this class have been tested, five of which were found to be pure and one adulterated. One was obtained in London, two in Stratford and one in Brantford.

Lime Juice.

Four samples of lime juice have been analysed—one obtained from each of the following places: London, St. Thomas, Stratford and Brantford—and all found of good quality, and free from adulteration.

Soda Water.

Five samples of this beverage were analysed, two of them from fountains and three bottled. All were found to be of good quality, and free from all metallic impurity. These were obtained in London.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

WM. SAUNDERS, F.R.S.C.,

Public Analyst.

8.—DISTRICT OF MANITOBA.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST,
WINNIPEG, MAN., 15th October, 1885.

To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you my report on samples of drink, food and drugs examined by me during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1885. During the period mentioned I have had submitted to me for analysis thirty-seven samples, twenty eight of which I found to be genuine, one doubtful and eight adulterated, as will be seen by the following table:—

Nature of Sample.	Genuine	Doubtful.	Adulterated.	Total.
Arrowroot.....	2	.....	.....	2
Bread.....	3	.....	.....	3
Butter.....	2	.....	1	3
Coffee.....	2	.....	1	3
Cream of tartar.....	1	.....	2	3
Canned fruit and vegetables.....	2	.....	1	3
do meat and fish.....	3	.....	.....	3
Flour.....	3	.....	.....	3
Mustard.....	1	.....	1	2
Pepper.....	.....	.....	2	2
Sugar.....	3	.....	.....	3
Tea.....	2	1	.....	3
Vinegar.....	2	.....	.....	2
Whiskey.....	2	.....	.....	2
	28	1	8	37

Arrowroot.

The two samples submitted were found genuine.

Breads.

The samples examined were of good quality, and free from alum.

Butters.

All samples were free from foreign fats. One was found to be adulterated with excess of water, containing nearly 13 per cent., the remaining two samples being of fair quality.

Coffee.

Two samples out of three were pure. The third contained a mixture of burnt peas and chicory, to the extent of about 15 per cent.

Cream of Tartars.

Three samples were analysed—one was pure, and two adulterated with sulphate of lime, and artificially strengthened with alum.

Canned Fruit and Vegetables.

Two samples were found to be in good condition, ripe and fit for food. The third—a sample of canned peaches—contained traces of metallic contamination, but in such a diminutive proportion as to be considered harmless.

Canned Meat and Fish.

Three samples were submitted—one each of salmon, mackerel and cooked corn beef, being in each case free from mineral impurities and in excellent condition.

Flours.

All samples of this article—three in number—being pure and of extra quality.

Mustard.

Two samples examined.—One sold as pure bulk mustard, was found to be a very inferior article to what it was represented to be, containing about 60 per cent. of farinaceous matter and colored with curcuma. The other sample sold as mustard compound contained wheat flour to the extent of about 20 per cent., but no curcuma.

Pepper.

Two samples, both being mixed with farinaceous matter, one containing 25 per cent., and the other about 33 per cent.

Sugars.

One sample each of brown, yellow and granulated sugar was submitted, and found free from adulteration, the dark sugar being of fair quality.

Tea.

One sample each of green, black and Japan tea was analysed. The green and black was found genuine, while the Japan I was obliged to consider doubtful, failing, in some respects, to come up to the standard, while in others it was the equal of the other samples.

Vinegar.

Two samples were tested, results being genuine vinegar, but poor quality.

Whiskey.

The two samples were free from drugs or methyl derivatives.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. EDWARD WRIGHT, JR.,

Public Analyst.

APPENDIX B—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

MEMORANDUM of Instructions given to Collectors of Inland Revenue as to the Number of Samples to be submitted to the various Public Analysts, during the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1886.

Date.	Collector of Inland Revenue.	District.	Breadstuffs, viz.:—Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, Flour, &c.	Butter.	Condiments and Spices.	Canned Fruits and Vegetables.	Coffee.	Chocolate.	Drugs.	Liquors and Proprietary Wines and Bitters.	Milk.	Potted Meats and Fish.	Sweets.	Tea.	Sundries.	Total Estimated Cost of Analysis.	Remarks.
1884.																	
Aug. 14.	W. O. Stratton	Toronto	6	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	272 00	
do 14.	J. L. Vincent	Montreal	6	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	272 00	
do 14.	G. LaRue	Quebec	6	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	272 00	
do 14.	H. H. Grant	Nova Scotia	6	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	272 00	
do 14.	D. C. Perkins	New Brunswick	6	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	272 00	
do 14.	Thos. Alexander	Windsor	6	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	272 00	
Oct. 8.	Martin Battle	Kingston	6	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	188 00	
1885.																	
Jan. 7.	W. O. Stratton	Toronto	90	30	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	720 00	
do 7.	J. L. Vincent	Montreal	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	720 00	
do 7.	D. C. Perkins	New Brunswick	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	240 00	
do 7.	H. H. Grant	Nova Scotia	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	360 00	
do 7.	C. G. Fortier	Toronto	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	360 00	
do 7.	J. H. Kenning	Manitoba	6	3	4	3	3	3	3	2	4	3	3	3	4	261 00	
do 14.	Thos. Alexander	Windsor	6	3	6	6	6	6	6	4	4	6	6	6	6	219 00	
do 14.	G. LaRue	Quebec	9	3	6	6	6	6	6	8	6	6	6	6	6	220 00	
do 14.	Martin Battle	Kingston	12	31	12	12	12	12	12	31	12	12	12	12	12	344 00	
do 17.	H. H. Grant	Nova Scotia	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	489 00	
do 18.	J. L. Vincent	Montreal	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	15	15	15	15	15	15	184 00	
do 18.	J. L. Vincent	Quebec	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	6	6	6	6	6	30 00	
April 4.	G. LaRue	Kingston, Prescott	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	99 00	
May 5.	John Dumbrie	Kingston, Kingston	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	99 00	
do 5.	F. Rowland	Kingston, Belleville	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	99 00	
do 5.	A. McAllister	Windsor, London	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	99 00	
do 5.	Thos. Alexander	Windsor, St. Thomas	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	99 00	
do 5.	Thos. Alexander	Windsor, Stratford	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	99 00	
do 5.	Jno. Spence	Windsor, Gaven	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	99 00	
do 5.	Alex. Gaven	Toronto, Toronto	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	244 00	
June 2.	W. O. Stratton	Montreal, Montreal	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	244 00	
do 2.	J. L. Vincent	New Brunswick, St. John	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	244 00	
do 2.	D. C. Perkins	Nova Scotia, Halifax	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	124 00	
do 2.	H. H. Grant	Quebec, Quebec	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	124 00	
do 2.	Geo. LaRue		21	142	368	45	20	75	87	168	51	17	41	84	7,500 00		

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND MILK.

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	No. of Sample.	Butter	
						Fat.	Caseine.
						p. c.	p. cent.
1884.							
Sept. 10...	Maynard Bowman.	Halifax	8478	William Debay.....	.....	6.53	3.07
do 10...	do	do	8477	Mrs. McInnes.....	.....	2.93	3.81
do 27...	do	do	8494	Mrs. Mary Walsh.....	.....	4.19	4.45
do 27...	do	do	8495	Richard O'Neil.....	.....	3.39	4.03
Oct. 2...	do	do	8500	M. McCann .....	.....	2.81	3.55
do 2...	do	do	9401	McDonald Bros.....	.....	7.44	3.37
1885.							
June 30...	do	do	2604	Charlotte McInnis	1304	2.48	.....
do 30...	do	do	2605	Mrs. Charlotte Groves....	1305	.....	.....
do 30...	do	do	2606	Mrs. Ann Chisholm.....	1306	.....	.....
do 30...	do	do	2607	Catherine Phelan	1307	.....	.....
do 30...	do	do	2608	Mary Debay.....	1308	.....	.....
do 30...	do	do	2609	Fannie Burns	1309	.....	.....
do 30...	do	do	2610	Bridget Walsh.....	1310	3.25	.....
do 30...	do	do	2611	Mrs. Margaret O'Keef....	1311	4.21	.....
do 30...	do	do	2612	C. McCann	1312	3.02	.....
do 30...	do	do	2613	Mary Walsh	1313	4.08	.....
do 30...	do	do	2614	Margaret Walsh	1314	2.65	.....
do 30...	do	do	2615	Mrs. G. Corigan.....	1315	4.78	.....
do 30...	do	do	2616	.....	1316	4.00	.....
do 30...	do	do	2618	Mrs. C. Baker.....	1317	2.99	.....
do 30...	do	do	2619	Elizabeth Payne.....	1318	3.67	.....
do 30...	do	do	2620	C. W. Drysdale	1319	3.89	.....
do 30...	do	do	2621	Mrs. E. Dunlay.....	1320	1.71	.....
do 30...	do	do	2622	A. Pontenesi	1321	13.50	.....
1884.							
Aug. 30...	W. F. Best.....	Saint-Jean..	8593	W. A. McGee.....	.....	3.25	3.25
do 30...	do	do	8594	R. Ritchey.....	.....	2.75	5.75
do 30...	do	do	8595	John Wilson.....	.....	2.50	5.90
Oct. 11...	do	do	9225	King Bros.....	.....	3.20	4.20
do 11...	do	do	9226	J. S. Armstrong & Bros...	.....	3.50	3.50
do 11...	do	do	9227	Mrs. Abrams.....	.....	3.30	4.80
1885.							
June 6...	do	do	1517	Wm. McKnight .....	.....	4.40	.....
do 6...	do	do	1518	J. W. Graham.....	.....	3.60	.....
do 6...	do	do	1519	Andrew Myers .....	.....	3.45	.....
do 6...	do	do	1520	McLeod & Lynch .....	.....	3.70	.....
do 6...	do	do	1521	Jas. M. Hallett.....	.....	3.75	.....
do 6...	do	do	1522	J. D. Robertson .....	.....	3.75	.....
do 10...	do	do	1523	M. McKnight .....	.....	2.80	.....
do 10...	do	do	1524	J. M. Graham .....	.....	9.00	.....
do 10...	do	do	1525	McLeod & Lynch.....	.....	3.74	.....
do 10...	do	do	1526	Andrew Myers .....	.....	4.20	.....
do 10...	do	do	1527	J. D. Robertson.....	.....	2.90	.....
do 10...	do	do	1528	J. M. Hallett.....	.....	2.10	.....
do 11...	do	do	1529	John Carney.....	.....	3.65	.....
do 11...	do	do	1530	Joseph Ryan .....	.....	9.50	.....
do 11...	do	do	1531	Robert Bowes .....	.....	9.60	.....
do 11...	do	do	1532	John Foster .....	.....	2.70	.....
do 11...	do	do	1533	Robt. Richey .....	.....	4.30	.....

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.					Specific Gravity	Remarks by the Analyst.
Sugar and Salts.	Ash.	Total.		Solids not Fat.		
		Solids.	Water.			
P. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.		
4.97	.69	15.26	84.74	.....	.....	Unadulterated; excess of cream, 19 per cent.
4.84	.68	12.26	87.74	.....	.....	do do 8.8 do
4.70	.72	14.06	85.94	.....	1032	do do 12.6 do
5.12	.80	13.34	86.66	.....	1033	do do 10.5 do
4.86	.73	11.95	88.05	.....	1031	do do 8.5 do
4.78	.75	16.34	83.66	.....	1027	do do 22.3 do contains a very high percentage of butter fat.
.....	.74	11.55	88.45	9.07	1032	Normal; unadulterated.
.....	.....	12.55	87.45	9.65	1032	do do
.....	.....	12.24	87.76	9.69	.....	do do
.....	.....	13.67	86.33	9.88	1039	do do
.....	.....	12.97	87.03	9.74	1032	do do
.....	.....	12.99	87.01	9.33	1031	do do
.....	.....	12.58	87.42	9.33	1031	do do
.....	.60	12.80	87.20	8.59	1028	do do
.....	.....	12.27	87.73	9.25	1031	do do
.....	.....	13.86	86.14	9.78	1033	do do
.....	.62	10.65	89.35	8.00	1027	do watered.
.....	.....	14.06	85.94	9.28	1030	do unadulterated.
.....	.57	12.27	87.73	8.27	1026	do watered.
.....	.58	10.30	89.70	7.31	1024	do do
.....	.60	11.20	88.80	7.53	1025.8	do do
.....	.....	13.45	86.55	9.56	1031	do unadulterated.
.....	.70	10.81	89.19	9.10	1032	do adulterated, being deficient in cream.
.....	.66	21.31	78.69	7.81	1018	do unadulterated; contains a large excess of cream.
5.00	.60	13.10	87.90	.....	1027	Good milk.
3.00	.80	12.23	87.70	.....	1020	Fair.
3.50	.90	11.90	88.10	.....	1027	Watered.
3.80	.75	11.75	88.25	.....	1030	Unadulterated.
4.60	.80	13.40	87.60	.....	1028	do
4.00	.70	12.80	87.20	.....	1031	Fair.
.....	.70	14.05	.....	8.75	1032	Unadulterated.
.....	.75	13.75	.....	9.40	1029	do
.....	.65	10.85	.....	6.75	1031	Adulterated.
.....	.68	11.58	.....	7.20	1028	Unadulterated.
.....	.70	11.48	.....	7.03	1028	do
.....	.77	13.52	.....	9.00	1030	do
.....	.52	10.22	.....	6.90	1026	Adulterated; skimmed.
.....	1.76	13.46	.....	3.70	1030	Unadulterated.
.....	.64	12.64	.....	8.26	1031	do
.....	.69	15.69	.....	10.80	1027	do
.....	.60	11.90	.....	8.40	1029	do
.....	.69	9.45	.....	6.75	1028	Skimmed.
.....	.71	13.71	.....	9.35	1029	Unadulterated.
.....	.69	13.79	.....	3.60	1030	do
.....	.70	13.50	.....	3.20	1030	do
.....	.70	11.80	.....	8.40	1028	Doubtful; probably skimmed.
.....	.68	13.48	.....	8.50	1030	Unadulterated.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND MILK—

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	No. of Sample.	Butter	
						Fat.	Caseine.
1885.						p. c.	p. cent.
June 11...	W. F. Best.....	St. John.....	1534	John Doody .....	.....	2·40	.....
do 16...	do	do	1547	William Bros.....	.....	3·17	.....
do 16...	do	do	1548	James Tole .....	.....	5·20	.....
do 16...	do	do	1549	W. Scrivener.....	.....	3·64	.....
do 16...	do	do	1550	James Kenney .....	.....	2·90	.....
do 16...	do	do	1551	L. Currie .....	.....	3·85	.....
do 16...	do	do	1552	Bent Bros .....	.....	3·44	.....
do 18...	do	do	1559	M. Casaday .....	.....	5·35	.....
do 18...	do	do	1560	Mme McAvin .....	.....	4·10	.....
do 18...	do	do	1561	Scott Bros .....	.....	3·70	.....
do 18...	do	do	1562	P. J. McEvoy .....	.....	4·00	.....
do 18...	do	do	1563	J. H. Smith .....	.....	4·29	.....
do 18...	do	do	1564	A. Stewart .....	.....	3·80	.....
do 19...	do	do	1565	Mrs. A. McAndrews .....	.....	4·10	.....
do 19...	do	do	1566	Williams Bros .....	.....	3·44	.....
do 19...	do	do	1567	Jas. Lathé .....	.....	3·01	.....
do 19...	do	do	1568	Wm. Knowlen .....	.....	3·80	.....
do 19...	do	do	1569	J. D. McAvity .....	.....	4·00	.....
do 19...	do	do	1570	Irwin & King .....	.....	3·20	.....
1884.							
Sept. 4...	M. Fiset.....	Quebec.....	8365	Louis Ruel.....	.....	3·60	5·20
do 4...	do	do	8366	A. Bisson .....	.....	3·20	5·30
do 4...	do	do	8375	J. B. Dubeau.....	.....	3·10	4·00
do 4...	do	do	8376	C. Alain.....	.....	1·60	4·80
do 17...	do	do	8385	Ve Trudelle.....	.....	1·10	4·20
do 17...	do	do	8386	Jean Falardeau.....	.....	2·00	4·00
1885.							
June 17...	do	do	1948	E. Turgeon.....	1848	3·7	.....
do 17...	do	do	1949	François Guay.....	1849	14·7	.....
do 17...	do	do	1950	Charles Carrier.....	1850	5·8	.....
do 17...	do	do	1951	Louis Ruel.....	1851	3·4	.....
do 17...	do	do	1952	Jean Vézina.....	1852	6·6	.....
do 17...	do	do	1953	E. Lawson.....	1853	2·5	.....
do 19...	do	do	1954	George Dubé.....	1854	3·6	.....
do 19...	do	do	1955	Germain Michaud.....	1855	5·4	.....
do 19...	do	do	1956	H. Carrier.....	1856	5·2	.....
do 19...	do	do	1957	O. Langlois.....	1857	9·8	.....
do 19...	do	do	1958	Michel Dion.....	1858	3·3	.....
do 19...	do	do	1959	H. Martin.....	1859	4·6	.....
do 20...	do	do	1960	Alf. Falardeau.....	1860	4	.....
do 20...	do	do	1961	Jos. Pageau.....	1861	3·12	.....
do 20...	do	do	1962	P. Villenaire.....	1862	4·2	.....
do 22...	do	do	1963	Baptiste Dubeau.....	1863	3·36	.....
do 22...	do	do	1964	Adjutor Clavet.....	1864	3·04	.....
do 22...	do	do	1965	M. Fortin.....	1865	4·5	.....

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

Continued.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.					Specific Gravity.	Remarks by Analyst.
Sugar and Salts.	Ash.	Total.		Solids not Fat.		
		Solids.	Water.			
P. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	
.....	·49	8·84	.....	5·95	1026	Adulterated.
.....	·74	11·56	.....	7·65	1030	Unadulterated.
.....	·65	13·65	.....	7·80	1029	do
.....	·69	12·08	.....	7·75	1030	do
.....	·65	10·80	.....	7·25	1028	Watered.
.....	·67	12·93	.....	8·41	1029	Unadulterated.
.....	·68	12·41	.....	8·29	1029	do
.....	·71	14·26	.....	8·20	1031	do
.....	·70	13·20	.....	8·40	1031	do
.....	·69	13·20	.....	8·81	1031	do
.....	·70	12·53	.....	7·85	1028	do
.....	·71	13·46	.....	8·46	1020	do
.....	·70	12·75	.....	8·25	1030	do
.....	·74	13·00	.....	8·25	1029	do
.....	·70	11·09	.....	6·95	1029	do
.....	·69	10·98	.....	7·28	1029	do
.....	·65	12·90	.....	8·45	1030	do
.....	·72	12·82	.....	8·00	1029	do
.....	·68	12·98	.....	9·10	1029	do
4·40	·80	14·00	86·00	.....	.....	Pure. Cream, 12 p. cent.
5·00	·70	14·20	85·80	.....	.....	do do 13 do
5·60	·80	13·50	86·50	.....	.....	do do 12 do
3·80	·70	10·90	89·10	.....	.....	Inferior. do 6 do
3·00	·70	9·00	91·	.....	.....	Skimmed. do 2 do
3·80	·70	10·00	91·	.....	.....	Diluted with water; contains no cream.
3·90	·60	13·80	.....	10·	10·3	Good.
3·7	·70	24·6	.....	9·9	10·2	do
4·4	·65	15·8	.....	10·	10·4	do
3·6	·50	13·6	.....	10·2	10·32	do
4·14	·60	16·9	.....	10·3	10·20	do
3·90	·76	12·8	.....	10·3	10·40	Inferior.
5·40	·58	13·4	.....	9·8	10·32	Good.
5·10	·60	15·4	.....	10·	10·24	do
4·84	·70	15·	.....	9·8	10·20	do
4·76	·61	15·1	.....	5·3	10·26	do
5·00	·67	13·1	.....	9·8	10·21	do
4·80	·58	14·6	.....	10·	10·34	do
4·1	·61	13·5	.....	9·5	10·24	do
4·12	·59	12·72	.....	9·6	10·22	do
3·90	·60	13·60	.....	9·4	10·34	do
4·14	·63	12·60	.....	9·24	10·38	do
4·8	·59	13·24	.....	10·20	10·31	do
4·7	·80	14·50	.....	10·00	10·28	do

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND MILK—

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	No. of Sample.	RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.							
										Total.		Cream.	
						Butter Fat.	Caseine.	Sugar and Salts.	Ash.	Solids.	Water.		
1884.						p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	*p. c.	p. c.	
Oct. 13	J. B. Edwards.	Montreal.	8731	M. G. Galarneau	.....	3	5.5	4.7	.7	13.2	86.8	9.	
do 13	do	do	8732	M. Cye	.....	2.8	4.5	4.8	.8	12.6	87.4	9.	
do 13	do	do	8733	N. Beland	.....	3.3	4.	4.1	.7	11.4	88.6	10.	
do 13	do	do	8734	Manus Haggarty	.....	2.8	4.1	4.3	.8	11.2	88.8	9.	
do 13	do	do	8735	Henry Hadley	.....	4.1	5.2	5.8	.8	14.8	85.2	12.	
do 13	do	do	8736	Patrick Reid	.....	3.5	4.5	4.8	.....	12.8	87.2	11.	
1885.													
June 8	do	do	694	Alfred Evans	....	694	6.5	3.	4.1	.6	13.6	86.4	18.
do 8	do	do	695	A. Mousseau	.....	695	10.5	3.5	4.	.6	18.	82.	30.
do 8	do	do	696	J. McMichaels	....	696	7.5	3.	3.5	.5	14.	86.	21.
do 8	do	do	697	Patrick Rooney	....	697	2.5	4.5	4.3	.7	11.3	88.7	6.5
do 8	do	do	698	L. Leduc	.....	698	4.	4.	4.5	.7	12.5	87.5	12.
do 8	do	do	699	Geo. Wilson	.....	699	3.5	4.5	5.3	.8	13.3	86.7	10.
do 9	do	do	700	John Black	.....	700	3.2	5.2	4.8	.7	13.2	86.8	10.
do 9	do	do	701	Wm. Duncan	.....	701	4.4	5.0	4.8	.9	14.2	85.8	13.
do 9	do	do	702	Paul Renaud	....	702	4.	5.2	5.	.8	14.2	88.8	12.
do 9	do	do	703	D. Bellefeuille	....	703	2.	5.5	4.5	1.2	12.	88.	6.
do 9	do	do	704	N. Deguire	.....	704	1.2	6.2	4.8	1.5	12.2	87.8	3.5
do 9	do	do	705	G. W. Pringle	....	705	11.	4.8	5.2	.8	21.	79.	30.
do 15	do	do	711	Andrew Brunette	....	724	2.6	4.	4.4	.7	11.	89.	7.5
do 15	do	do	712	James Reid	.....	725	3.4	4.3	4.5	.8	12.2	87.8	.....
do 15	do	do	713	F. X. Bourdon	.....	726	4.	4.2	4.1	.8	12.4	87.7	12.
do 15	do	do	714	A. Beauchamp	.....	727	2.6	4.	4.5	.7	11.1	88.9	7.5
do 15	do	do	715	J. Flannigan	.....	728	3.5	4.2	5.	.8	12.7	87.3	10.8
do 15	do	do	716	T. Gleeson	.....	729	4.	4.5	5.0	.8	13.5	86.6	12.
do 18	do	do	727	P. Gardner	.....	730	4.4	4.6	4.6	.7	13.6	86.4	13.
do 18	do	do	728	W. Duncan	.....	731	3.5	5.5	4.7	.7	13.7	86.3	11.
do 18	do	do	729	T. Dansereau	.....	732	3.4	4.6	4.4	.6	12.4	87.6	10.
do 18	do	do	730	E. Guilbault	.....	733	4.3	4.8	5.2	.7	14.3	85.7	13.
do 18	do	do	731	W. Greece	.....	734	3.3	5.6	4.4	.9	13.3	86.7	10.
do 18	do	do	732	R. McDonald	.....	735	3.7	4.3	5.	.8	13.	87.	11.
do 24	do	do	733	A. Gaynor	.....	736	18.	5.	4.9	.1	28.	72.	55.
do 24	do	do	734	E. Edwards	.....	737	16.5	5.	4.9	.1	26.5	73.5	60.
do 24	do	do	735	D. Armitage	.....	738	4.5	5.	4.2	.6	14.3	85.7	13.
do 24	do	do	736	D. Nantelle	.....	739	2.1	4.	4.3	.8	11.2	88.8	6.5
do 24	do	do	737	J. G. Higgins	....	740	4.0	4.2	3.8	.8	12.8	87.2	12.
do 24	do	do	738	J. Carroll	.....	741	2.5	5.	4.3	.7	12.5	87.5	7.5
1884.													
Sept. 19	W. H. Ellis	Toronto	8697	Toronto Dairy Co	.....	.....	4.2	2.5	5.3	.7	12.7	87.3	9.
do 19	do	do	8698	J. R. Benson	.....	.....	3.9	3.0	5.4	.7	13.0	87.	7.
do 19	do	do	8699	A. Anderson	.....	.....	2.4	2.0	5.9	.6	10.9	89.1	5.
do 19	do	do	8700	J. Smith	.....	.....	3.7	3.2	5.3	.6	12.8	87.2	9.
Oct. 10	do	do	9801	J. Gibb	.....	.....	2.7	3.3	5.5	.7	12.2	87.8	8.
do 10	do	do	9802	G. F. Fletcher	.....	.....	3.7	2.9	5.6	.7	12.9	87.1	.....

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

Continued.

Specific Gravity.	Microscopical.	Remarks by the Analyst.
10.34		Genuine.
10.32		do
10.30		Adulteration doubtful.
10.32		Genuine, fair quality.
10.30		Good, rich milk.
10.30		Good milk.
10.28	Rich in oil globules, genuine and ap- proaching cream.	Over average; probably sampled favourably.
10.22	Rich in oil globules, and more cream than milk.	do do
10.28	Genuine, rich in oil globules, and much above average.	Probably favourably sampled.
10.32	Thin globules, deficient in cream, and below average.	Partially skimmed, and adulterated under Act of 1884.
10.30	Rich in oil globules.	Genuine; above average.
10.32	do	do and fair quality.
10.32	do	do
10.30	do	do
10.31	do	do
10.36	Contains a few globules.	Adulterated by removal of cream; skimmed milk, with salt in excess.
10.36	do	Adulterated by removal of cream, and is injurious to health; salt and curd in excess.
10.28	Very rich in globules, approaching cream, rich and over average.	Probably sampled from top of can.
10.30	Poor in globules.	Adulterated by the addition of about 10 per cent. of water; slight excess of salt.
10.30	Average globules.	Genuine.
10.	Above average globules.	do
10.29	Globules deficient.	Adulterated by addition of about 10 per cent. of water.
10.30	Average globules.	Genuine.
10.31	Rich in globules.	do and above average.
10.28	do	do do
10.31	Average globules.	do
10.30	do	do
10.28	Rich in globules.	do and above average.
10.30	Average globules.	do
10.30	do	do
10.25		Half cream; badly sampled.
10.25		do do
10.29	Milk globules few.	Good milk; above average.
10.30		Adulterated by removal of cream and dilution with water and salt.
10.29		Genuine and above average.
10.29	Globules deficient.	Deficient in cream, probably sampled from the bottom of a milk can and not adulterated.
10.30		The fat high; the solid low; from the ash and specific gravity probably genuine.
10.32		Unadulterated.
10.30		Watered.
10.31		Unadulterated.
10.32		do
10.30		do

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND MILK—

Date	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	No. of Sample.	Inspection Results		
						Butter Fat.	Caseine.	Sugar and Salts.
1885.						p. c.	p. cent.	p. c.
June 15...	W. H. Ellis.....	Toronto.....	82	Alex. Harvie.....	65	2.9	.....	.....
do 15...	do	do	83	A. Anderson.....	66	2.5	.....	.....
do 15...	do	do	84	Toronto Dairy Co.....	68	4.7	.....	.....
do 15...	do	do	86	Joan Foster.....	74	4.1	.....	.....
do 15...	do	do	87	Wm. Harvie.....	75	5.5	.....	.....
do 15...	do	do	88	Robert Simpson.....	76	2.9	.....	.....
do 15...	do	do	89	F. Thompson.....	77	3.	.....	.....
do 15...	do	do	90	C. F. Forman.....	78	3.	.....	.....
do 15...	do	do	91	H. Kelly.....	79	2.7	.....	.....
do 15...	do	do	92	James Gray.....	80	3.7	.....	.....
do 15...	do	do	93	W. B. McFarlane.....	81	3.9	.....	.....
do 15...	do	do	94	Frank Rix.....	82	4.0	.....	.....
do 15...	do	do	95	Fred. So'e.....	83	3.9	.....	.....
do 15...	do	do	96	J. Rice.....	84	3.9	.....	.....
do 15...	do	do	97	D. Craig.....	85	6.8	.....	.....
do 15...	do	do	98	W. Anderson.....	86	4.2	.....	.....
do 15...	do	do	99	R. J. Stafford.....	70	4.1	.....	.....
do 15...	do	do	100	Joseph Stinson.....	64	3.1	.....	.....
do 24...	do	do	2701	Joseph Clark.....	88	2.8	.....	.....
do 24...	do	do	2703	G. Hinton.....	90	5.3	.....	.....
do 24...	do	do	2704	R. Shaw.....	91	3.53	.....	.....
do 24...	do	do	2705	Toronto Dairy Co.....	92	3.04	.....	.....
do 24...	do	do	2706	J. Wrightman.....	93	3.65	.....	.....
do 24...	do	do	2707	Thomas McCormack.....	99	3.2	.....	.....
do 24...	do	do	2708	T. Fletcher.....	100	3.0	.....	.....
do 24...	do	do	2709	A. G. Hann.....	101	3.6	.....	.....
do 24...	do	do	2710	John Endean.....	102	3.4	.....	.....
do 24...	do	do	2711	J. Hinton.....	103	3.3	.....	.....
do 24...	do	do	2712	Alex. Reid.....	104	3.7	.....	.....
do 24...	do	do	2713	Chipman, Symons & Co.....	89	2.7	.....	.....
Oct. 20...	F. X. Valade.....	Ottawa.....	9701	G. Dowler.....	.....	5.33	3.96	4.05
do 20...	do	do	9702	George White.....	.....	3.27	4.65	3.88
do 20...	do	do	9703	M. Honeywell.....	.....	4.15	4.01	4.64
Nov. 30...	do	do	9704	Felix McHugh.....	.....	3.38	4.58	4.01
do 30...	do	do	9705	Donald McLaughlin.....	.....	3.1	5.09	3.86
do 30...	do	do	9706	J. C. Anderson.....	.....	2.91	6.17	4.15
Sept. 25...	Wm. Saunders...	London.....	8815	Thomas Impett.....	.....	2.50	2.55	6.95
do 25...	do	do	8816	Samuel Cooper.....	.....	1.60	2.75	8.00
do 25...	do	do	8817	Robert Goddard.....	.....	3.70	3.50	5.90
do 25...	do	do	8818	J. E. Staples.....	.....	4.10	3.80	5.65
do 25...	do	do	8819	John Hackett.....	.....	3.30	3.60	7.30
do 25...	do	do	8820	M. E. Watkins.....	.....	3.40	3.70	6.40

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.
Concluded.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.					Specific Gravity.	Remarks by the Analyst.
Ash.	Total.		Solids not Fat.	Cream.		
	Solids	Water.				
p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	
.....	12.3	.....	9.4	.....	1032	Genuine.
.....	11.5	.....	9.1	.....	1031	do
.....	13.9	.....	9.2	.....	1030	do
.....	13.7	.....	9.6	.....	1031	do
.....	14.5	.....	9.0	.....	1028	do
.....	12.3	.....	9.4	.....	1032	do
.....	12.5	.....	9.5	.....	1032	do
.....	12.3	.....	9.3	.....	1031	do
.....	12.3	.....	9.6	.....	1032	do
.....	13.6	.....	9.9	.....	1033	do
.....	13.5	.....	9.6	.....	1031.6	do
.....	13.4	.....	9.4	.....	1031.2	do
.....	13.5	.....	9.6	.....	1031.6	do
.....	13.5	.....	9.6	.....	1031.6	do
.....	16.1	.....	9.3	.....	1028.9	do
.....	14.1	.....	9.8	.....	1032.2	do
.....	13.36	.....	9.2	.....	1028	do
.....	11.8	.....	8.7	.....	1029	Low solids.
.....	12.74	.....	9.86	.....	1033	Genuine.
.....	15.14	.....	9.80	.....	1031	do
.....	13.31	.....	9.78	.....	1032.7	do
.....	12.24	.....	9.20	.....	1032.9	do
.....	12.68	.....	9.63	.....	1031.6	do
.....	12.9	.....	9.7	.....	1032.9	do
.....	12.1	.....	9.1	.....	1030.9	do
.....	13.1	.....	9.5	.....	1032.2	do
.....	13.4	.....	10.0	.....	1033.6	do
.....	12.8	.....	9.5	.....	1031.8	do
.....	13.6	.....	9.9	.....	1033.3	do
.....	11.86	.....	9.18	.....	1034.7	do
.....	13.87	86.13	.....	17.6	1031	Unadulterated.
.....	12.46	87.54	.....	12.	1033	do
.....	13.16	86.4	.....	14.	1034	do
.....	12.70	87.3	.....	12.8	1028	do
.....	13.50	86.50	.....	10.	1032	do
.....	13.94	86.06	.....	10.	1034	do
.....	12.00	88.05	.....	7.5	1025	Adulterated with about 10 per cent. of water.
.....	12.35	87.05	.....	4.	1033	In this sample a large portion of the cream has been removed by skimming.
.....	13.10	86.90	.....	10.5	1030.8	Pure, rich milk.
.....	13.55	86.45	.....	11.	1029.4	do
.....	14.20	85.80	.....	10.	10.8.4	Pure milk.
.....	13.50	86.50	.....	10.	1031.9	do

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND BUT

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	No. of Sample.	RESULTS OF	
						Butter Fat.	Caseine.
1884.						p. cent.	p. cent.
Oct. 2	M. Bowman	Halifax	9402	J. E. Parker		80	.68
do 2	do	do	9403	George Cluett		79.70	.75
do 6	do	do	9404	Wm. Forsythe		81.70	.85
do 6	do	do	9405	John Hogan		87.35	.75
do 8	do	do	9406	Wier & Drake		79.40	.80
do 8	do	do	9407	T. S. Lownds		77.82	.85
1885.							
June 30	do	do	2623	Wier & Drake	1322	88	.60
do 30	do	do	2624	Lordly & Stimpson	1323	89.60	.68
do 30	do	do	2625	C. & W. Anderson	1324	83.22	.88
do 30	do	do	2626	—Moylan	1325	84.18	1.05
do 30	do	do	2627	W. C. Nisbet	1326	84.55	.75
do 30	do	do	2628	W. B. Spencer	1327	86.73	.65
do 30	do	do	2629	G. S. Grant & Co.	1338	86.48	.77
do 30	do	do	2630	John Kent	1329	83.27	.85
1884.							
Aug. 18	W. F. Best	St. John	8571	John Maloney		76.10	.90
do 18	do	do	8572	W. A. Magee		81	1.
do 18	do	do	8573	Chas. Dorman		73.75	1.
Oct. 4	do	do	9206	Samuel Tufts		82	2.50
do 4	do	do	9207	W. A. Magee		88.50	.60
do 4	do	do	9208	C. Dorman		82.50	1.50
do 4	do	do	9209	J. P. Maloney		72.50	2.75
1885.							
June 13	do	do	1535	Daniel Robertson		85.05	1.85
do 13	do	do	1536	James Kenny		84.40	1.10
do 13	do	do	1537	G. McFarlin		88.00	1.50
do 13	do	do	1538	Thomas Fox		83.55	.85
do 13	do	do	1539	Josiah Baity		89.15	.70
do 13	do	do	1540	Valentine Watters		88.90	.70
do 13	do	do	1541	John Foster		90.90	.70
do 15	do	do	1542	Robt Ritchy		88.54	.75
do 15	do	do	1543	John Doody	St. John 1543	81.30	1.50
do 15	do	do	1544	Wm. Magee	do	82.82	.58
do 15	do	do	1545	D. J. W Vanwart	do	88.70	.80
do 17	do	do	1546	F. Piddington	do	87.95	.90
do 17	do	do	1553	M McDale	do	84.87	2.75
do 17	do	do	1554	Isaac Shelton	do	81.30	1.60
do 17	do	do	1555	Armstrong Bros	do	88.36	.85
do 17	do	do	1556	John McPherson	do	91.65	.65
do 17	do	do	1557	Bonnett & Cowan	do	85.48	.59
do 17	do	do	1558	Scott Bros	do	79.45	1.35
Sept. 4	M. Fiset	Quebec	8367	George Lambert	Quebec	85.60	5.80
do 4	do	do	8368	J. Sutcliffe	do	86.80	3.20
do 12	do	do	8377	Louis Lamontagne	do	85.60	5.30
do 12	do	do	8378	Adjutor Lapine	do	81.10	3.00
do 17	do	do	8387	Leo Bertrand	do	85.30	4.60
do 18	do	do	8388	Jean Gagnon	do	81.10	3.40
do 17	do	do	1920	L. Lamontagne	do	73.2	3.40

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

TEB.

ANALYSIS.		Melting Point.	Specific Gravity at 100.	Fixed Fatty Acids.	Microscopical Examination.	Remarks by the Analyst.
Salt.	Water.					
p. cent.	p. cent.	°				
6.47	12.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	Unadulterated; fair quality.
8.52	11.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated with excess of salt and water.
9.55	7.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	Inferior butter; unadulterated.
3.37	8.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do
4.95	14.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated with excess of water.
4.55	16.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do
2.70	8.70	92	.....	.....	.....	Unadulterated.
1.37	8.35	96	.....	.....	.....	do
2.52	13.38	92	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated; contains an excess of water.
4.22	10.55	93	.....	.....	.....	Unadulterated.
5.42	9.30	94	.....	.....	.....	do
1.32	11.30	94	.....	.....	.....	do
2.40	10.35	93	.....	.....	.....	do
5.03	10.85	94	.....	.....	.....	do
9.25	13.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated; too much salt and water
6.50	11.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair.
10.75	14.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated; too much salt and water.
3.	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated with excess of water.
2.	8.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair butter; not adulterated.
2.	14.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated with water.
7.	17.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated with too much water and salt; poor quality.
3.70	9.40	91.40	.9125	88.75	.....	Unadulterated.
4.20	10.30	93.20	.9121	88.90	.....	do
4.	6.50	91.45	.9125	88.80	.....	do
4.20	11.40	92.80	.9124	88.52	.....	do
3.50	8.65	91.80	.9125	88.75	.....	do
7.00	3.40	91.45	.9125	88.75	.....	do
2.10	6.30	93.20	.9139	87.47	.....	do
3.70	7.00	92.70	.9128	88.40	.....	do
4.70	12.50	88.	.9078	87.40	.....	Adulterated; too much water.
4.30	12.50	87.40	.9095	88.10	.....	Adulterated with water.
7.10	3.40	91.60	.9125	88.25	.....	do excess of salt.
6.23	4.15	91.82	.9125	88.60	.....	Inferior, rather much salt.
4.40	6.55	91.64	.9124	86.80	.....	Unadulterated.
3.40	12.70	86.60	.9075	85.80	.....	Adulterated with water.
2.20	7.39	91.50	.9125	88.90	.....	Unadulterated.
2.10	5.50	95.10	.9125	89.20	.....	do
5.70	11.85	93.20	.9124	88.65	.....	do
3.00	13.50	86.85	.9195	87.90	.....	do
3.00	5.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	Too much caseine.
2.70	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Pure.
2.00	6.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	Slight excess of caseine.
4.10	10.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	Pure.
4.50	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
13.4	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
10.00	10.00	33.	.9120	83.50	Globules of butter	Inferior.

R. Fiset's melting point given in Centigrade.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND BUTTER

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	—	No. of Sample.	RESULTS OF	
							Butter Fat.	Caseine.
							p. cent.	p. cent.
1885.								
March 17	M. Fiset.....	Quebec....	1921	O. Gagnon.....	Quebec....	1820	83.52	1.58
do 17	do	do	1922	L. Bertrand.....	do	1821	76.84	2.10
June 16	do	do	1940	N. Plante.....	St. Nicho- las.....	1839	83.40	1.20
do 16	do	do	1941	H. Bergin.....	Lévis.....	1840	79.90	1.00
do 16	do	do	1942	Leon Halle.....	do	1841	79.	1.00
do 16	do	do	1943	R. Dupere.....	do	1842	74.58	1.10
do 16	do	do	1944	J. B. Carrier.....	do	1843	83.40	.10
do 16	do	do	1945	N. Plante.....	St. Nicho- las.....	1844	81.81	1.60
do 16	do	do	1946	Vital Plante.....	do	1845	84.20	1.60
do 16	do	do	1947	Philip Laroche.....	do	1846	84.60	1.60
1884.								
Oct. 10	J. B. Edwards.	Montreal..	8725	John Murphy .....	.....	.....	.....	1.1
do 10	do	do	8726	P. E. Gannon.....	.....	.....	87.6	4.2
do 10	do	do	8727	T. Gauthier.....	.....	.....	85.4	2.6
do 10	do	do	8728	J. F. Kavanagh.....	.....	.....	88.	2.4
do 10	do	do	8729	Thomas Lamb.....	.....	.....	88.6	1.4
do 10	do	do	8730	Joseph Bruchesi.....	.....	.....	85.	2.2
1885.								
June 15	do	do	706	J. Shea .....	.....	706	85.6	1.5
do 15	do	do	707	Joseph Moreaux.....	.....	707	90.8	1.2
do 15	do	do	708	John J. Walker.....	.....	708	86.5	2.5
do 15	do	do	709	J. Ford.....	.....	709	86.5	3.0
do 15	do	do	710	Decarie & Corcoran.....	.....	710	82.5	6.3
do 16	do	do	717	W. Major.....	.....	711	90.3	2.
do 16	do	do	718	G. C. Rivert .....	.....	712	88.0	2.6
do 16	do	do	719	Moise Menard .....	.....	713	89.2	1.5
do 16	do	do	720	F. X. Tessier.....	.....	714	88.5	1.5
do 16	do	do	721	E. A. Desormeau.....	.....	715	90.0	2.6
do 16	do	do	722	Samuel Langlois.....	.....	716	86.3	3.6
do 16	do	do	723	Chas. Tessier.....	.....	718	88.2	3.6
do 16	do	do	724	Mlle F. Page.....	.....	719	85.8	2.5
do 16	do	do	725	David Page.....	.....	720	85.2	2.6
do 16	do	do	726	Ormidas Reeves.....	.....	717	86.3	1.7
do 20	do	do	739	Cyrille Perreault.....	.....	721	89.2	1.2
do 20	do	do	740	Marguerite Longtine .....	.....	722	86.2	1.4
do 20	do	do	741	Noel Larue.....	.....	733	90.1	1.1
1884.								
Oct. 31	F. X. Valade.	Kingston.	9708	Kavanagh Bros.....	Ottawa....	.....	85.10	5.20
do 31	do	do	9709	E. Brown.....	do .....	.....	88.18	1.95
do 31	do	do	9710	William Wall.....	do .....	.....	89.27	4.20
Nov. 24	do	do	9711	C. Neville.....	do .....	.....	71.7	5.7
do 24	do	do	9712	Octave Latremouille.....	do .....	.....	81.13	7.1
do 24	do	do	9713	E. Bambrick.....	do .....	.....	85.	1.36

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.
Continued.

ANALYSIS.		Melting Point.	Specific Gravity at 100.	Fixed Fatty Acids.	Microscopical Examination.	Remarks by the Analyst.
Salt.	Water.					
P. cent.	p. cent.			p. cent.		
6.1	8.8	32.	.910	83.60	Globules of butterine.....	Good.
12.26	8.8	32.	.910	83.60	do	Inferior.
2.80	12.6	34.	.912	86.7	Nothing strange... ..	Too much water.
4.50	14.6	31.	.912	87.10	do	do
5.50	14.5	31.	.910	87.33	do	do
6.40	17.92	34.	.911	88.2	do	do
4.10	13.40	32.	.914	89.3	do	do
2.20	13.40	32.	.916	85.2	do	do
2.60	11.60	33.	.913	85.80	do	do
3.00	10.80	33.	.913	86.1	do	do
3.7	8.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated with other meat, contain- ing about 20 per cent. other fat.
2.2	6.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Genuine.
2.5	9.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
3.0	8.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
3.6	6.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
3.2	9.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
4.4	8.5	115	.925	.....	No starch	} S. grav. at melting point instead of 100° and without clarification. Genuine salt butter.
2.8	5.2	105	.928	do .....		do do Genuine
2.0	10.	105	.925	.....	do	do do Genuine ;
2.9	7.6	106	.925	.....	do	do do Genuine
4.8	6.4	120	.930	.....	do	and of good quality. do do do
2.4	5.3	113	.925	.....	No starch or foreign fats, but excess of caseine ...	salt butter. do do
4.1	5.3	114	.928	87.18	No starch or foreign fats.	do do do
2.6	6.7	114	.928	.....	do	do do do
2.5	7.5	115	.926	.....	do	do do do
2.8	4.6	108	.921	.....	do	do do do
2.5	7.7	116	.920	.....	do	do do do
4.4	3.8	120	.920	.....	do	do do do
2.4	9.3	120	.912	.....	do	do do do
2.5	9.7	120	.912	.....	do	do do do
2.4	9.6	120	.920	.....	do	do do do
2.6	7.	95	.910	.....	do	do do do
2.4	10.	94	.911	.....	do	Genuine.
2.8	6.	93	.913	.....	do	do but containing excess of water. do
1.87	7.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair quality.
1.45	8.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good quality.
3.	3.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	Genuine.
8.3	14.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	Too much water, caseine and salt ;— badly made butter.
3.9	7.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	Too much caseine ; bad butter.
1.97	11.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated by excess of water.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND BUTTER—

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	No of Sample.	Results of		
						Butter Fat.	Caseine.	
1885.								
June 2	F. X. Valade	Kingston.	3243	A. Knox	Belleville	2401	85.58	1.16
do 2	do	do	2214	John Panter.	do	2402	83.95	2.40
do 2	do	do	2245	S. & M. Cook	do	2403	84.60	1.16
do 27	do	do	2246	C. Whitney	Prescott...	2506	85.3	2.4
do 30	do	do	2261	S. Laynes & Co.....	Kingston...	2910	83.24	3.0
do 30	do	do	2263	James Reddin.....	do	2911	82.09	4.07
do 30	do	do	2266	J. & E. Coyle.....	do	2909	82.33	3.00
1884.								
Sept. 19	W. H. Ellis...	Toronto..	8691	Chas. Stewart.....	Toronto...	861	86.1	1.5
do 19	do	do	8692	J. Park.....	do	883	88.3	1.4
do 19	do	do	3693	J. Sloan.....	do	921	92.1	1.1
do 19	do	do	8694	W. Connolly.....	do	85.4	85.4	1.4
do 19	do	do	8695	J. S. Smith	do	81.	81.	1.8
do 19	do	do	8696	J. Serwick & Co	do	86.6	86.6	.9
1885.								
June 12	do	do	2714	A. Anderson.....	do	67	82.9	.7
do 12	do	do	2715	James Sloan	do	69	82.82	1.33
do 12	do	do	2716	Thomas Tighe	do	71	90.08	.61
do 12	do	do	2717	David Walsh	do	72	85.49	.66
do 12	do	do	2718	H. Gates	do	73	87.20	1.06
do 18	do	do	2719	John McQuarrie.....	do	91	85.58	1.26
do 18	do	do	2720	James Goodland	do	95	88.90	1.24
do 18	do	do	2721	Hanora Pollard	do	96	89.54	1.06
do 18	do	do	2723	William Foster	Toronto...	97	85.22	1.34
do 18	do	do	2723	Samuel Moorby	do	98	89.03	.79
do 20	do	do	2724	G. Wiley	do	105	86.60	1.16
do 20	do	do	2725	Thomas Gooderham.....	do	106	87.74	.87
do 20	do	do	2726	Jacob Colton	do	107	90.74	1.06
do 20	do	do	2727	J. Moore.....	do	108	86.43	1.07
do 20	do	do	2728	James Park	do	109	89.76	1.03
do 20	do	do	2729	H. W. Cluff.....	do	110	90.81	.96
do 20	do	do	2730	E. K. Scolly	do	111	90.86	.85
do 20	do	do	2731	D. Shannon.....	do	112	91.01	1.11
1884.								
Oct. 31	Wm. Saunders	London ...	8840	G. Shuff	London ...	83	83.86	1.27
do 31	do	do	8841	B. Higgins.....	do	89	89.57	.99
do 31	do	do	8842	George McDowell.....	do	85	85.93	.84
do 31	do	do	8843	J. B. Smyth	do	92	92.28	1.05
do 31	do	do	8844	G. Deacon & Sons.....	do	85	85.57	1.37
do 31	do	do	8845	T. E. O'Callagan.....	do	89	89.82	1.12

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

Continued.

ANALYSIS.		Melting Point.	Specific Gravity, at 100.	Fixed Fatty Acids.	Microscopical Experiment.	Remarks by the Analyst.
Salt.	Water.					
5.31	7.95	95.	.913	.....	.....	A fair butter, but a little too salty. Was originally good and genuine, but has not been well kept.
2.25	11.4	95.	.917	.....	.....
3.35	10.9	93.	.913	.....	.....	Good butter.
2.4	9.86	96.	.915	.....	.....	First class butter.
1.10	12.6	95.	.915	.....	.....	Very good butter.
2.	11.74	95.	.913	.....	.....	A fair butter, but a little excess of water and caseine.
5.11	9.56	95.	.914	.....	.....	Unadulterated.
6.1	6.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
4.4	5.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
1.	5.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
6.1	7.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
8.6	8.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
4.7	7.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
3.4	13.	90.	.....	.....	.....	Genuine.
4.08	11.78	90.	.912	.....	.....	do
1.90	7.43	92.	.914	.....	.....	do
5.06	8.79	91.	.914	.....	.....	do
1.82	9.43	91.	.914	.....	.....	do
2.42	10.74	92.	.915	.....	.....	do
1.31	8.55	90.	.914	.....	.....	do
3.63	4.88	91.5	.913	.....	.....	do
3.44	10.00	89.	.912	.....	.....	do
2.98	7.22	90.	.913	.....	.....	do
2.98	9.26	90.	.913	.....	.....	do
3.54	7.85	91.	.912	.....	.....	do
1.24	6.96	89.	.911	.....	.....	do
4.97	7.53	91.	.913	.....	.....	do
4.24	4.97	89.	.911	.....	.....	do
2.51	5.73	89.	.912	.....	.....	do
1.26	7.03	94.	.912	.....	.....	do
1.09	6.79	90.	.912	.....	.....	do
5.49	9.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	Genuine butter of fair quality, sweet but not rich.
1.83	7.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	Genuine butter of fair quality, but slightly rancid.
5.19	8.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	Genuine butter of fair quality.
2.45	4.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	Butter of inferior quality, rancid and adulterated with foreign fat.
4.30	8.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	Genuine butter of inferior quality, very rancid.
3.49	6.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	Genuine butter of good quality.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND

BUTTER—

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	—	No. of Samples.	Results of	
							Butter Fat.	Caseine.
1885.								
Jan. 31	Wm. Saunders	London ...	407	John Scandrett	London ...	407	p. cent. 83·47	p. cent. ·98
do 31	do ...	do ...	408	John Moule	do ...	408	81·64	·95
do 31	do ...	do ...	409	Fitzgerald & Scandrett..	do ...	409	82·45	·82
June 17	do ...	do ...	439	G. Shuff.....	do ...	437	88·55	·80
do 17	do ...	do ...	440	Deacon & Son	do ...	438	87·11	·78
do 17	do ...	do ...	441	Tytler & Bullen.....	do ...	441	89·07	·55
do 17	do ...	do ...	442	E. Morse	St. Thomas	509	89·63	·76
do 17	do ...	do ...	443	T. L. Lindopher	do ...	502	84·54	1·07
do 17	do ...	do ...	444	R. O. Wade & Co.	do ...	511	86·35	·44
do 17	do ...	do ...	445	E. K. Barnsdale.....	Stratford..	3601	87·19	2·60
do 17	do ...	do ...	446	James Cocoran	do ...	2602	85·65	1·27
do 17	do ...	do ...	447	O'Flaherty & Quirk.....	do ...	2603	86·06	·79
do 17	do ...	do ...	450	James Cocoran.....	do ...	2709	86·94	·63
do 17	do ...	do ...	448	Robert Turner.....	Brantford	2707	86·06	·79
do 17	do ...	do ...	449	J. Ford & Son.....	do ...	2705	84·50	·20

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

Continued.

Analysis.		Melting Point.	Specific Gravity at 100.	Fixed Fatty Acids.	Microscopical Examination.	Remarks by the Analyst.
Salt.	Water.					
p. cent. 4·11	p. cent. 11·44	91·5	·9205	p. c. 87·60	Before melting, shows fat full of globules of water with some crystals of salt. After separation of water more uniform in character but slightly granular.....	Pure butter of fair quality.
4·15	10·26	91·	·9163	88·5	Before melting, many globules of water with crystals of salt. After separation of more uniform in character but granular.....	do do
3·71	13·02	90·5	·9175	87·2	Before melting shows abundance of globules of water, with some crystals of salt; after separation of water more uniform, but slightly granular.....	Butter of fair quality; adulterated with excess of water.
4·06	6·59	96·	·9143	.....	Shows crystals of salt and globules of water, no evidence of foreign fats	Pure butter of good quality.
3·24	3·37	96·	·9123	.....	Shows an abundance of salt crystals with some globules of water, no evidence of foreign fats	Pure butter, containing an unnecessary quantity of salt; sample slightly rancid.
3·96	6·42	93·	·9134	.....	Shows salt crystals with some globules of water, no evidence of foreign fats	Pure butter of fair quality, but less firm than usual.
1·89	7·72	96·	·9143	.....	Shows a few salt crystals with an abundance of globules, no evidence of foreign fats	Pure butter of fair quality.
3·59	10·80	95·5	·9115	.....	do do	Pure butter of fair quality, containing an unusually large proportion of water.
4·77	3·44	96·	·9135	.....	Shows a number of salt crystals with an abundance of globules, no evidence of foreign fats	Pure butter of fair quality.
1·21	9·	94·	·9121	.....	Shows a few salt crystals with an abundance of globules, no evidence of foreign fats	do do
2·68	10·40	96·	·9128	.....	do do	Pure butter of fair quality, containing an unusually large proportion of water.
4·95	8·20	97·	·9103	.....	Shows a number of salt crystals with an abundance of globules, no evidence of foreign fats	Pure butter of fair quality.
3·63	8·80	96·	·9145	.....	Shows crystals of salt with an abundance of globules of water, no evidence of foreign fat.	Pure butter of fair quality; the sample was slightly rancid.
4·95	8·20	94·	·9111	.....	do do	Pure butter of fair quality.
5·88	9·42	93·	·9133	.....	do do	do do

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND BUTTER

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	—	No. of Sample.	Result of	
							Butter Fat.	Caseine.
1885.							p. cent.	p. cent.
Feb. 20	John E. Wright	Winnipeg.	2012	Wm. Hunter & Co.....	.....	2012	86.	.60
do 20	do ...	do ...	2018	W. A. Smith.....	.....	2018	79.30	.70
20	do ...	do ...	2020	B. Frank.....	.....	2020	83.48	1.26

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

Concluded.

ANALYSIS.		Melting Point.	Specific Gravity at 100.	Fixed Fatty Acids.	Microscopical Examination.	Remarks by the Analyst.
Salt.	Water.					
P. cent.	p. cent.					
5.40	8.	92.7	91.7	.....	.....	Genuine, but unfit for food; when obtained was rancid, having a very heavy odor, peculiar to butter undergoing a change.
7.30	12.70	92.5	91.6	.....	.....	Genuine; free from adulteration, with foreign fats, but containing excess of water nearly 1 per cent. over the largest amount allowed by law.
6.02	9.2	93.	91.6	.....	.....	Genuine, but unfit for food, owing either to the want of proper care during the process of manufacture, or neglect afterwards.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND

CHE

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	—	No. of Sample.	Results of		
							Moisture.	Fat.	Caseine.
							p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.
1885.									
June 22	W. Saunders...	London ...	454	R. O. Wade & Co...	St. Thomas	512	20.76	35.30	33.57
do 22	do ...	do ...	455	A. Billings.....	do ...	508	38.36	23.00	24.13
do 22	do ...	do ...	456	E. Morris	do ...	510	36.11	25.65	28.27
do 22	do ...	do ...	457	A. Beattie & Co....	Stratford..	2608	26.56	34.70	25.49
do 22	do ...	do ...	458	Walsh Bros.	do ...	2608	23.85	35.55	29.80
do 22	do ...	do ...	459	J. Corcoran	do ...	2607	22.02	36.53	28.70
do 22	do ...	do ...	460	W. J. Wickham....	Brantford.	2702	38.11	17.80	31.
do 22	do ...	do ...	461	Robert Turner	do ...	2706	30.19	32.32	24.90
do 22	do ...	do ...	462	J. Ford & Son.....	do ...	2704	29.35	37.30	28.86
do 22	do ...	do ...	451	Wilson & Munro ...	London ...	434	14.86	37.55	39.21
do 22	do ...	do ...	462	John Scandrett ...	do ...	433	23.99	35.51	30.09
do 22	do ...	do ...	453	John More.....	do ...	435	22.02	34.82	26.87
do 27	F. X. Valade...	Ottawa ...	2247	H. Walker.....	Belleville..	2404	17.1	38.4	44.3
do 27	do ...	do ...	2248	W. Bullen	do ...	2405	17.1	36.4	44.3
do 27	do ...	do ...	2249	Wallbridge & Clark	do ...	2406	22.33	47.75	26.3
do 27	do ...	do ...	2250	C. Whitney	Prescott...	2505	21.85	35.8	38.11
do 30	do ...	do ...	2262	B. P. Leahy	Kingston ...	2912	38.40	37.0	31.00
do 30	do ...	do ...	2264	J. Crawford.....	do ...	2908	20.24	34.44	42.25
do 30	do ...	do ...	2265	W. R. McRae & Co.	do ...	2907	11.36	38.00	46.08

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

ESE.

ANALYSIS.		Melting Point.	Soluble in hot water.	Microscopical Examination.	Remarks by the Analyst.
Ash.					
Soluble.	Insoluble.				
p. c.	p. c.	Fah.	p. c.		
2.44	3.26	89°	10.37	No farinaceous or other adulteration	Pure cheese, of good quality, firm texture, and strong, rich flavour.
1.64	1.80	87°	14.52	do	... Pure cheese, containing an unusual amount of moisture, of a soft consistence and strong flavour.
1.58	3.02	92°	9.97	do	... Pure cheese, containing an unusual amount of water, of moderately firm texture and strong flavour.
2.12	3.00	96°	13.35	do	... Pure cheese, good quality, firm texture and mild flavour.
1.90	3.16	88°	10.80	do	... do do and rich flavour.
1.68	2.80	87°	10.75	do	... do do do
1.74	3.10	85°	13.09	do	... Pure cheese, containing an unusual amount of moisture, and deficient in fat; moderately firm texture, and mild flavour.
2.00	2.50	86°	12.69	do	... Pure cheese, good quality, of firm texture, mild and rich flavour.
1.42	2.68	85½°	4.49	do	... do do do
1.90	3.14	85°	8.38	do	... Pure cheese, of good quality, texture firm, flavour moderately strong and good.
1.50	3.50	84½°	10.41	do	... Pure cheese, of good quality, firm texture, and mild flavour.
2.92	3.24	88°	16.28	do	... Pure cheese, of good quality, firm texture, and good flavour.
2.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	No metallic impurities.
2.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair, but a little too much water.
3.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	No metallic impurities.
3.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good quality.
3.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	A fair sample.
3.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
4.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	do

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND
BREADSTUFFS,

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	No. of Sample.
1885.					
Jan. 30.....	M. Fiset.....	Quebec.....	1902	L. Falardeau.....	1809
do 30.....	do	do	1903	N. Bernard.....	1802
do 30.....	do	do	1904	McCorkell.....	1801
do 28.....	Wm. Saunders.....	London	404	A. Struthers	404
do 28.....	do	do	405	John Taylor.....	405
do 28.....	do	do	406	R. B. Walker	406
Feb. 19.....	John E. Wright.....	Winnipeg.....	2008	Wm. Bateman.....	2008
March 11.....	do	do	2013	J. S. Marshall.....	2013
do 11.....	do	do	2014	Sharp & Lee.....	2014
Feb. 5.....	M. Fiset.....	Quebec.....	1908	Tarcotte & Prevost	1803
do 5.....	do	do	1909	Blumhart & Riverin.....	1807
do 8.....	do	do	1910	Dubeau & Prevost.....	1805
Jan. 31.....	do	do	1905	Blumhart & Riverin.....	1808
do 31.....	do	do	1906	Dubeau & Co.....	1806
do 31.....	do	do	1907	Tarcotte & Prevost	1804
March 11.....	John E. Wright.....	Winnipeg.....	2019	W. A. Smith.....	.....
do 11.....	do	do	2021	Ede & Christie.....	.....
do 11.....	do	do	2030	M. C. Clark.....	.....
Jan. 28.....	Wm. Saunders.....	London	401	R. Hookway.....	401
do 28.....	do	do	402	George Phillipp.....	402
do 28.....	do	do	403	A. M. Hamilton.....	403

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

&c.—BREAD.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.		Microscopical Examination.	Remarks by the Analyst.
Moisture.	Ash.		
Per cent.	per cent.		
42.6	1.75	No foreign mineral substances.....	Made from wheat flour badly prepared, doughy,
44.8	1.63	do do	Made from wheat flour; good bread.
42.4	1.32	do do	do do
43.84	.90	Moistened with water and mounted, shows fragments of starch granules, some unbroken, apparently those of wheat.....	Pure bread, from wheat flour.
44.42	.98	do do do ...	do do
43.44	.92	do do do ...	do do
39.90	.89	Failed to detect foreign starch or other matter than a small piece of potatoe peeling that was present in the sample.....	Graham bread, free from adulterations; containing perhaps more moisture than there is any necessity for.
29.11	1.69	No foreign matter.....	Genuine. The ash is large, compared with other samples, the most of which is common salt. This bread was very dry when ash was taken.
31.03	.61	Failed to detect foreign starch or matter not the properties of the bread.....	Genuine bread, free from adulteration.
		Baking Powder. Consists of tartaric acid and carbonate of lime.....	Mixture of flour; a good preparation.
		do do	Good.
		Cream of Tartar. Tartaric acid and mixture of flour	
9.	.77	Flour. Wheat flour.....	
6.10	.54	do	Contains no alum or other improper substances.
6.7	.47	do	Contains no foreign mineral substance.
8.37	.48	Failed to detect any adulteration.....	Genuine flour, free from admixture.
6.62	.22	Failed to reveal any other substance present.....	do do
7.98	.25	Did not indicate any adulteration.....	Genuine flour.
13.64	.32	Shows starch-granules of wheat in abundance.....	Pure flour, from wheat.
14.62	.38	do do	do do
13.68	.38	do do	do do

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND

COFF

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	No. of Sample.	Results	
						Fatty Matter.	Caffeine.
1885.						p. cent.	p. c.
May 21...	Maynard Bowman	Halifax	1261	C. & W. Anderson.....	1248	13.48	.40
do 21...	do	do	1262	Davis & Sheehan.....	1251	10.33	.35
do 21...	do	do	1263	R. Urquhart & Son.....	1254	7.50	.25
do 21...	do	do	1264	A. P. Doran.....	1258	12.95	.93
do 21...	do	do	1265	J. A. Guss.....	1262	13.23	.79
July 10...	F. X. Valade.....	Ottawa	2257	Gallagher & Halpin, Prescott	2504	2.98	0.1
do 10...	do	do	2258	Wm. Templeton, Belleville.	2411	5.1	.74
do 10...	do	do	2259	do	2410	5.78	.53
do 10...	do	do	2260	Stroud Bros.....	2412	4.82	.39
do 10...	do	do	2270	N. K. Scott, Kingston.....	2903	5.94	.35
do 10...	do	do	2271	Fenwick Heading & Co., Kingston.....	2905	8.44	1.18
do 10...	do	do	2272	H. Gunn & Co., Kingston..	2906	4.16	.05
Feb. 23...	Wm. Saunders.....	London	416	Wilson & Munroe.....	413	8.94	1.05
do 23...	do	do	417	J. Ferguson & Co.....	417	8.84	1.04
do 23...	do	do	418	Wm. Moore.....	418	10.04	1.18
do 10...	John E. Wright...	Winnipeg ...	2001	Shert Bros.....	2002	11.57	1.09
Mar. 17...	do	do	2058	J. A. McKrichu.....	2035	9.33	.93
do 17...	do	do	2028	O. H. Girdlestone.....	2028	7.99	1.17

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

PER.

OF ANALYSIS.				Microscopical Examination.	Remarks by the Analyst.
Sugar.	Ash.		Spec. Grav. of 10 p.c. decoct.		
	Solu-ble.	Insolu-ble.			
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. cent.		
.....	3.47	1.35	1.0117	Contains chicory; no roasted grain.....	Adulterated with about 10 per cent. of chicory.
5.50	3.74	.77	1.0116	Contains chicory and roasted grain.....	Adulterated with about 25 per cent. of chicory and peas.
5.40	3.03	.94	1.0103	do do ...	do do
.....	3.83	1.02	1.0117	do	Adulterated with about 10 per cent. of chicory.
.....	3.78	1.27	1.0109	Contains chicory; no roasted grain.....	do do
3.6	3.4	.....	1.02	Showed nothing but chicory and coffee present.....	A little better than chicory, and contains about 80 per cent. of this root. The amount of caffeine actually found was 0.37 per cent., and it was very difficult to identify it.
1.5	3.	1.45	1.01	No foreign matter other than chicory.....	It is a fair coffee, containing about 10 per cent. of chicory.
.2	3.14	1.35	1.0107	Nothing but coffee and chicory...	Fair coffee, with from 10 to 15 per cent. of chicory.
5.	3.1	1.30	1.0129	do do ...	Too highly adulterated with chicory, though its being called "French Coff-e" may explain this.
5.	3.22	1.16	1.0144	No starch-containing substance present.....	Contains nearly half its weight of chicory.
3.	3.50	1.16	1.0098	do do ...	An excellent coffee, containing a small quantity of chicory.
4.	2.36	1.91	1.019	Roasted beans or peas, or other starch containing substances is largely present.....	Chiefly roasted cereals, with some chicory. Very little coffee present.
Sugar	1.60	1.50	1.0102	Shows nothing but fragments of coffee.....	Pure coffee.
2.00	2.64	1.56	1.0107	do do ...	do
1.70	2.90	1.36	1.010	do do ...	do
0.14	3.20	.76	1.0089	.....	Genuine coffee, free from admixture.
2.05	2.20	1.90	1.0088	Contains a small quantity of an admixture, chicory and roasted peas, probably about 15 per cent.....	Adulterated; containing chicory and roasted peas. This specific gravity would indicate a normal sample, but if calculated, the admixture with 15 per cent. of chicory and 85 per cent. of coffee would equal a specific gravity about what has been obtained.
1.45	3.24	.84	1.00850	Failed to detect any admixture of chicory or peas, usually employed in adulterated coffee....	Genuine coffee, but not sufficiently roasted, being my opinion for the low specific gravity of decoction and the absence of proper quantity of fatty matter and excess of sugar.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND
TEA.

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	No. of Sample.	RESULTS	
						Moisture.	Theine.
1885.							
May 4	Maynard Bowman ...	Halifax.....	1246	O. & W. Anderson		6.81	2.58
do 4	do	do	1247	do		7.60	1.33
do 4	do	do	1248	Davis & Sheehan.....		7.55	1.40
do 4	do	do	1249	R. Urquhart & Son.....		6.94	1.55
do 4	do	do	1250	A. P. Doran.....		5.88	1.40
do 4	do	do	1251	do		5.77	1.25
do 4	do	do	1252	do		6.86	1.60
do 4	do	do	1253	J. A. Guss		6.33	1.50
do 4	do	do	1254	Lordly & Stimpson.....		6.47	1.60
do 4	do	do	1255	do		6.92	1.75
do 4	do	do	1256	W. C. Nisbet.....		8.02	1.43
do 4	do	do	1257	do		7.93	.73
do 4	do	do	1258	R. N. McDonald.....		7.42	2.12
do 4	do	do	1259	do		7.80	1.20
do 4	do	do	1.60	E. W. Crease		7.65	2.42
Jan. 24	M. Fiset.....	Quebec.....	1901	In bond.....		8.50	traces
Feb. 20	do	do	1911	J. B. Rousseau.....	1810	5.2	do
do 29	do	do	1912	do	1811	7.3	.85
do 20	do	do	1913	do	1812	8.2	1.8
1884.							
July 9	J. B. Edwards	Montreal	8283	W. S. Goodhue.....		1.2	.....
do 16	do	do	8284	John Hope & Co.....		.96	.....
do 16	do	do	8285	do .....		.96	.....
do 16	do	do	8286	do			1.2
do 16	do	do	8287	do .....			.85
do 16	do	do	8288	do			2.10
do 16	do	do	8289	do			1.20
do 16	do	do	8290	W. S. Goodhue & Co.....			1.22
1885.							
June 27	F. X. Valade.....	Kingston.....	2251	Wallbridge & Clark, Belleville	2407	4.75	1.9
do 27	do	do	2252	do	2408	5.1	1.75
do 27	do	do	2253	do	2409	4.67	1.2
do 27	do	do	2254	John Maborry, Prescott.....	2501	4.3	1.4
do 27	do	do	2255	do	2502	5.03	1.1

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

OF ANALYSIS.				Microscopical Examination.	Remarks by the Analyst.
Tannic Acid.	Ash.		Specific Gravity in 10 per cent. Decoction.		
	Soluble in Hot Water.	Insoluble in Hot Water.		p. c.	
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
7-44	3-90	2-24	1-0123	Free from foreign leaves	Unadulterated.
7-79	2-86	3-20	1-0140	Contains do	Adulterated.
8-70	3-16	2-09	1-0108	do do	do
8-40	3-10	2-97	1-0103	Free from do	Unadulterated; leaves much broken.
9-76	3-60	2-70	1-0150	do do	do
8-01	3-53	2-84	1-0140	do do	do
7-81	3-74	2-28	1-0113	do do	do
8-44	3-47	2-78	1-0124	do do	do
6-79	3-42	1-95	1-0105	do do	do
8-01	3-75	2-02	1-0107	do do	do
5-20	3-19	2-35	1-0102	do do	do
7-44	3-39	1-93	1-0103	Contains do	Adulterated.
9-76	3-50	2-21	1-0110	Free from do	Unadulterated.
6-37	2-91	2-62	1-0100	do do	do
9-18	3-71	2-12	1-0108	.....	do
1-20	5-60	5-40	1-011	Reveals the presence of sand, curcuma, Prussian blue and foreign leaves, in very large quantities	Useless for consumption.
2-20	3-6	7-8	1-010	Foreign leaves, fragments of indigo and cells of curcuma, sand, &c	Not very good.
7-6	3-6	2-8	1-011	Nothing remarkable	Contains too many stems.
8-10	3-3	3-3	1-010	do	Fairly good.
7-2				Tea dust	Unadulterated Japan.
8-94				do	Adulterated with foreign leaves, and excess of sand.
11-84				do do do	do do do
	10-92			Tea dust	Adulterated with foreign leaves and excess of sand.
	9-76			do	Adulterated with foreign leaves and excess of ash.
	7-8			do	Unadulterated.
	11-20			do	Adulterated with foreign leaves and excess of sand.
	11-60			Inferior tea dust	Contains excess of sand and tea stalks. Not adulterated with foreign leaves.
15-14	3-75	2-29		Contains 40 to 50 per cent. of stalks and broken leaves. No foreign leaves or facings	A tea of low quality although genuine.
19-4	3-68	2-20		do do	A very low quality of Japan tea, but genuine.
14-	3-62	2-91		No foreign leaves detected	A very low quality, little better than tea dust.
9-3	3-67	2-11		No foreign leaves or facings	A fair tea; not many stalks, but leaves much broken.
12-04	3-16	2-54		do do	A genuine, but low quality, tea.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND
TEA—

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	No. of Sample.	RESULTS	
						Moisture.	Theine.
1885.						p. c.	p. c.
June 27	F. X. Valade.....	Kingston.....	2256	John Maborry, Prescott.....	2503	5.6	1.25
do 30	do	do	2267	J.H.Hendry&Bros., Kingston	2901	6.25	1.1
do 30	do	do	2268	G. Robertson & Son do	2902	5.3	1.26
do 30	do	do	2269	Stroud Bros., Kingston.....	2904	7.25	1.67
1884.							
July 5	W. H. Ellis.....	Toronto	8661	In Bond.....	.....	.....	1.50
do 29	do	do	8682	Fitch & Davidson.....	.....	.....	1.25
Aug. 11	do	do	83	J. B., No. 5.....	.....	.....	1.25
do 11	do	do	84	J. B. F.....	.....	.....	1.9
do 11	do	do	85	John Hope & Co.....	.....	.....	1.3
do 11	do	do	86	do .....	.....	.....	1.40
do 11	do	do	87	do .....	.....	.....	1.00
do 11	do	do	88	do .....	.....	.....	1.45
do 11	do	do	89	do .....	.....	.....	1.75
do 11	do	do	90	do .....	.....	.....	1.50

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.
Continued.

OF ANALYSIS.

Tannic Acid.	Ash.		Specific Gravity in 10 per cent. de-coction.	Microscopical Examination.	Remarks by the Analyst.
	Soluble in hot water.	Insoluble in hot water.			
c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
18.4	2.9	4.08	.....	Leaves large and coarse, but genuine. No facings.....	A genuine tea, but of poor quality.
9.58	3.54	3.42	.....	No facings detected.....	Contains 40 to 50 per cent of stalks.
10.77	3.16	3.53	.....	Genuine leaves, but large and coarse. No facings.....	leaves broken. A fair tea.
11.00	3.69	2.97	.....	Genuine leaves, but much broken and a good many stalks.....	A fair tea. do
.....	10.8	.....	.....	Consists of broken tea leaves and dust, mixed with about 3 per cent. of sand.	
.....	10.68	.....	.....	Powdered tea leaves, with about 4 per cent. of sand.	
.....	6.74	.....	.....	do	
.....	6.8	.....	.....	do	
.....	11.55	.....	.....	do mixed with about 6 per cent. of sand.	
.....	10.90	.....	.....	do do	5 do
.....	10.50	.....	.....	do do	5 do
.....	9.50	.....	.....	do do	3 do
.....	7.30	.....	.....	do do	1 or 2 do
.....	9.35	.....	.....	do do	4 do

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD
TEA—

Date.	Name of Analyst.	District.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	No. of Sample.	Results	
						Moisture.	Theine.
1884.						p.c.	p.c.
Aug. 4	Wm. Saunders.....	Windsor.....	7792	John Hope & Co., Montreal..	.....	.....	1.84
do 4	do	do	7793	do .....	.....	.....	1.96
do 4	do	do	7794	do .....	.....	.....	2.06
do 4	do	do	7795	do .....	.....	.....	2.13
do 4	do	do	7796	do .....	.....	.....	2.04
do 4	do	do	7797	do .....	.....	.....	2.05
do 19	do	do	8807	J. B. F. ....	.....	.....	2.18
do 19	do	do	8808	F. D. F. ....	.....	.....	2.27
do 20	do	do	8809	G .....	.....	.....	1.74
do 20	do	do	8810	G .....	.....	.....	1.94
do 22	do	do	8811	G .....	.....	.....	2.10
do 22	do	do	8812	.....	.....	.....	1.86
do 25	do	do	8813	W. H. Gillard & Co.....	.....	.....	1.63
do 25	do	do	8814	do .....	.....	.....	1.44
Dec. 10	do	do	8860	Lyon, McKensie & Co., Win- nipeg.....	.....	.....	1.87
1885,							
Feb. 23	do	do	421	W. H. Brandon, London.....	4.21	6.08	2.32
do 23	do	do	424	Elliot Bros. do	4.24	7.94	2.26
do 23	do	do	426	Geo. Roundtree do	4.26	2.96	1.90
June 9	do	do	431	Ferguson Bros. do	4.31	6.66	2.16
do 9	do	do	432	J. B. Smith, St. Thomas...	4.32	6.36	2.16
do 9	do	do	433	Arkell & Hutchison do ...	5.04	4.66	2.07

AND DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

Continued.

OF ANALYSIS.				Remarks by the Analyst.
Tannic Acid.	Ash.		Specific Gravity.	
	Soluble.	Insoluble.		
p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	
.....	2.40	7.66	.....	Consists of fragments of tea leaves many of them discoloured as if withered; adulterated with sand and dust, and a few particles of colouring matter.
.....	2.58	7.70	.....	Consists of fragments of tea leaves, many of them discoloured as if withered. Adulterated with sand and dust.
.....	2.40	9.32	.....	do do do
.....	3.68	5.80	.....	do do do
.....	3.42	6.68	.....	do do do
.....	3.64	6.46	.....	do do do
.....	3.12	4.82	.....	A very clean sample of tea dust within 20 per cent. in strength of tea of fair quality; consists of fragments of tea leaves, many of them yellow as if withered, contains a small proportion of sand.
.....	2.96	3.78	.....	do do do
.....	1.94	9.22	.....	Adulterated with sand and dust, and fragments of colouring matter, the remainder fragments of tea leaves with a considerable proportion of withered leaves and stems.
.....	2.52	4.18	.....	A very clean sample of tea dust; consists of fragments of tea leaves, with a considerable proportion of fragments of withered tea leaves and stalks, contains a small proportion of sand and dust.
.....	3.50	4.20	.....	A very clean sample tea dust, within 25 per cent. of strength of tea of fair quality, consists of fragments of tea leaves, many of them withered, with a few grains of sand and colouring matter.
.....	2.80	4.00	.....	A very clean sample of tea dust; consists of fragments of tea leaves and stalks, a considerable proportion of them withered, contains a few fragments of sand and colouring matter.
.....	1.86	7.38	.....	Consists of fragments of tea leaves, many of them withered; adulterated with foreign leaves, sand and dust.
.....	1.82	8.62	.....	Same as above.
.....	1.58	9.78	.....	Consists of fragments of tea leaves and stalks, a fair quality, adulterated with sand and dust.
6.26	2.72	3.68	1.017	Only fragments of tea leaves; pure tea and good quality.
4.96	2.78	3.06	1.0138	Only fragments of tea leaves, with a considerable proportion of stalks; pure tea and of good quality.
6.93	2.73	3.02	1.0175	Only tea leaves associated with considerable proportion of stalks; pure tea, but not of best quality.
11.16	4.02	3.48	1.0153	Nothing but tea leaves; pure tea, good quality.
8.16	3.20	2.66	1.01535	do do do
10.06	3.16	2.60	1.0158	do do do

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND
TEA—

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	No. of Sample.	RESULTS	
						Moisture.	Theine.
1885.						p. c.	p. c.
June 9	Wm. Saunders.....	London.....	434	T. L. Lindope, St. Thomas...	501	4.43	1.84
do 9	do	do	435	Walsh Bros., Stratford.....	2604	5.50	1.96
do 9	do	do	436	E. K. Barnsdale, Stratford...	2605	6.44	1.88
do 9	do	do	437	W. T. Wickham, Brantford..	2701	3.40	2.30
do 9	do	do	438	J. Ford & Sons do ..	2703	4.84	2.00
Feb. 20	J. E. Wright, jun....	Winnipeg.....	2007	G. Rogers, Winnipeg.....	2007	5.86	1.92
Mar. 17	do ...	do	2027	Kee & Hague, Winnipeg.....	2027	6.20	1.20
do 17	do ...	do	2029	M. C. Clarke, Winnipeg.....	2029	6.59	1.78

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

Concluded.

ANALYSIS.				REMARKS BY THE ANALYST.	
Tannic Acid.	Ash.		Specific Gravity.	Microscopical.	General.
	Soluble.	Insoluble.			
P. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
6.72	2.72	3.88	1.01575	Nothing but tea leaves.....	Pure Japan tea : fair quality.
6.86	3.00	3.42	1.01650	do	do do
6.42	3.08	3.28	1.01550	do	do do
6.85	2.80	2.96	1.01550	do	Pure tea ; good quality.
6.90	3.04	2.84	1.0155	do	do fair do
15.24	3.82	2.73	1.0162	Did not prove the presence of foreign leaves.....	Unadulterated Japan. I consider this a good sample of tea, being free from any admixture, injurious or otherwise.
12.03	1.25	4.88	1.009	Failed to detect any portion of leaf that I considered not tea. This sample was composed of broken leaves, and, from any portion examined, would not consider that foreign leaves had been added.....	Black tea ; some portions, though small, either mixed with spent leaves, or is an old tea. The insolubility of ash and low amount of theine justifies me in considering this as doubtful.
17.39	3.47	3.16	1.01240	Foreign leaves were not discovered ; free from admixture, metallic or vegetable.....	Unadulterated green tea. I consider this an extra good sample. N.B.—This sample is known in trade as "basket fired" tea, and is free from faking or coloring matter, being a natural leaf.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND

CINNA

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Sample.	Vendor.	—
1885.					
Feb. 15...	W. H. Ellis	Toronto	1013	W. G. Dunn & Co.....	Hamilton.....
do 14...	do	do	1017	John Cox.....	do
March 30...	do	do	24	Todhunter, Mitchel & Co.....	Toronto
do 30...	do	do	33	Dalton Bros.....	do
do 30...	do	do	45	Barton, Thompson & Co.....	do
do 30...	do	do	54	George Pears.....	do
do 30...	do	do	61	Dalton Bros.....	do
do 30...	do	do	6	Jas. Watson.....	do
Feb. 18...	J. Baker Edwards....	Montreal....	610	Bourgeon & Herron	Montreal.....
do 18...	do	do	624	J. J. Duffy & Co.	do
do 18...	do	do	637	S. H. & A. H. Ewing.....	do
do 18...	do	do	645	Evans, Sons & Mason.....	do
do 18...	do	do	658	Lyman Sons & Co.....	do
do 18...	do	do	669	A. Wills & Co.....	do
March 11...	Maynard Bowman....	Halifax.....	1208	Brown & Webb.....	Halifax.....
do 11...	do	do	1230	The Grange Co	do
do 11...	do	do	1240	Foraythe, Sutcliffe & Co.....	do
Feb. 3	W. F. Best	St John.....	1509	Dearborn & Co.....	St John
do 4...	do	do	1515	A. Lordly.....	do

OLD

1885.					
Feb. 14...	W. H. Ellis	Toronto	1014	W. G. Dunn & Co.....	Hamilton.....
do 14...	do	do	1018	do	do
April 2...	do	do	34	Dalton Bros	Toronto
do 2...	do	do	25	Todhunter, Mitchell & Co.....	do
do 2...	do	do	46	Barton, Thompson & Co.....	do
do 2...	do	do	55	George Pears.....	do
do 2...	do	do	62	Dalton Bros	do
Mar. 20...	do	do	4	James Watson	do
Feb. 16...	J. Baker Edwards....	Montreal....	61	Bourgeon & Herron	Montreal.....
do 16...	do	do	625	J. J. Duffy & Co.	do
do 16...	do	do	638	S. H. & A. H. Ewing.....	do
do 16...	do	do	646	Evans, Sons & Masson.....	do
do 16...	do	do	652	Kerry, Watson & Co.....	do
do 16...	do	do	659	Lyman, Sons & Co.....	do
do 16...	do	do	670	A. Wills & Co.....	do

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

MON.

RESULT OF ANALYSIS.			Microscopical Examination.	Remarks by the Analyst.
Moisture.	Extract.	Ash.		
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
9.2	2.7	3.8	Cassia.....	Genuine.
7.1	2.5	3.5	Cassia and peas.....	Adulterated; described by Mr. Collector Fortier as cinnamon.
8.0	2.6	2.8	Ground cassia.....	Genuine.
8.2	2.4	2.6	do	do
7.3	4.2	3.8	Cassia and a small quantity of foreign starch	Cassia containing a small quantity of foreign farinaceous matter.
8.7	3.2	2.5	Cassia.....	Genuine.
9.0	3.1	3.3	do	do
6.6	3.3	4.9	Cassia and flour.....	Adulterated; substitution of cassia for cinnamon is usual in the trade; the addition of flour not necessary.
.....	18.	2.	No foreign starch.....	Genuine.
.....	19.	4.	do	Genuine cassia.
.....	19.	3.6	do	do
.....	17.5	3.4	do	do
.....	16.	4.	do	do
.....	12.	2.8	Contains wheat and pea flour	Adulterated.
10.17	10.19	2.99	Consists to a large extent if not entirely of cassia	Sold as cinnamon; adulterated.
8.40	9.02	2.62	Consists of cassia substituted for cinnamon	Unadulterated; marked "Cinnamon Cassia."
10.41	9.95	2.55	Consists of cinnamon, containing a small amount of farinaceous matter.....	Adulterated.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Tested with tincture of iodine, it shows presence of starch; sold as cinnamon.
.....	.....	.....	Structure of cassia.....	Ground cassia containing 15 to 20 p. c. of foreign vegetable matter; a mixture.

VES.

16.7	.....	7.1	Pure cloves	Genuine.
15.6	.....	5.2	Cloves and peas.....	Adulterated.
10.7	18.	7.	Clove stems.....	Adulterated with clove stems.
30.7	11.7	5.2	Peas	Adulterated; the adulteration is not injurious to health but is not required in the preparation.
9.9	14.	7.3	Clove stems and ground cocoanut shell	do do
13.15	18.6	6.8	Clove stems	do do
21.4	16.7	6.3	Clove stems and ground cocoanut shell.....	do do
9.7	12.11	7.4	Ground cocoanut shell.....	Adulterated.
.....	30.	6.2	No foreign starch.....	Genuine.
.....	29.	4.	Contains allspice, pimento and pea flour.	Adulterated.
.....	28.	6.6	No foreign tissue.....	Genuine.
.....	25.	6.6	do	do
.....	30.	6.2	do	do
.....	22.	6.6	do	do
.....	28.	6.8	Contains cereal starches and roasted pea flour.....	Adulterated; admixture not large.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND

—CLOVES—

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Sample.	Vendor.	—
1884.					
Sept. 6...	M. Fiset.....	Quebec.....	8371	Joshua Thompson.....	Quebec.
Sept. 6...	do	do	8372	El. Bédard.....	do
1885.					
Feb. 11...	Maynard Bowman....	Halifax.....	1207	Brown & Webb.....	Halifax.
do 11...	do	do	1215	John P. Mott.....	do
do 11...	do	do	1223	W. H. Schwartz & Son.	do
do 3...	W. F. Best.....	St. John.....	1510	Dearborn & Co.....	St. John.....
do 3...	do	do	1514	A. Lordly.....	do

GIN

1884.					
Oct. 10...	W. H. Ellis	Toronto	9803	R. Donald	Toronto
do 14...	do	do	9804	E. Lawson	do
1885.					
Feb. 14...	do	do	1006	W. G. Dunn & Co.....	Hamilton.....
do 14...	do	do	1007	do	do
do 14...	do	do	1008	do	do
do 14...	do	do	1016	John Cox.....	do
Mar. 20...	do	do	7	James Watson	Toronto
do 20...	do	do	8	do	do
April 2...	do	do	9	do	do
do 2...	do	do	19	Todhunter, Mitchell & Co.....	do
do 2...	do	do	20	do do	do
do 2...	do	do	21	do do	do
do 2...	do	do	28	Dalton Bros.	do
do 2...	do	do	29	do	do
do 2...	do	do	30	do	do
do 2...	do	do	40	Barton, Thompson & Co.....	do
do 2...	do	do	41	do do	do
do 2...	do	do	52	Geo. Pears.....	do
do 2...	do	do	53	do	do
do 2...	do	do	60	Dalton Bros.	do
do 2...	do	do	68	do	do

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

Concluded.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.			Microscopical Examination.	Remarks by the Analyst.
Moisture.	Extract.	Ash.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	Pure.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Pure.
18-01	14-30	7-40	Normal	Unadulterated; of good quality.
18-03	16-38	7-05	do	do do
18-04	16-30	6-23	do	do do
16	12-50	6-50	.....	Pure.
14-25	9-75	7-50	.....	A mixture.

GHR.

.....	.....	.....	.....	Unadulterated.
.....	.....	.....	.....	do
13-3	3-3	3	Ginger	Genuine; ash low. Labelled "Pure Jamaica Ginger."
11-9	2-8	2	Wheat starch	Ginger containing more than 25 per cent. foreign ingredients. Labelled "Jamaica Ginger Compound."
12-5	3-4	2-2	do	Ginger containing 35 per cent. of foreign ingredients. Labelled "African Ginger Compound."
7-9	3-6	4-2	Pure ginger	Genuine.
7-1	4	3-5	Pure	do
7-3	4-4	2-8	Flour	Adulterated; not injurious to health. The flour is not required in the preparation.
6-9	4-1	2-6	Wheat flour	Adulterated. The addition is not required in the preparation.
6-3	5-2	3-4	Ground ginger.....	Genuine.
8-1	3-4	1-9	Wheat flour	Adulterated. The wheat flour is not required in the preparation.
7-6	4-8	3-3	Ground ginger, with a small quantity of wheat flour.....	Ground ginger, with a small quantity of wheat flour.
6-3	3-7	3-4	Ground ginger	Genuine.
7-9	8-7	5-5	do	do
6-7	4-2	2-9	Wheat flour	Adulterated. The flour not required in the preparation.
7-8	3-7	2-7	do	do do
7-5	3-3	2-9	do	do do
7-3	3-6	2-9	A little wheat flour	Ground ginger, mixed with a little wheat flour.
8-3	4-4	1-8	Wheat flour	Adulterated. The flour is not required in the preparation.
8	3-7	3-1	Ground ginger.....	Genuine.
8-5	7-2	4-8	do	do

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND

GINGER—

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Sample.	Vendor.	
1884.					
Sept. 2...	J. Baker Edwards ...	Montreal ...	8297	Hill & Bourke.....	Montreal
do 2...	do	do	8298	J. Robertson.....	do
1885.					
Feb. 6...	do	do	606	Bourgeon & Herron	do
do 7...	do	do	607	do	do
do 7...	do	do	618	J. J. Duffy & Co.....	do
do 7...	do	do	619	do	do
do 9...	do	do	632	S. H. & A. H. Ewing.....	do
do 9...	do	do	633	do	do
do 9...	do	do	634	do	do
do 9...	do	do	640	Evans, Sons & Co.....	do
do 9...	do	do	641	do	do
do 9...	do	do	642	do	do
do 21...	do	do	647	Kerry, Watson & Co	do
do 21...	do	do	649	do	do
do 21...	do	do	648	do	do
do 21...	do	do	655	Lyman, Sons & Co.....	do
do 21...	do	do	665	A. Wills & Co.....	do
do 21...	do	do	666	do	do
1884.					
Aug. 29...	M. Fiset	Quebec.....	8363	Turcotte & Prevost.....	Quebec.....
do 29...	do	do	8364	Arthur Drolet.....	do
Sept. 3...	Maynard Bowman ...	Halifax.....	8470	Jas. McGrath	Halifax.....
do 3...	do	do	8471	Thomas Lynch.....	do
1885.					
March 9...	do	do	1205	Brown & Webb.....	do
do 9...	do	do	1212	John P. Mott.....	do
do 9...	do	do	1213	do	do
do 9...	do	do	1221	W. H. Schwartz & Son	do
do 9...	do	do	1222	do	do
do 26...	do	do	1233	Grange Co.....	do
do 26...	do	do	1236	Forsythe, Sutcliffe & Co.	do
do 26...	do	do	1237	do	do
do 26...	do	do	1241	Jas. Scott & Co	do
1884.					
Aug. 8...	W. F. Best	St. John.....	8579	W. A. McGee	St. John.....
do 8...	do	do	8580	Daniel Kenan	do
Oct. 4...	do	do	8581	John Maloney.....	do
do 4...	do	do	8596	S. Tufts	do
do 4...	do	do	8597	W. A. McGee	do
do 4...	do	do	8598	C. Douman	do

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

Continued.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.			Microscopical Examination.	Remarks by the Analyst.
Moisture.	Extract.	Ash.		
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
		3.6		Adulterated with wheat flour.
		3.6		do do
	15.6	3.8	No foreign starch.....	Genuine.
	6.	4.	Wheat and pea flour in large proportion	Adulterated.
	16.	3.6	No foreign starch.....	Genuine.
	9.	2.6	Adulterated with pea meal and wheat flour	Adulterated.
	21.	3.2	No foreign starches.....	Genuine.
	17.	3.6	do	do
	20.	5.	do	do
	16.	3.	do	do
	14.	4.	do	do
	14.	4.6	do	do
	26.	3.8	No foreign starches or tissue..	do
	17.	2.6	do	do
	20.	4.	do	do
	14.	3.4	do	do
	12.	4.	Contains wheat starch.....	Adulterated with wheat flour, not injurious to health; resin deficient.
	11.	4.2	do	do do
				Adulterated with starch and tumeric.
				Pure.
				Adulterated with starch and sand.
				do a small amount of starch.
9.91	4.95	2.02	Free from foreign matter.....	Unadulterated; fair quality.
9.20	6.08	5.12	do do	do good quality.
9.62	5.25	4.75	do do	do do
10.09	5.15	3.47	do do	do do
9.89	5.90	4.74	do do	do do
10.21	5.71	4.95	do foreign starches ...	do
11.22	4.72	6.95	do do	do contains a small amount of sand.
10.45	4.65	4.00	do do	do
8.83	3.75	15.19	do do	Adulterated; contains 10 p. c. of sulphate of lime.
				Contains 20 p. c. of flour and turmeric.
				Contains a small quantity of flour and turmeric—15 to 20 p. c.
				Contains 15 to 20 p. c. of flour and 5 p. c. of turmeric.
				Adulterated with 15 to 20 p. c. of flour.
				do about 20 p. c. of flour.
				do 30 to 35 p. c. of flour and husks.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND
GINGER

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Sample.	Vendor.	—
1885.					
Feb. 3...	W. F. Best	St. John.....	1503	Dearborn & Co.....	St. John.....
do 3...	do	do	1504	do	do
do 4...	do	do	1513	A. Lordly.....	do
1884.					
Nov. 18...	Wm. Saunders	London	8349	Geo. Rowtree.....	London
do 18...	do	do	8350	J. B. Murphy.....	do
do 18...	do	do	8351	H. Kennedy.....	do
1885.					
Jan. 31...	do	do	410	John Seandrett.....	do
do 31...	do	do	411	James Barton.....	do

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

Concluded.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.			Microscopical Examination.	Remarks by the Analyst.
Moisture.	Extract.	Ash.		
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
12.25	9.	3.	Structure of ginger detected with no evidence of adulteration	Pure.
12.50	6.	4.50	.....	A mixture; contains 20 p. c. of foreign vegetable matter.
14.75	7.25	4.75	.....	A mixture; contains 26 p. c. of foreign vegetable matter.
3.74	2.16	.....	.....	Adulterated with about 25 p. c. of a farinaceous adulterant.
4.92	4.16	.....	.....	Adulterated with about 30 p. c. of a mixed adulterant, partly farinaceous.
7.20	4.44	.....	.....	Adulterated with about 40 p. c. of a mixed adulterant, partly farinaceous, strengthened with Cayenne pepper.
11.48	5.14	4.02	Shows no starch granules other than those of ginger.	Pure ground ginger, not sifted to separate woody fibre of root.
11.60	4.94	2.54	do do ...	Pure ground ginger.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD
MUS

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Sample.	Vendor.	
1884.					
Oct. 10...	W. H. Ellis.....	Toronto.....	9607	Toronto Tea Co.....	Toronto.....
do 10...	do	do	9608	W. J. Sylvester.....	do
do 10...	do	do	9609	Swan Bros.....	do
do 10...	do	do	9610	S. Leonard.....	do
1885.					
Feb. 4...	do	do	1001	W. G. Dunn & Co.....	Hamilton.....
do 11...	do	do	1002	do	do
Apr. 16...	do	do	13	James Watson.....	Toronto.....
do 16...	do	do	14	Toohunter, Mitchell & Co...	do
do 16...	do	do	15	do do	do
do 16...	do	do	35	Barton, Thompson & Co.....	do
do 16...	do	do	36	do do	do
do 16...	do	do	48	do do	do
1884.					
Nov. 18...	Wm. Saunders.....	London.....	8852	Co-operative Store.....	London.....
do 18...	do	do	8853	H. Winders.....	do
1885.					
Jan. 31...	do	do	414	Wilson & Munroe.....	do
do 31...	do	do	416	Somerville & O'Connor.	do
1884.					
Aug. 30...	J. Baker Edwards...	Montreal.....	8195	Hill & Bourke	Montreal.....
do 30...	do	do	8296	John Robertson.....	do
1885.					
Jan. 20...	do	do	601	Bourgeau & Herron.....	do
do 20...	do	do	602	do	do
do 20...	do	do	603	do	do
do 21...	do	do	614	J. J. Duffy & Co.....	do
do 21...	do	do	626	S. H. & A. H. Ewing.....	do

AND DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.
TARD.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.				Microscopical Examination.	Remarks by the Analyst.
Moisture.	Fixed Oil.	Wheat Flour.	Ash.		
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Consists of ground mustard mixed with flour and turmeric. This addition of flour and turmeric is usual, and is made to improve the appearance of the article.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do
7.5	15.	.....	5.2	Mustard, wheat starch and turmeric.....	Adulterated.
3.6	7.9	.....	2.6	Abundance of wheat starch and turmeric.....	Adulterated. Contains less than 25 per cent. of genuine mustard.
5.9	15.	.....	4.7	Wheat starch.....	A mixture of about 70 per cent. mustard cake, and 30 per cent. flour.
5.1	16.5	.....	4.9	do	A mixture of about 75 per cent. mustard cake, and 25 per cent. flour.
6.	8.2	.....	3.8	do	A mixture of about 50 per cent. mustard cake, and 50 per cent. flour.
4.5	16.6	.....	5.4	do	A mixture of about 85 per cent. mustard cake, and 15 per cent. flour.
4.4	20.	.....	4.9	do	A mixture of about 80 per cent. mustard cake, and 20 per cent. flour.
4.3	16.4	.....	6.	do	A mixture of mustard cake and a little flour
.....	22.40	.....	7.20	.....	Adulterated with foreign substances to the extent of about 60 per cent. Coloured with turmeric.
.....	22.70	.....	3.44	.....	Adulterated with foreign substances to the extent of about 25 per cent., and contains a small proportion of Cayenne pepper.
8.90	33.84	about 10.	4.14	Shows starch - granules of wheat flour, but not in large proportion.....	Mustard of excellent quality.
7.04	27.20	20.	3.08	Shows starch, grains of wheat flour.....	Ground mustard of good quality.
.....	.....	.....	2.4	.....	Adulterated with wheat flour.
.....	.....	.....	2.4	.....	do do
6.	25.2	.....	8.2	No starch.....	Adulteration doubtful. Fixed oil deficient. Ash in excess containing aluminous earth
6.2	20.0	.....	5.2	Contains pea flour in excess of limits.....	Adulterated by removal of oil and addition of pea flour.
5.2	24.	.....	5.	Containing wheat flour within limits.....	Adulterated with farina, and deficient in oil.
5.8	23.	.....	4.4	Containing wheat flour within limits.....	do do
4.4	30.	.....	4.6	Contains no starch.....	Genuine.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND
MUSTARD

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Sample.	Vendor.	
1885.					
Jan. 21...	J. Baker Edwards...	Montreal.....	627	S. H. & A. H. Ewing.....	Montreal.....
do 21...	do	do	628	do	do
Feb. 21...	do	do	660	A. Wills & Co.....	do
do 21...	do	do	661	do	do
do 21...	do	do	662	do	do
1884.					
Sept. 5...	M. Fiset.....	Quebec.....	8269	Jo. Thompson.....	Quebec.....
do 5...	do	do	8370	E. Bedard.....	do
do 3...	M. ynard Bowman ..	Halifax.....	8468	Thomas Lynch.....	Halifax.....
do 3...	do	do	8469	Jas. McGrath.....	do
do 6...	do	do	8475	U. Grantham & Co.....	do
1885.					
Jan. 28...	do	do	1201	Brown & Webb.....	do
do 28...	do	do	1202	do	do
do 28...	do	do	1203	do	do
do 28...	do	do	1209	John P. Mott.....	do
Feb. 2...	do	do	1216	W. H. Schwartz & Son.....	do
do 2...	do	do	1217	do	do
do 2...	do	do	1218	do	do
do 13...	do	do	1228	Grange Co.....	do
do 13...	do	do	1229	do	do
1884.					
Oct. 4...	W. F. Best.....	St. John.....	8589	J. P. Maloney.....	St. John.....
do 4...	do	do	8600	C. Dorman.....	do
do 4...	do	do	9201	W. A. McGee.....	do
do 4...	do	do	9202	Samuel Tufts.....	do
1885.					
Feb. 3...	do	do	1507	Dearborn & Co.....	do
do 4...	do	do	1512	A. Lordly.....	do
do 10...	J. H. Wright.....	Winnipeg.....	2001	John Toil.....	Winnipeg.....
do 20...	do	do	2006	G. Rogers.....	do

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.
Continued.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.				Microscopical Examination.	Remarks by the Analyst.
Moisture.	Fixed Oil.	Wheat Flour.	Ash.		
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
5.	26.	.....	7.4	Contains corn starch, not in excess	Not adulterated; deficient in oil. Ash contains alumina.
5.5	23.	.....	5.6	Wheat starch, not in excess	Not adulterated; deficient in oil.
.....	.....	.....	6.	Contains corn starch and ground maize.....	Adulterated with maize. Not injurious to health. 25 per cent. of oil removed. Labelled, "Not sold as pure," &c.
.....	29.	.....	5.6	Contains no foreign starch.....	Genuine.
.....	19.	.....	5.4	Contains a little wheat flour.....	Adulterated. Not injurious to health. Labelled, "Not sold as pure," &c.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated with wheat flour.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Consists of ground mustard and wheat flour. Marked, a "mustard compound."
5.87	32.22	4.	4.41	Wheat flour and mustard.....	Unadulterated. Good quality.
7.34	31.35	5.	3.75	do	do do
8.07	24.97	20.	3.54	do	do do
9.89	12.24	50.	5.41	do	Adulterated. Contains at least 50 per cent. of starch.
8.01	22.15	25.	5.9	do	Unadulterated. Good quality.
9.52	11.13	55.	3.20	do	Adulterated. Very inferior.
6.01	27.14	15.	5.83	do	Unadulterated. Good quality.
7.61	31.	5.	3.78	A mixture of mustard and wheat flour	do do
7.23	25.45	20.	3.34	do do ..	Unadulterated. Fair quality.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated with 20 per cent. of flour and 10 per cent. of turmeric.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated with about 30 per cent. of flour.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated with about 50 per cent. flour and turmeric. 50 per cent. ground mustard.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated with 40 to 50 per cent. flour and turmeric.
4.75	24.	25 to 30	4.75	.....	A mixture.
4.78	27.	32.	3.50	.....	A mixture of mustard and farina.
5.80	28.50	20.	3.85	Failed to reveal any admixture other than farinaceous matter, and this only in proportions considered within the Act....	As represented on label (Keen's Mustard Compound). A mixture of mustard and farinaceous matter.
5.02	10.10	60.	1.67	Large admixture of flour and turmeric.....	Not pure mustard. Containing more admixture than mustard in sample. }

APPENDIX C.—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND PEPPER, WHITE

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Sample.	Vendor.	
1884.					
Oct. 10...	W. H. Ellis.....	Toronto	9805	Humphrey & Jackson	Toronto
do 10...	do	do	9806	Mills Bros.....	do
1885.					
Feb.	do	do	1003	W. G. Dunn & Co.....	Hamilton
do	do	do	1004	do	do
do	do	do	1005	do	do
do 14...	do	do	1015	John Cox.....	do
Mar. 20...	do	do	1	James Watson.....	Toronto
do 20...	do	do	2	do	do
do 20...	do	do	3	do	do
May 8...	do	do	16	Todhunter, Mitchell & Co.....	do
do 8...	do	do	26	Dalton Bros.....	do
do 8...	do	do	27	do	do
do 8...	do	do	33	Barton, Thompson & Co.....	do
do 8...	do	do	39	do	do
do 8...	do	do	59	Dalton Bros.....	do
do 8...	do	do	17	Todhunter, Mitchell & Co.....	do
do 8...	do	do	18	do	do
do 8...	do	do	37	Barton, Thompson & Co.....	do
do 8...	do	do	50	George Pears	do
do 8...	do	do	51	do	do
do 8...	do	do	56	do	do
do 8...	do	do	57	Dal'on Bros.....	do
do 8...	do	do	58	do	do
1884.					
Aug. 30...	J. B. Edwards	Montreal.....	8291	Hill & Bourke	Montreal.....
do 30...	do	do	8292	John Robertson	do
do 30...	do	do	8293	do	do
do 30...	do	do	8294	Hill & Bourke	do
1885.					
Jan. 23...	do	do	603	Bourgeau & Herron	do
do 23...	do	do	604	do	do
do 23...	do	do	605	do	do
do 26...	do	do	615	J. J. Duffy & Co.	do
do 26...	do	do	616	do	do
do 26...	do	do	617	do	do

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.
AND BLACK.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.			Microscopical Examination.	Remarks by the Analyst.
Moisture.	Extract.	Ash.		
				Unadulterated. do
12.3	8.7	5.4	Wheat flour and husks in small quantities	Genuine. The small quantities of wheat flour perhaps introduced accidentally in grinding.
12.3	5.3	2.7	Wheat flour, husks and Cayenne	Adulterated.
11.9	3.7	3.2	Wheat starch and husks	do
8.1	8.2	8.6	do do	do
7.7	8.0	10.9	Pure	Genuine.
6.	3.8	4.8	Wheat, starch and ground cocoanut shell	Adulterated.
6.2	4.5	5.4	Wheat, starch, husks and ground cocoanut shell.....	do N. B.—The ground wheat and cocoanut shell added in these samples are not injurious to health, but are not required in the production or preparation of the pepper.
6.5	4.5	8.2	Pure.....	Genuine.
9.1	7.7	2.7	do	do
6.9	13.4	8.6	do	Genuine, but contains about 6 p. c of sand.
7.8	11.4	8.7	A little wheat flour.....	The addition is not required in the preparation.
7.4	10.	9.7	Pure	Genuine.
8.5	6.3	3.1	Contains wheat flour.....	The addition is not required in the preparation.
5.8	4.9	5.2	Ground cocoanut shell and wheat flour	Adulterated with a mixture of flour, ground cocoanut shell and Cayenne pepper.
7.2	10.	8.1	do do	Adulterated.
7.3	5.6	5.6	do do	do
6.8	4.8	3.1	do do	do
6.8	5.4	4.0	do do	do
7.5	8.2	4.7	do do	do
7.2	8.4	10.9	do do	do
7.4	7.8	11.4	do do	do
		4.2		Genuine.
		4.		do
		.8		Adulterated with ground rice.
		.8		do
	18.	9.5	No foreign starch. Contains fragments of P. D. mustard and pepper husks.....	Adulterated. Excess of ash.
	12.	14.	Contains P. D. mustard and pepper husks. No foreign starch.....	Adulterated. Excess of iron sand and husks.
	12.	11.5	No foreign starch	Adulteration doubtful Ash in excess. Deficient in oleo pepperine.
	16.	2.5	do	Genuine. Very high ash.
	13.	12.	Large admixture of cereal starch and millings	Adulterated.
	12.	11.	Large proportion of cereal starches and millings.....	do

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND PEPPER—BLACK

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Sample.	Vendor.	
1885.					
Jan. 28...	J. B. Edwards	Montreal....	629	S. H. & A. H. Ewing	Montreal
do 29...	do	do	630	J. J. Duffy & Co.	do
do 29...	do	do	631	do	do
do 30...	do	do	639	Evans, Sons & Mason.....	do
do 30...	do	do	651	Kerry, Watson & Co.	do
do 31...	do	do	654	Lyman, Sons & Co	do
Feb. 18...	do	do	663	A. Wills & Co.....	do
do 18...	do	do	664	do	do
1884.					
Aug. 29...	M. Fiset.....	Quebec.....	8361	Turcotte & Prevost.....	Quebec.....
do 29...	do	do	8362	do	do
Sept. 4...	Maynard Bowman.....	Halifax.....	8472	Thomas Lynch.....	Halifax.....
do 4...	do	do	8473	James McGrath.....	do
do 6...	do	do	8474	C. Graham & Co.	do
1885.					
Feb. 5...	do	do	1204	Brown & Webb.....	do
do 5...	do	do	1210	John P. Mott.....	do
do 5...	do	do	1211	do	do
do 5...	do	do	1219	W. H. Schwartz & Son	do
do 5...	do	do	1220	do	do
do 25...	do	do	1225	The Grange Co.....	do
do 25...	do	do	1226	do	do
do 25...	do	do	1234	Forsythe, Sutcliffe & Co.....	do
do 25...	do	do	1235	do	do
1884.					
Aug. 30...	W. F. Best.....	St. John	8592	John Maloney.....	St. John.....
Oct. 4...	do	do	9203	C. Dorman.....	do
do 4...	do	do	9204	S. Tufts.....	do
do 4...	do	do	9205	W. A. McGee.....	do
1885.					
Feb. 3...	do	do	1501	Dearborn & Co.....	do
do 3...	do	do	1502	do	do
1884.					
Nov. 18...	Wm. Saunders.....	London.....	8846	John McLellan.....	London
do 18...	do	do	8847	E. Philip.....	do
do 18...	do	do	8848	C. Conover.....	do
1885.					
Jan. 31...	do	do	412	Wilson & Munroe.....	do

DRUGS—Tabulated Statemst, &c.—Continued.
AND WHITE—Continued.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.			Microscopical Examination.	Remarks by the Analyst.
Moisture.	Extract.	Ash.		
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
.....	20·	4·5	No foreign substances.....	Genuine.
.....	15·	9·5	Cereal starch and millings in large proportion.....	Adulterated.
.....	12·	4·5	Pea meal and millings in large proportion.....	do
.....	20·	9·	No foreign matters.....	Genuine.
.....	22·	2·5	do.....	do
.....	26·	6·5	do.....	do
.....	14·	3·2	Contains wheat flour and Indian corn	Adulterated.
.....	21·	4·8	No foreign starch.....	Genuine.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Pure.
.....	.....	.....	.....	do
.....	.....	.....	.....	Unadulterated.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated with a large percentage of sand and clay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Unadulterated.
9·77	10·79	8·15	Free from foreign starches.....	Unadulterated; good quality.
9·93	7·85	7·37	do.....	do do
9·83	9·22	1·37	do.....	do do
9·59	9·67	7·61	do.....	do do
9·83	8·17	1·33	do.....	do do
10·60	6·50	2·72	Contains wheat starch.....	Adulterated.
8·23	7·55	4·25	Contains wheat and other starches....	do
10·75	8·90	1·15	Free from foreign starches.....	Unadulterated; good quality.
9·88	9·73	8·87	do.....	do do
.....	.....	.....	.....	Contains quite a small percentage of flour.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated with 15 p.c. of flour and husks.
.....	.....	.....	.....	do do
.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated with a very small p.c. (5 to 10) of flour and husks.
10·	1·75	6·50	Structure of pepper easily detected ...	A very pure pepper.
13·	1·10	8·	Foreign substances detected mixed with the pepper.....	A mixture of pepper and meal; adulterated; contains no injurious substances.
.....	8·34	13·28	.....	Adulterated with sand and other foreign substances, amounting in all to about 30 p.c.
.....	3·86	1·98	.....	Adulterated with about 75 p.c. of a farinaceous adulterant and strengthened with Cayenne pepper.
.....	6·40	4·20	.....	Adulterated with about 25 p.c. of a farinaceous adulterant.
10·22	6·32	11·	Shows starch granules, but no considerable proportion.....	Adulterated with about 25 p. c. of a foreign material, including some sand and dust.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND
PEPPER—BLACK

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division	No. of Sample.	Vendor.	—
1885.					
Jan. 31...	Wm. Saunders.....	London	415	Somerville & O'Connor.....	London
Mar. 11...	J. E. Wright.....	Winnipeg.....	2016	Hodder & Sons.....	.....
do 11...	do	do	2024	D. Jackson.....	.....

PEPPER—

1885.					
Feb. 11...	W. H. Ellis.....	Toronto	1012	W. G. Dunn & Co.....	Hamilton.....
do 26...	do	do	5	Jas. Watson	Toronto
April 2...	do	do	23	Todbunter, Mitchell & Co.....	do
do 2...	do	do	32	Dalton Bros.....	do
do 2...	do	do	44	Barton, Thompson & Co.....	do
do 2...	do	do	49	George Pears	do
Jan. 22...	J. B. Edwards	Montreal	623	J. J. Duffy & Co.....	Montreal.....
do 22...	do	do	609	Bourgeau & Herron.....	do
do 22...	do	do	636	S. H. & A. H. Ewing.....	do
do 22...	do	do	644	Evans, Sons & Mason	do
do 22...	do	do	653	Kerry, Watson & Co.....	do
do 23...	do	do	657	Lyman, Sons & Co.....	do
March 11...	Maynard Bowman.....	Halifax.....	1227	The Grange Co.....	Halifax.....
do 11...	do	do	1238	Forsythe, Sutcliffe & Co.....	do
do 11...	do	do	1242	Jas. Scott & Co.....	do
Feb. 8...	W. F. Best.....	St. John.....	1508	Dearborn & Co.....	St. John.....

* N.B.—In these three cases the decision of the public Analyst was appealed from to the

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

AND WHITE—Continued.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.			Microscopical Examination.	Remarks by the Analyst.
Moisture.	Extract.	Ash.		
10.54	9.50	12.	Examination of ash shows grains of sand	Ground pepper, containing accidental adulteration of a small proportion of sand.
7.92	3.44	3.75	Proved this sample to contain farinaceous matter to the extent of about 25 p.c.....	
6.99	6.70	3.12	Detected admixture with farinaceous matter, pepper husks and capsicum to the extent of about 33 p.c.....	Not pure, but contains no adulteration injurious to health.
				This sample gave an extra large quantity of extractive resinous matter; not pure pepper.

CAYENNE.

6.8	14.8	6.	Wheat starch.....	Adulterated.
4.	20.	6.2	Pure.....	Genuine.
3.3	19.4	5.9	Genuine.....	do
2.7	21.6	4.9	do	do
4.1	19.	6.	do	do
3.5	20.2	6.	do	do
4.5	12.	7.5	Wheat starch in excess.....	do with farina and red earth.
5.5	22.	5.	No starch or metallic pigment... ..	Genuine.
4.5	26.	2.5	Mustard husk and starch in small proportion	Adulteration doubtful; very small ash and large amount of oil; dressed with fixed oil.
4.9	18.	7.	Mustard and black pepper husks; no starch	Adulterated.*
4.5	17.	4.	Mustard and pepper husks; no starch.	do
5.0	16.	5.	do do	do
7.90	17.20	5.65	Contains corn flour starch and mustard husks	Adulterated with 50 per cent. of corn and other starches.
5.	35.60	4.85	Normal.....	Unadulterated.
5.20	36.90	4.97	do	do
10.78	7.00	4.	.....	do

Judgment of the Chief Analyst, whose results will be found under the head of appeal cases.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD

SYRUP—

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	RESULTS	
					No of Sample.	Moisture.
1885.						
Mar. 27...	M. Fiset.....	Quebec.....	1923	Tarcotte & Prevost.....	1822	22.84
do 27...	do	do	1924	J. B. Dubeau.....	1823	20.06
do 27...	do	do	1925	Blumhart & Co.....	1824	24.00

SWEETS—

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	No of Sample.	Glucose
						Moisture.
April 18...	M. Fiset.....	Quebec.....	1934	J. Allard, St. Joseph st, St. Roch	1837	1.67
do 18...	do	do	1935	do do ...	1838	3.60
do 18...	do	do	1936	do do ...	1833	1.25
do 18...	do	do	1937	do do ...	1836	20.75
do 18...	do	do	1938	do do ...	1835	2.75
do 18...	do	do	1939	do do ...	1834	6.70

SUG

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	No of Sample.	Moisture
						Moisture.
May 21...	M. Bowman.....	Halifax.....	1266	C. & W. Anderson, Halifax...	1249	2.37
do 21...	do	do	1267	Davis & Sheehan do ...	1252	2.28
do 21...	do	do	1268	R. Urquhart & Son do ...	1255	1.95
do 21...	do	do	1269	A. P. Doran do ...	1259	2.63
do 21...	do	do	1270	J. A. Goss do ...	1263	2.65
Feb. 23...	W. Saunders.....	London.....	422	John Southcot, London.....	422	2.54
do 23...	do	do	423	Elliott Bros. do	423	2.96
do 23...	do	do	425	A. M. Smith do	425	2.62
do 10...	J. B. Wright, jun.....	Winnipeg	2004	H. L. Reynolds, Winnipeg	2004	2.80
Mar. 11...	do	do	2022	Ede & Christie do	2022	2.42
do 11...	do	do	2023	Leon Labonde do	2023	.86

AND DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

GOLDEN.

OF ANALYSIS.			Remarks by Analyst.
Glucose.	Sucrose.	Ash.	
33·00	40·36	3·70	Crystals of cane sugar.
21·70	56·39	1·70	do
31·30	43·45	1·10	No crystals of cane sugar.

MIXED LOZENGES.

Sucrose.	Ash.	
25·30	·50	Contains 30 to 35 per cent. wheat flour, coloured with cochineal and turmeric.
18·25	.....	Contains 20 to 25 per cent. terra alba; amorphous crystals and cellules of starch in small quantities. Common inferior, not injurious to health. Coloured with cochineal.
95·50	·20	Bonbons. Very pure.
40·65	.....
20·00	.....	Cells of ginger and starch in very small quantity.
45·60	.....	Starch cells. Good.

ARS.

Glucose	Sucrose.	Insoluble organic matter	Ash.	
4·46	91·28	Trace.	1·89	Unadulterated.
4·28	91·39	do	2·05	do
5·12	92·42	do	·51	do
6·00	89·52	do	1·80	do
6·10	89·65	do	1·60	do
10·35	87·11	do	·50	Shows clear crystals of cane sugar. Moist sugar, good quality.
8·75	87·99	·30	2·08	do do do
7·90	89·26	·22	·74	do do do fair quality.
7·28	82·35	14·45	·39	Absence of farinaceous substance. Unadulterated.
5·35	88·50	8·50	·576	do do do
·20	93·45	5·59	·10	Granulated sugar do do

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND LIQUORS, WINES

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	No. of Samples.	Specific Gravity.
1884.						
Oct. 1...	M. Fiset.....	Quebec.....	8397	V. Julien.....		
do 2...	do	do	8398	Turcotte & Prevost		
do 2...	do	do	8399	T. Parent		
1885.						
April	do	do	1926	do	1825	.9902
do	do	do	1927	do	1826	.961
do	do	do	1930	Ed. Blais	1829	.9897
do	do	do	1933	do	1832	.9845
Mar. 21...	F. X. Valade.....	Ottawa	2213	J. Graves, Ottawa	2213	.969
do	do	do	2215	Kennedy Bros., Ottawa.....	2215	.917
do	do	do	2216	do	2216	.953
do	do	do	2221	E. A. Chevrier do	2221	.960
do	do	do	2224	Wm. Wall do	2224	.947
do 20...	do	do	2225	D. J. Gunn do	2225	.956
do 24...	do	do	2231	H. McGarr do	2231	.946
do 24...	do	do	2232	do do	2232	.963
do 18...	do	do	2234	W. O McKay do	2234	.947
do 24...	do	do	2236	Frank Satchell do	2236	.945
do 24...	do	do	2238	do do	2238	.943
do 23...	do	do	2240	F. Gorman do	2240	.952
do 28...	do	do	2242	Oliver Roberts do	2242	.959
Feb. 24...	W. Saunders.....	London	428	Elliott Bros., London.....	428	.9478
do 24...	do	do	439	Wilson & Munro, London.....	439	.95330
do 20...	J. E. Wright, jun	Winnipeg	2005	A. Ripstein, Winnipeg.....	2005	.957
Mar. 19...	do	do	2032	R. H. Peel do	2032	.946

GIN.

1884.						
Oct. 1...	M. Fiset.....	Quebec.....	8396	T. Parent, Quebec.....		
1885.						
April 15...	do	do	1929	do do	1828	.947
do 15...	do	do	1932	do do	1831	.9865
Mar. 23...	F. X. Valade.....	Ottawa	2214	T. Graves, Ottawa.....	2214	.957
do 23...	do	do	2220	E. A. Chevrier, Ottawa	2220	.939
do 23...	do	do	2233	W. O. McKay do	2233	.917

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

&c.—WHISKEY

Results of Analysis.			Remarks by the Analyst.
Alcohol, per Vol.	Solids.	Ash.	
P. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	
.....	.....	.....	Old Rye. Exceedingly diluted ; contains 70 to 75 p.c. of water.
.....	.....	.....	do Pura.
.....	.....	.....	Rye. Alcohol coloured with caramel ; very much reduced.
30.	.036	.008	Rye.
25.	.340	.012	Toddy.
25.	.028	.004	do
33.	.12	.03	do
29-76	.....	.....	Very weak ; small quantity of iron present ; is not injurious.
54-41	.....	.....	An excellent whiskey ; no metallic impurities.
41-9	.....	.....	Considerably below proper alcoholic strength ; no metallic impurities.
36-1	.....	.....	Very weak in alcohol.
47-18	.....	.....	A fair whiskey, although not up to proof.
39-54	.....	.....	Too weak ; nothing injurious.
50-87	.....	.....	Good.
43-63	.....	.....	Below proof, but nothing injurious.
47-72	.....	.....	A fair sample of whiskey.
44-86	.....	.....	Below proof, but nothing injurious.
49-86	.....	.....	Contaminated with lead and iron.
46-64	.....	.....	Very fair whiskey ; no metallic impurities.
40-20	.....	.....	Not strong enough, but contains nothing injurious.
42-95	.62	.02	No methyl derivatives ; no added amyl compounds.
39-47	.30	.01	do do
37-00	.23	.02	A genuine pure spirit, free from mineral contaminations, but very much watered.
43-5	.32	.03	do free from contaminations, mineral or otherwise.
.....	.....	.....	Contains 75 to 80 per cent. of water ; bad.
28-00	.024	.008	Good ; contains no metallic impurities.
43-00	.024	.008	do do
38-00	.....	.....	do no metallic impurities.
47-18	.....	.....
62-38	.....	.....

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND LIQUORS, WINES,

Date	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. o Analysts/ port.	Vendor.	No. of Samples.	Specific Gra- vity.
1894.						
Oct. 1...	M. Fiset.....	Quebec	8395	Turcotte & Provost		
do 1...	do	do	8400	Dubeau & Co.....		
1895.						
April 13...	do	do	1928	T. Parent, Quebec.....	1827	.935
do 13...	do	do	1931	E. Blais do	1830	.934
Mar. 21...	F. X. Valade	Ottawa	2217	Plunkett Bros., Ottawa.....	2217	.940
do 18...	do	do	2222	W. Wall do	2222	.937
do 23...	do	do	2226	D. J. Gunn do	2226	.932
do 24...	do	do	2230	J. B. Paquette do	2230	.921
do 24...	do	do	2235	W. O. McKay do	2235	.917
do 24...	do	do	2237	Frank Satchell do	2237	.923
1894.						
Dec. 29...	do	do	9727	McKay & Champagne, Ottawa.....		
1895.						
Aug. 16...	W. Saunders.....	London	7798	H.M. Customs, Halifax.....		.9106
do 16...	do	do	7799	do do .....		.9095
do 16...	do	do	7800	do do .....		.9101
do 16...	do	do	8801	do do .....		.9104
1895.						
Feb. 24...	do	do	427	John Scandrett, London	427	.9275
do 24...	do	do	430	Fitzgerald & Scandrett, London	430	.9261

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

&c.—BRANDY.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.			Remarks by the Analyst.
Alcohol per Vol.	Solids.	Ash.	
p.cent.	p.cent.	p.cent.	
.....	.....	.....	Pure.
.....	.....	.....	Adulterated, inferior whiskey ; deluted and coloured with caramel.
51 00	.88	.038	
56 00	.80	.016	
49 34	.....	.....	Contains nothing injurious.
43 77	.....	.....	Slight traces of lead ; tannin in quantity.
51 4	.....	.....	A fair brandy.
60 56	.....	.....	No lead ; good.
60 56	.....	.....	Slight traces lead and tannic acid ; not impregnated with lead or tannin to such an extent as to be considered injurious.
61 02	.....	.....	Containing too much tannin and traces of lead.
.....	.....	.....	81.24 per cent. of proof spirits ; distinct indications of tannin and of sulphuric acid ; fortified by sulphuric acid.
61 68	1.8	.03	Trace of tannin ; solid matter consists of cane sugar.
62 19	1.29	.04	do do chiefly of caramel or burnt sugar.
61 90	1.27	.02	do do do
61 72	1.22	.015	do do consists chiefly of cane sugar.
			(The above consists of spurious mixture of alcohol and water, artificially coloured and flavoured.)
51 40	1.46	.06	Pure brandy.
54 76	2.30	.03	Contains no methyl deviates or added amyl compounds, but contains a little more than the usual proportion of spirit.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND LIQUORS, WINES,

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	No. of Sample.	Specific Gravity.
1884.						
Aug.	W. Saunders.....	London.....	8806	H. M. Customs.....		p. cent. 97347
Nov. 18...	do	do	8854	A. Wilson, London.....		
do 18...	do	do	8855	do		
do 18...	do	do	8857	Wilson & Munro.....		
do 18...	M. Bowman	Halifax.....	9413	C. F. Vose, Hollis St.....		
Oct. 27...	W. H. Ellis.....	Toronto.....	9618	J. B. McLarren, 176 Queen St.....		
do 27...	do	do	9621	J. Shannessy, Yonge St.....		
Dec. 29...	F. X. Valade.....	Ottawa.....	9728	McKay & Champagne.....		
1885.						
March 27...	do	do	2219	Plunkett Bros, Ottawa.....	2219	977
do 27...	do	do	2223	Wm. Wall, Ottawa.....	2223	974
do 27...	do	do	2227	D. J. Gunn, Ottawa.....	2227	984
do 27...	do	do	2228	J. B. Paquette, Ottawa.....	2228	993
do 27...	do	do	2241	Charles Dale, Ottawa.....	2241	1 040
1884.						
Oct. 27...	W. H. Ellis.....	Toronto.....	9617	P. Macdonald, Toronto.....		
Aug. 16...	W. Saunders.....	London.....	8802	H. M. Customs, Halifax.....		972
do 16...	do	do	8803	do		9724
do 16...	do	do	8804	do		97242
do 19...	do	do	8805	do		9747

QUININE

1884.						
Oct. 11...	M. Bowman.....	Halifax.....	9409	M. F. Eagar.....		
do 11...	W. F. Best.....	St. John.....	9230	Geo. Barker, King St.....		
do 11...	do	do	9232	Hannington Bros., King St		
do 6...	J. B. Edwards.....	Montreal.....	8719	H. H. Curtis.....		
do 6...	do	do	8720	H. R. Gray, St. Lawrence.....		
do 6...	do	do	8721	F. J. Demers, Notre Dame.....		
do 6...	do	do	8722	R. J. Devins do		
do 6...	do	do	8723	R. Birks, McGill St		
do 6...	do	do	8724	James Goulden.....		

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

&c., Continued.—WINES.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.				Remarks by the Analyst.
Alcohol per Vol.	Glucose.	Solids.	Ash.	
p.cent.	p.cent.	p.cent.	p.c.	
22.76	.....	.20	.05	Sherry contains no tartaric acid or bitartrate potass and only traces tannin. These five samples sherry are found to be a fictitious compound of alcohol and water artificially coloured and slightly flavored.
13.91	15.22	.....	.71	Native Wine. F. Joy, Tilsonburg, made very sweet with muscovado sugar.
12.43	1.85	.....	.2	do do a weak wine of poor quality strengthened with alcohol, and containing free tartaric acid.
15.28	8.52	.....	.3	do do fair quality.
14.56	.....	.....	.....	Ginger Wine. With 25.5 p.c. proof spirit of good quality.
16.43	.....	31.00	.....	do unadulterated.
13.92	.....	29.00	.....	do do
.....	.....	.....	.....	Canadian Grape Wine. 20.5 p.c. proof spirit; very large percentage of extract indicating the addition of sugar to the grape juice. Ash contains sulphates and only traces phosphates.
18.36	4.52	.....	.....	Port Wine. A fair wine.
21.29	.....	3.3	.....	Sherry Wine. Distinct traces of iron; good.
11.70	8.567	.....	.....	Port Wine. Fair.
23.19	.....	.....	.....	Sherry Wine. Traces of lead and iron; fair sherry.
11.70	8.678	.....	.....	Native Wine. Fair wine.
.....	.....	.....	.....	do Contains 34 p.c. proof spirits; unadulterated.
23.54	.....	.16	.015	Sherry. Contains no tartaric acid or bitartrate potass or tannin.
23.86	.....	.17	.01	do do
23.83	.....	.18	.01	do do
21.79	.....	.29	.0125	do do with traces of tannin.

WINE.

	Quinine Sulphat			
.....	.....	.....	.....	Unadulterated.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Contains small percentage alcohol with quinine, &c.
13.5	.114	.....	.....	Contains nothing injurious; pure.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Not official strength; prepared with Sherry Wine and $\frac{1}{2}$ dose of quinine sulphate.
21.	.114	.....	.....	do do do
18.	.114	.....	.....	do do do
16.	.114	.....	.....	Not official strength; prepared with aromatic tincture.
15.	.057	.....	.....	do do Sicilian Wine.
15.	.078	.....	.....	do do Sherry Wine and aromatic tincture.
.....	.....	.....	.....	do do orange tincture;
Much quinine deposited as insoluble tannate.				

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND LIQUE

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.
1884.				
Oct. 22...	M. Bowman	Halifax	9408	J. K. Bent, 132 Granville st.....
do 11...	W. F. Best	St. John.....	9231	R. D. McArthur, Charlotte st.....
do 22...	M. Bowman	Halifax.....	9410	Apothecaries Hall, George st.....
do 11...	W. F. Best	St. John.....	9228	C. P. Clarke, King st.....
do 11...	do	do	9229	R. D. McArthur, Charlotte st.....
do 27...	W. H. Ellis.....	Toronto.....	9620	J. Good, Young st.....
do 27...	do	do	9622	McCormack Bros., Young st.....
do 27...	do	do	9620	J. H. Briggs, Queen st.....
Dec. 29...	F. X. Valade.....	Ottawa	9726	McKay & Champagne, Ottawa.....
do 29...	do	do	9729	do do
do 29...	do	do	9730	J. Drolet, Ottawa.....
do 29...	do	do	9731	do
do 29...	do	do	9732	do
Oct. 23...	M. Bowman.....	Halifax.....	9411	F. Gastonguay.....
do 23...	do	do	9412	P. Oostin.....
Nov. 18...	Wm. Saunders...	London.....	8856	Wilson & Munro.....
do 18...	do	do	8858	do
do 18...	do	do	8859	do

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

URS.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.		Remarks by the Analyst.
Proof Spirit.	Alcohol	
per cent.	per cent.	
44	.....	Blood bitters, unadulterated.
26.8	10 to 15	do nothing injurious.
.....	20	Hop bitters.
.....	15 to 20	do contains hop extract.
57.8	.....	do with hop extract.
26.8	.....	Stoughton bitters, unadulterated.
49.4	.....	Cherry liqueur do
30.26	.....	Cherry whiskey do
.....	.....	Quinine bitters, contains Canada balsam, etc., 6 p. c.; no metallic impurities.
.....	.....	Wormwood bitters, no trace of lead or copper, and no mineral acids.
.....	.....	Ginger ale, ash; gives a very faint trace of lead or copper, otherwise quite pure.
.....	.....	Nectar cream, contains no fixed acids; traces of lead.
.....	.....	Cider, gives distinct traces of lead.
.....	.....	Champagne cider, unadulterated.
.....	.....	do do
.....	47.56	Aromatic bitters, a strongly alcoholic liquor, coloured with saffron; slightly sweetened and flavoured with vegetable bitters.
.....	23.22	John Bull bitters, water, 69.28; solid extract, 7.5; consisting of sugar and vegetable bitters.
.....	53.60	Extract d'absinthe, strongly alcoholic liquor, with a slight bitter taste; strongly flavoured with oil of aniseed.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND DRUGS—

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	No. of Sample.	p. c.
1885.						
June 11...	Maynard Bowman...	Halifax.	1274	J. Godfrey Smith.....	1272	.....
do 11...	do ... do	do	1275	Forsythe, Sutcliffe & Co.....	1276	.....
do 11...	do ... do	do	1276	Thos. Durney.....	1280	.....
do 11...	do ... do	do	1289	N. F. Eagar.....	1286	.....
do 11...	do ... do	do	1290	Brown & Webb.....	1287	.....
do 11...	do ... do	do	1291	.....	1291	.....

OIL OF

do 15...	do ... do	do	1277	J. G. Smith	1271	.....
do 15...	do ... do	do	1278	Forsythe, Sutcliffe & Co.....	1275	.....
do 15...	do ... do	do	1279	Thomas Durney.....	1279	.....

BISMUTH—

do 30...	do ... do	do	1298	N. F. Eagar.....	1284	.....
do 30...	do ... do	do	1299	Brown & Webb.....	1289	.....
do 30...	do ... do	do	1300	J. K. Bent.....	1300	.....

BELLADONNA

						Alcohol, Vol.
do 13...	do ... do	do	1295	N. F. Eagar.....	1283	76.4
do 13...	do ... do	do	1296	Brown & Webb.....	1288	79.6
do 13...	do ... do	do	1297	J. K. Bent.....	1292	76.4

CARDAMUM

do 13...	do ... do	do	1282	Thomas Durney.....	1281	46.0
do 13...	do ... do	do	1280	J. G. Smith	1273	55.6
do 13...	do ... do	do	1281	Forsythe, Sutcliffe & Co.....	1277	57.9

CALISAYA

do 30...	do ... do	do	2601	H. A. Taylor.....	1299	.....
do 30...	do ... do	do	2602	N. F. Eagar.....	1300	.....
do 30...	do ... do	do	2603	Brown & Webb	1301	.....

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.
ANTIMONY.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.			Remarks by the Analyst.
P. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	
—	—	—	
.....	Tartarized. Unadulterated.
.....	do do
.....	do do
.....	Black. do
.....	do Contains 14.5 p.c. of insoluble matter. Adulterated.
.....	do Unadulterated.

ANISE.

.....	.....	.....	Unadulterated.
.....	.....	.....	Only very slightly congealed at 50° Fah. Specific gravity correct. Adulterated. Probably an old oil.
.....	.....	.....	do do do do

SUBNITRATE.

.....	.....	.....	Unadulterated.
.....	.....	.....	do
.....	.....	.....	do

LINIMENT.

Solids.	Ash.	Specific Gravity of Residue.	
2.			
3.1	0.026	.9882	Doubtful.
3.8	.062	.9936	Unadulterated.
	.044	1.004	do

TINCTURE.

0.50	.115	.....	Made with 80 p.c. of spirit, but otherwise apparently not according to the American Phar. Doubtful.
3.	.145	.....	Made with proof spirit, according to B. P. Unadulterated.
2.30	.112	.....	do do do

BARK POWDER.

.....	.....	.....	Unadulterated.
.....	.....	.....	Adulterated. Red cinchona, not calisaya.
.....	.....	.....	Unadulterated.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND TINCTURE OF

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	No. of Sample.	Specific Gravity of Tincture.
1885.						
April 27...	J. Baker Edwards...	Montreal.....	677	Medical Hall, K. Campbell.....	680	.949
do 27...	do	do	678	John Gardner.....	682	.947
do 30...	do	do	679	R. Birks.....	683	.940
do 30...	do	do	685	H. R. Gray.....	684	.957
do 30...	do	do	686	J. Goulden.....	685	.936
do 30...	do	do	687	Watier and Co.....	693	.943
Mar. 10...	M. Fiset.....	Quebec.....	1916	O. Potvin.....	1817	.....
do 10...	do	do	1917	E. Morin, M. D.....	1818	.....

DRUGS—

April 24...	J. Baker Edwards...	Montreal.....	671	Lavolette & Nelson.....	672	.....
do 24...	do	do	672	R. Campbell & Co.....	677	.....
do 24...	do	do	673	Wm. A. Dyer.....	679	.....
do 24...	do	do	674	J. Leduc & Co.....	681	.....
do 24...	do	do	675	J. A. Dawson	686	.....
do 24...	do	do	676	H. H. Curtis.....	687	.....
March 6...	M. Fiset.....	Quebec.....	1914	Giroux et frère	1814	.....
do 6...	do	do	1914	O. E. Brunet	1816	.....

COPALIA

June 23...	Maynard Bowman...	Halifax.....	1292	R. A. Nesbit	1295	.....
do 22...	do	do	1293	H. A. Taylor	1297	.....
do 22...	do	do	1294	J. R. Gordon.....	1303	.....

OIL OF

						Specific Gravity.
May 19...	J. Baker Edwards...	Montreal.....	688	J. A. Harte	671	.865
do 19...	do	do	689	R. J. Devins.....	673	.857
do 19...	do	do	690	H. F. Jackson.....	674	.878
do 19...	do	do	691	H. H. Curtis.....	675	.950
do 19...	do	do	692	L. R. Baridon	676	.895
do 19...	do	do	693	John Lewis	678	.915

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—*Continued.*

QUINCHONA (Calisaya).

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.			Remarks by the Analyst.
Alcohol.		Resinous Extract.	
Weight	Under Proof. Sikes.		
P. cent.		p. cent.	
26	45	3.68	Contains quinine and cinchonine. Genuine. Color, clear bistre. Not methylated
28	41	2	Contains cinchonine, but no quinine. Tincture cinchona Co. B.P. of poor quality, but not adulterated. Color, high sherry, clear, with yellow tinge of saffron. Bitter taste; alcohol not methylated.
42	26.3	5.2	Contains quinine and cinchonine. Genuine. Color, dark bistre. No deposit.
32	32.5	3.8	Contains quinine and cinchonine. Alcohol not methylated, but of inferior strength. No absolute adulteration.
44	10	3.2	Contains quinine and cinchonine. Not adulterated. Alcohol not methylated.
45	1.7	3.6	Contains quinine and cinchonine. Very red bark yielding heavy deposit. Not adulterated. Alcohol not methylated.
.....	.....	.....	Doubtful quality.
.....	.....	.....	The extract appears to be from red cinchona, and not from cinchona calisaya

QALOMEL.

.....	.....	.....	Pure by test of the B.P. and U.S.D.; stialine sublimate free from mercuric chloride; genuine.
.....	.....	.....	do do do
.....	.....	.....	do do do
.....	.....	.....	do do do
.....	.....	.....	do do do
.....	.....	.....	Pure.
.....	.....	.....	do

BALSAM.

.....	.....	.....	Unadulterated.
.....	.....	.....	do
.....	.....	.....	do

ONDAR.

Bolling Point F.		
160 to 180	.....	Yielding 20 p. c. of light hydrocarbon oils, benzol and turpentine; adulterated with light hydrocarbon oils.
170 " 180	.....	Yielding 19 p. c. of light hydrocarbon oils, benzol and turpentine; adulterated with light hydrocarbon oils.
182 " 190	.....	Distillate a mere trace.
Over 212	.....	No distillate, but contains fixed oil; adulteration doubtful; fine flavor, but discolored, and may be only altered by age.
" 200	.....	No distillate; genuine.
" 200	.....	do do

APPENDIX C.—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND
PARE

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	No. of Sample.	Specific Grav-ity.
1885.						p. c.
March 27...	F. X. Valade.....	Ottawa	2201	H. Watters	2201	.....
do 27...	do	do	2204	E. D. Martin	2204	.....
do 27...	do	do	2207	John Roberts.....	2207	.....
do 27...	do	do	2210	D. McCarthy & Co.....	2210	.....

DRUGS—SULPHATE

June 8...	Maynard Bowman....	Halifax.....	1271	J. G. Smith.....	1274	.....
do 8...	do	do	1272	Forsythe, Sutcliffe & Co.....	1278	.....
do 8...	do	do	1273	Thos. Durney.....	1282	.....
do 17...	do	do	1283	N. F. Eagar.....	1285	.....
do 17...	do	do	1284	Brown & Webb.....	1290	.....
do 17...	do	do	1285	J. K. Bent	1294	.....
do 17...	do	do	1286	R. A. Nisbet	1296	.....
do 17...	do	do	1287	H. A. Taylor.....	1299	.....
do 17...	do	do	1288	J. R. Gordon.....	1302	.....

TINO

Mar. 27...	F. X. Valade.....	Ottawa	2202	Henry Watters	2202	985
do 27...	do	do	2206	E. D. Martin	2206	975
do 27...	do	do	2209	John Roberts.....	2209	944
do 27...	do	do	2211	D. McCarthy & Co.....	2211	927

PRESORIP

do 19...	do	do	2203	H. Watters	1203	Acetic Acid. 1.99
do 19...	do	do	2205	E. D. Martin	2205	2.22
do 19...	do	do	2208	John Roberts	2208	2.47
do 19...	do	do	2212	D. McCarthy & Co	2212	1.66

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

GORIC.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.			Remarks by the Analyst.
Alcohol, Vol.	Residue.	—	
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	
58.85	.53	.....	Contains a little more opium than it should.
46.64	.47	.....	Contains the correct quantity of opium, but the spirit below proof.
55.7	.7	.....
47.7	.43	.....

OF QUININE.

.....	.....	.....	Unadulterated.
.....	.....	.....	do
.....	.....	.....	do
.....	.....	.....	do
.....	.....	.....	do
.....	.....	.....	do
.....	.....	.....	do
.....	.....	.....	do

TURE.

Alcohol.		Residue.	
Weight.	Volume.		
37.17	44.24	.829	
29.62	34.61	.764	
46.05	53.77	1.3	
48.05	53.77	1.4	

TIONS.

Salicylic Acid.	Ammonia.	—	
1.06	.85	.....	Contains correct quantity of salicylic acid; ammonia and acetic acid deficient.
1.32	.843	.....	Contains excess of salicylic acid; acetic acid and ammonia deficient.
1.04	.77	.....
1.22	.78	.....

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND CREAM OF

Date.	Name of Analyst.	District.	No. of Sample.	Vendor.	—	RESULTS	
						Moisture.	Bitartrate Pot- ass.
						p. cent.	p. cent.
1885.							
March 26...	M. Bowman.....	Nova Scotia.....	1206	Forsythe, Sutcliffe & Co	Halifax....	1.84	89.
do 26...	do	do	1214	John P. Mott.....	do	1.95	89.26
do 26...	do	do	1224	W. H. Schwartz & Son.	do	1.79	90.03
do 26...	do	do	1231	Grange Co.....	do	13.88	trace.
do 26...	do	do	1232	do	do	14.38	trace.
do 26...	do	do	1239	Forsythe, Sutcliffe & Co	do	2.25	90.09
do 26...	do	do	1243	James Scott & Co.....	do	1.69	89.37
do 26...	do	do	1244	W. M. D. Pearman.....	do	1.82	87.81
do 26...	do	do	1245	O. & W. Anderson.....	do	1.82	88.98
Feb. 3...	W. F. Best.....	New Brunswick.	1505	Dearborn & Co.....	St. John....		88.50
do 3...	do	do	1506	do	do		65.
do 3...	do	do	1516	A. Lordly & Herron.....	do		71.50
do 12...	J. Baker Edwards.	Montreal.....	608	Bourgeau & Herron.....	Montreal..	2.0	91.4
do 12...	do	do	612	do	do	5.6	80.0
do 12...	do	do	620	J. J. Duffy & Co.....	do .....	.6	87.5
do 12...	do	do	621	do	do .....	.8	70.
do 12...	do	do	622	do	do	2.0	0.0
do 13...	do	do	635	S. H. & A. H. Ewing..	do	1.8	92.2
do 13...	do	do	643	Evans Sons & Mason..	do	4.	91.2
do 17...	do	do	650	Kerry, Watson & Co....	do	4.	90.2
do 17...	do	do	656	Lyman Sons & Co.....	do	4.	90.4
do 17...	do	do	667	A. Wills & Co.....	do	4.	90.4
April 28...	do	do	688	Vanier Bros.....	do		about 30.
do 28...	do	do	690	Chas. Barbeau	do		10.
do 30...	do	do	689	P. Legault.....	do .....	.6	21.8
do 30...	do	do	691	C. L. Tison.....	do .....	.8	22.8
do 30...	do	do	692	G. McGarry.....	do	2.8	40.0
Mar. 2...	W. H. Ellis	Toronto.....	1009	W. G. Dunn & Co.....	Hamilton..	1.8	86.9
do 2...	do	do	1010	do	do	4.5	21.8
do 11...	do	do	1011	do	do	1.2	10.5
do 11...	do	do	10	Jas. Watson.....	Toronto...	1.1	77.8
do 11...	do	do	11	do	do		33.8

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

TARTAR.

OF ANALYSIS.			Microscopical Examination.	Remarks by the Analyst.
Tartrate Lime.	Ash.	Sulphuric Acid.		
P. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.		
9.16			Free from starch.....	Unadulterated.
8.79			do	do
8.18			do	do
			Starch present	Adulterated; it consists of nearly 70 p.c. of sulphate of lime, a trace of cream of tartar, and the balance starch and moisture.
			do	do do
7.66			Free from starch	Unadulterated.
7.			do	do
7.89			do	do
9.20			do	do
9.25				Pure; tartrate of lime present is rather more than usual.
6.50				Adulterated.
7.				Adulterated with gypsum.
7.	3.6	17.		Genuine.
		4.	Contains potash starch, hence the increase in moisture.....	Adulterated with about 50 p.c. of starch.
7.7	4.2		No starch	Genuine.
3.4	15.2		Contains starch and gypsum	Adulterated about 25 to 30 p.c.
0	72.2		Contains starch, gypsum and superphosphate of lime	An entire and fraudulent substitution for cream of tartar, viz, acid phosphate of lime with starch and gypsum. N.B. No alkaline ash, no empyreumatic odour, no black ash, sold as cream of tartar No. 2, but contains none.
5.8			No foreign substances.....	Genuine.
4.8			No foreign matter.....	do
5.8			do	do
5.8			do	do
5.6			do	do
	50.2		About 10 p. c. of starch.....	Adulterated with substance not injurious to health. Feeble reaction.
25.	67.4		Contains starch.....	Adulterated with substances which might prove injurious to health if employed as cream of tartar.
	33to40		Contains 25 to 30 p. c. of starch.....	Largely adulterated, and might prove injurious to health if used instead of pure cream of tartar.
	41.		Contains about 30 p. c. of starch	Largely adulterated, and might be injurious to health.
	30.		Contains 20 p. c. starch	Adulterated with about 50 p. c. of gypsum and starch, and might be injurious to health.
9.7			No starch	Genuine.
2.1	70.5	37.5	do	Adulterated with over 50 p. c. of sulphate of lime. The admixture is not to make the commodity palatable or to improve its appearance. It is likely to be injurious to health.
30.4	75.	43.6		Adulterated. Consisting of 10 p. c. tartaric acid and 90 p. c. of gypsum. An admixture likely to be injurious to health.
9.9		3.9		Genuine. The calcium sulphate perhaps accidentally introduced.
3.3	63.6	30.1		Adulterated with 60 p. c. gypsum. The adulteration is likely to be injurious to health.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND
CREAM OF TARTAR

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Sample.	Vendor.	—	RESULTS	
						Moisture.	Bitartrate Potass.
						p. c.	p. c.
Mar. 11...	W. H. Ellis.....	Toronto	12	Jas. Watson.....	Toronto...	.....	26.7
May 9...	do	do	22	Todhunter, Mitchel & Co	do ...	1.2	87.4
do 9...	do	do	42	Barton, Thompson & Co	do ...	5.2	47.7
do 9...	do	do	43	do	do ...	1.	89.8
do 9...	do	do	47	George Pears	do ...	1.2	82.7
do 9...	do	do	31	Dalton Bros.....	do ...	.9	89.5
Feb. 24...	Wm. Saunders.....	London	419	H. A. Duggan	London....	16.02	20.
do 24...	do	do	420	J. C. Trebilcock	do ...	10.24	28.
Mar. 1...	J. E. Wright	Winnipeg	2017	M. B. Nagle.....	Winnipeg.	1.40	1.16
do 1...	do	do	2026	A. Bright.....	do ...	4.37	1.53
Feb. 10...	do	do	2003	J. F. Caldwell	do ...	1.93	73.32

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

—Concluded.

OF ANALYSIS.			Microscopical Examination.	Remarks by the Analyst.
Tartrate Lime.	Ash.	Sulphuric Acid.		
P. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
.....	66.8	83.7	.....	Adulterated with over 60 p. c. of gypsum. I am of the opinion the adulteration is likely to be injurious to health.
7.8			Pure	Genuine.
5.0	47.7	19.5	Contain 10 p. c. of corn starch	Adulterated with about 50 p. c. terra alba (gypsum), tartaric acid and corn starch. The addition is not required, and is injurious to health.
7.5			Pure	Genuine.
8.3			About 5 p. c. corn starch	
7.2			Pure	Genuine.
1.	54.14		Prepared slide shows an abundance of crystals having the form of alum crystals with those of cream of tartar.....	Adulterated to the extent of about 60 p. c. or more with powdered alum, and 7.50 p. c. of starch. I think the use of so much alum might be prejudicial to health.
1.25	55.36		do	Adulterated with alum to the extent of about 50 p. c., and 11.5 p. c. of starch. I think the use of so much alum might be prejudicial to health.
84.28	74.35	54.35	Failed to discover starch or other farinaceous matter sometimes used as adulterants.....	Adulterated to such an extent (with sulphate of lime) as to be injurious to health. The excess of sulphuric acid is, in my opinion, due to the sample being admixed with potash alum.
65.32	75.18	55.48	Free from starch.....	Adulterated to an extent to be considered dangerous sulphate of lime (Plaster of Paris) occupying nearly 66 p. c. of sample, and having the addition of alum to supply acid taste.
7.56	38.20	6.615	No starch.....	Not genuine; containing more than traces of lime, and having an artificial strength made up with potash alum, as indicated by amount of sulphuric acid and excess of ash.*

* See Chief Analyst's Report, page 117.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

SODA WATER FROM THE FOUNTAIN.

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	Results of Analysis and Remarks by the Analyst.
1884.					
Sept. 20	M. Bowman	Halifax	8484	W. Atkinson, 113 Argyle st.	Contains slight trace of lead; adulterated.
do 20	do	do	8485	T. Mitchell, 25 George st.	Contains a trace of copper; adulterated.
do 20	do	do	8486	W. H. Lees, 91 Barrington st.	Contains a heavy trace of lead; adulterated.
do 20	do	do	8487	James McLeod, 213 Pleasant st.	Free from metallic impurities; unadulterated.
do 20	do	do	8488	Simon Taspouras, 53 Barrington st.	Contains a heavy trace of lead; adulterated.
do 20	do	do	8489	J. G. Smith, 147 Hollis st.	Free from metallic impurities; unadulterated.
Aug. 26	W. F. Best	St. John	8584	R. D. McArthur, 59 Charlotte st.	No trace of lead or other injurious substance in solution.
do 26	do	do	8585	T. M. Pangilly, 49 Charlotte st.	Free from metallic impurities.
do 26	do	do	8586	C. P. Clark, 100 King st.	Contains no trace of lead or other impurities.
Oct. 4	do	do	9223	A. O. Smith, Charlotte st.	No trace of metal in solution.
do 11	do	do	9224	O. P. Clark, 700 King st.	No trace of metallic contamination.
do 11	do	do	9224	R. B. McArthur, Charlotte st.	do
Aug. 28	M. Fiset	Quebec	8355	Ed. Giroux et frere	Pure; contains no injurious substance.
do 28	do	do	8356	D. E. Brunet	do
do 28	do	do	8357	E. Morin & Co	Contains no metallic impurities.
do 28	do	do	8358	F. E. Gauvrau	Pure; contains no metallic substance.
Sept. 19	do	do	8392	Ph. Dignard	do
do 19	do	do	8393	Crawford & Son	do
do 23	J. B. Edwards	Montreal	8705	H. H. Curtis, St. Catherine st.	Free from metallic impurities, and containing carbonate of soda.
do 23	do	do	8706	F. J. Demers, Notre Dame st.	Contaminated with metallic copper, and unfit for use as a beverage; contains no soda.
do 23	do	do	8707	J. R. Devins, Notre Dame st.	Free from metallic impurities; contains no soda.
do 23	do	do	8708	Lavoilette & Nelson, Notre Dame st.	Genuine; free from metallic impurities, and containing carbonate of soda.
do 23	do	do	8709	Kenneth Campbell & Co	do
do 23	do	do	8710	R. Birks, McGill st.	Contains no soda, and is slightly impregnated with iron; not unwholesome.
do 25	do	do	8711	do	do
Oct. 25	W. H. Ellis	Toronto	9611	olemer, 111 King st.	Contains traces of lead and copper.
do 25	do	do	9612	Cox & Son, 8 Young st.	Contains traces of lead, and rather less than 1 grain copper in the gallon.

do 25/	do	9613	G. M. Mackenkey, 153 Yonge st.	do	Free from metallic impurities.
do 25/	do	9614	T. Webb, 302 Yonge st.	do	do do
do 25/	do	9615	G. Robertson, 263 Yonge st.	do	do do
do 25/	do	9616	W. Eccleston, 121 Yonge st.	do	Contains traces of lead, and rather more than 1 grain of copper in the gallon.
do 28	W. Saunders	8835	John Scandrett	London	Bottled by C. Wilson; aerated with carbonic acid, and free from lead and other metallic impurities.
do 28	do	8836	John Friend	do	From fountain, aerated with carbonic acid; entirely free from lead, copper, iron or other metallic impurities.
do 28	do	8837	Jas. Bilton	do	do do
do 28	do	8838	John Scandrett	do	Bottled by Rowlings, England; free from metallic impurities.
do 28	do	8839	J. Tune & Son	do	Free from metallic impurities.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTOR OF FOOD AND DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

CANNED FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	No. of Sample.	Results of Analysis and Remarks by the Analyst.
1884.						
Sept. 13	Maynard	Halifax.	8478	A. D. McKeen	Corn	In good condition ; contains nothing injurious.
do 13	do	do	8479	do	Pears	Slightly burnt, but contains nothing injurious.
do 13	do	do	8480	Lordly & Stimpson	do	Free from metallic impurity.
do 16	do	do	8481	R. Urquhart	Tomatoes	Contains traces of tin and iron.
do 15	do	do	8482	C. & W. Anderson	Peaches	Free from metallic impurity.
do 15	do	do	8483	W. D. Harrington	Pears	Contains traces of tin and lead.
Aug. 30	W. F. B.	St. John.	8587	Geo. K. Cochrane	Blueberries	Traces of metallic impurities, unsafe as food.
do 30	do	do	8688	R. V. Hunt	Pine apple	Stale, and not fit for use ; traces of lead in solution.
do 30	do	do	8689	R. Logan	do	In good condition ; no traces of metal in solution.
do 30	do	do	8590	E. V. Hunt	Peaches	Fresh ; not contaminated with metals.
do 30	do	do	8591	R. Logan	do	Fresh ; no trace of metallic impurities.
do 30	do	do	8592	R. Logan	do	Fresh, and fit for food ; no trace of tin or other metals ; not adulterated.
Oct. 4	do	do	9210	J. P. Maloney	Tomatoes	Fresh, and fit for food ; no trace of tin or other metals ; not adulterated.
do 4	do	do	9211	Fred Godard	do	Not adulterated.
do 4	do	do	9212	Samuel Tufts	do	do
do 4	do	do	9213	do	Beans	Stale, and unfit for food ; traces of tin and lead ; adulterated.
do 4	do	do	9214	J. P. Maloney	do	Fresh, and fit for food ; not adulterated.
do 4	do	do	9217	Fred Godard	Corn	Not adulterated.
do 4	do	do	9218	Samuel Tufts	do	do
do 4	do	do	9219	J. P. Maloney	do	do
do 4	do	do	9220	Turcotte & Prévost	Strawberries	Pure.
Sept. 13	M. Fiset	Quebec	8381	do	White plums	Doubtful.
do 13	do	do	8382	do	Pears	Excellent.
do 13	do	do	8383	do	do	do
do 13	do	do	8384	do	Pine apple	do
do 18	do	do	8390	Dubean & Co	Gooseberries	Pure ; contains no metallic impurities.
do 18	do	do	8391	do	Strawberries	Pure, but not well preserved.
do 18	do	do	8392	do	Tomatoes	Impregnated with traces of iron ; not adulterated ; no copper, tin or lead.
do 6	J. Baker	Montreal.	8299	Hill & Bourke	do	do
do 6	do	do	8300	do	Peaches	Of good quality, and free from metallic impurity.

Sept. do do do	J. B. Edwards do do do	Montreal do do do	8700 8702 8703 8704	Hill & Bourke John Robertson do do	Green peas Peas Corn Beans Peas Corn Peas do Strawberries Corn Tomatoes Peas Sugar corn Pine apple Tomatoes Peaches Raspberries	Unadulterated and free from metallic impurities. Excellent quality; no metallic impurities. Of good quality and no metallic impurities. In good condition do do do Contains traces of tin. do In good condition Perfectly pure; no traces of lead or copper. Contains a mere trace of lead, otherwise pure. Perfectly pure. do Well preserved. A very fine sample of peaches; well preserved. The fruit in a poor state of preservation, with but little flavor; the upper third of the can filled with a watery fluid; contains strong traces of tin; no other metallic impurities. The fruit in a good state of preservation; can only four-fifths full; contains traces of tin, iron and lead; label soldered on the outside. The fruit in a good state of preservation; contains strong traces of tin, very strong traces of iron and faint traces of lead. By Eric Preserve Co. The fruit in an excellent state of preservation, but contains strong traces of tin and iron, and faint traces of lead. The corn in a good state of preservation, but contains faint traces of tin and lead. The beans in a good state of preservation, but contains a very strong trace of lead, sufficient in my opinion to render them unfit for food. Contains strong traces of iron and tin, traces of lead; genuine canned apples; the metallic impurities have, no doubt, been derived from the can and solder. Contains faint traces of iron and strong traces of tin; genuine, good and sound fruit. Contains faint traces of iron and decided traces of tin; genuine, good and sound fruit. Genuine raspberry jam of excellent quality, of ripe and sound fruit. Contains traces of tin; shows a few seeds of raspberry, with a large proportion of currant seeds and currant skins; adulterated, but the adulteration is not injurious to health. do do
do do do	do do do	do do do	8830	T. E. O'Callaghan	Tomatoes	do
do do do	do do do	do do do	8831	Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co	Strawberries	do
do do do	do do do	do do do	8832	J. B. Smyth	Peaches	do
do do do	do do do	do do do	8833	A. M. Smith	Sweet corn	do
do do do	do do do	do do do	8834	Elliott Bros.	Lima beans	do
1886. May 11	do	do	463	Dodd Bros.	Apples	442
do 11	do	do	464	W. E. Ross	Apple jam	505
do 12	do	do	465	James Corcoran	Apple jelly	2609
do 12	do	do	466	A. M. Smith	Raspberry jam	439
do 12	do	do	467	A. Billings	do	567
do 28	do	do	468	A. Beattie	do	2610

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.
CANNED FRUIT AND VEGETABLES—Continued.

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	No. of Sample.	Results of Analysis and Remarks by the Analyst.
1885.						
May 28	Wm. Saunders...	London....	469	Robt. Turner.....	2710	Raspberry jam Contains traces of tin; genuine raspberry jam of fair quality.
do 29	do	do	470	H. A. Duggan.....	440	Genuine marmalade of excellent quality.
do 29	do	do	471	W. E. Ross.....	506	Genuine marmalade of good quality.
do 29	do	do	472	A. Beattie.....	2611	do
do 29	do	do	473	Robt. Turner.....	2711	do
do 29	do	do	2010	Donaldson & Miller.....	.....	Contains faint traces of tin.
Feb. 20	John E. Wright.	Winnipeg....	2035	H. P. Hammerton.....	.....	Genuine and free from adulteration or metallic impurities. This sample was found to be free from mineral contamination; fresh, sweet and healthy looking; genuine.
Mar. 19	do	do	2037	W. P. Nolan.....	.....	Contains traces of iron and copper; fruit ripe and in good condition; genuine; the traces of iron are due to the acid properties of the fruit—the amount was very small, and I do not think if consumed by one person would have had an injurious effect.
do 19	do	do	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

POTTED MEATS AND FISH.

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	—	Results of Analysis and Remarks by the Analyst.
1884.						
Sept. 24	M. Bowman	Halifax	8490	W. J. Maservey	Lobster	In excellent condition, and free from metallic impurity.
do 25	do	do	8491	J. E. Parker	Sardines	Free from metallic impurity.
do 25	do	do	8492	Jas. Scott & Co.	Tongue	Of good quality; unadulterated.
do 25	do	do	8493	J. E. Parker	Salmon	do do
do 28	do	do	8496	Wier & Drake	Beef	Of good quality; no metallic impurity.
do 28	do	do	8497	C. Graham & Co.	Roast mutton.	In good order; no metallic impurity.
do 28	do	do	8498	Dillon Bros.	Beef	Of good quality; no metallic impurity.
do 29	do	do	8499	F. Gastonguay	Lobster	In good condition; no metallic impurities.
Aug. 18	W. F. Best	St. John	8574	Scott Bros.	Canned salmon	In good condition; no metallic impurities; no adulteration.
do 18	do	do	8575	Jas. Keltie	do	In good condition; fit for food, there being no trace of metallic impurities.
do 18	do	do	8576	Vauwhart & Wheaton	do	In good condition; one ounce of loose solder in the can, but no trace of any metallic substance in solution.
do 18	do	do	8577	Scott Bros.	Beef	Good quality; fit for use.
do 26	do	do	8582	Taylor & Dockrill	do	In good condition; the can lined with lead, but no trace of this metal detected in contents of can.
do 26	do	do	8583	R. D. Logan	do	Fit for food; the can lined with lead, but not acted upon by contents of can.
Oct. 4	do	do	9215	George D. Forest	Mutton	Stale. Traces of metal in solution; dangerous.
do 4	do	do	9216	Samuel Tutta	do	Traces of tin and lead, dangerous. Has evidently been canned a long time.
do 4	do	do	9220	Fred Godard	Roast beef	Fresh, and fit for food.
do 4	do	do	9221	Geo. D. Forest	do	do
Aug. 29	M. Fiset	Quebec	8359	Turcotte & Prévost	Fish	Good.
do 29	do	do	8360	do	do	A good preparation.
do 6	do	do	8373	P. N. Outure	do	Pure.
do 6	do	do	8374	A. Carrier & Sen	Tongue	do
do 12	do	do	8379	Turcotte & Prévost	Lard	do
do 12	do	do	8380	do	Meat	do
do 18	do	do	8389	Dubéan & Co.	Mackerel	Well preserved; free from any metallic impurities.
do 20	do	do	8394	do	Sardines	Pure.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH—Continued.

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	Results of Analysis and Remarks by Analyst.
1884					
Sept. 26	J. B. Edwards...	Montreal.....	8711	Decarie & Corcoran.....	Lobster.....
do 26	do	do	8712	do	Sardines.....
do 26	do	do	8713	Dufresne & Mongenais....	Bloater paste....
do 26	do	do	8714	J. Callaghan & Co.....	Sardines.....
do 26	do	do	8715	D. Hatton & Co.....	Chickens.....
do 26	do	do	8716	Decarie & Corcoran.....	Pigs' feet.....
do 26	do	do	8717	Dufresne & Mongenais....	C a m b r i d g e sausages.....
do 26	do	do	8718	J. Callaghan & Co.....	Meat.....
1886.					
Jan. 9	W. H. Ellis.....	Toronto.....	8623	W. J. Way.....	Beef.....
do 9	do	do	8624	S. Equi.....	do
do 9	do	do	8625	J. Butcher.....	Chicken.....
do 9	do	do	8626	Mrs. Bilton.....	Boneless duck.....
do 9	do	do	8627	J. Good & Co.....	Pigs' feet.....
do 9	do	do	8628	W. Broynlow.....	Sardines.....
do 9	do	do	8629	J. Shields.....	Salmon.....
do 9	do	do	8630	M. McMillan.....	Lobster.....
1884.					
Sept. 27	Wm. Saunders...	London.....	8821	Armour Canning Co.....	Corned beef....
do 27	do	do	8822	White, Frame & Co.....	Mackerel.....
do 27	do	do	8823	Armour Canning Co.....	Ox tongue.....
do 27	do	do	8824	Kwen & Co.....	Salmon.....
do 27	do	do	8825	Armour Canning Co.....	Bam.....
do 27	do	do	8826	Bosquet & Paillet.....	Sardines.....
1886.					
Sept. 27	Wm. Saunders...	London.....	8821	Armour Canning Co.....	Corned beef....
do 27	do	do	8822	White, Frame & Co.....	Mackerel.....
do 27	do	do	8823	Armour Canning Co.....	Ox tongue.....
do 27	do	do	8824	Kwen & Co.....	Salmon.....
do 27	do	do	8825	Armour Canning Co.....	Bam.....
do 27	do	do	8826	Bosquet & Paillet.....	Sardines.....

Oct. 25	do	do	do	8827	George Haddow	Lobster	The meat in a good state of preservation ; contains traces of tin ; no other metallic impurities.
do 25	do	do	do	8828	Potter & Wrightington	Herring	The fish in a good state of preservation and free from all metallic impurities.
1886.							
Feb. 10	J. E. Wright	Winnipeg	do	2009	Donaldson & Miller	Mackerel	Found in a good state of preservation ; no traces of metallic impurities ; genuine and fit for food.
Mar. 19	do	do	do	2034	R. H. Peel	Salmon	This sample was found free from mineral contamination. On examination when opened appeared of higher colour than usual, this was, most probably, due to the freshness of sample ; was pleasant to taste and sweet ; genuine canned salmon and fit for food.
do 19	do	do	do	2036	Noble & Johnstone	Corned beef	Genuine corned beef and fit for food.

APPENDIX C—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND
SUNDRIES—

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	—
1885.					
Mar. 10...	M. Fiset.....	Quebec.....	1918	Giroux et Frère.....	Quebec.....
do 10...	do	do	1919	O. E. Brunet.....	do
May 11...	Wm. Saunders.....	London	474	Fitzgerald & Scandrett.....	London
do 11...	do	do	475	Arkell & Hutchinson.....	do
do 11...	do	do	476	George J. Waugh.....	Stratford.....
do 11...	do	do	477	Robert Turner	Brantford.....

VINE

1885.					
Mar. 11 ..	J. E. Wright, jun.....	Winnipeg	2015	Hodder & Sons.....	Winnipeg
do 19...	do	do	2033	Spronle Bros.....	do

ARROW

1885.					
Feb. 20...	J. E. Wright.....	Winnipeg	2011	W. Hunter & Co.....	Winnipeg
Mar. 17...	do	do	2031	N. H. Jackson.....	do

DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

LIME JUICE.

No. of Sample.	RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.				Remarks by the Analyst.
	Specific Gravity.	Oitric Acid.	Solids.	Ash.	
	p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	
1813	1039	54.80	8.3	.45	A good preparation.
1815	1038	56.60	8.62	.40	do
436	1037	7.14	8.2	.....	Pure lime juice of good quality.
503	1034	7.	8.76	.....	Pure lime juice of good quality. The small quantity of alcohol present having either been formed naturally in the juice, from slight fermentation, or added to aid in its preservation.
2612	1034	7.15	8.72	.....	do do do
2708	1032	7.04	8.	.....	Pure lime juice of good quality.

GAR.

		Acetic Acid.			
2015	1006	3.9	.....	.038	A poor sample of vinegar, containing only a very small per cent. of acetic acid over the smallest quantity allowed by regulations. Contained some alcohol, amount not estimated.
2033	1006	3.6	.24	.222	Contains traces of sulphuric acid and some alcohol—not estimated. This sample I do not consider a good article, and though free from mineral adulteration is not a genuine vinegar.

ROOT.

	Moisture.	Ash.	
2011	12.29	.15	Genuine.
2031	12.83	.25	Genuine.

5-3***

APPENDIX D—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.
 APPEAL CASES—CAYENNE PEPPER.

Date.	No. of Sample.	Vendor	RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.				Microscopical Examination.	Remarks by the Analyst.
			Moisture.	Oleoresin.	Ash.	Foreign Vegetable Matter.		
1886.			p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.		
Jan. 27	637	Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal...	4.185	22.086	5.361		Gave no indication of the presence of any foreign vegetable tissues. All that were present were consistent with those natural to berry seed or stem of the capsicum, and neither of these several tissues appeared in excess of their normal proportions.	
do 28	633	Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal	5.088	21.494	3.812		Failed to reveal any foreign vegetable tissue, and those found all corresponded with the normal tissues of berry seed and stem of the capsicum, and in such proportions as to be expected from a good average sample.	
do 28	644	Evans, Sons & Mason (limited), Montreal.	4.599	17.109	9.3		No foreign tissues were discovered; there was an undue proportion of woody fibre pertaining to the stem of the berries, and this fact, taken with the large proportion of ash and diminished proportion of oleoresin, indicate the sample to have been ground from a somewhat inferior grade of Chillies; stalky and dirty with earthy matter.	
							I am, therefore, of opinion this is a pure and unadulterated Cayenne pepper.	
							I conclude that this is a pure and unadulterated pepper.	
							I find the sample unadulterated.	

PURE CASSIA.

Mar. 18	669	A. Wills & Co., Montreal.....	7-459	12 270	2-959	10-00	In addition to the normal structures of cassia bark foreign starch grains of pea meal are revealed to the extent of not less than 10 per cent.	From these considerations I sustain the Public Analyst's opinion, that it is adulterated.
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PURE CLOYES.

Mar. 21	670	A. Wills & Co., Montreal.....	18-90	28-12	6-363	15-00	In addition to the normal structure of clove, numerous starch grains of the potato and pea, the latter somewhat ruptured and torrifed, are discovered to the extent of from 10 to 15 per cent.	I therefore sustain the finding of the Public Analyst. The sample is adulterated.
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PURE GINGER.

Mar. 21	685	A. Wills & Co., Montreal.....	8-53	6-50	3-19	Reveals somewhat abnormal proportion of starch grains of the ginger type, with a relatively small proportion of oleoresin, cellulose and fibre of ginger, but no starch grains of foreign origin could be discovered.	From these considerations I am unable to sustain the finding of the Public Analyst, although the sample would appear to be ginger of pure quality.
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PAREGORIC.

May 20	2210	H. F. MacCarthy, Ottawa.....	Specific Gravity. 938-79	Alcohol. p. vol. 47½	Solids. 366	The volatile ingredients of this tincture disilling with the alcohol interferes with the spirit indication to some extent, and it is fair to conclude (from the above) that the spirit used in this preparation was practically proof, and the amount of solid residue which responds to the usual tests for morphia and meconic acid is consistent with the correct proportion and quality of opium having been used.
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APPENDIX D—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND DRUGS—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

APPEAL CASES—SALICYLIC ACID PRESCRIPTION.

Date.	No. of Sample.	Vendor.	RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.				Remarks by the Analyst.
			Salicylic Acid	Ammonia.	Ammonia Acetate.	Carbon dioxide.	
1886.			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	
May 20	2212	F. H. MacCarthy, Ottawa.....	1.182	.816	3.696	.430	Acetic acid was not determined, but calculated from the ammonia as acetate. After some days a confervoid growth appeared in the mixture, from which, and the presence of carbon dioxide, I should infer the solution of ammonium acetate had been kept some time before dispensing it. The prescription has been accurately dispensed, as it called for salicylic acid, 1.142; ammonium acetate, 3.630.

TINCTURE OF QUININE.

	Specific Gravity	Alcohol, vol.	Solids.	Quinia.
May 20	2211	F. H. MacCarthy, Ottawa	5.78	1.12185

Corresponding to 1.638 crystallised disulphate quinine. I am of opinion the tincture has been prepared in strict accordance with the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia.

PAREGORIC.

May 20	2207	John Roberts, Ottawa91645	63.5	.385
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Taking into consideration the slight interference in the spirit indication, caused by the volatile ingredients, this is practically proof. The physical characters and response to usual tests for morphia and meconic acid by, and proportion of the solid extractive residue, are consistent with a due proportion of opium, and of normal strength having been used.

SALICYLIC ACID PRESCRIPTION

May 20	2208	John Roberts, Ottawa.....	Salicylic Acid	1.15	Ammonia	.765	Ammonium Acetate.	3 506	Acetic acid was not determined, but calculated as acetate. The prescription if correctly dispensed, calls for salicylic acid 1.142, and ammonium acetate 3.63. The proportions found so closely correspond to the theoretical figures required that it is fair to conclude the prescription was correctly dispensed.
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TINCTURE OF QUININE.

May 20	2209	John Roberts, Ottawa.....	Specific Gravity	.9437	Alcohol, vol.	5.34	Solids.	4.286	Quinia.	1.168	Corresponding to crystallised sulphate of quinine 1.5718. From a consideration of these results, and bearing in mind the slightly depressing influences of natural moisture in the orangepeel upon the spirit indication and the slight inevitable loss in the elimination of the quinia. I am of opinion the tincture has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia.
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N.B.—Although the reports upon the other samples of these drugs purchased from Messrs. Waters & Martin, of Ottawa, were not appealed to the Chief Analyst's decision, yet seeing the difference of opinion above expressed between the chief and public analysts, in justice to the vendors these samples were examined with the conclusion that they had been dispensed accurately, and prepared in accordance with the Pharmacopoeia.

CREAM OF TARTAR.

Aug. 11	2003	John F. Caldwell & Co., Winnipeg.	Moisture.	1.585	Mineral Ash.	.218	Tartrate Lime.	9 01	Bitartrate Potash	89.187	From these conclusions I am of opinion the sample is a genuine and pure commercial cream of tartar. The proportion of tartrate of lime though large, is not in excess of an average. I cannot sustain the local analyst's report on this sample.
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