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In Sessional paper No. 4, Part I, pages 256, 258, 276, 278-279 are incorrectly
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SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOLUME 3.

SECOND SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

SESSION 1880.



VOLUME XIII.

PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & Co., WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

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- No. 18a... Supplementary papers, relating to the removal of the Hon. Luc Letellier de St. Just, from the office of Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec.
- CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY** :—Articles of agreement entered into between the following contractors and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, viz. :
- No. 19... John Ryan—to do the excavation, grading, bridging, track-laying, ballasting, station building, etc., on the Colonization Railway, north-westerly from Winnipeg, Manitoba, about 100 miles.
- No. 19a... Andrew Onderdonk—to do the excavation, grading, bridging, track-laying, ballasting, etc., from Emory's Bar to Boston Bar, British Columbia, about 29 miles (Section A).
- No. 19b... Ryan, Goodwin & Co.—to do the excavation, grading, ballasting, etc., between Boston Bar and Lytton, British Columbia, about 29 miles (Section B).

- No. 19c.. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY :—Andrew Onderdonk—to do the excavation, etc., required between Lytton and Junction Flat, about 6 miles above Spence's Bridge, on the River Thompson, B. C., about 28½ miles in length (Section C).
- No. 19d.. Andrew Onderdonk—to do the excavation, grading, bridging, track-laying, ballasting, etc., between Junction Flat and Savona's Ferry, British Columbia, about 40½ miles in length (Section D).
- No. 19e.. Miller Bros. & Miller—to supply 700 tons of railway spikes, delivered, 400 tons at Fort William and 300 tons at Montreal, for the Canadian Pacific Railway.
- No. 19f.. The Dominion Bolt Co.—to supply 35 tons of fish-plates, bolts and nuts, at Fort William, for the Canadian Pacific Railway.
- No. 19g.. Correspondence in connection with letting of the following contracts for the supply of 5,000 tons of steel rails and fastenings, etc., viz.: the West Cumberland Iron and Steel Co. (Limited), for 1,000 tons; the Barrow Co. for 1,500 tons; the Ebbw Vale Co. for 1,500 tons; and the Patent Nut and Bolt Co. for 48 tons.
- No. 19h.. Agreement, R. Dickson, to erect station buildings, etc., on the Pembina Branch, Canadian Pacific Railway.
- No. 19i.. Agreement, Guest & Co., for 10,000 tons steel rails and quantity fish plates, etc.
- No. 19k.. Return to Address; Reports made since the first day of March, 1879, respecting any portion of the route or proposed route of the Pacific Railway; also, Reports of exploration of any portion of the country between the neighborhood of Fort Pelly and the Pacific Ocean *via* the Peace River Valley or Pine River Pass, with all Orders in Council respecting such explorations or the adoption of the route of the said Pacific Railway; and also, all correspondence relating to the same. Also, all Reports made by Capt. Brundage upon Port Simpson and the navigation of Dixon's Entrance.
- No. 19l.. Articles of agreement between the Barrow Hematite Steel Company (Limited), and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, for the supply of 30,000 tons of steel rails, with fish-plates, bolts and nuts, for the Canadian Pacific Railway.
- No. 19m.. Return to Address; Copies of all tenders for works on the Pacific Railway since January, 1879; and of all tenders received, showing the names of all sureties, etc., with Orders in Council and correspondence, not heretofore brought down.
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- No. 19o.. Return to Order; Statement showing the names and salaries of all persons engaged during the year 1879, as Engineers and Assistants in the field on the Canada Pacific Railway, etc.
- No. 19p.. Return to Order; Correspondence respecting the non-efficiency of the Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraph; correspondence with the contractors in reference to the working of the line, and a Statement showing the moneys paid for the construction of each section, etc. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 19q.. Return to Order; Copy of a memorandum of location of Canadian Pacific Railway, 1879, by Mr. Marcus Smith.

- No. 19r... **CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY**:—Return to Order; List of all vessels that have carried cargoes to the Fort William terminus of the Pacific Railway.
- No. 19s... Articles of agreement entered into between George Bowie and M. McNaughton and Her Majesty the Queen, to do the excavation, etc., on the 2nd 100 mile section of the Canadian Pacific Railway, west of Red River (about 100 miles).
- No. 20... **SUPERANNUATION**:—Statement of Allowances and Gratuities under the Act 33 Vic., cap. 4.
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- No. 24... **RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES**:—Receipts and Expenditures, in detail, of the Dominion of Canada, during the six months ending the 1st day of January, 1880; and also during the six months ending the 1st day of January, 1879.
- No. 25... **STATUTES**:—Official Return of the Distribution of the Dominion Statutes of Canada, being 42 Victoria, 1st Session of the 4th Parliament, 1879. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 26... **TREATIES, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION**:—Return to Address (Senate); Treaties of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Foreign Powers, containing "most favored Nation" clauses; stating the period when terminable, and showing whether they apply to the British Colonies.
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- No. 28... **COAL CARS, OVERWEIGHT**:—Return to Order; Monthly Return of the Number of Coal Cars checked for being over weight, upon the Government Railway in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, between 1st July, 1878, and 1st March, 1879; also, a Return showing the quantity of Coal sold by the Government to their employes and others. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 29... **WELLAND CANAL**:—Return to Order; Statement showing the quantities and prices of all supplies for the Welland Canal, from 1st January, 1871, to 4th November, 1878. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 29a... Return to Order; Vouchers and other papers connected with the payment of all fees, costs and charges to James G. Currie and John M. Currie, as Solicitors for the Welland Canal, from the 1st day of January, 1877, to the 7th day of April, 1879. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 29b... Return to Order; for copies of all tenders for the supply of Timber and Lumber for the Welland Canal, submitted in answer to advertisement of 12th January, 1880, marking the one accepted. (*Not printed.*)
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- No. 30... **WEIGHTS AND MEASURES**:—Return to Order; Return showing receipts and expenditures under the Weights and Measures Act for the last six months of 1879 (*Not printed.*)
- No. 30a... Return to Order, showing the names of all Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Weights and Measures, appointed under the existing Weights and Measures Act, who have been subjected to examination previous to, or since their appointment. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 30b... Return to Order; Statement of the amounts paid into the Superannuation Fund by each of the Inspectors of Weights and Measures, previous to 1st October, 1879. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 30c... Return to Order; Return of all Deputy Inspectors of Weights and Measures removed since 1st July, 1879; of all persons appointed as Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Weights and Measures, since the same date. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 31... DOMINION MONEY ON DEPOSIT:—Return to Order; Return showing a Statement of the several sums of Money on Deposit to the credit of the Dominion of Canada, together with a list of the several Banks in which the same are deposited; also of all sums on deposit with agents of the Dominion or any other parties in England, on the 1st day of December, 1879, and on the 1st day of February, 1880, showing the rate of interest then payable in each case.
- No. 32... DUTIES, REBATE OF:—Return to Address; Return of all Orders-in-Council, Departmental Orders or otherwise, for Rebate of Duties on merchandise, contractors' plant, or material for contractors' use, from the first January, 1874, to 1st January, 1879.
- No. 33... TELEGRAPH LINE, SELKIRK AND BATTLEFORD:—Return to Order; Contracts for the maintenance of Telegraph Line between Selkirk and Battleford, etc. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 34... BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS:—General Statement of, for certain districts in the Province of Quebec, for the year 1879. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 35... SHELBURNE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE:—Return to Order; Return of copies of all letters addressed to the Government by the Official Assignee of the District of Shelburne, Nova Scotia, during the years 1877, 1878 and 1879, resigning said office, together with the replies thereto. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 36... POSTMASTERS, INSTRUCTIONS TO:—Return to Address; Instructions issued to Postmasters in cities, towns and villages by the Postmaster-General, under authority of Section 39 of the Act 38 Victoria, Chapter 7, with reference to dutiable goods brought into the Dominion through the post office. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 37... FISHERY AWARD, P.E.I.:—Return to Address; Papers and Correspondence between the Government of Prince Edward Island and the Dominion Government, from the 24th March, 1879, to the present date, relative to the claims of Prince Edward Island to a portion of the Fishery Award. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 37a... Papers laid before the Senate relating to the Correspondence between the Government of the Dominion and the Government and certain Merchants of Prince Edward Island, respecting their claims to a portion of the Fishery Award.
- No. 38... DRAWBACK ON CANADIAN GOODS:—Return to Order; Return showing what drawback was allowed on goods manufactured in Canada in 1879, and exported. (*Printed for Distribution only, and not for Sessional Papers.*)
- No. 39... EXPENDITURES AND APPROPRIATIONS:—Return to Order; Statement showing:—
1. Abstract of Expenditures compared with Estimates for the year 1878-'79;
 2. Unprovided items for the same period;
 3. Balances of Appropriations lapsed for the same period;
 4. Balances carried forward for the same period;
 5. General abstract of Expenditure for the same period.
- No. 40... ONTARIO, NORTH-WEST BOUNDARY:—Return to Address; Award respecting the North-West Boundary of Ontario; and all documents and papers relating to such boundary. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 40a... Supplementary Return to Address; Award respecting the North-West Boundary of Ontario; and all documents and papers relating to such boundary. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 41... BEAUHARNOIS CANAL:—Return to Order; Documents, Reports of Engineers, etc., connected with the selection of the site and the building of the Beauharnois Canal. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 42... RAILWAY STATISTICS:—Reports, Railway Statistics of Canada, and capital, traffic and working expenditure of the Railways of the Dominion, for the year ended 30th June, 1879.
- No. 43... MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., CLAIMS OF:—Return to Order; Claims made by Messrs. MacLean, Roger & Co., against the Government for damages, for breach of their contract for the public printing.
- No. 44... TWO CREEKS HARBOR OF REFUGE:—Return to Order; Official reports and plans of surveys made under the authority of the Canadian Government, relating to the improvement of the outlet of Two Creeks, in the County of Kent, Ont., and the construction of a Harbor of Refuge for vessels at that point. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 45... **STONY ISLAND BREAKWATER** :—Return to Order; Report of Engineer upon Petition asking for the erection of a Breakwater or the making of a Harbor at Stony Island, Shelburne County, Nova Scotia. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 46... **TROIS PISTOLES, WHARF AT** :—Return to Order; Report of the Engineer who made the survey at Trois Pistoles, in the County of Temiscouata, in view of the proposed construction of a Wharf at that place. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 47... **RONDEAU HARBOR OF REFUGE** :—Return to Order; Official reports since 1st of January, 1879, relating to the repairing of the Harbor of Refuge at Rondeau, and the construction of a telegraph line connecting with that point. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 48... **HEMLOCK BARK EXPORTED** :—Return to Order; Statement showing the number of cords of hemlock bark exported to the United States during the ten years ending the first day of January last. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 49... **EXTRA CLERKS AND MESSENGERS** :—Return to Address (Senate); Names and dates of appointment of all Extra Clerks and Messengers employed in the service of each department of the Public Service on the 10th day of October last, etc.
- No. 50... **BRITISH CANADIAN LOAN Co.** :—Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company; and also, a list of the shareholders of the said company, as on the 31st day of December, 1879. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 51... **ROYAL INSTRUCTIONS** :—Return to Address; Correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United Kingdom upon the subject of the Royal Instructions, prior to the 5th of October, 1878. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 52... **EXPORTS AND IMPORTS** :—Return to Order; Return of the Exports and Imports (in detail) from and into the Dominion of Canada, during the six months ending the 1st January, 1880; and also for those during the 6 months ending the 1st January, 1879.
- No. 53... **PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING** :—Return to Order; Papers, correspondence and documents relative to a proposed railway connection between Prince Arthur's Landing and the line of the Pacific Railway, at or near the town plot of Fort William, and the proposed crossing of Government lands for that purpose. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 54... **INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY** :—Return to Order; Return showing the number of men employed on the first day of October, 1878, on the first of December, 1878, and on the first day of February, 1880, in the workshops of the Intercolonial Railroad at Moncton, N.B., at Campbellton, N.B., at Richmond, N.S., and in the workshops in the Province of Quebec. (*Printed for Distribution only, and not for Sessional Papers.*)
- No. 54a. Return to Address; Report of the Survey made in 1879, by order of the Government, preliminary to the construction of a branch of the Intercolonial Railway to connect St. Michel or St. Charles with St. Joseph de Lévis. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 54b. Return to Order; Return of the employees on that portion of the Intercolonial Railway extending from Rivière du Loup to Chaudière; also, the salaries they receive. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 54c. Return to Order; Return showing what Locomotives and other rolling stock were awaiting repairs in the workshops of the Intercolonial Railroad, on the first day of February, 1880. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 54d. Return to Order; Statement showing the names of the workmen employed in the construction of snow sheds, etc., on the section of the Intercolonial Railway extending from Lévis to Rivière du Loup. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 54e. Return to Order; Return of the number of accidents which have occurred on the Intercolonial Railroad since the first day of January last. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 54f. Return to Address; Amount paid for Nut Locks used on the Intercolonial Railroad, and the name of the person to whom such sums were paid, the amounts paid for placing such Nut Locks on the rails, etc. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 54g. INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY:—Return to Order, showing the number of Free Passes issued on the Intercolonial Railroad and its branches, during the year 1878 and 1879, and the names of the parties to whom such passes have been given. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 55... MURRAY CANAL:—Return to Order; Reports of Engineers of the Department of Railways and Canals, since 1878, upon the Murray Canal; and also, of all other surveys made at any time, not already laid before Parliament. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 56... FISHERY OVERSEERS IN INVERNESS COUNTY:—Return to Order; Number of dismissals and appointments of the Fishery Overseers and Wardens in the County of Inverness, during the year 1879, with the names of the same. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 57... GRAIN IN BOND:—Return to Address; Rules affecting the importation of Grain of any kind in bond, together with a Statement of the quantities of the several classes of Grain so imported.
- No. 58... UNDRESSED SKINS:—Return to Order; Statement showing the value of undressed Skins imported into Canada during the ten years ending the first day of January last. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 59... RIVER TRENT NAVIGATION AND CANAL WORKS:—Return to Order; Orders in Council passed since the 1st day of May last, relating to the River Trent Navigation and Canal Works; also, Reports of D. Stark, Esquire, Civil Engineer, upon his recent surveys. (*Printed for Distribution only, and not for Sessional Papers.*)
- No. 60... CARILLON CANAL AND DAM:—Return to Address; Tenders received in 1878, and subsequently, for the works on the Carillon Canal and Dam; also, Orders in Council awarding the contracts for such work, etc.
- No. 61... PORT STANLEY HARBOR:—Return to Order; Statements in reference to the collection and expenditure of the revenues of the Port Stanley Harbor, etc. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 62... SUGAR:—Return to Order; Statement showing the quantities of Sugar entered at the principal ports of entry of Canada for the six months ending on 1st January, 1880, and for the same period of 1879.
- No. 63... TEAS IMPORTED FROM U.S.:—Return to Order; Return of all Teas imported from the United States in each of the Provinces of the Dominion, since 14th March, 1879, up to 1st February, 1880, on which an additional duty of 10 per cent. has been collected.
- No. 64... HOUSE OF COMMONS:—Return to Order; Detailed Statement of expenditures under the head of "Unforeseen Expenses," amounting to \$2,282 as given in the Statement of the Accountant of the House of Commons, for year ending 30th June, 1879. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 64a... Return to Order; Detailed Statement of expenditures amounting to \$5,527.33 given under the head of "Miscellaneous" in the Statement of Receipts and Disbursements by the Accountant of the House of Commons, for the year ending 30th June, 1879. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 65... INDIAN INSTRUCTORS:—Return to Address; Orders in Council appointing Instructors to the Indians in the Territories of Canada.
- No. 66... ST. JOSEPH ISLAND:—Return to Order; Statement showing the amount derived from sales of land on the Island of St. Joseph, up to the 1st July, 1867. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 67... MOUNTED POLICE SUPPLIES:—Return to Order; Return showing the names of all contractors who have, during the past four years, supplied cattle and beef to the Mounted Police and Indian Department in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, etc.
- No. 68... PRIVY COUNCILLOR:—Return to Order; Statement showing the salary attached to the office of an Executive or Privy Councillor in the year 1841, etc. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 69... FARM INSTRUCTORS TO INDIANS:—Return to Order; Statement showing the number of Farm Instructors and Assistants appointed to teach the Indians agriculture; the amount expended for outfit, etc.

- No. 70... INDIANS, PAYMENT OF:—Return to Order; Statement showing the time appointed for the payment of Indians last year, under Treaty No. 7; the time when payment was made.
- No. 71... ANNUITIES, INDIANS:—Return to Order; Statement of the times fixed for payments of Annuities under Treaties Nos 4 and 6, during the current year, when payment was actually made, amount paid for freighting, etc.
- No. 71a... Return to Order; Instructions given the Indian Superintendent, the Inspector of Indian Farm Instructors and all Indian Agents in the North-West Territories, with reference to the purchase of supplies. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 71b... Return to Address; Correspondence respecting the reconstruction of the the Indian Department in British Columbia, connected with the office of Indian Reserve Commissioner in that Province. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 72... CONFIDENTIAL PRINTING:—Return to Order; Return showing the sums of money expended for Confidential Printing during the years 1877-8 and 1878-9, and the last six months of 1879. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 72a... Supplementary Return to Order; Return showing the sums of money expended for Confidential Printing during the years 1877-8 and 1878-9, and the last six months of 1879. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 73... VETERANS OF 1812:—Return to Order; Statement showing the number of Veterans who have participated in the sum voted by the Legislature in behalf of the Veterans of 1812-15, for the current year; also, the number of deaths known to have occurred. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 74... CUSTOM HOUSE, TORONTO:—Return to Address; Statement showing the amount of the defalcations in the Customs House at Toronto, together with all Reports and other papers respecting the same. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 75... DOMINION LOANS:—Return to Order; Return showing the terms on which the Dominion Loans, including the last loan of £3,000 000 stg., were negotiated in London, together with the prospectus and form of tenders.
- No. 76... PENITENTIARY, ST. VINCENT DE PAUL:—Return to Address (Senate); Report by J. G. Moylan, Esq., Inspector of Penitentiaries, on the complaints made by certain officers of the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, against one of the physicians of that Penitentiary.
- No. 76a... Return to Address (Senate); Report of the Commissioners appointed on the 19th of July last, with instructions to report on the state and management of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.
- No. 77... SHIPS' MATERIALS, DRAWBACK ON:—Return to Address; Orders in Council, regulations, correspondence, etc., between any person and the Government, since the last Session of Parliament, respecting the drawback promised on ships' materials; also, a Statement showing the names of all applicants. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 78... BREWERY AT BATTLEFORD:—Return to Address; Correspondence between the Government and the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territory, or any other person, in relation to the establishment of a Brewery at Battleford, in the said Territory. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 79... TOBACCO, CHARLEVOIX COUNTY:—Return to Order; Detailed Statement showing the quantity of Tobacco seized in the County of Charlevoix between the 1st January, 1877, and the 1st January, 1880. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 80... NEW BRUNSWICK CLAIMS:—Return to Address; Correspondence between the Government of New Brunswick and the Government of this Dominion, concerning certain claims made by the former Government against the latter, since the first day of March, 1879.
- No. 81... LOBSTER FISHERY:—Return to Order; Petitions and correspondence with the Department of Marine and Fisheries, regarding the Order in Council regulating the prosecution of the Lobster Fishery in the Maritime Provinces.
- No. 82... McNUTT'S ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE:—Return to Order; Detailed Statement of expenditure incurred during the years 1878 and 1879, in repairing Lighthouse, and erection of new buildings at Light Station, McNutt's Island, Shelburne Harbor, Nova Scotia, and a similar statement of expenses incurred during the same years at Cape Sable Light Station, in the same County. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 83... WHEAT, ETC., IMPORTED FROM UNITED STATES:—Return to Order; Return showing the quantity of Wheat, Oats, Peas, Barley and Corn imported from the United States from the 15th March, 1879, to the 1st day of February, 1880, together with the duty actually collected on each kind of grain, and the quantity of Wheat and Oats in Bond on the 1st day of January, 1880.
- No. 84... WHEAT FLOUR IMPORTED:—Return to Order; Return of all Wheat-flour, Rye-flour, Oatmeal, Corn-meal, Wheat, Barley, Indian Corn and Oats, imported into each of the Provinces (exclusive of British Columbia), since 14th March, 1879, up to 1st day of February, 1880, and the duty collected thereon.
- No. 85... COAL AND COKE IMPORTED:—Return to Order; Return of all Coal and Coke (distinguishing kinds) imported into each Province of the Dominion (exclusive of British Columbia), since 14th March, 1879, up to 1st February, 1880, and the duty collected thereon.
- No. 86... SALT IMPORTED:—Return to Order; Return showing the quantity of foreign Salt imported into Canada since the first day of July, 1879, to the first day of February, 1880.
- No. 87... PORT STANLEY HARBOR TOLLS:—Return to Order; Returns made by the Great Western Railway Company, of Tolls and other receipts from Port Stanley Harbor. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 88... MONTREAL EXAMINING WAREHOUSE:—Return to Order; Statement, in detail, of all sums paid out, over and above the contract price, for the building of the Examining Warehouse at Montreal. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 89... NEGRO POINT BREAKWATER:—Return to Order; Return of the amounts expended on the repairs done to the Negro Point Breakwater, in St. John, since the damage, Fall of 1878. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 90... CARLETON AND NEW RICHMOND SURVEYS:—Return to Address; Report of the Engineer who performed the Surveys at Carleton and at New Richmond, in the County of Bonaventure, with a view to the erection of Piers. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 91... CAPE NEGRO ISLAND:—Return to Address; Correspondence asking the Government to make an appropriation for the improvement of Beach and protection of Harbor, Cape Negro Island, Shelburne County, and the Report of the Engineer sent to that locality by the Department of Public Works in the year 1879. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 92... QUEBEC, MONTREAL, OTTAWA AND OCCIDENTAL RAILWAY:—Return to Address; Correspondence between the Government and the Quebec Government concerning the purchase by the Dominion Government of the Quebec Provincial Railway, known as the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 93... WILLIAMSBURGH CANALS:—Return to Order; Return showing the depth of water on mitre-sills in each lock on the Williamsburgh Canals during the season of navigation for the past six years; also, showing the number of Vessels or Steamers detained in said Canals each year, for same period, in consequence of insufficiency of water in said Canals, and the length of time so delayed, and all correspondence in relation thereto. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 94... BELLE CREEK, P.E.I.:—Return to Address; Surveys, etc., having reference to contemplated improvements at the mouth of Belle Creek, Queen's County, P.E.I. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 95... VAUX, CALVERT:—Return to Order; Correspondence, etc., in connection with the unpaid claim of Calvert Vaux for services rendered in respect to the grounds in front of the Parliament Buildings. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 96... PORTER'S LAKE:—Return to Order; Report of the Engineer employed by the Government to report upon a Petition for the opening of a Channel from Porter's Lake to the sea. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 97... FIFTEEN POINT, ETC., P.E.I., SURVEYS:—Return to Order; Engineers' Reports of Surveys made at Fifteen Point, Egmont Bay, Skinner's Point and Kildare, Prince County, Prince Edward Island, during the summer of 1879. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 98... THREE-FATHOM HARBOR:—Return to Order; Report of the Engineer employed by the Government to examine into and report upon a Petition for the extension of a Breakwater commenced in the year 1878 at Three-Fathom Harbor. (*Not printed.*)

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- No. 115.. KINGSTON DRY DOCK:—Return to Order; Return of all Reports made by Government Engineers and all letters and correspondence relating to the construction of a Dry Dock at Kingston. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 116.. RIVER YAMASKA SURVEY:—Return to Order; Report of the Engineer who surveyed the River Yamaska, in the year 1878, with a view to render it navigable. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 117.. CAPLAN AND NEW CARLISLE SURVEYS:—Return to Order; Report of the Engineer who performed surveys at Caplan and at New Carlisle, in the Bay of Chaleurs, with a view to the erection of piers or breakwaters there. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 118.. BAIE ST. PAUL SURVEYS:—Return to Order; Report of the Engineer who made surveys at Bay St. Paul County of Charlevoix, with a view to the erection of a pier. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 119.. STEAM DREDGE "ST. LAWRENCE":—Return to Order; Detailed Statement of Accounts of Steam Dredge "St. Lawrence," while at work at Miramichi, for the years 1878 and 1879. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 120.. PUBLIC LANDS, MANITOBA:—Return to Order; Return showing the total number of acres of Public Lands sold in Manitoba and the North-West Territory, during the year A.D. 1879, etc. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 121.. OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES:—Return to Order; Return showing the names, residence, occupation, and date of appointment of all Official Assignees appointed between the 8th day of April, 1875, and the 18th October, 1878, and between the 18th October, 1878, and the 16th day of February, 1880. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 122.. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, CONSOLIDATED FUND:—Return to Order; Return showing the receipts and expenditures charged to Consolidated Fund during the seven months ending 1st February, 1879; and also, for the eight months ending 1st March, 1880. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 123.. ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, C.P.R.:—Report of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 8th April, 1880.
- No. 124.. POST OFFICE AT STRATFORD:—Return to Address; Correspondence and papers between the Government and the Corporation of the Town of Stratford, respecting the proposal of the said Corporation, to donate a site for the purpose of erecting a Post Office thereon. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 125.. NETS ON MIRAMICHI RIVER:—Return to Order; Return showing number of Nets seized on the Miramichi River and its tributaries during the year 1879. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 126.. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN NOVA SCOTIA:—Return to Order; Correspondence with the Department of the Interior, asking for a Geological Survey of the Counties of Shelburne, Queen's and Lunenburg, in Nova Scotia. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 127.. TREATIES WITH INDIANS AT FORTS CARLETON AND PITT:—Return to Address; Order or Orders in Council of the Privy Council, approving of the Treaties made with the Indian Tribes at Forts Carlton and Pitt, in the year 1876, etc. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 128.. TREATY NO. 1, RESERVE IN MANITOBA:—Return to Address; Despatches from the Lieutenant-Governors of Manitoba relating to the Reserve promised under the provisions of Treaty Number one, relating to the Reserve stipulated thereby to be assigned to the Band of Indians in Manitoba, of whom Yellow Quill was Chief. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 129.. QUEBEC AND LAKE ST. JOHN RAILWAY:—Return to Address; Documents and correspondence which have passed between the Government of Canada and the Directors of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company.
- No. 130.. BRIDGE NEAR CÔTEAU DU LAC:—Return to Address; Reports of C. S. Gzowski, Esquire, or other engineers, on the subject of bridging the River St. Lawrence, near Côteau du Lac. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 131.. ONTARIO BOUNDARY COMMISSION:—Return to Order; Of all expenses paid to Law Agents and Counsel for professional services in reference to the Ontario Boundary Commission. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 132.. STARCH:—Return to Address; Order in Council authorizing a drawback of five cents per bushel on Indian Corn imported for the manufacture of Starch.

- No. 133.. TRUTCH, J. W. :—Return to Address ; Correspondence, papers and Orders in Council, respecting the appointment of the Hon. J. W. Trutch to office in British Columbia.
- No. 134.. CANADA GUARANTEE COMPANY :—Return to Order ; Copies of all Statements transmitted since the 1st day of January, A.D. 1875, to the Minister of Finance, by the Canada Guarantee Company. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 134a Return to Address (Senate) ; List of Shareholders and the last Annual Balance Sheet, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 135 DOMINION SAVINGS BANK, B.C. :—Return to Order showing the names of Depositors in the Dominion Savings' Banks, Victoria, Nanaimo and New Westminster, in British Columbia. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 136.. SUPREME AND EXCHEQUER COURTS :—Return to Address showing all judgments rendered by the Supreme and Exchequer Courts in suits, from 8th October, 1875, to 1st January, 1880.
- No. 136a Return to Address ; For a Statement showing date and duration of each sitting, respectively, of the Supreme and Exchequer Courts, since the establishment of said courts in 1875.
- No. 137.. CREDIT VALLEY RAILWAY :—Return to Address ; Correspondence between the Government and the promoters of the "Credit Valley Railway," relative to the right of way from the western limits of the City of Toronto to the terminus in said city. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 138.. HUDSON BAY LANDS :—Return to Address ; Correspondence between the Government and the Hudson Bay Company respecting lands on Hudson Bay, and with respect to their acquisition by any Railway or Steamship Company. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 139.. STE. ANNE'S, OTTAWA RIVER :—Return to Address ; Tenders received for the construction of works recently let at Ste. Anne's, on the Ottawa River, showing all extensions of time for receiving deposits of security, copies of contract and all correspondence and Orders in Council relating thereto. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 140.. STARK, D., (TRENT WATERS) :—Return to Order ; Reports of recent surveys made by D. Stark, Esq., Civil Engineer, of the proposed canal route from Port Hope to Rice Lake (Trent Waters). (*Not printed.*)
- No. 141.. GRAND RIVER FALLS, FISH-LADDER :—Return to Order ; Correspondence relative to the construction of a fish-ladder at Grand River Falls, in the County of Richmond. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 142.. GRANDE ANSE BREAKWATER :—Return to Order ; Reports respecting the necessity for immediate repair of the Breakwater at Grande Anse, County Gloucester, New Brunswick, damaged by the great storm of last Fall. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 143.. SHIPPEGAN GULLY CHANNEL :—Return to Order ; Correspondence and papers respecting the completion of the breakwater and the other works for the improvement of the Channel at Shippegan Gully, in the County of Gloucester, N.B. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 144.. POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK, SYDNEY, C.B. :—Return to Address (Senate) ; Reports, correspondence, telegrams, etc., etc., respecting the Post Office Savings Bank at Sydney, C.B., during the past six years, and more especially the report of the investigation held by Mr. Anderson, the Inspector, relative to the defalcation in that office, the amount so deficient, and when such deficiency was first discovered. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 145.. WINTER COMMUNICATION WITH PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND :—Return to Address (Senate) ; Correspondence received by the Government during twelve months preceding 17th April, 1879, having reference to steam communication in winter between the Province of Prince Edward Island and the mainland. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 146.. WASSALL, MR. :—Return to Order ; Correspondence relating to claim of Mr. Wassall, for use by the Government of his bridge patent. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 147.. TIMBER LIMITS, NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES :—Return to Order ; Return giving a complete list of all the applications yet made for Timber Limits in Manitoba, Keewatin and the North-West Territories.

- No. 148.. BONDS AND SECURITIES :—Detailed Statement (Senate) of all bonds or securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 149.. SAINT FRANCIS HARBOR, GUYSBOROUGH :—Return to Order; Reports of surveys made at Saint Francis Harbor, Guysborough, N.S., previous to 1879. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 150.. MCGINN, CONDUCTOR, INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY :—Return to Address (Senate); Correspondence relating to the late summary dismissal of Conductor McGinn from the northern division of the Intercolonial Railway. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 151.. KAMINISTIQUIA RIVER :—Return to Order; Report of the depth of water on the bar at the mouth of the Kaministiquia River, and Return of soundings from thence to the Neebing Hotel. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 152.. PENITENTIARY, BRITISH COLUMBIA :—Return to Order; Specifications and papers relating to the construction of the British Columbia Penitentiary, from November, 1874, to September, 1878. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 153.. INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED :—Return to Order; Return showing the names of all Insurance Companies licensed on and since the first day of April, 1879.
- No. 154.. SURF POINT HARBOR LIGHT :—Return to Order; Petitions asking for the erection of the Harbor Light at Surf Point, and also at Sand Point, Shelburne Harbor. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 155.. SURF POINT LIGHTHOUSE :—Return to Order; Tenders forwarded to the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the erection of a Lighthouse at Surf Point, Shelburne Harbor. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 156.. SUGAR IMPORTED :—Return to Order; Statement showing the quantity of Sugar imported into the Dominion for each six months, namely: from 1st January to 30th June, and from 1st July to 30th December, respectively, between 1st January, 1872, and 31st December, 1879, specifying the country from which it was imported.
- No. 157.. ALLARD, OMER :—Return to Address; Papers and documents in relation to the dismissal of Omer Allard, formerly employed in Her Majesty's Customs at the City of Montreal, Superintendent of Tide-Waiters and Lockers. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 158.. INTERCOLONIAL AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAYS :—Return to Order; Comparative Statement of the rates charged on the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways, for carriage of twenty thousand pounds of oats, etc. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 159.. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY :—Return to Order; Correspondence relating to the lowering of rates charged on the Prince Edward Island Railway for carrying farm produce, firewood, lumber, coal and salt. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 160.. CAPE TORMENTINE, N.B., CAPE TRAVERSE, P.E.I. :—Return to Address; Surveys having reference to a proposed railway connecting Cape Tormentine, in the Province of New Brunswick, with the Intercolonial Railway, and also connecting Cape Traverse, in Prince Edward Island, with the Prince Edward Island Railway. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 161.. RED RIVER, BRIDGE OVER :—Return to Order; Correspondence between the City Council of Winnipeg and the Department of Railways, and between the Manitoba South-Western Colonization Railway and the said Department, on the subject of a bridge over the Red River, within the limits of the City of Winnipeg. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 162.. COAL OIL :—Return to Order; Reports made by Revenue Officers as to the samples of Canadian Coal Oil submitted to them; also, as to the fire-test to which American Coal Oils have been subjected when entered at the Canadian Customs.
- No. 163.. RIVER ST. FRANCIS :—Return to Order; Report of E. Bender, Civil Engineer, on the survey of the River St. Francis, made during last summer. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 164.. GROSSE ISLE :—Return to Order; Correspondence in relation to the leasing of the arable land belonging to the Government, at Grosse Isle, in the County of Montmagny. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 165.. NOVA SCOTIA INDIAN COMMISSIONERS :—Return to Order; Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the several Indian Commissioners for the Province of Nova Scotia, for the years ending 31st December, 1877-8-9. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 166.. NEW BRUNSWICK INDIAN COMMISSIONERS :—Return to Order ; Statement of account of Indian Commissioners for the Province of New Brunswick, for the years 1877-8-9. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 167.. BEAUHARNOIS CANAL :—Return to an Address (Senate) ; Statement showing the number of leases and sales of water power and their dependencies along the Beauharnois Canal. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 168.. RAILS AND SCRAP IRON SOLD :—Return to Order ; Return of all Old Rails sold by the Government since first of January, 1874, up to present time ; also, a similar Return of all Scrap Iron sold during said period. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 169.. HYDRAULIC LIFT LOCK :—Return to Address ; Report of a Select Committee of the Legislature of Ontario, on the subject of the Hydraulic Lift Lock that is proposed to be used on the projected Canal, to connect the waters of Lakes Huron and Ontario. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 170.. "NORTHERN LIGHT," STEAMER :—Return to Order ; Statement showing the number of Bags of Mails, Passengers and tons Freight, carried by the Steamer "Northern Light," on the route between Georgetown and Pictou, from the 19th December, 1879, to the present date. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 171.. "GLENDON," STEAMER :—Return to Order ; showing the services performed by the Steamer "Glendon," since the 1st January, 1879, including the number of Light-houses and Fog-Whistles supplied ; with a Statement of the time occupied in going to Sable Island and returning, in connection with the wreck of the Steamship "State of Virginia," also, a Return showing the services performed by the Steamer "Northern Light," since the 1st January, 1879, up to the present time. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 172.. COAL, GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS :—Return to Order ; Correspondence with the Department of Railways and Canals, in reference to the extension of contracts for supplying the Government Railways with Coal. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 173.. CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY :—Report submitted by Messrs. McIntyre & Worthington for approval, with form of bond with coupons attached, proposed to be issued by the Canada Central Railway Company, payment of the interest on which (until the maturity of the bond) the Dominion Government is asked to assume, under the authority of the Order in Council, passed on the 28th May, last. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 174.. IRON ORE EXPORTED :—Return to Order ; Statement showing the quantity of iron ore exported from Ontario, from the 1st January, 1880, to the 1st April, 1880. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 175.. SUGAR IMPORTED :—Return to Order ; Comparative Statement of Sugar imported into Canada from the West Indies, United States and Great Britain, showing quantities and value for the years 1877, 1878 and 1879. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 176.. BLAIS, L. S. :—Return to Order ; Correspondence in relation to the dismissal or discharge from office of the ex-Postmaster of Matane, L. S. Blais, Esq., Trader. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 177.. HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS, MONTREAL, SOREL PETITION :—Return to Address (Senate) ; Return for copy of the Petition of certain inhabitants of the Town of Sorel, recently presented to His Excellency, complaining of the arbitrary and unjust conduct of certain persons employed by and under the control of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, and praying that an enquiry into the subject of the said complaint be held in Sorel. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 178.. BONAVENTURE BREAKWATER :—Return to Order ; Report of the Engineer who made surveys at Bonaventure, in the Baie des Chaleurs, with the object of building a Breakwater there. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 179.. NEW HARBOR, GUYSBOROUGH :—Return to Order ; Reports of surveys made at New Harbor, Guysborough County, N.S., previous to 1879. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 180.. BRENNAN'S COVE, GUYSBOROUGH :—Return to Order ; Reports of surveys made at Brennan's Cove, Guysborough County, N.S., in 1879. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 181.. RIVER ST. MARY'S, GUYSBOROUGH :—Return to Order ; Reports of surveys made at River St. Mary's, in Guysborough County, N.S., in 1879. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 182.. INDIAN HARBOR, GUYSBOROUGH :—Return to Order ; Reports of surveys made at Indian Harbor, Guysborough Co., N.S., in 1879. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 183.. GRAVING DOCK, ESQUIMALT:—Copy of a Minute of Council on a Report dated 11th February, 1880, from the Hon. the Minister of Finance, on the subject of the advances proposed to be made by the Dominion Government for the construction of the Graving Dock at Esquimalt, B.C.
- No. 184.. DISPUTED LAND CLAIMS, MANITOBA:—Return to Order; Reports made by the Commissioner for the trial of disputed land claims in Manitoba, upon claims Number 223 to 252, which were referred to said Commissioner by the Department of the Interior. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 185.. FORT GARRY:—Return to Address; Orders in Council, etc., respecting the change from ten to five hundred acres of land around Upper Fort Garry, in the original grant of land to the Hudson's Bay Company. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 186.. RED RIVER EXPEDITION:—Return to Address; Correspondence between the Government and the Hudson's Bay Company, in reference to the Company's claims for losses alleged to have been sustained by them during the Red River expedition. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 187.. DEVIL'S LAKE, DOMINION DAM:—Return to Order; Correspondence during 1879 with the Department of Public Works of this Dominion, relating to the re-building of the Dominion Dam, Devil's Lake, in Bedford, Ontario. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 188.. BRITISH COLUMBIA: CASES TRIED BEFORE JUDGES:—Return to Order; Statements furnished from British Columbia of the cases and matters tried before the several Judges of that Province. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 189.. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND BRANCH RAILWAY:—Return to Address; Memorials, etc., having reference to a proposed Branch Railway connecting Rustico, in Queen's County, P.E.I., with the P.E.I. Railway, at or near Hunter River Station. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 190.. YORK FACTORY, IMPORT DUTY:—Return to Order; Entries made and sums paid for Import Duty at York Factory, on Hudson Bay, and at points where entries are made in the North West Territory, during the summer of 1879. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 191.. SULLIVAN, TIMOTHY OR JAMES:—Return to Order; For all papers in reference to amount forwarded by the Board of Trade, London, through the Marine Department here for Timothy Sullivan or James Sullivan, of Chatham, N.B. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 192.. ST. THOMAS, GREAT SHOAL:—Return to Order, Correspondence since 1874 in relation to the necessity of providing for the requirements of navigation, by placing a Floating Light on the Great Shoal of St. Thomas, in the County of Montmaguy. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 193.. CIVIL SERVICE, INSIDE DIVISION:—Return to Address; Return of the Inside Division of the Civil Service by Departments, showing:—
1st. A list of employés appointed from the several Provinces composing the Dominion, from July 1st, 1873, to the present date.
2nd. A list of employés appointed from countries other than Canada, since Confederation, showing the nationality of each. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 194.. ARMSTRONG, MR., CHARGES AGAINST:—Return to Order; Evidence and Reports in reference to the charges made to the Department of Inland Revenue against Mr. Armstrong, Inspector of Leather and Raw Hides for Toronto. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 195.. NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE:—Return to Order; Expenditure by the Dominion Government during the year 1879, on account of the North-West Mounted Police, as well as the number of officers and men and horses composing that Force. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 195a.. Return to Order; Return of all Complaints, Reports, etc., relating to the condition of the Mounted Police Force in the North-West Territories, etc. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 195b.. Return to Order; Statement showing the names, age and origin of all the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the North-West Mounted Police. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 196.. CUSTOMS, TORONTO:—Return to Order; Statement from the Customs Department, showing the class and salary of all parties engaged in the Customs, Toronto. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 197. INDIANS, N.B.:—Return to Order; Statement of the expenditure of the sum of \$4,500, granted for the relief of the Indians of New Brunswick. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 198. INDIANS, PRINCE ALBERT, N.W.T.:—Return to Order; Correspondence respecting the shooting of cattle at Prince Albert, North-West Territories, by Indians acting under the direction of a Sergeant of the Mounted Police. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 199. ST. JOHN RIVER:—Return to Order; Papers and correspondence in regard to the bridging of the St. John River, at St. John, for railway purposes. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 200. TAYLOR, JAMES, MANITOBA:—Return to Order; Notice of expropriation, by the Government, of the property of James Taylor, on the west side of the Red River, in the Parish of St. Clements, Manitoba, for the purposes of the Canadian Pacific Railway. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 201. EXPROPRIATION LANDS, C.P.R.:—Return to Order; List of persons in the Province of Manitoba who have been paid for lands expropriated for the Canadian Pacific Railroad and its Pembina Branch, with the sums paid. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 202. GROSSE ISLE, APPOINTMENTS:—Return to Order; Statement showing the names of persons employed at the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle, in the County of Montmagny, on the 17th September, 1878, and the names of those who have been appointed since the 17th September, 1878, together with all papers relating to appointments made by the Government at Grosse Isle, since 1878. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 203. TELEGRAPH LINES, BATTLEFORD:—Return to Order; Return of all sums paid during the year 1879, for the maintenance of telegraph lines between the Red River and Battleford. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 204. BROSSOIT, THOMAS:—Return to Order; Papers respecting the appointment of Mr. Thomas Brossoit as late Collector of Tolls and Paymaster of the Beauharnois Canal, etc. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 205. RONDEAU HARBOR LIGHTHOUSE:—Return to Order; Correspondence in possession of the Government, relating to the appointment of the Lighthouse-keeper at Rondeau Harbor also, all correspondence received from the Collector of Customs and Lighthouse-keeper, relating to the trade of that port. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 206. COAL ADMITTED FREE:—Return to Order; Statement of Coal admitted free into the Dominion, during the past year for the use of steamers, steam-tugs, etc., on the lakes and rivers of Ontario and Quebec. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 207. IRISH RELIEF:—Message; Despatch from the Right Honorable, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, conveying the thanks of Her Majesty's Government to the Parliament of Canada for the grant of One Hundred Thousand Dollars in aid of the great distress in Ireland.
- No. 208. CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.—Return to Address (Senate); Surveys, Reports, etc., in the hands of the Government bearing on the question of the construction of a Railway from Lake Nipissing, the present provisional terminus of "The Canada Central Railroad Company," to the Sault Ste. Marie, and to Goulais Bay, on Lake Superior. (*Not printed.*)

REPORT,
RETURNS AND STATISTICS
OF THE
INLAND REVENUES
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1879.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Excellency.

L. F. G. BABY,

Minister of Inland Revenue.



OTTAWA:

PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.
1879.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir JOHN DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND CAMPBELL,
Marquis of LORNE, K.T., G.C.M.G., P.C., Governor General of Canada &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency the RETURNS and STATISTICS
of Inland Revenue of the Dominion of Canada, for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June,
1879, as prepared and laid before me by the Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

L. F. G. BABY,

Minister of Inland Revenue.

20th December, 1879.

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COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

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REPORT.

To the Honorable
The Minister of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—Herewith I have the honor to submit statements of the revenues collected by this Department, for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1879, together with the usual information as to the cost of collecting them, and statistical details respecting the sources whence these revenues were derived.

1. The following summary comparison shows the accrued revenues Comparative statement for five years. for the years ended 30th June, 1875, 76, 77, 78 and 79 respectively :

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Excise.....	5,110,353	5,538,277	4,950,624	4,888,070	5,408,192
Public Works.....	558,699	537,026	547,377	507,132	450,855
Culling Timber.....	89,597	71,953	67,128	56,489	26,858
Bill Stamps.....	244,592	226,960	208,968	200,614	185,333
Weights and Measures, Gas and Law Stamps.....		2,116	55,057	33,405	16,445
Total.....	6,003,241	6,376,332	5,829,154	5,685,710	6,087,683

2. By the above statement it will be seen that the accrued revenue Details of increase. during the year just closed was \$6,087,683, as against \$5,685,710 for the year 1878, being an increase of \$401,973, or about 7 per cent.

The increase has arisen as follows :—

Upon Excise.....	\$520,122
Less decrease—	
Upon Public Works.....	\$56,277
“ Culling Timber.....	29,631
“ Bill Stamps.....	15,281
“ Weights and Measures, Gas and Law Stamps.....	16,960
	118,149

Net Increase..... **\$401,973**

**Summary
Statement as
to Excise.**

3. The following Statement will show the details of Excise Revenue accrued during the past year, compared with the four years ended 30th June, 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878, respectively :

Articles.	1	2	3	4	5
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Spirits	2,977,221	3,099,893	2,650,852	2,708,585	3,297,382
Malt Liquor	29,976	14,188	7,475	6,836	7,640
Malt	351,386	327,709	389,257	538,592	462,785
Tobacco	1,434,778	1,775,450	1,630,390	1,581,502	1,584,877
Petroleum	268,553	285,553	235,329	6,469	8,274
Manufactures in Bond	37,176	27,834	30,054	36,894	38,086
Seizures	5,220	1,675	1,597	3,934	4,361
Other Receipts	6,043	5,975	5,670	5,458	4,787
Total	5,110,353	5,538,277	4,950,624	4,888,070	5,408,192

SPIRITS.

**Comparison
of quantity
of spirits.**

4. The following tables of *quantities* are given for comparison, as leading to a more just conception of the subject than a comparison of the revenues collected under rates of duty which have been frequently changed :

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Fiscal Year.	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.	Memo. of Revenue accrued, including License Fees.
	Pf. Galls.	Pf. Galls.	Pf. Galls.	Pf. Galls.	Pf. Galls.	Pf. Galls.	Pf. Galls.	\$
1874-75	913,203	4,682,923	3,303,298	168,709	250,764	26	1,873,329	2,977,221
1875-76	1,873,328	3,111,346	3,441,125	83,037	182,260	1,466	1,276,786	3,099,893
1876-77	1,276,786	3,546,878	2,942,337	173,470	193,928	208	1,513,721	2,650,852
1877-78	1,513,721	3,530,085	3,007,870	164,366	224,746	20,318	1,626,512	2,708,585
	5,577,038	14,871,232	12,694,630	589,576	851,698	22,018	6,290,348	11,436,511
Annual Average of four years ended 30th June,								
1878	1,394,260	3,777,808	3,173,658	147,394	212,924	5,565	1,572,587	2,859,138
1878-79	1,626,512	3,664,131	3,646,255	134,217	225,790	18,404	1,265,977	3,297,382

5. From the above it will be seen that the quantity of spirits taken for consumption during the past fiscal year is greater by 638,385 gallons, or $21\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., than the quantity taken in 1878, and greater by 473,597 gallons, or nearly 15 per cent., than the average quantity taken during the four preceding years. Percentage of increase.

6. The increase in the quantity of spirits taken for consumption occurred chiefly during the month of February, in anticipation of an increase in the Excise duty. A large proportion of the quantity thus taken out of bond is without doubt still in the hands of dealers, and has had the effect of reducing the quantity that would otherwise have been entered for consumption during the current year. Cause of increase.

7. With reference to illicit distillation, I regret to have to report that there is reason to believe that frauds of this description are still largely practiced, though the number of seizures is less than in the preceding year. Illicit distillation.

The statement in Appendix C shows the number of illicit stills seized and condemned during the past fiscal year; the names of the parties implicated in the frauds, and the nature of the punishment inflicted in the cases in which a conviction was obtained.

8. The quantity of spirits held in bond at the commencement of the past fiscal year was 1,626,512 proof gallons, and at the end of the year the quantity was 1,265,977 proof gallons, being a decrease of 360,535 proof gallons. This decrease is due to the large quantity ex-warehoused for consumption in February, and nearly the whole of the quantity in warehouse at the end of the year was manufactured subsequent to that date. Spirits in bond.

9. The quantity of spirits exported in bond in 1878-9 was 134,217 proof gallons, a decrease of 30,143 gallons, as compared with the exports of the previous year. Spirits exported.

10. Two statements are given in the Appendices A. and B., showing the consumption of goods subject to Excise (including similar goods imported and subject to Customs duty) per head of the estimated population in the several Provinces, and in the Dominion, during a series of years, being a continuation of similar statistics in former reports. Consumption of excisable goods per capita.

MALT AND MALT LIQUOR.

Comparison
of five years
as to malt.

11. The following Statement shows the transactions in Malt during the year ended 30th June, 1879, and four preceding years :

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 Memo. of Revenue accrued, including License Fees.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$
1874-75.....	4,650,355	41,039,986	33,016,082	4,677,960	33,360	7,962,939	351,386
1875-76.....	7,962,939	51,876,385	30,693,447	10,123,378	7,190	19,015,309	327,709
1876-77.....	19,015,309	39,235,298	28,878,551	11,577,814	2,910	17,791,332	389,257
1877-78.....	17,791,332	48,229,293	26,534,587	19,151,181	.....	20,334,857	538,592
	49,419,935	180,380,962	119,122,667	45,530,333	43,460	65,104,437	1,606,944
Annual average of four years, ended 30th June, 1878.	12,354,984	45,095,240	29,780,667	11,382,583	10,865	16,276,109	401,736
1878-79.....	20,334,857	46,291,230	27,795,037	18,235,790	687,851	19,907,409	462,785

Comparison
of averages.

12. The above statement shows that the quantity of malt manufactured during the past fiscal year was greater than the average made during the preceding four years by 1,195,990 lbs., but less than the quantity made in 1877-8 by 1,938,063 lbs., while the quantity entered for consumption in 1878-9 was greater by 1,260,450 than the quantity taken for consumption during the preceding year, though still less than the average quantity taken during the preceding four years by 1,985,630 lbs.

Exports.

13. The quantity of malt exported during the past fiscal year was less than in the preceding year by 915,391 lbs., but greater than the average exports of the preceding four years by 6,853,207 lbs.

In bond.

14. The quantity remaining in bond on the 30th June, 1879, was 19,907,409 lbs., being less than was in bond on the 30th June, 1878, by 427,448 lbs.

15. During the fiscal year 25,456,803 lbs. of malt were used in the manufacture of malt liquor, and 2,877,719 lbs. in distilling.

Quantity used
for brewing
and distilling

16. Of the whole revenue collected from malt and malt liquor, the sum of \$2,099, was refunded as a drawback of malt duty on malt contained in 38,490 gallons of beer exported, \$6,652 as the duty paid on malt used in the manufacture of 121,302 gallons of beer consumed by Her Majesty's troops and navy, and \$2,874 as a drawback of malt duty on malt contained in 182,942 gallons of spirits exported. There was also refunded \$912, duty paid on malt used in the manufacture of beer which was destroyed as unfit for use, and \$7,438, under the provisions of 42 Vic., chap. 15, on 290,637 gallons of malt liquor remaining in stock on 14th March, 1879. Add to these amounts \$50, refunded as an over-payment on malsters' licenses, and \$100 twice paid for brewers' licenses, and we have \$20,125 as the total amount of refunds on account of malt and malt liquor. The net revenue from these two sources was therefore \$450,300, of which \$565 was derived from malt liquor, in the manufacture of which syrup, sugar, or glucose had been used as a substitute for malt.

Net Revenue
from malt and
malt liquor.

The average revenue from malt and malt liquor during the preceding four years, was \$404,330.

TOBACCO.

17. The transactions in Manufactured Tobacco of all descriptions stated in pounds, during the five years ended 30th June, 1879, are shown in the following Statement:—

Comparison
of five years.

Year ended 30th June.	1	2	3	4	5	6
	In Ware- house, 1st July.	Manufac- tured during the year.	Taken for Con- sumption	Exported	Otherwise accounted for.	In Ware- house, 30th June.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1874-75.....	1,315,284	9,567,152	6,575,443	359,809	16,690	3,930,494
1875-76.....	3,930,494	7,168,446	8,353,955	630,492	5,802	2,108,691
1876-77.....	2,108,691	8,991,610	7,720,633	610,996	22,927	2,745,745
1877-78.....	2,745,745	7,940,192	7,475,622	401,221	170,357	2,638,737
	10,100,214	33,667,400	30,125,653	2,002,518	215,776	11,423,667
Annual average of four years ending 30th June, 1878....	2,525,053	8,416,850	7,531,413	500,629	53,944	2,855,917
1878-79.....	2,638,737	7,400,857	7,445,997	399,791	146,520	2,047,286

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 :—

	7		8	9
	Raw Leaf taken for Consumption.		Total Tobacco taken for Consumption.	Duty collected thereon, including License Fees
	Canadian.	Foreign.		
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$
1874-75.....	65,529	228,172	6,869,144	1,434,778
1875-76.....	11,932	158,272	8,524,159	1,775,450
1876-77.....	8,630	87,203	7,816,466	1,630,390
1877-78.....	3,202	42,507	7,521,331	1,581,503
	89,293	516,154	30,731,100	6,422,121
Annual average for four years ended 30th June, 1878.....	22,323	129,039	7,682,775	1,605,530
1878-79.....	1,402	55,896	7,503,295	1,584,877

Manufactured 18. From the above it appears that the production of manufactured tobacco during the past fiscal year has been 539,335 lbs. less than was produced in 1877-78, and less than the average annual production during the four previous years by 1,015,993 lbs.

Taken for consumption. 19. The quantity taken for consumption during the last fiscal year was 18,936 lbs. less than was taken in 1877-78, and less than the average of the four preceding years by 179,480 lbs.

In bond. 20. The stocks of manufactured tobacco in warehouse at the close of the past fiscal year were less than the stocks in warehouse on the 30th June, 1878, by 591,451 lbs., and less than the average at the close of the preceding four years by 808,631.

Small consumption of Canadian tobacco. 21. The additional column (No. 7), respecting raw leaf, presents an unsatisfactory statement in relation to that article. The quantity of Canadian leaf charged with duty as such during the year was only 1,402 lbs., while the quantity manufactured was only 7,528 lbs.—a quantity so insignificant, as compared with the quantity known to be grown in the Dominion, as to justify the belief that the payment of the duty is evaded to a very serious extent by parties who are not cultivators of tobacco. This belief is further justified by the numerous seizures made of Canadian grown tobacco—both manufactured and raw—illegally offered for sale during the past year.

CIGARS.

22. In continuation of the tabulated Statements contained in last year's report, the following is now submitted :—

Comparative consumption of cigars.

Year.	Total Consumption.	Customs Duty.	Excise Duty.
	Lbs.		
1874.....	676,429	45 cts per lb.	40 cts. per lb.
1875.....	488,273	70 do	40 do
1876.....	507,866	70 do	40 do
1877.....	417,703	50 do and 20 per cent. ad valorem.	40 do
1878.....	496,860	50 do 20 do do	40 do
1879.....	606,864	50 do 20 do do	40 do

23. The total consumption in 1879, shows therefore, an increase of about 22 per cent., as compared with 1878, of which 15½ per cent., is on imported cigars, and 6½ per cent. on cigars of Canadian manufacture.

Of the whole quantity taken for consumption the proportions have been :—

1873 imported.....	72.09 per cent.
Canadian.....	27.91 do
1874 imported.....	64.64 do
Canadian.....	35.36 do
1875 imported.....	36.00 do
Canadian.....	64.00 do
1876 imported.....	38.48 do
Canadian.....	61.52 do
1877 imported.....	28.85 do
Canadian.....	76.15 do
1878 imported.....	27.00 do
Canadian.....	73.00 do
1879 imported.....	34.88 do
Canadian.....	65.12 do

PETROLEUM.

24. The total repeal of the excise duty on Petroleum would remove all reference to it from this Report, were it not still subject to inspection when intended for use in Canada. The Department has now no means of knowing either the quantity produced or the quantity exported, and can only state that the quantity inspected

Number of packages inspected.

during the past year was 159,243 packages, on which fees were collected, amounting to \$8,274, being an increase over the preceding year of 28,597 packages, and \$1,805 of fees collected.

MANUFACTURES IN BOND.

Comparison of five years.

25. The revenue derived from duties levied on goods manufactured in bond—chiefly Vinegar and Methylated Spirits—during a series of five years, has been as follows:—

1874-5	\$37,176
1875-6	27,834
1876-7	30,053
1877-8	36,894
1878-9	38,986

Increase of manufactures in bond.

26. The business of manufacturing goods in bond for domestic use is extending, and it is probable that such manufactures for export, especially of Methylated Spirits and Spirit Varnish, will assume considerable proportions. Recent experience has shown that such manufactures require a more rigid supervision than has heretofore existed, in order that the revenue may be sufficiently protected.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Decrease of revenue.

27. During the past fiscal year there has been a serious decline in the revenue from the Canals, and also a decrease in the revenue derived from Slides and Booms and from Minor Public Works. There has also been a decrease in the sums received from Hydraulic Rents.

The following Comparative Statement will show the exact figures:—

	1877-8.	1878-9.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
	\$	\$		
Canals, Tolls, &c.....	361,052	325,392	.....	9.87
Slides and Booms	83,291	69,572	.....	16.71
Hydraulic and other Rents	32,219	29,405	.....	8.73
Minor Public Works	30,569	26,686	.....	12.70
	507,131	450,855		

Canals.

28. The following Statement gives a summary of the Canal revenue from the several Canals, showing the increase or decrease in each case:—

Summary of canal revenue

Canals.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
	\$	\$		
Welland.....	217,519	185,947	.....	14.50
St. Lawrence.....	77,749	73,672	.....	5.24
Chambly.....	17,082	16,634	.....	2.62
Ottawa.....	39,491	40,156	1.68	.....
Rideau.....	5,109	4,880	.....	4.48
Burlington.....	3,827	3,923	2.50	.....
St. Peter's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newcastle District Works.	275	180	.....	34.54
	361,052	325,392		

29. The following figures indicate the several classes of articles upon which the Revenue has decreased in the Welland Canal:—

Summary of decrease on Welland Canal.

Tolls on	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
	\$	\$		
Vessels.....	23,937	19,138	.....	20.04
Passengers.....	439	343	.....	21.86
Produce of Forest.....	25,828	17,279	.....	33.09
do Animals.....	227	114	.....	49.78
do Agriculture.....	85,864	82,198	.....	4.26
Manufactures and Merchandise.....	79,877	66,772	.....	16.40
Total Tolls.....	216,172	185,844	.....	.....
Fines, Damages, &c.....	1,317	103	.....	.....
Total.....	217,519	185,947	.....	14.50

30. The quantity of grain transhipped at Port Colborne in 1879 and three previous years is given below. The total number of grain laden vessels lightened at that port in 1879 was 178, against 94 in the previous year. The number unladen without entering the Canal was 25, as against 47 in 1878. The quantity of grain lightened was as follows:—

Transshipment of grain at Port Colborne.

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	Centals.	Centals.	Centals.	Centals.
Wheat.....	94,838	37,440	48,595	278,732
Corn.....	71,680	75,580	147,789	160,622
Barley.....	.....	5,600	.....	.....

The quantity of grain discharged in the Port from vessels which did not enter the Canal, was as follows :—

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	Centals.	Centals.	Centals.	Centals.
Wheat.....	389,000	337,040	163,330	114,241
Corn.....	247,040	422,800	414,453	195,299
Barley.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Canal Statistics for the Season of Navigation.

Statistics for season of navigation to follow.

31. Following the plan adopted in previous reports, the statistics for the season of navigation 1879, will be given in a supplementary report, and will be accompanied by the usual comparative statements.

Slides and Booms.

Comparison of revenue.

32. The revenue accrued from those works in 1878-79 was \$69,372, a decrease of \$13,919 from the revenue of the preceding year. The outstanding balances now amount to \$209,898, as against \$206,119 outstanding on the 30th June, 1878.

Hydraulic and other Rents, and Minor Public Works.

Outstanding balances.

33. The outstanding balances due for Hydraulic Rents amounted, on the 30th June, 1879, to \$188,091; on the 30th June, 1878, they amounted to \$200,976. The balances due from Minor Public Works have been increased from \$28,092, on the 30th June, 1878, to \$48,615, on the 30th June, 1879.

CULLING TIMBER.

Revenue accrued and collected.

34. The fees accrued for Culling Timber in 1879 amounted to \$26,858; the collections during the previous year amounted to \$56,489, showing a decrease of \$29,631. The amount collected was \$24,715, and the outstanding balances on the 30th June last amounted to \$31,924.

Cost of collection.

35. The cost of the Cullers' Office for 1879 was \$44,383.

BILL STAMPS.

Comparison of revenue.

36. The revenue from this source in 1878-79 was \$185,333, a decrease of \$15,281, as compared with the revenue received from this source in 1877-78.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AND GAS.

37. An account of the expenditure and receipts in connection with this service will be found at pp. 34 to 44, and at pp. 225 to 235 of the Appendices. By these statements it will be seen that the expenditure for this service during the year was \$87,306, and that the amount accrued was \$16,445. Revenue and expenditure.

38. As during the year important changes were made in the manner of administering this service, and as the work of inspection was stayed during the last six months of the year, it is useless to institute comparisons with the preceding year's transactions. A special report in relation to this service has been prepared, and will form a supplement to this report. Supplementary report to follow.

PREVENTION OF ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

39. During the year the expenditure under this Act was \$7,797. A full account of the work done, together with the reports of the Analysts, will be found in a supplementary report. Amount expended, supplementary report to follow.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

40. During the fiscal year a board of examiners for the examinations of outside officers met in the months of May and June, at Montreal, Quebec and Halifax. Except at Montreal, no candidates presented themselves. At Montreal there were five, of whom four passed in the third class and one failed. A tabulated statement of the results will be found in Appendix G. Examination of officers.

41. The number of officers who presented themselves for examination is small as compared with some previous years, and it is to be regretted that officers holding certificates in the lower grades have not more generally endeavoured to improve their rating, and that the few who have been permitted to remain in the service without having passed any examination have not presented themselves. I have little doubt but many would succeed, and I am confident that such success would contribute largely to their self-respect, and would impart confidence in the performance of their duties. And assuredly, it must be a source of great satisfaction to an officer to know that he owes his position in the service to his own proved ability and industry, rather than to the support of influential patrons. Disinclination of officers to present themselves. Benefits from examinations.

42. I venture to suggest that if it were more fully understood that promotion depended on *proved* qualification, and that those who persistently fail to comply with the requirements of the service Promotion.

would always be at a disadvantage, there would be more eagerness on the part of both probationary and appointed officers to fit themselves for their duties.

Necessity of
examinations.

43. The high rates of duty now levied on excisable articles render it absolutely necessary, in the interests of the Revenue, that only well qualified officers should be employed in their collection. But, apart from qualifications in a technical sense, there is this further consideration—a man who has not proved his ability in the manner which the established regulations of the service require must feel that he is only tolerated. He cannot feel that degree of self-respect which is so necessary to enable him to resist the temptations to which he may be exposed in the performance of his duty, and it may, and most likely will, happen, that sooner or later he will do, or omit to do, something that will be ruinous to his own reputation, and injurious to the Revenue.

INSPECTION OF STAPLE ARTICLES.

Returns in
relation
thereto.

44. Appendices **D**, **E**, **F**, **G** comprise returns in relation to the inspection of Staple Articles.

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

20th December, 1879.

APPENDIX B.

TABLE showing the Revenue per head derived annually since Confederation from the undermentioned Articles paying Excise and Custom Duties in the respective Provinces and in the Dominion.

YEARS.	ONTARIO.					QUEBEC.					NOVA SCOTIA.					NEW BRUNSWICK.					PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.					MANITOBA.					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.....																																													
1863.....	1.109	.114		.163	.006	1.001	.111	.094	.218	.008	.894	.033	.045	.112	.048	.870	.030	.068	.157	.039																1.028	.097	.043	.176	.014					
1869.....	.841	.110	.014	.169	.061	.666	.082	.074	.217	.007	.706	.057	.030	.200	.015	.786	.049	.027	.216	.068																.761	.092	.037	.193	.041					
1870.....	.997	.101	.019	.209	.105	1.016	.078	.099	.326	.020	.652	.055	.034	.244	0.13	957	.038	.035	.287	.057																.962	.085	.049	.259	.061					
1871.....	1.090	.122	.021	.265	.130	1.127	.082	.106	.431	.015	.706	.066	.050	290	0.15	1.079	.039	.048	.405	.071																1.059	.095	.056	.336	.077					
1872.....	1.182	.135	.030	.363	.110	1.259	.101	.134	.510	.035	.765	.057	.054	.386	.016	1.128	.047	.050	.416	.058																1.160	.108	.070	.422	.073					
1873.....	1.115	.155	.033	.286	.135	1.258	.107	.122	.471	.019	.780	.060	.042	.251	.075	1.233	.055	.057	.347	.034																1.135	.120	.066	.350	.081					
1874.....	1.507	.154	.042	.351	.154	1.349	.097	.162	.615	.032	.887	.059	.056	.337	0.79	1.155	.053	.075	.404	.101																1.363	.119	.086	.442	.103					
1875.....	1.150	.140	.033	.379	.150	1.200	.110	.134	.529	.029	.788	.057	.044	.333	.083	1.158	.047	0.44	.389	.104																1.127	.114	.069	.428	.098					
1876.....	1.258	.132	.031	.443	.153	1.269	.081	.153	.623	.039	.746	.049	.038	.455	0.95	1.055	.046	.013	.406	.111	.976	.016	0.52	.344	.115	.776	.037	.108	.684	.033	1.545	.254	.184	1.003	.138	1.182	.098	.075	.513	.105					
1877.....	.927	.142	.021	.425	.126	1.101	.092	.110	.463	.023	.750	.072	.044	.384	.066	812	0.39	.043	.540	.104	.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		.552	.079	.036	.365		955	.074	.033	.537		.469	0.47	.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	.472		.587	.063	.039	.351		.830	.051	0.39	.493		.687	0.29	0.27	.325		.905	.106	.051	1.043		2.163	.338	.351	1.147		1.095	.125	.057	.449						
Average.....	1.114	.141	.023	.324		1.118	.011	.118	.444		.743	.060	.043	.309		1.010	.047	.047	.383		.746	.043	.029	.327		.627	.069	.053	.800		1.661	.263	.286	1.023		1.062	.184	.068	.371						

APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT showing the number of Illicit Stills seized during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1879, with names of Owners, Schedule Value, &c.

Division.	Date.	Name of Owner.	Schedule Value.	Remarks.
Collingwood.....	October 24, 1878.....	—Pheeny, township St. Vincent.....	\$ cts. 150 25	
do	February 7, 1879.....	H. Jackman, Owen Sound.....	8 00	
do	June 3, 1879..	Person unknown, township of Keppel.....	47 70	
Goderich	July 18, 1878.....	do do Culross.....	56 00	All destroyed.
do	October 8, 1878.....	Wm. Cornish, township of Greenock.....	147 00	Fined \$500. All destroyed.
Guelph.....	July 22, 1878.....	Person unknown do Wilmot.....	14 00	
do	August 19, 1878.....	John Caughlan, T. Caughlan and James Mooney	125 00	
do	January 8, 1879.....	J. S. Grey, D. J. Miller, John Boyd and others, township of Arthur.....	287 50	Grey, Miller and Boyd convicted and fined \$500 each.
Hamilton	December 9, 1878.....	Jonathan Morten, township of West Flamboro'	35 00	
Paris.....	June 26, 1879.....	Alfred Mayhew, Woodstock,	6 00	
Prescott	April 26, 1879.....	Michael Flynn.....	10 00	
Toronto.....	September 5, 1878.....	Henry Marling, Craigsale.....	9 00	Convicted and fined \$500.
do	October 15, 1878.....	James Friel, Township of Mara.....	99 00	All destroyed.
do	March 8, 1879.....	Person unknown, Toronto.....	88 50	
do	May 20, 1879.....	Robt. Silverside, Whitechurch.....	37 75	

STATEMENT showing the Number of ILLICIT STILLS seized during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1879, &c. *tinued.*

Division.	Date.	Name of Owner.	Schedule Value.	Remarks.
Toronto	June 14, 1879.	H. G. Wright, Penetanguishene.....	\$ cts. 14 00	
Beauharnois.....	March 22, 1879.....	Person unknown, Hemmingford.....	10 00	
Halifax	August 5, 1878.....	P. Burn <i>alias</i> Smith and George Fultz.....	50 50	
do	August 10, 1879.....	Pat. Cochran, Halifax.....	26 75	
do	June 4, 1879.....	Joseph Flint.....	10 00	
Victoria.....	April 2, 1879.....	Wm. Steinburger, Lake District.....	None.	

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTAWA, 20th December, 1879.

INSPECTION OF STAPLE ARTICLES.

APPENDIX D.

BOARDS OF EXAMINERS constituted during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1879.

Place.	Article.	Examiners.
Halifax.....	Fish and Fish Oils	Levi Hart (Chairman). J. F. Phalen. Wm. H. Hart. A. H. Crowe. J. S. Belcher.
Perth and Huron.....	Leather, &c.....	George A. Hilton. A. Smith. Edward Collins. Joseph Norfolk. Thos. Stoney.
Simcoe and Algoma.....	Fish and Fish Oil.....	George Watson. M. L. McGrath. Chas. Drury. Wm. Calverley. Thos. D. McConkie.
do	Leather, &c.....	George Watson. M. L. McGrath. Chas. Drury. Wm. Calverley. Thos. D. McConkie.
Pictou.....	do	Richard Tanner. Cooper Henderson. William McLean. John R. Noonan. Joseph Gordon.
Cape Breton.....	Fish, &c.....	W. H. Moore. J. Christie. A. Gillis. Donald McDougall. Wm. Buchanan.
Colchester.....	do	James Fleming. John M. Blackie. L. C. Layton. S. D. Spencer. Robt. Lewis.
Gaspé.....	do	Thomas Carberry. James Lenfesty. Edmund Flynn. Frederick Veil. Samuel Gilbert.

APPENDIX C.

LIST of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors who have obtained Certificates during the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1879.

Division.	Place.	Article.	Inspector.	Deputy Inspector.
Montreal.....	Montreal.....	Flour and Meal.....	L. A. Boyer. Johh Brodie. John Fairbairn. Hospice Labelle Jas. Williamson.	
Halifax.....	Long Island, E.			
do	Halifax.....	Fish and Oil.....		John Mongovan.
do	Tangier.....	do		James Henly.
do	Ecum Secum.....	do		James Publicover.
do	Ketch Harbor.....	do		Henry Flaherty.
do	Jeddore.....	do		Peter Mitchell.
do	Perence Bay.....	do		Abasalom Countaway.
do	do	do		Jas. F. Slaunwhite.
do	Upper Prospect.....	do		Nicholas Power.
do	Indian Harbor.....	do		P. B. Isnor.
Essex, Kent and Lambton.....	Windsor.....	Leather and Raw Hides		Jos. W. Barringer.
Perth and Huron..	Stratford.....	Fish and Fish Oil.....		M. McPherson.
Simcoe & Algoma	Collingwood.....	do	Pat. Doherty.....	Wm. Chappell.
do	do	do	J. Merrill.....	Jas. Blue.
do	do	Leather & Raw Hides	Wm. Chappell.	
do	do	do	Pat. Doherty.	
Guysborough.....	Guysborough	Fish and Fish Oil.....		James Roberts.
do	do	do		John Roberts.
do (St. Mary's)	St. Mary's.....	do		Saml. Hawbolt.
Richmond.....	Point Micheau.....	do		John Keefe.
do	Rocky Bay.....	do		Wm. Britt.
do	Petit de Gras.....	do		P. T. Fougere.
Lunenburg.....	Blandford.....	do		John Zinc.
do	Big Tancook Isl'd..	do		Joshua Mason.
do	do	do		James Hiltz.
do	do	do		Jos. Pearl.
do	do	do		Daniel Baker.
Cape Breton.....	North Sydney.....	do	James Young.	
do	Manadien.....	do		Geo. Scott.
Colchester.....	Folly Village.....	do	Wm. F. Layton.	
do	do	do	J. B. Fleming.	
do	Great Village.....	do	Amos Farmer.	
Gaspé.....	Gaspé.....	do	P. N. Duval.	

APPENDIX F.

List of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Staple Articles who have obtained Certificates and executed Bonds during the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1879, and who were therefore empowered to act.

Division.	Article.	Name.	Office.	Residence.
Quebec	Fish & Fish Oils.	H. Grenier	Dep. Inspector	Quebec.
do	do	Wm. Sutherland	do	do
do	do	John Mathieu	do	do
Montreal	Flour and Meal.	Louis A. Boyer	Inspector	Montreal.
Halifax	Fish & Fish Oils	John Mongovan	Dep. Inspector	Long Isl'd., E. Halifax.
do	do	James Henly	do	Tangier.
do	do	James Publicover	do	Ecum Secum.
do	do	Henry Flaherty	do	Ketch Harbor.
do	do	Peter Mitchell	do	Jeddore.
do	do	Absalom Countaway	do	Terence Bay.
do	do	Nicholas Power	do	Upper Prospect.
do	do	Peter B. Isnor	do	Indian Harbor.
Bruce and Grey	do	Neil McAuley	Inspector	Southampton.
Simcoe and Algoma	do	P. Doherty	do	Collingwood.
Guysborough	do	James Roberts	Dep. Inspector	Guysborough.
do	do	John Roberts	do	do
Guysborough, St. Mary's	do	Samuel Hawbolt	do	Harbor Marie Joseph.
Shelburne and Barrington	do	Donald McKenzie	Inspector	Lockport.
Richmond	do	John Keefe	Dep. Inspector	Port Micheau.
do	do	Wm. Britt	do	Rocky Bay.
Lunenburg	do	P. Fongere	do	Petit de Gras.
do	do	John Zinc	do	Blandford.
do	do	Joshua Mason	do	Big Tancook Island.
do	do	Joseph Pearl	do	do
do	do	Daniel Baker	do	do
do	do	James Hiltz	do	do

APPENDIX

STATEMENT showing Quantities of certain Staple Articles of Canadian Produce, In-1879, and the Fees accrued thereon, as returned to the

FLOUR.

Division.	Super. Extra.		Ex. Superfine.		Fancy Superior.		Spring Extra.		Superfine.	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ Brls.	Brls.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Brls.	Brls.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Brls.	Brls.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Brls.	Brls.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Brls.	Brls.
Quebec.....		2,754		1,033		368		26,734		1,417
Montreal		117,189		59,496		12,687		13,890		11,678
Toronto		11,584		6,103		1,800		13,897		1,453

GRAIN.

Division.	Wheat.									Corn.	Oats.			
	Winter.					Spring.					No. 2.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
	No. 1 W.	No. 2 W.	No. 3 W.	No. 2 R.	Re-jected	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	Re-j'ct'd					
	Cntls.	Cntls.	Cntls.	Cntls.	Cntls.	Centals.	Centals.	Centals.	C'tls.	Cntls.	C'tls.	Cntls.	C'tls.	
Montreal..				34,460				21,600		98,000		58,880		
Toronto....	2,760	96,272	75,955	360	5,640	180 690	570,873	110,485	6,995		1,005	480	960	

BEEF AND

Division.	Beef.						Mess.	
	Mess.		Prime Mess.	Rejected.		Mess.		
	Brls.	Tierces.	Brls.	Brls.	Tierces.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Brls.	Brls.	
Quebec		19		142	28		2,250	
Montreal.....		14	10	2	84	65	3 1,602	

BUTTER.

Division.	First.				Second.			
	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	75 lbs.	100 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	75 lbs.	100 lbs.
Ottawa.....	1,340	960	260	310	2,365	755	249	285

6.

spected under provisions of 37 Vic., Cap. 45, during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, Department of Inland Revenue by the respective Inspectors.

Fine.		Fine Middlings.		Pollards.		Strong Bakers.		Sour.	Rejected.	Fees Accrued.
½ Brls.	Brls.	½ Brls.	Brls.	½ Brls.	Brls.	½ Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	
.....	3,304	.....	262	.....	.....	.....	641	66	785	\$ cts. 923 75
.....	11,136	.....	4,466	.....	876	.....	1,835	3,814	9,097	6,653 30
.....	604	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	1,100	35	.....	740 80

Rye.				Peas.				Barley.				Fees Accrued.
No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	Re-jected	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	Re-jected	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	Re-jected	
Cntls.	Cntls.	Cntls.	Cntls.	Cntls.	Centals.	Cntls.	Cntls.	Cntls.	Centals.	Centals.	Cntls.	\$ cts. 348 77
1,440	30,850	840	600	1,320	15,450	2,640	780	52,079	118,150	290,469	7,200	2,556 82

PORK.

Pork.							Fees Accrued.
Tierces.	Prime Mess.	Thin Mess.		Prime.	Extra Prime.	Rejected.	
	Brls.	½ Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.
.....	334	.....	.....	370	.....	446	\$ cts. 920 50
5	18	1	391	5	82	348	1,055 22

Third.				Fourth.				Grease.				Fees Accrued.
25 lbs.	50 lbs.	75 lbs.	100 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	75 lbs.	100 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	75 lbs.	100 lbs.	
1,263	473	120	173	1,263	577	315	205	1,051	758	230	285	\$ cts. 1,213 70

APPENDIX

STATEMENT showing Quantities of certain Staple

FISH.

Division.	Salmon.			Sea Trout.		Lake Trout.	Mackerel.		Herring.		
	Tierce.	Brls.	½ Brls.	Brls.	½ Brls.	½ Brls.	Brls.	½ Brls.	Brls.	½ Brls.	Boxes.
Quebec.....	115	1,918	7	95	5	.....	621	97	2,262	64	8,200
Montreal.....	57	416	20	104	3	176	48	16	1,014	49	.....
Halifax.....	4,335	30	24	72	.....	35,724	780	20,473	651	41
St. John.....	1,099	1,791	.....
St. John, Carleton.....	463	163	.....
Victoria.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	265	.....	81	22	.....
Lunenburg.....	15,297	77	5,157	.....	.....
Yarmouth.....	8,842	49	5,613	302	.....
Inverness.....	736	2	549	12	.....
Richmond.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,435	10	9,037	133	.....
Grey and Bruce.....	584	.....	.....	.....	3,374	.....

FISH

Division.	Whale Oil.			Seal Oil.					Porpoise 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.	No. 1 Pale.	No. 2 Straw.	No. 3 Brown.
Quebec:											
Tierces.....	.....	55	1	8	142	885	133	86	2	16	.....
Barrels.....	.....	2	.....	1	24	272	13	7	.....	3	.....
Montreal:											
Hogsheads.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tierces.....	.....	2	.....	2,188	227	22	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barrels.....	.....	.....	.....	366	37	13	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Halifax:											
Tierces.....	7	21	6	253	344	122	84	8	.....	.....	.....
Barrels.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John:											
Barrels.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	4	1
Lunenburg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yarmouth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Ⓔ.—Continued.

Articles of Canadian Produce Inspected, &c.—Continued.

Dozens.	Newfoundland Herring.		Gaspeaux and Alewives.		Shad.		White Fish.	Codfish.			Other Fish.		Fees Accrued.
	Brls.	½ Brls.	Brls.	½ Brls.	Brls.	½ Brls.	½ Brls.	Drafts.	Brls.	½ Brls.	Brls.	½ Brls.	
15,115	928	174						2,018½	5,146	120	473	174	\$ cts.
	13,405	1,201					448	51	278	2	1		993 23
	12,960		638	7	1	89			363	5	11		521 92
			709		15	362							5,635 57
			4,238										176 05
													236 79
													43 45
													1,790 55
			918										1,070 76
			363										101 08
			247	3									1,001 16
							288						179 74

OILS.

Cod Oil.		Herring Oil.	Hake Oil.	Pollock Oil.		Dog Fish Oil.		Other Fish Oil.		Fees Accrued.
A.	B.	A.	A.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	
760										\$ cts.
295	27		370	100	200			32		529 40
	10							17		
34		1								
944	7	5	6	10		12	5	864	8	1,013 35
310	2	21				5	1	161	5	
1,443					2	112				531 30
183	52	8				24				
	23									
322	14									51 11
366	54						8			70 66
215	8									33 45

APPENDIX C.—Continued.

STATEMENT showing Quantities of certain Staple Articles of Canadian Produce Inspected, &c.—Continued.

ASHES.

Division.	Pot.			Pearl.			Fees Accrued.
	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.	3rd Sort.	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.	3rd Sort.	
	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	\$ cts.
Montreal.....	7,816	581	80	1,229	55	.....	6,151

LEATHER AND RAW HIDES.

Division.	Leather.			Hides.			Calf Skins.			Fees Accrued.
	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	
	Sides or Pieces.	Sides or Pieces.	Sides or Pieces.							\$ cts.
Quebec.....	53,099	31,011	5,138	11,733	1,999	59	.....	.....	.....	1,237 15
Montreal.....	134,754	150,374	14,242	23,716	6,263	3,022	.....	.....	.....	6,925 13
Toronto.....	235	50	.....	31,449	10,712	678	.....	.....	.....	2,133 55
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	13,114	3,321	305	2,118	754	8	926 12
Ottawa.....	.....	.....	.....	6,769	1,721	422	.....	.....	.....	445 10
St. John.....	.....	.....	.....	5,694	1,121	125	.....	.....	.....	346 80
Perth and Huron.....	.....	.....	.....	3,133	952	41	83	44	1	209 72
Kingston.....	.....	.....	.....	5,378	461	492	.....	.....	.....	317 05
London.....	.....	.....	.....	6,256	917	7	.....	.....	.....	365 65
Hastings.....	.....	.....	.....	2,755	579	74	.....	.....	.....	170 40
Lincoln and Welland. Essex, Kent and Lamb- ton.....	.....	.....	.....	5,479	260	.....	734	38	12	305 57
	.....	.....	.....	4,070	435	13	.....	.....	.....	217 85

APPENDIX #.

TABLE showing Marks obtained by Candidates for Examination before the Inland Revenue Board of Examiners, during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1879.

Number in order of merit.	Designative Number.	Names of Candidates.	Date of Examination.	Place of Examination.	Book-keeping.	Inland Revenue Laws.	Arithmetic.	Measurement of Superficies.	Malt-Gauging.	Computation of Commodities in Bulk.	Hydrometer and Specific Gravities.	Slide Rule and Cask-Gauging.	Dilatation.	Maltng.	Tobacco Manufacturing.	Petroleum.	Total Marks.
1	196	C. D. Hébert	May 28, 1879	Montreal	119	90	73	117	60	68	35	12	23	16	45	29	*687
2	197	J. B. E. L. Ste. Marie	do	do	96	65	48	73	52	104	45	.....	31	54	71	32	*671
3	198	W. Bulmer	do	do	73	96	36	117	30	50	32	25	32	46	67	31	*635
4	199	A. Hudon	do	do	91	87	48	96	45	57	39	5	20	27	60	25	*620
UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.																	
5	200	.....	May 28, 1879.,	Montreal	105	72	55	93	59	83	22	10	5	10	38	25	577

MEMO.—The Board opened its sitting for the examination of Candidates, at Quebec on the 4th, and at Halifax on the 16th, of June, but in neither case did any of the Officers present themselves.
 * These Officers are entitled to Third Class Certificates.

11111111

FINANCIAL RETURNS, 1878-79.

CR.

No. 1.—GENERAL REVENUE ACCOUNT, 1878-79.

DR.

Memo. of Refunds deducted below.	Amounts deposited to the credit of the Receiver-General.	Authorized Abatements	Balances due 30th June, 1879.	Total.	Service.	Revenues of previous years not collected 1st July, 1878.	Revenue accrued 1878-79.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
21,480 68	5,416,361 35	.....	32,614 23	5,448,975 58	Excise and Seizures, per Statement No. 3.	40,783 46	5,408,192 12	5,448,975 68
593 55	335,881 25	.....	3,987 48	339,868 73	Canals, per Statement No. 5	14,476 51	325,392 22	339,868 73
.....	65,593 34	.....	209,897 80	275,491 14	Slides and Booms, per Statement No. 7.	206,118 93	69,372 21	275,491 14
.....	20,959 67	21,378 60	188,850 44	231,188 71	Hydraulic and other Rents, per State- ments Nos 5 and 8	201,784 07	29,404 64	231,188 71
.....	6,230 90	.....	48,624 07	54,854 97	Minor Public Works, per Statements Nos. 5 and 9	28,168 54	26,686 43	54,854 97
.....	24,715 45	.....	31,924 04	56,639 49	Culling Timber per Statement No. 10.	29,781 36	26,858 13	56,639 49
.....	15,984 52	.....	1,266 54	17,251 06	Weights and Measures, Gas and Law Stamps, per Statements Nos. 18, 19 and 20	806 11	16,444 95	17,251 06
.....	185,190 89	.....	370 06	185,560 95	Bill Stamps, per Statements Nos. 11 and 12	228 45	185,332 50	185,560 95
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<i>Less.</i>	.....	.....	.....
22,074 23	6,070,917 37	21,378 60	517,534 66	6,609,830 63	Refunds, as per Statement No. 16.	.....	6,087,683 20	6,609,830 63
.....	22,074 23	.....	.....	22,074 23	.....	.....	22,074 23	22,074 23
.....	6,048,843 14	.....	.....	6,687,766 40	.....	522,147 43	6,065,608 97	6,687,766 40

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879

CR.

No. 2—GENERAL EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1878-79.

DR.

EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT.				Total.	SERVICE.	Amounts due by Collectors, &c., 30th June, 1879.		Amounts due by Collectors, &c., 1st July, 1878.		Amounts disbursed by the Reg-Gen. on requisition of the Department.	Amounts deducted from Salaries for Superannuation.	Amounts due to Collectors, &c., 30th June, 1879.	Total.
Salaries.	Contn-Genies.	Seizures.	Quillers.			\$	cts.	\$	cts.				
49 28	172,882 81	37,294 38	710 12	1,914 29	212,850 88	Excise and Seizures, per Statement No. 4.	1,001 90	208,595 50	3,179 33	74 15	212,850 85		
	25,383 40	3,695 20		138 12	29,206 72	Canals, per Statement No. 6.	32 65	28,730 70	443 32	0 05	29,206 72		
	17,012 82	1,842 51			18,855 13	Slides and Booms, per Statement No. 7.		18,603 77	251 36		18,855 13		
	14,672 41	8,892 07		286 65	44,670 02	Culling Timber, per Statement No. 10.		44,414 09	255 93		44,670 02		
					3,662 09	Seizures Distributed.		3,662 09			3,662 09		
	800 00	9,914 24			10,744 24	Sundry Minor Expenditures, per Statement No. 11.		10,728 20	16 04		10,744 24		
	82,898 11	8,388 44		16 66	41,298 21	Departmental Expenditure, per Statement No. 17.	16 66	40,779 15	502 40		41,298 21		
	52,264 44	22,015 19		781 24	76,109 17	Weights and Measures, per Statement No. 21.	4,022 13	71,254 71	799 53	32 80	76,109 17		
	8,646 03	3,304 65			11,950 73	Gas Inspection, per Statement No. 22.		11,875 05	75 68		11,950 73		
49 28	325,554 57	95,376 68	4,450 51	3,096 96	449,347 19	Total.	5,073 34	438,613 26	5,523 59	107 00	419,347 19		

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

EXCISE,
No. 3.—Collection Divisions
(For Details, see

DR.

Balances due 1st July, 1878.	Amounts accrued during the year, including License Fees.							
	Spirits.	Malt Liquor.	Malt.	Tobacco.	Petroleum Inspection Fees.	Bonded Manufactures.	Seizures.	Other Receipts
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
4,867 24								
	4,421 67	50 00	210 60	1,000 40				
42 80	46,889 33	200 00	3,899 73	13,634 40			24 00	
1,186 83	13,098 55	154 16	8,866 11	306 50				50 00
	8,691 94							
	6,315 78							
350 16	28,744 25	550 00	9,473 89	3,980 20			135 00	50 00
859 62	67,726 42	800 00	41,462 12	13,224 20	241 95		417 10	
1,398 61	66,303 33	250 00	19,253 39	198,382 89	214 69	17,591 04	3 58	1,700 00
147 06	70,216 71	275 00	6,953 17	58,812 95	18 60	5,971 18		612 00
439 00	80,548 82	400 00	61,548 55	87,697 50	5,208 82		85 21	155 40
7 00	87,557 54	200 00	5,155 67	35,295 62				50 00
734 94	46,028 56	250 00	5,609 89	37,701 20	73 75			50 00
173 92	20,631 86	100 00	1,304 00	2,274 10				
156 84	21,096 10	275 00	3,532 64	2,355 40				
3,299 95	106,155 68	150 00	25,761 43	7,875 60				
36 25	13,002 34	50 00	2,041 00	3,598 10	1,383 34			50 00
194 80	25,908 11	200 00	12,492 74	7,444 81				212 60
1,295 51	998,305 48	750 00	112,276 62	238,428 02	208 65	9,247 40	25 95	1,300 00
17,372 19	529,639 03	176 00	12,252 16	15,224 34		113 49		67 25
32,562 72	2,241,281 50	4,830 16	332,093 71	727,236 23	7,349 80	33,008 32	1,023 63	3,929 25
3,072 31	586,569 67	575 00	79,234 47	394,200 46	924 15	2,272 50	2,850 43	25 00
71 60	215,830 99	50 00	5,601 97	110,100 00			441 62	
56 48	9,138 65	50 00	5,632 53	186 20				
	21,508 19	50 00		64 20				
	18,444 22	100 00		1,100 30				
304 29	13,686 10	50 00		163 20			4 86	
3,504 68	865,177 82	875 00	90,468 97	505,814 36	924 15	2,272 50	3,296 91	25 00
56 80				10,032 20				
2,949 09	53,625 88	778 00	18,018 21	117,192 60		464 93	14 96	233 00
80	523 68			11,009 10				
11 20	185 30			6,916 20				
3,017 89	54,334 86	778 00	18,018 21	145,150 10		464 93	14 96	233 00
	1,032 35			13,609 90				
681 23	85,935 53	75 00	6,358 69	123,736 00		2,340 69		600 00
681 23	86,967 88	75 00	6,358 69	137,345 90		2,340 69		600 00
695 00	14,356 35	100 00	2,077 71	33,142 40				
203 66	28,316 78	282 00	4,686 77	20,738 95				
118 28	6,946 35	700 00	9,081 18	15,449 10			25 00	
1,016 94	49,619 48	1,082 00	15,845 66	69,330 45			25 00	
40,783 46	3,297,381 54	7,640 16	462,785 24	1,584,877 04	8,273 95	38,086 44	4,360 50	4,787 25
	66 18	100 00	20,024 84	868 70	102 96	50 00	243 00	25 00
	3,297,315 36	7,540 16	442,760 40	1,584,008 34	8,170 99	38,036 44	4,117 50	4,762 25

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

1878-79.
 in Account with Revenue.
 Appendix A.)

CR.

Total Duties Accrued.	Total Debits.	Divisions.	Deposited to the credit of the Receiver- General.	Balances due 30th June, 1879.	Total Credits.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5,682 67	4,867 24	Sundry Balances.....		4,867 24	4,867 24
64,647 46	5,682 67	Albama.....	5,532 44	150 23	5,682 67
22,475 32	64,690 26	Belleville.....	64,649 06	41 20	64,690 26
8,691 94	23,662 15	Cobourg.....	22,510 97	1,151 18	23,662 15
6,315 78	8,691 94	Collingwood.....	8,691 94		8,691 94
42,933 34	6,315 78	Cornwall.....	6,315 78		6,315 78
123,871 79	43,283 50	Goderich.....	43,071 96	211 54	43,283 50
303,698 92	124,731 41	Guelph.....	124,127 67	603 74	124,731 41
142,559 61	305,097 53	Hamilton.....	302,711 45	2,386 08	305,097 53
235,694 30	143,006 67	Kingston.....	142,674 69	331 98	143,006 67
128,258 83	236,133 30	London.....	235,302 06	831 24	236,133 30
89,713 40	128,265 83	Ottawa.....	128,265 83		128,265 83
24,309 96	90,448 34	Paris.....	89,724 26	724 08	90,448 34
27,259 14	24,483 88	Perth.....	24,471 88	12 00	24,483 88
139,992 71	27,415 98	Peterborough.....	27,350 98	65 00	27,415 98
20,074 78	143,292 66	Prescott.....	140,101 95	3,190 71	143,292 66
46,258 26	20,111 03	Sarnia.....	19,822 30	288 73	20,111 03
1,360,542 12	46,453 06	St. Catharines.....	46,285 46	167 60	46,453 06
557,472 27	1,361,837 63	Toronto.....	1,359,990 93	1,846 70	1,361,837 63
	574,844 46	Windsor.....	574,242 08	602 38	574,844 46
3,350,752 60	3,383,315 32	Ontario.....	3,365,843 69	17,471 63	3,383,315 32
1,066,651 68	1,069,723 99	Beauharnois.....	1,058,490 89	11,233 10	1,069,723 99
332,024 58	332,096 18	Montreal.....	332,096 18		332,096 18
15,007 38	15,063 86	Quebec.....	15,063 86		15,063 86
21,622 39	21,622 39	Sherbrooke.....	21,622 39		21,622 39
19,644 52	19,644 52	St. Hyacinthe.....	19,498 12	146 40	19,644 52
54 86	54 86	St. Johns.....	54 86		54 86
13,849 30	14,153 59	Terrebonne.....	13,849 30	304 29	14,153 59
1,468,854 71	1,472,359 39	Three Rivers.....	1,460,675 60	11,683 79	1,472,359 39
10,032 20	10,089 00	Quebec.....	10,089 00		10,089 00
190,327 58	193,276 67	Cape Breton.....	192,323 09	953 58	193,276 67
11,532 78	11,533 58	Halifax.....	11,533 58		11,533 58
7,101 50	7,112 70	Pictou.....	7,102 70	10 00	7,112 70
218,994 06	222,011 95	Yarmouth.....	221,048 37	963 58	222,011 95
14,642 25	14,642 25	Nova Scotia.....	14,642 25		14,642 25
219,045 91	219,727 14	Miramichi.....	218,795 29	931 85	219,727 14
233,688 16	234,369 39	St. John.....	233,437 54	931 85	234,369 39
49,676 46	50,371 46	New Brunswick.....	49,494 06	877 40	50,371 46
54,024 50	54,228 16	P. E. Island.....	53,741 75	486 41	54,228 16
32,201 63	32,319 91	Manitoba.....	32,120 34	199 57	32,319 91
135,902 69	136,919 53	British Columbia.....	135,356 15	1,563 38	136,919 53
5,408,192 12	5,448,975 58	Total.....	5,416,361 35	32,614 23	5,448,975 58
21,480 68		Less Refunds, per Stat. 16.			
5,386,711 44		Nett Revenue.....			

A. BRUNEL, Commissioner.

EXCISE

No. 4.—Collection Divisions

(For Details, see

DR.

Balance due by Collectors, &c., 1st July, 1878.	Amount received from Department to meet Expenditure.	Deductions from Salaries for Superannuation.	Balances due to Collectors &c., 30th June, 1879.	Total.	DIVISIONS.	Balances due to Collectors &c., 1st July, 1878.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
108 90	686 13	12 60		698 13	Algonia.....	
	3,616 73	64 22		3,789 85	Belleville.....	
	2,069 97	37 96		2,107 93	Cobourg.....	
	870 19	16 04		886 23	Collingwood.....	
	608 23	12 00		620 23	Cornwall.....	
	5,296 53	75 76		5,372 29	Goderich.....	
	12,903 54	225 96		13,129 50	Guelph.....	
	9,429 27	177 11		9,606 38	Hamilton.....	
	5,154 66	93 68		5,248 34	Kingston.....	
	8,935 52	171 80		9,107 32	London.....	
	3,509 36	50 12		3,559 48	Ottawa.....	
	5,745 64	95 62		5,841 26	Paris.....	
	824 36	13 96		838 32	Perth.....	
	982 33	12 00		994 33	Peterboro'.....	
	5,784 86	111 96		5,896 82	Prescott.....	
	2,961 51	40 04		3,001 55	Sarnia.....	
	4,566 82	85 16		4,651 98	St. Catharines.....	
27 10	20,175 06	371 20		20,546 26	Toronto.....	
	12 068 44	214 03	25 99	12,308 46	Windsor.....	49 08
458 29	10,376 92	171 88		11,007 09	District Inspectors.....	49 08
594 29	116,566 07	2,052 50	25 99	119,238 85	Ontario.....	49 08
	442 12	4 96		447 08	Beauharnois.....	
63 41	20,341 24	311 52		20,716 17	Montreal.....	
	7,398 06	120 96		7,519 02	Quebec.....	
	662 95	12 00		674 95	St. Hyacinthe.....	
	828 64	9 92		838 56	St. Johns.....	
	461 48	4 96		466 44	Sherbrooke.....	
	418 74	4 96	18 79	442 49	Terrebonne.....	
	855 61		29 37	884 98	Three Rivers.....	
	294 00	6 00		300 00	Magdalen Islands.....	
	4,354 71	79 96		4,434 67	District Inspectors.....	
63 41	36,057 55	555 24	48 16	36,724 36	Quebec.....	
	580 24	6 32		586 56	Cape Breton.....	0 20
25 00	5,269 77	95 56		5,365 33	Halifax.....	
	195 99	3 99		224 98	Pictou.....	
200 00	530 44	6 32		536 76	Yarmouth.....	
225 00	2,632 34	36 00		2,868 34	District Inspector.....	
	9,208 78	148 19		9,581 97	Nova Scotia.....	0 20
	1,050 32	19 96		1,070 28	Miramichi.....	
	6,642 63	100 96		6,743 59	St. John.....	
	2,081 79	36 00		2,117 79	District Inspector.....	
	9,774 74	156 92		9,931 66	New Brunswick.....	
	3,253 21	46 36		3,299 57	Prince Edward Island.....	
	4,436 82	72 12		4,508 94	Manitoba.....	
75 00	5,681 57	100 00		5,856 57	British Columbia.....	
44 20	10,332 34	48 00		10,424 54	General Contingencies.....	
	1,346 16			1,346 16	Law Costs.....	
	4,421 50			4,421 50	Queen's Printer.....	
	641 66			641 66	Stationery Office.....	
	5,186 62			5,186 62	Preventive Service.....	
	1,688 48			1,688 48	Com. to Cus. Officers.....	
1,001 90	208,595 50	3,179 33	74 15	212,850 88	Grand Total.....	49 28

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

1878-79.

in account with Expenditure.

Appendix B.)

CR.

EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT.						Balances due by Collectors &c., 30th June, 1879.	Total.
Salaries.	Seizure Expenses.	Special Assistance.	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.		
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
600 00			37 50		46 73	13 90	698 13
3,215 57			150 00	218 94	119 97	43 98	3,789 85
1,900 00		41 39	88 00	44 14	75 79		2,107 93
800 00	29 00		44 00		8 68	4 55	886 23
600 00				0 40	19 83		620 23
3,850 00	86 73		164 34	1,020 53	250 69		5,372 29
11,300 00	97 05	600 00		583 45	549 00		13,129 50
8,866 46	360 19			21 20	354 07	4 46	9,606 38
4,691 61		152 94	150 00	13 05	240 74		5,248 31
8,600 00	3 00		80 00	98 60	310 01	15 71	9,107 32
2,508 31		884 52		23 70	142 95		3,559 48
4,783 31			189 96	499 20	368 79		5,841 26
700 00			60 00	12 20	66 12		838 32
600 00		100 55		3 05	290 73		994 33
5,600 00			100 00	20 25	178 57		5,896 82
2,000 00		750 00	72 00	55 95	123 60		3,001 55
4,259 10		72 00	22 00	146 54	152 34		4,651 98
18,574 99	42 15	1,218 00	490 01	297 10	421 66	19 46	20,573 36
10,710 74		521 66	55 00	132 24	404 73		12,308 46
8,600 00	12 00			1,535 99	190 01	614 09	11,007 09
102,760 09	630 12	4,341 06	1,702 81	4,726 53	4,313 01	716 15	119,238 85
400 00	10 00		25 08		12 00		447 08
15,733 30	35 75	3,305 91	45 00	175 58	1,055 66	364 97	20,716 17
6,049 98	9 00	947 85	150 00	165 92	196 27		7,519 02
600 00			50 00	4 95	20 00		674 95
800 00			30 00		8 56		838 56
400 00			50 00	4 44	12 00		466 44
400 00			24 00		18 49		442 49
300 00		716 62			168 36		884 98
4,000 00				240 34	20 40	173 93	4,434 67
28,683 28	54 75	4,970 38	374 08	591 23	1,511 74	538 90	36,724 36
500 00			15 00	24 25	28 27	18 84	586 56
5,173 22	9 50				124 76	57 85	5,365 33
199 98						25 00	224 98
500 00			30 00		6 76		536 76
1,800 00				815 60	52 74	200 00	2,868 34
8,173 20	9 50		45 00	839 85	212 53	3C1 69	9,581 97
1,000 00			30 00	9 28	31 00		1,070 28
5,200 00		999 96	275 00		268 63		6,743 59
1,800 00				306 00	11 79		2,117 79
8,000 00		999 96	305 00	315 28	311 42		9,931 66
2,500 00		574 92	50 00	50 18	124 47		3,299 57
3,600 00		300 00		349 00	259 94		4,508 94
4,999 92	15 75	580 00		5 00	180 90	75 00	5,856 57
2,400 00				594 75	7,179 79	250 00	10,424 54
					1,346 16		1,346 16
					4,421 50		4,421 50
					641 66		641 66
					5,154 07	32 55	5,186 62
					1,688 48		1,688 48
161,116 49	710 12	11,766 32	2,476 89	7,471 82	27,345 67	1,914 29	212,850 88

A. BRUNEL, Commissioner.

CANALS, &c.,

DR.

No. 5.—Collectors of Canal Tolls,

(For Details, see

Balances due 1st July, 1878.	Canal Revenue.				Total Canal Revenue Accrued.	Hydraulic Rents and other Revenues from P. Works. Vide State-ments 8 and 9.	Total.
	Tolls.	Wharfage and Storage.	Fines and Damages.	Other Receipts.			
\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts-
9,962 34	126,597 92					197 36	136,757 62
251 73	54,436 49					263 42	54,951 64
159 60	624 74					480 06	1,264 40
172 92	1,167 18						1,340 10
416 35	1,558 78			28 63		28 00	2,031 76
74 37	1,417 66		74 50			2,507 75	4,074 28
1 50	41 38						42 88
11,038 81	185,844 15		74 50	28 63		3,476 59	200,462 68
146 35	2,744 66	3 50	100 00			1,255 00	4,249 51
301 78	13,408 15		160 00	208 09		935 00	15,012 93
135 63	439 18					840 00	1,414 81
323 00	2,909 16	108 02	8 00	344 68			3,692 86
346 65	25,911 18	5,905 23	367 50	691 75		5,108 62	38,330 93
1,128 45	20,362 75						21,491 20
2,381 86	65,775 08	6,016 75	635 50	1,244 43		8,138 62	84,192 24
108 91	4,093 79	20 30	19 50	244 00		150 00	4,636 50
	11,537 10			96 00			11,633 10
86 15	623 05						709 20
195 06	16,253 94	20 30	19 50	340 00		150 00	16,978 80
313 81	24,575 49						24,889 30
461 86	12,477 24		2 00				12,941 10
128 35	705 36		20 00			16 00	869 71
129 69	2,355 56		20 00				2,505 25
1,033 71	40,113 65		42 00			16 00	41,205 36
	1,869 26	88 19		223 50		777 25	2,958 20
113 38	2,189 54					108 00	2,410 92
	509 85						509 85
113 38	4,568 65	88 19		223 50		885 25	5,878 97
121 13	3,922 95					210 00	4,254 08
6 39	180 50						186 89
220 00							220 00
100 00							100 00
150 00							150 00
470 00							470 00
15,360 34	316,658 92	6,125 24	771 50	1,836 56	325,392 22 593 55	12,876 46	353,629 02
					324,798 67		

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

1878-79.

&c., in Account with Revenue.

CR.

Appendix A.)

Collection Divisions.	Deposited to the Credit of the Receiver-General.		Balances due 30th June, 1879.	Total.
	On account of Canal Revenue.	On account of Hyd. Rents, and other Rev. from P. Works.		
<i>Welland Canal.</i>				
Port Colborne	\$ cts. 135,748 58	\$ cts. 226 60	\$ cts. 782 44	\$ cts. 136,757 62
Port Dalhousie	54,568 35	260 00	123 29	54,951 64
Dunnville	617 14	533 40	113 86	1,264 40
Port Maitland	1,125 26	.....	214 84	1,340 10
Port Robinson	1,611 79	28 00	391 97	2,031 76
St. Catharines	1,566 53	2,507 75	.....	4,074 28
Chippawa	31 92	.....	10 96	42 88
Total	195,269 57	3,555 75	1,637 36	200,462 68
<i>St. Lawrence Canals.</i>				
Beauharnois	2,926 75	1,255 00	67 76	4,249 51
Cornwall	13,839 87	935 00	238 06	15,012 93
Edwardsburg	430 44	886 00	98 37	1,414 81
Lachine	3,480 17	.....	212 69	3,692 86
Montreal	33,138 91	5,108 62	83 40	38,330 93
Kingston	20,225 10	.....	1,266 10	21,491 20
Total	74,041 24	8,184 62	1,966 38	84,192 24
<i>Chambly Canal.</i>				
Chambly	4,442 88	150 00	43 62	4,636 50
St. Johns	11,631 96	.....	1 14	11,633 10
St. Ours	628 15	.....	81 05	709 20
Total	16,702 99	150 00	125 81	16,978 80
<i>Ottawa Canals.</i>				
Ottawa	24,835 72	.....	53 58	24,889 30
Grenville	12,941 10	.....	.....	12,941 10
Carillon	809 69	16 00	44 02	869 71
St. Anne's Lock	2,338 32	.....	166 93	2,505 25
Total	40,924 83	16 00	264 53	41,205 36
<i>Rideau Canal.</i>				
Ottawa	2,190 45	767 75	.....	2,958 20
Kingston Mills	2,224 10	108 00	78 82	2,410 92
Smith's Falls	509 85	.....	.....	509 85
Total	4,924 40	875 75	78 82	5,878 97
<i>Burlington Bay Canal</i>	3,935 05	210 00	109 03	4,254 08
<i>Newcastle District Works</i>	83 17	.....	103 72	186 89
<i>Sundry.</i>				
T. Adams .....	.....	.....	220 00	220 00
E. R. Benjamin .....	.....	.....	100 00	100 00
Estate of late J. S. Clark .....	.....	.....	150 00	150 00
Total .....	.....	.....	470 00	470 00
Grand Total	335,881 25	12,992 12	4,755 65	353,629 02
Less Refunds, per Stat. 16 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nett Revenue .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

A. BRUNEL, Commissioner.

CANALS

No. 6.—Collectors of Canal Tolls

(For Details, see

DR.

Balance due by Collectors, &c., 1st July, 1878.	Amount received from Department to meet Expenditure	Deduction from Salaries for Super-annuation.	Balance due to Collectors, &c., 30th June, 1879.	Total.	Collection Divisions.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
	3,144 29	50 08		3,194 37	<i>Welland Canal.</i>
	1,800 08	24 00		1,824 08	..... Port Colborne
	772 60	15 00		787 60	..... Port Dalhousie.....
	604 96	10 04		615 00	..... Dunnville.....
	731 96	14 40		746 36	..... Port Maitland.....
	223 06	4 04		227 10	..... Port Robinson.....
	7 69			7 69	..... St. Catharines.....
					..... Chippawa.....
	7,284 64	117 56		7,402 20	..... Totals.....
					<i>St. Lawrence Canals.</i>
1 16	961 30	16 96		979 42	..... Beauharnois.....
	1,057 89	19 96		1,077 85	..... Cornwall.....
	6,544 11	96 97		6,641 08	..... Montreal.....
5 16	2,476 93	36 00		2,518 09	..... Lachine.....
	1,130 04	19 96		1,150 00	..... Edwardsburg.....
					..... Totals.....
6 32	12,170 27	189 85		12,366 44	<i>Chambly Canal.</i>
					..... Chambly.....
14 78	1,498 72	26 28		1,539 78	..... St. Johns.....
	822 85	13 55		836 40	..... St. Ours.....
	603 99	12 00		615 99	..... Totals.....
14 78	2,925 56	51 83		2,992 17	<i>Ottawa Canals.</i>
					..... Grenville.....
	467 32	7 00		474 32	..... Carillon.....
	5 8 68	6 32		545 00	..... St. Anne's Lock.....
	927 17	18 00		945 17	..... Totals.....
	1,933 17	31 32		1,964 49	<i>Rideau Canal.</i>
					..... Ottawa.....
	1,629 01	16 04		1,645 05	..... Kingston Mills.....
	242 77	2 48	0 05	245 30	..... Smith's Falls.....
	218 42	2 48		220 90	..... Totals.....
	2,090 20	21 00	0 05	2,111 25	<i>Burlington Bay Canal.</i>
					..... Newcastle District Works.....
	298 90	3 72		302 62	..... Inspector R. Bell.....
					..... General Contingencies.....
11 55	1,514 59	28 04		1,554 18	..... Queen's Printer.....
	24 62			24 62	..... Stationery Office.....
	375 05			375 05	
	113 70			113 70	
32 65	28,730 70	443 32	0 05	29,206 72	..... Grand Total.....

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

1878-79.

in Account with Expenditure.

Appendix, B.)

CR.

Balance due to Collectors, &c. 1st July, 1878.	Expenditure authorized by the Department.					Balance due by Collectors, &c. 30th June, 1879.	Total
	Salaries.	Special Assistance.	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Other Expenses.		
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	2,800 00		340 00		54 37		3,194 37
	1,200 00	500 05			124 03		1,824 08
	750 00				37 60		787 60
	500 00		100 00		15 00		615 00
	720 00				26 36		746 36
	200 00				27 10		227 10
					7 69		7 69
	6,170 00	500 05	440 00		292 15		7,402 20
	850 00				72 58	56 84	979 42
	1,000 00				77 85		1,077 85
	4,858 29	763 76	525 00		494 03		6,641 08
	1,800 00	104 00	391 21	39 50	183 38		2,518 09
	1,150 00						1,150 00
	9,658 29	867 76	916 21	39 50	827 84	56 84	12,366 44
	1,500 00				18 50	21 28	1,539 78
	675 80		90 00	44 60	1 00	25 00	838 40
	600 00				15 99		615 99
	2,775 80		90 00	44 60	35 49	46 28	2,992 17
	350 00		58 33	29 80	36 19		474 32
	500 00				45 00		545 00
	900 00				45 17		945 17
	1,750 00		58 33	29 80	126 36		1,964 49
	800 00	761 50		22 60	35 95	25 00	1,645 05
	200 00			18 00	27 30		245 30
	200 00			3 85	17 05		220 90
	1,200 00	761 50		44 45	80 30	25 00	2,111 25
	300 00			2 62			302 62
	1,400 00			154 18			1,554 18
					24 62		24 62
					375 05		375 05
					113 70		113 70
	23,254 09	2,129 31	1,504 54	315 15	1,875 51	128 12	29,206 72

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

No. 74.—SLIDES AND BOOMS EXPENDITURE, 1878-79.

(For Details, see Appendix B.)

Dr.

Cr.

Balance due by Col- lectors, 1st July, 1878.	\$ cts.	Amount received from Department to meet expendi- ture.	\$ cts.	Deductions from Salaries for Super- annuation.	Total.	Authorized Expenditure.			Total.	
						\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
							Salaries.	Special Assistance.	Con- tingencies.	\$ cts.
		12,709 24	146 76		12,856 00		8,398 62	2,955 00	1,502 38	12,856 00
		5,117 13	102 00		5,219 13		5,100 00		119 13	5,219 13
		556 40	2 60		559 00		200 00	359 00		559 00
		58 00			58 00				58 00	58 00
		32 87			32 87				32 87	32 87
		130 13			130 13				130 13	130 13
		18,603 77	251 36		18,855 13		13,698 62	3,314 00	1,842 51	18,855 13
							Totals			

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

HYDRAULIC AND OTHER RENTS, &c., 1878-79.

No. 8.—SUMMARY STATEMENT of Lessees' Accounts.

(For Details, see Appendix C.)

DR

CR.

Balance due, 1st July, 1878.	Accrued during the year ended 30th June, 1879.	Total.	Name of Work.	Abatements authorized.	Paid into hands of Collectors. Vide Statement No. 5.	Deposited to the credit of the Receiver-General.	Balance due, 30th June, 1879.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
37,953 45	2,831 26	40,784 71	Chaudiere Falls and Ottawa River	.....	346 00	.....	40,438 71	40,784 71
6,700 50	1,216 45	7,916 95	Rideau Canal and River	.....	505 25	.....	6,510 70	7,916 95
5,294 00	957 00	6,251 00	Williamsburg Canal	.....	840 00	1 00	5,411 00	6,251 00
1,997 50	723 50	2,720 00	Cornwall	.....	935 00	.....	705 00	2,720 00
1,591 50	1,355 00	2,946 50	Beauharnois	.....	1,255 00	23 00	1,668 50	2,946 50
41,122 87	13,638 00	54,760 87	Lachine	.....	5,083 52	.....	45,919 93	54,760 87
140 00	150 00	290 00	Chambly	.....	160 00	.....	407 50	557 50
53,889 17	20 00	53,909 17	Trent River Works	.....	.....	40 00	120 00	160 00
100 50	6,895 52	6,996 02	Welland Canal	.....	2,853 25	.....	57,331 44	60,784 69
	922 25	1,022 75	Sundry	.....	235 00	629 75	158 00	1,022 75
			<i>Land Sales.</i>					
26,439 97	.....	26,439 97	Principal Accounts	727 17	.....	7,602 43	18,110 37	26,439 97
25,339 14	695 66	26,035 80	Interest Accounts	14,914 31	.....	411 37	10,710 12	26,035 80
200,975 90	29,404 64	230,380 54	Totals	21,378 60	12,203 12	8,707 55	188,091 27	230,380 54

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

Dr.

No. 9.—MINOR PUBLIC WORKS, 1878-79.

Cr.

Balances due 1st July, 1878.	Accrued during year ended 30th June, 1879.	Total.	Work.	Paid into hands of Collectors, vide Statement No. 5.	Deposited to the credit of the Receiver General.	Balances due 30th June, 1879.	Total.	
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
139 86	139 86	139 86	<i>Harbors.</i>	139 86			139 86	
3 42	3 42	3 42		Port Colborne			3 42	
30 00		30 00		Port Dalhousie		30 00	30 00	
1,696 63	1,934 82	3,631 45		Oakville			3,631 45	
			<i>Bridges.</i>					
187 45	1,848 25	1,985 70		Port Whitney	3,631 45			
1,373 80	640 08	2,013 88	Union Suspension		1,839 45	146 25	1,985 70	
			Dunnville	490 06		1,533 82	2,013 88	
			<i>Ferries.</i>					
410 00	410 00	820 00		Hull			820 00	820 00
500 00		500 00		Sandwich			500 00	500 00
25 00	50 00	75 00		New Edinburgh and Gatineau	50 00		25 00	75 00
20 00	10 00	30 00		Restigouche		20 00	10 00	30 00
			<i>Dundas and Waterloo Road.</i>					
3,500 00	1,250 00	4,750 00		Dundas and Waterloo Road			4,750 00	4,750 00
20,400 00	20,400 00	40,800 00		Old Post Office Building, Montreal			40,800 00	40,800 00
28,092 88	26,686 43	54,779 31	Total	673 34	5,490 90	48,615 07	54,779 31	

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

BILL STAMPS, 1878-79.

No. 11—STATEMENT showing the amount of Revenue accrued.

CR.

DR.

	Ontario and Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Manitoba and P. Ed. Island.	Total.		Ontario and Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Manitoba and P. Ed. Island.	Total.
To amount of Bill Stamps destroyed, or returned by distributors.....	1,476 42	0 72	0 14	.....	1,477 28	By amount of Bill Stamps in hands of distributors on 1st July, 1878	39,993 23	3,518 34	5,268 86	2,617 51	51,397 94
To amount of Bill Stamps remaining in hands of distributors, 30th June, 1879.....	8,249 29	550 15	366 92	84 69	9,251 05	By amount of Bill Stamps issued by the Receiver-General on the requisition of this Department, during 1878-79.....	175,936 28	11,430 00	7,140 00	4,470 00	198,976 28
To balance, being the revenue accrued during 1878-79.....	39,960 57	3,944 62	5,069 82	5,318 98	54,313 39	Total.....	215,929 51	14,948 34	12,408 86	7,087 51	250,374 22
Total.....	166,223 23	10,452 85	6,971 98	1,684 44	185,332 50						
	215,929 51	14,943 34	12,408 86	7,087 51	250,374 22						

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

No. 114.—SUNDRY MINOR EXPENDITURES.

(For Details, see Appendix B.)

Dr.

Cr.

Amount received from Department to meet Expenditure.	Deduction from Salaries for Superannuation.	Total.	Service.	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1,200 00		1,200 00	..... Bill Stamps.....	.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
1,086 73	16 04	1,102 77	..... Minor Public Works	800 00	302 77	1,102 77
581 28		581 28	..... Inspection of Staples.....	.....	581 28	581 28
7,776 66		7,776 66	..... Adulteration of Food.....	.....	7,776 66	7,776 66
83 53		83 53	..... Queen's Printer.....	.....	83 53	83 53
10,728 20	16 04	10,744 24		800 00	9,944 24	10,744 24

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

DR.

No. 12.—Stamp Distributors in

Balance, 1st July 1878.		Stamps issued to Distributors.	Total.	
Stamps on hand.	Cash on hand.			
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
31,109 51		34,790 00	63,899 51	<i>Ontario and Quebec.</i>
		140,736 28	140,736 28	..... Post Office Department.....
				..... Banks and other Licensees.....
				Collectors of Inland Revenue, as under :
0 50	11 54		12 04	..... Belleville.....
230 45			230 45	..... Cobourg.....
54 14			54 14	..... Cornwall.....
39 62			39 62	..... Goderich.....
750 40			750 40	..... Guelph.....
893 78			893 78	..... Hamilton.....
880 86		160 00	1,040 86	..... Kingston.....
295 18			295 18	..... London.....
155 21			155 21	..... Ottawa.....
365 12			365 12	..... Paris.....
159 22	1 71		160 93	..... Perth.....
135 23	7 20	30 00	172 43	..... Prescott.....
55 68			55 68	..... St. Catharines.....
335 25	20 60	220 00	575 85	..... Sarnia.....
673 51			673 51	..... Toronto.....
242 84			242 84	..... Windsor.....
2,510 80			2,510 80	..... Montreal.....
769 31			769 31	..... Quebec.....
121 84			121 84	..... St. Hyacinthe.....
214 78	33 50		248 28	..... Three Rivers.....
39,993 23	74 55	175,936 28	216,004 06	..... Total.....
				<i>New Brunswick.</i>
3,518 34	153 90	11,430 00	15,102 24	..... Collector, St. John.....
				<i>Nova Scotia.</i>
5,268 86		7,140 00	12,408 86	..... Collector, Halifax.....
				<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>
		2,810 00	2,810 00	..... Collector, Charlottetown.....
				<i>Manitoba.</i>
2,817 51		1,660 00	4,277 51	..... Collector, Winnipeg.....
51,397 94	228 45	198,976 28	250,602 67	..... Grand Total.....

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

STAMPS, 1878-79.

account with Inland Revenue Department.

CR.

Stamps destroyed, or returned damaged.	Deposited to the credit of the Receiver General.	Commissions allowed to Distributors.	Balance 30th June, 1879.		Total.
			Stamps on hand.	Cash on hand.	
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
162 36	32,646 28	1,247 66	31,843 21		65,899 51
702 00	133,032 65	7,001 63			140,736 28
	0 50			11 54	12 04
			230 45		230 45
			54 14		54 14
			39 62		39 62
			750 40		750 40
			893 78		893 78
612 00	77 34		349 29	2 23	1,040 86
0 06	2 47		295 18		295 18
	10 61		152 68		155 21
	115 01		365 12		365 12
	155 65		149 12	1 20	160 93
			53 62	3 80	172 43
			55 68		55 68
			418 00	2 20	575 85
			673 51		673 51
			242 84		242 84
			2,308 00	202 80	2,510 80
			769 31		769 31
			121 84		121 84
			214 78	33 50	248 28
1,476 42	186,040 51	8,249 29	39,980 57	257 27	216,004 06
0 72	10,511 75	550 15	3,944 63	95 00	15,102 24
0 14	6,954 29	366 92	5,069 82	17 69	12,408 86
	295 49	15 54	2,498 87	0 10	2,810 00
	1,388 85	69 15	2,819 51		4,277 51
1,477 28	185,130 89	9,251 05	54,313 39	370 06	250,602 67

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

No. 13.—STATEMENT showing the quantities of the several Articles subject 1877, 1878 and 1879, with

Articles subject to Duty.	1877.			Duty.
	Quantities.			
	Ex-Manufactory	Ex-Warehouse.	Total.	
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	\$ cts.
Spirits at 90c. and \$1.00 per gallon.....	722,224	2,220,113	2,942,337	2,648,101 83
Malt Liquor at 8c. and 3 ³ / ₄ c. per gallon.....	9,115,258		9,115,258	
do duty having been paid on the Malt				
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
Malt.....	8,711,751	20,167,900	28,879,651	371,907 16
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	
Tobacco at 20c. per lb.....	781,416	6,543,777	7,325,193	1,465,039 10
do 4c. and 10c. per lb.....	8,760		8,760	876 00
Cigars at 40c. per lb.....	222,892	95,160	318,052	127,220 44
Snuff at 20c. do.....	62,720	5,908	68,628	13,725 70
Raw Leaf Tobacco, Foreign, at 20c. per lb.....		87,203	87,203	17,440 60
do do Canadian, at 10c. and 4c. per lb.....		8,630	8,630	863 00
			7,816,466	1,625,164 84
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	
Petroleum at 6c. per gallon ..	2,270,949	1,385,416	3,656,365	219,382 00
Inspection Fees on Petroleum ..				14,072 36
Manufactures in Bond ..				29,503 57
Licenses—Spirits.....				2,750 00
do Malt Liquor.....				7,475 00
do Malt.....				17,350 00
do Tobacco.....				5,225 00
do Petroleum.....				1,875 00
do Manufactures in Bond.....				550 00
Totals				4,943,356 76

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879

to Excise duty taken for Consumption, during the Years ended 30th June the Duty collected thereon.

1878.				1879.			
Quantities.			Duty.	Quantities.			Duty.
Ex-Manufactory	Ex-Warehouse	Total.		Ex-Manufactory	Ex-Warehouse	Total.	
Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	\$ cts.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	\$ cts.
548,845	2,459,026	3,007,871	2,707,084 83	656,945	2,989,310	3,646,255	3,295,881 54
133	.....	133	10 64	7,064	.....	7,064	565 16
8,577,942	.....	8,577,942	.....	8,841,144	.....	8,841,144	.....
6,090,861	20,443,726	26,534,587	530,691 74	4,333,002	23,462,035	27,795,037	455,135 24
597,182	6,429,383	7,026,565	1,405,313 15	563,370	6,387,026	6,950,396	1,390,080 58
5,042	.....	5,042	504 20	5,989	25	6,014	478 36
288,042	104,632	362,674	145,070 75	282,758	112,425	395,183	158,073 38
72,947	8,392	81,339	16,267 90	94,404	.....	94,404	18,880 80
.....	42,506	42,506	8,501 30	.....	55,896	55,896	11,179 20
.....	3,202	3,202	320 25	.....	1,402	1,402	109 72
.....	.....	7,521,328	1,575,977 55	.....	.....	7,503,295	1,578,802 04
.....
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	.....	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	.....
.....	.....	.....	6,469 22	.....	.....	.....	8,273 95
.....	.....	.....	36,394 45	.....	.....	.....	37,486 44
.....	.....	.....	1,500 00	.....	.....	.....	1,500 00
.....	.....	.....	6,625 00	.....	.....	.....	7,075 00
.....	.....	.....	7,900 00	.....	.....	.....	7,850 00
.....	.....	.....	5,525 00	.....	.....	.....	6,075 00
.....
.....	.....	.....	500 00	.....	.....	.....	600 00
.....
.....	.....	.....	4,878,678 43	.....	.....	.....	5,399,044 37

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

No. 14.—STATEMENT of Amounts deposited monthly to the credit of the Year ended

	Ontario and Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Other Provinces.	Total.
JULY:—					
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Excise and Seizures.....	305,023 64	19,876 41	15,202 96	8,267 12	348,370 13
Canals.....	55,110 34				55,110 34
Hydraulic and other rents.....	1,174 00			96 50	1,270 50
Minor Public Works.....	213 11				213 11
Slides.....	3,780 12				3,780 12
Cullers.....	4,175 13				4,175 13
Bill Stamps.....	12,895 95	533 90	410 40		13,840 25
Inspection of Weights and Measures and Gas.....	1,333 54	44 59	42 73	54 10	1,474 96
Other Revenues.....					
Total.....	383,705 83	20,454 90	15,656 09	8,417 72	428,234 54
AUGUST:—					
Excise and Seizures.....	321,208 87	20,471 50	14,440 54	12,013 31	368,134 22
Canals.....	56,568 89				56,568 89
Hydraulic and other rents.....	1,830 75				1,830 75
Minor Public Works.....	218 02				218 02
Slides.....	2,266 91				2,266 91
Cullers.....	4,048 29				4,048 29
Bill Stamps.....	21,470 15	1,237 85	285 00	294 50	23,287 50
Inspection of Weights and Measures and Gas.....	1,538 65	77 33	117 90	90 85	1,824 73
Other Revenues.....					
Total.....	409,150 53	21,786 68	14,843 44	12,398 66	458,179 31
SEPTEMBER:—					
Excise and Seizures.....	328,639 45	18,155 61	15,645 26	8,770 65	371,210 97
Canals.....	48,835 82				48,835 82
Hydraulic and other rents.....	481 15			15 00	496 15
Minor Public Works.....	508 58				508 58
Slides.....	7,187 28				7,187 28
Cullers.....	3,289 39				3,289 39
Bill Stamps.....	12,542 03	1,179 90	493 69	71 25	14,286 87
Inspection of Weights and Measures and Gas.....	1,494 88	59 66	140 38	201 80	1,896 72
Other Revenues.....					
Total.....	402,978 57	19,395 17	16,279 33	9,058 70	447,711 77
OCTOBER:—					
Excise and Seizures.....	424,648 68	24,769 45	16,297 19	12,788 97	478,504 29
Canals.....	48,348 70				48,348 70
Hydraulic and other rents.....	8,138 80				8,138 80
Minor Public Works.....	201 76				201 76
Slides.....	2,657 23				2,657 23
Cullers.....	2,075 86				2,075 86
Bill Stamps.....	10,983 92	779 00	1,005 85	104 50	12,873 27
Inspection of Weights and Measures and Gas.....	1,283 78	79 61	126 16	180 70	1,670 25
Other Revenues.....					
Total.....	498,338 73	25,628 06	17,429 20	13,074 17	554,470 16

Hon. the Receiver General, on Inland Revenue Account, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1879.

	Ontario and Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Other Provinces.	Total.
NOVEMBER :—					
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Excise and Seizures.....	455,095 31	19,672 33	24,165 74	9,498 42	508,431 80
Canals.....	32,263 34				32,263 34
Hydraulic and other rents.....	10 00			327 25	337 25
Minor Public Works.....	167 42				167 42
Slides.....	6,035 98				6,035 98
Cullers.....	585 43				585 43
Bill Stamps.....	16,649 49	882 55	490 78	95 00	18,117 82
Inspection of Weights and Mea- sures and Gas.....	1,776 59	149 29	232 18	151 66	2,309 72
Other Revenues.....					
Total.....	512,583 56	20,704 17	24,888 70	10,072 33	568,248 76
DECEMBER :—					
Excise and Seizures.....	348,460 68	20,723 81	26,232 69	11,303 51	406,720 69
Canals.....	6,704 57				6,704 57
Hydraulic and other rents.....	39 00				39 00
Minor Public Works.....	80 50				80 50
Slides.....	10,167 91				10,167 91
Cullers.....	4,077 91				4,077 91
Bill Stamps.....	12,297 29	707 75	959 03	190 00	14,154 07
Inspection of Weights and Mea- sures and Gas.....	1,247 58	45 01	155 43	75 70	1,523 72
Other Revenues.....					
Total.....	383,075 44	21,476 87	27,347 15	11,569 21	443,468 37
JANUARY :—					
Excise and Seizures.....	369,425 61	17,205 41	17,368 63	11,922 07	415,921 72
Canals.....	644 08				644 08
Hydraulic and other rents.....	4,163 11				4,163 11
Minor Public Works.....	265 52				265 52
Slides.....	2,854 13				2,854 13
Cullers.....	2,004 31				2,004 31
Bill Stamps.....	12,139 44	844 55	190 00	190 00	13,363 99
Inspection of Weights and Mea- sures and Gas.....	910 26	110 91	123 82	34 12	1,179 11
Other Revenues.....					
Total.....	392,406 46	18,160 87	17,682 45	12,146 19	440,395 97
FEBRUARY :—					
Excise and Seizures.....	1,260,232 41	25,851 07	22,000 39	16,958 04	1,325,041 91
Canals.....					
Hydraulic and other rents.....	1,076 50				1,076 50
Minor Public Works.....	190 34				190 34
Slides.....	3,687 16				3,687 16
Cullers.....	25 86				25 86
Bill Stamps.....	19,164 59	716 30	913 70	95 00	20,889 59
Inspection of Weights and Mea- sures and Gas.....	1,008 48	111 68	64 58	31 95	1,216 69
Other Revenues.....					
Total.....	1,285,385 34	26,679 05	22,978 67	17,084 99	1,352,128 05

No. 14.—STATEMENT of Amounts deposited monthly to the credit of the
Year ended

	Ontario and Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Other Provinces.	Total.
MARCH :—	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Excise and Seizures.....	601,927 31	12,186 57	18,705 55	15,952 17	648,771 60
Canals.....	30 00				30 00
Hydraulic and other rents.....	282 25			63 00	345 25
Minor Public Works.....	170 34				170 34
Slides.....	527 85				527 85
Cullers.....	29 81				29 81
Bill Stamps.....	10,190 62	602 30	429 33		11,222 25
Inspection of Weights and Mea- sures and Gas.....	866 83	26 53	36 22	61 35	984 93
Other Revenues.....					
Total.....	614,019 01	12,815 40	19,171 10	16,076 52	662,082 03
APRIL :—					
Excise and Seizures.....	105,472 96	12,990 45	12,090 70	4,640 76	135,194 87
Canals.....					
Hydraulic and other rents.....	1,192 01			33 00	1,225 01
Minor Public Works.....	3,878 79				3,878 79
Slides.....	82 76				82 76
Cullers.....	16 00				16 00
Bill Stamps.....	10,177 05	540 55	429 88	158 60	11,306 08
Inspection of Weights and Mea- sures and Gas.....	474 77	35 54	15 50	23 05	548 86
Other Revenues.....					
Total.....	121,294 34	13,566 54	12,536 08	4,855 41	152,252 37

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879

Hon. the Receiver General, on Inland Revenue Account, during the Fiscal
30th June, 1879.

	Ontario and Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Other Provinces.	Total.
MAY:—					
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Excise and Seizures.....	150,625 16	18,945 42	17,924 74	8,600 01	196,095 33
Canals.....	31,861 63	.....	.....	.....	31,861 63
Hydraulic and other rents.....	799 35	.....	.....	.....	799 35
Minor Public Works.....	149 00	.....	.....	.....	149 00
Slides.....	14,307 78	.....	.....	.....	14,307 78
Cullers.....	390 29	.....	.....	.....	390 29
Bill Stamps.....	17,795 51	1,291 05	396 62	95 00	19,578 18
Inspection of Weights and Mea- sures and Gas.....	444 51	12 99	32 40	2 56	492 46
Other Revenues.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	216,373 23	20,249 46	18,353 76	8,697 57	263,674 02
JUNE:—					
Excise and Seizures.....	155,759 21	22,589 51	20,973 98	14,641 12	213,963 82
Canals.....	55,513 88	.....	.....	.....	55,513 88
Hydraulic and other rents.....	1,148 00	.....	.....	90 00	1,238 00
Minor Public Works.....	187 52	.....	.....	.....	187 52
Slides.....	12,038 23	.....	.....	.....	12,038 23
Cullers.....	3,997 18	.....	.....	.....	3,997 18
Bill Stamps.....	9,734 47	1,196 05	950 01	390 49	12,271 02
Inspection of Weights and Mea- sures and Gas.....	721 29	39 13	71 80	30 15	862 37
Other Revenues.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	239,099 78	23,824 69	21,995 79	15,151 76	300,072 02
Grand Total.....	5,458,410 82	244,741 56	229,161 76	138,603 23	6,070,917 37

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

EXCISE

No. 15.—Comparative Monthly

From what Source.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
SPIRITS	{ 1877-78.....	200,085 27	203,825 50	242,978 34	255,797 60	340,183 47
	{ 1878-79.....	208,811 21	193,062 44	208,395 79	290,725 43	302,486 77
<i>INCREASE</i> in 1878-79.....	8,725 84	.....	.....	34,927 83	.....
<i>DECREASE</i> in 1878-79.....	.....	10,763 06	34,582 55	.....	37,696 75
MALT LIQUOR	{ 1877-78.....	4,550 00	752 92	553 44	354 28	150 00
	{ 1878-79.....	4,836 16	550 00	400 00	450 00	100 00
<i>INCREASE</i> in 1878-79.....	286 16	.....	.....	95 72	.....
<i>DECREASE</i> in 1878-79.....	.....	202 92	153 44	.....	50 00
MALT	{ 1877-78.....	19,139 40	20,421 72	28,799 84	57,908 60	60,184 82
	{ 1878-79.....	29,271 72	30,883 00	40,655 92	58,505 72	55,660 04
<i>INCREASE</i> in 1878-79.....	10,132 32	10,461 28	11,856 08	597 12	.....
<i>DECREASE</i> in 1878-79.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,524 78
TOBACCO	{ 1877-78.....	113,893 16	130,016 23	145,110 23	166,013 80	152,406 51
	{ 1878-79.....	125,822 45	126,851 91	128,031 70	161,096 35	130,523 06
<i>INCREASE</i> in 1878-79.....	11,929 29	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>DECREASE</i> in 1878-79.....	.....	3,164 32	17,078 53	4,917 45	21,883 46
PETROLEUM	{ 1877-78.....	607 10	572 91	889 44	1,253 95	824 65
	{ 1878-79.....	247 30	503 85	730 44	949 10	939 40
<i>INCREASE</i> in 1878-79.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114 75
<i>DECREASE</i> in 1878-79.....	359 80	69 06	159 00	304 85	.....
MANUFACTURES	{ 1877-78.....	3,578 49	3,111 11	3,276 87	3,862 89	3,465 43
IN BOND	{ 1878-79.....	3,749 85	3,301 35	4,073 19	3,382 25	3,227 06
<i>INCREASE</i> in 1878-79.....	171 36	190 24	796 32	.....	.....
<i>DECREASE</i> in 1878-79.....	.....	.....	.....	480 64	238 37
SEIZURES	{ 1877-78.....	100 00	722 60	325 00	139 58	47 54
	{ 1878-79.....	752 81	658 81	128 00	110 00	559 43
<i>INCREASE</i> in 1878-79.....	652 81	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>DECREASE</i> in 1878-79.....	.....	63 79	197 00	29 58	511 89
OTHER RECEIPTS ..	{ 1877-78.....	794 00	561 82	500 00	448 00	357 25
	{ 1878-79.....	545 00	400 00	400 00	402 75	443 00
<i>INCREASE</i> in 1878-79.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>DECREASE</i> in 1878-79.....	249 00	161 82	100 00	45 25	85 75	
TOTAL INCREASE in 1878-79.....	31,288 98	.....	.....	29,842 90	.....
TOTAL DECREASE in 1878-79.....	.....	3,773 45	39,618 12	.....	63,680 97

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

REVENUE.

Statement, 1877-78 and 1878-79.

December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
247,216 11	199,655 11	411,911 77	115,373 05	139,326 51	188,058 49	164,173 51	2,708,584 83
226,373 52	251,783 31	1,116,574 03	381,563 09	23,466 90	44,592 43	49,546 67	3,297,381 54
20,842 59	52,128 20	704,662 26	266,190 04	115,859 61	143,466 06	114,626 84	588,796 71
100 00	100 00	50 00	25 00	126 00	125 00	400 00	6,635 64
.....	578 00	50 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	7,640 16
100 00	478 00	.....	.....	126 00	125 00	400 00	1,004 52
57,694 42	54,958 58	53,705 69	65,780 15	57,109 39	36,397 33	26,491 80	538,591 74
51,851 54	45,279 72	34,685 92	42,066 27	31,246 58	25,754 25	16,824 56	462,785 24
5,842 88	9,678 86	19,019 77	23,713 88	25,762 81	10,643 08	9,667 24	75,806 50
120,133 69	106,007 50	135,532 25	96,962 36	123,612 86	161,082 11	130,731 85	1,581,502 55
125,987 94	110,215 11	247,930 42	106,596 61	81,638 40	122,741 79	117,541 31	1,584,877 04
5,854 25	4,207 61	112,298 17	9,634 25	41,974 46	38,340 32	13,190 54	3,374 49
686 24	345 26	369 25	227 75	208 15	243 30	241 22	6,469 22
1,334 70	684 55	796 25	454 23	254 81	523 42	855 90	8,273 95
648 46	339 29	427 00	226 48	46 66	280 12	614 68	1,804 73
2,315 26	2,273 64	2,228 99	2,831 04	3,587 62	3,642 10	2,721 01	36,894 45
3,034 45	2,865 49	2,504 16	3,846 45	2,000 52	3,570 80	2,530 87	38,086 44
719 19	591 85	275 17	1,015 41	1,587 10	71 30	190 14	1,191 99
243 70	118 98	824 10	269 76	675 39	134 20	333 04	3,933 89
1,249 79	208 95	289 50	.....	.....	106 00	297 21	4,360 50
1,006 09	89 97	534 60	269 76	675 39	28 20	35 83	426 61
420 50	318 50	341 60	354 00	402 50	400 00	549 50	5,457 67
395 00	350 00	353 00	445 50	352 50	303 50	397 00	4,787 25
35 50	31 50	11 40	91 50	50 00	96 50	152 50	670 42
18,592 98	48,187 56	798,119 63	253,174 04	185,736 71	192,240 34	136,848 41	520,122 13

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

Total Revenue, 1877-78..... 4,888,069 99
do 1878-79..... 5,408,192 12

No. 16.—REFUNDS, 1878-79.—*Concluded.*
CANAL TOLLS, &c.

Canals.	To whom Paid.	Date.	Division.	Under what authority refunded.	Amount.	Total.
					\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Welland Canal.	Winton, M. F.	28th November.....		Duly refunded under 31st Vic, cap. 5, sec. 49	127 80	
	Larkin, P.	27th February.....		do do	90 21	218 01
Lachine Canal.	Holcomb & Stewart.....	9th October.....		do do	20 10	
	Batters, D. & Co.....	do		do do	66 65	
	Helcomb & Stewart.....	17th October.....		do do	19 24	
	McKae, J. W. & Co.....	23rd October.....		do do	2 20	
	Davis, M.....	29th November.....		do do	4 25	
	Jackson, H. O.....	16th June.....		do do	66 85	
Cornwall Canal	Devana, John.....	21st December.....		do do	150 00	159 29
	Gordon, Woodworth & Co.....	17th January.....		do do	66 25	216 25
Total Canal Tolls, &c, refunded.....						593 55
Grand Total Refunds.....						22,074 23

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, GAS AND LAW STAMPS, 1878-79.

CR.

No. 18.—STATEMENT showing the amount of Revenue accrued.

DR

	Weights and Measures Stamps.	Gas Stamps.	Law Stamps, and Supreme Court.	Total.	Weights and Measures Stamps.	Gas Stamps.	Law Stamps, and Supreme Court.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To amount of Stamps destroyed, or returned by Distributors	64,248 90	6 75	.....	64,255 65	70,112 37	21,232 80	662 25	92,037 42
To Commission allowed.....	.....	.....	45 99	45 99	.....	.....	.....	.....
To amount of Stamps remaining in hands of Distributors, 30th June, 1879.....	1,091 55	20,827 50	142 45	22,061 50	8,249 50	1,950 00	400 00	10,599 50
To balance, being the Revenue accrued during 1878-79.....	13,051 42	2,348 55	873 81	16,273 78	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	78,391 87	23,182 80	1,062 25	102,636 92	78,391 87	23,182 80	1,062 25	102,636 92

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES STAMPS, 1878-79.

CR.

No. 19—DEPUTY Inspectors in account with Inland Revenue Department.

DR.

Balances, 1st July, 1878.		Stamps issued to Deputy Inspectors.		Account Fees and Interest.		Total.		Divisions.		Stamps returned or destroyed.		Deposited to credit of Receiver-General.		Balances, 30th June, 1879.		Total.	
Stamps on hand.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	Stamps on hand.	\$ cts.	Cash on hand.	\$ cts.
345 01	345 01	345 01	345 01	345 01	345 01	345 01	345 01	Algoma	261 93	83 08	83 08	345 01					345 01
750 32	750 32	750 32	750 32	750 32	750 32	750 32	750 32	Brant	636 90	113 42	113 42	750 32					750 32
403 07	403 07	210 00	210 00	613 07	613 07	613 07	613 07	Brockville	520 53	92 54	92 54	613 07					613 07
593 02	593 02	48 62	522 00	1,163 64	1,163 64	1,163 64	1,163 64	Bruce	918 19	245 45	245 45	1,163 64					1,163 64
307 94	307 94	13 71	321 65	321 65	321 65	321 65	321 65	Dundas	283 03	38 62	38 62	321 65					321 65
674 67	674 67	33 30	748 97	748 97	748 97	748 97	748 97	Durham	696 72	50 25	50 25	748 97					748 97
398 87	398 87	66 00	464 87	464 87	464 87	464 87	464 87	Elgin	223 36	241 51	241 51	464 87					464 87
288 25	288 25	0 50	288 25	288 25	288 25	288 25	288 25	Essex	763 59	39 06	39 06	87 60		87 60			87 60
303 53	303 53	0 05	303 53	303 53	303 53	303 53	303 53	Glengarry	191 57	137 51	137 51	329 08					329 08
550 85	550 85	32 88	583 43	583 43	583 43	583 43	583 43	Grey	404 45	178 98	178 98	583 43					583 43
931 65	931 65	1 05	932 70	932 70	932 70	932 70	932 70	Hamilton	929 45	3 25	3 25	932 70					932 70
1,949 86	1,949 86	35 47	2,782 83	2,782 83	2,782 83	2,782 83	2,782 83	Hastings	1,102 49	1,163 24	1,163 24	2,782 83					2,782 83
686 67	686 67	1 00	687 67	687 67	687 67	687 67	687 67	Huron	624 43	7 50	7 50	687 67					687 67
912 80	912 80	2 60	915 40	915 40	915 40	915 40	915 40	Kent	901 47	76 91	76 91	915 40					915 40
259 77	259 77	259 77	259 77	259 77	259 77	259 77	259 77	Kingston	182 86	132 30	132 30	259 77					259 77
1,016 69	1,016 69	21 05	1,065 24	1,065 24	1,065 24	1,065 24	1,065 24	Lambton	932 94	215 75	215 75	1,065 24					1,065 24
482 19	482 19	5 97	488 17	488 17	488 17	488 17	488 17	Lanark	987 08	22 21	22 21	488 17					488 17
654 68	654 68	115 50	770 18	770 18	770 18	770 18	770 18	Lennox	465 96	302 06	302 06	770 18		0 01			770 18
948 52	948 52	50 96	1,276 48	1,276 48	1,276 48	1,276 48	1,276 48	London	468 11	855 13	855 13	1,276 48					1,276 48
770 40	770 40	30 00	800 40	800 40	800 40	800 40	800 40	Middlesex	670 03	130 38	130 38	800 40					800 40
468 52	468 52	468 52	468 52	468 52	468 52	468 52	468 52	Muskoka	427 28	41 84	41 84	468 52					468 52
714 16	714 16	714 16	714 16	714 16	714 16	714 16	714 16	Niagara	615 86	98 80	98 80	714 16					714 16
472 41	472 41	472 41	472 41	472 41	472 41	472 41	472 41	Norfolk	409 21	63 20	63 20	472 41					472 41
245 85	245 85	100 00	345 85	345 85	345 85	345 85	345 85	Northumberland	320 90	24 95	24 95	345 85					345 85
845 88	845 88	845 88	845 88	845 88	845 88	845 88	845 88	Ontario	839 23	5 75	5 75	845 88		0 90			845 88
701 30	701 30	166 00	880 43	880 43	880 43	880 43	880 43	Ottawa	655 67	234 76	234 76	880 43					880 43
166 72	166 72	39 59	612 31	612 31	612 31	612 31	612 31	Oxford	288 66	323 65	323 65	612 31					612 31
539 95	539 95	539 95	539 95	539 95	539 95	539 95	539 95	Peterboro	524 95	15 00	15 00	539 95					539 95
426 72	426 72	40 00	467 72	467 72	467 72	467 72	467 72	Prince Edward	393 94	73 88	73 88	467 72					467 72
293 19	293 19	293 19	293 19	293 19	293 19	293 19	293 19	Renfrew	277 69	15 50	15 50	293 19					293 19
371 40	371 40	371 40	371 40	371 40	371 40	371 40	371 40	Simcoe	361 45	9 95	9 95	371 40					371 40
552 20	552 20	28 84	676 04	676 04	676 04	676 04	676 04	Stratford	578 36	97 68	97 68	676 04					676 04
1,159 98	1,159 98	61 24	1,527 23	1,527 23	1,527 23	1,527 23	1,527 23	Toronto	649 38	877 84	877 84	1,527 23					1,527 23

930 16	5 15	18 00	0 10	925 30	789 90	135 40	789 90	135 40	925 30
589 35	6 59	118 00	0 10	607 45	583 24	24 21	583 24	24 21	607 45
555 85	277 09	2,794 00	133 13	680 44	567 70	108 24	567 70	108 24	680 44
22,334 95	277 09	2,794 00	133 13	25,539 17	21,045 67	4,320 51	21,045 67	4,320 51	25,539 17
2,614 34	6 00	6 00		2,650 34	2,621 18	29 16	2,621 18	29 16	2,650 34
1,154 95				1,154 95	1,150 50	4 45	1,150 50	4 45	1,154 95
1,119 65				1,119 65	1,109 45	10 20	1,109 45	10 20	1,119 65
1,166 00				1,166 00	1,168 00		1,168 00		1,166 00
848 32	34 21	190 00		1,072 53	781 62	290 91	781 62	290 91	1,072 53
416 10	7 05	65 00		488 15	249 35	238 80	249 35	238 80	488 15
7,349 36	41 26	261 00		7,651 62	7,078 10	573 52	7,078 10	573 52	7,651 62
1,332 75				1,232 75	1,218 25	14 50	1,218 25	14 50	1,232 75
1,152 45		143 00		1,295 45	1,026 02	269 43	1,026 02	269 43	1,295 45
928 46	9 23	3 00		940 69	809 51	131 18	809 51	131 18	940 69
890 28				890 28	887 76	2 52	887 76	2 52	890 28
3,447 35				3,447 35	3,324 91	122 41	3,324 91	122 41	3,447 35
1,440 75				1,440 75	1,379 40	61 35	1,379 40	61 35	1,440 75
821 73				821 73	766 04	65 69	766 04	65 69	821 73
734 87		3 00		737 87	711 75	26 12	711 75	26 12	737 87
1,145 65				1,145 65	1,138 00	7 65	1,138 00	7 65	1,145 65
797 09		96 00	17 30	910 39	687 39	223 00	687 39	223 00	910 39
12,591 38	9 23	245 00	17 30	12,862 91	11,939 06	923 85	11,939 06	923 85	12,862 91
517 50	23 20	225 00		765 70	475 62	290 08	475 62	290 08	765 70
551 50		65 00		661 50	377 05	174 40	377 05	174 40	661 50
581 15				616 15	350 35	295 80	350 35	295 80	616 15
1,650 15	23 20	290 00		1,963 35	1,203 02	760 28	1,203 02	760 28	1,963 35
943 90	7 05			950 95	871 69	79 26	871 69	79 26	950 95
1,131 50				1,131 50		39 95	1,091 55	1,091 55	1,131 50
70,142 37	733 36	8,249 50	171 17	79,296 40	64,248 90	13,685 97	1,091 55	1,091 55	79,296 40

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

GAS AND LAW STAMPS, 1878-79.

(No. 20.—STAMP Distributors in Account with Inland Revenue Department. CR.

DR.

Balances, 1st July, 1878.		Stamps issued to Deputy Inspectors.	Total.	Divisions.	Stamps returned, or destroyed.	Commission allowed to Distributor of Law Stamps.	Deposited to Credit of Receiver General.	Balances, 30th June, 1879.		Total.	
Stamps on hand.	Cash on hand.							Stamps on hand.	Cash on hand.		
\$	cts.	\$	cts.					\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1,089 00	16 75	75 00	1,164 00	..... Brantford.....	82 50	.....	1,084 25	17 25	1,164 00	1,164 00	17 25
1,261 00	.....	.....	1,267 75	..... Hamilton.....	77 75	.....	1,188 00	2 00	1,267 75	1,267 75	.....
881 25	.....	.....	881 25	..... Ottawa.....	114 25	.....	748 75	11 50	881 25	881 25	11 50
3,465 75	.....	500 00	3,965 75	..... Toronto.....	6 75	.....	3,256 25	29 00	3,965 75	3,965 75	.....
6,687 00	16 75	575 00	7,278 75	..... Ontario.....	6 75	.....	6,257 25	59 75	7,278 75	7,278 75	.....
5,949 80	.....	500 00	6,449 80	..... Montreal.....	.....	.....	5,777 75	.....	6,449 80	6,449 80	.....
1,486 75	22 50	350 00	1,859 25	..... Quebec.....	.....	.....	1,690 25	10 00	1,859 25	1,859 25	.....
7,436 55	22 50	850 00	8,309 05	..... Quebec.....	.....	.....	7,468 00	10 00	8,309 05	8,309 05	.....
1,205 75	.....	50 00	1,255 75	..... Fredericton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,255 75	1,255 75	.....
2,250 50	.....	100 00	2,350 50	..... St. John.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,350 50	2,350 50	.....
3,456 25	.....	150 00	3,606 25	..... New Brunswick.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,606 25	3,606 25	.....
2,339 25	33 50	250 00	2,622 75	..... Halifax.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,622 75	2,622 75	.....
461 25	.....	75 00	536 25	..... Pictou.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	536 25	536 25	.....
2,800 50	33 50	325 00	3,159 00	..... Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,159 00	3,159 00	.....
852 50	.....	50 00	902 50	..... Charlottetown, P. E. Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	902 50	902 50	.....
21,232 80	72 75	1,950 00	23,255 55	..... Grand Total, Gas Stamps.....	6 75	.....	20,827 50	122 75	23,255 55	23,255 55	.....
662 25	.....	400 00	1,062 25	..... Law Stamps.....	.....	.....	142 45	873 81	1,062 25	1,062 25	.....

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879. A. BRUNEL, Commissioner.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, 1878-79.

No. 21—INSPECTION Divisions in account with Expenditure.

(For Details, see Appendix B.)

DR.

CR.

Balance due by sun-dry persons, 1st July, 1878.	Amounts received from Department to meet Expenditure.	Deducted from Salaries for Super-annuation.	Balance due to sun-dry persons, 30th June, 1879.	Total.	Divisions.	Balance due to sun-dry persons, 1st July, 1878.	Expenditure authorized by the Department.						Total.	
							Salaries.	Seizures.	Expenses.	Special Assistance.	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.		Sundries.	Balance due by sun-dry persons, 30th June, 1879.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
4 15	604 83	6 32	0 05	615 35	Algoma...	500 00	500 00	69 95	45 00	0 40	0 40	615 35		
.....	734 73	6 32	32 75	773 80	Brant	500 00	500 00	89 20	162 00	22 60	22 60	773 80		
.....	739 58	12 00	.....	801 58	Brockville..	600 00	600 00	21 90	150 00	29 68	29 68	801 58	
.....	874 38	6 32	.....	880 70	Bruce	500 00	500 00	66 08	157 92	156 70	156 70	880 70	
.....	556 23	6 32	.....	562 55	Dundas	500 00	500 00	.....	60 00	2 55	2 55	562 55
.....	646 46	6 32	.....	652 78	Durham	500 00	500 00	.....	120 00	32 78	32 78	652 78
.....	734 13	6 32	.....	740 45	Elgin	500 00	500 00	.....	150 00	44 85	44 85	740 45
50 00	151 91	.....	.....	201 91	Essex .....	.....	.....	.....	130 00	19 90	12 01	201 91
.....	476 40	5 08	.....	481 48	Glengarry ..	408 53	408 53	.....	71 20	1 25	0 50	481 48
.....	662 90	6 32	.....	669 22	Grey	500 00	500 00	69 75	60 00	19 47	19 47	669 22	
.....	604 68	6 32	.....	611 00	Halton	500 00	500 00	.....	87 50	23 50	23 50	611 00
2,216 31	2,216 31	34 48	.....	2,250 79	Hamilton ..	1,900 00	1,900 00	39 15	250 00	61 64	61 64	2,250 79	
.....	848 98	12 00	.....	860 98	Hastings	600 00	600 00	.....	133 30	33 63	33 63	860 98
.....	663 00	12 00	.....	675 00	Huron	600 00	600 00	.....	75 00	.....	.....	675 00
.....	647 69	6 32	.....	654 01	Kent	500 00	500 00	.....	136 00	.....	.....	654 01
.....	805 66	14 08	.....	819 74	Kingston	1,000 00	1,000 00	1 50	53 00	65 24	65 24	819 74	
.....	908 88	6 32	.....	915 20	Lambton	500 00	500 00	.....	225 98	102 39	88 83	915 20
.....	384 00	3 54	.....	387 54	Lanark	283 56	283 56	.....	30 00	23 93	23 93	387 54
.....	787 34	6 32	.....	793 66	Lennox	500 00	500 00	.....	180 00	89 00	24 66	793 66
.....	996 97	16 70	.....	1,013 67	London	833 30	833 30	108 44	.....	28 16	43 77	1,013 67
.....	749 54	6 32	.....	755 86	Middlesex ..	500 00	500 00	.....	180 00	34 46	41 40	755 86
.....	612 18	6 32	.....	618 50	Muskoka	500 00	500 00	.....	81 00	31 50	.....	618 50
.....	752 26	12 00	.....	764 26	Niagara	600 00	600 00	.....	143 88	.....	20 38	764 26
.....	628 77	6 32	.....	633 09	Norfolk	500 00	500 00	.....	125 00	3 90	4 19	633 09
50 00	577 53	6 32	.....	633 85	Northumberland	600 00	600 00	.....	62 50	50 35	21 00	633 85
.....	716 00	12 00	.....	728 00	Ontario	600 00	600 00	.....	120 00	8 00	.....	728 00

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, 1878-79.—Continued.

No. 21.—INSPECTION Divisions in account with Expenditure.—Continued.

(For Details, see Appendix B.)

DR.

CR.

Balance due by sun- dry persons, 1st July, 1878.	Amounts received from Department to meet expendi- ture.	Deducted from Sala- ries for Super- annuation.	Balance due to sun- dry persons, 30th June, 1879.	Total.	Divisions.	Balance due to sun- dry persons, 1st July, 1878.	Expenditure authorized by the Department.						Total.	
							Salaries.	Seizure Expenses.	Special Assistance	Rent.	Traveling Expenses.	Sundries.		Balance due by sun- dry persons, 30th June, 1879.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1,219 71	396 57	20 08	.....	1,239 79	Ottawa .....	.....	1,000 00	.....	27 00	93 59	.....	101 90	1,239 79	17 30
.....	642 60	6 32	.....	908 57	Oxford .....	.....	600 00	.....	.....	200 00	.....	5 32	908 57	.....
.....	591 50	6 32	.....	648 92	Peterboro .....	.....	500 00	.....	.....	120 00	.....	19 29	648 92	9 63
.....	573 68	6 32	.....	600 82	Prince Edward .....	.....	500 00	.....	.....	80 00	.....	20 82	600 82	.....
.....	738 15	12 00	.....	590 00	Renfrew .....	.....	500 00	.....	.....	80 00	.....	.....	590 00	.....
.....	663 00	6 32	.....	750 15	Simcoe .....	.....	600 00	.....	.....	140 00	.....	10 15	750 15	.....
.....	1,606 87	22 08	.....	669 32	Stratford .....	.....	500 00	.....	.....	184 00	.....	.....	669 32	.....
50 00	590 89	6 32	.....	697 21	Toronto .....	.....	1,600 00	.....	.....	80 00	.....	38 95	1,638 95	.....
.....	838 45	12 00	.....	597 21	Victoria .....	.....	500 00	.....	.....	128 00	.....	17 21	597 21	.....
.....	626 23	6 32	.....	900 45	Waterloo .....	.....	600 00	.....	.....	50 00	.....	76 44	900 45	81 66
.....	863 84	12 00	.....	632 55	Welland .....	.....	500 00	.....	.....	50 00	.....	16 91	632 55	.....
.....	861 75	12 00	.....	665 84	Wellington .....	.....	600 00	.....	.....	120 00	.....	79 75	665 84	.....
.....	201 81	.....	.....	873 75	York .....	.....	600 00	.....	.....	140 08	.....	61 73	873 75	.....
.....	29,837 39	378 76	32 80	201 81	District Inspectors .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	201 81	.....
154 15	.....	.....	.....	30,403 10	Ontario .....	.....	23,225 38	1 50	135 44	4,235 87	1,277 83	1,326 08	30,403 10	201 49
.....	677 93	6 32	.....	634 25	Beauce .....	.....	500 00	.....	.....	50 00	.....	12 60	681 25	.....
.....	563 48	6 32	.....	648 18	Beauharnois .....	.....	500 00	.....	.....	86 62	.....	29 51	648 18	.....
.....	691 61	6 32	.....	569 80	Bellechasse .....	.....	500 00	.....	.....	48 00	.....	21 80	569 80	.....
.....	667 62	6 32	.....	697 93	Berthier .....	.....	500 00	.....	.....	80 00	.....	42 04	697 93	23 49
.....	546 77	4 98	.....	673 94	Chambly .....	.....	500 00	.....	.....	151 66	.....	22 28	673 94	.....
30 84	733 51	6 32	.....	651 75	Champlain .....	.....	398 55	.....	.....	66 67	.....	18 73	551 75	.....
50 00	444 63	3 64	.....	770 67	Drummond .....	.....	500 00	.....	.....	99 96	.....	24 60	770 67	59 88
.....	1,378 36	12 64	.....	498 27	Gaspé .....	.....	291 61	.....	.....	111 65	.....	50 00	498 27	.....
.....	686 94	6 32	.....	1,391 00	Hull .....	.....	1,000 00	21 15	.....	190 00	166 42	13 43	1,391 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	693 26	Iberville .....	.....	500 00	8 95	.....	100 06	48 25	28 00	693 26	.....

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, 1878-79.—Concluded.

No. 21—INSPECTION Divisions in account with Expenditure.—Concluded.

(For Details, see Appendix B.)

CR.

DR.

Balance due by sun- dry persons, Ist July, 1878.	Amounts received from Department to meet expendi- ture.	Deducted from Sala- ries for Super- annuation.	Balance due to sun- dry persons, 30th June, 1879.	Total.	Divisions.	Balance due to sun- dry persons, Ist July, 1878.	Expenditure authorized by the Department.					Balance due by sun- dry persons, 30th June, 1879.	Total.
							Salaries.	Seizure Expenses.	Special Assistance.	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.			Sundries.
\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
707 64	6 32	6 32	713 96	713 96	Kings	500 00	121 68	79 96	121 68	12 32	713 96	713 96	
833 53	6 32	6 32	839 85	839 85	Prince	500 00	102 75	102 75	105 82	131 28	839 85	839 85	
793 14	6 32	6 32	799 46	799 46	Queens	500 00	156 46	100 00	156 46	43 00	799 46	799 46	
2,334 31	18 96	18 96	2,353 27	2,353 27	District Inspector	1,500 00	383 96	282 71	383 96	186 60	2,353 27	2,353 27	
841 96	16 04	16 04	858 00	858 00	P. E. Island	800 00	58 00	58 00	58 00	58 00	858 00	858 00	
407 55	3 14	3 14	410 69	410 69	Manitoba	158 27	150 00	150 00	150 00	102 42	410 69	410 69	
3,560 00	16 00	16 00	3,576 00	3,576 00	British Columbia	600 00	6,280 25	6,280 25	6,280 25	100 00	7,180 25	7,180 25	
1,308 75	88 74	88 74	1,397 49	1,397 49	General Contingent's Queen's Printer	51,195 17	78 30	7,716 17	4,059 82	88 74	1,308 75	1,308 75	
4,022 13	71,254 71	799 53	76,109 17	76,109 17	Stationery Office	2,069 27	753 82	753 82	753 82	76,109 17	76,109 17		
					.....Grand Total							

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1878.

GAS INSPECTION, 1878-79.

No. 22.—INSPECTION DISTRICTS in account with Expenditure.

(For Details, see Appendix B.)

CR.

DR.

Balances due by sundry persons, 1st July, 1878.	Amounts received from Department to meet expenditure.	Deduction from Salaries for Super-annuation.	Balances due to sundry persons, 30th June, 1879.	Total.	Districts.	Balances due to sundry persons, 1st July, 1878.	Expenditure authorized by the Department.						Balances due by sundry persons, 30th June, 1879.	Total.
							Salaries.	Seizures.	Special Assistance.	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.			$	cts.	$	cts.
883 16	883 16			883 16	Brantford & Hamilton									883 16
70 30	70 30			70 30	Cobourg				150 00	32 50	0 70			70 30
644 28	644 28	9 85		654 13	Ottawa	492 98		9 00	60 00		39 80			654 13
512 57	512 57			512 57	Port Hope			490 47	112 35		22 10			512 57
1,052 06	1,052 06			1,052 06	Toronto			1,038 96			13 10			1,052 06
3,162 37	3,162 37	9 85		3,172 22	..... Ontario	492 98		2,238 39	322 35	32 50	86 00			3,172 22
1,538 30	1,538 30	28 04		1,566 34	Montreal	1,400 00		107 60		23 50	35 24			1,566 34
1,334 52	1,334 52	19 98		1,354 50	Quebec	997 27		150 00			207 23			1,354 50
57 94	57 94			57 94	St. Hyacinthe				57 94					57 94
2,930 76	2,930 76	48 02		2,978 78	..... Quebec	2,397 27		257 60	57 91	23 50	242 47			2,978 78
28 25	28 25			28 25	Fredericton			6 00			22 25			28 25
60 00	60 00			60 00	Newcastle				60 00					60 00
1,371 68	1,371 68			1,371 68	St. John			1,195 56		18 40	157 72			1,371 68
1,459 93	1,459 93			1,459 93	..... New Brunswick			1,201 56	60 00	18 40	179 97			1,459 93

GAS INSPECTION, 1878-79.—Concluded.

No. 22.—INSPECTION DISTRICTS in account with Expenditure.—Concluded.

(For Details, see Appendix B.)

CR.

DR.

Balances due by sundry persons, 1st July, 1878.	Amounts received from Department to meet expenditure.	Deduction from Salaries for Superannation.	Balances due to sundry persons, 30th June, 1879.	Total.	Districts.	Balances due to sundry persons, 1st July, 1878.	Expenditure authorized by the Department.						Total.
							Salaries.	Seizure Expenses.	Special Assistance.	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.		Balances due by sundry persons, 30th June, 1879.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1,292 00	1,292 00			1,292 00	Halifax	999 96	83 21	48 83	160 00	83 21		1,292 00	
316 31	316 31	3 21		319 52	Pictou	258 32	36 20		25 00	36 20		319 52	
1,608 31	1,608 31	3 21		1,611 52	Nova Scotia	999 96	119 41	48 83	185 00	119 41		1,611 52	
	215 06	2 60		217 66	Charlottetown, P. E. I.	200 00	17 66					217 66	
	150 26			150 26	British Columbia		50 26		100 00			150 26	
2,282 24	2,282 24	12 00		2,294 24	General Expenses	600 00	1,694 24			1,694 24		2,294 24	
51 43	51 43			51 43	Queen's Printer		51 43			51 43		51 43	
14 69	14 69			14 69	Stationery Office		14 69			14 69		14 69	
11,875 05	11,875 05	75 68		11,950 73	Grand Total	3,948 57	2,456 13	123 23	725 29	4,697 51		11,950 73	

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

No. 23.—STATEMENT showing the Amount Voted and the Expenditure Authorized for each Service, for 1878-79.

Expenditure authorized by the Department.	Over-Expended.	Under-Expended.	Service.	Vote.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
172,882 81		1,157 19	..... Excise Salaries.....	174,040 00
30,451 83		9,548 17	.....Excise Contingencies.....	40,000 00
5,154 07		1,145 93	..... Preventive Service.....	6,300 00
29,078 60		2,941 40	..... Canals, Salaries and Contingencies.....	32,020 00
18,855 13		1,389 87	.....Slides and Boom's Expenditure	20,245 00
44,383 37		38,671 63	..... Culling Timber.....	83,055 00
2,324 28		7,675 72	..... Minor Revenues.....	10,000 00
87,308 66		21,991 34	..... Weights and Measures and Gas.....	109,300 00
622 94		2,377 06	..... Inspection of Staples.....	3,000 00
1,688 48		311 52	..... Commissions to Customs Officers.....	2,000 00
26,062 47		705 03	..... Departmental Salaries.....	26,767 50
8,388 44		1,611 56	..... do Contingencies.....	10,000 00
6,830 64		169 36	..... Minister's Salary	7,000 00
7,797 02		2,202 98	..... Adulteration of Food.....	10,000 00
441,828 74		91,898 76	..... Total.....	533,727 50

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

APPENDIX A.

STATISTICS.

APPENDIX A.—SPIRITS.

No. 1.—RETURN of Manufactures,

Revenue Divisions.	Quantities of Grain for distillation.	Number of Licenses issued and amount collected.	
	Lbs.	No.	Amount.
Belleville	1,332,556	1	\$ 250 00
Guelph	3,836,000	1	250 00
Prescott	8,181,370	1	250 00
Toronto	30,987,000	1	250 00
Windsor	22,209,530	1	250 00
Manitoba	200,400	1	250 00
Totals	66,749,856	6	1,500 00

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

for the Year ended 30th June, 1879.

Proof Spirits manufactured at 90c. and \$1 per gal.		Duty collected ex-manufactory.		Duty accruing on Spirits Warehoused.		Total duty collected ex-manufactory and on Licenses.
Gallons.	Duty.	Gallons	Duty.	Gallons.	Duty.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
71,755·52	67,637 73	7,987·82	7,091 97	63,767·70	60,266 98	7,341 97
196,127·79	184,201 44	44,202·99	40,300 14	151,924·80	143,901 30	40,555 14
421,001·37	394,542 49	69,033·88	62,155 35	351,967·49	332,387 14	62,405 35
1,658,483·26	1,554,380 45	352,933·83	317,769 43	1,305,549·43	1,236,611 02	318,019 43
1,307,168·88	1,228,798 63	176,256·62	158,736 19	1,130,912·26	1,070,062 49	158,986 19
9,594·07	8,691 83	6,530·01	5,912 37	3,064·06	2,779 46	6,162 37
3,664,130·89	3,438,252 62	656,945·15	591,965 45	3,007,185·74	2,846,008 39	593,465 45

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.—Continued.—SPIRITS.

No. 2.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Spirits

Provinces.	Grain used for Distillation.						Total quantity of Grain used for Distillation.
	Malt.	Indian Corn.	Rye.	Wheat.	Oats.	Mill Offal.	
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1878.							
Ontario	2,868,260	51,917,220	10,529,912	1,471,050	542,340	266,120	67,594,902
1879.							
Ontario.....	2,874,384	51,418,007	10,713,195	1,920	1,372,400	169,550	66,549,456
Manitoba.....	3,335	.....	3,435	193,630	.....	.....	200,400
Totals.....	2,877,719	51,418,007	10,716,630	195,550	1,372,400	169,550	66,749,856

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

Manufactured for the Years ended 30th June, 1878 and 1879.

Number of Licenses issued and amounts collected.		Proof Spirits manufactured at 90c. and \$1.00 per gallon.		Duty collected on Spirits Ex-Manufactory.		Duty Accruing on Spirits Warehoused.		Total Duty collected on Spirits Ex-Manufactory and on Licenses.	
No.	\$	Gallons.	Duty. \$ cts.	Gallons.	Duty. \$ cts.	Gallons.	Duty. \$ cts.	\$	cts.
6	1,500	3,530,085.01	3,177,076.42	548,844.58	493,959.75	2,981,240.43	2,683,116.67	495,459	75
5	1,250	3,654,536.82	3,429,560.79	650,415.14	586,053.08	3,004,121.68	2,843,228.93	587,303	08
1	250	9,594.07	8,691.83	6,530.01	5,912.37	3,064.06	2,779.46	6,162	37
6	1,500	3,664,130.89	3,438,252.62	656,945.15	591,965.45	3,007,185.74	2,846,008.39	593,465	45

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.—Continued.—SPIRITS.

DR.

NO. 3.—SPIRIT WAREHOUSE RETURN

Spirits remaining in Warehouse from last year.	Spirits placed in Warehouse.	Spirits re-warehoused	Spirits received from other Divisions.	Totals.	Revenue Divisions.
Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	
2,506 65			4,234 42	6,741 07	Algoma
28,404 00	63,767 70		13,287 43	105,459 13	Belleville
2,028 79			13,148 96	15,177 75	Cobourg
1,445 90			9,014 54	10,460 44	Collingwood
499 14			7,149 43	7,648 57	Cornwall
4,400 09			30,713 03	35,113 12	Goderich
23,687 07	151,924 80			175,611 87	Guelph
31,935 62			174,421 87	206,357 49	Hamilton
11,758 89		167 30	117,674 33	129,600 52	Kingston
7,513 95			86,507 32	94,021 27	London
11,749 27			89,612 69	101,361 96	Ottawa
4,075 16			49,307 29	53,382 45	Paris
25,005 36			15,854 84	40,860 20	Perth
3,079 41			22,102 36	25,181 77	Peterboro
114,586 23	351,967 49	15 00	3,793 49	470,362 21	Prescott
2,008 77			14,650 84	16,659 61	Sarnia
4,045 88			26,613 74	30,659 62	St. Catharines
759,327 85	1,305,549 43	19 02	113,207 02	2,178,103 32	Toronto
325,477 51	1,130,912 26	54 46	7,628 85	1,464,073 08	Windsor
141,731 49			642,239 78	783,971 27	Montreal
25,775 00			231,730 24	257,505 24	Quebec
1,019 39			9,123 89	10,143 28	Sherbrooke
712 82			26,577 64	27,290 46	St. Hyacinthe
1,319 58			21,955 19	23,274 77	St. Johns
2,692 94			13,181 31	15,874 25	Three Rivers
555 11			1,185 57	1,740 68	Miramichi, N.B.
42,093 96			102,221 06	144,315 02	St. John, N.B.
14,541 36			60,947 15	75,488 51	Halifax, N.S.
186 82			797 60	984 42	Pictou, N.S.
135 29			137 33	272 62	Yarmouth, N.S.
8,713 26			7,281 17	15,994 43	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
70 15				70 15	Summerside, P.E.I.
9,011 37	3,064 06		25,815 19	37,890 62	Winnipeg, Man.
6,105 51			8,625 97	14,731 48	Victoria, B.C.
8,612 54				8,612 54	Suspense
1,626,512 13	3,007,185 74	255 78	1,950,741 54	6,584,695 19	

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879

for the Year ended 30th June, 1879.

CR.

Spirits entered for Consumption at 90c. and \$1.00 per gall.		Spirits removed to other Divisions.	Spirits Exported.	Spirits used in Bonded Factories.	Spirits written off by O.C.	Spirits remaining in Warehouse.	Totals.
Gallons.	\$ cts.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
4,818.91	4,421 67					1,922.16	6,741.07
42,893.90	39,268 58	29,873.64				32,691.59	105,459.13
14,338.49	13,098 55					839.26	15,177.75
9,605.56	8,691 94					554.88	10,160.44
6,931.09	6,315 78					717.48	7,648.57
31,614.77	28,744 25					3,498.35	35,113 12
30,192.97	27,455 06	116,265 50				29,153.40	175,611.87
72,964.69	66,303 33		31.79	105,535.26		27,825.75	206,357.49
77,741.24	70,216 71	3,382.43		39,723.46		8,753.39	129,600 52
89,131.22	80,548 82			452.12		4,437.93	94,021.27
96,197.46	87,557 54					5,174.50	101,361.96
50,590.31	46,028 56					2,792.14	53,382.45
22,701.29	20,631 86					18,158.91	40,860 20
23,342.84	21,096 10					1,838.93	25,181 77
48,529.42	43,750 33	316,636 27				105,196.52	470,362 21
14,228.12	13,002 34					2,431.49	16,659.61
28,260.09	25,908 11					2,399.53	30,659.62
754,871.80	680,286 05	751,999 40	110,519.57	53,203.99		507,508.56	2,178,103.32
411,562.39	370,652 84	672,333.17	22,164.51	455.23		357,557.78	1,464,073.08
648,973.43	586,569 67	59,029.40	1,078.15	13,780.57		61,109.72	783,971.27
238,737.58	215,830 99					18,767.66	257,505.24
10,112.66	9,138 65					30.62	10,143.28
23,643.64	21,508 19					3,646.82	27,290.46
20,357.26	18,444 22					2,917.51	23,274.77
15,068.81	13,686 10					805.44	15,874.25
1,145.99	1,032 35					594.69	1,740.68
93,472.42	85,935 53	1,084.40		10,837.01	18,404.77	20,516.42	144,315.02
58,816.81	53,625 88	137.33	677.79	1,801.90		14,054.68	75,488.51
571.58	523 68					412.84	984.42
205.89	185 30					66.73	272.62
15,866.01	14,293 22					128.42	15,994.43
70.15	63 13						70.15
24,139.81	22,154 41					13,750.81	37,890.62
7,621.65	6,946 35					7,109.83	14,731.48
						8,612.54	8,612.54
2,989,310.25	2,703,916 09	1,950,741.54	134,471.81	225,789.54	18,404.47	1,265,977.28	6,584,695.19

A BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.—Continued.—SPIRITS.

DR. No. 4.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Spirit Warehouse

Spirits remaining in Warehouse from last year.	Spirits placed in Warehouse.	Spirits Re-Warehoused.	Spirits received from other Divisions.	Totals.	Provinces.
Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	1878.
1,232,657·86	2,981,240·43	.....	782,422·31	4,996,320·60	..... Ontario.....
188,239·60	.....	.....	1,137,307·59	1,325,547·09	..... Quebec.....
61,547·24	.....	.....	125,318·22	186,865·46	..... New Brunswick.....
16,419·17	.....	.....	58,386·05	74,805·22	..... Nova Scotia.....
2,186·88	.....	.....	16,923·81	19,110·69	..... Prince Edward Island.....
7,350·57	.....	.....	18,958·46	26,309·03	..... Manitoba.....
5,319·27	.....	.....	7,031·69	12,350·96	..... British Columbia.....
1,513,720·49	2,981,240·43	.....	2,146,348·13	6,641,309·05	
					1879.
1,371,848·08	3,004,121·68	255·78	798,922·45	5,175,147·99	..... Ontario.....
173,251·22	.....	.....	944,808·05	1,118,059·27	..... Quebec.....
42,649·07	.....	.....	103,406·63	146,055·70	..... New Brunswick.....
14,863·47	.....	.....	61,882·08	76,745·55	..... Nova Scotia.....
8,783·41	.....	.....	7,281·17	16,064·58	..... Prince Edward Island.....
9,011·37	3,064·06	.....	25,815·19	37,890·62	..... Manitoba.....
6,105·51	.....	.....	8,625·97	14,731·48	..... British Columbia.....
1,626,512·13	3,007,185·74	255·78	1,950,741·54	6,584,695·19	

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

Returns for the Years ended 30th June, 1878 and 1879.

CR.

Spirits entered for Consumption at 90 cts. and \$1 per Gallon.		Spirits removed to other Divisions.	Spirits Exported.	Spirits used in Bonded Factories.	Spirits written off by Order-in-Council.	Spirits remaining in Warehouse.	Totals.
Gallons.	\$ cts.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1,195,963-94	1,076,369 94	2,065,470-37	163,797-30	199,240 91	.....	1,371,848-08	4,996,320 60
1,061,078-86	954,968 79	80,364-03	296-54	10,426-11	132-33	173,251-22	1,325,547 09
112,147-31	100,932 39	375-39	.....	11,603-46	20,090-23	42,649-07	186,865-46
56,062-33	50,456 24	138-34	265-75	3,475-33	.....	14,863-47	74,805-22
10,232-01	9,208 85	.....	.....	.....	95-27	8,783-41	19,110-69
17,297-66	15,567 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,011-37	26,309 03
6,245-45	5,621 01	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,105-51	12,350-96
2,459,025-66	2,213,125 08	2,146,348-13	164,359-59	224,745-81	20,317-83	1,626,512-13	6,641,309-05
1,830,506-56	1,653,978 42	1,890,490-41	132,715 87	199,370-06	.....	1,122,065-09	5,175,147-99
956,893-38	865,177 82	59,029-40	1,078-15	13,780-57	.....	87,277-77	1,118,059-27
94,618-41	86,967 88	1,084-40	.....	10,837-01	18,404-77	21,111-11	146,055-79
59,591-28	54,334 86	137-33	677-79	1,801-90	.....	14,534 25	76,745-55
15,936 16	14,356 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	128-42	16,064-53
24,139-81	22,154 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,750 81	37,890-62
7,621-65	6,946 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,109-83	14,731-48
2,989,310-25	2,703,916 09	1,950,741-54	134,471-81	225,789-54	18,404-77	1,265,977-28	6,584,695-19

Total duties collected Ex-Manufactory and Ex-Warehouse.....	1878.	1879.
	\$2,707,084 83	\$3,295,881 54
	Collected on Licenses.....	1,500 00
	<u>\$2,708,584 83</u>	<u>\$3,297,381 54</u>

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.—Continued.—MALT.

No. 5.—RETURN of Malt Manufactured, for the Year ended 30th June, 1879.

Revenue Divisions.	No. of Malsters.	License Fees.		Grain placed in Steep.		Malt manufactured at 1 and 2 cents.		Paid Duty ex-manufactory.	Warehoused.	Total Duty collected ex-manufactory and on Licenses.
		\$	M. cubic in.	Lbs.	M. cubic in.	Lbs.	Lbs.				$ cts.
Belleville	3	150	10,601	235,921	12,257	183,066	100,679	82,387	1,800 14	
Cobourg	3	150	30,032	663,369	31,368	510,265	104,227	406,038	1,865 64	
Goderich	8	425	27,378	610,546	30,226	489,349	77,406	411,943	1,534 49	
Guelph	16	1,025	365,860	7,898,227	399,467	6,159,244	413,245	5,745,999	7,707 81	
Hamilton	6	700	299,100	6,514,698	355,034	5,116,824	.....	5,116,824	700 00
Kingston	4	350	82,683	1,845,818	95,996	1,407,582	8,189	1,399,393	491 51	
London	7	725	318,453	7,198,184	336,374	5,321,160	6,080	5,315,080	785 80	
Ottawa	1	50	16,619	373,339	19,299	284,709	.....	284,709	50 00
Paris	1	50	12,200	245,486	14,120	194,268	1,360	192,928	63 60	
Perth	1	50	3,951	85,176	4,201	70,958	28,400	42,558	595 00	
Peterborough	2	100	13,915	301,361	16,549	232,761	.....	232,761	100 00
Prescott	4	300	110,409	2,515,229	123,211	1,950,586	310,819	1,639,767	5,630 50	
Sarnia	1	50	1,924	41,205	2,102	32,946	17,785	15,161	253 11	
St. Catharines	2	100	31,470	688,702	35,727	548,000	57,543	490,457	728 61	
Toronto	14	1,200	672,452	14,764,170	749,214	11,716,859	1,488,004	10,228,855	23,898 45	
Windsor	3	450	240,009	6,520,959	294,017	4,433,308	.....	4,433,308	450 00
Total, Ontario.....	76	5,875	2,237,556	49,459,390	2,519,162	38,651,905	2,613,737	36,038,168	46,656 66	
Montreal	8	850	267,444	5,937,082	289,065	4,778,901	638,119	4,140,782	10,947 69	
Quebec	1	100	24,087	516,292	26,432	391,782	357	391,425	103 57	
Sherbrooke	1	50	19,494	456,532	21,139	344,000	.....	344,000	50 00
Total, Quebec.....	10	1,000	311,025	6,948,906	336,636	5,514,683	638,476	4,876,207	11,101 26	

St. John, N.B.....	1	50	12,768	283,842	13,640	226,490	60,328	166,162	890 95
Halifax, N.S.....	5	225	53,924	1,249,689	59,082	920,135	544,989	375,146	9,213 38
Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	2	100	3,880	86,330	4,106	67,195	13,038	54,157	230 38
Winnipeg, Man.....	5	200	15,595	367,255	20,076	295,223	278,450	16,773	4,654 09
Victoria, B.C.....	4	200	24,952	537,012	28,282	416,468	183,984	232,484	3,092 04
Totals.....	103	7,650	2,659,640	58,932,424	2,980,984	46,092,099	4,333,002	41,759,097	75,838 76

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879

APPENDIX A.—Continued.—Malt

No. 6.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Malt manufactured for the Years ended 30th June, 1878 and 1879

Revenue Divisions.	No. of Malsters.	License fees.		Grain placed in steep.		Malt manufactured at 1 and 2 cents.		Paid duty Ex-Manufactory.	Warehoused.	Total Duty Collected Ex-Manufactory and on Licenses.
		\$		M. Cub. in.	Lbs.	M. Cub. in.	Lbs.				Lbs.	$ cts.
1878.										
Ontario	72	6,225	2,115,075	48,454,681	2,451,562	38,632,920	2,556,547	36,076,373	57,355 94	
Quebec	9	950	396,994	9,183,785	426,384	7,267,060	2,340,052	4,927,008	47,751 04	
New Brunswick	1	100	19,224	428,659	20,647	341,651	90,623	251,028	1,912 46	
Nova Scotia	4	200	47,685	1,039,168	53,917	825,709	660,593	165,116	13,411 86	
Prince Edward Island	3	150	17,431	387,915	18,403	300,635	140,383	160,252	2,957 66	
Manitoba	3	150	11,254	233,550	13,479	203,330	203,330	.....	4,216 60
British Columbia.....	3	125	12,117	282,175	14,404	219,355	99,333	120,022	2,111 66	
	95	7,900	2,619,780	60,029,933	2,998,796	47,790,660	6,090,861	41,699,799	129,717 22	
1879.										
Ontario	76	5,875	2,237,556	49,459,390	2,519,162	38,651,905	2,613,737	36,038,168	46,656 66	
Quebec	10	1,000	311,025	6,948,906	336,636	5,514,683	638,476	4,876,207	11,101 26	
New Brunswick	1	50	12,798	283,842	13,640	226,490	60,328	166,162	890 95	
Nova Scotia	5	225	53,824	1,249,689	59,082	920,135	544,989	375,146	9,213 38	
Prince Edward Island.....	2	100	3,690	86,330	4,106	67,195	13,038	54,157	230 38	
Manitoba.....	5	200	15,595	367,255	20,076	295,223	278,450	16,773	4,654 09	
British Columbia.....	4	200	24,952	527,012	28,282	416,468	189,984	232,484	3,092 04	
	103	7,650	2,659,640	58,932,424	2,980,984	46,092,099	4,333,062	41,769,097	75,838 76	

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

A. BRUNEL
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.—Continued.—MALT.

No. 7.—MALT WAREHOUSE RETURN, for the Year ended 30th June, 1879.

Remaining in Warehouse last Year.	Placed in Warehouse.		Increases.		Received from other Divisions.		Imported.		Totals.		Revenue Divisions.		Entered for Consumption at 1c. and 2cts. per lb.		Removed to other Divisions		Exported by and written off in Council.		Remaining in Warehouse.		Totals.	
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$	cts	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
60,170	82,387	24,570	24,570	24,570	24,570	24,570	24,570	24,570	24,570	24,570	24,570	24,570	210	60	14,040	14,040	14,040	14,040	14,040	14,040	14,040	24,570
127,237	406,038	30,600	30,600	30,600	30,600	30,600	30,600	30,600	30,600	30,600	30,600	30,600	2,099	59	16,843	16,843	16,843	16,843	16,843	16,843	173,157	
302,189	411,943	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	13,243	7,000	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	546,518
1,915,319	5,745,999	675	675	675	675	675	675	675	675	675	675	675	7,939	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	714,132
723,916	5,116,824	102,861	102,861	102,861	102,861	102,861	102,861	102,861	102,861	102,861	102,861	102,861	33,754	31	326,059	326,059	326,059	326,059	326,059	326,059	7,764,854	
875,211	1,399,393	8,625	8,625	8,625	8,625	8,625	8,625	8,625	8,625	8,625	8,625	8,625	18,553	39	110,580	110,580	110,580	110,580	110,580	110,580	7,764,854	
3,056,943	5,315,080	6,945	6,945	6,945	6,945	6,945	6,945	6,945	6,945	6,945	6,945	6,945	6,461	66	127,000	127,000	127,000	127,000	127,000	127,000	2,284,229	
74,295	284,709	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	60,762	75	196,200	196,200	196,200	196,200	196,200	196,200	5,900,503	
344,785	192,928	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,105	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,475,506
674,228	42,558	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,546	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	362,607
34,831	232,761	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	709	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	537,713
440,625	1,632,767	4,676	4,676	4,676	4,676	4,676	4,676	4,676	4,676	4,676	4,676	4,676	3,432	64	104,355	104,355	104,355	104,355	104,355	104,355	716,786	
81,714	15,161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,785	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	628,224
390,990	430,457	139,116	139,116	139,116	139,116	139,116	139,116	139,116	139,116	139,116	139,116	139,116	11,764	13	1,658	1,658	1,658	1,658	1,658	1,658	182,906	
6,200,924	10,228,855	6,993	6,993	6,993	6,993	6,993	6,993	6,993	6,993	6,993	6,993	6,993	88,378	17	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	2,134,458	

APPENDIX A.—Continued.—MALT.
 No. 8.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Malt Warehouse Returns, for the Years ended 30th June, 1878 and 1879.

Remaining in Warehouse from last Year.	Placed in Warehouse.		Increases.		Received to other Divisions.		Imported.		Totals.		Provinces.		Entered for Consumption at 1 cent and 2 cents per lb.		Removed to other Divisions.		Exported and written off by Order in Council.		Remaining in Warehouse.		Totals.		
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
14,916,282	36,076,373	440,067	538,212	51,970,994	1878.	Ontario.....	14,755,834	295,116 68	1,205,820	19,168,600	16,810,680	51,970,994	1,205,820	295,116 68	1,205,820	19,168,600	16,810,680	51,970,994	1,205,820	295,116 68	1,205,820	19,168,600	16,810,680
2,516,143	4,927,008	128,507	7,571,668	Quebec.....	4,495,107	89,902 14	245,255	2,831,298	7,571,668	245,255	89,902 14	245,255	2,831,298	7,571,668	245,255	89,902 14	245,255	2,831,298
159,657	251,028	315,445	726,130	New Brunswick.....	403,415	8,068 30	24,000	298,718	726,130	403,415	8,068 30	24,000	298,718	726,130	403,415	8,068 30	24,000	298,718
82,521	165,116	.....	492,911	740,548	.....	Nova Scotia.....	580,215	11,604 30	.....	.....	160,333	740,548	580,215	11,604 30	.....	.....	160,333	740,548	580,215	11,604 30	.....	160,333
24,324	160,252	.....	.....	185,176	.....	P. E. Island.....	36,890	737 80	.....	.....	148,286	185,176	36,890	737 80	.....	.....	148,286	185,176	36,890	737 80	.....	148,286
91,805	120,022	.....	.....	15,985	.....	Manitoba.....	172,266	3,445 30	.....	.....	55,547	227,812	172,266	3,445 30	.....	.....	55,547	227,812	172,266	3,445 30	.....	55,547
17,791,332	41,689,799	440,067	1,475,075	15,985	1879.	British Columbia.....	20,443,726	408,874 52	1,475,075	19,168,600	20,334,857	61,422,258	1,475,075	408,874 52	1,475,075	19,168,600	20,334,857	61,422,258	1,475,075	408,874 52	1,475,075	19,168,600	20,334,857
16,840,680	36,038,168	199,131	554,940	6,338	Ontario.....	17,330,310	285,437 05	969,305	19,016,967	16,322,675	53,639,257	969,305	285,437 05	969,305	19,016,967	16,322,675	53,639,257	969,305	285,437 05	969,305	19,016,967	16,322,675
2,831,298	4,876,207	49,200	Quebec.....	4,790,243	79,367 71	92,869	2,873,601	7,756,703	92,869	79,367 71	92,869	2,873,601	7,756,703	92,869	79,367 71	92,869	2,873,601
298,718	166,162	.....	47,069	.....	.....	New Brunswick.....	338,323	5,467 74	.....	.....	173,623	511,946	338,323	5,467 74	.....	.....	173,623	511,946	338,323	5,467 74	.....	173,623
160,333	375,146	.....	410,956	521	.....	Nova Scotia.....	557,437	8,804 83	.....	.....	342,433	946,955	557,437	8,804 83	.....	.....	342,433	946,955	557,437	8,804 83	.....	342,433
148,286	16,773	.....	.....	.....	.....	P. E. Island.....	127,866	1,847 33	.....	.....	17,903	202,443	127,866	1,847 33	.....	.....	17,903	202,443	127,866	1,847 33	.....	17,903
55,547	232,484	.....	.....	190,246	.....	Manitoba.....	3,268	32 68	.....	.....	13,505	16,773	3,268	32 68	.....	.....	13,505	16,773	3,268	32 68	.....	13,505
20,334,857	41,769,097	199,131	1,062,164	197,105	British Columbia.....	314,578	5,989 14	1,062,164	19,120,746	19,907,469	63,552,354	1,062,164	5,989 14	1,062,164	19,120,746	19,907,469	63,552,354	1,062,164	5,989 14	1,062,164	19,120,746	19,907,469

1878. 1879.
 Total duty collected, Ex-Warehouse and Ex-Manufactory..... \$530,691 74 \$455,135 24
 do Licenses..... 7,900 00 7,530 00
 \$538,591 74 \$462,785 24

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
 OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.
 A. BRUNEL, Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.—Continued.—MALT LIQUOR.

No. 9.—RETURN of Malt Liquor manufactured for the Year ended 30th June, 1879.

Revenue Divisions.	Number of Licenses issued.	License Fees.	Total Quantity of Malt used for Brewing.	Sugar, Syrup or other matter.	Malt Liquor Manufactured.	Malt Liquor Exported.	Duty collected at 8 cents per Gallon.
			Lbs.	Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	\$ cts.
Algoma, Ont.	1	50	19,680		7,664		
Belleville "	4	200	203,427		77,241		
Cobourg "	3	150	529,376	10	192,526		4 16
Goderich "	11	550	743,490		285,716		
Guelph "	16	800	2,158,422		743,359		
Hamilton "	5	250	1,201,667		457,380		
Kingston "	6	275	415,056		155,385		
London "	8	400	3,082,589		1,082,583	13,213	
Ottawa "	4	200	300,109		112,005		
Paris "	5	250	423,554		125,710		
Perth "	2	100	59,973		16,405		
Peterborough "	6	275	208,540		70,599		
Prescott "	3	150	1,183,418		379,408		
Sarnia "	1	50	123,600		47,932		
St Catharines "	4	200	785,370		258,048		
Toronto "	15	750	5,152,448		1,936,427		
Windsor "	4	175	106,995	100	38,655		1 00
Total	98	4,825	16,697,714	110	5,987,043	13,213	5 16
Montreal, Que.	12	575	5,430,919		1,803,508	304	
Quebec "	1	50	348,683		122,700		
Sherbrooke "	1	50	320,054		107,570		
St. Hyacinthe, "	1	50	9,072		2,960		
St. Johns "	2	100	9,000		2,780		
Terrebonne "	1	50	21,816		7,855		
Total	18	875	6,139,544		2,047,373	304	
St. John, N.B.	2	75	409,490		125,150		
Halifax, N.S.	5	250	1,343,130	1,600	427,435	158,394	528 00
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	2	100	153,570		47,151		
Winnipeg, Man.	5	250	273,744	700	89,564		32 00
Victoria, B.C.	9	700	439,611		124,492	4,931	
Totals	139	7,075	25,456,803	2,410	8,848,208	*176,842	565 16
Less	8		belonging to 1879-80.				
	131						

* Of the quantity exported, 125,328 gallons were used by Her Majesty's Army and Navy.

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

APPENDIX A.—Continued.—MALT LIQUOR.

No. 10.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Malt Liquor manufactured, for the Years ended 30th June, 1878 and 1879.

Provinces.	No. of Licenses.	License Fees.	Total Quantity of Malt used for Brewing.	Sugar, Syrup or other matter.	Malt Liquor Manufactured.	Malt Liquor exported.	Duty collected at 8 cents per Gallon.
1878.		\$	Lbs.	Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	\$ cts.
Ontario.....	97	4,775	15,199,022	89	5,387,698	3,379	10 64
Quebec.....	18	900	7,068,595	.....	2,283,477	.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	1	50	470,200	.....	144,000	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	5	250	1,562,812	.....	499,950	205,637	.....
Prince Ed. Island.....	3	150	183,589	.....	59,851	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	4	200	202,159	.....	70,213	.....	.....
British Columbia.....	6	300	493,952	.....	132,886	5,364	.....
	134	6,625	25,180,329	89	8,578,075	*214,380	10 64
1879.							
Ontario.....	98	4,825	16,697,714	110	5,987,043	13,213	5 16
Quebec.....	18	875	6,139,544	.....	2,047,373	304	.....
New Brunswick.....	2	75	409,490	.....	125,150	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	5	250	1,343,130	1,600	427,435	158,394	528 00
Prince Ed. Island.....	2	100	153,570	.....	47,151	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	5	250	273,744	700	89,564	.....	32 00
British Columbia.....	9	700	439,611	.....	124,492	4,931	.....
Less.....	139	7,075	25,456,803	2,410	8,848,208	†176,842	565 16
	8	belonging to 79-80.					
	131						

* Used by H.M. Army and Navy 138,731 gallons.

† do do 125,328 do

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

APPENDIX A.—Continued.—TOBACCO.
No. 11.—RETURN of Manufactures, for the Year ended 30th June, 1879.

Revenue Divisions.	Leaf Tobacco and other Materials used.			Licenses.		Tobacco, Manufactured.			Cigars, Manufactured.		
	Product of Canada.	Foreign Product.	Other Commodities.	Total Weight of all Materials used.	Number.	Amount.	At 20 cts. per lb.	At 10 and 4 cts. per lb.	Duty.	At 40 cts. per lb.	Duty.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		\$	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$ cts.	Lbs.	\$ cts.
<i>Ontario</i> —Belleville.....	4624	155	4779	2	100	2189-00	875 60	2189-00	875 60	2189-00	875 60
Goderich.....	913	22	935	2	50	416-00	166 40	416-00	166 40	416-00	166 40
Queph.....	41558	6153	47711	9	425	23885½	5986 40	4777 10	5986 40	14966-00	5986 40
Hamilton.....	1118659	64240	1183322	13	625	872949½	12269 80	174589 90	12269 80	30874-50	12269 80
Kingston.....	9367	154	9521	1	50	3842-00	1536 80	3842-00	1536 80	3842-00	1536 80
London.....	125289	10448	135737	14	675	108	22016 40	21 60	22016 40	55041-00	22016 40
Paris.....	151113	6314	157427	10	500	47338	11548 03	9467 60	11548 03	28870-09	11548 03
Prescott.....	4887	.....	4887	1	50	200	1116 00	40 00	1116 00	2790-00	1116 00
Sarnia.....	2227	.....	2227	1	50	.....	542 40	.....	542 40	1356 00	542 40
St. Catharines.....	179	23454	23633	3	150	.....	3976 00	.....	3976 00	9940-00	3976 00
Toronto.....	348641	49426	398067	15	700	18782½	22762 11	37564 40	22762 11	66380-28	22762 11
Windsor.....	1167	18339	108174	9	425	64298½	6546 92	12859 65	6546 92	16367-28	6546 92
	1679	1919400	155251	80	3800	119680½	89332 86	239320 25	89332 86	233332 15	89332 86
<i>Quebec</i> —Montreal.....	5849	5522962	1275044	31	1500	4890625½	68278 40	978603 46	68278 40	170896 00	68278 40
Quebec.....	526499	64032	590531	3	150	396809½	208 20	79361 90	208 20	520-50	208 20
St. Johns.....	9911	.....	9911	1	25	.....	766 00	.....	766 00	1915-00	766 00
	5849	6059372	7404297	35	1675	5287435	69252 60	1087965 36	69252 60	173131 50	69252 60
<i>New Brunswick</i> —St. John.....	.....	978	1066	1	25	.....	219 60	.....	219 60	549-00	219 60
<i>Nova Scotia</i> —Halifax.....	253732	50038	303770	2	100	259941½	.....	51988 30	.....	.....	.....
Pictou.....	57772	4342	62114	2	100	57682	.....	11836 40	.....	.....	.....
Yarmouth.....	6-7	79	706	1	50	.....	250 80	.....	250 80	627-00	250 80
	.....	312131	366550	5	250	3-176-3½	.....	63524 70	.....	627-00	250 80
<i>P. E. Island</i> —Charlottetown.....	130227	3565	133792	3	150	97133	.....	19426 60	.....	.....	.....
<i>British Columbia</i>	9674	.....	9674	4	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	4031-25	1612 50
Totals.....	7528	8431782	9991749	128	6075	6898792½	160668 36	1380236 91	160668 36	401670-90	160668 36

APPENDIX A.—Continued.—TOBACCO.
No. 11.—RETURN of Manufactures, for the Year ended 30th June, 1879.—Concluded.

Rovenne Divisions.	Snuff, Manufactur'd		Total Weight Manu- factured and Duty accruing.		Duty collected Ex-Manufactory.				Warehoused.		Total Duty col- lected Ex-Manu- factory, including Licences.	
	At 20 cts. per lb	Duty. \$ cts.	Lbs.	\$ cts.	Tobacco, at 20, 10 & 4 cts.	Cigars, at 40 cts. 20 cts.	Snuff, at 20 cts.	Duty. \$ cts.	Tobacco. Lbs.	Cigars. Lbs.		Duty. \$ cts.
Ontario—												
Bellville			2189 00	875 60		2189 00		875 60				975 60
Goderich			416 00	166 40		416 00		166 40				216 40
Guelp.			3885 50	1063 50	2253 1	14966 00		6437 10	21632		4326 40	6862 10
Hamilton			903624 00	186989 70	2635	289369 50		12100 60	870314 1/2		174759 10	12745 60
Kingston			3842 00	1536 80		2781 00		1112 40			1061 40	1162 40
London			55149 00	22038 00	108	21332 00		8554 40			33709 00	9229 40
Paris			76208 09	21015 63		23566 29		9122 51	47338		11593 12	9922 51
Prescott			2890 00	1166 00	200	2790 00		1156 00				1206 00
Sarnia			1366 00	542 40		1366 00		542 40				592 40
St. Catharines			9940 00	3976 00		8105 00		3242 00		1836 00	734 00	3392 00
Toronto			244702 28	60316 51	23510	23796 78		14184 70	164312	33173 50	46131 80	14884 70
Windsor			80666 53	19406 57	19318 1/2	8832 58		7402 68	44950	7634 70	12003 90	7827 68
			1419833 40	386653 11	48054 1/2	138967 15		65196 79	1148546 1/2	84365 60	263456 32	68996 79
Quebec—												
Montreal	4378 1/2	8756 30	5111092 00	1055638 16	214261	136149 00	4378 1/2	106546 46	4676364 1/2	34547 00	919091 70	108046 46
Quebec	50622 1/2	10124 50	447952 50	89694 60	20098140	520 50	50622 1/2	52587 80	185534		37106 80	52737 80
St. Johns	94404	18880 80	5660959 50	1146198 76	431525 1/2	1915 00	94404	766 00	4861898 1/2	34647 00	986195 50	161575 26
New Brunswick—												
St. John			549 00	219 60		549 00		219 60				244 60
Nova Scotia—												
Halifax			269941 50	61988 30	18990			3798 00	240951 1/2		48190 30	3898 00
Pictou			57682 00	11536 40					57682		11536 40	100 00
Yarmouth			627 00	250 80		627 00		250 80				300 80
			318250 50	63775 50	18990	627 00		40 80	298633 1/2		59726 70	4 98 80
P. E. Island—												
Charlottetown			971 3 00	19426 60	70789			14157 80	26344		5 68 80	14307 80
British Columbia												
Total	94404	18880 80	7400456 65	1559786 07	669354 1/2	282758 90	94404	245135 75	6356423 1/2	118912 00	1314650 32	261210 75

A. BRUNEL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

APPENDIX A.—Continued.—TOBACCO.
 No. 12.—COMPARATIVE Statement of Manufactures, for the Years ended 30 June, 1878 and 1879.

Provinces.	Leaf Tobacco and other Materials used.				Licenses.		Tobacco, Manufactured.			Cigars, Manufactured.		
	Product of Canada.	Foreign Product.	Other Commodities.	Total Weight of all materials used.	Number.	Amount.	At 20 cts. per lb.	At 10 and 4 cts. per lb.	Duty.	At 40 cts. per lb.	Duty.	
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		\$	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$ cts.	Lbs.	\$ cts.	
1878.												
Ontario.....	875	1990889	153033	2144797	73	3500	1231072½	702	246284 65	214014-63	85606 84	
Quebec.....	12337	6264239	1611698	7888474	32	1525	5631461½	4618	1126754 05	138161-00	55264 40	
New Brunswick.....												
Nova Scotia.....		543012	83995	627007	6	300	532749		106649 80	1237-00	518 80	
Prince Edward Island.....		129770	4385	134155	2	100	110669		22133 80			
Manitoba.....												
British Columbia.....		5817		5817	3	100				2500-25	1000 10	
Totals.....	13412	8933727	1853111	10800250	116	5525	7505951½	5320	1501722 30	355972 88	142390 14	
1879.												
Ontario.....	1679	1919400	155261	2076330	80	3800	1196601½		238320 25	22332-15	89332 86	
Quebec.....	5849	6059373	1339076	7404297	35	1675	5287435	5989	1057965 36	173131-50	69252 60	
New Brunswick.....												
Nova Scotia.....		978	88	1066	1	25				549 00	219 60	
Prince Edward Island.....		31213	54459	365590	5	250	317623½		68524 70	627-00	250 80	
Manitoba.....		130237	3565	133792	3	150	97133		19426 60			
British Columbia.....		9674		9674	4	175				4031-25	1612 50	
Totals.....	7528	8431782	1552439	9991749	128	6075	6898792½	5989	1380236 91	401670-90	160688 36	

APPENDIX A.—Continued.—TOBACCO.
 No. 12.—COMPARATIVE Statement of Manufactures, for the Years ended 30th June, 1878 and 1879.—Concluded.

Provinces.	Snuff, Manufactured.		Total Weight Manufactured and Duty accruing.		Duty collected Ex-Manufactory.				Warehoused.			Total Duty collected Ex-Manufactory, including Licenses.		
	At 20 cts per lb.	Duty.	Lbs.	\$ cts.	Tobacco at 20, 10 & 4 cts.	Cigars, at 40 cts.	Snuff, at 20 cts.	Duty.	Tobacco.	Cigars.	Duty.		Lbs.	\$ cts.
1878.														
Ontario.....	72947	14589 50	1445788 88	331891 49	49988	141725 83	.....	66646 59	1181786	72288 80	265244 90	70146 59	
Quebec.....	.....	.....	5847187 75	1196607 95	483628	112619 00	72947	155861 00	5152450	25662 00	1040746 95	157386 00
New Brunswick.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	534046 00	107068 60	9744	1297 00	.....	2467 70	523004	.....	104600 30	2767 70
Prince Edward Island.....	.....	.....	110669 00	22133 80	8863	.....	.....	11772 60	51806	.....	10361 20	11872 60
Manitoba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia.....	.....	.....	2500 25	1000 10	.....	2500 25	.....	1000 10	.....	.....	.....	1100 10
Totals.....	72947	14589 50	7940191 88	1658701 94	602224	258042 08	72947	237747 99	6909047	97930 80	1420953 95	243272 99		
1879.														
Ontario.....	.....	.....	1419933 40	328653 11	48054	138967 15	.....	65196 79	1148546	84365	263456 32	68996 79
Quebec.....	9404	18880 80	5560959 50	1146098 76	431525	138584 50	94404	159900 26	4861895	34547	986198 50	161575 28		
New Brunswick.....	.....	.....	519 00	219 60	.....	519 00	.....	219 60	.....	.....	.....	244 60
Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	318260 50	63775 50	19990	627 00	.....	4048 80	298633	.....	59726 70	4298 80
Prince Edward Island.....	.....	.....	97133 00	19426 60	70789	.....	.....	14157 80	26344	.....	5268 80	14307 80
Manitoba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia.....	.....	.....	4031 25	1612 50	.....	4031 25	.....	1612 50	.....	.....	.....	1787 50
Totals.....	94404	18880 80	7400866 65	1659786 07	569359	282759 90	94404	245135 75	6335422	118912	1314650 32	251210 75		

A. BRUNEL,
 Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
 OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

APPENDIX A.—Continued.—TOBACCO WAREHOUSE ACCOUNT.

DR.

No. 13—RETURN for the year ended 30th June, 1879.

CR.

Remaining in Warehouse from last Year.			Placed in Warehouse.			Placed in Warehouse from other Divisions.			Total weight to be accounted for.			Inland Revenue Divisions.			Ex-Warehoused for Excise Duty.			Ex-Warehoused for removal to other Divisions.			Ex-Warehoused for Exportation.		Written off by Authority.		Remaining in Warehouse.		Total Weight accounted for.							
Tobacco.	Cigars.	Snuff.	Tobacco.	Tobacco Re-Warehoused.	Cigars.	Tobacco.	Cigars.	Snuff.	Tobacco.	Cigars.	Snuff.	Tobacco.	Cigars.	Snuff.	Tobacco at 20c and 10c per lb.	Cigars at 40c per lb.	Duty.	Tobacco.	Cigars.	Snuff.	Tobacco.	Cigars.	Tobacco.	Snuff.	Tobacco.	Cigars.	Tobacco.	Cigars.	Snuff.	Tobacco.	Cigars.	Snuff.		
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	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.	lbs.			
7,822						3,855½			11,677½						5,002		1,000 40																	
16,824½						59,643			76,467½						63,294		12,658 80	1,737½																
482½						1,663			2,145½						1,532½		306 50																	
3,349½						17,743½			21,093						18,819		3,763 80																	
31,150			21,632			18,253			71,035						31,810½		6,362 10	20,341																
194,487½	831½		870,314½		1,738	588,480			1,653,282	2,569½				923,558½	2,229½	185,601 49	524,737½									204,986	339½	1,653,282	2,569½					
44,805	337				1,061	267,225½			312,030½	1,398				286,350	951½	57,650 55	2,154½									22,265	446½	312,030½	1,398					
47,249	3,612				33,709	317,314			364,563	37,321				329,264	31,326	78,383 20	550½									34,748½	5,995	364,563	37,321					
54,070						218,466			218,466	69				176,202½	69	35,270 60										41,333½		218,466						
278 twist	69					164,396			278 twist	69				25 at 10c												253 twist		278 twist	69					
50,444	1,382½		47,338		5,313½	107,866½			205,648½	6,696½				126,099	6,397½	27,778 69	29,326									50,223½		205,648½	6,696½					
1,307½						10,741			12,048½					11,370½		2,274 10											678		12,048½					
2,209						14,960			17,169					11,777		2,355 40											5,392		17,169					
4,252½						29,972			34,224½					33,348		6,669 80											876½		34,224½					
4,507						14,095			18,602					15,028½		3,005 70											3,574½		18,602					
3,412	33½				1,835	14,788½			18,200½	2,170				17,570½	1,241½	4,010 81										610	928½	18,200½	2,170					
128,496½	4,470½		164,312	501½	33,173½	1,002,099			1,295,409½	37,643½				1,058,635½	29,419½	223,495 02	86,416									135,040½	8,224½	1,295,409½	37,643½					
9,967	1,251½		44,950		7,534½	2,125			57,042	8,786½				23,612		7,329 93	27,835									5,595	2,267½	57,042	8,786½					
988,632	12,051½	757½	4,676,364½	9,299½	34,547	108,980			5,783,176	46,598½	757½			1,361,811½	34,018½	285,971 60	3,421,803½									814,830½	12,351	5,783,176	46,598½	757½				
130,008½			185,534			106,994½			422,537					232,912		46,582 40	64,299									69,513		422,537						
696						518			1,214					911		186 20										283		1,214						
321						321			321					321		61 20												321						
855						1,658			2,513					1,546½		309 30										966½		2,513						
1,191						1,191			1,191					816		163 20											375		1,191					
20,965						75,118			96,083					68,049½		13,609 90											24,648½		96,083					
332,231½						587,506½			919,738					617,457		123,491 40	3,344										149,749½		919,738					
14,111½						45,955			60,066½					50,161		10,032 20	890½										8,456		60,066½					
255,940½			240,951½	354		455,963½			953,209½					566,473		113,291 60	77,681										167,819½		953,209½					
37,169½			57,682			111,080			111,080					54,545½		10,909 10	15,741										40,793½		111,080					
15,196						16,228½			45,430					33,077		6,615 40	481										11,871		45,430					
51,192½			26,344			30,234			103,287½					74,299½		14,859 90											25,961		103,287½					
8,531½						25,751			22,701½					19,873½		3,974 70											2,828		22,701½					
104,397	252½					94,887½			199,284½	252½				103,189½	252½	20,738 95	1,092										95,003		199,284½	252½				
27,215						107,201½			107,201½					68,278		13,655 60	501½										38,422		107,201½					
19,719½						79,986½		757½	19,719½		757½																19,719½		19,719½					757½
2,613,108½	24,593½	757½	6,335,422½	10,155	118,912	4,279,171½		757½	13,237,857½	143,505½	1,515			6,387,026½	112,424½	1,322,377 37		4,279,171½			757½	†409,417	528½	145,762½	757½	2,016,481	30,552½	13,237,857½	143,505½	1,515				
278 twist						278 twist			278 twist					25 at 10c												253 twist		278 twist						

* Destroyed by Fire.

† Of this quantity exported, 12,421 lbs. are ship stores.

DEPARTMENT INLAND REVENUE,
OTTAWA 1st October, 1879.

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.—Continued.—TOBACCO WAREHOUSE ACCOUNT.

No. 14—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT for the Years ending 30th June, 1878 and 1869.

Remaining in Warehouse from last Year.			Placed in Warehouse.		Tobacco Re-Warehoused.	Placed in Warehouse from other Divisions.			Totals.			PROVINCES.				Ex-Warehoused for Excise Duty.			Ex-Warehoused for removal to other Divisions.			Ex-Warehoused for Exportation.		Written off by authority.		Remaining in Warehouse.			Total.				
Tobacco.	Cigars.	Snuff.	Tobacco.	Cigars.		Tobacco.	Cigars.	Snuff.	Tobacco.	Cigars.	Snuff.	PROVINCES.				Tobacco, at 10 & 20 cts.	Cigars, at 40 cts.	Snuff, at 20 cts.	Duty.	Tobacco.	Cigars.	Snuff.	Tobacco.	Cigars.	Tobacco.	Snuff.	Tobacco.	Cigars.	Snuff.	Tobacco.	Cigars.	Snuff.	
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	1878.				Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		
573,218	14,128 ²¹		1,181,508 278 at 10c.	72,288 ⁸⁰		2,749,461 ¹			4,504,187 ¹ 278 at 10c.	86,417 ⁵¹	Ontario.....				3,050,070	73,509 ⁰²		639,417 16	826,310 ¹	138 ¹		14,134 ¹	482	8,836 ¹		604,835 ¹ 278 at 10c.	12,289 ¹²		4,504,187 ¹ 278 at 10c.	86,417 ⁵¹	9,149 ¹		
1,244,619	19,122	9,149 ¹	5,152,450 ¹	25,642		309,630	138 ¹		6,706,699 ¹	44,902 ²⁵	Quebec.....				1,616,500	30,697	8,392	343,269 20	3,614,378 ¹	680		291,157 ¹	1,471		1,121,603 ¹			12,051 ²⁵	757 ¹	6,706,699 ¹	44,902 ²⁵	9,149 ¹	
402,993						895,628 ¹			1,298,621 ¹	95	New Brunswick.....				710,055			148,011 00	40,083			84,521 ¹	95			353,196 ¹			1,298,621 ¹			95	
291,612	95		523,004 ¹			452,901 ¹			1,267,648	95	Nova Scotia.....				733,124 ¹			146,624 90	127,484 ¹			2,480				322,417 ¹			1,267,648			680	
48,028			51,806			76,209			176,043		Prince Edward Island.....				102,986 ¹			20,597 30	10,852 ¹							59,724			176,043				
98,502 ¹						100,480	680		198,982 ¹	680	Manitoba.....				94,583 ¹	427 ¹		19,083 05								104,397			198,982 ¹			680	
24,528						64,799			89,327		British Columbia.....				62,002			12,400 40								27,215			89,327				
19,719 ¹									19,719 ¹		Sundry Collectors.....															104,397			19,719 ¹				
2,703,250	23,345 ⁷¹	9,149 ¹	6,908,769 ¹ 278 at 10c.	97,930 ⁸⁰		4,649,109 ¹	818 ¹		14,261,128 ¹ 278 at 10c.	132,094 ²⁵					6,429,383 ¹	104,632 ⁴⁴	8,392	1,329,408 01	4,649,109 ¹	818 ¹		399,170	2,051	170,357		2,613,108 ¹ 278 at 10c.	24,593 ⁰²	757 ¹	14,261,128 ¹ 278 at 10c.	132,094 ²⁵	9,149 ¹		
											1879.																						
604,835 ¹	12,289 ¹²		1,148,546 ¹	84,365	501 ¹	2,635,220 ¹			4,389,104 ¹ 278 Twist.	96,654 ¹²	Ontario.....				3,133,274 ¹ 25 at 10c.	78,153 ⁰²		657,918 72	693,408			15,287	299 ¹	1,860		545,275 253 Twist.	18,201 ⁰¹		4,389,104 ¹ 278 Twist.	96,654 ¹²	757 ¹		
1,121,603 ¹	12,051 ²⁵	757 ¹	4,861,898 ¹	34,547	9,299 ¹	218,150 ¹			6,210,952	46,598 ²⁵	Quebec.....				1,598,348	34,018 ²⁵		333,276 90	3,486,032 ¹	757 ¹		240,603 ¹	229		885,988	12,351		6,210,952			757 ¹		
353,196 ¹						662,624 ¹			1,015,821		New Brunswick.....				685,506 ¹			137,101 30	3,344			8,670		143,902 ¹		174,398			1,015,821				
322,417 ¹						548,381			1,169,786		Nova Scotia.....				701,256 ¹			140,851 00	94,793 ¹			141,795				228,941			1,169,786				
59,724			298,633 ¹		354	39,921			125,989		Prince Edward Island.....				94,173			18,834 60				141,795				28,754 ¹			125,989				
104,397	252 ⁰³		26,344			94,887 ¹			199,284 ¹	252 ⁰³	Manitoba.....				103,189 ¹	252 ⁰²		20,748 95	1,092						95,003			199,284 ¹			252 ⁰³		
27,215						79,986 ¹			107,201 ¹		British Columbia.....				68,278			13,655 60	501 ¹							38,422			107,201 ¹				
19,719 ¹									19,719 ¹		Sundry Collectors.....															19,719 ¹			19,719 ¹				
2,613,108 ¹ 278 Twist	24,593 ⁰⁷	757 ¹	6,335,422 ¹	118,912	10,155	4,279,171 ¹	757 ¹		13,237,857 ¹ 278 Twist.	143,505 ⁰²					6,387,025 ¹ 25 at 10c.	112,424 ⁵⁸		1,322,377 37	4,279,171 ¹	757 ¹		*409,417	528 ¹	145,762 ¹	757 ¹	2,016,481 253 Twist.	30,552 ⁰¹		13,237,857 ¹ 278 Twist.	143,505 ⁰²	1,515		

* Of this quantity exported, 12,421 lbs. are Ship Store.
† 143,502 lbs. destroyed by fire and written off by O. C.

Total Excise Duty collected on Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, exclusive of Raw Leaf.

1878.—Ex-Manufactory and Ex-Warehouse, including Licenses.....	\$1,572,681 00
1879— do do do	1,573,588 12

DEPARTMENT INLAND REVENUE,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.—Continued.—TOBACCO, RAW LEAF.

DR.

No. 15.—RETURN for the Year ended 30th June, 1879.

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.		
Foreign, lbs.	Canadian, lbs.	Foreign, lbs.	Canadian, lbs.	Foreign, lbs.	Canadian, lbs.	Foreign, lbs.	Canadian, lbs.		Foreign, at 20 c. per lb.	Canadian, at 10 & 4 c. per lb.	Duty.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Ontario.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$ cts.
					256		256	Belleville			
		1746		1856		3602		Guelph			
		22399		13127	1156	35526	1156	Hamilton	269		53 80
		6192		1167		7359		Kingston			
		22045		1057		23102		London	424		84 90
		69	278			69	278	Ottawa	69	278	25 02
		181668		844		182512		Paris			
				311		311		Prescott			
		16545	1249			16545	1249	St. Catharines	210		42 00
8291		64867		6956		80114		Toronto	241		48 30
	122861	40497	1634			40497	124495	Windsor	333		66 70
8291	122861	356030	3161	25574	1156	389895	127178	Quebec.	1548	278	320 72
								Montreal	465	894	182 40
7679	15883	123458	5784	4344	1249	135481	22916	Quebec	53853	230	10779 80
		53853		3601	498	57454	498	St. Johns			
		11277		1526		12803					
7679	15883	188588	5784	9471	1747	205738	23414	St. John, N.B.	54318	1124	10962 20
				206		206		Halifax, N.S.			
				46065		46065		Manitoba			
				563		563		British Columbia	30		6 00
273		30				303		..... Total	55896	1402	11288 92
16243	138744	544648	8945	81879	2903	642770	150592				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT for the Fiscal

								1878.					
								Ontario	Quebec	British Columbia			
6709	91938	389365	38665	35714		431789	130803	2422	57	490 10			
511667	34583	135453	237	7459	2635	654579	37455	40013	3145	8317 15			
		2079				2079		71		14 30			
518376	126521	526898	38902	43173	2635	1088447	168058	42506	3202	8821 55			
								1879.					
8291	122861	356030	3161	25574	1156	389895	127178	Ontario	1548	278	320 72		
7679	15883	188588	5784	9471	1747	205738	23414	Quebec	54318	1124	10962 20		
				206		206		New Brunswick					
				46065		46065		Nova Scotia					
				563		563		Manitoba					
273		30				303		British Columbia	30		6 00		
16243	138744	544648	8945	81879	2903	642770	150592		55896	1402	11288 92		

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

and Comparative Statement for Years 1878 and 1879.

CR.

Warehoused for removal to other Divisions.		Ex-Warehoused for Exportation.		Written off by Authority.		Ex-Warehoused for Manufactory.		Remaining in Warehouse.		Total Weights accounted for.	
Foreign, lbs.	Canadian, lbs.	Foreign, lbs.	Canadian, lbs.	Foreign, lbs.	Canadian, lbs.	Foreign, lbs.	Canadian, lbs.	Foreign, lbs.	Canadian, lbs.	Foreign, lbs.	Canadian, lbs.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
5275		1746				256				256	
29		22879				1575		281		3602	
3802						7013	698	90	458	35526	1156
		11063				7330				7359	
6391						7709		104		23102½	
		13276								69½	278
4572		11763				16284½				182512½	
7328	1249	55188				311				311	
						7212		10145		16545	1249
	1654					40163½	291		121758	80114½	
27397		115915								40497	124495
	2903				291	234415	1490	10620	122216	389895	127178
54376		62787		54	3104	15112	5849	2687	13069	135481	22916
						3601			268	57454	498
						12803				12803	
54376		62787		54	3104	31516	5849	2687	13337	205738	23414
106						100				206	
		46065								46065	
								563		563	
						273				303	
81879	2903	224767		54	3395	266304	7339	13870	135553	642770	150592

Years ending 30th June, 1878 and 1879.

37715½	2635	106287			4985	277073½	65	8291	122861	431789	130603
5458		88930	4716	487695		24804	13711	7679	15883	654579	37455½
		1065				670		273		2079½	
43173½	2635	196282	4716	487695	4985	302547½	13776	16243	138744	1088447½	168058½
27397	2903	115915			291	234415	1490	10620	122216	389895	127178
54376		62787		54	3104	31516	5849	2687	13337	205738	23414
106						100				206	
		46065						563		46065	
										563	
						273				303	
81879	2903	224767		54	3395	266304	7339	13870	135553	642770	150592

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.—Continued—INSPECTION OF PETROLEUM.

No. 16.—RETURN of Fees for the Year ended 30th June, 1879.

Inland Revenue Divisions.	Number of Packages at 3 cts. per Package.	Number of Packages at 5 cts. per Package.	Number of Packages at 10 cts. per Package.	Fees Collected.
				\$ cts.
Guelph		4,143	348	241 95
Hamilton	83	4,244		214 69
Kingston..		236	68	18 60
London	204	96,390	3,832	5,208 82
Paris		1,475		73 75
Sarnia	293	24,967	1,262	1,383 34
Toronto		3,655	259	208 65
Ontario	580	135,110	5,769	7,349 80
Montreal		17,085	699	924 15
Totals	580	152,195	6,468	8,273 95

APPENDIX A.—*Continued*—INSPECTION OF PETROLEUM—*Continued*.

No. 16.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Fees for the Years ended 30th June, 1878 and 1879.

Years.	Provinces.	Number of Packages at 3 cts. per Package.	Number of Packages at 5 cts. per Package.	Number of Packages at 10 cts. per Package.	Fees Collected.
1878.....	Ontario.....	3,154	127,195	.....	\$ cts. 6,454 37
	New Brunswick.....	.....	297	.....	14 85
	Total.....	3,154	127,492	.....	6,469 22
1879.....	Ontario.....	580	135,110	5,769	7,349 80
	Quebec.....	.....	17,085	699	924 15
	Total.....	580	152,195	6,468	8,273 95

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879

APPENDIX A.—Continued.—MANUFACTURES IN BOND.

No. 17.—RETURN of Manufactures,

Revenue Divisions.	Number of Licenses. License Fees.		Materials used.					Products of		
			Spirits at Proof.	Beer, Wine, Vinegar, &c.	Acetic Acid.	Wood Naptha.	Shellac.	Methylated Spirits.	Vinegar, 3-fc. per gall.	Methylated Spirits, 14-fc. per gall.
			Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Lbs	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Hamilton.....	3	150	105,535-26	89,747	3,930-33	2,621-91	.....	.....	329,693-66	36,991-30
Kingston.....	1	50	39,723-46	13,921	.....	2,493-76	374	618-14	41,811-00	32,458-78
London.....	1	25	452-12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,672-50	.....
Toronto.....	2	100	53,203-99	80,567	.....	656-66	.....	.....	196,880-00	8,694-61
Windsor.....	1	25	455-23	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal.....	3	150	13,780-57	4,680	203-01	117-76	.....	.....	53,652 00	1,326-49
St. John.....	1	50	10,837-01	658	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,494-79	.....
Halifax.....	1	50	1,801-90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,497-50	.....
Totals.....	13	600	225,789-54	189,443	4,133-34	5,890-09	374	618-14	687,701-45	79,471-18

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

for the Year ended 30th June, 1879.

Manufactures.		Duty collected on Vinegar Ex-Manufactory.		Vinegar entered for Warehouse.		Duty collected on Methylated Spirits, Ex-Manufactory.		Methylated Spirits entered for Warehouse.		Total Duties collected, including License Fees.	
Galls.	Duty accruing.	Galls.	\$ cts.	Gallons.	\$ cts.	Galls.	\$ cts.	Galls.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
	17,195-71	329,693-66	11,868 97	751-43	108 20	36,239-87	5,218 54	258 20
398-77	6,309 99	2,740	98-64	39,071-00	1,406 56	4,576-42	659 00	27,882-36	4,015 06	807 64	
.....	60-21	1,672-50	60-21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85 21
.....	8,389-71	.....	.....	196,880-00	7,087 69	.....	.....	8,694-61	1,252 02	100 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00
.....	2,122-49	32,121-00	1,156-36	21,531-00	775 12	1,326-49	191 01	.....	.....	1,497 37
.....	2,033-81	.....	.....	56,494-79	2,033 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00
.....	269-91	.....	.....	7,497-50	269 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00
398-77	36,331-83	36,533-50	1,315-21	651,167 95	23,442 06	6,654-34	958 21	72,816-84	10,485 62	2,873 42	

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.—Continued.—MANUFACTURES IN BOND.

No. 18.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Manufactures

Provinces.	No. of Licenses.	License Fees.	Materials used.					Products of		
			Proof Spirits.	Beer, Wine, Vinegar, &c.	Acetic Acid.	Wood Naptha.	Shellac.	Methylated Spirits.	Vinegar at 3½ cents per gallon.	Methylated Spirits at 14½ cents per gall.
1878.			Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Lbs	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
Ontario.....	7	350	199,240·91	76,461·00	2,744·70	4,692·68	.....	.....	516,425·96	87,803·89
Quebec.....	1	50	10,426·11	3,030·00	3,694·00	.....	.....	.....	47,826·40	.....
New Brunswick	1	50	11,603·46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,315·61	.....
Nova Scotia.....	1	50	3,475·33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,531·10	.....
Totals.....	10	500	224,745·81	79,491·00	Gallons 2,744·70 Lbs. 3,694·00	4,692·68	.....	.....	644,099·07	89,803·89
1879.										
Ontario.....	8	350	199,370·06	184,105·00	3,930·33	5,772·33	374	618·14	570,057·16	78,144·69
Quebec.....	3	150	13,780·57	4,680·00	203·01	117·76	.....	.....	53,652·00	1,326·49
New Brunswick	1	50	10,837·01	658·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,494·79	.....
Nova Scotia.....	1	50	1,801·90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,497·50	.....
Totals.....	13	600	225,789·54	189,443·00	4,133·34	5,890·09	374	618·14	687,701·45	79,471·18

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

for the Years ended 30th June, 1878 and 1879.

Manufactures.		Duty collected on Vinegar Ex-Manufactory.		Vinegar entered for Warehouse.		Duty collected on Methylated Spirits.		Methylated Spirits entered for Warehouse.		Total Duties collected, including License Fees.
Varnish at \$1.50 and \$1.90 per gallon.	Duty Accrued: g.									
Galls.	\$ cts.	Galls.	\$ cts.	Galls.	\$ cts.	Galls.	\$ cts.	Galls.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
.....	31,235 09	.....	.....	516,425 96	18,591 33	.....	.....	87,803 89	12,643 76	.....
.....	1,721 75	.....	.....	47,826 40	1,721 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,315 36	.....	.....	64,315 61	2,315 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	559 12	.....	.....	15,531 10	559 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	35,831 32	.....	.....	644,099 07	23,187 56	.....	.....	87,803 89	12,643 76	.....
398 77	31,905 62	4,412 50	158 85	565,614 66	20,363 22	5,327 85	767 20	72,816 84	10,485 62	1,276 05
.....	2,122 49	32,121 00	1,156 36	21,531 00	775 12	1,326 49	191 01	.....	.....	1,497 37
.....	2,033 81	.....	.....	56,494 79	2,033 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00
.....	269 91	.....	.....	7,497 50	269 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00
398 77	36,331 83	36,533 50	1,315 21	651,167 95	23,442 06	6,654 34	958 21	72,816 84	10,485 62	2,873 42

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.—Continued.—MANUFACTURES IN BOND.
 DR. No. 19.—WAREHOUSE RETURN for the Year ended 30th June, 1879.

Revenue Divisions.	Remaining in Warehouse last year.		Placed in Warehouse.			Totals.	
	Vinegar.	Methylated Spirits.	Vinegar.	Methylated Spirits.	Varnish.	Vinegar.	Methylated Spirits.
Hamilton.....	Gallons. 14,051.19	Gallons. 828.07	Gallons. 329,693.66	Gallons. 36,239.87	Gallons.	Gallons. 343,744.85	Gallons. 37,065.94
Kingston.....	3,783.00	3,913.54	39,071.00	27,887.36	398.77	42,854.00	31,795.90
Toronto.....	32,431.00	357.20	196,880.00	8,694.61	.....	229,314.00	9,051.81
Windsor.....	7,133.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,133.30	.....
Montreal.....	.....	.....	21,531.00	.....	.....	21,531.00	.....
Quebec.....	1,966.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,966.50	.....
St. John, N.B.....	16,620.00	.....	56,494.79	.....	.....	73,114.79	.....
Halifax, N.S.....	4,396.80	.....	7,497.50	.....	.....	11,894.30	.....
	80,384.79	5,096.81	651,167.95	72,816.84	398.77	731,552.74	77,913.65
							398.77

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
 OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

A. BRUNEL,
 Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.—Continued.—MANUFACTURES IN BOND.

No. 19.—WAREHOUSE RETURN for the Year ended 30th June, 1879.—Continued.

CR.

Revenue Divisions.	Entered for Consumption.			Methylated Spirits used in making Varnish.	Vinegar destroyed by fire.	Remaining in Warehouse.		Totals.	
	Vinegar at 36 cents per Gallon.	Methylated Spirits at 14.4 cents per Gallon.	Duty.			Vinegar.	Methylated Spirits.	Vinegar.	Methylated Spirits.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	\$ cts.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Hamilton.....	335,067-55	36,599-16	17,332 84	.....	.....	8,677-30	466-78	343,744 85	37,065 94
Kingston.....	30,650-00	28,195-92	5,163 54	618-14	.....	12,204 00	2,981-84	42,854-00	31,795-90
Toronto.....	217,888 00	9,051-81	9,147 40	.....	.....	11,428 00	.....	229,314-00	9,051-81
Windsor.....	2,458-10	.....	88 49	.....	4,675-20	.....	.....	7,133-30	.....
Montreal.....	21,631-00	.....	775 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,631-00	.....
Quebec.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,966-50	.....	1,966-50	.....
St. John, N.B.....	63,633-63	.....	2,290 69	.....	.....	9,481-16	.....	73,114-79	.....
Halifax, N.S.....	11,524-90	.....	414 93	.....	.....	369-40	.....	11,894-30	.....
	682,763 18	75,846 69	25,213 02	618-14	4,675-20	44,124-36	3,448-62	731,552-74	77,913 65
			398 77						368-77

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.—Continued.—MANUFACTURES IN BOND.

DR. No. 20.—COMPARATIVE WAREHOUSE RETURN, for the Years ended 30th June, 1878 and 1879. CR.

Provinces.	Remaining in Warehouse from last Year.			Placed in Warehouse.			Totals.		
	Vinegar.	Methylated Spirits.	Domestic Liquors.	Vinegar.	Methylated Spirits.	Varnish.	Vinegar.	Methylated Spirits.	Varnish.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1878.									
Ontario	85,936-14	1,634-98	.....	516,425-96	87,803-89	.....	602,367-10	89,438-87	.....
Quebec	2,204-00	.....	.....	47,826-40	.....	.....	50,030-40	.....	.....
New Brunswick ..	14,417-34	.....	.....	64,315-61	.....	.....	76,732-95	.....	.....
Nova Scotia	3,180-79	.....	124-38	15,531-10	.....	.....	18,711-89	.....	.....
	105,738-27	1,634-98	124-38	644,099-07	87,803-89	.....	749,837-34	89,438-87	.....
1879.									
Ontario	87,401-49	5,096-81	.....	565,644-66	72,816-84	398-77	623,046-15	77,913-65	398-77
Quebec	1,966-50	.....	.....	21,531-00	.....	.....	23,497-50	.....	.....
New Brunswick ..	16,620-00	.....	.....	56,494-79	.....	.....	73,114-79	.....	.....
Nova Scotia	4,398-80	.....	.....	7,497-50	.....	.....	11,894-30	.....	.....
	80,384-79	5,096-81	.....	651,167-95	72,816-84	398-77	731,552-74	77-913-65	398-77

APPENDIX A.—Continued.—MANUFACTURES IN BOND.—Continued.
 DR. No. 20.—COMPARATIVE WAREHOUSE RETURN, for the Years ended 30th June, 1878 and 1879. CR.

Provinces.	Entered for Consumption.				Varnish Ex-ported.	Methylated Spirits used in making Varnish.	Vinegar destroyed by fire.	Remaining in Warehouse		Totals.	
	Vinegar at 3-6 cts. per gallon.	Methylated Spirits at 14-4 cts. per gall'n.	Domestic Liquors at \$1.20 per gallon.	Duty.				Vinegar.	Methylated Spirits.	Vinegar.	Methylated Spirits.	Galls.	Galls.
1878.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	\$ cts.	Galls.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Galls.
Ontario.....	544,960-61	84,342-06	.....	31,763 50	.....	.....	57,401-49	602,362-10	.....	89,438-87	.....
Quebec.....	48,063-90	.....	.....	1,730 32	.....	.....	1,966-50	50,030-40	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	62,112 95	.....	.....	2,235 95	.....	.....	16,620 00	78,732-95	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	14,315-09	.....	124-38	664 68	.....	.....	4,396 80	18,711 89	.....	.....	.....
1879.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	\$ cts.	Galls.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Galls.
Ontario.....	689,452-55	84,342 06	124-38	36,394 45	.....	.....	80 384 79	749,837-34	.....	89,438 87	.....
Quebec.....	586,063-65	73,846-89	.....	31,732 27	618 14	4,675 20	32,307 30	623,046-15	.....	77,913 65	398 77
New Brunswick.....	21,531-00	.....	.....	775 13	.....	.....	1,966-50	23,497-50	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	63,633-63	.....	.....	2,290 69	.....	.....	9,181-16	73,114-79	.....	.....	.....
	11,524-90	.....	.....	414 93	.....	.....	369-40	11,894-30	.....	.....	.....
	682,753-18	73,846 89	.....	35,213 02	618-14	4,675 20	44,124-36	731,552-74	.....	77,913 65	398 77
1878. 1879.											
Total duty collected Ex-Manufactory and Ex-Warehouse..... \$36,394 45											
do do on Licenses..... 500 00											
\$36,894 45											
\$38,086 44											

A. BRUNEL,
 Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
 OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

CANALS.

APPENDIX A—Continued.—CANALS

No. 21.—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, 1879.

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			26			9	26			24	50	20 00
Apples.....		754			138				138	762	900	107 91
Agricultural products not enumerated.....		376	480		45	3			55	859	914	52 05
do do Vegetable.....	40								40	13	53	1 78
do do Animal.....		3			10	1			10	4	14	5 60
Agricultural Implements.....		3			739	120			9,607	681	10,288	2,036 60
Barley.....		8,868			44			561	177	16	193	29 83
Bricks.....	133											
Bones.....					4	1			4	1	5	2 00
Baggage.....					7	47			21	47	68	27 20
Beer.....				14					5		5	2 00
Brimstone.....					250				282		282	54 35
Cement and Water Lime.....	18				72	3		41	495	1,589	2,084	240 13
Clay, Lime and Sand.....	373	1,525			153,225	3,824	8,873	101,445	162,424	105,274	267,698	51,955 07
Coal.....	326	5				51,906		132,711		184,617	184,617	36,822 65
Corn.....												
Cattle.....												
Cattle (Raw).....												
Coffee.....					6	2			6	2	8	3 20
Crockery.....	8				20				28		28	9 60
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs.....					306				306		306	122 40
Earthenware.....	1				19				22		22	8 80
Fish.....	368				764	1			1,503	1	1,504	227 22
Flax and Hemp.....					1,322	1,194			1,322	10,518	10,648	264 40
Flour.....	100	9,038			29	60		316	100	64	97	37 55
Furniture.....	4				1			1	33	1,004	1,005	56 80
Gypsum.....	22	807			8				34		34	11 15
Glass (Window).....	6				38	66			44		111	44 40
Hay (Pressed).....	3	17							3	17	20	1 02

No. 21.—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.		
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated.....	1,127	202	292	.....	9,122	328	1	20	10,542	550	11,092	4,116 85
Bark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barrel, Empty.....	170	.....	38	.....	34	12	.....	.....	208	12	220	40 82
Boat Knees.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	34	6 84
Floats.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Firewood, in Vessels.....	2,869	43,053	1,920	480	.....	.....	.....	420	4,789	43,953	48,742	2,191 52
“ Raft.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hoops.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hop Poles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lumber, sawn, in Vessels.....	5,215	6,926	62	.....	32,199	.....	.....	3,942	5,277	43,067	48,344	7,424 70
“ Rafts.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1 24
Masts, Spars, and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Masts, Spars, and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railway Ties, in Vessels.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Rafts.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	0 25
Saw Logs.....	719	2,402	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	473	894	2,875	3,769	194 93
Staves and Headings, Barrels.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “.....	168	.....	.....	280	120	176	.....	891	120	1,515	1,635	306 40
“ “.....	36	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	482	.....	548	548	88 82
Staves, Salt Barrels.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shingles.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	67	86	32 11
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Split Posts, and Fence Rails, in Rafts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Timber Square, in Vessels.....	.....	2,744	.....	229	.....	1,940	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,384	6,209 10
“ Rafts.....	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,726	819 65
Traverseq.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	400	1 25

	10	65	71	47	15	81	127	208	57 20
Woodenware and Wood partly manufactured.....									67 20
Total freight paying Tolls.....	18,215	103,444	193,859	167,455	398,676	236,000	671,518	907,518	166,363 66
Iron Ore, &c., having paid full Toll on the St. Lawrence, Ottawa and Rideau Canals, Free.....	3,524	6,925				10,449		10,449	
Timber passed Free from Welland to Port Robinson.....		957					957	957	
Grand Total.....	21,739	104,401	193,859	167,455	398,676	246,449	672,475	918,924	

Total Tolls on Vessels.....	19,137 82
" Passengers.....	342 67
" Free Goods.....	\$2,105 63
Fines, Damages.....	74 50
Other Receipts.....	28 63
Total Revenue, exclusive of Hydraulic Rents.....	\$185,947 28

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.—Continued.—CANALS.

No. 22.—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, 1879.

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 Tons. \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
	Ashes, Pot and Pearl.....	23	673	375	238	9	24	24	24	407			935	1,342	197 40
Apples.....	154	8,412	2	.....	23	28	2,350	.....	204	10,790	10,994	1,619 20
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetable.....	734	2,416	6	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	740	2,465	3,205	309 29
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Animal.....	242	2,016	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	244	2,181	2,425	300 91
Agricultural Implements.....	191	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	191	72	263	24 01
Barley.....	1,856	4,340	.....	503	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,856	4,813	6,669	452 96
Bricks.....	2,817	105	20	.....	.....	.....	112	300	2,949	405	3,354	216 52
Bones.....	30	157	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	175	205	25 61
Baggage.....	355	609	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	355	609	964	161 40
Beer.....	245	153	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	255	153	408	74 63
Brimstone.....	611	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	611	877	1,488	117 78
Cement and Water Lime.....	1,423	745	130	.....	.....	.....	1,808	377	3,361	1,150	4,511	242 89
Clay, Lime and Sand.....	.....	18,945	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,720	.....	52,665	62,665	7,429 77
Cosol.....	160	31,127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	31,131	31,291	4,217 33
Corn.....	97	1,042	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	97	1,042	1,139	175 87
Cattle.....	40	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	7	47	2 55
Cotton, Raw.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	17	3 40
Coffee.....	593	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	593	8	601	111 54
Crockery.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	.....	116	6 94
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs.....	516	5	1	.....	.....	.....	111	.....	521	5	526	103 97
Earthenware.....	793	152	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	845	152	997	120 28
Fish.....	55	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	73	2	75	2 89
Flax and Hemp.....	1,235	11,005	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,235	11,005	12,240	1,721 29
Flour.....	317	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	318	56	374	34 85
Furniture.....	1,885	637	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,886	637	2,523	161 62
Gypsum.....	823	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	830	16	846	164 93
Glass, Window.....	160	441	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167	441	608	117 58
Glassware.....	1,412	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,412	51	1,463	83 69
Hay, Pressed.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

	1	90	1	91	1	90	1	91	7 20
Hogs	193	502	193	695	193	502	193	695	7 20
Horses	20	217	20	237	20	217	20	237	54 47
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs.									27 93
Ice									
Iron, Railway	8,674	2,013	9,147	11,160	9,147	2,013	11,160	1,631 51	
do do	10,086	15	10,569	10,584	10,569	15	10,584	1,422 82	
do all other	4,305	3,956	4,401	8,468	4,401	4,067	8,468	1,094 40	
Iron Ore									
Kryolite or Chemical Ore, and other Ore, except Iron.		2,991		2,991		2,991		2,991	149 55
Lard and Lard Oil.	45	25	46	71	46	25	71	7 01	
Meals, all kinds	160	251	160	411	160	251	411	25 16	
Meats, other than Pork.	25	33	25	58	25	33	58	7 90	
Marble	63							123	16 40
Mamilla	44							60	17 15
Molasses	721	11	21	72	21	11	72	248 05	
Nails	2,784	63	2,631	3,378	2,631	63	3,378	3,112	682 96
Oats	1,217	4,737	1,217	5,974	1,217	4,737	5,974	387 49	
Oil, in barrels.	1,036	270	1,291	1,563	1,291	272	1,563	190 11	
Oil Cake			2		2				
Pease	1,025	38,017	1,025	39,042	1,025	38,017	39,042	3,389 08	
Potatoes	157	672	189	861	189	672	861	62 81	
Pork	285	101	285	386	285	101	386	30 53	
Paint	276	23	336	359	336	23	359	63 92	
Pitch and Tar.	66	399	711	1,116	711	399	1,116	65 57	
Rags	633	108	721	829	721	108	829	121 84	
Rye		3,886		3,886		3,886		577 13	
Rosin	85	67	1,339	1,406	1,339	67	1,406	78 60	
Salt	10,923	6	14,529	14,581	14,529	52	14,581	90 11	
Stone, intended for cutting.	173	345	147	492	147	345	492	1,899 88	
do wrought	231	219	239	219	239	219	219	90 11	
do not suitable for cutting, unwrought	263	1,531	263	1,794	263	1,531	1,794	65 97	
Seeds, all kinds	45	122	45	167	45	122	167	48 45	
Sheep	12	397	12	409	12	397	409	18 13	
Soda Ash	1,135	43	1,182	1,225	1,182	43	1,225	28 47	
Steel	68	1	68	69	68	1	69	349 88	
Sugar	1,847	14	2,430	2,444	2,430	14	2,444	13 45	
Spirits	873	78	884	962	884	78	962	361 56	
Tobacco, Raw	2	5	2	7	2	5	7	168 32	
Tallow		71		71		71		10 32	
Tin	646	21	646	687	646	21	687	174 88	
Turpentine	3		483	486	483		486	24 60	
Vinagar	51	172	52	224	52	172	224	44 00	
Wheat	839	81,718	839	82,960	839	81,718	82,960	24 40	
White Lead	91	15	91	106	91	15	106	10,435 60	
Whiting	234	1	234	235	234	1	235	19 79	
Wool	198	1	198	199	198	1	199	46 57	
								16 54	

No. 22.—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.		
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated	9,211	2,108	7	295	748	211	24	9,960	2,887	12,847	1,964 16	
Bark	12	46						12	46	58	5 16	
Barrels, Empty	395	428		4				503	428	931	105 31	
Roat Knees		3,732							3,732	3,732	65 31	
Floats		38,799		36	81			8,490	38,940	47,430	1,126 75	
Firewood, in Vessels	8,337	60						5	60	60	1 25	
do in Rafts		34		2	4			2	38	40	3 95	
Hoops	6							5	5	5	0 75	
Hop Poles	13,827	11,715	271	1,242			937	14,098	13,894	27,992	1,338 17	
Lumber, sawn in Vessels		9,509							9,509	9,509	430 81	
do Rafts												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts		7,670							7,670	7,670	191 75	
Railway Ties, in Vessels	269	169		756				1,025	169	1,194	39 91	
do Rafts	87	7,657						87	7,657	7,744	178 70	
Saw Logs		3							3	3	0 15	
Staves and Headings, Barrel	7	448						7	448	455	44 20	
do do Pipe	48	446						48	446	494	38 49	
do do West India		15						133	15	148	29 87	
Staves, Salt Barrel	133											
Shingles												
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels												
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts												
Timber, Square, in Vessels	860	1,240					420	860	1,660	2,520	124 19	
do do Rafts	1	12,568						1	12,568	12,569	396 36	
Traverses		7,460							7,460	7,460	19 42	

APPENDIX A.—Continued.—CANALS.

No. 23.—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, 1879.

Articles.	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.		
Ashes, Pot and Pearl.....	20	309					20	789	809	
Apples.....		1,356		480				1,356	1,356	
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetables.....	84	6		480			84	486	570	
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Animal.....	109	21					109	21	130	
Agricultural Implements.....	4	38					4	38	42	
Barley.....	22	75		555			22	630	662	
Bricks.....	215	9		9			215	9	224	
Bones.....										
Bone.....	58	51					58	51	109	
Beer.....	18						18		18	
Brimstone.....										
Cement and Water Lime.....										
Clay, Lime and Sand.....	39	15					1,072	15	1,087	
Coal.....							33,759		33,759	
Corn.....										
Cattle.....	1						1		1	
Cotton (Raw).....	3	5					5	5	5	
Crockery.....	19	3					19	3	22	
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs.....	32						32		32	
Earthenware.....	160	21					160	21	181	
Fish.....	167						167		167	
Flax and Hemp.....										
Flour.....		1,883					3	1,883	1,883	
Furniture.....	3	2						2	5	
Gypsum.....										
Glass (Window).....	282	47					282	47	329	
Glassware.....	182	451					189	451	650	

No. 23.—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.		
Wool.....	6	16							6	16	22	
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated.....	3,443	822					138		3,581	822	4,403	
Bark.....									68		68	
Barrels, Empty.....	68											
Boat Knees.....												
Floats.....												
Fire Wood, in Vessels.....	276								276		276	
do in Rafts.....												
Hoops.....												
Hop Poles.....												
Lumber, sawn, in Vessels.....	499	245					454		499	699	1,198	
do do Rafts.....												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels.....												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts.....												
Railway Ties, in Vessels.....												
do Rafts.....												
Saw Logs.....												
Staves and Headings, Barrel.....		18								18	18	
do Pipe.....		88								88	88	
do West India.....		275								275	275	
Staves, Salt Barrel.....												
Shingles.....												
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels.....												
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts.....												
Timber, Square, in Vessels.....												
do Rafts.....		2,000								2,000	2,000	

APPENDIX A—Continued.—CANALS.

No. 24.—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, 1879.

Articles.	From Canadian Ports.		From United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls. \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Ashes, Pot and Pearl.....		36							39	6 02
Apples.....		16							16	1 10
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetable.....		90							90	6 38
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Animal.....		486							486	36 10
Agricultural Implements.....		35							35	3 88
Barley.....		797							797	47 76
Bricks.....	300						300		331	19 39
Bones.....		69		60				1	129	11 73
Baggage.....	1								39	3 95
Beer.....	32						32		2	1 98
Brimstone.....									20	1 67
Cement and Water Lime.....		20							1,436	43 08
Clay, Lime and Sand.....		1,436								
Coal.....										
Corn.....							2		433	29 72
Cattle.....	2									
Cotton (Raw).....										
Coffee.....										
Crockery.....										
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs.....										
Earthenware.....										
Fish.....		18							18	1 26
Flax and Hemp.....										
Flour.....	17								7	1 12
Furniture.....	3								29	3 27
Gypsum.....										
Glass (Window).....										
Glassware.....									1	0 10
Hay (Pressed).....		174							174	11 74

Hogs	122	122	122	8 47
Horses	16	16	361	23 41
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs.	26	26	26	2 48
Ice	1	1	1	0 07
Iron, Railway	7	7	7	0 49
" Pig	47	47	235	9 29
" all other.	94	188		
Iron Ore.				
Kyrolite or Chemical Ore, and other Ore, except Iron.	4,082	4,082	4,082	204 10
Lard and Lard Oil.	705	705	705	65 27
Meals, all kinds	2	2	2	0 14
Marble	4	4	4	0 28
Manilla				
Molasses				
Nails	467	467	1,479	81 16
Oats.	1,012	1,012		
Oil, in Barrels.				
Oil Cake.	5,223	5,223	5,223	344 40
Pease.	296	296	296	21 76
Potatoes.	5	5	5	0 35
Pork.				
Paint.	98	98	98	18 39
Pitch and Tar.	32	32	32	4 54
Regs.	3	3	3	0 21
Rye				
Rosin.				
Salt.				
Stone, intended for cutting.				
" wrought.				
" not suitable for cutting, unwrought.				
Seeds, all kinds.	5	5	5	0 42
Sheep	359	359	359	24 51
Soda Ash				
Steel				
Sugar.	5	5	5	0 94
Spirits				
Tobacco, Raw.				
Tallow				
Tin.	1	1	1	0 19
Turpentine				
Vinegar.				
Wheat	7	7	7	0 49
White Lead				
Whiting				
Wool	1	1	1	0 10

No. 24.—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.		
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated.....	187	232							187	232	419	37 01
Bark	7	34							7	34	41	6 01
Barrels, Empty	20	86							20	86	106	11 33
Boat Knees	20	2,622							20	2,622	2,642	25 32
Floats	14	128,467							14	128,467	128,481	4,383 82
Firewood, in Vessels.....	380	360							380	360	740	5 23
do in Rafts.....	25	25							25	25	50	2 70
Hoops	14	96,674							14	96,674	110,688	29 371 70
Hop Poles	12,391	12,391							12,391	12,391	24,782	355 56
Lumber, sawn, in Vessels.....				193,339								
do Rafts.....												
Masts Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels.....												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts.....												
Railway Ties, in Vessels.....												
do Rafts.....		16								16	16	1 25
Saw Logs.....												
Staves and Headings, Barrel, do do West India.....	2	343							2	343	345	88 49
Staves, Salt Barrel.....												
Shingles.....												
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels.....	1	1							1	1	2	1 80
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts.....	46	46							46	46	92	3 61
Timber, Square, in Vessels.....	40	2,495							40	2,495	2,535	41 16
do Rafts.....	688	688							688	688	1,376	2 95
Traverses												

Woodenware and Wood partly Manufactured.....	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	12 54
Total Freight Paying Tolls.....	1,206	260,606	193,399	94	1,300	454,005	455,305	35,392	47		
Coal, Free, per Order in Council.....	249				249		249				
Grand Total Freight.....	1,455	260,606	193,399	94	1,549	454,005	455,554				
<p>Total Tolls on Vessels..... 4,349 40</p> <p>do Passengers..... 371 18</p> <p>do Free Coal..... \$13.70</p> <p>Fines..... 42 00</p> <p>Total Revenue from all sources..... \$40,155 65</p>											

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

APPENDIX A.—Continued.—CANALS.

No. 25.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the Chambly Canal, and the amount of Revenue collected, during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1879.

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 and Pearl.....												
Apples.....	10	78	964						964		964	96 40
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetable.....	1,387	883						1,464	10	1,542	1,552	151 90
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Animal.....	27	121							27	121	148	4 94
Agricultural Implements.....		5								5	5	0 37
Barley.....		751	3,539						3,539	751	4,290	340 93
Bricks.....	160						180		160	180	340	23 34
Bones.....	2	1	335				3		337	4	341	33 97
Baggage.....												
Beer.....												
Brimstone.....												
Cement and Water Lime.....												
Clay, Lime and Sand.....	723	59					817		723	876	1,599	145 07
Coal.....		132					81,444			81,576	81,576	8,132 71
Com.....												
Cattle.....		71								71	71	2 37
Cotton (Raw).....												
Coffee.....												
Crockery.....												
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs.....							67			67	67	6 70
Earthenware.....												
Fish.....		1								1	1	0 10
Flax and Hemp.....		15								43	43	4 30
Flour.....	98								98	15	113	3 90
Furniture.....										5	5	0 70
Gypsum.....												
Glass (Window).....												
Glassware.....										3	3	0 30

	167	84	463				620	84	704	57 7/4
Hay (Pressed).....	12	30	113				12	30	42	1 40
Horses.....	213						113		113	11 30
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs.....										
Ice.....										
Iron, Railway.....	30						213	31	244	9 18
" Pig.....										
" all other.....							788	788	818	81 80
Iron Ore.....										
Kryolite or Chemical Ore, and other Ore except Iron.....										
Lard and Lard Oil.....	8	651					8	651	659	51 44
Meats, all kinds.....										
Meats, other than Pork.....										
Marble.....							88	88	88	12 29
Manilla.....										
Molasses.....							2,724	2,724	2,724	272 40
Nails.....	3	1,364					3	1,364	1,367	69 19
Oats.....										
Oil, in Barrels.....										
Oil Cask.....							265	265	265	26 50
Pease.....										
Potatoes.....	65	1,568					745	1,568	1,568	61 31
Pork.....										
Paint.....										
Pitch and Tar.....							61	61	61	6 10
Rags.....										
Rye.....							70	70	80	8 00
Rosin.....										
Salt.....	725									
Stone intended for Cutting.....										
" wrought.....										
" not suitable for Cutting, unwrought.....										
Seeds, all kinds.....										
Sheep.....										
Soda Ash.....	3	186					3	186	189	6 30
Steel.....										
Sugar.....										
Spirits.....										
Tobacco, Raw.....										
Tallow.....										
Tin.....										
Turpentine.....										
Vinegar.....										
Wheat.....										
White Lead.....										
Whiting.....										

APPENDIX A—Continued.—CANALS.

No. 26.—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, 1879.

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		61							19	61	61	14 43
Apples	19	3							4	3	22	0 59
Agricultural products not enumerated, Vegetable	4								603	1,175	1,778	116 56
Agricultural products not enumerated, Animal									13	81	94	12 44
Agricultural Implements	13	1,175							107		107	3 72
Barley	107	81							362	200	562	18 06
Bricks	362	200							4	125	125	23 43
Bones		25		100					1	1	5	0 54
Baggage	4	1							1	1	1	0 09
Beer		1										
Brimstone		1							53	25	78	2 10
Cement and Water Lime	53	25							66	1 68	67	1 68
Clay, Lime and Sand	66	1							1	1,092	1,093	47 64
Coal	1	1,092							40	40	40	1 51
Corn		40										
Cattle												
Cotton (Raw)												
Coffee									5		5	0 80
Crockery	5								4	1	5	0 45
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs	4	1							21	3	24	0 69
Earthenware	21	3							68	83	151	4 09
Fish									2	10	12	1 26
Flax and Hemp	68	83							10	39	49	4 02
Flour	2	10							5	5	5	0 63
Furniture	10	39							2	3	5	0 45
Gypsum	5											
Glass (Window)	3	3										
Glassware												

No. 26.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported, &c.—Concluded.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian 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.		
Wool.....	22						22		22	\$ 0 61
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated.....	356	332					356	332	688	72 31
Bark.....	330						330		330	8 32
Barrels, Empty.....	91	6					91	6	97	4 56
Boat Knees.....	3,086	420					3,086	420	3,506	68 95
Floata.....	61,380	2,217					61,380	2,217	63,597	1,085 51
Firewood, in Vessels.....										
" Rafts.....										
Hoops.....										
Hop Poles.....	46						46		46	6 50
Lumber, Sawn, in Vessels.....	13,058	149					13,058	149	13,207	682 29
" Rafts.....	27						27		27	1 00
Masts, Spars, and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels.....										
Masts, Spars, and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts.....										
Railway Ties, in Vessels.....	3,202						3,202		3,202	217 98
" Rafts.....	1,207						1,207		1,207	96 55
Saw Logs.....	494	160					494	160	654	17 96
Staves and Headings, Barrel.....	3	35					3	35	38	2 77
" Pipe.....										
" West India.....										
Staves, Salt Barrel.....	238	7					238	7	245	77 27
Shingles.....										
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels.....	155						155		155	26 51
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts.....										
Timber, Square, in Vessels.....	23								23	0 50
" Rafts.....	220	460					220	460	680	17 63
Treavises.....	1,522	1,800					1,522	1,800	3,322	32 14

	2	40	2	40	42	6 90
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured						
Total freight paying Tolls....	92,941	9,479	92,941	9,579	102,520	3,030 43
Coal, free, per Order in Council..	1,748	100	1,748		1,748	
Grand Total Freight.....	94,689	9,479	94,689	9,579	104,268	
Total Tolls on Vessels.....						1,436 33
" Passengers.....						101 89
" Free Coal.....					\$48 58	
Wharfage and Storage.....						88 19
Other Receipts.....						223 50
Total Revenue, exclusive of Hydraulic Rents.....						\$4,880 34

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.—Continued — CANALS.

No. 27.—GENERAL STATEMENT shewing the Quantity of each Article transported on the St. Peter's Canal, and the Amount of Revenue collected, during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1879.

ARTICLES.	From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Amount of Tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	
This Canal being closed for enlargement, no business has been done on it during the year.									
A. BRUNEL, <i>Commissioner.</i>									
INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.									

APPENDIX A.—Continued.—CANALS.

No. 28.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported through the Newcastle District Canals, and the Amount of Revenue collected, during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1879.

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.....												
Firewood, in Vessels.....	5,874								5,874		5,874	98 62
Lumber, Sawed, in Vessels.....	1,866	98							1,866	98	1,864	11 75
Railway Ties.....	440								440		440	17 50
Saw Logs	2,136	250							2,136	250	2,386	30 50
Shingles		20								20	20	1 13
Timber, Square.....	75	130							75	130	205	3 00
Iron Ore.....	400								400		400	4 00
Stone, unwrought.....												
Total Freight paying Tolls.....	10,791	498							10,791	498	11,289	166 50
Total Tolls on Vessels.....											14 00	
Total Revenue exclusive of Hydraulic Rents.....											\$180 50	

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX

No. 29.—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	188,491	2,795 18	861,005	4,793 77	88,227	305 30
United States Vessels, steam	113,061	1,694 27	28,389	153 32	305	4 41
Canadian Vessels, sail.	411,306	8,309 59	757,555	8,271 88	84,154	1,502 53
United States Vessels, sail ..	285,389	6,338 78	82,676	936 22	77,252	1,102 17
Total, Class No. 1.....	998,247	19,137 82	1,729,616	14,155 19	249,938	2,914 41
<i>Class No. 2.</i>	No.		No.		No.	
Passengers	5,353	342 67	68,648	3,171 41	7,251	117 77
<i>Class No. 3.</i>	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
Bricks.....	193	29 83	3,354	216 52	340	23 34
Brimstone.....	5	2 00				
Cement and Water Lime.....	282	54 35	1,488	117 78		
Clay, Lime and Sand	2,064	240 13	4,511	242 89	1,599	145 07
Coal	267,698	51,955 07	52,665	7,429 77	81,576	8,132 71
Fish	1,504	227 22	997	120 28	1	10
Gypsum.....	1,005	56 80	2,543	151 62		
Iron, Railway.....	1,717	343 40	11,160	1,631 51	244	9 18
“ Pig	3,318	637 76	10,584	1,422 82		
“ all other	5,916	1,166 93	8,468	1,094 40	818	81 80
Salt.....	5,143	1,028 60	14,581	1,899 88	733	54 62
Stone, for cutting.....	4,704	940 80	1,209	90 11	326	32 60
Apples.....	900	107 91	10,994	1,619 20	1,552	151 90
Barley	10,288	2,036 60	6,669	452 96	4,290	340 93
Corn	184,617	36,922 65	31,291	4,217 33		
Cotton, Raw			47	2 55		
Flax and Hemp.....	1,322	264 40	75	2 89	43	4 30
Flour.....	10,648	559 11	12,240	1,721 29	113	3 90
Hay, Pressed.....	20	1 02	1,463	83 69	704	57 74
Meals, all kinds.....	364	39 15	411	25 16	659	51 44
Oil Cake.....	8	1 60				
Oats	3,317	642 79	5,974	387 49	1,367	69 19
Pease.....	318	63 60	39,042	3,389 08	1,568	61 31
Potatoes.....	101	2 74	861	62 81	756	75 60
Rye			3,886	577 13		
Seeds, all kinds.....	266	53 20	167	18 13		
Tobacco, Raw			7	72	3	30
Wheat	212,182	41,257 20	82,960	10,435 60		
All other Agricultural Pro- ducts, Vegetable.....	914	52 05	3,205	309 29	2,317	80 43
Bones.....			205	25 61	341	33 97
Cattle.....			1,139	75 87	71	2 37
Hogs.....			91	7 20		
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs.....	108	18 46	237	27 93	113	11 30
Horses	51	10 20	695	54 47	42	1 40
Lard and Lard Oil.....	10	2 00	71	7 01		
Meats (other than Pork).....	27	5 40	58	7 90		
Pork	210	41 93	386	30 53		
Sheep.....			409	28 47	189	6 30

A.—Continued.

Amount of Tolls collected, during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1879.

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.
308,552	3,380 36	205,545	681 54	41,895	391 59	.....	.....	962	5 50
52,075	520 75	158,810	2,433 43	24	50	.....	.....	1,700	8 50
2,184	21 84	57,539	1,234 43	109,177	1,005 22	.....	.....	.....	.....
				5,031	39 02	.....	.....	.....	.....
362,811	3,922 95	421,894	4,349 40	155,927	1,436 33	.....	.....	2,682	14 00
No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
64,684		20,295	371 78	4,170	101 89	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
224		331	19 39	562	18 05	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		20	1 67	78	2 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,087		1,436	43 08	67	1 68	.....	.....	.....	.....
33,759		.....	.....	1,093	47 64	.....	.....	.....	.....
167		18	1 26	24	69	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		.....	.....	49	4 02	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,049		1	07	46	1 16	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,038		7	49	234	10 43	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,156		235	9 29	454	22 56	.....	.....	.....	.....
464		.....	.....	1,008	32 33	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,181		.....	.....	22	56	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,356		16	1 10	22	59	.....	.....	.....	.....
652		797	47 76	107	3 72	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		.....	.....	40	1 51	.....	.....	.....	.....
5		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,883		24	1 12	151	4 09	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		174	11 74	8	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
50		705	65 27	28	74	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		.....	.....	1	03	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		1,479	81 16	176	8 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
694		5,223	344 40	87	5 38	.....	.....	.....	.....
14		296	21 76	60	1 53	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		3	21	835	21 76	.....	.....	.....	.....
20		5	42	3	09	.....	.....	.....	.....
17		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9,666		7	0 48	76	3 59	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	
570		90	6 38	4	0 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		129	11 73	125	23 43	.....	.....	.....	.....
1		435	29 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		122	8 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	
16		26	2 48	22	0 93	.....	.....	.....	.....
37		361	23 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29		.....	.....	16	0 51	.....	.....	.....	.....
9		2	0 14	27	0 91	.....	.....	.....	.....
18		5	0 35	97	2 57	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		359	24 51	14	0 38	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX

No. (A) 29—STATEMENT of Traffic on the undermentioned

ARTICLES.	Welland Canal.		St. Lawrence Canals.		Chambly Canal.	
	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
<i>Class No. 3—Concluded.</i>		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Tallow.....	104	20 80	71	10 32		
Wool.....	69	13 80	199	16 54		
All other Agricultural Products, Animal.....	53	1 78	2,425	300 91	148	4 94
Total Class No. 3.....	719,446	138,801 28	316,838	38,315 66	99,913	9,436 74
<i>Class No. 4.</i>						
Ashes, Pot and Pearl.....	50	20 00	1,342	197 40	964	96 40
Agricultural Implements....	14	5 60	263	24 01	5	0 37
Baggage.....	5	2 00	964	161 40		
Beer.....	68	27 20	408	74 63		
Coffee.....	8	3 20	17	3 40		
Crockery.....	28	9 60	601	111 54		
Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs..	306	122 40	116	5 94	67	6 70
Earthenware.....	22	8 80	526	103 97		
Furniture.....	97	37 55	374	34 85	5	0 70
Glassware.....	111	44 40	608	117 58	3	0 30
Glass (Window).....	34	1 15	846	164 93		
Marble.....	1,376	550 35	123	16 40	88	12 29
Manilla.....	490	195 45	72	11 15		
Molasses.....	868	347 20	3,378	248 05	2,724	272 40
Nails.....	118	46 15	3,112	682 96		
Oil (in Barrels).....	3,482	1,391 75	1,563	190 11	265	26 50
Paint.....	381	152 40	359	63 92	61	6 10
Pitch and Tar.....	45	18 00	1,116	65 57	997	99 70
Rags.....	597	208 20	829	121 84	80	8 00
Rosin.....	9	3 60	1,406	78 60	1,374	137 40
Soda Ash.....	1,050	401 80	1,225	349 88	45	3 00
Steel.....	46	17 70	69	13 45		
Sugar.....	1,565	623 60	2,444	361 56	569	56 90
Stone (wrought).....	781	305 40	458	65 97	1	0 10
Tin.....	1,389	555 60	667	174 88		
Turpentine.....			486	24 60	522	52 20
Vingar.....	6	2 40	224	44 00	2	0 20
White Lead.....	9	3 60	106	19 79		
Whiting.....	18	7 20	235	46 57		
Whiskey and all other Spirits	348	132 45	962	168 32		
Merchandise, not enumerated	11,092	4,116 85	12,847	1,964 16	1,276	125 94
Total, Class No. 4.....	24,413	9,371 60	37,746	5,711 43	9,048	905 20
<i>Class No. 5.</i>						
Bark.....			58	5 16		
Barrels, empty.....	220	40 62	931	106 31	27	5 34
Boat Knees.....	34	6 84				
Floats.....			3,732	65 31	2,350	136 60
Firewood, in Vessels.....	48,742	2,191 52	47,430	1,128 75	1,218	19 23
do Rafts.....			60	1 25		
Lumber, Sawed, in Vessels...	48,344	7,424 70	27,992	1,338 17	46,256	2,707 83
do Rafts.....	10	1 24	9,509	430 81		

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									
22		1	0 10	22	0 61				
130		486	36 10	1,778	116 56				
66,329		12,793	794 06	7,336	338 50				
809		39	6 02	61	14 43				
42		35	3 68	94	12 44				
109		40	3 95	5	0 54				
18		34	1 98	1	0 09				
5									
22				5	0 80				
32									
181				5	0 45				
5		32	3 27	12	1 25				
650		1	0 10	5	0 45				
329				5	0 63				
10		4	0 28	9	0 80				
				12	1 08				
546				49	4 39				
1,468				90	9 29				
128				62	8 57				
107									
84		98	18 39	128	14 21				
80		32	4 54	13	2 46				
318									
398				6	0 53				
2									
891		5	0 94	260	25 23				
				5	0 44				
98		1	0 19	3	0 36				
12									
228				11	1 07				
32									
45				4	0 35				
89				66	6 09				
4,403		419	37 01	688	72 31				
11,141		740	80 35	1,599	178 26				
		34	6 01	330	8 32				
68		93	11 33	97	4 56				
		2,642	25 82	3,506	68 95				
276		128,467	4,383 82	63,597	1,085 51			5,874	98 62
		360	5 23						
1,198		290,027	29,371 70	13,207	682 29			1,964	11 75
		12,391	355 55	27	1 00				

APPENDIX

No 29.—STATEMENT of Traffic on the undermentioned

Articles.	Welland Canal.		St. Lawrence Canals.		Chambly Canal.	
	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
<i>Class No. 5.—Concluded.</i>						
Hoops			40	3 95		
Railway Ties, in Vessels.....	13	0 25	1,194	39 91		
do Rafts.....	34	1 72				
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels.....						
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts.....			7,670	191 75		
Square Timber, in Vessels...	41,364	6,209 10	2,520	124 19		
do Rafts.....	3,726	819 65	12,569	396 36		
Woodenware and Wood partly manufactured.....	208	57 20	253	82 89		
Shingles.....	86	32 11	148	29 87	20	7 52
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels.....	4	0 25				
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts.....						
Saw Logs.....	3,769	194 93	7,744	178 70	13	0 50
Staves and Headings, Barrel do Pipe.....	1,635	306 40	455	44 20		
do West India.....	548	88 82	494	38 49		
do Salt Barrel.....						
Traverses.....	400	1 25	7,460	19 42	140	2 80
Hop Poles.....			5	0 75		
Total, Class No. 5....	149,137	17,376 60	130,267	4,223 39	50,024	2,879 82
<i>Special Class.</i>						
Kryolite or Chemical Ore...			2,991	149 55		
Iron Ore.....	5,379	268 95				
Stone, unwrought, not suit- able for cutting.....	8,943	535 23	1,794	48 45		
Ice.....	200	10 00				
Total, Special Class.....	14,522	814 18	4,785	198 00		
Total Freights and Tolls....	907,518	185,844 15	489,636	65,775 08	158,985	16,253 94
Timber and other Wood, Free.....	957	22 83				
Wheat, Corn, Flour, Iron, Salt, Coal, etc., Free	10,449	2,032 80	329,280	42,286 98	1,601	158 10
Grand Totals, Passengers and Tonnage of Ves- sels not included.....	918,924	187,949 78	818,916	108,062 06	160,586	16,412 04

NOTE.—St. Peter's Canal having been closed for enlargement

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

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.
		25	2 70	3,202	217 86			440	17 50
		16	1 25	1,207	96 55				
				23	0 50				
2,000		2,535	41 16	680	17 63			205	3 00
33		42	12 54	42	6 90				
		345	88 49	245	77 37			20	1 13
		1	1 80	155	26 51				
		46	3 61						
				654	17 96			2,386	30 50
18				38	2 77				
88									
275									
		666	2 95	3,322	32 14				
				46	6 50				
3,956		437,690	34,313 96	90,378	2,353 32			10,889	162 50
		4,082	204 10	3,207	160 35			400	4 00
		4,082	204 10	3,207	160 35			400	4 00
81,426	3,922 95	455,305	40,113 65	102,520	4,568 65			11,289	180 50
		249	13 70	1,748	48 58				
81,426	3,922 95	455,554	40,127 35	104,268	4,617 23			11,289	180 50

no business has been done on it during the year.

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX

NO. 30.—SUMMARY STATEMENT of Traffic on the undermentioned Canals, of each description of Property passing through,

Articles.	Welland Canal.		St. Lawrence Canals.		Chambly Canal.	
	Tons.	Toils.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Vessels of all kinds	998,247	19,137 82	1,729,616	14,155 19	249,938	2,914 41
Passengers	No. 5,353	342 67	No. 68,648	3,171 41	No. 7,251	117 77
<i>Forest, Produce of Wood.</i>	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
Bark			53	5 16		
Boat Knees.....	34	6 84				
Floats			3,732	65 31	2,350	136 60
Firewood.....	48,742	2,191 52	47,490	1,128 00	1,218	19 23
Hoops and Hop Poles.....			45	4 70		
Lumber, Sawed.....	48,354	7,425 94	37,501	1,768 98	46,256	2,707 83
Masts, Spars, &c.....			7,670	191 75		
Railway Ties.....	47	1 97	1,194	39 91		
Saw Logs.....	3,769	194 93	7,744	178 70	13	0 50
Staves, all kinds.....	2,183	395 22	952	82 84		
Shingles.....	86	32 11	148	29 87	20	7 52
Split Posts and Rails.....	4	0 25				
Timber, Square.....	45,090	7,028 75	15,089	520 55		
Traverses	400	1 25	7,460	19 42	140	2 80
Total.....	148,709	17,278 78	129,083	4,035 19	49,997	2,874 48
<i>Farm Stock.</i>						
Cattle			1,139	75 87	71	2 37
Hogs.....			91	7 20		
Horses.....	51	10 20	695	54 47	42	1 40
Sheep			409	28 47	189	6 30
Total.....	51	10 20	2,334	166 01	302	10 07
<i>Produce of Animals.</i>						
Bones.....			205	25 61	341	33 97
Horns and Hoofs, Hides and Skins (Raw).....	108	18 46	237	27 93	113	11 30
Lard and Lard Oil.....	10	2 00	71	7 01		
Meats other than Pork.....	27	5 40	58	7 90		
Pork.....	216	41 93	386	30 53		
Tallow.....	104	20 80	71	10 32		
Wool.....	69	13 80	199	16 54		
Agricultural Products not enumerated (Animal).....	53	1 78	2,425	300 91	148	4 94
Total.....	581	104 17	3,632	426 75	602	50 21

A.--Continued.

during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1879, 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.
362,811	3,922 95	421,894	4,349 40	155,927	1,436 33	.....	.....	2,622	14 00
No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
64,684	.....	20,295	371 78	4,170	101 89	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
.....		34	6 01	330	8 32	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		2,642	25 82	3,506	68 95	.....	.....	.....	.....
276	.....	128,827	4,339 05	63,597	1,085 51	.....	.....	5,874	98 62
.....		25	2 70	46	6 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,198	.....	302,418	29,727 25	13,234	683 29	.....	.....	1,964	11 75
.....		16	1 25	4,409	314 41	.....	.....	440	17 50
.....		.....	.....	654	17 96	.....	.....	2,386	30 50
381	.....	.....	.....	38	2 77	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		345	88 49	245	77 37	.....	.....	20	1 13
.....		47	5 41	155	26 51	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,000	.....	2,535	41 16	703	18 13	.....	.....	205	3 00
.....		666	2 95	3,322	32 14	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,855	.....	437,555	34,290 09	90,239	2,341 86	.....	.....	10,889	162 50
1	.....	435	29 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		122	8 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	.....	361	23 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		359	24 51	14	0 38	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	.....	1,277	86 11	14	0 38	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	
.....		129	11 73	125	23 43	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	.....	26	2 48	22	0 93	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	.....	.....	.....	16	0 51	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	2	0 14	27	0 91	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	.....	5	0 35	97	2 57	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	.....	1	0 10	22	0 61	.....	.....	.....	.....
130	.....	486	36 10	1,778	116 56	.....	.....	.....	.....
239	.....	649	50 90	2,087	145 52	.....	.....	.....	.....

No. 30.—SUMMARY STATEMENT of Traffic on

ARTICLES.	Welland Canal.		St. Lawrence Canals.		Chambly Canal.	
	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
<i>Agricultural Products.</i>		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Agricultural Products not enumerated (Vegetable).....	914	52 05	3,205	309 29	2,317	80 43
Apples.....	900	107 91	10,994	1,619 20	1,552	151 90
Barley.....	10,288	2,036 60	6,669	452 96	4,290	340 93
Cotton (Raw).....			47	2 55		
Corn.....	184,617	36,922 65	31,291	4,217 33		
Flax and Hemp.....	1,322	264 40	75	2 89	43	4 30
Flour.....	10,648	559 11	12,240	1,721 29	113	3 90
Hay (Pressed).....	20	1 02	1,463	83 69	704	57 74
Meals (all kinds).....	364	39 15	411	25 16	659	51 44
Manilla.....	490	195 45	72	11 15		
Oats.....	3,317	642 79	5,974	387 49	1,367	69 19
Pease.....	318	63 60	39,042	3,389 08	1,568	61 31
Potatoes.....	101	2 74	861	62 81	756	75 60
Rye.....			3,886	577 13		
Seeds,—Flax, Clover and Grass.....	266	53 20	167	18 13		
Tobacco (Raw).....			7	0 72	3	30
Wheat.....	212,182	41,257 20	82,960	10,435 60		
Total.....	425,747	82,197 87	199,364	23,316 47	13,372	897 04
<i>Manufactures.</i>						
Ashes (Pot and Pearl).....	50	20 00	1,342	197 40	961	96 40
Agricultural Implements.....	14	5 60	263	24 01	5	0 37
Barrels (Empty).....	220	40 62	931	105 31	27	5 34
Bricks.....	193	29 83	3,354	216 52	340	23 34
Beer.....	68	27 20	408	74 63		
Cement and Water Lime.....	282	54 35	1,488	117 78		
Crockery.....	28	9 60	601	111 54		
Earthenware.....	22	8 80	526	103 97		
Furniture.....	97	37 55	374	34 85	5	0 70
Glass (Window).....	34	11 15	846	164 93		
Glassware.....	111	44 40	608	117 58	3	0 30
Iron (Railway).....	1,717	343 40	11,160	1,631 51	244	9 18
Iron, Pig.....	3,318	637 76	10,584	1,422 82		
Iron, all other.....	5,916	1,166 93	8,468	1,094 40	818	81 80
Molasses.....	868	347 20	3,378	248 05	2,724	272 40
Nails.....	118	46 15	3,112	682 96		
Oil.....	3,482	1,391 75	1,563	190 11	265	26 50
Oil Cake.....	8	1 60				
Paint.....	381	152 40	359	63 92	61	6 10
Pitch and Tar.....	45	18 00	1,116	65 57	997	99 70
Rosin.....	9	3 60	1,406	78 60	1,374	137 40
Soda Ash.....	1,050	401 80	1,225	349 88	45	3 00
Spirits, Whiskey, &c.....	348	132 45	962	168 32		
Steel.....	46	17 70	69	13 45		
Sugar.....	1,565	623 60	2,444	361 66	569	56 90
Tin.....	1,389	555 60	667	174 88		
Turpentine.....			486	24 60	522	52 20
Vinegar.....	6	2 40	224	44 00	2	0 20
White Lead.....	9	3 60	106	19 79		
Whiting.....	18	7 20	235	46 57		
Woodenware.....	208	57 20	253	82 89		
Total.....	21,620	6,199 44	58,558	8,032 40	8,965	871 43

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.
570	90	6 38	4	0 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,356	16	1 10	22	0 59	.....	.....	.....	.....
652	797	47 76	107	3 72	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	40	1 51	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,883	24	1 12	151	4 09	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	174	11 74	8	0 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	705	65 27	28	0 74	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	1 08	.....	.....	.....	.....
694	1,479	81 16	176	8 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	5,223	344 40	87	5 38	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	296	21 76	60	1 53	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	0 21	835	21 76	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	5	0 42	3	0 09	.....	.....	.....	.....
17
9,666	7	0 48	76	3 39	.....	.....	.....	.....
14,927	8,819	581 80	1,609	52 43	.....	.....	.....	.....
809	39	6 02	61	14 43	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	35	3 68	94	12 44	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	93	11 33	97	4 56	.....	.....	.....	.....
224	331	19 39	562	18 05	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	34	1 98	1	0 09	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	20	1 67	78	2 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	5	0 80	.....	.....	.....	.....
161	5	0 45	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	32	3 27	12	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
329	5	0 63	.....	.....	.....	.....
650	1	0 10	5	0 45	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,049	1	0 07	46	1 16	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,038	7	6 49	234	10 43	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,156	235	9 29	454	22 56	.....	.....	.....	.....
546	49	4 39	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,468	90	9 29	.....	.....	.....	.....
128	62	8 57	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	0 03	.....	.....	.....	.....
107
84	98	18 39	128	14 21	.....	.....	.....	.....
318
398	6	0 53	.....	.....	.....	.....
89	66	6 09	.....	.....	.....	.....
2
891	5	0 94	260	25 23	.....	.....	.....	.....
98	1	0 19	3	0 36	.....	.....	.....	.....
12
228	11	1 07	.....	.....	.....	.....
32
45	4	0 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	42	12 51	43	6 90	.....	.....	.....	.....
21,070	974	89 35	2,381	166 42	.....	.....	.....	.....

No. 30.—SUMMARY STATEMENT of Traffic on

Articles.	Welland Canal.		St. Lawrence Canals.		Chambly Canal.	
	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
		\$ cts		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
<i>Merchandise.</i>						
Brimstone.....	5	2 00				
Baggage.....	5	2 00	964	161 40		
Clay, Lime and Sand.....	2,064	240 13	4,511	242 89	1,599	145 07
Coal.....	267,698	51,955 07	52,665	7,429 77	81,576	8,132 71
Coffee.....	8	3 20	17	3 40		
Dye Woods, and Dye Stuffs.	306	122 40	116	5 94	67	6 70
Fish.....	1,504	227 22	997	120 28	1	0 10
Gypsum.....	1,005	56 80	2,543	151 62		
Ores, all kinds.....	5,379	268 95	2,991	149 55		
Marble.....	1,376	550 35	123	16 40	88	12 29
Rags.....	597	208 20	829	121 84	80	8 00
Salt.....	5,143	1,028 60	14,581	1,899 88	733	54 62
Stone, all kinds.....	14,428	1,781 43	3,461	204 53	327	32 70
All other Goods and Merchandise, not enumerated	11,292	4,126 85	12,847	1,964 16	1,276	125 94
Total.....	310,810	60,573 20	96,645	12,471 66	85,747	8,518 13
Grand Totals (Passengers and Tonnage of Vessels not included).....	907,518	185,844 15	489,636	65,775 08	158,985	16,253 94

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879

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.
109		40	3 95	5	0 54				
1,087		1,436	43 08	87	1 68				
33,769				1,093	47 64				
5									
32									
167		18	1 26	24	0 69				
				49	4 02				
		4,082	204 10	3,207	160 35			400	4 00
10		4	0 28	9	0 80				
80		32	4 54	13	2 46				
464				1,008	32 33				
1,181				27	1 00				
4,403		419	37 01	688	72 31				
41,297		6,031	294 22	6,190	323 82			400	4 00
81,426	3,922 95	455,305	40,113 65	102,520	4,568 65			11,289	180 50

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.--Continued.

No. 31.--STATEMENT showing the Amount of Tolls collected each month during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1879.

Canals and Offices.	1878.							1879.					Total.						
	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.								
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.					
<i>Welland Canal.</i>																			
Chippawa.....	22,176	92	13	76	2	58	12	50	12,033	17	542	69	30	00	10	96	41	38	
Colborne.....	9,244	12	10,159	16	7,961	12	8,378	26	4,645	80	148	95	13,616	75	14,873	44	126,597	92	
Dalhousie.....	69	64	16	47	61	29	182	89	72	86	1	27	96	36	113	86	54,436	49	
Dunnville.....	142	37	150	68	189	34	222	48	35	81	10	35	201	31	214	84	624	74	
Maitland.....	158	94	157	81	102	55	167	83	237	74	69	18	35	30	1,167	18	1,167	18	
Robinson.....	124	18	177	40	98	64	283	58	87	88	16	19	40	42	251	53	1,558	78	
St. Catharines.....	31,916	17	35,910	85	28,828	58	26,321	36	17,125	86	778	63	75	72	22,990	64	185,844	15	
<i>St. Lawrence Canals.</i>																			
Beauharnois.....	230	42	433	16	419	58	959	25	333	78	2	03	191	25	175	19	2,744	66	
Cornwall.....	1,957	94	1,658	39	1,637	89	2,854	60	1,630	93	6	87	1,542	55	2,119	07	13,408	15	
Edwardsburg.....	33	25	25	02	58	69	131	69	30	10	11	28	74	88	74	37	439	18	
Kingston.....	3,167	66	2,415	19	3,101	98	1,626	04	138	35	.....	.....	237	46	3,851	01	20,362	75
Lachine.....	363	96	348	65	862	44	361	25	272	82	10	94	.....	.....	371	52	2,909	16
Montreal.....	4,505	76	3,911	93	3,434	98	4,119	07	2,550	04	57	98	.....	.....	3,274	69	28,911	18
Total, St. Lawrence Canals.	10,248	99	8,792	34	9,515	47	10,051	80	4,956	02	89	10	257	46	10,603	89	65,775	08	
<i>Chambly Canal.</i>																			
Chambly.....	570	51	483	67	542	61	931	58	745	47	2	99	352	43	464	53	4	093	79
St. Johns.....	1,711	38	1,669	64	1,336	61	1,907	68	1,193	12	6	50	1,980	33	1,731	84	11,537	10	
St. Ours.....	76	68	82	31	85	20	124	55	86	65	7	20	6	70	81	05	623	05	
Total, Chambly Canal.....	2,358	57	2,245	62	1,964	42	2,963	81	2,025	24	16	69	6	70	2,395	47	16,253	94	

APPENDIX A.—Continued.
 No. 32.—STATEMENT showing the Number, Tonnage and Nationality of Vessels passed through all the Canals during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1879, and the 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.		
<i>Welland Canal.</i>													
Canadian Vessels, steam sail...	587	68,976	42,978	24,456	415	.....	.....	802	50,864	94,257	94,257	188,491	2,795 18
do	1,895	103,481	53,789	92,995	2,121	635	314	4,398	153,573	201,509	209,797	411,306	8,309 59
Total Canadian	2,482	172,457	96,767	117,451	2,536	635	314	5,200	204,437	295,743	304,054	599,797	11,104 77
United States Vessels, steam	307	51	.....	26	1,871	57,521	53,281	399	912	57,597	55,064	113,061	1,694 27
United States Vessels, sail	1,025	1,206	806	12,420	1,143	129,728	72,838	827	66,421	144,181	141,208	285,389	6,338 78
Total United States ...	1,332	1,257	806	12,446	3,014	187,249	125,119	1,226	67,333	202,178	196,272	398,450	8,033 05
Grand Total, Welland Canal	3,814	173,714	97,573	129,897	5,550	187,984	125,433	6,426	271,770	497,921	500,326	998,247	19,137 82
<i>St. Lawrence Canals.</i>													
Canadian Vessels, steam sail...	3,201	507,343	337,781	10,144	395	.....	.....	.....	5,342	617,487	343,518	861,005	4,793 77
do	4,837	417,561	328,807	4,678	10	72	205	606	5,616	422,917	334,638	757,555	8,271 88
Total Canadian	8,038	924,904	666,588	14,822	405	72	205	606	10,958	940,401	678,156	1,618,560	13,065 65
United States Vessels, steam	466	257	376	3,505	48	9,317	9,187	24	5,666	13,103	15,277	28,380	153 32
United States Vessels, sail	800	1,735	5,687	11,223	3,505	60	40	47,570	12,956	60,588	22,088	82,676	936 22
Total United States ...	1,266	1,992	5,963	14,728	3,553	9,377	9,227	47,594	18,622	73,691	37,365	111,056	1,089 54
Grand Total, St. Lawrence Canals	9,304	928,896	672,551	29,550	3,958	9,449	9,432	48,200	29,580	1,014,095	715,521	1,729,616	14,155 19

<i>Chambly Canal.</i>												
Canadian Vessels, steam sail...	561	41,538	41,550	1,039	.....	.....	.....	3,800	42,877	45,360	88,227	305 30
do	1,029	8,339	8,282	13,545	.....	.....	.....	53,498	22,374	61,780	84,151	1,502 53
Total Canadian	1,593	50,867	49,832	14,584	.....	.....	.....	57,298	65,251	107,130	172,381	1,807 83
United States Vessels, steam	8	.....	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	127	102	203	305	4 41
do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States Vessels, sail	950	298	1,136	12,992	.....	.....	.....	62,826	13,290	63,962	77,252	1,102 17
do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total United States ...	958	298	1,136	13,094	.....	.....	.....	62,953	13,392	64,165	77,557	1,106 56
Grand Total, Chambly Canal	2,551	50,965	50,968	27,678	.....	.....	.....	120,251	78,643	171,295	249,938	2,914 41
<i>Burlington Bay Canal.</i>												
Canadian Vessels, steam sail...	699	151,510	151,618	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155,703	152,849	308,552	3,380 36
do	253	7,349	13,105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,917	26,158	52,075	520 75
Total Canadian	952	159,359	164,723	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181,620	179,007	360,627	3,901 11
United States Vessels, steam .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States Vessels, sail	12	255	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	837	1,092	2,184	21 81
do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total United States ...	12	255	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,092	1,092	2,184	21 84
Grand Total, Burlington Bay Canal	964	159,614	165,063	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	182,712	180,099	362,811	3,922 95
<i>Ottawa Canals.</i>												
Canadian Vessels, steam sail...	1,182	80,365	123,482	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,365	125,180	205,545	631 51
do	1,785	12,954	104,539	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,954	146,856	188,810	2,433 43
Total Canadian	2,967	93,319	228,021	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,319	271,036	364,355	3,114 97
United States Vessels, steam .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States Vessels, sail	666	7,676	1,678	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total United States ...	666	7,676	1,678	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total, Ottawa Canals	3,633	100,995	229,699	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106,059	315,835	421,891	4,349 40

No. 32.—STATEMENT showing the Number, Tonnage and Nationality of Vessels, &c.—Continued.

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.
		Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
<i>Rideau Canal.</i>											
Canadian Vessels, steam sail...	905	19,469	22,226	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,469	22,226	41,695	\$ cis. 391 59
do	1,762	61,545	57,540	92	.....	.....	.....	51,545	57,532	109,177	1,005 22
Total Canadian	2,667	71,014	79,766	92	.....	.....	.....	71,014	79,858	150,872	1,396 81
<i>United States Vessels, steam</i>											
do	2	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	24	0 50
<i>United States Vessels, sail</i>											
do	58	145	4,886	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	4,886	5,031	39 02
Total United States	60	167	4,898	.....	.....	.....	.....	157	4,898	5,055	39 52
Grand Total, Rideau Canal.....	2,727	71,171	84,664	92	.....	.....	.....	71,171	84,756	155,927	1,436 33
<i>St. Peter's Canal.</i>											
Canadian Vessels, steam sail...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total St. Peter's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Newcastle District Canals.</i>											
Canadian Vessels, steam sail...	8	231	731	.....	.....	.....	.....	231	731	962	5 50
do	16	600	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	1,100	1,700	8 50
Total Canadian.....	24	831	1,831	.....	.....	.....	.....	831	1,831	2,662	14 00
Grand Total, Newcastle District	24	831	1,831	.....	.....	.....	.....	831	1,831	2,662	14 00

RECAPITULATION.

CANADIAN VESSELS.													
<i>Steam and Sail.</i>													
Welland.....	2,482	172,457	96,767	117,451	2,536	635	314	5,200	204,437	295,743	304,054	599,797	11,104 77
St. Lawrence.....	8,038	924,904	666,588	14,822	405	72	205	606	10,958	940,404	1,618,566	1,818,560	13,065 65
Chambly.....	1,993	50,667	49,832	14,584	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,298	65,251	107,130	172,381	1,807 83
Burlington Bay.....	1,952	189,359	164,723	.....	14,284	.....	.....	22,261	.....	181,620	179,007	260,627	3,901 11
Ottawa.....	2,967	93,319	228,021	.....	43,015	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,319	271,036	364,355	3,114 97
Rideau.....	2,667	71,014	79,766	.....	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,014	79,858	150,872	1,396 81
St. Peter's.....	.....	831	1,831	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	831	1,831	2,662	14 00
Newcastle District.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Canadian.....	18,723	1,472,551	1,287,528	146,857	60,332	707	519	28,067	272,693	1,618,182	1,621,072	3,269,254	34,405 14
UNITED STATES VESSELS.													
<i>Steam and Sail.</i>													
Welland.....	1,332	1,257	806	12,446	3,014	187,249	125,119	1,226	67,333	202,178	196,272	398,450	8,033 05
St. Lawrence.....	1,266	1,992	5,963	14,728	3,553	9,377	9,227	47,594	18,622	73,691	37,365	111,056	1,089 54
Chambly.....	958	298	1,136	13,094	.....	.....	76	.....	62,953	13,392	64,165	77,557	1,106 58
Burlington Bay.....	12	255	340	.....	752	.....	.....	837	.....	1,092	1,092	2,184	21 84
Ottawa.....	666	7,676	1,678	.....	43,121	.....	.....	5,064	.....	12,740	44,798	57,539	1,234 43
Rideau.....	60	157	4,898	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157	4,898	5,055	39 52
St. Peter's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, United States.....	4,294	11,635	14,821	40,268	50,440	196,626	134,422	54,721	148,906	303,256	348,691	651,841	11,524 96
Grand Total, Canadian and United States...	23,017	1,484,186	1,302,349	187,125	110,772	197,333	134,941	82,788	421,601	1,951,432	1,969,663	3,921,095	45,930 10

A. BRUNEL,
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INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

ERRATUM.



On page 131 "Ottawa Canals—Percentage of increase," for "3·04" read "3·4."

APPENDIX A.—Continued.

No. 34.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Tonnage of Vessels and Goods passed through the Canals during the Fiscal Years ended the 30th June, 1876, 1877, 1878 and 1879.

	Welland Canal.			St. Lawrence Canals.			Chambly Canal.			
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Property and Vessels.										
Tonnage of Property Up.....	355,327	285,643	288,838	236,000	133,909	121,365	71,123	62,293	54,938	59,183
do Down.....	741,871	815,206	790,362	671,518	456,092	416,497	157,725	142,468	118,047	99,787
Total Tonnage of Property Up and Down.....	1,097,198	1,100,849	1,079,200	907,518	590,001	537,862	238,848	204,761	172,985	148,985
Tonnage of Vessels Up.....	537,616	609,707	620,554	497,921	797,787	1,067,979	82,258	75,465	71,622	78,643
do Down.....	540,188	606,952	619,622	500,326	543,379	724,288	159,433	159,915	149,745	171,295
Total Tonnage of Vessels Up and Down.....	1,077,804	1,216,659	1,240,176	998,247	1,341,166	1,792,267	241,731	235,380	221,367	249,938
Grand Total Tonnage of Property and Vessels Up and Down.....	2,175,002	2,317,508	2,319,376	1,905,765	1,931,167	2,330,129	470,579	440,141	394,352	408,923

	Burlington Bay Canal.			Ottawa Canals.			Rideau Canal.			
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Property and Vessels.										
Tonnage of Property Up.....	61,853	83,406	63,815	1,748	1,648	591	106,108	100,837	91,412	92,941
do Down.....	47,718	32,610	19,759	438,550	551,907	474,384	41,068	24,256	22,407	9,579
Total Tonnage of Property Up and Down.....	109,571	116,016	83,574	440,298	553,555	474,975	147,166	125,093	113,819	102,520
Tonnage of Vessels Up.....	117,788	116,025	189,951	56,722	70,227	141,970	83,579	67,543	75,084	71,171
do Down.....	118,627	115,727	189,573	244,042	296,476	360,509	100,304	90,832	89,269	84,756
Total Tonnage of Vessels Up and Down.....	236,415	231,752	379,524	300,764	366,703	502,479	183,883	158,375	164,353	155,927
Grand Total Tonnage of Property and Vessels Up and Down.....	345,986	347,768	463,098	741,062	920,258	977,454	331,049	283,468	278,172	258,447

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

APPENDIX A.—Continued.

No. 35.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported on the Canals, during the Fiscal Years ended 30th June, 1878 and 1879, and the tolls collected thereon.

Articles.	1878.		1879.	
	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Ashes, Pot and Pearl.....	3,464	357 25	3,265	334 25
Apples.....	7,604	908 97	14,840	1,880 70
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetable.....	4,347	397 69	7,100	448 25
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Animal.....	3,080	262 85	5,020	460 29
Agricultural Implements.....	714	152 43	453	46 10
Barley.....	36,831	5,018 21	22,803	2,881 97
Bricks.....	4,920	310 08	5,004	307 13
Bones.....	1,466	191 94	800	94 74
Baggage.....	1,178	162 37	1,123	167 89
Beer.....	395	55 03	529	103 90
Brimstone.....	16	6 40	5	2 00
Cement and Water Lime.....	4,809	575 47	1,868	175 90
Clay, Lime and Sand.....	17,206	913 81	10,764	672 85
Coal.....	449,594	69,685 74	436,791	67,565 19
Corn.....	216,121	40,365 15	215,948	41,141 49
Cattle.....	1,584	105 89	1,646	107 96
Cotton, Raw.....	96	7 16	52	2 55
Coffee.....	119	25 22	30	6 60
Crockery.....	830	151 22	656	121 94
Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs.....	1,396	506 98	521	135 04
Earthenware.....	742	122 78	734	113 22
Fish.....	4,086	507 58	2,711	349 55
Flax and Hemp.....	1,978	377 44	1,440	271 59
Flour.....	24,726	2,272 80	25,059	2,289 51
Furniture.....	553	107 54	525	77 62
Gypsum.....	2,838	220 77	3,597	212 44
Glass, Window.....	1,368	213 13	1,214	176 71
Glassware.....	1,459	144 79	1,378	162 83
Hay, Pressed.....	3,387	222 84	2,369	154 39
Hogs.....	190	15 36	213	15 67
Horses.....	1,065	73 87	1,186	89 48
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs.....	588	67 88	522	61 10
Ice.....	8,145	366 75	200	10 00
Iron, Railway.....	26,309	2,983 04	20,217	1,985 32
" Pig.....	18,266	1,848 47	19,181	2,071 50
" all other.....	26,159	3,448 76	18,047	2,374 98
Iron Ore.....	44,672	2,189 48	5,779	272 95
Kryolite or Chemical Ore, and other Ore except Iron.....	7,567	380 90	10,280	514 00
Lard and Lard Oil.....	201	19 81	126	9 52
Meals, all kinds.....	5,057	402 59	2,217	181 76
Meats, other than Pork.....	191	22 36	123	14 35
Marble.....	2,253	850 59	1,610	580 12
Manilla.....	825	308 15	574	207 68
Molasses.....	8,548	1,256 38	7,565	872 04
Nails.....	5,017	819 66	4,788	738 40
Oats.....	16,863	1,347 14	12,313	1,188 88
Oil, in Barrels.....	6,159	1,775 08	5,500	1,616 93
Oil Cake.....	10	1 10	9	1 63
Peas.....	46,966	3,854 80	46,932	3,863 77
Potatoes.....	1,031	71 56	2,088	164 44
Pork.....	1,492	149 05	716	75 38
Paint.....	965	274 91	908	222 42
Pitch and Tar.....	3,967	353 95	2,406	215 87
Rags.....	2,606	640 45	1,631	345 04
Rye.....	3,597	556 06	4,724	599 10
Rosin.....	3,315	232 52	3,107	219 60

No. 35.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Quantity, &c.,—Continued

Articles.	1878.		1879.	
	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salt	21,785	3,162 18	21,929	3,015 43
Stone intended for cutting	9,245	1,093 30	7,442	1,064 07
" wrought	796	253 80	1,245	371 91
" not suitable for cutting, unwrought	20,924	1,036 64	10,737	583 68
Seeds, all kinds	291	51 58	461	71 84
Sheep	973	60 01	971	59 66
Soda Ash	2,406	580 59	2,724	755 21
Steel	72	17 94	117	31 15
Sugar	7,460	2,031 85	5,734	1,068 23
Spirits	1,358	282 40	1,465	306 86
Tobacco, Raw	189	17 89	27	1 02
Tallow	164	29 61	190	31 12
Tin	1,829	604 74	2,158	731 03
Turpentine	1,284	96 00	1,020	76 80
Vinegar	734	63 14	471	47 67
Wheat	335,174	58,543 27	304,891	51,696 67
White Lead	96	22 23	147	23 39
Whiting	187	32 76	302	54 12
Wool	492	60 79	313	31 05
All other Goods and Merchandize, not enumerated	33,481	6,433 89	30,725	6,316 27
Bark	307	8 26	422	19 49
Barrels, empty	1,157	191 94	1,436	167 16
Boat Knees	116	2 40	34	6 84
Floats	19,330	494 80	12,230	296 68
Firewood, in Vessels	298,528	9,071 90	295,604	8,905 45
" Rafts	852	19 21	420	6 48
Hoops	155	14 35	65	6 65
Hop Poles	3,451	248 40	51	7 25
Lumber, Sawn, in Vessels	462,969	43,196 89	428,988	41,536 44
" Rafts	39,497	1,423 62	21,937	788 60
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels	5,352	148 80	7,670	191 75
" Rafts	2,832	2,211 80	4,849	275 52
Railway Ties, in Vessels	825	70 00	1,257	99 52
" Rafts	23,098	576 88	14,566	422 59
Saw Logs	1,092	77 43	59	2 92
Staves and Headings, Barrel	4,679	781 31	2,178	350 60
" Pipe	3,682	625 94	1,317	127 31
" West India				
" Salt Barrel				
Shingles	655	168 91	864	236 49
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels	148	15 93	160	28 56
" Rafts	6	0 84	46	3 61
Timber, Square, in Vessels	92,640	13,189 00	43,907	6,333 79
" Rafts	21,430	634 53	21,715	1,277 80
Traverses	16,335	77 12	11,988	58 56
Woodenware and Wood partly manufactured... not included	1,250	353 00	578	159 53
Totals—Passengers and Tonnage of Vessels	2,478,257	294,738 07	2,206,679	266,623 30
Passengers—Total Number	144,370	3,817 74	170,401	4,105 52
Vessels—Tonnage	4,310,862	51,294 47	3,921,095	45,930 10
Total Tolls Collected		349,850 28		316,658 92
Total Tolls Free		42,892 87		44,612 99
Gross Total Tolls		392,743 15		361,271 91

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.—Continued.

No. (A) 21.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported through the Welland Canal, and the Amount of Revenue collected, during the Season of Navigation in 1878.

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.....		54			26			8	26			62	88	18 40
Apples.....		754			141	8			141	762	903	108 51
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetable.....					45	5			55	983	1,038	68 60
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Animal.....	40	10				2			40	12	52	1 65
Agricultural Implements.....	6	3			32	4			38	7	45	15 90
Barley.....			9,023		739	120	1,097		9,762	1,217	10,979	2,174 80
Bricks.....	158				70		49		228	49	277	42 25
Bones.....						296				286	296	59 20
Baggage.....					16	1			16	1	17	6 80
Beer.....			14		7	57			21	67	78	31 20
Brimstone.....					9				9		9	3 60
Cement and Water Lime.....	2		17		506		4		529		529	101 96
Clay, Lime and Sand.....	50	735	54		44		54		148	789	937	114 40
Coal.....	118				145,639	4,944	7,859	136,758	153,616	141,702	285,318	57,855 98
Corn.....						60,026		125,905	3	185,931	185,931	37,185 45
Cattle.....					3				3		3	0 60
Cotton, Raw.....					40	3			40	3	43	17 20
Coffee.....					21				29		29	10 00
Crockery.....	8				834				834		834	333 60
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs.....					48	1			56	1	57	22 10
Earthenware.....	3		5		849	1			1,598	1	1,599	246 32
Fish.....	368		381		1,710				1,731		1,731	346 20
Flax and Hemp.....			21						267	8,854	9,121	518 25
Flour.....	267	7,210			74	90	328		76	95	171	68 36
Furniture.....	1		1		1	2	5		1	770	771	39 00
Gypsum.....			389		8				31		31	12 40
Glass, Window.....	20		3			85			51		51	54 80
Glassware.....	6		7							86	137	

APPENDIX A.—Continued.
 No. (A) 21.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article, &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. \$ cis.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Wool.....	1			72					1	72	73	14 60
All other Goods and Merchandise, not enumerated.....	780	104	256		11,102	462	2	42	12,140	608	12,748	4,834 05
Bark.....					128	25		23	435	48	483	90 82
Barrels, Empty.....	217		97		34				34		34	6 84
Boat Knees.....												
Floats.....												
Firewood, in Vessels.....	3,413	42,624	2,130	600					5,543	43,224	48,767	2,155 89
do in Rafts.....												
Hoops.....												
Hop Poles.....												
Lumber, Sawed, in Vessels.....	7,271	4,948	62			26,452		6,096	7,333	37,496	44,829	6,652 97
do in Rafts.....		13								13	13	2 40
Masts, Spars, and Telegraph Poles, Vessels.....												
Masts, Spars, and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts.....												
Railway Ties, in Vessels.....	9	44							9	44	53	6 62
do in Rafts.....												
Saw Logs.....		1,848		78			269	473	269	2,389	2,668	120 27
Staves and Headings, Barrel.....		50								50	50	7 00
do do		335		288				1,150	120	2,133	2,253	421 72
do do West India.....		124		310				1,210		1,692	1,692	303 32
Staves, Salt Barrel.....		16										
Shingles.....	35								35	50	85	27 68
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels.....												
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts.....										1	1	0 25
Timber, Square, in Vessels.....		4,910		689				51,442		60,521	60,521	9,061 28
do in Rafts.....		98		40				3,602		3,740	3,740	835 68

	10	112	213	59	18	223	250	250	250	0 69
Traversed.....	18,357	92,950	206,432	167,306	437,023	255,031	701,021	956,052	174,706 83	
Woodenware and Wood partly manufactured.....										
Total Freight paying Tolls.....										
Iron, Iron Ore, &c, having paid full Toll on the St. Lawrence, Chambly and Rideau Canals, Free.....	5,395	7,311				12,706		12,706		
Timber passed Free from Welland to Port Robinson.....										
Grand Total Freight.....	23,752	92,950	206,432	167,306	437,023	267,737	701,021	968,758		
<p>Total Tolls on Vessels.....</p> <p>do Passengers..... 20,917 34</p> <p>do Free Goods..... 414 09</p> <p>Fines, Damages and other Receipts..... \$2,534 20</p> <p>Total Revenue, exclusive of Hydraulic Rents..... 622 41</p> <p>196,660 67</p>										

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st December, 1878.

APPENDIX A.—Continued.

No. (A) 22.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported through the St. Lawrence Canals, and the Amount of Revenue collected during the Season of Navigation in 1878.

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. \$ cis.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Ashes, Pot and Pearl												
Apples	151	737	150	295	7	28		24	157	1,056	1,213	205 75
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetable	703	8,391	2		23			2,350	201	10,769	10,970	1,615 77
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Animal												
Agricultural Implements	237	2,254	6	49					709	2,303	3,012	268 72
Barley	229	1,862	2					5	239	1,867	2,106	270 57
Bricks	1,924	5,360		503					229	103	332	32 65
Bones	2,998	1,05	20					615	1,924	5,363	7,787	680 14
Baggage	30	10		18		129			3,078	720	3,798	255 30
Beer	363	600							30	157	187	23 33
Brimstone	226	138	17						363	600	963	162 93
Cement and Water lime	593		10						243	138	381	56 72
Clay, Lime and Sand	1,858	854	33						603	1,552	2,155	207 32
Coal	7	16,585						1,366	3,257	1,400	4,657	238 34
Corn	160	50,928			4	9		15	22	48,496	48,518	6,831 06
Cattle	100	919							160	50,937	51,097	7,117 66
Cotton, Raw	40	7							100	919	1,019	67 17
Coffee	10								40	7	47	2 55
Crockery	636	6							10		10	2 00
Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs	7	1							636	6	642	118 73
Earthenware	523	169	7					101	108	1	109	6 64
Fish	824	2						3	533	533	101 61	125 82
Flax and Hemp	50	2	52						876	169	1,045	2 02
Flour	1,238	9,336							50	2	52	2 02
Furniture	295	75	3					85	1,238	9,421	10,659	1,473 66
Gypsum	1,583	193	1						298	75	373	34 59
Glass, Window	1,066	16	7						1,584	193	1,777	70 39
Glassware	186	476	8						1,073	16	1,089	212 00
								21	215	476	691	132 66

APPENDIX A.—Continued.

No. (A) 23.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported through the Burlington Bay Canal, and the amount of Revenue collected, during the Season of Navigation in 1878.

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 and Pearl	28	343		480					28	823	851	
Apples		1,356								1,356	1,356	
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetable	99	13		480					99	493	592	
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Animal	106	19							106	19	125	
Agricultural Implements	2	46							2	46	48	
Barley		73		565					218	9	628	
Bricks	218			9					57	53	110	
Bones		53							42		42	
Baggage	57											
Beer	42											
Brimstone												
Cement and Water Lime												
Clay, Lime and Sand	28	15						692	15		735	
Coal	250						40,380		40,640		40,640	
Corn												
Cattle												
Cotton, Raw		5								5	5	
Coffee							4		4		4	
Crockery	10	3							10	3	13	
Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs	30								30		30	
Earthenware	173								173		173	
Fish	165	5							165	5	170	
Flax and Hemp												
Flour	24	2,103							24	2,103	2,127	
Furniture	8	4							8	4	12	
Gypsum												
Glass, Window	417	23							417	23	440	
Glassware	410	548					10		420	548	968	

Hay, Pressed.....	25	18	43	25	18	43
Hogs.....	3	25	28	3	25	28
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs.....	3	810	810	3	810	810
Ice.....	3,785	3,401	7,186	3,785	3,401	7,186
Iron, Railway.....	6,494	400	6,574	6,494	400	6,574
" Pig.....	962	2,442	3,404	962	2,442	3,404
" All other.....						
Iron Ore.....						
Kryolite or Chemical Ore, and other Ore, except Iron.....	28	3	31	28	3	31
Lard and Lard Oil.....	2	96	96	2	96	96
Meats, all kinds.....	5	17	19	5	17	19
Marble.....	5	5	10	5	5	10
Manilla.....						
Molasses.....	204	263	562	204	263	562
Nails.....	1,460		1,483	1,460		1,483
Oats.....	114	43	165	114	43	165
Oil, in Barrels.....						
Oil Cake.....	1	123	124	1	123	124
Pease.....	42	19	61	42	19	61
Potatoes.....	4	98	102	4	98	102
Pork.....	110	4	116	110	4	116
Paint.....	3	81	81	3	81	81
Pitch and Tar.....	23	69	92	23	69	92
Rags.....	60			60		
Rye.....	565		565	565		565
Rosin.....	1	1,382	1,382	1	1,382	1,382
Salt.....						
Stone, intended for Cutting.....						
" wrought.....						
" Unwrought.....						
Seeds, all kinds.....	6		5	6		5
Sheep.....	254		258	254		258
Soda Ash.....	3		3	3		3
Steel.....	389		782	389		782
Sugar.....	97	15	112	97	15	112
Spirits.....	20	2	22	20	2	22
Tobacco, Raw.....						
Tallow.....	92		92	92		92
Tin.....	4		11	4		11
Turpentine.....	38	280	318	38	280	318
Vinegar.....	30	6,441	6,471	30	6,441	6,471
Wheat.....	33		33	33		33
White Lead.....	19		22	19		22
Whiting.....						

APPENDIX A.—Continued.

No. (A.) 23.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported through the Burlington Bay 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.		
Wool.....	6	11							6	11	17	
All other Goods and Merchandise, not enumerated.....	3,400	857							3,635	857	4,492	
Bark.....							235					
Barrels, Empty.....	72	1							72	1	73	
Boat Knees.....												
Floata.....												
Firewood, in Vessels.....	345								345		345	
" Rafts.....												
Hoops.....												
Hop poles.....												
Lumber, Sawn, in Vessels.....	499	142							499	142	641	
" Rafts.....												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels.....												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph poles, in Rafts.....												
Railway Ties, in Vessels.....												
" Rafts.....												
Saw Logs, in Rafts.....		18								18	18	
Staves and Headings, Barrel.....		48								48	48	
" " Pipe.....		55								55	55	
" " West India.....												
Shingles.....												
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels.....												
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts.....												
Timber, Square, in Vessels.....		340								340	340	
" " Rafts.....		1,540								1,540	1,540	

APPENDIX A.—Continued.
 No. (A) 24.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported through the Ottawa Canals, and the Amount of Revenue collected, during the Season of Navigation in 1878.

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.		50								50	50	6 77
Apples.		16								16	16	1 10
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetable.		89								89	89	6 67
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Animal.		464								464	464	34 00
Agricultural Implements.	1	32							1	32	33	3 70
Barley.	300	31							300	331	885	55 35
Bricks.		60								126	126	19 39
Bones.	1	48							1	48	49	11 52
Baggage.	32	2							32	2	34	4 85
Beer.		16								16	16	1 49
Brimstone.		2,606								2,606	2,606	78 18
Cement and Water Lime.												
Clay, Lime and Sand.												
Coal.												
Corn.	1									1	1	0 07
Cattle.	7	377							7	377	384	26 29
Cotton, Raw.												
Coffee.												
Grocery.												
Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs.												
Earthenware.												
Fish.		33								33	33	2 54
Flax and Hemp.												
Flour.	17	8							17	8	25	1 19
Furniture.	11	27							11	27	38	3 59
Gypsum.		25								25	25	2 32
Glass, Window.												
Glassware.												

APPENDIX A.—Continued.
 No. (A) 24.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported through the Ottawa
 Canals, &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 Tolls.	Amount of Tolls. \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Wool.....		1							1		1	0 10
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated.....	224									235	459	37 00
Bark.....		38								38	38	6 28
Barrels, Empty.....	2									93	95	12 26
Boat Knees.....												
Floats.....	20	3,264								3,264	3,264	30 84
Firewood, in Vessels.....		133,209		345						133,554	133,554	4,580 38
do Rafts.....		576								576	576	7 39
Hoops.....		35								35	35	3 60
Hop Poles.....												
Lumber, sawn, in Vessels.....	5	96,444		180,322						276,766	276,771	27,567 22
do Rafts.....		16,087								16,087	16,087	482 45
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels.....												
Mast, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts.....												
Railway Ties, in Vessels.....												
do Rafts.....												
Saw Logs.....		44								44	44	1 00
Staves and Headings, Barrel.....		2								2	2	0 38
do Pipe.....												
do West India.....												
Staves, Salt Barrel.....												
Shingles.....												
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels.....		335								335	335	84 81
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts.....												
Timber, Square, in Vessels.....		45								45	45	3 38
do Rafts.....	40	2,605							40	2,605	2,645	42 54

	705	705	705	705	705	705	705	2 98
Traverses.....	4	53	4	53	57	16	19	
Woodenware and Wood partly manufactured.....	1,301	272,310	1,395	453,037	454,432	34,056	00	
Total Freight paying Tolls...	361		361					
Coal, Free, per Order in Council...								
Grand Total Freight	1,662	272,310	1,756	453,037	454,793			
<p>Total Tolls on Vessels 4,234 57</p> <p>do Passengers..... 368 00</p> <p>do Free Coal \$17 06</p> <p>Total Revenue exclusive of Hydraulic Rents..... 38,658 57</p>								

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st December, 1878.

APPENDIX A.—Continued.

No. (A) 25.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported through the Chamby Canal, and the Amount of Revenue collected during the Season of Navigation in 1878.

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.		Total.		Total Tons.	Amount of Tolls. \$ cts
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
	Ashes, Pot and Pearl.....									979				979	97 90
Apples.....	10	78	979				1,464		10	1,542	1,552	151 90
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetable.....	1,446	705					47		1,446	752	2,198	76 45
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Animal.....	12	151							12	151	163	5 44
Agricultural Implements.....		5								5	5	0 37
Barley.....	183	751	3,539						3,539	751	4,290	340 93
Bricks.....			663				103		183	103	286	16 40
Bones.....							3		663	3	666	66 47
Beggars.....												
Beer.....												
Brimstone.....												
Cement and Water Lime.....	561	132					1,292		561	1,292	1,853	169 37
Clay, Lime and Sand.....							66,268			68,400	68,400	6,815 11
Coal.....										95	95	3 17
Corn.....												
Cattle.....		95										
Cotton, Raw.....												
Coffee.....												
Crockery.....												
Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs.....												
Earthenware.....												
Fish.....		1										
Flax and Hemp.....												
Flour.....	104	6										
Furniture.....									104	6	110	3 80
Gypsum.....												
Glass, Window.....												
Glassware.....												
										21	21	2 10

	267	168	474			791	168	889	64 98
Hay, Pressed.....									
Hogs.....									
Horses.....	106					106		106	3 54
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs.....			113			113		113	11 30
Ice.....									
Iron, Railway.....	213					31		244	9 18
do Pig.....									
do all other.....						798		798	79 80
Iron Ore.....									
Kryolite or Chemical Ore, and other Ore, except Iron.....									
Lard and Lard Oil.....	8	1,202				8	1,202	1,210	79 56
Meals, all kinds.....									
Meats, other than Pork.....									
Marble.....									
Manilla.....									
Molasses.....									
Nails.....									
Oats.....	43	2,716				43	2,716	2,759	142 64
Oil, in Barrels.....									
Oil Cake.....									
Pease.....		2,133					2,133	2,133	74 56
Potatoes.....	65	6	626			65	6	697	69 70
Pork.....									
Paint.....									
Pitch and Tar.....									
Rags.....			10						
Rye.....									
Rosin.....									
Salt.....	729								
Stone, intended for Cutting.....									
do wrought.....									
do not suitable for Cutting, unwrought.....									
Seeds, all kinds.....									
Sheep.....	3	219				3	219	222	7 40
Soda Ash.....									
Steel.....									
Sugar.....									
Spirits.....									
Tobacco, Raw.....									
Tallow.....									
Tin.....									
Turpentine.....									
Vinegar.....									
Wheat.....									
White Lead.....									
Whiting.....									

APPENDIX A.—Continued.

No. (A) 25.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported through the Chambly Canal, &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.		
Wool.....												
All other Goods and Merchandise, not enumerated.....	10	20	499				752		509	772	1,281	126 73
Bark.....									23	4	27	5 34
Barrels, Empty.....			4									
Boat Knees.....												
Floats.....	110		4,860						4,990		4,990	295 00
Firewood, in Vessels.....	162	1,200					312		162	1,512	1,674	28 97
do in Rafts.....												
Hoops.....												
Hop Poles.....												
Lumber, Sawed, in Vessels.....	2,272		47,070				23		49,342	248	49,590	2,903 43
do in Rafts.....												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels.....												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts.....												
Railway Ties, in Vessels.....												
do in Rafts.....									13		13	0 50
Saw Logs.....	13											
Staves and Headings, Barrel.....												
do Pipe.....												
do West India.....												
Staves, Salt Barrel.....												
Shingles.....	8		7						15	3	18	7 84
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels.....		3										
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts.....	6								6		6	0 40
Timber, Square, in Vessels.....												

APPENDIX A.—Continued.

No. (A) 26—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantities of each Article transported through the Rideau Canal, and the Amount of Revenue collected, during the Season of Navigation in 1878.

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.....		62								62	62	13 96
Apples.....	19	3							19	3	22	0 59
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetable.....	234								234		234	7 10
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Animal.....	608	1,138							608	1,138	1,746	114 61
Agricultural Implements.....	8	79							8	79	87	11 60
Barley.....	97	44							97	44	97	3 22
Bricks.....	360	112							360	112	404	10 10
Bones.....		3								3	9	0 81
Baggage.....	6	3							6	3	3	0 27
Beer.....												
Brimstone.....	47	20							47	20	67	1 77
Cement and Water Lime.....	62	1							62	1	63	1 68
Clay, Lime and Sand.....	1	1,749							1	1,749	1,750	69 76
Coal.....	1	87							1	87	87	2 90
Corn.....											1	0 03
Cattle.....	1								1			
Cotton, Raw.....												
Coffee.....												
Crockery.....	8								8		8	1 15
Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs.....												
Earthenware.....	10	1							10	1	11	0 97
Fish.....	21	28							21	28	49	1 32
Flax and Hemp.....												
Flour.....	77	80							77	80	157	4 23
Furniture.....	6	18							6	18	24	2 33
Gypsum.....	29	51							29	51	80	4 79
Glass, Window.....	16								16		16	1 52
Glassware.....	2	3							2	3	5	0 45

APPENDIX A.—Continued.

No. (A.) 26.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported through the Rideau Canal, &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.		
Wool.....	24								24		24	0 67
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated.....	433	326							433	326	769	75 42
Bark.....	310								310		310	7 81
Barrels, Empty.....	93	9							93	9	102	4 49
Boat Knees.....	8,489	1,120							8,489	1,120	9,609	185 85
Floats.....	53,703	2,493							54,060	2,493	56,553	985 66
Firewood, in Vessels.....												
do in Rafts.....												
Hoops.....	106								106		106	15 00
Hop Poles.....	13,930	127							13,934	127	14,061	717 47
Lumber, Sawm, in Vessels.....	42		4						42		42	1 57
do in Rafts.....												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels.....												
do in Rafts.....												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels.....												
do in Rafts.....												
Railway Ties, in Vessels.....	3,054								3,054		3,054	218 51
do in Rafts.....	1,332								1,332		1,332	106 55
Saw Logs.....	341	244							341	244	585	16 38
Staves and Headings, Barrel.....	5	20							5	20	25	1 70
do do Pipe.....												
do do West India.....												
Staves, Salt Barrel.....												
Shingles.....	228	5							233	5	238	76 11
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels.....	156	1							156	1	157	24 11
do in Rafts.....												
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts.....	3								3		3	0 57

Timber, Square, in Vessels.....	23	180	45	23	23	0 50
do in Rafts.....	1,240	5,704	12,402	1,240	1,420	45 76
Traverses.....	1,570			1,570	1,274	55 39
Woodenware and Wood partly manufactured.....	2	2	45	45	47	7 10
Total Freight paying Tolls...	95,506	361	12,402	12,402	108,269	
Coal, Free, per Order in Council...	1,670		1,670	1,670	1,670	3,171 13
Grand Total Freight.....	97,176	361	12,402	12,402	109,939	
Total Tolls on Vessels.....						
do Passengers.....						1,421 84
Fines and Damages.....						101 57
Wharfe and Storage.....						92 63
Other Receipts.....						64 50
Free Coal.....						\$46 67
Total Revenue, exclusive of Hydraulic Rents.....						
						4,851 67

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st December, 1878.

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.—Continued.

No (A) 28.—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 1878.

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.		
Bricks	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	64	\$ cts. 1 60
Clay, Lime and Sand	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	120	1 20
Bark	3,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,600	.....	3,600	60 72
Firewood, in Vessels	1,339	171	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,339	171	1,510	9 24
Lumber, Saw, in Vessels	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	3 75
Railway Ties	3,896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,896	.....	3,896	26 00
Saw Logs	9	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	24	33	2 63
Shingles .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Split Posts, &c	75	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	155	230	3 50
Timber, Square .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Traverses	1,020	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,020	.....	1,020	10 20
Iron Ore .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stone, unwrought .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Freight paying Tolls...	10,138	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,138	350	10,488	118 84
Total Tolls on Vessels												33 50
Other Receipts												152 34
Total Revenue, exclusive of Hydraulic Rents .....												.....

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st December, 1878.

APPENDIX

No. (A) 29.—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.....	197,753	2,973 19	875,217	4,963 70	85,557	275 19
United States Vessels, steam	142,270	2,130 61	26,629	137 50	337	4 21
Canadian Vessels, sail.....	449,333	9,240 63	748,224	8,027 63	85,033	1,440 77
United States Vessels, sail..	298,141	6,572 91	80,216	880 22	70,883	1,055 42
Total, Class No. 1...	1,087,497	20,917 34	1,730,286	14,009 05	241,810	2,775 59
<i>Class No. 2.</i>	No.		No.		No.	
Passengers.....	6,079	414 09	66,998	3,127 01	6,546	105 85
<i>Class No. 3.</i>	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
Bricks.....	277	42 25	3,798	255 30	286	16 40
Brimstone.....	9	3 60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cement and Water Lime.....	529	104 95	2,155	207 32	.....	.....
Clay, Lime and Sand.....	937	114 40	4,657	229 34	1,853	169 27
Coal.....	295,318	57,855 98	48,518	6,831 06	68,400	6,815 11
Fish.....	1,599	246 22	1,045	125 82	1	0 10
Gypsum.....	771	39 00	1,777	70 39	.....	.....
Iron, Railway.....	10	0 25	9,883	1,480 34	244	9 18
do Pig.....	4,678	912 38	14,213	1,943 82	.....	.....
do all other.....	6,840	1,356 95	10,588	1,413 54	798	79 80
Salt.....	3,980	796 00	13,082	1,682 93	729	58 44
Stone, for cutting.....	5,928	1,185 60	1,251	85 23	339	33 90
Apples.....	903	108 51	10,970	1,615 77	1,552	151 90
Barley.....	10,979	2,174 80	7,787	580 14	4,290	340 93
Corn.....	185,931	37,185 45	51,097	7,117 66	.....	.....
Cotton, Raw.....	.....	.....	47	2 55	.....	.....
Flax and Hemp.....	1,731	346 20	52	2 02	118	11 80
Flour.....	9,121	518 25	10,659	1,473 66	110	3 80
Hay, Pressed.....	.....	.....	1,426	79 97	899	61 98
Meals, all kinds.....	220	43 10	646	44 35	1,210	79 56
Oil Cake.....	8	1 60	4	0 60	.....	.....
Oats.....	3,088	615 30	9,360	618 96	2,759	142 64
Pease.....	1,017	203 40	38,336	3,180 17	2,133	74 56
Potatoes.....	162	4 22	1,054	82 41	697	69 70
Rye.....	.....	.....	1,046	156 90	.....	.....
Seeds, all kinds.....	307	61 40	137	14 66	.....	.....
Tobacco, Raw.....	3	0 60	11	0 71	81	8 10
Wheat.....	191,982	37,231 79	68,436	8,981 13	.....	.....
All other Agricultural Pro- ducts, Vegetable.....	1,038	68 60	3,012	268 72	2,198	76 45
Bones.....	296	59 20	187	23 33	666	66 47
Cattle.....	3	0 60	1,019	67 17	95	3 17
Hogs.....	.....	.....	93	7 59	.....	.....
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs.....	151	26 01	259	29 98	113	11 30
Horses.....	61	12 20	678	54 34	106	3 54
Lard and Lard Oil.....	12	2 40	80	9 29	.....	.....
Meats, other than Pork.....	30	6 00	117	16 67	.....	.....
Pork.....	268	53 60	746	63 82	.....	.....
Sheep.....	.....	.....	430	30 18	222	7 40
Tallow.....	110	22 00	50	7 50	.....	.....

A.—Continued.

the Amount of Tolls collected during the Season of Navigation in 1878.

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.
333,004	3,330 30	216,918	697 09	43,274	400 27	.....	.....	2,297	13 00
55,806	558 21	161,094	2,384 58	138	1 08	.....	.....	4,100	20 50
4,777	47 77	54,463	1,152 90	103,447	966 57	.....	.....	.....	.....
393,587	3,936 28	432,475	4,234 57	6,445	53 92	.....	.....	6,397	33 50
No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
74,607		22,217	368 00	4,266	101 57	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
227		331	19 39	404	10 10	.....	.....	64	1 60
.....		16	1 49	67	1 77	.....	.....	.....	.....
735		2,606	78 18	63	1 58	.....	.....	129	1 20
40,640		.....	.....	1,750	69 76	.....	.....	.....	.....
170		33	2 54	49	1 32	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,186		25	2 32	80	4 79	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,974		1	0 07	46	1 16	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,404		6	0 42	184	7 93	.....	.....	.....	.....
565		220	8 05	560	27 47	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,382		.....	.....	959	29 09	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,356		16	1 10	412	10 31	.....	.....	.....	.....
628		885	55 35	22	0 59	.....	.....	.....	.....
5		1	0 07	97	3 22	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		.....	.....	87	2 90	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,127		25	1 19	157	4 23	.....	.....	.....	.....
96		201	14 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		1,501	138 64	240	6 04	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		.....	.....	1	0 03	.....	.....	.....	.....
124		1,948	103 46	13	0 33	.....	.....	.....	.....
61		5,329	345 48	171	9 78	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		282	16 91	11	0 30	.....	.....	.....	.....
5		.....	.....	914	25 83	.....	.....	.....	.....
22		4	0 33	3	0 09	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,471		39	3 39	179	6 57	.....	.....	.....	.....
592		89	6 67	234	7 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		126	11 52	112	20 91	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		384	26 29	1	0 03	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		124	8 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28		22	2 03	20	0 89	.....	.....	.....	.....
43		369	23 03	4	0 12	.....	.....	.....	.....
31		.....	.....	18	0 61	.....	.....	.....	.....
19		2	0 14	29	0 96	.....	.....	.....	.....
102		5	0 35	95	2 42	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		344	23 54	9	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX

No. (A) 29.—STATEMENT of Traffic on the undermentioned

Articles.	Welland Canal.		St. Lawrence Canals.		Chambly Canal.	
	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
<i>Class No. 3.—Concluded.</i>		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Wool.....	73	14 60	128	6 89		
All other Agricultural Products, Animal.....	52	1 65	2,106	270 57	163	5 44
Total Class No. 3.....	728,422	141,419 06	320,940	39,131 80	90,062	8,304 04
<i>Class No. 4.</i>						
Ashes, Pot and Pearl.....	88	18 40	1,213	205 75	979	97 90
Agricultural Implements.....	45	15 90	332	32 65	5	0 37
Baggage.....	17	6 80	963	162 93		
Beer.....	78	31 20	381	56 72		
Coffee.....	43	17 20	10	2 00	9	0 90
Crockery.....	29	10 00	642	118 73		
Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs..	834	333 60	109	6 64	70	7 00
Earthenware.....	57	22 10	533	101 61		
Furniture.....	171	68 35	373	34 59	4	0 60
Glassware.....	137	54 80	691	132 66	21	2 10
Glass, Window.....	31	12 40	1,089	212 00		
Marble.....	1,879	751 55	80	13 97	85	22 92
Manilla.....	684	272 70	73	13 85		
Molasses.....	1,194	477 60	3,730	271 08	3,112	311 20
Nails.....	99	39 25	3,486	869 79		
Oil, in Barrels.....	3,325	1,330 00	1,613	194 39	314	31 40
Paint.....	655	262 00	356	64 02	55	5 50
Pitch and Tar.....	106	42 40	1,441	95 99	1,290	129 00
Rags.....	851	295 40	1,161	177 79	91	9 10
Rosin.....	9	3 60	1,357	77 15	1,408	140 80
Soda Ash.....	1,590	610 00	958	190 58	45	3 00
Steel.....	56	22 40	64	12 54		
Sugar.....	3,072	1,227 80	1,768	302 70	34	3 40
Stone, Wrought.....	522	203 00	310	45 45		
Tin.....	1,926	770 40	486	93 09		
Turpentine.....			473	23 95	489	48 90
Vinegar.....	7	2 80	287	56 55	2	0 20
White Lead.....	10	3 65	57	10 59		
Whiting.....	35	14 00	108	18 37		
Whiskey and all other Spirits	382	144 70	959	173 63		
Merchandise, not enumerated	12,748	4,834 05	12,544	1,815 21	1,281	126 73
Total, Class No. 4.....	30,680	11,898 05	37,647	5,586 97	9,294	941 02
<i>Class No. 5.</i>						
Bark.....			53	4 94		
Barrels, Empty.....	483	90 82	1,010	138 02	27	5 34
Boat Knees.....	34	6 84				
Floats.....			3,884	67 97	4,990	295 00
Firewood, in Vessels.....	48,767	2,155 89	47,730	1,157 21	1,674	28 97
do Rafts.....			192	4 00		
Lumber, Sawn, in Vessels.....	44,829	6,652 97	21,738	1,574 90	49,590	2,903 43
do Rafts.....	13	2 40	8,770	394 60		
Hoops.....			59	4 15		
Railway Ties, in Vessels.....	53	6 62	1,194	39 91		
do Rafts.....						

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.
17	1	0 10	24	0 67	.....	.....	.....	.....
125	464	34 00	1,746	114 61	.....	.....	.....	.....
73,135	15,399	928 92	8,761	373 76	.....	.....	184	2 80
851	50	6 77	62	13 96	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	33	3 70	87	11 60	.....	.....	.....	.....
110	49	4 85	9	0 81	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	34	1 98	3	0 27	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	8	1 15	.....	.....	.....	.....
13
30
173	11	0 97	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	38	3 59	24	2 33	.....	.....	.....	.....
968	5	0 45	.....	.....	.....	.....
440	16	1 52	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	9	0 80	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	1 08	.....	.....	.....	.....
562	55	4 92	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,483	104	9 84	.....	.....	.....	.....
165	57	7 70	.....	.....	.....	.....
116
81	134	25 15	170	14 88	.....	.....	.....	.....
92	31	5 05	27	5 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
362
258
3	4	0 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
782	5	0 94	284	26 93	.....	.....	.....	.....
92	3	0 36	.....	.....	.....	.....
11
318	13	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
33
22	4	0 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
112	55	5 15	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,492	459	37 00	759	75 42	.....	.....	.....	.....
11,685	833	89 03	1,781	187 29	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	38	6 28	310	7 81	.....	.....	.....	.....
73	95	12 26	102	4 49	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	3,284	30 84	9,609	185 85	.....	.....	.....	.....
345	133,554	4,580 38	56,553	985 66	.....	.....	3,600	60 72
.....	576	7 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
641	276,771	27,567 22	14,061	717 47	.....	.....	1,510	9 24
.....	16,087	482 45	42	1 57	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	35	3 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3,054	218 51	.....	.....	15	3 75
.....	1,332	106 55	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX

No. (A) 29.—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. 5.—Continued.</i>		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels.....						
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts.....			7,852	196 30		
Square Timber, in Vessels...	60,521	9,061 28	2,493	125 14		
do in Rafts.....	3,740	825 68	12,516	395 06		
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured.....	412	123 05	307	101 75		
Shingles.....	85	27 68	165	28 38	18	7 84
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels.....	1	0 25			6	0 40
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts.....			2	0 20		
Saw Logs.....	2,668	120 27	8,733	209 05	18	0 50
Staves and Headings, Barrel do do Pipe..	50	7 00				
do do W. India	2,253	421 72	247	18 20		
do Salt Barrel.....	1,692	303 32	862	93 69		
Traverses.....	250	0 69	7,828	20 37	140	2 80
Hop Poles.....			289	9 25		
Total, Class No. 5.....	165,851	19,806 48	135,924	4,577 09	56,458	3,244 28
<i>Special Class.</i>						
Kryolite or Chemical Ore...			4,192	209 60		
Iron Ore.....	15,229	761 45				
Stone, unwrought, not suitable for cutting.....	8,335	445 04	1,592	39 00		
Ice.....	7,535	376 75				
Total, Special Class...	31,099	1,583 24	5,784	248 60		
Total Freight and Tolls.....	956,052	196,038 26	500,295	66,680 52	155,814	15,370 78
Timber and other Wood, Free						
Wheat, Corn, Flour, Iron, Salt, Coal, &c., Free.....	12,706	2,534 20	304,465	39,363 42	1,474	145 40
Grand Totals, Passengers and Tonnage of Vessels not included.....	968,758	198,572 46	804,760	106,043 94	157,288	15,516 18

NOTE.—St. Peter's Canal being closed for enlargement

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st December, 1878.

A.—Continued.

the amount of Tolls collected, during the Season of Navigation in 1878.

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.
340				23	0 50				
1,540		2,645	42 54	1,420	45 76			230	3 50
12		57	16 19	47	7 10				
		335	84 81	233	76 11			33	2 63
				157	24 11				
		45	3 38	3	0 57				
		44	1 00	585	16 39			3,896	26 00
18		2	0 38	25	1 70				
48									
55									
		705	2 98	7,274	55 39				
				106	15 00				
3,072		434,273	32,841 70	94,936	2,470 53			9,284	105 84
		3,927	196 35	2,791	139 55				
								1,020	10 20
810									
810		3,927	196 35	2,791	139 55			1,020	10 20
88,702	3,936 28	454,432	38,658 57	108,269	4,691 54			10,488	152 34
		361	17 06	1,670	46 57				
88,702	3,936 28	454,793	38,675 63	109,939	4,741 11			10,488	152 34

no business has been done on it during the year.

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.--Continued.

No. (A) 31.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of Tolls accrued each Month during the Season of Navigation ended December, 1878.

Canals and Offices.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
WELLAND CANAL.											
Chippawa.....	0 36	3 10	3 21	1 50	13 76	25 235 57	21 015 64	2 58	12 50	542 69	37 11
Colborne.....	16,068 05	19,815 20	22,176 92	25,235 57	21,015 64	17,073 74	12,033 17	542 69	133,960 98
Dalhousie.....	9,234 92	8,574 28	9,544 12	10,159 16	7,361 12	8,378 26	4,645 80	148 95	57,746 61
Dunville.....	92 74	106 26	69 64	16 47	61 29	192 89	72 96	1 27	613 52
Maitland.....	148 90	173 42	142 37	150 68	189 34	222 48	35 81	10 35	1,073 35
Robinson.....	317 70	295 97	158 94	157 81	102 55	167 83	237 74	59 18	1,497 72
St. Catharines.....	138 64	192 46	124 18	177 40	98 64	283 58	87 88	16 19	1,108 97
Total, Welland Canal.....	0 36	3 20	26,004 16	29,149 09	31,916 17	35,910 85	28,828 58	26,321 36	17,125 86	778 63	196,038 28
ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.											
Beauharnois.....	1 40	386 77	243 04	230 42	433 16	419 58	959 25	333 78	2 03	3,009 43
Cornwall.....	2,337 50	2,393 49	1,957 94	1,658 39	1,637 80	2,864 60	1,630 93	6 87	14,477 52
Edwardsburg.....	87 31	65 62	33 25	25 02	58 69	131 59	30 10	11 28	442 86
Kingston.....	601 78	5,931 12	3,160 75	3,167 66	2,415 19	3,101 98	1,626 04	138 35	.....	20,142 87
Lachine.....	227 16	337 01	353 96	348 65	862 44	361 25	272 82	10 94	2,768 75
Montreal.....	3,422 34	3,831 51	4,505 76	3,911 93	3,434 98	4,119 07	2,550 04	57 98	25,839 09
Total, St. Lawrence Canals.....	603 18	12,392 20	10,031 42	10,248 99	8,792 34	9,515 47	10,051 80	4,956 02	89 10	66,680 52
CHEMBLY CANAL.											
Chambly.....	301 19	902 17	570 51	483 67	542 61	931 58	745 47	2 99	4,480 19
St. John's.....	1,269 89	1,119 57	1,711 38	1,669 64	1,336 61	1,907 68	1,193 12	6 50	10,214 39
St. Ours.....	29 00	88 46	86 15	76 68	92 31	85 20	124 55	86 65	7 20	676 20
Total, Chambly Canal.....	29 00	1,659 54	2,107 89	2,358 57	2,245 62	1,964 42	2,963 81	2,025 24	16 69	15,370 78

	3 72	39 29	529 94	654 73	692 95	746 66	501 01	467 00	295 27	5 69	3,936 28
BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.											
Hamilton.....											
OTTAWA CANALS.											
Ottawa.....			3,231 89	2,958 78	4,206 46	3,401 23	3,906 01	3,028 42	1,460 74		22,193 53
Carrillon.....		9 01	57 81	128 36	130 21	82 82	46 15	155 24	130 00		739 60
Grenville.....			2,376 47	2,310 88	1,860 95	2,405 04	1,324 28	1,716 91	1,279 54		13,274 07
St. Ann's.....		22 15	264 96	354 32	366 35	470 00	323 33	413 65	232 42	4 19	2,451 37
Total, Ottawa Canals.....		31 16	5,931 13	5,752 34	6,563 97	6,359 09	5,599 77	5,314 22	3,102 70	4 19	38,658 57
RIDEAU CANAL.											
Kingston Mills.....			338 93	406 39	434 81	256 08	218 05	265 38	263 80		2,173 44
Ottawa.....			342 98	349 85	292 58	374 85	230 44	283 56	94 91	8 50	1,977 17
Smith's Falls.....			97 77	121 14	107 81	83 85	52 89	48 55	31 92		543 93
Total, Rideau Canal.....			779 68	876 88	835 20	714 78	501 38	597 49	380 63	8 50	4,694 54
ST. PETER'S CANAL.											
St. Peter's.....											
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT CANALS											
Bobcaygeon.....		4 50	17 72	13 75	5 50	5 63	1 80	13 91	2 57		64 78
Peterborough.....		7 28	4 08	6 84	5 35	1 22	2 50	3 90			30 67
Hastings.....		1 09	3 50	31 80	14 00	1 50	0 50	2 50	1 00		56 89
Total Newcastle District Canals.....		1 09	25 30	51 89	24 85	7 75	4 80	20 31	3 57		152 34
Grand Total.....	5 17	718 61	47,321 95	48,624 24	52,640 70	54,777 11	46,915 43	45,735 99	27,889 29	902 80	325,531 29

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st December, 1878.

APPENDIX A.—Continued.

No. (A) 32.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Number, Tonnage and Nationality of Vessels passed through the Canals during the Season of Navigation ended 31st December, 1878, and the 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.....	624	69,121	42,618	27,843	823	.....	802	56,546	97,766	99,987	197,753	2,973 19
do sail.....	1,999	103,389	48,301	115,664	2,921	.....	5,474	173,571	224,537	224,796	449,333	9,240 63
Total Canadian	2,623	172,520	90,922	143,507	3,744	.....	6,276	230,117	322,303	324,783	647,086	12,213 82
United States Vessels, steam.....	733	.....	80	.....	1,618	68,333	486	1,851	70,368	71,882	142,270	2,130 61
do sail.....	1,073	1,235	778	11,690	1,708	68,919	1,300	75,205	151,503	146,638	298,141	6,572 91	
Total United States	1,806	1,235	858	11,690	3,324	137,282	1,786	77,056	221,891	218,520	440,411	8,703 52	
Grand Total Welland Canal.	4,429	173,755	91,780	155,197	7,068	137,392	8,062	307,173	544,194	543,303	1,087,497	20,917 34	
ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.													
Canadian Vessels, steam.....	3 157	513,391	340,604	11,639	395	.....	.....	9 188	535,030	350,187	875,217	4,963 70
do sail.....	4,880	417,696	319,852	4,371	.....	72	205	6,032	422,135	326,089	748,224	8,027 63
Total Canadian.....	8,037	930,987	660,456	16,010	395	72	205	96	947,165	676,276	1,623,441	12,991 33	
United States Vessels, steam.....	458	361	307	2,756	48	9,475	9,386	24	12,619	14,010	26,629	137 50	
do sail.....	771	2,352	5,812	11,965	4,165	367	276	42,260	56,934	23,282	80,216	880 22	
Total United States	1,229	2,716	6,119	14,721	4,213	9,833	9,672	42,284	69,563	37,292	106,845	1,017 72	
Grand Total St. Lawrence Canals.....	9,266	933,703	666,575	30,731	4,608	9,904	9,877	42,680	1,016,718	713,568	1,730,286	14,009 05	

CHAMBLEY CANAL.															
Canadian Vessels, steam.....	540	41,309	40,977	457	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,814	41,766	43,791	85,557	275 19
do sail.....	1,063	10,922	10,196	15,553	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,362	26,475	58,556	85,033	1,440 77
Total Canadian	1,603	52,231	51,173	16,010	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,176	68,241	102,349	170,590	1,715 96
United States Vessels, steam.....	8	.....	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159	102	235	337	4 21
do sail.....	872	10	608	12,556	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,709	12,566	58,317	70,883	1,055 42
Total United States.....	880	10	608	12,658	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,868	12,668	58,552	71,220	1,059 63
Grand Total Chambley Canal.	2,483	52,241	51,781	28,668	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109,044	80,909	160,901	241,810	2,775 59
BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.															
Canadian Vessels, steam.....	763	159,929	164,190	.....	2,420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166,394	166,610	333,004	3,300 30
do sail.....	267	5,898	14,870	.....	13,361	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,575	28,231	55,806	558 21
Total Canadian	1,030	165,827	179,060	.....	15,781	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	193,969	194,841	388,810	3,858 51
United States Vessels, steam .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do sail.....	25	255	116	.....	2,379	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,282	2,495	4,777	47 77
Total United States.....	25	255	116	.....	2,379	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,282	2,495	4,777	47 77
Grand Total, Burlington Bay Canal.....	1,055	166,082	179,176	.....	18,160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	196,251	197,336	393,587	3,936 28
OTTAWA CANALS.															
Canadian Vessels, steam.....	1,228	86,750	28,578	.....	1,590	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86,750	130,168	216,918	697 09
do sail.....	1,864	13,732	110,899	.....	36,463	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,732	147,362	161,094	2,384 58
Total Canadian	3,092	100,482	239,477	.....	38,053	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,482	277,530	378,012	3,081 67
United States Vessels, steam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do sail.....	642	7,790	425	.....	41,662	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,376	42,087	54,463	1,152 90
Total United States.....	642	7,790	425	.....	41,662	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,376	42,087	54,463	1,152 90
Grand Total, Ottawa Canals	3,734	108,272	239,902	.....	79,715	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112,858	319,617	432,475	4,234 57

APPENDIX A.—Continued.
 No. (A) 32.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Number, Tonnage and Nationality of Vessels passed through the Canals, &c.—Continued.

VESSELS.	Total Number.	From 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.		
RIDEAU CANAL.											
Canadian Vessels, steam.....	922	20,611	22,663	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,611	22,663	43,274	400 27
do sail.....	1,724	48,155	55,292	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,155	55,292	103,447	966 57
Total Canadian.....	2,646	68,766	77,955	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,766	77,955	146,721	1,366 84
United States Vessels, steam.....	4	69	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	69	138	1 08
do do sail.....	73	343	5,935	.....	.....	.....	.....	440	6,005	6,445	53 92
Total United States.....	77	412	6,004	.....	.....	.....	.....	509	6,074	6,583	55 00
Grand Total, Rideau Canal.....	2,723	69,178	83,959	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,275	84,029	153,304	1,421 84
ST. PETER'S CANAL.											
Canadian Vessels, steam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do do sail.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Canadian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT CANALS.											
Canadian Vessels, steam.....	23	476	1,821	.....	.....	.....	.....	476	1,821	2,297	13 00
do do sail.....	40	600	3,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	3,600	4,100	20 50
Total Canadian.....	63	1,076	5,321	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,076	5,321	6,397	33 50
Grand Total, Newcastle District Canals.....	63	1,076	5,321	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,076	5,321	6,397	33 50

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.....	2,623	172,520	90,922	143,507	3,744	.....	.....	.....	6,276	230,117	322,303	324,783	12,213 82
St. Lawrence.....	8,037	930,987	660,456	16,010	395	.....	205	.....	96	15,220	947,165	676,276	12,991 33
Chambly.....	1,603	52,231	21,173	16,010	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,176	68,241	102,349	1,715 96
Burlington Bay.....	1,030	165,827	179,060	.....	15,781	.....	.....	.....	28,142	.....	193,969	194,841	3,888 51
Ottawa.....	3,092	100,482	239,477	.....	38,053	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,482	277,530	3,081 67
Rideau.....	2,646	68,766	77,955	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,766	77,955	1,366 84
St. Peter's.....	63	1,076	5,321	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,076	5,321	33 50
Newcastle District.....	19,094	1,491,889	1,304,364	175,527	57,973	72	205	.....	34,514	296,513	1,702,002	1,659,055	35,291 63
UNITED STATES VESSELS.													
<i>Steam and Sail.</i>													
Welland.....	1,806	1,235	858	11,890	3,334	207,180	137,282	.....	1,786	77,056	221,891	218,520	8,703 52
St. Lawrence.....	1,229	2,716	6,119	14,721	4,213	9,832	9,672	.....	42,284	17,288	69,563	37,292	1,017 72
Chambly.....	880	10	608	12,658	.....	.....	76	.....	.....	57,868	12,668	58,552	1,059 63
Burlington Bay.....	25	255	116	.....	2,379	.....	.....	.....	2,027	.....	2,282	2,495	4,777
Ottawa.....	642	7,790	425	.....	41,662	.....	.....	.....	4,866	.....	12,376	42,087	1,152 90
Rideau.....	77	412	6,004	97	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	509	6,074	55 00
St. Peter's.....	4,659	12,418	14,130	39,166	51,646	217,012	147,030	.....	50,683	152,212	319,279	365,020	12,036 54
Total United States.....	23,753	1,504,307	1,318,494	214,693	109,621	217,084	147,235	.....	85,197	448,725	2,021,281	2,024,075	47,328 17

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st December, 1878.

APPENDIX A.—*Concluded.*

No. 52½.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Grand Total Freight passed through the undermentioned Canals during the Seasons of Navigation, 1877-78, 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.		
1877.												
Welland Canal.....	24,179	125,466	16,913	7,545	259,207	234,634	11,890	495,564	312,189	863,209	1,175,398	233,204 15
St. Lawrence Canals.....	122,398	580,140	4,985	5,519	1,189	3,951	80,465	42,809	209,037	632,449	841,486	62,033 01
Chambly Canal.....	9,137	7,311	42,040	.....	.....	7,407	.....	131,758	51,227	146,476	197,703	18,990 97
Rideau Canal.....	89,717	24,349	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89,717	24,349	114,066	4,890 47
Ottawa Canals.....	916	304,417	.....	182,318	.....	.....	.....	.....	916	456,736	487,651	41,713 95
Burlington Bay Canal.....	18,064	20,284	66	4,854	.....	.....	57,530	.....	75,660	26,138	100,798	3,832 17
St. Peter's Canal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newcastle Dist. Canals.....	27,155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,155	.....	27,155	313 91
1878.												
Welland Canal.....	23,752	92,950	29,224	3,742	206,432	167,306	8,329	437,023	267,737	701,021	968,758	196,038 26
St. Lawrence Canals.....	125,357	573,516	9,268	3,112	598	998	46,802	44,921	182,185	622,575	804,760	66,680 52
Chambly Canal.....	6,967	9,926	59,139	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,266	66,106	91,182	157,288	15,370 78
Rideau Canal.....	97,176	12,402	361	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97,537	12,402	109,939	4,694 54
Ottawa Canals.....	1,662	272,310	.....	180,727	.....	.....	94	.....	1,756	453,037	454,793	38,658 57
Burlington Bay Canal.....	21,264	23,068	.....	1,524	.....	.....	43,846	.....	65,110	23,582	88,702	3,936 28
* St. Peter's Canal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newcastle Dist. Canals.....	10,138	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,138	350	10,488	152 34

* This Canal being closed for enlargement, no business has been done on it during the years 1877 and 1878

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st December, 1878.

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.—Continued.

No. 36.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of all kinds of Vessels passed through the Canals during the Season of Navigation in 1878.

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	11	88	5	40	1	8	2	16
10	12	120	8	80	3	30	2	20
12	8	96			1	12	1	12
15	9	135	1	15	1	15		
20	10	200	9	180	2	40	1	20
25	17	425	4	100	2	50		
30	13	390	3	90	3	90	1	30
35	8	280	4	140	1	35	1	35
40	4	160	6	240	1	40	1	40
45	4	180	1	45				
50	1	50	15	750	1	50	1	50
55	1	55	5	275	1	55	3	165
60	5	300	14	840			21	1,260
65	1	65	3	195	2	130	34	2,210
70	4	280	10	700	2	140	19	1,330
75	3	225	15	1,425	2	150	20	1,500
80	3	240	13	1,040			4	320
85	3	255	22	1,870			1	85
90	3	270	29	2,610			11	990
95	3	285	48	4,560	1	95	16	1,540
100	3	300	37	3,700			36	3,600
105	1	105	48	5,040	1	105	19	1,995
110	1	110	26	2,860	1	110	25	2,750
115	1	115	8	920			6	690
120	1	120	14	1,680			5	600
125	1	125	9	1,125			3	375
130	1	130	21	2,730	1	130	2	260
135	1	135	15	2,025			2	270
140	1	140	7	980				
145			7	1,025				
150			13	1,950			1	150
155	3	465	6	930				
160	1	160	14	2,240				
165	2	330	10	1,650			3	495
170			4	680			3	510
175			6	1,050				
180	1	180	8	1,440				
185			10	1,850			2	370
190			9	1,710			1	190
195			9	1,755			2	390
200	3	600	8	1,600			2	400
205	1	205	4	820			1	205
210			4	840			2	420
215	1	215	2	430			4	860
220	1	220	8	1,760			2	440
225	1	225	3	675			5	1,125
230			4	920			3	690
235			3	705			4	940
240			4	960			2	480
245	2	490	3	735			2	490
250	1	250	3	750				
255			4	1,020	1	255	5	1,275
260			3	780			2	520
265	1	265	4	1,060			3	795

APPENDIX A.—Continued.

No. 26.—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.
270			2	540			1	270
275	1	275	1	275			3	825
280			2	560			8	2,240
285			5	1,425			3	855
290			4	1,160			7	2,030
295	1	295	6	1,770			10	2,950
300	1	300	4	1,200			13	3,900
305	1	305	7	2,135	2	610	6	1,830
310			3	930	1	310	6	1,860
315			1	315			11	3,465
320			11	3,520			9	2,880
325			4	1,300	1	325	9	2,925
330			7	2,310			4	1,320
335	3	1,005	8	2,680			9	3,015
340			4	1,360			3	1,020
345	2	690	5	1,725			4	1,380
350			3	1,050			5	1,750
355	1	355	3	1,065			2	710
360	1	360	10	3,600			3	1,080
365	1	365	7	2,555				
370			3	1,110				
375	2	750	4	1,500			1	375
380								
385	2	770	1	385				
390	1	390	2	780			1	390
395	2	790	3	1,185				
400	1	400	1	400				
405	2	810						
410	3	1,230						
415	2	830			2	830		
420					1	420		
425	1	425			1	430		
430					1	435		
435					1	436		
436					1	437		
437					3	1,320		
440	3	1,320			1	446		
446					1	447		
447					2	920		
460	1	460						
465	2	930						
479	1	479			1	479		
504	3	1,512						
516								
520			1	520				
550	1	550						
555								
575	1	575						
590	1	590						
615	1	615						
625								
675	1	675						
690	1	690						
715	1	715						
Total...	197	28,440	665	102,945	47	9,385	404	67,978

APPENDIX A.—Continued.—CANALS.

No. 36.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of all kinds of Vessels passed through the Canals, &c —Continued.

RIDEAU, OTTAWA AND CHAMBLY 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	18	144	52	416			1	8
10	5	50	85	850	2	20	2	20
12	1	12	35	420				
15	5	75	11	165	1	15		
20	5	100	38	760			1	20
25	5	125	9	225	1	25		
30	6	180	8	240			1	30
35	4	140	13	455				
40	2	80	10	400				
45	3	135	3	135			1	45
50	5	250	15	750			3	150
55	3	165	6	330			5	275
60	4	240	7	420	1	60	33	1,980
65	2	130	4	260			46	2,990
70	1	70	7	490			45	3,150
75	3	225	10	750	1	75	22	1,650
80	2	160	17	1,360			15	1,200
85	2	170	11	935			4	340
90	3	270	25	2,250			12	1,080
95	1	95	46	4,370			19	1,805
100	2	200	39	3,900			56	5,600
105	1	105	43	4,515			24	2,520
110	2	220	21	2,310			28	3,080
115	1	115	4	460			9	1,035
120	4	480	10	1,200			3	360
125	1	125	7	875				
130	1	130	9	1,170			1	130
135			5	675				
140	1	140	8	1,120				
145			4	580				
150			5	750				
155			4	620				
160	2	320	3	480				
165			4	660				
170			1	170				
175	3	525						
200	2	400	1	200				
245	1	245						
317	1	317						
332	1	332						
344	1	344						
Total...	104	6,814	580	35,666	6	195	331	27,468

A. BRUNEL,
CommissionerINLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st December, 1878.

APPENDIX A.—Continued.

No. 37.—STATEMENT showing the Number and Classified Tonnage of all kinds of Vessels passed through the Canals during the Season of Navigation in 1878.

WELLAND AND ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

CANADIAN.						UNITED STATES.							
Class.	Steam Vessels.	No.	Tonnage.	Sailing Vessels.	No.	Tonnage.	Class.	Steam Vessels.	No.	Tonnage.	Sailing Vessels.	No.	Tonnage.
1	250 to 715 tons...	47	19,971	1 250 to 715 tons...	126	40,965	1	250 to 479 tons...	20	8,100	1 250 to 390 tons...	128	39,660
2	200 to 249 "	9	1,955	2 200 to 249 "	43	9,445	2	200 to 249 "	...	...	2 200 to 249 "	27	6,050
3	150 to 199 "	7	1,135	3 150 to 199 "	89	15,235	3	150 to 199 "	...	...	3 150 to 199 "	12	2,105
4	100 to 149 "	11	1,280	4 100 to 149 "	192	22,085	4	100 to 149 "	3	345	4 100 to 149 "	98	10,540
5	50 to 99 "	27	2,025	5 50 to 99 "	174	14,265	5	50 to 99 "	9	620	5 50 to 99 "	130	9,450
6	Under 50 "	96	2,074	6 Under 50 "	41	930	6	Under 50 "	15	320	6 Under 50 "	9	173
	Total.....	197	28,440	Total.....	665	102,945		Total.....	47	9,385	Total.....	404	67,978
RIDEAU, OTTAWA AND CHAMBLY CANALS.													
1	250 to 344 tons...	3	993	2 200 to 249 tons...	1	200	5	50 to 99 tons...	2	135	4 100 to 149 tons...	121	12,725
2	200 to 249 "	3	645	3 150 to 199 "	17	2,680	6	Under 50 "	4	60	5 50 to 99 "	204	14,620
3	150 to 199 "	5	845	4 100 to 149 "	150	16,805					6 Under 50 "	6	123
4	100 to 149 "	13	1,515	5 50 to 99 "	148	17,915							
5	50 to 99 "	26	1,775	6 Under 50 "	264	4,066							
6	Under 50 "	54	1,041										
	Total.....	104	6,814	Total.....	580	35,666		Total.....	6	195	Total.....	331	27,468

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st December, 1878.

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.—Continued.

No. 38.—The Canals of the Dominion of Canada, 1878-79.

RATES OF TOLL.

The Rates of Tolls are divided into Five Classes as under, and are per ton, unless otherwise specified.								
	Welland Canal, each way.	St. Lawrence Canals, each way.	Chambly Canal and St. Ours Lock, each way.	Lake Erie to Montreal, each way.	Burlington Bay Canal, each way.	Ottawa and Rideau Canals, each way.	St. Ann's Lock, each way.	Ottawa to St. John's.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Class No. 1.</i>								
Vessels, Steam..... per ton.	0 01½	0 00¾	0 00¾	0 02½	0 01	0 02	0 00½	0 01½
do Sail and other..... do	0 02½	0 01½	0 01½	0 04	0 01	0 03	0 00½	0 02½
<i>Class No. 2.</i>								
Passengers, 21 years of age and upwards, each.....	0 10	0 10	0 05	0 20		0 10	0 00½	0 10½
Passengers, under 21 years, each.....	0 05	0 05	0 02	0 10		0 05	0 00½	
<i>Class No. 3.</i>								
Brimstone.....	} 20	} 0 15	} 0 10	} 0 35	} Free under O.C. 1st April, 1873.	} 0 10	} 0 03	} 0 20
Corn.....								
Coal.....								
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 40	0 20	0 10	0 60		0 35	0 05	0 30
<i>Class No. 5.</i>								
Bark.....	0 20	0 15	0 10	0 35		0 10	0 03	0 19½
Barrels, Empty.....	0 02	0 02	0 02	0 04		0 02	0 01	0 04
Boat Knees.....	0 05	0 02	0 02	0 07		0 02	0 01	0 04
Floats, per 1,000 lineal feet.....	1 40	1 40	1 20	2 80		1 40	0 15	2 05
Firewood, per cord, in Vessels.....	0 20	0 20	0 10	0 40		0 20	0 03	0 23
do do Rafts.....	0 25	0 25	0 15	0 50		0 25	0 03	0 30½
Hoops.....	0 25	0 20	0 15	0 45		0 20	0 05	0 30
Masts and Spars, Telegraph Poles, per ton of 40 cubic feet, in Vessels.....	0 15	0 05	0 05	0 20		0 10	0 05	0 13½
Masts and Spars, Telegraph Poles, per ton of 40 cubic feet, in Rafts.....	0 20	0 10	0 10	0 30		0 20	0 25	0 49½
Railway Ties, in Vessels.....	0 01	0 00½	0 00½	0 01½		0 01	0 00½	0 01½
do Rafts.....	0 02	0 01	0 01	0 03		0 02	0 01	0 02½
Sawed Stuff, Boards, Plank, Scantling and Sawed Timber, per M. feet, board measure, in Vessels.....	0 30	0 15	0 10	0 45		0 15	0 03	0 20

No. 38.—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, each way.	St Lawrence Canals, each way.	Chambly Canal and St. Ours Lock, each way.	Lake Erie to Montreal, each way.	Burlington Bay Canal, each way.	Ottawa and Rideau Canals, each way.	St. Ann's Lock, each way.	Ottawa to St. John's.
<i>Class No. 5.—Continued.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Sawed Stuff, Boards, Plank, Scantling and Sawed Timber, per M. feet, board measure, in Rafts	0 60	0 30	0 20	0 90	} Free under O.C. of 1st April, 1873.	0 25	0 03	0 36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Square Timber, per M. cubic feet, in Vessels	3 00	1 00	1 00	4 00		0 75	0 25	1 68 $\frac{1}{2}$
do do Rafts...	4 50	2 00	2 00	6 50		1 50	0 25	3 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Waggon Stuff, Woodenware and Wood partly manufactured, per ton of 40 cubic feet	0 40	0 40	0 25	0 80		0 40	0 10	0 55
Shingles, per M	0 06	0 06	0 04	0 12		0 06	0 01	0 08
Split Posts and Fence Rails, per M., in Vessels	0 40	0 40	0 20	0 80		0 30	0 05	0 42 $\frac{1}{2}$
do do Rafts...	0 80	0 80	0 40	1 60		0 50	0 03	0 77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Saw Logs, each standard log	0 08	0 08	0 05	0 16		0 08	0 05	0 14
Staves and Headings, Barrels, at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons per M	0 40	0 20	0 15	0 60		0 20	0 05	0 30
do Pipe, at 8 tons per M.....	1 50	1 00	1 00	2 50		1 00	0 25	1 75
do W. India, at 4 tons per M	0 75	0 40	0 25	1 35		0 60	0 10	0 65
do Salt Barrels, Sawn or Cut	0 03	0 04	0 03	0 12		0 04	0 01	0 06
Traverses, per 100 pieces	0 50	0 50	0 40	1 00	0 50	0 03	0 68	
Hop Poles, per 1,000 pieces	2 00	2 00	1 50	4 00	2 00	0 15	2 65	
<i>Special Class.</i>								
Stone, unwrought, corded, and not suitable for cutting, per cord	0 75	0 60	0 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 35		0 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 15	0 15
Iron Ore, Kryolite or Chemical Ore	0 05	0 05	0 05	0 05		0 05	0 05	0 05
Ice	0 05							

NOTE.—Coal to pass up all Canals, except the Welland Canal, free of Toll, as per Order in Council, June 7th, 1869.

Iron Ore, Kryolite or Chemical Ore, through one section, or all the Canals, per ton, 5 cents

Iron and Salt 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 shall have been paid at the Chambly Canal, such Tolls shall be refunded at Montreal or Kingston Mills upon the Iron or Salt leaving the Canal

Wheat, Flour, Corn, Barley, Pease, Oats and Petroleum, having paid full Tolls through the Welland Canal, 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 exemption shall go downwards through the whole length of the Canal to Montreal, or pass upward from Montreal through the whole length of 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.

Ice passing through the Welland Canal, per ton, 5 cents, per O.C. May 4th, 1874.

Scrap Iron, including old Railway Iron, when going eastward (descending), and having paid Tolls on the Welland Canal, passes free through the St. Lawrence Canals the same as Pig Iron. O.C. 25th July, 1877.

No 38.—Continued.

STANDARD FOR ESTIMATING WEIGHTS.

	Tons.
2,000 lbs. avoirdupois (or 20 centals)	1
Per M. is per thousand feet.	
Per Mille is per thousand pieces.	
Green Fruit, 9 barrels, are	1
Ashes 3 do	1
Bark, 4 cords	1
Beef, 7 barrels.....	1
Biscuit and Crackers, 9 barrels.....	1
Bricks, common, 1,000	2
Butter, 22 kegs or 7 barrels	1
Cattle, 3	1
Cement and Water Lime, 21 bushels or 7 oarrels	1
Fire Bricks, 1,000	3
Fish, 7 barrels	1
Flour, 9 barrels	1
Gypsum and Manganese, 6 barrels	1
Horses, 2	1
Lard and Tallow, 7 barrels or 22 kegs	1
Liquors and Spirits, 215 gallons.....	1
Liquors, all others, 215 gallons.....	1
Nuts, 9 barrels	1
Oysters, 6 barrels	1
Pork, 7 barrels	1
Salt, 7 barrels	1
Seeds, 9 barrels	1
Sheep, 20	1
Stone, 12 cubic feet	1
do 1 cord.....	7½
Whiskey, 4 barrels or 215 gallons.....	1
Empty Barrels, 10	1
Barrel Hoops, 10 Mille	1
Board and other sawed Lumber, 600 feet board measure	1
Boat Knees, 4 pieces	1
Firewood, 1 cord	3
Hop Poles, 60, or 40 cubic feet.....	1
Shingles, 12 M. or bundles	1
Split Posts and Fence Rails, 1 Mille	1
Staves and Headings, Pipe, 1 Mille is	8
do do West India, 1 Mille is	4
do do Barrel, 1 Mille.....	2½
do do Salt Barrel, 1 Mille	4
Saw Logs, standard, 1	8
Square Timber, 50 cubic feet	1
Telegraph Poles, 10, or 40 cubic feet	1
Masts and Spars, 10 cubic feet	1
Railroad Ties, 16, or 50 cubic feet.....	1
All other Woodenware, or partly manufactured Wood, 40 cubic feet, as per Tariff	1
Traverses, 40 cubic feet or 5 pieces.....	1
Floats, 50 lineal 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. 38.— *Continued.*

NOTICE.

THE following Way Rates to be levied on Vessels and Property passing the several Sub-Divisions of the Canals.

	Rate.
WELLAND CANAL.	
1. From Port Maitland, Dunnville and Port Colborne, to Port Robinson or Allanburg, not passing the Lock, each way	
2. From Chippewa Cut, or any part thereof, to Dunnville, Port Maitland or Port Colborne	
3. From Dunnville to Port Colborne	
4. From Thorold to St. Catharines or Port Dalhousie	
5. From Maitland, Dunnville, Colborne or Port Robinson, to Marshville and intermediate places	
6. From Marshville, or intermediate places, to Port Maitland, Dunnville, Port Colborne and Port Robinson	
7. From Port Robinson to Allanburg or Thorold	
8. do do St. Catharines or Port Dalhousie	
9. From St. Catharines to Port Dalhousie	
10. From Dunnville to Maitland	
11. From Port Robinson through the Lock to Chippewa Cut	
12. From Port Colborne to Port Maitland	
13. From Chippewa Cut through the Lock to Port Robinson	
14. From Colborne, Dunnville, Maitland and Marshville to Thorold	
15. do do do do St. Catharines	
16. Through the Chippewa Cut only	
17. Through the Port Robinson Lock only	
ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.	
The Navigation to be divided into four sections, viz.: Edwardsburg, 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	
do do Chambly to St. Johns, to pay	
OTTAWA AND RIDEAU CANALS.	
The Navigation of these Canals is divided into four sections, viz: "Carillon and Grenville," "Ottawa," "Smith's Falls," and "Kingston Mills." Vessels and Freight passing one section to be charged one-fourth; two sections, one-half, and so on.	
GENERAL.	
NOTE.—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.	
HARBOUR DUES.	
Vessels receiving or discharging freight at the premises of the Welland Railway, at Ports Colborne or Dalhousie, are to be free from Harbour 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.	

APPENDIX A.—*Continued.*—SLIDES AND BOOMS.

No. 39.—STATEMENT showing the Revenue accrued on the undermentioned Works, for Slides and Booms, during the year ended 30th June, 1879.

From	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.....	11,264 74	3,715 37	
Petewawa	2,802 51	1,828 51	
Coulonge	2,484 98	2,999 65	
Black River.....	1,511 08	2,442 99	
Dumoine	925 50	906 50	
Gatineau	7,894 56	.....
Main Ottawa and tributaries without Govern- ment improvements.....	.....	19,742 66	
	26,883 37	31,635 68	58,519 05

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

APPENDIX A.—Continued.—SLIDES AND BOOMS.

No. 40.—STATEMENT of the number of pieces of Timber and Saw Logs that passed through the Government Slides and Booms on the Ottawa and its tributaries, during the undermentioned years.

Years.	Square and Flatted Timber.	Saw Logs.	Revenue Accrued.
	No. of pieces	No. of pieces	\$ cts.
January to December, 1859.....	255,084	261,129	33,724 00
do do 1869.....	317,047	1,891,293	101,716 00
July, 1878, to June, 1879.....	161,437	1,118,958	58,519 05

Analysis of Square and Flatted Timber, 1878-79.

	No. of Pieces.
White Pine.....	130,215
Red Pine.....	28,242
Cedar.....	2,079
Basswood.....	8
Butternut.....	1
Birch.....	2
Spruce.....	8
Hemlock.....	286
Elm.....	31
Ash.....	309
Tamarac.....	238
Oak.....	2
Spars.....	16
Total.....	161,437

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

APPENDIX A.—Continued.

No. 41.—STATEMENT of Lumber, &c., Measured, Culled, or Counted at the Port of Quebec, during the Year ended 30th June, 1879.

Pieces.	Description of Timber.	Measured, Culled, or Counted.	Tons Standard.	Rates.			Office Fees.	Cullers' Fees.	Total Amount Accrued.
				Office Fees.	Cullers' Fees.	Total.			
			Tons. pts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$	cts.	\$
26,755	Wancy White Pine.....	Stringed.....	40,014 14						
1	do Oak.....	do	0 21						
351	do Ash.....	do	329 22						
1	do Butternut.....	do	0 37						
2	do Tamarac.....	do	1 34						
1	do Birch.....	do	1 04						
1,604	do do Walnut.....	do	1,291 25						
194	do do Hickory.....	do	115 05						
29	do do Whiteoak.....	do	58 05						
26	do do Cherry.....	do	19 16						
			41,832 23	3 ¹⁰	4	7 ⁵	1,464 14	1,673 30	3,137 44
123,679	White Pine.....	Measured.....	171,595 13						
16	do Basswood.....	do	19 36						
2	do Butternut.....	do	1 32						
			171,617 01	1	4	5	1,716 17	6,864 68	8,580 85
30,896	Red Pine.....	do	29,893 35						
18,846	do Oak.....	do	30,616 31						
5,455	do Elm.....	do	6,529 37						
1,440	do Ash.....	do	1,221 01						
699	do Tamarac.....	do	436 15						
7,337	do Birch.....	do	3,450 12						

APPENDIX A.--Continued.

No. 41.—STATEMENT of Lumber, &c., Measured, Culled, or Counted, at the Port of Quebec, &c.—Concluded.

Pieces.	Description of Timber.	Measured, Culled, or Counted.	Tons Standard.	Rates.			Office Fees	Cullers' Fees.	Total.	Office Fees	Cullers' Fees.	Total Amount Accrued.
				Office Fees.	Cullers' Fees.	Total.						
			Tons. pts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
24	Spruce	Measured	27 30	2½¢	4	6½¢	1,887 42	2,903 72	4,791 14			
369	Hickory	do	414 38									
1	White wood	do	1 20	1½¢	2	3½¢		0 02	0 02			
1	Cherry	do	0 24									
			72,593 24									
1	Hemlock	do	0 26	3½¢	8½¢	12½¢	39 44	19 24	58 68			
1,139	Birch	Culled	481 01									
1	Spruce	Measured	19 @ 24	23½¢	50	73½¢	0 23	0 50	0 73			
19	Red Pine spars	do	12 @ 19	13½¢	33½¢	46½¢	2 54	6 35	8 89			
2	do	do	19 @ 24	23½¢	50	73½¢	0 47	1 00	1 47			
5	White Pine masts	do	12 @ 19	13½¢	33½¢	46½¢	0 67	1 67	2 34			
28	do	do	19 @ 24	23½¢	50	73½¢	6 55	14 00	20 55			
17	do	do	24 upwards	23½¢	61½¢	85½¢	3 98	10 49	14 47			
442,976	Pine Deals	Culled	489,619 21	10	50	60	489 62	2,448 09	2,937 71			
492,168	Spruce Deals	do	485,990 24	10	50	60	485 99	2,429 95	2,915 94			
32,638	Pine Plank	do		15	35	53	48 96	114 23	163 19			
70,182	Spruce Plank	do	1,128,418 25	5	36	6½¢	564 21	756 01	1,320 25			
1,017,282	Pine Deals	Counted	431,472 10	5	6½¢	11½¢	215 73	289 09	504 82			
438,315	Spruce Deals	do	11 00					0 01	0 01			
11	Basswood	do						18 94	18 94			
37,872	Pine Plank	do						14 56	14 56			
29,094	Spruce Plank	do										

	5	4 16	4 50	4 50
2,000 Pine Boards.....	40	29 12	33 28	33 28
498 Oak Plank.....	350	654 78	916 69	916 69
233,837 Standard Staves.....	162	379 65	549 13	549 13
406,765 West India Staves.....	38 1/2	115 98	156 81	156 81
408g Cord Wood (Lath).....				
Deduct for fractions.....		18,995 54	26,503 31	26,503 31
Deduct from Cullers' and add to Office Fees.....		0 66	0 66	0 66
Total.....		18,994 88	26,502 65	26,502 65
Add for extra service.....		0 23	0 23	0 23
Grand Total.....		18,994 65	26,502 65	26,502 65
			2 05	2 05
			26,506 70	26,506 70

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.—Continued.

No. 42.—STATEMENT of Lumber, Measured, Culled, or Counted, at the Ports of Montreal, Lachine and Sorel, for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1879.

Pieces.	Description of Timber.	Measured, Culled, or Counted.	Tons Standard.	Rates.			Office Fees.	Cullers' Fees.	Total Amount Accrued.
				Office Fees.	Cullers' Fees.	Total.			
			Tons Pts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
240	Square White Pine.....	Measured.....	240 05	3	2	5	7 20	4 80	12 00
37	do Ash.....	do	21 37						
1	do Tamarac.....	do	0 27						
62	do Elm.....	do	39 35						
5	do Birch.....	do	3 13						
2	do Maple.....	do	1 22						
143	Tamarac.....	do	67 14	4½	2	6½	3 09	1 35	4 44
183	Hemlock.....	do	86 06	3½	4½	7½	2 85	3 61	6 46
39	Waney Timber.....	Stringed.....	162 37	1½	2	3½	2 45	3 25	5 70
211	Flat White Pine.....	do	38 37	5½	2	7½	2 14	0 78	2 92
175	do Tamarac.....	do	7 695 00						
23	do Ash.....	do	6 282 00						
1	do Maple.....	do	657 00						
683	do Cedars.....	do	47 00						
			19,000 00						
			33,681 feet.....	25	55	80	8 42	18 52	26 94
1	do Hemlock.....	do	30 00						
20	do Spruce.....	do	735 00						
			765 00	20	38	58	0 15	0 27	0 42

APPENDIX A.—Continued.

No. 43.—STATEMENT of Bill Stamps issued on Requisition by the Inland Revenue Department, for the Year ended 30th June, 1879.

Supplied to Distributors.	1 Cent.	2 Cents.	3 Cents.	4 Cents.	5 Cents.	6 Cents.	7 Cents.	8 Cents.	9 Cents.	10 Cents.	20 Cents.	30 Cents.	40 Cents.	50 Cents.	\$1	\$2	\$3	Gross Value.
In Manitoba....	10,000	7,000	11,000	1,000	1,000	7,000	.....	.....	2,000	1,000	700	200	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	\$ cts. 1,660 00
To Post Office Department.	185,000	165,000	305,000	1,500	6,000	115,000	.....	.....	50,000	16,000	10,500	8,000	1,700	2,100	600	150	.....	34,790 00
In Nova Scotia.	12,000	10,000	35,000	2,000	5,000	15,000	3,000	3,500	10,000	5,500	4,500	1,500	1,000	1,500	100	.....	.....	7,140 00
In New Brunswick	9,000	11,000	44,000	1,500	5,000	23,000	1,000	1,000	14,000	6,000	5,000	4,500	2,000	3,500	800	200	.....	11,430 00
In Prince Edward Island.	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,500	1,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	1,500	800	800	800	300	150	150	150	2,810 00
In Ontario and Quebec.....	227,723	230,010	569,670	20,300	44,349	338,410	14,650	17,190	199,900	66,332	43,695	51,040	15,752	24,808	11,764	2,913	2,138	141,146 28
Total.....	446,723	426,010	967,670	27,800	62,349	502,410	19,650	22,690	278,900	96,832	65,195	66,040	21,252	32,208	13,514	3,413	2,288	198,976 28

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

APPENDIX B.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE.

APPENDIX B.

No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1878-79.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Supersannation.	Amounts Paid.	Total for each Division.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Algoma.</i>				
Ironside, G. A.	Salary as Collector for the year.....	12 00	588 00	672 23
	Contingencies		84 23	
<i>Belleville.</i>				
Holton, G. C.	Salary as Collector from 1st July to 30th November	10 00	490 00	3,681 65
Hamilton, W. L.	do do 22nd January to 30th June	10 64	521 62	
McAllister, A.	do Exciseman for the year.....	19 96	980 04	
Barrett, J. K.	do do 1st July to 31st Jan.	11 62	571 69	
Dingman, N. J.	do do for the year.....	12 00	588 00	
	Salaries	64 22	3,151 35	
	Contingencies		530 30	
<i>Cobourg.</i>				
Gravelly, Wm.	Salary as Collector for the year.....	24 00	1,176 00	2,069 97
Murphy, F.	do Exciseman do	13 96	686 04	
	Salaries	37 96	1,862 04	
	Contingencies		207 93	
<i>Oollingwood.</i>				
Graham, W. J.	Salary as Collector for the year.....	16 04	783 96	865 64
	Contingencies		81 68	
<i>Cornwall.</i>				
Eulhern, M. M.	Salary as Collector for the year.....	12 00	588 00	608 23
	Contingencies		20 23	
<i>Goderich.</i>				
Cavan, A.	Salary as Collector for the year.....	19 96	980 04	5,296 53
Elwood, G. Y.	do Exciseman do	16 04	783 96	
Detlor, S. H.	do do do	13 96	686 04	
Girdlestone, R. J.	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Craig, Joseph.	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Lang, Victor	do do do	1 80	148 20	
	Salaries.....	75 76	3,774 24	
	Contingencies		1,522 29	

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1878-79.—Continued

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total for each Division.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Guelph.</i>				
McLean, D.	Salary as Collector for the year.. ..	28 04	1,371 96	
Greay, S.	do Exciseman do	19 96	980 04	
Alexander, T.	do do do	19 96	980 04	
Mason, F.	do do do	19 96	980 04	
McCord, M.	do do do	16 04	783 96	
Campbell, J. McD.	do do do	16 04	783 96	
Kennedy, J. D.	do do do	16 04	783 96	
Dixon, R. B.	do do do	16 04	783 96	
Powell, J. B.	do do do	13 96	686 04	
Nicholls, J. T.	do do do	13 96	686 04	
Browne, G. W.	do do do	13 96	686 04	
Adams, G. S.	do do 1st July to 28th Feb.	8 00	392 00	
Bruce, G. A.	do do for the year.....	12 00	588 00	
Woodward, G. W.	do do do	12 00	588 00	
	Salaries.....	225 96	11,074 04	
	Contingencies.....		1,829 50	12,903 54
<i>Hamilton.</i>				
Patton, William	Salary as Collector, 1st July to 13th June	26 56	1,303 36	
Ross, S. F.	do Deputy Collector for the year.	19 96	980 04	
Dickson, C. T.	do Exciseman do	19 96	980 04	
Stewart, John	do do 1st July to 31st May	14 63	718 63	
Stuart, Andrew	do do for the year.....	16 04	783 96	
Crawford, W. P.	do do do	16 04	783 96	
Jagoe, J. F.	do do do	13 96	686 04	
Arnot, A. D.	do do 1st July to 28th Feb.	9 28	457 36	
Logan, John	do do for the year.....	12 00	588 00	
Mowat, John	do do 1st July to 13th June	11 40	558 60	
Donaghy, William	do do 1st Nov. to 30th June	13 28	653 36	
Schram, B.	do do do	4 00	196 00	
	Salaries.....	177 11	8,689 35	
	Contingencies.....		735 46	9,424 81
<i>Kingston.</i>				
Rowland, F.	Salary as Collector for the year.....	24 00	1,176 00	
Kenning, J. H.	do Acting Collector, 1st March to 30th June.....	6 64	326 68	
Power, Thomas	do Deputy Collector for the year	19 96	980 04	
Earle, R. H.	do Exciseman, 1st July to 28th Feb.	13 28	653 36	
Brough, James S.	do do 1st Feb. to 30th June	5 80	285 85	
Fabey, Edward.	do do for the year.....	12 00	588 00	
Falconer, James E.	do do do	12 00	588 00	
	Salaries.....	93 68	4,597 93	
	Contingencies.....		556 73	5,154 66
<i>London.</i>				
Spence, John.	Salary as Collector for the year.....	25 96	1,274 04	
Blair, J. B.	do Book-keeper do	19 96	980 04	

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1878-79.—Continued

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total for each Division.
<i>London—Concluded.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Metcalf, W. F.	Salary as Exciseman for the year	19 96	980 04	
Moore, William	do do do	16 04	783 96	
Taylor, J. F.	do do do	13 96	686 04	
Coles, F. H.	do do do	13 96	686 04	
Armstrong, W. H.	do Dep. Collector do	13 96	686 04	
Hanvey, D.	do Exciseman for the year	12 00	588 00	
Schram, B.	do do 1st July to 28th Feb.	8 00	392 00	
Rowland, E.	do do for the year	12 00	588 00	
Spearman, James	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Adams, G. S.	do do 1st Mar. to 30th June	4 00	196 00	
Salaries		171 80	8,428 20	
Contingencies			491 61	8,919 81
<i>Ottawa.</i>				
Battle, M.	Salary as Collector for the year... ..	24 00	1,176 00	
Henry, J. M. B.	do Deputy Collector for the year	18 00	882 00	
Brough, J. S.	do Exciseman, 1st July to 31st January	8 12	400 19	
Salaries		50 12	2,458 19	
Contingencies			1,051 17	3,509 36
<i>Paris.</i>				
Hart, D. W.	Salary as Collector for the year	24 00	1,176 00	
Nelles, R. F.	do Deputy Collector, 1st July to 31st January ..	11 62	571 69	
Patton, John	do Book-keeper for the year	16 04	783 96	
McWhinnie, R.	do Exciseman do	16 04	783 96	
Marter, W. P.	do do do	13 96	686 04	
Jones, C. A.	do do do	13 96	686 04	
Salaries		95 62	4,687 69	
Contingencies			1,057 95	5,745 64
<i>Perth.</i>				
Kellock, D.	Salary as Collector for the year... ..	13 96	686 04	
Contingencies			138 32	824 36
<i>Peterborough.</i>				
Knowlson, J. B.	Salary as Deputy Collector for the year	12 00	588 00	
Contingencies			394 33	982 33
<i>Prescott.</i>				
Merrill, S. B.	Salary as Collector for the year.....	28 00	1,372 00	
Kenning, J. H.	do Exciseman, 1st July to 28th February	13 28	653 36	

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1878-79.—Continued

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.		Amounts Paid.		Total for each Division.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Prescott—Concluded.</i>							
Earle, R. H.	Salary as Exciseman, 1st March to 30th June	6	68	326	68		
Ford, John	do do for the year	16	00	784	00		
Gerald, Chas.	do do do	12	00	588	00		
Ferguson, John	do do do	12	00	588	00		
Marshall, F.	do do do	12	00	588	00		
Gerald, W.	do do do	4	00	196	00		
Cameron, D. M.	do do 1st Nov. to 30th June	8	00	392	00		
	Salaries	111	96	5,488	04		
	Contingencies			296	82		
						5,784	86
<i>Sarnia.</i>							
McGlashan, P.	Salary as Collector for the year	28	04	1,371	96		
McSween, Jas.	do Exciseman do	12	00	588	00		
	Salaries	40	04	1,959	96		
	Contingencies			1,001	55		
						2,961	51
<i>St. Catharines.</i>							
Seymour, J.	Salary as Collector for the year	28	04	1,371	96		
Barrett, J. K.	do Deputy-Collector, 1st Feb. to 30th June	9	15	449	15		
Hamilton, W. L.	do Deputy-Collector, 1st July to 22nd January	10	01	490	79		
Brougham, M. E.	do Exciseman for the year	13	96	686	04		
Kinnear, James.	do Asst.-Collector do	12	00	588	00		
Baby, W. A. D.	do Exciseman do	12	00	588	00		
	Salaries	85	16	4,173	94		
	Contingencies			392	88		
						4,566	82
<i>Toronto.</i>							
Morrow, J.	Salary as Collector for the year	36	00	1,764	00		
Stratton, W. C.	do Dep.-Collector do	22	04	1,077	96		
Gorrie, W. M.	do Book-keeper do	19	96	980	04		
Smith, H. A.	do Exciseman do	19	96	980	04		
Davis, T. G.	do do do	19	96	980	04		
Rogerson, J. M.	do do do	19	96	980	04		
McPherson, A. F.	do do do	19	96	980	04		
Redden, W.	do do do	19	96	980	04		
Gerald, W. J.	do do do	19	96	980	04		
McDonald, A. D.	do Asst.-Collector do	18	00	882	00		
Bennett, James.	do Exciseman do	16	04	783	96		
Hartley, R. A.	do Dep.-Collector do	13	96	686	04		
Sanford, S. M.	do Exciseman do	13	96	686	04		
Mulligan, Joseph.	do do do	12	00	588	00		
Davis, J. J.	do do do	12	00	588	00		
Thompson, J. G.	do do do	12	00	588	00		
Milliken, E.	do do do	12	00	588	00		
Striker, E. H.	do do do	12	00	588	00		
Weyms, C.	do do do	12	00	589	00		

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1878-79.—Continued

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total for each Division.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Toronto—Concluded.</i>				
Ross, H. C.	Salary as Exciseman for the year	12 00	588 00	
Ross, W. O.	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Cameron, D. M.	do do 1st July to 31st Oct.	4 00	196 00	
Conway, E. J.	do do 1st Nov. to 30th June	8 00	392 00	
Arnot, A. D.	do do 1st Mar. to 31st May	3 48	171 51	
	Salaries.....	371 20	18,203 79	
	Contingencies.....		1,978 91	
				20,182 70
<i>Windsor.</i>				
Gow, James.....	Salary as Collector for the year	36 00	1,764 00	
Fortier, C. G.	do Deputy Collector for the year	19 96	980 04	
Gill, William.....	do Book-keeper do	19 96	980 04	
Donaghy, William.....	do Exciseman, 1st July to 31st October	6 64	326 68	
Miller, W. F.	do Exciseman for the year	19 96	980 04	
Ramon, Pierre.....	do do do	19 96	980 04	
Dunlop, C.	do do do	16 04	783 96	
Elliott, R. N.	do do do	13 96	686 04	
Yates, J. M.	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Devlin, James.....	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Bouteiller, F. P.	do do 1st July to 18th August.....	1 55	75 87	
Gosnell, T. S.	do Exciseman for the year	12 00	588 00	
Iler, B.	do do do	12 00	588 00	
Dunn, A.	do do do	12 00	588 00	
	Salaries.....	214 03	10,496 71	
	Contingencies.....		1,548 64	
				12,045 35
<i>Beauharnois.</i>				
McEachern, A.	Salary as Collector for the year.....	4 96	395 04	
	Contingencies.....		47 08	
				442 12
<i>Montreal.</i>				
Browne, D.	Salary as Collector from 1st July to 31st January.....	18 00	882 00	
Vincent, J. L.	do Deputy Collector from 1st July to 30th April, and as Collector from 1st May to 30th June.....	26 00	1,274 00	
Dodd, J.	do Book-keeper from 1st July to 30th April, and as Deputy Collector from 1st May to 30th June.....	20 60	1,012 70	
Hudon, A.	do Exciseman do	19 96	980 04	
Hastie, Wm.	do do do	18 00	882 00	
Richard, R.	do do do	16 04	783 96	
Villeneuve, J.	do do do	16 04	783 96	
Macdonald, D.	do do do	16 04	783 96	
Blanchard, L.	do do do	16 04	783 96	
Barker, C.	do do do	16 04	783 96	
Bulmer, Wm.	do do do	13 96	686 04	
Camyré, J. N.	do do do	13 96	686 04	
Malo, T.	do do do	13 96	686 04	
Ste. Marie, L. C. A.	do do do	13 96	686 04	

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1878-79.—Continued

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total for each Division.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Montreal—Concluded.</i>				
Goron, D.....	Salary as Exciseman for the year.....	12 00	588 00	
Manning, J.....	do do do.....	12 00	588 00	
Beauchamp, J. P.....	do do do.....	12 00	588 00	
Fox, Thos.....	do do do.....	12 00	588 00	
St. Louis, A. D.....	do do do.....	12 00	588 00	
Roy, A.....	do do do.....	4 96	395 04	
Desrochers, J. L. B.....	do do do.....	7 96	392 04	
	Salaries.....	311 52	15,421 78	
	Contingencies.....		4,617 90	20,039 68
<i>Quebec.</i>				
LaRue, G.....	Salary as Collector for the year.....	28 04		
Cahill, J. H.....	do Book-keeper do.....	18 00	1,371 96	
Bourassa, G.....	do Exciseman do.....	16 04	882 00	
McNamara, M.....	do do do.....	13 96	783 96	
Rouleau, J.....	do do do.....	13 96	686 04	
Courtney, J.....	do do from 1st July to 31st December.....	6 96	686 04	
Neilan, George.....	do Exciseman for the year.....	12 00	343 02	
Bélanger, C.....	do do do.....	12 00	588 00	
	Salaries.....	120 96		
	Contingencies.....		5,929 02	
			1,469 04	7,398 06
<i>St. Hyacinthe.</i>				
Boivin, C. A.....	Salary as Collector for the year.....	12 00		
	Contingencies.....		588 00	
			74 95	662 95
<i>St. Johns.</i>				
Régnier, P.....	Salary as Collector for the year.....	4 96	395 04	
Perkins, L.....	do Deputy Collector for the year.....	4 96	395 04	
	Salaries.....	9 92	790 08	
	Contingencies.....		38 56	828 64
<i>Sherbrooke.</i>				
Griffith, J.....	Salary as Collector for the year.....	4 96	395 04	
	Contingencies.....		66 44	461 48
<i>Terrebonne.</i>				
Leclaire, C. J.....	Salary as Collector for the year.....	4 96	395 04	
	Contingencies.....		42 49	437 53
<i>Three Rivers.</i>				
	Contingencies.....			824 98

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1878-79.—Continued

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total for each Division.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Magdalen Islands.</i>				
Fox, J. J.....	Salary as Preventive Officer for the year	6 00		294 00
<i>Miramichi.</i>				
Griffin, J. T.....	Salary as Collector for the year.....	19 96	980 04	1,050 32
	Contingencies.....		70 28	
<i>St. John.</i>				
Perkins, D. C.....	Salary as Collector for the year.....	24 00	1,176 00	6,642 63
Travis, G.....	do Deputy Collector for the year	16 04	783 96	
Ganong, J. E.....	do Exciseman do ...	16 04	783 96	
Frederickson, J.....	do do do ...	13 96	686 04	
Mason, Jas.....	do do do ...	12 00	588 00	
Hill, A. M.....	do Collector do ...	7 96	392 04	
Atherton, R.....	do Deputy Collector do ...	4 96	395 04	
Dibblee, Wm.....	do Collector do ...	6 00	294 00	
	Salaries.....	100 96	5,099 04	
	Contingencies.....		1,543 59	
<i>Halifax.</i>				
Taylor, Chas.....	Salary as Collector, 1st July to 30th April.....	23 30	1,143 30	5,211 92
McLeod, A.....	Salary as Deputy Collector for the year	21 26	1,045 36	
Hagerty, P.....	do Exciseman do ...	13 96	686 04	
Wainwright, F. G.....	do do do ...	12 00	588 00	
Ead, J.....	do do do ...	12 00	588 00	
Campbell, G. J.....	do do do ...	6 32	493 68	
Carroll, D.....	do do do ...	6 72	533 28	
	Salaries.....	95 56	5,077 66	
	Contingencies.....		134 26	
<i>Cape Breton.</i>				
Robertson, L.....	Salary as Collector for the year.....	6 32	493 68	561 20
	Contingencies.....		67 52	
<i>Pictou.</i>				
Porteous, T.; M.....	Salary as Collector	3 99		195 99
<i>Yarmouth.</i>				
Bingay, T. V. B.....	Salary as Collector for the year	6 32	493 68	530 44
	Contingencies.....		36 76	

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1878-1879.—Continued

To whom paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total for each Division.
<i>Charlottetown.</i>				
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nash, S. C.....	Salary as Collector for the year.....	16 04	783 96	
Moore, Thos.....	do Exciseman do	6 32	493 68	
	Salaries	22 36	1,277 64	
	Contingencies		165 03	1,442 67
<i>Summerside.</i>				
Ramsay, Geo	Contingencies			558 91
<i>Manitoba.</i>				
Mulvey, S.....	Salary as Collector for the year.....	20 08	979 92	
Maisonville, F. H.....	do Exciseman do	12 00	588 00	
	Salaries	32 08	1,567 92	
	Contingencies		544 45	2,112 37
<i>British Columbia.</i>				
Good, H. B.....	Salary as Collector for the year	32 08	1,567 92	
Lindsay, D.....	do Dep. do do	24 00	1,176 00	
	Salaries	56 08	2,743 92	
	Contingencies		762 65	3,506 57
DISTRICT INSPECTORS.				
<i>Ontario.</i>				
Dickson, G. P.....	Salary as District Inspector for the year	43 96	2,156 04	
	Contingencies		436 63	2,592 67
Romain, C. E.....	Salary as District Inspector for the year	43 96	2,156 04	
	Contingencies		340 07	2,496 11
Davis, John.....	Salary as District Inspector for the year	43 96	2,156 04	
	Contingencies		528 80	2,684 84
Borradaile, R.....	Salary as District Inspector for the year	40 00	1,960 00	
	Contingencies		487 50	2,447 50
<i>Quebec.</i>				
Bellemare, R.	Salary as District Inspector for the year	43 96	2,156 04	
	Contingencies		180 92	2,336 96
LeMoine, J. M.....	Salary as District Inspector for the year	36 00	1,764 00	
	Contingencies.....		79 82	1,843 82

APPENDIX B—No. 1—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1878-79.—*Continued*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deduction for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total for each Division.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DISTRICT INSPECTORS—Concluded.				
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>				
Esson, G., jun.....	Salary as District Inspector for the year	36 00	1,764 00	2,632 34
	Contingencies		868 34	
<i>New Brunswick.</i>				
Hanford, T.	Salary as District Inspector for the year	36 00	1,764 00	2,081 79
	Contingencies		317 79	
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>				
Macdonald, J. A.....	Salary as District Inspector for the year	24 00	1,176 00	1,251 63
	Contingencies		76 63	
<i>Manitoba.</i>				
Gouin, W. F.	Salary as District Inspector for the year	40 04	1,959 96	3,324 45
	Contingencies.....		364 49	
<i>British Columbia.</i>				
Dupont, C. T.	Salary as District Inspector for the year	43 92	2,156 00	2,175 00
	Contingencies		19 00	
<i>Chief Inspector.</i>				
Godson, H.....	Salary as Chief Inspector for the year	48 00	2,352 00	2,752 36
	Contingencies		400 36	
Davis, John.....	Travelling, and incidental expenses, as Inspector of Distilleries		260 70	
Burland, G. B.	Printing tobacco stamps, cheque books, etc.		5,798 75	
Pope, J. H.	Two atlases.		24 00	
Gerald, W. J.	Expenses investigating books <i>in re</i> H. Walker....		126 00	
Borradaile, R.	Expenses in searching for illicit still.		10 00	
Pritchard & Mingard.....	Dating-stamps, year-wheels, etc.		30 90	
Mitchell, R. & Co.....	Gas fixtures for Montreal I. R. Office.....		5 76	
Brunel, A.	Travelling expenses on Excise business.....		100 00	
Duvernay Frères.....	Printing		95 20	
Morrow, John.....	Expenses in searching for illicit stills.....		10 80	
Miall, E., jun.....	Investigation <i>in re</i> D. Browne's defalcation, attending trial, etc.		300 00	
St. L. & O. Railway....	Freight.....		9 23	
Dring & Fage.....	Hydrometers, measuring glasses, etc.....		32 79	
Heny & Co.....	Leather cover for box.....		8 00	
Gow, James.....	Expenses in searching for illicit stills		24 10	
Canadian Express Co....	Freight.....		6 63	

APPENDIX B.—No. 1—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1878-79.—Continued

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Valin, J. E.	Expenses <i>in re</i> D. Browne's defalcation.....	74 00	
Borbridge, W.	Trunk.....	3 50	
Miall, E., jun.....	Expenses on examination tour.....	400 00	
Fréchette, A.....	Translation.....	30 00	
Sarnia <i>Canadian</i>	Advertising.....	7 32	
Fowler, John.....	Analysing beer samples.....	16 50	
	Total, General Contingencies.....		7,374 18
Coutlee, L. W. P.....	Law costs.....	100 80	
Peterson, H. W.	do.....	140 70	
Morrow, John.....	do.....	4 15	
Bowlby, W. H.....	do.....	47 50	
Kirkpatrick, A. S.....	do.....	9 20	
Patton, W.....	do.....	1 10 00	
Bethune, James.....	do.....	33 81	
Chapleau, J. A.....	do.....	1,000 00	
	Total Law Costs.....		1,346 16
	<i>Commission to Customs Officers.</i>		
Benson, J.	Napanee, Ont., 1st July, 1878, to 30th June, 1879..	150 00	
Warren, Joseph.....	Pembroke do do	150 00	
Livingston, John.....	Silver Islet, Ont., 1st July, 1877, to 30th June, 1878.....	10 93	
Ross, W. T.	Pictou, Ont., 10th May, 1879, to 30th June, 1879...	6 30	
Téu, Ernest.....	Gaspé, Que., 1st July, 1877 do 1878...	19 24	
do	do do 1878 do 1879...	43 48	
Gove, C. M.	St. Andrews, N.B. do 1877 do 1878...	150 00	
do	do do 1878 do 1879...	150 00	
Farmer, John.....	Campobello, N.B. do 1877 do 1878...	47 34	
Robertson, James.....	Moncton, N.B. do 1877 do 1878...	19 77	
O'Brien, W. J.....	Bathurst, N.B. do 1878 do 1879...	115 27	
Haddow, R. B.....	Newcastle, N.B., 3rd February, 1879, to 30th June, 1879.....	22 17	
Dowling, Edward.....	Lunenburg, N.S., 1st July, 1877, to 30th June, 1878..	41 18	
Cameron, A.....	Baddeck, N.S. do 1877 do 1878..	61 90	
Tremain, E. D.....	Port Hood, N.S. do 1877 do 1878..	57 29	
do	do do 1878 do 1879..	20 79	
Crowe, John F.....	Truro, N.S. do 1878 do 1879..	180 00	
McPhie, H.....	Antigonish, N.S., balance for the year ended 30th June, 1878	63 53	
do	Antigonish, N.S., 1st July, 1878, to 31st March, 1879	120 49	
Fullerton, A.....	Annapolis, N.S., balance for year ended 30th June, 1878	13 41	
do	Annapolis, N.S., 1st July, 1878, to 31st March, 1879	29 32	
O'Brien, E.....	Windsor, N.S., 1st January, 1879, to 30th June, 1879.....	61 75	
Jones, S.....	Weymouth, N.S., in full to 30th June, 1879.....	12 81	
White, James F.....	Cascumpec, P.E.I., August, 1878, to 31st December, 1878.....	7 18	
Owen, Charles.....	Georgetown, P.E.I., 1st July, 1878, to 30th June, 1879.....	23 77	

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1878-79.—Continued

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Total for each Division.
	<i>Commission to Customs Officers—Concluded.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Moynagh, J.....	Souris, P.E.I., 1st July, 1878, to 30th June, 1879..	134 50	
Leard, S. J. B	Crapaud, P.E.I. do 1878 do 1879..	6 06	
	Total Commissions to Customs Officers.....		1,688 48
	Total		197,490 75
ADD—Printing		4,421 50	
Stationery		641 66	
Preventive Service.....		5,154 07	10,217 23
	Authorized Disbursements (less Superannuation).....		207,707 98
ADD—Balances due to Collectors, &c., 1st July, 1878.....		49 28	
do by do 30th June, 1879.....		1,914 29	1,963 57
			209,671 55
LESS—Balances due by Collectors, &c., 1st July, 1878		1,001 90	
do to do 30th June, 1879.....		74 15	1,076 05
	Actual Disbursements, agreeing with Statement 4, page 6.....		208,595 50

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

APPENDIX B.—Continued.

No. 2.—DETAILS of Canal Expenditure, 1878-79.

Canals.	Names of Employés.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amount 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.....	12 00	588 00		
do	Scholfield, J. S. do do	6 32	493 68		
do	Willson, G. do do	3 72	296 28		
	Salaries	50 08	2,749 92		
	Contingencies.....		394 37		
				3,144 29	
Port Dalhousie.....	Clark, Jas., Collector for the year.....	24 00	1,176 00		
	Contingencies.....		624 08		
Port Dunville.....	Tipton, T. L. M., Collector for the year.....	15 00	735 00		1,800 08
	Contingencies.....		37 60		772 60
Port Maitland.....	Galbraith, T. J., Collector for the year.....	10 04	489 96		
	Contingencies		115 00		604 96
Port Robinson.....	Coulter, R., Collector for the year ...	14 40	705 60		
	Contingencies.....		26 36		731 96
St. Catharines	Collier, H. H., Collector for the year.....	4 04	195 96		
	Contingencies.....		27 10		223 06
Chippawa	Contingencies				7 69
	Total, Welland Canal				7,284 64
<i>St. Lawrence Canals.</i>					
Beauharnois.....	Brossoit, T., Collector for the year...	16 96	833 04		
	Contingencies.....		72 58		905 62
Cornwall	Phelan, J. A., Collector for the year.....	19 96	980 04		
	Contingencies		77 85		1,057 89
Montreal	O'Neill, J., Collector for the year.....	31 96	1,568 04		
do	McNally, T., Clerk do	19 96	980 04		
do	Cauchon, A., Clerk, 1st July to 16th June	19 09	939 20		
do	Pomiuville, L., Clerk for the year.....	13 96	686 04		
do	Bussière, F. do	12 00	588 00		
	Salaries	96 97	4,761 32		
	Contingencies		1,782 79		6,544 11
Lachine.....	Dyde, J. S., Collector for the year.....	19 96	980 04		
do	Héту, F. X., Clerk do	16 04	783 96		
	Salaries	36 00	1,764 00		
	Contingencies		718 09		2,482 09
Edwardsburgh.....	McMillan, R. P., Collector for the year.....	15 00	735 00		
do	Reid, J., Landing-waiter for the year.....	4 96	395 04		
	Salaries	19 96	1,130 04		1,130 04
	Total, St. Lawrence Canals.....				12,119 75

APPENDIX B.—No. 2.—Details of Canal Expenditure, 1878-79.—Continued

Canals.	Names of Employés.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amount Paid.	Total.	Grand Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Chambly Canal.</i>					
Chambly	Jodoin, A. P., Collector for the year	19 96	980 04		
	Berger, N., Clerk for the year.....	6 32	493 68		
	Salaries	26 28	1,473 72		
	Contingencies		18 50	1,492 22	
St. John's.....	Brennan, J., Collector, 1st July to 14th January.....	6 51	319 29		
	Fournier, J. A., Assistant Collector for the year	4 04	195 96		
	Quesnel, Jules, Collector, 1st April to 30th June.....	3 00	147 00		
	Salaries.....	13 55	662 25		
	Contingencies.....		135 60	797 85	
St. Ours Lock.....	Lebœuf, J., Collector for the year....	12 00	588 00		
	Contingencies.....		15 99	603 99	
	Total, Chambly Canal				2,894 06
<i>Rideau Canal.</i>					
Ottawa.....	Carman, G. A., Collector for the year	16 04	783 96		
	Contingencies.....		820 05	1,604 01	
Kingston Mills.....	Deane, J., Collector for the year....	2 48	197 52		
	Contingencies.....		45 30	242 82	
Smith's Falls	Richey, W. M., Collector for the year	2 48	197 52		
	Contingencies		20 90	218 42	
	Total, Rideau Canal				2,065 25
<i>Ottawa Canals.</i>					
Grenville.....	Schneider, G., Collector, 1st July to 30th Nov.....	5 00	245 00		
	Pridham, A., Collector, 1st May to 30th June	2 00	98 00		
	Salaries.....	7 00	343 00		
	Contingencies		124 32	467 32	
Carillon	Murphy, D., Collector for the year...	6 32	493 68		
	Contingencies.....		45 00	538 68	
St. Anne's Lock.....	Barrett, J., Collector for the year....	18 00	882 00		
	Contingencies		45 17	927 17	
	Total, Ottawa Canals.....				1,933 17
<i>Burlington Bay Canal</i>	Campbell, T., Ferryman for the year	3 72	296 28		
	Contingencies		2 62		
	Total, Burlington Bay Canal				298 90

APPENDIX B.—No. 2.—Details of Canal Expenditure, 1878-79.—*Concluded*

Canals.	Names of Employés.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amount Paid.	Total.	Grand Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Inspector of Canals.</i>	Bell, Robert, for the year	28 04	1,371 96		
	Contingencies		154 18		
	Total, Inspector of Canals				1,526 14
	Total				28,121 91
	ADD—General Contingencies			24 62	
	Printing			375 05	
	Stationery			113 70	
					513 37
	Authorized Disbursements (less Superannuation)				28,635 29
	ADD—Balances due by Collectors, &c., 30th June, 1879				128 12
					28,763 40
	LESS—Balances due by Collectors, &c., 1st July, 1878			32 65	
	do to do 30th June, 1879			0 05	
					32 70
	Actual Disbursements, agreeing with Statement 6, page 10				28,730 70

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

APPENDIX B.—Continued.
 No. 3.—SLIDES AND BOOMS SERVICE.—Details of Expenditure for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1879.

Divisions.	Names.	Nature of Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total.	Grand Total.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
OTTAWA	Russell, A. J.	Collector of Slide Dues.	52 04	2,547 96		
	MacNutt, C. S.	Asst. do	36 00	1,764 00		
	Ritchie, James.	Book-keeper	28 04	1,371 96		
	Russell, A. J., jun.	Draughtsman	24 00	1,116 00		
	Jackson, John	Messenger	4 96	386 04		
	Macdonald, J.	Deputy Slide Master.	1 68	83 28		
	Steen, James	Timber Counter.		471 81		
	Redmond, John	Boatman		441 81		
		Total Salaries.	146 76		8,251 86	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
	Russell, A. J.	Rent of office.		450 00		
	Darby, John	Extra Clerk.		730 00		
	Larose, S. C.	do		730 00		
	Slater, James	do		730 00		
	Smith, E. P.	do		697 50		
	Sparks, Robert	Plans and field notes.		57 00		
	Forrest, A. G.	do		15 00		
	Post Office	Postal accounts.		121 41		
	Telegraph Company	Telegraphing.		67 27		
	Kirby, T. H.	City taxes.		83 42		
	Russell, A. J.	Travelling expenses.		51 30		
	McNutt, Chas.	do		10 60		
	Russell, A. J.	Petty expenses.		51 58		
	Steen, James	Guarding timber under seizure		88 50		
	Taylor, James	do		172 50		
	Wilson, J.	do		151 80		
	Chamberlin, B.	Canada Gazette		4 00		

Smith, J.	Chissem	12 00			
Pattison, T.	Pontiac Advertiser	4 00			
Mitchell, C. W.	Free Press	6 00			
Blackwell & Co.	Ontario Gazette	4 00			
Water Commissioners.	Water rate.	16 00			
McRae & Co.	Fuel (coal)	73 00			
Hency, Flynn et al.	do (wood)	31 76			
Butterworth & Co.	Coal stove and sundries.	68 87			
Hunton & Living.	Lamp, shades, &c.	3 59			
DeGuise, A.	Ice	3 15			
Dalglish, James.	Candles, soap, &c.	8 13			
Smith, G.	Cleaning water-closet.	15 30			
	Total Contingencies	4,457 38			
	Total Ottawa Office	12,709 24			
	<i>Salaries.</i>				
Stewart, McL.	Collector of Slide Dues	52 04			
Mackay, John.	Abst. do	30 00			
Miller, Pierre	Clerk.	19 96			
	Total, Salaries	102 00			
	<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Mackay, John.	Inspection of coves	45 74			
Post Office	Postal accounts	3 00			
Montreal Telegraph Company	Telegraphing	2 17			
Foots, J.	Morning Chronicle	6 00			
Official Gazette.	Quebec Gazette	5 00			
Mackay, John	Petty expenses	1 52			
Andrews, T.	Tin boxes, &c	19 25			
Miller & Son.	Stamps	17 00			
Laroche, M.	Ice and sundries	7 30			
Morris, S.	Charwoman	11 00			
Donaghue, J.	Repairing clock	1 15			
	Total Contingencies	119 13			
	Total, Quebec Office.	5,117 13			
	<i>Salaries.</i>				
Dubord, A.	Collector of Slide Dues	2 60			
	Total, Salaries	197 40			

QUEBEC

ST. MAURICE

APPENDIX B.—No. 3.—SLIDES AND BOOMS SERVICE.—Details of Expenditure for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1879.—*Concluded.*

Divisions.	Names.	Nature of Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total.	Grand Total.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
ST. MAURICE—(Con.)	Normand, J. E.....	Contingencies.		130 00		
	Verrette, M.....	Timber Counter.....		144 00		
	do	do		5 00		
	Normand, P.....	Conveyance to the "Gros" Timber Counter.....		80 00		
		Total Contingencies.....			359 00	
		Total, St. Maurice Office.....				556 40
						18,382 77
		ADD—General Contingencies.....		58 00		
		Queen's Printer.....		32 87		
		Stationery Office.....		130 13		
		Authorized Disbursements (less Superannuation), being also Actual Disbursements, agreeing with Statement 7 ^h , page 13.....				221 00
						18,603 77

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

APPENDIX B.—Continued.
No. 4.—DETAILS of Fees paid to Cullers for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1878.

Division.	Department.	Names of Cullers.	Amount.	Total.	Grand Total.		
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
QUEBEC.....	Masts and Spars.....	Rafferty, John.....	764 42	34 02			
	Square Timber.....	Bergeron, Joseph.....	629 70				
		Duggan, Edward.....	684 12				
		Dorval, George.....	754 87				
		French, W. J.....	742 64				
		Frédéric, Antoine.....	737 88				
		Gauvreau Olivier.....	774 32				
		Gilchen, Thos.....	690 35				
		Kelly, Michael.....	774 91				
		Kelly, Edward.....	741 64				
		Larose, Joseph.....	713 65				
		Lecompte, Salem.....	745 63				
		Miller, George.....	745 67				
		Miller, Alfred.....	716 70				
		McInenly Thos.....	760 90				
		McKendry, D.....	719 72				
		Noel, Elic.....	727 04				
		O'Brien, M.....	722 95				
		Rafferty, John.....	137 73			13,147 11	
	Staves.....	Bédard, Jérémiah.....	61 31				
		Beaupré, Noël.....	163 12				
		Frédéric, Joseph.....	155 81				
		Ferland, Pierre.....	97 72				
		Gibbons, M.....					

APPENDIX B.—No. 4.—DETAILS of Fees paid to Cullers for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1879.—Continued.

Division.	Department.	Names of Cullers.	Amount.		Total.		Grand Total.	
			\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
QUEBEC.....	Staves.....	Myrand, L.....	133	34	987	87		
		Murphy, John.....	138	63				
		Villeneuve, Jacques.....	100	21				
		Couture, Chas.....	0	02				
		Cauchy, Chas.....	135	56				
		Frenette, Joseph.....	101	20				
		Hamel, M.....	53	47				
		Hamel, A. F.....	35	71				
		Lockquell, B.....	29	35				
		Lynch, John.....	363	43				
		Morency, Denis.....	578	12				
		Malone Thomas.....	1,319	93				
		Maione, J. C.....	860	59				
		Malone, Jeffrey.....	215	47				
		Myler, James.....	216	54				
		McNaughton, John.....	135	57				
		Thompson, F. X.....	710	25				
		Power, Richard.....	468	32				
		Demers, F. X.....	132	13				
		Vachon, J. B., jun.....	159	40				
		Murphy, Thomas.....	376	22				
		Lafamme, Joseph.....	450	43				
					6,339	71		
					20,508	71		

	<i>Losses—Amount remaining in hands of Supervisor at 1st July, 1878, since refunded.....</i>	1 76	20,506 95
MONTREAL, LACHINE AND SOREL.....	Square Timber, Deals, Spars, &c.....		
	Cusson & Barsalo Cusson, François	304 10 7 84	
	Total Montreal, Lachine and Sorel.....	.....	311 94
	Total Fees paid to Cutlers.....	.....	20,818 89

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879

APPENDIX B. --Continued.
 No. 5.---DETAILS of Cullers' Expenditure for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1879.

Division.	Names.	Nature of Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total.	Grand Total.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
QUEBEC	Quinn, William.....	Supervisor of Cullers.....	40 04	1,959 96		
	Fraser, Alex.....	Deputy do.....	31 96	1,568 04		
	Walsh, T. J.....	Cashier.....	24 00	1,176 00		
	Power, Thos.....	Specification Clerk, 1st July to 25th Feb.....	10 64	522 64		
	O'Brien, M.....	do do for the year.....	12 00	588 00		
	DeBlais, G. H.....	do do.....	6 32	493 68		
	Tierney, J.....	Messenger do.....	4 96	395 04		
	Whelan, W. H.....	Specification Clerk do.....	20 00	980 00		
	Launier, Wilfred.....	do do 1st July to 31st December.....	10 50	514 50		
	DeMartiigny, C. R.....	do do do.....	14 00	686 00		
	Belland, J. E.....	do do do.....	12 00	588 00		
	Levasseur, Z.....	do do do.....	12 00	588 00		
	Foley, J.....	do do do.....	12 00	588 00		
	Poliquin, F.....	do do do.....	12 00	588 00		
	Grogan, T. P.....	do do do.....	6 24	493 76		
	Ballerive, Chas.....	do do do.....	6 24	493 76		
		Total Salaries.....	234 90		12,233 38	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
	Giblin, John.....	Rent of Offices.....		1,200 00		
	Corporation.....	Assessment Taxes.....		308 00		
	Lemesurier, W. F.....	Fuel.....		202 50		
	Borland, Robt.....	do.....		3 75		
	Lantier, Arthur.....	do.....		10 10		
	Lafrance, Nicholas.....	Sawing, &c, fuel.....		56 25		
	Oliver, J. E.....	Fuel.....		2 00		
	Morris, Sarah.....	Charwoman.....		124 00		
	Wagner, Mrs.....	do.....		50 00		
	Gowen, Edward.....	Assistant Clerk.....		999 96		

Kane, Anne	Tinsmith.	16 33		
Fuot, A.	Plumber.	12 00		
Labberté, D.	Locksmith.	1 25		
(1) Leary, John	Plasterer.	70 00		
Corbin, Joseph	Joiner.	17 30		
Gérard, L.	Cabinet maker.	90 00		
Myres, James	Window blinds.	45 68		
Carroll, James	Advertising in <i>Telegraph</i> .	56 60		
Footé, J. J.	do do and subscription to <i>Chronicle</i> .	64 32		
Coté & Co.	do do <i>Journal</i> .	26 95		
Marcotte, Siméon	do do <i>L'Événement</i> .	29 08		
Fielding, Joseph	Sundries.	24 18		
Behan Brothers	do	4 64		
Thomas, F. X.	do	4 00		
Haw, T. T.	do	1 50		
Post Office	Post Office box.	3 00		
Walsh, T. J.	Petty expenses.	98 78		
Laroche, W. H.	Ice.	20 00		
Harley, M.	Illumination of Office.	30 00		
Arnold, Thos.	Carting snow.	14 00		
	Total Contingencies		3 586 07	
	Total Quebec Expenditure			15,809 45
	<i>Salaries.</i>			
Belland, F. X.	Deputy Supervisor of Cullers, from 1st July to 30th April.	653 30	13 30	
Daveluy, George	Deputy Supervisor of Cullers, from 1st May to 30th June.	112 49	2 29	
Cusson, W. H. P.	Book-keeper	384 96	5 04	
Cartier, Wm.	Clerk	32 39	0 40	
	Total Salaries		21 03	1,193 14
	<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Orevier T.	Rent of office	91 69		
do	Taxes and water rate	21 50		
Normand, Jacq.	Fuel	16 00		
Gingras, F.	Moving office furniture	2 95		
Lacroix, Jacques	Repairing partition	2 55		
Cadieux & Cie	Papering office	9 24		
Dennis & Cie	Painting and making sign	5 00		
Post Office	Postal accounts	1 71		

MONTREAL, LACHINE, AND SOREL

APPENDIX B.—No. 5.—DETAILS of Cutlers' Expenditure, for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1879.—Continued.

Division.	Names.	Nature of Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total.	Grand Total.	
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
MONTREAL, LACHINE AND SOREL	Dorion, George.....	Repairing clock.....	.....	1 00	.....	.....
	E. Trudeau & Vallée.....	Charwomen.....	.....	18 00	.....	.....
	Express Company.....	Express charges.....	.....	0 40	.....	.....
		Total Contingencies.....		.....	170 04	.....
		Total, Montreal, Lachine and Sorel.....		.....	.....	1,363 18
		<i>Paid to Retired Cutlers.</i>					
		Clark, John.....	.....	.....	200 00	.....
		Jobin, Jacques.....	.....	.....	200 00	.....
		Lockquell, A. H.....	.....	.....	200 00	.....
		Lambert, Stephen.....	.....	.....	200 00	.....
		Jennest, Pierre.....	.....	.....	200 00	.....
		Morrisette, Joseph.....	.....	.....	200 00	.....
		Lockquell, Ovide.....	.....	.....	200 00	.....
		Lockquell, Lewis.....	.....	.....	200 00	.....
		Miller, John.....	.....	.....	200 00	.....
	Demers, Louis.....	.....	.....	200 00	.....	
	Verrault, Ed.....	.....	.....	200 00	.....	
	Vachon, J. B.....	.....	.....	200 00	.....	
	Murphy, Michael.....	.....	.....	200 00	.....	
	Feore, J. F.....	.....	.....	200 00	.....	
	Dorval, P.....	.....	.....	200 00	.....	
	McPeak, W.....	.....	.....	200 00	.....	
	McOrmack, John.....	.....	.....	200 00	.....	
	Duggan, William.....	.....	.....	200 00	.....	
	Donaghue, George.....	.....	.....	200 00	.....	
	Clark, Thomas.....	.....	.....	200 00	.....	
	Walsh, William.....	.....	.....	233 32	.....	
	Lockquell, Benj.....	.....	.....	103 32	.....	

Jordan, John.....	143 47				
Myrand, Louis.....	85 25				
Leneghan, Michael.....	56 09				
McNeil, Pierre.....	19 46				
Total.....					4,639 91
<i>General Contingencies.</i>					
Rémillard & Flynn.....					
Law costs in re actions for recovery of Cullers' fees.....					
do do.....			1,080 89		
do do.....			90 51		
do do.....			90 11		
do do.....			93 60		
do do.....			30 50		
Advertising.....					1,385 61
Total.....					23,198 15
ADD—Printing.....			74 09		
Stationery.....			36 31		
Cullers' Fees, per Statement 4, App. B.....			20,818 89		20,929 29
Authorized Disbursements (less Superannuation).....					44,127 44
ADD—Balance due by Supervisors at 30th June, 1879.....					286 65
Actual Disbursements agreeing with Statement 10, page 17.....					44,414 09

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879

APPENDIX B.—Continued.
No. 6.—DISTRIBUTION of Seizures.

Division.	—				Amount.	Total.
<i>Ontario.</i>					\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Goderich.....	Collr. Caven, for his proportion of Seizure No.	65			56 68	
do	Officer Craig do do	65			56 67	
Guelph.....	Collector McLean do do	66		25 00		
do	do do do	70		64 20		
do	Officer Nichols do do	66			89 20	
do	Officer McCord do do	70			25 60	
Hamilton.....	Collector Patton do do	1			64 20	
do	Officer Miller do do	1			0 17	
do	Detective McPherson do do	1			0 17	
London.....	Collector Spence do do	12			0 16	
do	Officer Blair do do	23			50 00	
Ottawa.....	Officer O'Brien's mother do	19		4 00	50 00	
do	do do do	20		2 00		
do	do do do	21		2 00		
do	do do do	22		0 75		
do	do do do	23		2 00		
do	do do do	31		2 12		
do	do do do	33		3 50		
St. Catharines.....	Dep.-Col. Hamilton do do	7			16 37	
do	Officer Baby do do	7			28 10	
Toronto.....	Officer W. J. Gerald do do	102			28 10	
do	Officer H. A. Smith do do	102			12 98	
Total Ontario.....						490 77
<i>Quebec.</i>						
Quebec.....	Collr. LaRue, for his proportion of Seizure No.	42		1 07		
do	do do do	43		18 75		
do	do do do	44		4 17		
do	do do do	45		1 13		
do	do do do	50		40 87		
do	Officer Rouleau do do	42		1 06	65 99	
do	do do do	43		18 75		
do	do do do	44		4 17		
do	do do do	46		16 25		
do	Officer McNamara do do	42		1 06	40 23	
do	do do do	43		18 75		
do	do do do	44		4 16		
do	do do do	47		10 15		
do	do do do	48		10 55		
do	Ex-Collector Fortier do do	49			44 67	
do	Officer Cahill do do	45		1 12	3 05	
do	do do do	49		1 00		
do	Detective Joannette do do	42			2 12	
do	Officer Camyré do do	151		10 00	1 06	
do	do do do	153		10 00		
do	do do do	255		360 00		
do	do do do	261		42 25		
do	do do do	262		116 00		

APPENDIX B.—No. 6.—Distribution of Seizures.—Continued.

Division.					Amount.	Total.
	<i>Quebec—Continued.</i>				\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Montreal	Detective Camyré, for his proportion of Seizure No. 263				107 50	
do	do	do	do	do	266	117 50
do	do	do	do	do	267	68 75
do	do	do	do	do	282	71 75
	Less—Overpaid on Seizure No. 225				903 75	
					2 25	
do	Collector Vincent, for his proportion of Seizure No. 161					901 50
do	Widow E. DeFoy	do	do	do	159	282 66
do	do	do	do	do	161	98 92
do	Ex-Collector Browne	do	do	do	167	4 02
do	do	do	do	do	244	10 77
do	do	do	do	do	257	31 40
do	Officer Hudon	do	do	do	167	4 01
do	do	do	do	do	248	1 00
do	do	do	do	do	276	6 50
do	do	do	do	do	283	6 15
do	do	do	do	do	284	4 35
do	Officer A. St. Louis,	do	do	do	248	1 00
do	do	do	do	do	264	15 87
do	do	do	do	do	268	8 35
do	do	do	do	do	269	3 83
do	do	do	do	do	270	3 00
do	do	do	do	do	272	9 20
do	do	do	do	do	274	5 75
do	do	do	do	do	275	16 10
do	do	do	do	do	276	6 50
do	do	do	do	do	280	39 50
do	do	do	do	do	283	6 15
do	do	do	do	do	284	4 35
do	Officer Richard	do	do	do	99	4 35
do	do	do	do	do	131	3 04
do	do	do	do	do	256	43 05
do	do	do	do	do	257	31 40
do	do	do	do	do	259	84 20
do	do	do	do	do	269	3 82
do	do	do	do	do	270	3 00
do	do	do	do	do	271	121 25
do	do	do	do	do	275	18 10
do	do	do	do	do	277	11 30
do	do	do	do	do	278	14 55
do	do	do	do	do	285	157 90
do	do	do	do	do	286	127 00
do	do	do	do	do	288	2 50
do	Officer Blanchard	do	do	do	265	623 46
do	Officer Roy	do	do	do	190	31 75
do	Officer Villeneuve	do	do	do	159	3 50
do	do	do	do	do	244	282 65
do	do	do	do	do	244	10 78
do	do	do	do	do	258	2 50
						295 91

APPENDIX B.—No. 6.—Distribution of Seizures.—Continued.

Division.		Amount.	Total.
<i>Quebec—Concluded.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Montreal	Collector of Customs Pelletier, for his proportion of Seizure No. 190		3 50
do	Officer T. C. St. Marie do	264 15 88	
do	do do	287 68 75	84 63
do	Officer J. P. Beauchamp do	273 17 50	
do	do do	281 10 40	27 90
do	Officer Culhane do	170 35 00	
do	do do	174 19 75	
do	do do	176 319 00	373 75
Total Quebec			3,171 32

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario	\$ 490 77
Quebec	3,171 32
Total	<u>\$3,662 09</u>

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

APPENDIX B.—Continued.

No. 7.—DETAILS of Departmental Expenditure.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amount Paid.	Total.
	<i>Salaries.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Laurier, Hon. W.	From 1st July, 1878, to 16th Oct., 1878.....		2,051 06	
Baby, Hon. G.	From 26th Oct., 1878, to 30th June, 1879..		4,779 58	
Brunel, A.	From 1st July, 1878, to 30th June, 1879.....	64 00	3,136 00	
Miall, E., jun.	do do	48 00	2,352 00	
Robins, P. M.	do do	35 25	1,727 25	
Measam, F.	do do	29 00	1,421 00	
Himsworth, Wm., jun.	do do	27 50	1,347 50	
Heron, W. L.	do do	27 50	1,347 50	
Campeau, F. R. E.	do do	27 00	1,323 00	
Valin, J. E.	do do	20 75	1,016 75	
LaMothe, H. G.	do do	22 00	1,078 00	
do	Secretary to Minister.....		400 00	
Nettle, R.	From 1st July, 1878, to 30th June, 1879.....	20 00	980 00	
Graham, A.	do to 31st March, 1879	15 03	734 94	
Teakles, B. H.	do to 30th June, 1879.....	20 00	980 00	
Stewart, N.	do do	20 00	980 00	
Blatch, F. K.	do do	19 50	955 50	
Carter, Wm.	do do	19 00	931 00	
Shaw, Jas. F.	do do	13 00	637 00	
Chubbuck, C. E.	do do	12 25	600 25	
<i>Standards Branch.</i>				
Johnstone, W. J.	do do	32 00	1,568 00	
Brunel, J.	do do	12 50	612 50	
<i>Messengers.</i>				
Fowler, J.	do do	6 25	493 75	
Fowler, G.	do do	6 25	493 75	
Archambault, R.	do do	5 62	444 34	
Total Salaries		502 40		22,390 71
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Devlin, R.	Extra Clerk.....		730 00	
Lusignan, A.	do		1,053 00	
Brunel, Geo.	do		730 00	
Hall, C. R.	do		730 00	
Doyon, J. A.	do		680 00	
Post Office Department.	Postage.....		85 40	
Montreal Telegraph Co.	Telegrams.....		488 50	
Dominion Telegraph Co.	do		272 26	
Gov't Stationery Office.	Stationery.....		523 45	
Queen's Printer.	Printing.....		1,050 62	
Laurier, Hon. W.	Travelling expenses		250 00	
Baby, Hon. G.	do		49 70	
Brunel, A.	do		50 00	
Miall, Ed., jun.	do		100 00	
LaMothe, H. G.	do		124 15	

APPENDIX B.—No 7.—Details of Departmental Expenditure.—Continued

Names.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Contingencies—Continued.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
St. Catharines News	Subscription	13 00	
Ottawa Free Press	do	19 50	
LaRevue de Montréal	do	2 50	
L'Union Médicale	do	3 00	
Collingwood Messenger	do	1 00	
Essex Review	do	1 50	
Halifax Herald	do	7 50	
Richmond Guardian	do	3 50	
Brantford Courier	do	6 00	
Sherbrooke Examiner	do	0 40	
Pionnier de Sherbrooke	do	2 00	
Lachute Watchman	do	1 88	
Catholic Record	do	2 00	
Monetary Times	do	2 00	
Montreal Star	do	3 00	
Orangeville Advertiser	do	4 00	
Chignecto Post	do	9 60	
Le Canadien	do	13 50	
Sackville Borderer	do	2 00	
Guelph Herald	do	4 50	
Bruce Reporter	do	2 50	
Waterloo Advertiser	do	1 00	
Ottawa Citizen	do	13 00	
Brantford Expositor	do	5 00	
St. John Sun	do	5 00	
Le Patrie & Le Farceur	do	4 60	
Rimouski Nouvelliste	do	2 00	
Colonial Farmer	do	4 50	
Montreal Gazette	do	12 00	
Quebec Chronicle	do	6 00	
Charlottetown Patriot	do	4 00	
Mount Forest Confede- rate	do	3 00	
Strathroy Age	do	2 00	
Oxford Tribune	do	1 00	
Toronto Mail	do	12 00	
Orange Lily	do	1 00	
Le Nord	do	1 13	
St. John Globe	do	10 00	
La Minerve	do	6 00	
Gazette de Joliette	do	5 50	
Guelph Mercury	do	2 00	
Toronto Advertiser	do	5 00	
Charlottet'n Examiner	do	5 00	
Barrie Gazette	do	1 50	
Christian Visitor	do	7 83	
Toronto Globe	do	12 00	
Courrier du Canada	do	13 50	
L'Événement	do	6 00	
Manitoba Free Press	do	2 50	
Trenton Courier	do	0 25	
Fortnightly Review	do	5 00	
La Voix du Peuple	do	1 60	
Budget and Telegraph	do	12 00	
Western Despatch	do	1 25	
Belleville Intelligencer	do	5 00	
London Herald	do	5 00	
London (Eng.) Mail	do	27 61	

APPENDIX B.—No. 7.—Details of Departmental Expenditure.—Continued.

Names.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Contingencies—Continued.</i>			
Gazette d'Ottawa	Subscription	8 00	
Journal des Trois Rivières	do	2 75	
St. John's News	do	1 50	
Journal de Québec	do	6 00	
Digby Courier	do	2 00	
Moniteur Acadien	do	2 00	
Bridgetown Monitor	do	1 50	
Orillia Packet	do	0 75	
Montreal Witness	do	3 00	
Ottawa Herald	do	5 00	
Antigonish Casket	do	1 50	
Kingston News	do	5 00	
Montreal Shareholder	do	3 00	
Yarmouth Herald	do	2 00	
Collingwood Bulletin	do	1 50	
Le Nouveau Monde	do	18 00	
London Advertiser	do	11 00	
Quebec Mercury	do	4 50	
British Colonist	do	5 00	
Le Franco-Canadien	do	5 00	
McLean, Roger & Co.	Hansard	3 00	
J. G. Davis	Books and Portraits of their Excellencies	13 00	
L. G. Bibaud	History of Canada	10 00	
J. Z. Martel	LeDroit Canadien	7 50	
C. H. Macintosh	Parliamentary Companion	80 00	
J. B. Jackson	Lumberman's Timber Mark Guide	40 00	
H. B. Bigney & Co.	Books	19 00	
Tuttle & Co.	do	9 50	
J. Durie & Son	Books and periodicals	96 65	
A. & G. Hoiland	Debates of the Senate	30 00	
Lovell Printing Co.	Montreal Directory and books	14 00	
A. B. Cherrier	Quebec and Montreal Directories	7 00	
A. S. Woodburn	Ottawa Directory	4 00	
Might & Taylor	Toronto Directory	2 50	
Elie Tassé	Manitoba Directory	10 00	
Geo. M. Pierce	Robins' Political Chart and books	6 00	
H. Belden & Co.	Atlases	24 00	
J. H. Pope	do	36 00	
V. V. Ashford	do	12 00	
T. A. Sheldon	Views of Parliament Buildings	4 00	
Burland-Desbarats Co.	Cheque-book and newspaper	16 50	
J. R. Valin	Extra work	26 00	
F. R. E. Campeau	Services as Secretary to Minister from Nov., 1873, to Feb., 1874	175 00	
Geo. Cox	Official cards for Ministers	6 00	
C. Addison	Repairs	1 50	
H. G. Roche	Gas-lighter and tapers	2 75	
A. de Guise	Ice	3 15	
G. M. Holbrook	Official bag	2 50	
Wilson & Orr	Mirrors and framing of pictures	6 00	
Henry Pace	Repairing clocks	5 25	
J. J. Radford	do	2 00	
A. Laemle	Stamp and consecutive numberer	49 88	
Pritchard & Mingard	Rubber stamps and repairs	21 70	
Canadian Express Co.	Expressage	105 21	
Sundry Persons	Cartage	11 25	
do	Cab hire for Minister	116 00	

APPENDIX B.—No. 7.—Details of Departmental Expenditure.—*Concluded.*

Names.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Contingencies—Concluded.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Mrs. Keegin.....	Washing towels	51 60	
James Hope & Co.....	Stationery	3 35	
A. Workman & Co.	Pen-knives	3 00	
Geo. Hay.....	Hardware	3 00	
Hunton & Living.....	do	0 60	
Graves Bros.....	do	3 50	
H. H. Brennan	Soap and matches	1 12	
Jas. Ashfield.	Crockery	3 10	
Bate & Co.	Candles	0 37	
Sundry parties.....	Labour.....	3 50	
Telegraph boys.....	Christmas-box	3 75	
Expressmen.....	do	2 00	
J. Von Laer.....	Patent "Franklin" Binder	2 50	
Blyth & Jamieson	Towels	3 53	
Jas. Metcalfe.....	Cotton for towels.	1 13	
Mrs. Pilson.....	Making and washing towels.....	0 80	
Sundry parties	Keys, screw-driver, litmus, &c.....	0 62	
Total Contingencies.....			8,388 44
Grand Total, per Statement 17, p. 34.....			\$40,779 15

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

APPENDIX B.—Continued.

No. 8.—Details of Sundry Minor Expenditures.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amount Paid.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Bill Stamps.</i>				
Burland, J. B.	Printing Bill Stamps			1,200 00
<i>Minor Public Works.</i>				
Quain, J.	Salary as Collector of Union Suspension			
	Bridge Tolls	16 04	783 96	
Willis & Mott	Advertising for tenders for lease of ferries		30 00	
Ottawa Free Press	do do do		22 75	
St. John Freeman	do do do		42 00	
Ottawa Herald	do do do		49 20	
Aylmer Times	do do do		24 60	
Orange Lily	do do do		12 10	
Gazette de Joliette	do do do		19 68	
Ottawa Citizen	do do do		53 24	
Gazette d'Ottawa	do do do		49 20	
				1,086 73
<i>Inspection of Staples.</i>				
Huron Signal	Advertising		3 48	
Patterson, W. J.	Expenses in connection with selecting, purchasing and distributing flour samples		499 67	
Watts & George	Expenses in connection with the examination of applicants for the position of Inspector of fish and fish oils		36 76	
Bellemare, R.	Express charges, etc., for distribution of flour samples		75 55	
Layton, L. C.	Advertising		3 35	
North Sydney Herald	do		3 25	
				622 06
Less—sale of old flour samples				40 78
				581 28
<i>Adulteration of Food.</i>				
LaRue, George	Purchase of samples for analysis		36 45	
Browne, D.	do do		40 59	
Vincent, J. L.	do do		7 37	
McLeod, A.	do do		7 79	
Morrow, John	do do		19 46	
Wilson, W.	Translation		4 50	
Edwards, J. B., (Montreal)	Fees for analysis		2,000 00	
do do	Report on Vinegar Manufactory		10 00	
do do	Allowance under the Act for materials for analysis		300 00	
do do	do do Retaining fee		200 00	
do do	do do Rent		100 00	
Fraser, R. G., (Halifax)	Fees for analysis		1,286 50	
do do	Allowance under the Act for Retaining fee		200 00	
do do	do do Rent		100 00	
LaRue, F. A. H., (Quebec)	Fees for analysis		1,565 00	

APPENDIX B.—No. 8.—Details of Sundry Minor Expenditures.—*Concluded*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount Paid.	Total.
<i>Adulteration of Food—Concluded.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
LaRue, F. A. H., (Quebec).....	Allowance under the Act for Retaining fee.....	200 00	
do do	do do Rent.....	100 00	
Ellis, W. H., (Toronto).	Fees for analysis.....	1,299 00	
do do	Allowance under the Act for Retaining fee.....	200 00	
do do	do do Rent.....	100 00	
	Total Adulteration of Food.....		7,776 66
	ADD—Printing.....		10,644 67
	Actual Disbursements, agreeing with Statement 11½, page 19.		83 53
			10,728 20

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

APPENDIX B.—Continued.

No. 9.—DETAILS of Weights and Measures Expenditure.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amount Paid.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Algoma.</i>			
Carney, Wm.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year...	6 32	493 68	609 03
	Contingencies		115 35	
	<i>Brant.</i>			
Allan, John.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year...	6 32	493 68	767 48
	Contingencies.....		273 80	
	<i>Brockville.</i>			
Carruthers, Samuel.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year...	12 00	583 00	789 58
	Contingencies.....		201 58	
	<i>Bruce.</i>			
Stevens, Charles B.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year...	6 32	493 68	874 38
	Contingencies.....		380 70	
	<i>Dundas.</i>			
Loucks, E. F.	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year...	6 32	493 68	556 23
	Contingencies.....		62 55	
	<i>Durham.</i>			
Randall, C. F.	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year...	6 32	493 68	646 46
	Contingencies.....		152 78	
	<i>Elgin.</i>			
Campbell, John.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year...	6 32	493 68	734 13
	Contingencies.		240 45	
	<i>Essex.</i>			
	Contingencies			161 91
	<i>Glengarry.</i>			
McRae, Finlay.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector, from 23rd Aug., 1878, to 18th Dec., 1878.	2 01	159 25	476 40
Crites, Geo. M.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector, from 3rd Jan., 1879, to 30th June, 1879.....	3 07	244 20	
	Salaries	5 08	403 45	
	Contingencies		72 95	

APPENDIX B.—No. 9.—Details of Weights and Measures Expenditure.—
Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amount Paid.	Total.
	<i>Grey.</i>		\$ cts.	
Campbell, Duncan.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year...	6 32	493 68	662 90
	Contingencies.....		169 22	
	<i>Halton.</i>			
Smith, Thomas.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year...	6 32	493 68	604 68
	Contingencies.....		111 00	
	<i>Hamilton.</i>			
Sheppard, Henry.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year...	14 08	685 92	2,216 31
Murphy, Michael.....	do do do	14 08	685 92	
Rymal, Jacob.....	do do do	6 32	493 68	
	Salaries.....	34 48	1,865 52	
	Contingencies.....		350 79	
	<i>Hastings.</i>			
Macdonell, J. P.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year...	12 00	588 00	848 98
	Contingencies.....		260 98	
	<i>Huron.</i>			
Morrow, Charles.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year...	12 00	588 00	663 00
	Contingencies.....		75 00	
	<i>Kent.</i>			
Watts, John.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year...	6 32	493 68	647 69
	Contingencies.....		154 01	
	<i>Kingston.</i>			
Baxter, W. L.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year...	14 08	685 92	805 66
	Contingencies.....		119 74	
	<i>Lambton.</i>			
McLean, Wm.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year...	6 32	493 68	908 88
	Contingencies.....		415 20	
	<i>Lanark.</i>			
Manning, J. W.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector from 1st July, 1878, to 25th January, 1879.....	3 54	280 02	334 00
	Contingencies.....		53 98	

APPENDIX B.—No. 9.—Details of Weights and Measures Expenditure.—
Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.		Amount.	Total.
		\$	cts.			$	cts.
	<i>Lennox.</i>				
Sills, Geo. W. B.	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year... Contingencies.....	6	32	493	68
				293	66
					787 34
	<i>London.</i>				
Spettigue, J. J.	Salary as Deputy Inspector from 1st July, 1878, to 30th April, 1879.....	16	70	816	60
	Contingencies.....			180	37
					996 97
	<i>Middlesex.</i>				
Campbell, James.	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year... Contingencies.....	6	32	493	68
				255	86
					749 54
	<i>Muskoka.</i>				
Sharpe, James.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year... Contingencies.....	6	32	493	68
				118	50
					612 18
	<i>Niagara.</i>				
Winchester, L. D.	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year... Contingencies.....	12	00	588	00
				164	26
					752 26
	<i>Norfolk.</i>				
Roberts, Wm.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year... Contingencies.....	6	32	493	68
				153	09
					626 77
	<i>Northumberland.</i>				
Willoughby, J. H.	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year... Contingencies.....	6	32	493	68
				133	85
					627 53
	<i>Ontario.</i>				
Forman, T. O.	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year... Contingencies.....	12	00	588	00
				128	00
					716 00
	<i>Ottawa.</i>				
Lapierre, E. A.	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year... Contingencies.....	20	08	979	92
				222	49
					1,202 41
	<i>Oxford.</i>				
Hatson, Geo.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year... Contingencies.....	12	00	588	00
				308	57
					896 57

APPENDIX B.—No. 9.—Details of Weights and Measures Expenditure.—
Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amount. Paid.	Total.
	<i>Peterborough.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Hall, F. W	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year... Contingencies	6 32	493 68 139 29	632 97
	<i>Prince Edward.</i>			
Boyle, Robt... ..	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year... Contingencies	6 32	493 68 100 82	594 50
	<i>Renfrew.</i>			
Stewart, James.	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year... Contingencies	6 32	493 68 80 00	573 68
	<i>Simcoe.</i>			
Laird, W. H.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year... Contingencies	12 00	588 00 150 15	738 15
	<i>Stratford.</i>			
Gould, J. H	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year... Contingencies	6 32	493 68 169 32	663 00
	<i>Toronto.</i>			
Wingfield, J. M.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year...	18 00	882 00	
Berkinshaw, Thos.....	do do do	14 08	685 92	
	Salaries	32 08	1,567 92	
	Contingencies		38 95	1,606 87
	<i>Victoria.</i>			
Silverwood, W. A.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year... Contingencies	6 32	493 68 97 21	590 89
	<i>Waterloo.</i>			
Macdougall, John.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector from 1st to 21st July, 1878.....	0 68	33 19	
Young, A.	Salary as Deputy Inspector from 22nd July, 1878, to 30th June, 1879.,	11 32	554 81	
	Salaries	12 00	588 00	
	Contingencies		215 89	803 89
	<i>Welland.</i>			
Davis, A. A.	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year... Contingencies	6 32	493 68 132 55	626 23

APPENDIX B.—No. 9.—Details of Weights and Measures Expenditure.—
Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amount Paid.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Wellington.</i>				
Carroll, W	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year...	12 00	588 00	653 84
	Contingencies		65 84	
<i>York.</i>				
McCutcheon, Hugh.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year...	12 00	588 00	861 75
	Contingencies		273 75	
<i>Beauce.</i>				
Mercier, J. B.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year...	6 32	493 68	677 93
	Contingencies		184 25	
<i>Beauharnois.</i>				
Dewitt, C. B.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year...	6 32	493 68	641 86
	Contingencies.....		148 18	
<i>Bellechasse.</i>				
Lamontagne, Frs	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year...	6 32	493 68	563 48
	Contingencies		69 80	
<i>Berthier.</i>				
Coutu, Alfred	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year...	6 32	493 68	668 12
	Contingencies		174 44	
<i>Chambly.</i>				
Lamoureux, E.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year...	6 32	493 68	667 62
	Contingencies.....		173 94	
<i>Champlain.</i>				
Cinq-Mars, H. A.	Salary as Deputy Inspector from 1st July, 1878, to 17th April, 1879.....	4 98	393 57	546 77
	Contingencies....		153 20	
<i>Drummond.</i>				
Pacaud, P. N.	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year...	6 32	493 68	704 47
	Contingencies		210 79	
<i>Gaspé.</i>				
Michaud, G. E.	Salary as Deputy Inspector from 1st July, 1878, to 31st January, 1879	3 64	287 98	444 63
	Contingencies.....		156 65	

APPENDIX B—No. 9.—Details of Weights and Measures Expenditure.—
Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amount Paid.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Hull.</i>			
Lynch, Patrick.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year...	6 32	493 68	
Bertbiaume, A. T.....	do do do ...	6 32	493 68	
	Salaries.....	12 64	987 36	
	Contingencies.....		391 00	1,378 36
	<i>Iberville.</i>			
Lanier, J. M.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year...	6 32	493 68	
	Contingencies.....		193 26	686 94
	<i>Joliette.</i>			
Desrochers J. L. B.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year...	10 04	489 96	
	Contingencies		144 70	634 66
	<i>Kamouraska.</i>			
Chamberland, J. O.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year...	6 32	493 68	
	Contingencies.....		68 13	561 81
	<i>Labrador.</i>			
Grenier, Napoleon	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year...	6 32		493 68
	<i>Laval.</i>			
Daoust, L. B.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year...	6 32	493 68	
	Contingencies.....		195 80	689 48
	<i>Lévis.</i>			
Lévesque, A.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year...	6 32	493 68	
	Contingencies.....		74 23	567 91
	<i>Lotbinière.</i>			
De St. George, H. Q.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector, from 1st July, 1878, to 31st October, 1878.....	2 08	164 56	
	Contingencies		27 50	192 06
	<i>Missisquoi.</i>			
Haskell, B. A	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year...	6 32	493 68	
	Contingencies.....		176 90	670 58

APPENDIX B.—No. 9.—Details of Weights and Measures Expenditure.—
Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation	Amount Paid.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Montmagny.</i>				
Nadeau, Noël	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year...	6 32	493 68	523 43
	Contingencies.....		29 75	
<i>Montmorency.</i>				
Larue, T.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year...	6 32	492 68	517 68
	Contingencies.....		24 00	
<i>Montreal.</i>				
Roy, L. N. F.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year...	16 04	783 96	2,201 23
Quinn, S. J.....	do do from 1st July, 1878, to 12th January, 1879	7 45	365 08	
Lyons, D	Salary as Deputy Inspector, from 1st July, 1878, to 12th January, 1879	7 45	365 08	1,852 54
Dagenais, A.	Salary as Deputy Inspector, from 1st July, 1878, to 31st October, 1878	4 68	228 64	
Chalut, J. O.	Salary as Deputy Inspector, from 18th December, 1878, to 30th June, 1879....	7 55	368 77	
	Salaries	43 17	2,111 53	2,201 23
	Contingencies.....		89 70	
<i>Quebec.</i>				
Dubord, Edmond	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year...	13 96	686 04	1,852 54
Grégoire, Jos.....	do do do	18 00	882 00	
	Salaries	31 96	1,568 04	1,852 54
	Contingencies.....		284 50	
<i>Richelieu.</i>				
Blais, M. C	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year...	6 32	493 68	693 96
	Contingencies.....		200 28	
<i>Rimouski.</i>				
Ouellet, Didier.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year...	6 32	493 68	566 58
	Contingencies.....		72 90	
<i>Saguenay.</i>				
Simard, Henry.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year...	6 32	493 68	566 93
	Contingencies.....		73 25	
<i>Sherbrooke.</i>				
Pennoyer, H. J.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year...	12 00	588 00	757 55
	Contingencies.....		169 55	

APPENDIX B.—No. 9.—Details of Weights and Measures Expenditure.—
Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amount Paid.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>St. Hyacinthe.</i>			
Desrivieres, F. L.	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year... Contingencies.....	6 32	493 68 139 45	633 13
	<i>Terrebonne.</i>			
Lamb, Thomas.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year... Contingencies.....	6 32	493 68 57 70	551 38
	<i>Three Rivers.</i>			
.....	Contingencies.....			603 52
	<i>Fredericton.</i>			
Freeze, E. C.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year... Contingencies.....	6 32	493 68 87 03	580 71
	<i>Kings.</i>			
Slipp, W. O.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year... Contingencies.....	6 32	493 68 60 93	554 61
	<i>Moncton.</i>			
Carter, J. T.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year... Contingencies.....	6 32	493 68 70 30	563 98
	<i>Northumberland.</i>			
.....	Contingencies.....			116 00
	<i>Restigouche.</i>			
Blanchard, T.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year... Contingencies.....	6 32	493 68 35 00	528 68
	<i>St. John.</i>			
Macfarlane, Jas.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year... Contingencies.....	20 08	979 92 861 00	1,840 92
	<i>Woodstock.</i>			
Dibblee, Wm.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year... Contingencies.....	10 04	489 96 237 63	727 59

APPENDIX B.—No. 9.—Details of Weights and Measures Expenditure.—
Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amount Paid.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Annapolis.</i>			
Tupper, E. E.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year... Contingencies	6 32	493 68 45 30	538 98
	<i>Cape Breton.</i>			
Tremaine, L. E.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year... Contingencies	6 32	493 68 278 02	771 70
	<i>Colchester.</i>			
McKay, Alex.	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year... Contingencies	6 32	493 68 279 91	773 59
	<i>Guyshoro'.</i>			
Maguire, A. J. O.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year... Contingencies	6 32	493 68 80 00	573 68
	<i>Halifax.</i>			
Pryor, James	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year... Contingencies	20 08	979 92 298 85	1,278 77
	<i>Hants.</i>			
Kerr, S. G.	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year... Contingencies	6 32	493 68 126 31	619 99
	<i>Inverness.</i>			
Grant, Peter.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year... Contingencies	6 32	493 68 243 45	737 13
	<i>Lunenburg.</i>			
Hendry, Israel.....	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year... Contingencies	6 32	493 68 147 75	641 43
	<i>Pictou.</i>			
.....	Contingencies.....			467 41
	<i>Yarmouth.</i>			
Lacain, J. M.	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year... Contingencies.....	6 32	493 68 432 14	925 82

APPENDIX B.—No. 9.—Details of Weights and Measures Expenditure.—
Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amount Paid.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Kings, P.E.I.</i>				
Macdonald, A. J.	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year....	6 32	493 68	707 64
	Contingencies.....		213 96	
<i>Prince.</i>				
Gunn, P.	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year....	6 32	493 68	833 53
	Contingencies.....		339 85	
<i>Queens.</i>				
Ferguson, A.	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year....	6 32	493 68	793 14
	Contingencies.....		299 46	
<i>Manitoba.</i>				
Huggard, R. T.	Salary as Deputy Inspector for the year....	16 04	783 96	841 96
	Contingencies.....		58 00	
<i>British Columbia.</i>				
Good, H. B.	Salary as Deputy Inspector from 16th September, 1878, to 30th June, 1879....	3 14	155 13	407 55
	Contingencies		252 42	
District Inspectors.....	Province of Ontario.....			201 81
do	do Quebec.....			186 13
<i>General Contingencies.</i>				
Brunei, A.	Salary as Commissioner of Standards.....	16 00	784 00	
Gibb, Jas.	Law costs.....		52 05	
Blatch, F. K.	Itinerary maps		48 00	
Good, H. B.	Fitting up offices in Victoria, B.C.....		179 38	
do	Freight and charges on standards for Vic- toria, B.C.....		165 32	
Fowler, John.	Services in connection with weights and measures		180 00	
Johnstone, W. J.	Travelling and other expenses on tour of inspection		160 81	
Fleck, A.	400, 50 lbs. weights		568 00	
do	Fittings for weights and measures rooms..		43 05	
do	Castings for standards		40 02	
Bellemare, R.	Two glass cases for Montreal Division		60 00	
do	Expenses <i>in re</i> collection of standards....		83 35	
Kean, Thos.	Repairing Ottawa Office after fire.....		18 50	
Canadian Express Co.	Freight		24 22	
Troughton & Simms.	One sett taps and dies		147 70	
Gillespie, T. T.	Stove, pipes, &c., for Northumberland Div- ision, N.B.....		22 95	
Mills, A. K.	Three blocks dressed stone, &c.....		50 00	
Roy, Euclide.	Law costs		100 00	
St. L. & O. Railway.....	Freight on 28 portable kits		51 96	
Spratt, Jos.	Scales and weights for Victoria Div'n., B.C		75 00	

APPENDIX B.—No. 9.—Details of Weights and Measures Expenditure —
Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation	Amount Paid.	Total.
<i>General Contingencies—Concluded.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Citizen Printing and Publishing Co.	20 lbs. old type.....		3 00	
Bethune, Jas	Law costs.....		13 05	
Parliamentary Commission	Advertising		80 00	
Dominion Annual Register and Review.....	do		60 00	
Fréchette, A	Translation		10 00	
Canada Central Railway	Freight		9 44	
Montreal Gazette,	Advertising		80 00	
Fowler, John	To pay laborers		6 00	
Gow, James	Expenses, in re collection of standards		110 74	
Ross, S. F	do do		5 80	
Hart, D. W	do do		37 32	
Macdonald, J. A	do do		27 06	
Spence, John	do do		15 71	
Q.M.O. & O. Railway.....	Freight.....		4 58	
Oertling, L	Portable kits		3,766 80	
Fowler, Geo	Paid for labor, cartage, &c		4 31	
	Total		7,088 12	
	LESS—Sale of sundry effects.....		23 87	
	Total, General Contingencies.....			7,064 25
	Total			73,158 33
	ADD—Printing		1,308 75	
	Stationery.....		83 74	
				1,397 49
	Authorized Disbursements (less Superannuation).....			74,555 82
	ADD—Balance due by sundry persons, 30th June, '79			753 82
				75,309 64
	LESS—Balance due by sundry persons, 1st July, 1878		4,022 13	
	do do 30th June, 1879		32 80	
				4,054 93
	Actual Disbursements, agreeing with Statement 21, page 42			71,254 71

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

APPENDIX B.—Continued.

No. 10.—DETAILS of Gas Inspection Expenditure.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation	Amount Paid.	Total.
	<i>Brantford and Hamilton.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
McPhie, D.....	For services.....		699 96	
	Contingencies.....		183 20	883 16
	<i>Cobourg.</i>			
	Contingencies.....			70 30
	<i>Ottawa.</i>			
Hubertus, H. J.....	Salary as Inspector, from 18th October, 1878, to 30th June, 1879..	9 85	483 13	
	Contingencies.....		161 15	644 28
	<i>Port Hope.</i>			
Sands, A.....	For services.....		490 47	
	Contingencies.....		22 10	512 57
	<i>Toronto.</i>			
Sutherland, G.....	For services.....		1,038 96	
	Contingencies.....		13 10	1,052 06
	<i>Montreal.</i>			
Aubin, N.....	For services.....	28 04	1,371 96	
	Contingencies.....		166 34	1,538 30
	<i>Quebec.</i>			
Lafrance, C. J. L.....	Salary as Inspector, from 1st July, 1878, to 30th September, 1878.....	5 01	244 98	
Levasseur, N.....	Salary as Inspector, from 2nd October, 1878, to 30th June, 1879.....	14 97	732 31	
	Salaries.....	19 98	977 29	
	Contingencies.....		357 23	1,334 52
	<i>St. Hyacinthe.</i>			
	Contingencies.....			57 94
	<i>Fredericton.</i>			
	Contingencies.....			28 25

APPENDIX B.—No. 10.—Details of Gas Inspection Expenditure.—Continued

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amount Paid.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Newcastle, N.B.</i>			
	Contingencies			60 00
	<i>St. John.</i>			
Rowan, A.....	For services		1,195 56	
	Contingencies		176 12	1,371 68
	<i>Halifax.</i>			
Miller, A.....	For services.....		999 96	
	Contingencies		292 04	1,292 00
	<i>Pictou.</i>			
Hepburn, Jas.....	Salary as Inspector, from 1st July, 1878, to 31st March, 1879	2 79	222 21	
Hepburn, Geo	Salary as Inspector, from 1st April, 1879, to 30th June, 1879.....	0 42	32 90	
	Salaries.....	3 21	255 11	
	Contingencies		61 20	316 31
	<i>Charlottetown.</i>			
Knight, Jos.....	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	2 60	197 40	
	Contingencies		17 66	215 06
	<i>British Columbia.</i>			
	Contingencies.....			150 26
	<i>General Contingencies.</i>			
Aubin, N.....	Salary as Consulting Inspector.....	12 00	588 00	
Wright, A. P.....	For services during the year.....		1,200 00	
do	Travelling expenses on tour of inspection		96 05	
Ritchie, John & Son	Fitting up Toronto Office after fire.....		91 97	
Ellis, J. E. & Co.....	Repairing clocks in Toronto Office.....		4 00	
Canadian Rubber Co.....	Tubing.....		27 00	
Hay, R. & Co.....	Furniture for Toronto and Port Hope.....		52 75	
Rhodes, H. & Co.....	Storage of standards in Victoria, B.C.....		17 60	
Findlay, Durham & Brodie	do do do		16 96	
Hunton & Living	Sundries.....		6 65	
Mitchell, R. & Co.....	Fitting up Montreal Office.....		82 02	

APPENDIX B.—No. 10.—Details of Gas Inspection Expenditure.—*Concluded*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Deducted for Superannuation.	Amount Paid.	Total.
	<i>General Contingencies—Concluded.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kean, Thos.....	Repairing Ottawa Office after fire.....		18 50	
Canadian Express Co.....	Freight.....		7 95	
Wright, Alex. & Co.....	Chemicals, &c.....		19 59	
Griffin, J. J.....	Chemical apparatus.....		40 00	
Blyth & Kerr.....	Sundries.....		13 20	
	Total General Contingencies.....			2,282 24
	Total.....			11,808 93
	Add—Printing.....		51 43	
	Stationery.....		14 69	66 12
	Actual Disbursements, agreeing with Statement 22, page 44.....			11,875 05

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

APPENDIX C.

HYDRAULIC AND OTHER RENTS.

DR.

HYDRAULIC and other Rents, &c.—

Balance due on 1st July, 1878.	A ccount, year ended 30th June, 1879.	Total.	Name of Work.	Present Occupant.	Original Lessee.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.			
7,395 68	397 33	7,793 01	Chaudière Falls.	Perley, Pattie & Brown	Perley, Pattie & Brown
1,200 00	80 00	1,280 00	do	do	do
5,012 00	376 00	5,388 00	do	do	do
4,868 77	294 93	5,163 70	do	J. R. Booth	Lyman Perkins
1,560 00	80 00	1,640 00	do	Thomas McKay	John McKay & Co.
1,600 00	80 00	1,680 00	do	Mrs. Petrie	J. & J. Petrie
			do	Blasdell & Co.	P. H. & L. R. Church
4,680 00	240 00	4,920 00	Victoria Island	P. Thompson	Perley, Pattee & Brown
			do	Levi Young	N. S. Blasdell & Co.
1,560 00	80 00	1,640 00	do	N. S. Blasdell	J. M. Currier
9,120 00	480 00	9,600 00	do	Bronson & Weston	Harris, Bronson & Co.
8 00	12 00	20 00	Ottawa River	Mary Conroy	L. M. Coutlee
140 00	40 00	180 00	do	D. Carmichael	
320 00	20 00	340 00	do	John Rankin	
24 00	16 00	40 00	do	Widow John Morrison	
180 00	180 00	360 00	Chaudière Slides	Booth & Rochester	J. R. O'Connor
10 00	10 00	20 00	do	Bronson & Weston	
	200 00	200 00	Victoria Island	Levi Young	
	100 00	100 00	Chaudière Slides	Bronson, Weston & Young	
50 00	50 00	100 00	Ottawa River	Hon James Skead	
200 00	50 00	250 00	do	John Rochester	
	20 00	20 00	do	George Sterling	
1 00	1 00	2 00	do	Hector Pruneau	
24 00	24 00	48 00	do	Hon. James Skead	
37,953 45	2,831 26	40,784 71			
	3 00	3 00	Rideau Canal & River	Benjamin Tett	
	3 00	3 00	do	Thomas May	
	2 00	2 00	do	Henry James	
8 25	8 25	16 50	do	Philip Kennedy	
900 00		900 00	do	Edward Smith	
22 50	11 25	33 75	do	Thomas Paget	
50 00	50 00	100 00	do	M. K. Dickinson	
19 50	9 75	29 25	do	George Morris	
52 50	105 00	157 50	do	Hewson & Hughes	James G. Foster
	2 25	2 25	do	D. Cameron	
80 50	161 00	241 50	do	Wm. Anglin	
	3 75	3 75	do	Geo. Rickey	
1,127 00		1,127 00	do	James Shaw	
13 50	3 75	17 25	do	Daniel Delaney	
279 00	18 00	297 00	do	Hiram Easton	
	8 25	8 25	do	Wm. Powell	

DIX C.

Lessees' Accounts, 1878-79.

CR.

Description of Property.	Date to which the Account is made up.	Abatement for year ended 30th June, 1879.		Paid during Fiscal Year.		Balance due, 30th June, 1879.		Total.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
Lot A.—North Chaudière Street—Service Ground									
Lots B and C.— do do	June 30, 1879					7,793 01		7,793 01	
Lot D.— do do	do					1,280 00		1,280 00	
Lots E, F, G.—South Head Street	do					5,388 00		5,388 00	
do H, I, J—Grist Mill, South Head Street.	April 1, 1879					5,163 70		5,163 70	
do K.—Fanning Mill do	May 1, 1879					1,640 00		1,640 00	
do L.—Service Ground do	do					1,680 00		1,680 00	
do M, N, O, P.—Service Ground									
do Q, R, T.— do North Middle Street	April 1, 1879					4,920 00		4,920 00	
do S.—Foundry, North Middle Street.	do					1,640 00		1,640 00	
do U, V, X, Y, Z.—Service Ground	do					9,600 00		9,600 00	
Small Island, Duchêne Rapids	Jan. 1, 1879					20 00		20 00	
Water Lot, Calumet Island	June 30, 1879					1-0 00		180 00	
East portion of Hawley's Island	do					340 00		340 00	
Part of Lot No. 9, 1st Range, Chatham	Nov. 1, 1878			16 00		24 00		4) 00	
Mill and Lumber Yard	Sept. 1, 1879					360 00		360 00	
Bridge over Slides	June 30, 1879			10 00		10 00		20 00	
Two strips of Land	Dec. 31, 1879			200 00				200 00	
Strip of Land Amelia Island	Jan. 1, 1880			100 00				100 00	
Water Lots opposite Lot 30, Con. A, Nepean	Dec. 1, 1880					100 00		100 00	
Part of Lot 39, Con. A, Nepean	Sept. 8, 1879					250 00		250 00	
Water Lot, foot of Major's Hill, Ottawa	Dec. 31, 1879			20 00				20 00	
do do Cathcart Street, Ottawa	May 1, 1880					2 00		2 00	
Three small Islands, opposite Lot No. 30, Con. A, Nepean	do					48 00		48 00	
				346 00		40,438 71		40,784 71	
Land, Isthmus, Lock Station	April 1, 1879			3 00				3 00	
Reserve in front of South ½ Lot 23, Rideau Front	Dec. 31, 1879			3 00				3 00	
Reserve in front of Sub-Lot No. 5, Concession B, Rideau front	do					2 00		2 00	
Reserve in front of South ½ Lot 6, 2nd Concession, Township of Nepean	do					16 50		16 50	
Water-power, Kingston Mills	June 30, 1879	900 00						900 00	
Reserve in front of North ½ Lot 4, 2nd Concession, Nepean	Dec. 31, 1879					33 75		33 75	
Surplus water at Lot No. 9, Long Island	June 30, 1879			75 00		25 00		100 00	
Reserve in front of South ½ Lot 5, 2nd Concession, Nepean	Dec. 31, 1879			9 75		19 50		29 25	
Water-power, Brewer's Lower Mills	June 30, 1879			105 00		52 50		157 50	
Reserve in front of North ½ Lot 22, Township of Gloucester	Dec. 31, 1879			2 25				2 25	
Water-power, Brewer's Upper Mills	June 30, 1879					241 50		241 50	
Reserve in front of Lot No. 1, 2nd Concession, Nepean	Dec. 1, 1879			3 75				3 75	
Water Lot, Edmund's Mill Lock	June 30, 1879					1,127 00		1,127 00	
Reserve in front of South ½ Lot No. 8, 2nd Concession, Nepean	Dec 1, 1879					17 25		17 25	
Ground to pile wood, Merrickville	June 30, 1879					297 00		297 00	
Reserve in front of Lot No. 5, 2nd Concession, Nicholl's Island	Dec. 31, 1879					8 25		8 25	

APPENDIX

DR.

HYDRAULIC and other Rents, &c.—

Balance due on 1st July, 1878.	Accrued, year ended 30th June, 1879.	Total.	Name of Work.	Present Occupant.	Original Lessee.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.			
330 00	60 00	390 00	Rideau Canal & River	C. Vanluven	
	10 00	10 00	do	Stafford Merryfield	
	25 00	25 00	do	St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway	
7 50	7 50	15 00	do	John Blair	
80 00	80 00	160 00	do	J. McLaren & Co.	Heirs of J. McKay
5 00	5 00	10 00	do	Alfred Chester	
3,180 00	120 00	3,300 00	do	R. Ward	Joshua Bates
10 00	10 00	20 00	do	Jessie Miner	
280 00	20 00	300 00	do	E. H. Whitmarsh	
15 00		15 00	do	B. & T. Cook	R. Andrews
12 00	12 00	24 00	do	Hiram Easton	
1 00	0 20	1 20	do	A. R. Ward	
25 00	25 00	50 00	do	M. K. Dickinson	
	1 00	1 00	do	John Graham	
	1 00	1 00	do	John Heney	
	13 50	13 50	do	Mrs. Hannah Patterson	
	8 25	8 25	do	Michael Kilroe	
45 00	22 50	67 50	do	William Dawson	
18 00	12 00	30 00	do	Robt. E. Hardy	
	1 00	1 00	do	R. W. Baxter	
	1 00	1 00	do	Henry Jackson	
9 00	9 00	18 00	do	Thomas O'Neil	
	2 00	2 00	do	George May	
11 25	11 25	22 50	do	Charles McCaffrey	
4 00	4 00	8 00	do	T. & P. Collins	
2 00	1 00	3 00	do	Henry Hartney	
	4 00	4 00	do	Widow Andrew Howlett	
3 00	3 00	6 00	do	John Burgess	
	6 00	6 00	do	Wm. Rowland	
50 00	10 00	60 00	do	John Branigan	
	3 00	3 00	do	Francis Abbot	
	2 00	2 00	do	Thomas Kingston	
	10 00	10 00	do	Temporal Committee, St. Andrew's Church	
	2 00	2 00	do	Andrew Hickey	

C.—Continued.

Lessees' Accounts, 1878-79.—Continued.

CR.

Description of Property.	Date to which the Account is made up.	Abatement for year ended 30th June, 1879.		Paid during Fiscal Year.	Balance due June, 1879.		Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Water Lot at Johnston's Lock, Davis Station.	June 30, 1879				390 00		390 00
Lot No. 4, Concession 1, Township of Oxford..	do			10 00			10 00
Right of way over Canal and Lots 8 and 9, Dow's Swamp.....	Dec. 31, 1879			25 00			25 00
Reserve in front of North $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot No. 9, 2nd Concession, Nicholl's Island.....	Dec. 1, 1879			7 50	7 50		15 00
Piling ground, Green Island.....	Dec. 31, 1879			80 00	80 00		160 00
Part of Lot No. 3, Concession B, Township of Wolford.....	June 30, 1879			5 00	5 00		10 00
Water Lots A, B, Old Sly Station.....	May 1, 1879				3,300 00		3,300 00
Part of Lot No. 2, Concession B, Township of Wolford.....	June 30, 1879			10 00	10 00		20 00
Ornamental grounds, Merrickville.....	May 1, 1879				300 00		300 00
Lot. No. 2, Concession A, Nicholson's Island.	Dec. 31, 1879				15 00		15 00
Ground to pile wood, Merrickville.....	do			24 00			24 00
Part of Lot No. 1, 4th Concession, Smith's Falls	June 30, 1879				1 20		1 20
Lots Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14, Sapper's Bridge, Ottawa.....	Dec. 22, 1878				50 00		50 00
Reserve in front of North $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot G, Concession G Nepean, Rideau Front.....	Jan. 1, 1880			1 00			1 00
Reserve at Deep Cut, Ottawa.....	Sept. 1, 1879				1 00		1 00
Reserve in front of South $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot G, Concession C, Nepean.....	Dec. 31, 1879			13 50			13 50
Reserve, in front of North $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot No. 8, 1st and 2nd Concession, Nepean.....	Dec. 31, 1879				8 25		8 25
Reserve in front of Lot. No. 3, 2nd Concession, Nepean.....	do			22 50	45 00		67 50
Reserve at Black Rapids, part of Lots No. 22 and 23, Concession A, Nepean.....	do				30 00		30 00
Reserve in front of Lot G, Concession C, Nepean.....	do			1 00			1 00
Reserve in front of Lot B, Stewart property, Nepean.....	do			1 00			1 00
Part of Lot J, Concession B, Nepean.....	do				18 00		18 00
Wharf Privilege, front of sub-Lots 29 and 30, Lot K, Concession B, Nepean.....	do			2 00			2 00
Reserve in front of South $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot No. 4, 2nd Concession, Nepean.....	do				22 50		22 50
Reserve on Lot No. 9, 1st Concession, Gloucester.....	June 1, 1879			4 00	4 00		8 00
Reserve fronting sub-Lots Nos. 64 and 65, Dow's Swamp.....	do				3 00		3 00
Reserve part of Lot No. 40, Concession 1, Nepean.....	June 30, 1879				4 00		4 00
do do do	Sept. 1, 1879				6 00		6 00
Reserve on Lot N, Concession B, Nepean.....	Oct. 1, 1879			3 00	3 00		6 00
Reserve on Lots Nos. 35 and 36, Concession 1, Kingston.....	Aug. 1, 1879				60 00		60 00
Reserve on Lot No. 40, Concession 1, Nepean..	Nov. 1, 1879			3 00			3 00
do Lot F, Concession C, Nepean.....	do			2 00			2 00
do both sides of Canal, on Lot H, Concession C, Nepean.....	Jan. 1, 1880			10 00			10 00
do Lot G, Concession C, Nepean.....	Dec. 1, 1879			2 00			2 00

APPENDIX

DR.

HYDRAULIC and other Rents, &c.,

Balance due on 1st July, 1878.	Accrued, year ended 30th June, 1879.	Total.	Name of Work.	Present Occupant.	Original Lessee.
\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts.			
	1 00	1 00	Rideau Canal & River	L. Duhamel	
	1 00	1 00	do	W. J. Webster	
60 00	60 00	120 00	do	G. W. McCullough	
	9 00	9 00	do	George Shepherd	
	2 00	2 00	do	J. G. Whyte	
	125 00	125 00	do	William Little	
	5 00	5 00	do	A. C. White	
	2 00	2 00	do	John Neville	
	60 00	60 00	do	George Harris	
	60 00	60 00	do	J. W. McRae & Co.	
6,700 50	1,216 45	7,916 95			
246 00	246 00	492 00	Williamsburg Canal	William Gibson	Benj. Chaffey
140 00	140 00	280 00	do	Bailey & Mills	William Elliott
140 00	140 00	280 00	do	J. Cameron	J. Molson, jun
2,880 00	160 00	3,040 00	do	W. T. Benson	Benson & Aspden
1,680 00	140 00	1,820 00	do	George Stephen	Philip Carmen
132 00	44 00	176 00	do	Patrick Walsh	John Walsh
12 00	12 00	24 00	do	Lawrence Byrne	W. S. Aiken
12 00	12 00	24 00	do	W. T. Benson	
20 00	20 00	40 00	do	E. Doran	Wm. Bailey
24 00	24 00	48 00	do	J. H. Ross	W. S. Aiken
8 00	1 00	9 00	do	Trustees, School Section No. 4	
	5 00	5 00	do	Wm. Clegg	
	5 00	5 00	do	John Reid	
	8 00	8 00	do	George P. Anderson	
5,294 00	957 00	6,251 00			
420 00	240 00	660 00	Cornwall Canal	Andrew Hodge	Andrew Elliott
120 00	120 00	240 00	do	A. F. Gault	John Harvie
1,350 00		1,350 00	do	J. & C. H. Wood	W. D. & G. C. Wood
67 50	135 00	202 50	do	George Stephen	
	120 00	120 00	do	P. E. Adams	A. E. Caldwell
20 00	20 00	40 00	do	Henry Harrison	
20 00	20 00	40 00	do	Louis Derosie	
			do	Mrs. Tait	Peter Tait
	67 50	67 50	do	J. & C. H. Wood	
1,997 50	722 50	2,720 00			

C.—Continued.

Lessees' Accounts, 1878-79.—Continued.

CR.

Description of Property.	Date to which the Account is made up.	Abatement for year ended 30th June, 1879.		Paid during Fiscal Year.	Balance due 30th June, 1879.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.			
Reserve on Lot K, Concession B, Nepean	Jan. 1, 1880		1 00			1 00
do Lot No. 1, Concession 5, Crosby....	May 1, 1880		1 00			1 00
100 X 76 feet on S. W. side Canal Basin, Ottawa.....	June 1, 1880		60 00	60 00		120 00
Reserve on Lot No. 4, Concession 1, Oxford ...	do		9 00			9 00
do Lot K, Concession C, Nepean.....	Aug. 1, 1879		2 00			2 00
Reserve East of Canal and North of Maria Street, Ottawa.....	Apr. 1, 1880			125 00		125 00
Reserve on West ½ Lot No. 27, Concession 1, Marlboro'	Jan. 1, 1880		5 00			5 00
½ of an acre, head of Deep Cut, Ottawa	do			2 00		2 00
Lot No. 2, S. E. Canal Basin do	Apr. 1, 1880			60 00		60 00
do 1, do do	do			60 00		60 00
		900 00	506 25	6,510 70		7,916 95
Grist Mill, Mill Street, Williamsburg	June 30, 1879		369 00	123 00		492 00
do Matilda Lock, Rapide Plat	do		210 00	70 00		280 00
do do do	do		140 00	140 00		280 00
Starch Factory, part of Lot No. 5, Edwardsburg	do			3,040 00		3,040 00
Surplus water for Tannery, Edwardsburg.....	do			1,820 00		1,820 00
Water Lot, Rapide Plat	do			176 00		176 00
Wharf Lot, Gallops Canal	do		24 00			24 00
Pasture ground, Gallops Canal	do		12 00	12 00		24 00
Wharf Lot No. 2, Point Iroquois	do		20 00	20 00		40 00
Wharf Lot do	do		48 00			48 00
A portion of East ½ Lot 33, Concession 1, Matilda, for school purposes	do		7 00	2 00		9 00
Lot at Gallops Canal, Edwardsburg.....	do		5 00			5 00
Lot near Gallops Canal, front of Lots 5 and 6, Edwardsburg	do		5 00			5 00
Wharf Lot at upper entrance Gallops Canal...	do			8 00		8 00
			840 00	5,411 00		6,251 00
Flour and Grist Mill, Lots 3 and 4	do		540 00	120 00		660 00
do Lot. No. 6	do		180 00	60 00		240 00
Flour and Saw Mill, Lot No. 1.....	do	1,080 00		270 00		1,350 00
Woolen Factory, Lot 7	do		135 00	67 50		202 50
Saw Mill, Lot 6	do		60 00	60 00		120 00
Wharf Lot, Moulinette	May 1, 1879		20 00	20 00		40 00
do Milleroches	do			40 00		40 00
Wharf Lot on her own property, annual rent \$20	do					
Water Lot No. 1, North side of Canal, near Lock No. 20.....	do			67 50		67 50
		1,080 00	935 00	705 00		2,720 00

APPENDIX

DR.

HYDRAULIC and other Rents, &c.,

Balance due on 1st July, 1878.	Accrued, year ended 30th June, 1879.	Total.	Name of Work.	Present Occupant.	Original Lessee.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.			
40 00		40 00	Beauharnois Canal	Owen Lynch	
100 00		100 00	do	Papineau	D. B. Pease
260 00		260 00	do	Wm. Rodden	
40 00	20 00	60 00	do	J. Demers	J. Larocque
80 00	20 00	100 00	do	St. Amour & Co	
20 00	20 00	40 00	do	J. Demers & Co	
90 00		90 00	do	Owen Lynch	
358 50	717 00	1,075 50	do	A. Buntin & Co.	
60 00	120 00	180 00	do	do	Stephen May
60 00	120 00	180 00	do	Alex. Anderson	F. X. Poitras
60 00	120 00	180 00	do	Anderson & Wattie	
240 00	120 00	360 00	do	J. Meloche	
			do	Montreal Cotton Co.	
160 00	40 00	200 00	do	Valleyfield Peat Coal Co.	
	35 00	35 00	do	Lake St. Francis Navigation Co.	
23 00	23 00	46 00	do	R. N. Walsh	
1,591 50	1,355 00	2,946 50			
	430 00	430 00	Lachine Canal	Pillow, Hersey & Co.	Estate J. D. Bigelow & Wife
	430 00	430 00	do	Lyman, Clare & Co.	W. Lyman & Co.
	430 00	430 00	do	Pillow, Hersey & Co.	Holland & Dunn
	860 00	860 00	do	Montreal Warehousing Co.	Grant, Hall & Co.
	430 00	430 00	do	James McDougall	
110 00	650 00	760 00	do	Peck, Benney & Co.	James Harvey
	1,680 00	1,680 00	do	Ira Gould & Son	Young & Gould
	40 00	40 00	do	Richelieu Navigation Co.	
	75 00	75 00	do	do	
300 00	40 00	340 00	do	Patrick Evers	
	10 00	10 00	do	Mosely & Lewis	Mosely & Rickers
200 00	40 00	240 00	do	E. O. Lesperance	Estate J. Levey
26,906 00	2,418 00	29,324 00	do	Bartley, Peck & McDougall	W. Bartley
	30 00	30 00	do	Beauharnois Steam Navigation Co.	Henry Shackell
	60 00	60 00	do	Montreal and Ottawa Forwarding Co.	M. K. Dickinson
400 00	200 00	600 00	do	J. W. McGauvran & Co.	J. M. Currier & Co.
864 00	1,296 00	2,160 00	do	Estate Ira Gould	Ira Gould
1,530 00	1,601 00	3,131 00	do	do J. Frothingham	W. Parkyn
	1 00	1 00	do	Dominion Telegraph Co.	
6,500 00	1,000 00	7,500 00	do	Grant & Leith	G & W. Tait
196 00	392 00	588 00	do	Frothingham & Workman	
132 00	264 00	396 00	do	A. McLennan	Frothingham & Workman
	430 00	430 00	do	Peck, Benney & Co.	Estate of J. Harvey
100 00	100 00	200 00	do	J. B. Auger & Co.	Augustin Labelle
	700 00	700 00	do	Montreal Warehousing Co.	

C.—Continued.

Lessees' Accounts, 1878-79.—Continued.

CR.

Description of Property.	Date to which the Account is made up.	Abatement for year ended 30th June, 1879.		Paid during Fiscal Year.	Balance due 30th June, 1879.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.			
House and Sheds, St. Timothy.....	May 1, 1879				40 00	40 00
Wharf Lot, St. Timothy.....	Jan. 1, 1864				100 00	100 00
do do	do				260 00	260 00
do St. Cecile.....	May 1, 1879		40 00		20 00	60 00
do do	do		40 00		60 00	100 00
do do above Guard Lock	do		40 00		40 00	40 00
do St. Timothy	Nov. 9, 1869				90 00	90 00
Paper Mill, Lots 1, 2, 3 and Building Lot, Valleyfield	June 30, 1879		717 00		358 50	1,075 50
Grist Mill, Lot 5, Valleyfield	do		120 00		60 00	180 00
Saw Mill, Lot 1 and Building Lot, Valleyfield.....	do		120 00		60 00	180 00
Wooden Factory, Lot 2 do do	do		120 00		60 00	180 00
Flour Mill, Lot at Lock No. 7, Beauharnois.....	do				360 00	360 00
Lots 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 at the head of the Canal ..	do					
Wharf Lot at upper entrance Canal	May 1, 1879				200 00	200 00
Wharf and Shed, above Guard Lock	do		35 00			35 00
Lot above Guard Lock for Wharf and Storehouse.....	Aug. 1, 1879		46 00			46 00
			1,278 00		1,668 50	2,946 50
Spike and Nail Factory, Lot 15	June 30, 1879	179 17	179 17		71 66	430 00
Oil and Cement Factory, Lot 17.....	do	179 17	179 17		71 66	430 00
Rolling Mill, Lot 6.....	do	179 17	179 17		71 66	430 00
Flour Mill, Lots 18 and 19	do	358 34	358 34		143 32	860 00
do Lot 11.....	do	179 17	71 67		179 16	430 00
Nail Factory and Rolling Mill, Lots No. 10 and east half of 9	April 1, 1879	179 17	291 67		289 16	760 00
Water-power, St. Gabriel Lock	June 30, 1879	700 00	700 00		280 00	1,680 00
Ground for Freight Shed, Basin No. 1	May 1, 1879		40 00			40 00
Freight Shed, Basin No. 1	do		75 00			75 00
Farm, Coté St. Paul	June 30, 1879				340 00	340 00
Three-inch pipe at Grand Trunk Crossing	Oct. 1, 1879		10 00			10 00
Ground near Tait's Dock	Feb. 15, 1879				240 00	240 00
Furnishing Shop, Mills on Concession Lots, half of 2; also 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, Basin No. 2.....	June 30, 1879				29,324 00	29,324 00
Freight Shed, Basin No. 1	May 1, 1879		30 00			30 00
do do	do		60 00			60 00
Lumber Yard near St. Gabriel's Locks.....	June 30, 1879				600 00	600 00
Flour Mill, Lots 12, 13 and 14	April 1, 1879	540 00	216 00		1,404 00	2,160 00
Water Power at Côte St. Paul's Locks	June 30, 1879	667 09	667 09		1,796 82	3,131 00
Permission to erect an Office on the Canal Bank	do		1 00			1 00
Dry Dock and Ship Yard	do	416 67	416 67		6,666 66	7,500 00
Warehouse and Coal Yard, Lot No. 1, Basin No. 2.....	do		392 00		196 00	588 00
Grain Elevator and Dryer, $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot No. 2.....	do		264 00		132 00	396 00
do do Lot No. 8.....	May 1, 1879	179 17	71 67		179 16	430 00
Marine Slip Island No. 5.....	June 30, 1879		150 00		50 00	200 00
Land on Basin No. 4.....	Aug. 1, 1879		700 00			700 00

DR.

APPENDIX

HYDRAULIC and other Rents, &c.,

Balance due on 1st July, 1878.		Accrued, year ended 30th June, 1879.		Total.	Name of Work.	Present Occupant.	Original Lessee.
\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.		
700 00				700 00	Lachine Canal...		John Ostell.....
283 00				288 00	do		François Doré.....
2,896 67				2,896 67	do		Wm. Tait.....
		30 00		30 00	do	Lake St. Francis Navigation Co.....	
		1 00		1 00	do	A. Cantin.....	
41,122 67		13,638 00		54,760 67			
150 00		50 00		200 00	Chambly Canal..	M. S. Willett.....	Willett & McPherson...
5 00				5 00	do	J. A. Maurice.....	
2 50				2 50	do	do	
100 00				100 00	do	St. John's Stone China Co.....	
150 00		100 00		250 00	do	J. C. Pierce & Son.....	
407 50		150 00		557 50			
120 00				120 00	Trent Riv. W'ks		E. W. Henderson.....
20 00		20 00		40 00	do	James Cummings.....	
140 00		20 00		160 00			
374 60		187 39		561 90	Welland Canal..	R. & J. Laurie.....	R. Laurie.....
360 00		240 00		600 00	do	S. Neelan.....	R. & J. Laurie.....
30 00		20 00		50 00	do	do	do
560 00		80 00		640 00	do	G. A. Clark.....	
150 00		20 00		170 00	do	do	
176 00		175 00		352 00	do	Alexander Muir.....	
700 00		100 00		800 00	do	Andrews & Son.....	Donaldson, Andrews & Ross.....
847 00		121 00		968 00	do	Donaldson, Andrews & Ross	
150 00		20 00		170 00	do	Geo. A. Clark.....	James Mavor.....
3,245 00		260 00		3,505 00	do	Tuttle, Date & Rodden.....	John L. Ranney.....
75 00		150 00		225 00	do	S. Neelan.....	Calvin Phelps.....
20 00		40 00		60 00	do	Norris & Neelan.....	do
10 00		10 00		20 00	do	Michael Kerrins.....	
586 81		167 66		754 47	do	Gillespie & Simpson.....	R. Collier.....
420 00		140 00		560 00	do	Jas. Willcox.....	Thos. Powers.....
960 00		160 00		1,120 00	do	King & Dolan.....	John Brown.....
2,172 00		181 00		2,353 00	do	W. B. Hendershot.....	
216 00		216 00		432 00	do	Gillespie & McLean.....	Wm. Beatty.....
31 80		63 60		95 40	do	McPherson & Weir.....	do
175 00		50 00		225 00	do	J. McDonagh.....	W. H. Ward.....
803 00		146 00		949 00	do	do	do
720 00		240 00		960 00	do	Gordon & McKay.....	
120 00		80 00		200 00	do	John Battle.....	
1,443 00		222 00		1,665 00	do	Peleg Howland.....	Jacob Keefer.....
1,040 00		130 00		1,170 00	do	Brown & Band.....	Brown & Ross.....
2,880 00		160 00		3,040 00	do	Woodward Estate.....	A. Christie.....
1,588 20		79 20		1,667 40	do	J. & J. Abbey.....	McFarland & Abbey.....
940 00				940 00	do	do	McFarland & Lemon.....

C.—Continued.

CR.

Lessees' Accounts, 1878-79.—Continued.

Description of Property.	Date to which the Account is made up.	Abatement for year ended 30th June, 1879.		Paid during Fiscal Year.		Balance due 30th June, 1879.		Total.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Lumber, Basin Island.....	June 30, 1858					700 00		700 00	
Wharf and land, Lachine.....	June 3, 1861					288 00		288 00	
Three Old Locks.....	Feb. 3, 1861					2,896 67		2,896 67	
Freight Shed on Basin No. 1.....	May 1, 1879			30 00				30 00	
Water Lot fronting his Dry Dock.....	April 1, 1880			1 00				1 00	
		3,757 12		5,083 62		45,919 93		54,760 67	
Wharf Lot and Store at Lock No. 4.....	June 30, 1879			150 00		50 00		200 00	
Lot near upper entrance to Lock No. 7.....	do					5 00		5 00	
Land on west side of Canal at Chambly.....	May 1, 1879					2 50		2 50	
Lot for Store house at St. Johns.....	June 30, 1879					100 00		100 00	
Wharf Lot at St. Johns.....	do					250 00		250 00	
				150 00		407 50		557 50	
Pumping Engine, Scogog Works.....	..... 1861					120 00		120 00	
Lot at Lock, Chisholm's Rapids.....	Jan. 1, 1879			40 00				40 00	
				40 00		120 00		160 00	
Grist Mill, Waste Weir No. 1.....	June 30, 1879					561 90		561 90	
Merchants Mill do.....	do			240 00		360 00		600 00	
Lot of Land do.....	do			20 00		30 00		50 00	
Wharf Lot, Port Dalhousie.....	do					640 00		640 00	
Wood Yard do.....	do					170 00		170 00	
Docks do.....	do					352 00		352 00	
Dry Dock do.....	do					800 00		800 00	
Saw Mill do.....	do					968 00		968 00	
Lot do.....	do					170 00		170 00	
Union Mill do.....	do					3,505 00		3,505 00	
Merchants Red Mill do.....	do					225 00		225 00	
Wharf Lot do.....	do					60 00		60 00	
Lot at Lock No. 2.....	do			20 00				20 00	
Saw Mill at Lock No. 5.....	do			419 15		335 32		754 47	
Grist Mill at new Lock No. 10.....	do					560 00		560 00	
Cement Mill and Stave Factory at Lock No. 15.....	do					1,120 00		1,120 00	
Saw Mill opposite Lock No 29.....	do					2,353 00		2,353 00	
Saw Mill at Lock No. 21.....	do					432 00		432 00	
Tannery do 22.....	do			63 60		31 80		95 40	
Factory do 23.....	do			175 00		50 00		225 00	
Saw Mill do 23.....	do			225 00		724 00		949 00	
Cotton Factory, Locks Nos. 12, 13 and 14.....	do					960 00		960 00	
Plaster Mills, Lock No. 25.....	do			160 00		40 00		200 00	
Grist Mills do.....	do					1,665 00		1,665 00	
Merchants Mill, Lock No. 24.....	do					1,170 00		1,170 00	
Grist Mill, Lock No. 25.....	do					3,040 00		3,040 00	
Dry Dock, Port Robinson.....	do					1,667 40		1,667 40	
Saw Mill do.....	do					940 00		940 00	

DR.

APPENDIX

HYDRAULIC and other Rents, &c.,

Balance due on 1st July, 1878.	Accrued year ended 30th June, 1879.	Total.	Name of Work.	Present Occupant.	Original Lessee.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.			
752 50	86 00	838 50	Welland Canal..	F. McMahon.....	McFarland & Donaldson
4,080 11	270 67	4,330 78	do	Norris & Neelin.....	Wright & Duncan
852 00	66 00	918 00	do	Dan Williams.....	Wm. Pennock.....
	20 03	20 00	do	P. H. Musson.....	
515 02	68 67	583 69	do	S. Beatty.....	Robert Band & Co.....
312 00	52 00	364 00	do	Jacob Crowe.....	Kiliens & Docstaker.....
528 00	72 00	600 00	do	Phelps Bros.....	Dunlop & Seeley.....
180 00	20 06	200 00	do	Moses Betts.....	E. Seeley.....
357 34		357 34	do	D. Cooper.....	Seeley & Cook.....
12 50	25 00	37 50	do	L. G. Carter.....	A. K. Scholfield.....
	20 00	20 00	do	Welland Railway Co.....	
	25 00	25 00	do	J. & T. Conlin.....	John Gordon.....
213 36	53 32	266 68	do	Edward Lee.....	John Graybiel.....
579 97	47 66	627 63	do	L. McCallum.....	W. Melanby.....
570 00	60 00	630 00	do	Richard Chambers.....	H. & M. Davis.....
141 15		141 15	do	Hendershot Bros.....	Eli Mead.....
151 30		151 30	do	do	A. Sherwood.....
300 00		300 00	do	do	
187 77	28 89	216 66	do	S. & J. Haney.....	S. Darling.....
115 57	17 78	133 35	do	S. Walthe & Co.....	L. & J. Weatherly.....
299 04	25 78	324 82	do	Irran & Duval.....	McIndoe & Gordon.....
439 12	46 22	485 34	do	M. A. Smith.....	Chisholm & Minor.....
3,692 27	237 34	3,929 61	do	John Oldfield & Co.....	
2,800 00	160 00	2,960 00	do	Estate D. Thompson.....	Park & Cowan.....
500 01	66 66	566 67	do	C. Johnson.....	George Scott.....
244 81	37 66	282 47	do	S. & J. Haney.....	Brown & Merritt.....
306 67	51 11	357 78	do	W. Scholfield.....	L. Brocklebank.....
160 00	20 00	180 00	do	John Fanning.....	
1,000 00	100 00	1,100 00	do	Cotton Warp Co.....	Nutty & Woodward.....
250 00	500 00	750 00	do	St. Catharines Water Power Co.....	
2,100 00	300 00	2,400 00	do	Tucker & Rannie.....	
300 00	200 00	500 00	do	John Riordon.....	Welland Canal Loan Co.....
180 00	120 00	300 00	do	do	do
200 00	80 00	280 00	do	Arch. Dobbie.....	do
165 00	110 00	275 00	do	McPherson & Weir.....	do
1,050 00	140 00	1,190 00	do	Welland Dry Dock Co.....	
4 00	8 00	12 00	do	Donaldson Estate.....	John Donaldson.....
	20 00	20 00	do	St. Catharines and Welland Canal Gas Light Co.....	
1,330 00	140 00	1,470 00	do	John Brown.....	Port Robinson Dry Dock Co.....
96 25		96 25	do	A. Hendershot.....	
828 00		828 00	do	Imlack & Hicks.....	
1,206 00		1,200 00	do	Hugh Boomer.....	H. S. St. John & J. C. Street.....
125 00		125 00	do	John Hellens.....	
1,166 00		1,166 00	do	J. & A. Bowman.....	
4,601 00		4,601 00	do	Dunlop & Seeley.....	
150 00	100 00	250 00	do	Wm. Hutchinson.....	
30 00	10 00	40 00	do	John Taylor.....	
50 00	25 00	75 00	do	A. Quackenbush.....	
	5 00	5 00	do	Corporation of Thorold.....	
53,889 17	6,895 52	60,784 69			

C.—Continued.

CR.

Lessees' Accounts, 1878-79.—Continued.

Description.	Date to which the Account is made up.	Abatement for year ended 30th June, 1879.	Paid during Fiscal Year.		Balance due 30th June, 1879.		Total.	
			\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Grist Mill, Port Robinson.....	June 30, 1879				838	50	838	50
do Allanburg.....	do				4,330	78	4,330	78
Shingle Factory, Allanburg.....	do				918	00	918	00
Grist Mill, Port Robinson.....	do		20	00			20	00
do do.....	do				583	69	583	69
Saw Mill, Merrittville.....	do				364	00	364	00
Grist Mill do.....	do				600	00	600	00
Storehouse and Wharf, Merrittville.....	do				200	00	200	00
Grist Mill, Merrittville.....	Jan. 31, 1879				357	34	357	34
Wharf Lot, Port Colborne.....	June 30, 1879		25	00	12	50	37	50
Second Elevator do.....	do		20	00			20	00
Wood Yard do.....	do		12	50	12	50	25	00
Grist Mill, Marshville.....	do				266	68	266	68
Saw Mill, Broad Creek.....	do				627	63	627	63
Grist and Saw Mill, Dunnville.....	do				630	00	630	00
Wharf Lot, Merrittville.....	Dec. 31, 1866				141	15	141	15
do do.....	do				151	30	151	30
Two Wharf Lots do.....	June 30, 1879				300	00	300	00
Grist Mill, Dunnville.....	do				216	66	216	66
Carding Mill do.....	do				133	35	133	35
Saw Mills do.....	do				324	82	324	82
do do.....	do				485	34	485	34
do Haldimand.....	do				3,929	61	3,929	61
Merchants Mill at Lock No. 24.....	do				2,960	00	2,960	00
Saw Mill, Dunnville.....	do				566	67	566	67
Plaster Mill, do.....	do				282	47	282	47
Grist Mill, Haldimand.....	do				357	78	357	78
Ground near G. A. Clark's.....	do				180	00	180	00
Cotton Factory, Lock No. 24.....	do				1,100	00	1,100	00
Water Power at Lock Nos. 3 to 11.....	do		500	00	250	00	750	00
Old Saw and Grist Mill, Allanburg.....	do				2,400	00	2,400	00
Paper Factory at Lock No. 17.....	do		400	00	100	00	500	00
Planing Mill do 20.....	do		300	00			300	00
Machine Shop do 22.....	do				280	00	280	00
do do 23.....	do		220	00	55	00	275	00
Lot at Aqueduct, Welland.....	do				1,190	00	1,190	00
Storehouse, Port Robinson.....	do		8	00	4	00	12	00
Wharf Lot at Lock No. 3.....	do		20	00			20	00
Water to float vessels, Port Robinson.....	do				1,470	00	1,470	00
Wharf Lot, Welland.....	do				96	25	96	25
Grist Mill, Port Maitland.....	June 30, 1862				828	00	828	00
Grist Mill, Dunnville.....	Jan. 1, 1863.				1,200	00	1,200	00
Wharf Lot at Junction Lock.....	Jan. 1, 1862.				125	00	125	00
Pail Factory, Allanburg.....	June 30, 1872				1,166	00	1,166	00
Saw Mill, Merrittville.....	June 30, 1875				4,601	00	4,601	00
Wharf Lot, Port Dalhousie.....	June 30, 1879				250	00	250	00
do Grand River, Dunnville.....	do				40	00	40	00
Pleasure Grounds, Port Dalhousie.....	do				75	00	75	00
Part of Lot No. 17, at Lock No. 24.....	do		5	00			5	00
					2,853	25	57,931	44
							60,784	69

APPENDIX

DR.

HYDRAULIC and other Rents, &c.

Balance due on 1st July, 1878.		Accrued, year ended 30th June, 1878.		Total.	Name of Work.	Present Occupant.	Original Lessee.
¢	cts.	¢	cts.	\$	cts.		
		100	00	100	00	Burlington Bay Canal	N. F. Birely
		100	00	100	00	do	Bridget Perry
		10	00	10	00	do	J. C. McKeand
		25	00	25	00	St. Lawrence River	Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.
2	00	1	00	3	00	do	L. T. Pinze
		1	00	1	00	do	Quebec Harbor Commissioners
		1	00	1	00	do	Dominion Telegraph Co.
		3	00	3	00	Rivière des Prairies	do
1	00	1	00	2	00	Goderich Harbor	D. Moore & Co.
33	50	194	00	227	50	British Columbia	Henry Holbrook
25	00	60	00	85	00	do	A. Peele
9	00	36	00	45	00	do	Jonathan Morey
30	00	33	00	63	00	do	E. Dickinson
		120	00	120	00	do	G. B. Wright
		237	25	237	25	do	Delta Canning Co.
100	50	922	25	1,022	75		

C.—Continued.

Lessees' Accounts, 1878-79.—Continued.

CR.

Description of Property.	Date to which the Account is made up.	Abatement for year ended 30th June, 1879.	Paid during Fiscal Year.		Balance due 30th June, 1879.		Total.	
			\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Reserve on Beach.....	Dec. 31, 1879		100	00			100	00
do	do		100	00			100	00
do	do		10	00			10	00
Roadway from Pier to Côteau Landing.....	June 30, 1879		25	00			25	00
Office at Rivère du Loup.....	do		2	00	1	00	3	00
Small parcel of land near Custom House, Quebec.....	Sept. 1, 1879		1	00			1	00
Permission to erect a pole at St. Anne's Lock.	May 1, 1880				1	00	1	00
Permission to erect a pole on Recollet Bridge..	do				3	00	3	00
Reserve at the mouth of Maitland River.....	June 30, 1879		2	00			2	00
Three Sheds at the Camp and Cottage, New Westminister.....	do		227	50			227	50
Part of Assay Office, New Westminister.....	do		40	00	45	00	85	00
do	do		27	00	18	00	45	00
Government House and Lodge, New Westminister.....	Mar. 31, 1879		63	00			63	00
Old Hospital, New Westminister.....	June 30, 1879		30	00	99	00	129	00
Charter of Dominion Steamer <i>George</i>	Nov. 12, 1878		237	25			237	25
			864	75	158	00	1,022	75

APPENDIX

DR.

HYDRAULIC and other Rents, &c.,

Balance due on Purchase, 1st July, 1879.	Accrued, year ended 30 June, 1879.	Total.	Name of Work.	Name of Proprietor.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
LAND SALES.—PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT.				
2,536 97		2,536 87	Lachine Canal.....	Estate Philip Turcotte, now R. A. R. Hubert.
433 34		433 34	Bonner's Rents, Quebec.	Timothy Sullivan, now Michael Murphy.....
333 34		333 34	do do	John Bailey, now Alex. Powell.....
300 00		300 00	do do	Abraham Thompson.....
147 80		147 80	do do	John Boomer.....
248 40		248 40	do do	John Garbatz, now J. C. Nolan.....
154 80		154 80	do do	N. H. Bowen.....
600 00		600 00	do do	Estate Robert Reed.....
333 33		333 33	do do	Jean Chevalier.....
63 00		63 00	do do	Thomas McAdam.....
533 33		533 33	do do	Daniel Holden.....
333 33		333 33	do do	George Creeley.....
8,329 60		8,329 60	Great Cranberry Marsh.	Municipality County Welland.....
12,092 83		12,092 83	H. & P. D. Road.....	Choat & Kern (matured).....
			British Columbia.....	J. K. Sutor.....
26,439 97		26,439 97		
LAND SALES.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.				
1,937 67	152 22	2,089 89	Lachine Canal.....	Estate Philip Turcotte, now R. A. R. Hubert.
506 00	26 00	532 00	Bonner's Rents, Quebec.	Timothy Sullivan, now M. Murphy.....
140 00	20 00	160 00	do do	John Bailey, now A. Powell.....
108 00	18 00	126 00	do do	A. Thompson.....
57 65	8 87	66 52	do do	John Boomer.....
111 81	14 91	126 72	do do	John Garbarz, now J. C. Nolan.....
106 76	9 29	116 05	do do	N. H. Bowen.....
432 00	36 00	468 00	do do	Estate Robt. Reed.....
190 00		190 00	do do	Jean Chevalier.....
293 68		298 68	do do	Daniel Holden.....
35 91		35 91	do do	Thomas McAdam.....
100 00		100 00	do do	George Creeley.....
100 00		100 00	do do	Joseph Brook (tenant).....
14,863 91	411 37	15,275 28	Great Cranberry Marsh.	Municipality County Welland.....
6,298 25		6,298 25	H. & P. D. Road.....	Choat & Kern.....
52 50		52 50	British Columbia.....	J. K. Sutor.....
25,339 14	696 66	26,035 80		

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1879.

C—Concluded.

Lessees' Accounts, 1878-79.—Concluded.

CR.

Description of Property.	Date to which the Account is made up.	Abatement, for year ended 30th June, 1879.		Paid during Fiscal Year.	Balance due, 30th June, 1879.		Total.
		\$ 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, Wolfe Street.....					333 33		333 33
Townships Humberstone and Wainfleet.....		727 17	7,602 43				8,329 60
Hamilton and Port Dover Road and Caledonia Bridge.....					12,092 83		12,092 83
½ Lot No. 5, Block XIV, New Westminster.....							
		727 17	7,602 43		18,110 37		26,439 97
Farm, Côte St. Paul.....	May 1, 1879.....				2,089 89		2,089 89
Lot No. 1, Wolfe Street	do				532 00		532 00
do 9 do	do				160 00		160 00
do 49 do	do				126 00		126 00
do 73 and 74, Tower Street.....	do				66 52		66 52
do 64, Wolfe Street, and 211 and 252, Ware Street.....	do				126 72		126 72
do 67 and 68, Monument Street.....	do				116 05		116 05
do 22 and 23, Wolfe Street.....	do				468 00		468 00
do 32 do	Nov. 1, 1863.....				190 00		190 00
do 65 and 66 do	do				298 68		298 68
do 135, Church Street.....	do				35 91		35 91
do 31, Wolfe Street.....	do				100 00		100 00
do	do				100 00		100 00
Monument Hotel	do				100 00		100 00
Townships Humberstone and Wainfleet.....	Oct. 21, 1878.....	14,863 91	411 37				15,275 28
Hamilton and Port Dover Road and Caledonia Bridge.....	June, 30, 1874.....				6,298 25		6,298 25
½ Lot No. 5, Block XIV, New Westminster.....	July 1, 1878.....	50 40			2 10		52 50
		14,914 31	411 37		10,710 12		26,035 80

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 1

TO THE

INLAND REVENUE REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1879.

CANAL STATISTICS

FOR THE SEASON OF NAVIGATION, 1879.



OTTAWA :
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & Co., WELLINGTON STREET,
1880.

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31st December, 1879,

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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 now the honor to submit my Report on the Canal Statistics for the season of navigation of 1879:—

1. The statistics of the season of 1878 are printed with the Annual Report of the Department; and comparing them with those now submitted, it will seen that the aggregate revenue has decreased in 1879 by \$14,965.30. This decrease is accounted for as follows:—

	Decrease.	Increase.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
On the Welland Canal.....	32,823 77	.....
do St. Lawrence Canals...	.....	8,849 25
do Burlington Bay Canal..	299 16	.....
do Chambly Canal.....	.....	2,793 43
do Rideau Canal.....	.....	347 35
do Ottawa Canals.....	.....	6,033 82
do St. Peter's Canal.....	.....	.....
do Newcastle Dist. Canals.	.....	133 78
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	33,122 93	18,157 63

Showing a decrease of. 14,965 30

Or about 4.48 per cent.

Comparison
with New
York Canals.

2. In continuation of the statistical comparisons which were given last year of the quantities of the principal articles carried through the Welland Canal, with the quantities of similar articles carried over the routes in the United States in competition with that work, similar statements will be found printed herewith.

Vegetable
food.

3. The increase or decrease in the tonnage of flour, wheat, barley; corn, oats, rye and other vegetable food moved through the Welland Canal, and through the Erie Canal, as compared with the movement of 1869—the year before the reduction of tolls on the Erie Canal took place—may be summarized as follows:—

	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.	
	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
N. York Canals..	0.58	.....	42.03	.....	28.53	.....	33.97	.....	35.69	.....
Welland Canal..	18.43	.....	32.59	.....	23.73	.....	7.18	.....	23.55	.....

	1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.	
	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
N. York Canals..	0.22	.....	18.29	.....	15.07	.....	46.83	.....	40.75	.....
Welland Canal..	1.61	.....	9.69	.....	19.3	.....	12.89	.....	16.10	.....

4. The movement of *Heavy Goods*, including iron, salt, coal and *Heavy goods* iron ore, shows the following result :—

	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.	
	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
N. York Canals.	15.09	.....	1.12	.....	18.01	.....	19.37	.....	.....	3.14
Welland Canal.	.....	2.35	5.81	.....	.....	5.11	25.113	.....	44.44	.....

	1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.	
	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
N. York Canals.	8.55	.....	41.52	.....	11.33	.....	33.96	.....	22.13
Welland Canal.	1.52	9.54	.....	7.47	.....	.....	0.57	.....	20.23

Vegetable
food cleared
downwards.

5. Making a similar comparison of the tonnage of similar articles of Vegetable Food cleared downwards at Buffalo and Tonawanda, with the quantities cleared eastward at Port Colborne, we have the following result :—

	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.	
	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
At Buffalo and Tonawanda....	2.05	.....	67.29	.....	67.50	.....	82.10	.....	47.18	.....
At P'rt Colborne	17.15	.....	33.30	.....	25.61	.....	9.45	.....	26.26	.....

	1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.	
	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
At Buffalo and Tonawanda....	29.38	.....	0.39	.....	55.52	.....	109.08	.....	99.07	.....
At P'rt Colborne	1.45	.....	14.33	.....	25.87	.....	11.12	.....	14.92	.....

6. The quantities of Vegetable Food passed through the Welland Canal, in transit between ports in the United States, has largely decreased, as will be seen by the following statement, and the decrease in 1879 is greater as compared with 1869 than in any preceding year. There has also been a decrease in the quantities of Heavy Goods.

	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.	
	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
Vegetable Food..	.....	0 04	13 94	.....	.....	6 19	.....	29 86	.....	14 04
Heavy Goods	1 20	.....	5 32	.....	.....	15 46	13 70	.....	23 46	.....

	1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.	
	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
Vegetable Food..	13 65	.....	46 11	.....	49 68	.....	52 26	.....	62 54
Heavy Goods.....	7 03	11 56	.....	.....	3 04	.....	9 24	.....	25 54

Proportion of freight carried by New York Canals and competing railways.

7. On reference to the returns made by the railways to the State authorities of New York, and to the canals statistics submitted to the State Legislature, I find that of 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

It will thus be seen, as will presently appear, that the total quantity of freight carried by the canals and railways was greater in 1878, by one million five hundred and twenty-seven thousand five hundred and thirty-one tons than the quantity carried in 1877.

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
1869.....	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.....	18,283,547	.3174
1875.....	17,101,758	.2841
1876.....	16,948,627	.2462
1877.....	17,489,770	.2833
1878.....	19,017,301	.2719

The above figures are the latest I have been able to obtain in a reliable form. By reference to the figures in Statement H, as to the quantity of Vegetable Food carried to tide-water, it will be observed that the quantity carried by canals has increased forty and three-quarters per cent. as compared with 1869, and a decrease of four

per cent. as compared with the previous year; and the quantity carried by railways has increased nearly three hundred and one-quarter per cent. as compared with 1869, and fifteen per cent. as compared with the previous year.

8. The following figures are an abstract of the quantities for eleven years, of Vegetable Food carried to tide-water by the canals and railways of the State of New York:—

Proportion of Vegetable Food carried by New York Canals and competing railways.

—	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	2,2055,89	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
187.....	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

From which it appears that, notwithstanding the modification of the Erie Canal tolls, the proportion of the total volume of freight of the description mentioned carried by the railways has increased from 659 per cent. in 1878, to 704 per cent. in 1879.

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

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE,
2nd February, 1880.

C.—TABLE showing the Tonnage of the undermentioned Articles, moved on all the Canals of the State of New York during a series of Eleven Years.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
VEGETABLE FOOD.											
Flour.....	71,051	54,978	41,211	20,534	19,307	29,134	17,635	9,290	8,923	5,904	7,164
Wheat.....	670,534	658,524	748,549	403,903	803,064	773,163	744,293	416,376	448,043	844,555	949,466
Corn.....	256,475	193,129	672,057	902,753	637,286	519,203	282,031	365,254	723,458	734,993	621,180
Barley.....	99,012	123,191	113,992	120,061	70,586	98,654	104,475	96,494	169,453	89,534	96,144
Oats.....	92,309	117,941	129,891	92,859	70,023	59,408	62,717	52,147	66,045	85,029	23,164
Rye.....	13,489	19,520	34,563	13,357	30,160	8,215	8,309	19,949	35,948	64,612	59,210
Other Vegetable Food.....	99,743	127,727	109,935	120,753	114,735	280,821	86,090	104,783	77,114	88,106	77,071
Total.....	1,302,613	1,295,010	1,850,198	1,674,320	1,745,171	1,767,698	1,305,550	1,064,293	1,496,984	1,912,734	1,833,399
Increase } per cent. as compared			42.03	28.53	33.97	35.69	0.22	.....	15.07	46.83	40.74
Decrease } with 1869.		0.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.29	.....	.....	.....
HEAVY GOODS.											
Railway Iron.....	137,677	135,930	178,269	161,667	53,363	24,511	36,603	11,691	10,341	8,385	27,634
Other Iron.....	79,652	89,708	100,310	96,996	62,581	82,955	95,305	69,450	68,828	65,642	93,568
Salt.....	263,333	266,740	248,709	248,558	216,706	173,590	186,785	114,070	156,918	139,927	136,021
Coal.....	1,324,408	1,558,185	1,194,037	1,462,590	1,625,869	1,413,162	1,217,091	1,036,698	1,266,581	889,873	971,074
Ores.....	183,992	239,802	289,952	377,592	415,968	232,544	283,219	173,530	250,573	210,078	314,411
Total.....	1,989,062	2,289,365	2,011,277	2,347,403	2,374,477	1,926,762	1,819,003	1,405,439	1,763,541	1,313,905	1,548,708
Increase } per cent. as compared		15.09	1.12	18.01	19.37	3.14	8.55	41.52	11.33	33.96	22.13
Decrease } with 1869.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—In 1872 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.

D.—TABLE showing the Tonnage of the undermentioned Articles moved through the Welland Canal during a series of Eleven Years, ended 30th June, 1879.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
VEGETABLE FOOD.											
Flour	45,674	42,741	47,403	27,623	29,780	29,361	17,681	15,769	14,968	11,227	10,648
Wheat	313,825	432,162	435,166	297,222	303,507	378,591	340,345	261,030	182,698	237,839	212,182
Corn	120,669	84,252	164,599	264,263	194,950	198,000	127,688	119,506	169,233	166,801	184,617
Barley	20,951	34,001	13,788	14,719	6,174	7,729	14,067	37,057	22,729	15,221	10,288
Oats .....	.....	.....	2,460	7,706	3,272	3,023	4,192	14,553	13,066	2,810	3,317
Rye	904	1,036	954	3,737	.....	516	417	643	1,31	2,19	.....
Other Articles	1,937	2,557	3,706	8,179	2,367	5,338	7,600	6,474	2,778	2,772	1,683
Total	503,860	596,749	663,076	623,448	540,050	622,568	511,990	455,022	406,567	438,889	422,735
Increase } per cent. as compared	.....	18.43	32.59	23.73	7.18	23.55	1.6.	.....	19.3	12.89	.....
Decrease } with 1869.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.69	.....	.....	16.10
HEAVY GOODS.											
Railway Iron	65,064	60,110	62,720	41,167	18,815	4,702	5,962	1,523	3,767	5,918	1,717
Other Iron	16,924	20,433	24,676	19,677	17,518	18,374	10,428	7,392	6,280	11,829	9,234
Salt	91,575	83,289	92,252	47,766	40,721	44,264	19,198	17,437	23,188	9,372	5,143
Iron and Salt having paid full toll on St. Lawrence Canals	37,153	37,138	39,062	53,691	55,302	32,435	21,814	24,154	25,580	12,698	10,449
Coal	103,126	98,472	125,119	136,480	245,622	372,979	269,659	328,403	324,785	297,898	267,698
ores	58,781	67,334	53,624	57,615	92,069	69,815	42,896	32,563	22,367	35,752	5,879
Total	375,623	366,776	397,453	356,396	470,047	542,569	369,957	411,472	405,997	373,467	299,620
Increase } per cent. as compared	.....	.....	5.81	.....	25.113	44.44	.....	9.54	7.47	.....	.....
Decrease } with 1869.	.....	2.35	.....	5.11	.....	.....	1.52	.....	.....	0.57	20.23

E.—TABLE showing the Tonnage of the undermentioned Articles cleared at Buffalo and Tonawanda for transit through the Erie Canal for a series of eleven Years ended 30th June, 1879.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
VEGETABLE FOOD.											
Flour.....	5,609	8,288	5,607	.....	6	.....	5,859	231	1,710	987	1,239
Wheat.....	490,904	502,158	570,849	330,032	737,167	650,161	695,316	377,317	399,416	775,953	892,404
Corn.....	219,874	165,577	579,709	866,169	611,675	459,728	273,006	366,064	709,723	718,174	602,171
Barley.....	1,978	19,944	19,810	41,515	8,636	3,192	1,156	6,336	21,665	21,665	7,193
Oats.....	63,728	89,156	106,391	73,572	51,615	44,079	36,609	26,488	54,559	69,256	14,537
Rye.....	2,150	10,593	10,593	5,900	22,441	112	2,242	12,205	27,365	51,084	40,471
Other Articles.....	2,193	6,906	5,705	88	634	237	3,372	4,691	4,976	6,662	7,628
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	1,644,301	1,565,543
Increase } per cent. as compared	.....	2.05	67.29	67.50	82.10	47.18	29.38	.....	55.52	109.08	99.07
Decrease } with 1869.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Supplement to the above showing the Shipments at Oswego during the same period.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
VEGETABLE FOOD.											
Flour.....	7,361	11,440	10,043	4,773	4,061	.....	1,728	967	855	1,394	734
Wheat.....	141,360	115,732	123,173	57,865	53,361	108,288	32,690	21,890	26,955	24,171	25,740
Corn.....	28,585	10,120	70,218	27,148	10,378	46,127	3,034	1,324	3,308	1,383	9,268
Barley.....	66,794	77,906	72,675	62,172	46,337	77,007	75,053	63,336	80,306	50,381	71,693
Oats.....	1,113	3,953	1,806	684	670	1,103	3,308	117	316	.....	.....
Rye.....	8,569	7,402	1,250	6,751	6,019	7,053	4,989	5,703	6,603	10,598	16,623
Other Articles.....	14,033	11,628	13,259	10,425	10,739	3,747	5,931	6,638	6,556	5,222	3,110
Total.....	267,815	238,181	297,424	169,818	131,765	243,325	126,763	99,975	126,899	93,149	127,168
Increase } per cent. as compared	.....	.....	11.05	36.69	50.80	9.14	52.67	62.67	52.61	65.21	52.51
Decrease } with 1869.	.....	11.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

F.—TABLE showing the Tonnage of the undermentioned Articles cleared downwards at Port Colborne during a series of Eleven Years ended 30th June, 1879.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
VEGETABLE FOOD.											
Flour	44,110	41,694	45,867	27,138	29,775	29,358	17,645	15,759	14,928	11,060	10,548
Wheat	310,090	428,749	418,917	290,859	292,148	370,091	333,903	254,828	175,018	234,577	207,574
Corn	119,541	83,418	163,104	262,843	194,950	197,873	127,665	119,234	169,233	166,790	184,617
Barley	3,920	6,500	7,366	8,543	2,965	2,147	377	813	5,426	6,436	681
Oats	680	757	804	7,561	3,257	3,019	4,191	14,553	13,066	2,810	3,308
Rye	1,541	1,081	3,635	7,175	2,166	3,425	3,100	5,285	1,497	2,219	.....
Other Articles .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	479,882	562,199	639,693	607,614	525,261	605,916	486,881	411,115	381,244	426,498	408,173
Increase } per cent. as compared	{	17.15	33.3	26.61	9.45	26.26	1.45	14.33	25.87	11.12	.....
Decrease } with 1869.	{	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.92

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 Eleven Years ended 30th June, 1879.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
VEGETABLE FOOD.											
Flour.....	30,681	25,353	20,376	14,651	11,079	9,489	6,555	3,077	4,772	2,367	1,194
Wheat.....	211,085	224,480	222,868	152,905	134,158	151,983	190,137	117,337	92,390	94,266	71,886
Corn.....	91,149	80,409	132,200	129,146	86,417	122,045	86,479	52,164	70,878	60,682	51,906
Barley.....	2,942	5,543	5,451	6,669	1,677	1,634	2,641	543	543	1,060	859
Oats.....	667	1,036	1,987	7,478	3,110	3,017	3,928	4,611	340	2,314	277
Rye.....	1,006	563	788	2,168	302	1,943	4,374	1,512	345	72	285
Other Articles.....	337,530	337,384	384,585	316,619	236,743	290,114	291,473	181,865	169,836	161,117	126,407
Total.....	.....	.....	13-94	6-19	29-86	14-04	13-65	46-11	49-68	52-26	62-54
Increase } per cent. as compared with 1869 {	.....	0-04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease } .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
HEAVY GOODS.											
Railway Iron.....	68,064	59,906	62,123	40,109	16,706	2,698	5,672	20	3,722	5,254	1,717
Other Iron.....	14,334	17,433	18,761	14,204	14,534	11,762	7,150	3,903	4,551	10,949	8,338
Salt.....	89,086	81,474	90,136	46,594	40,377	43,673	18,653	17,094	22,378	8,469	4,142
Coal.....	28,566	27,320	42,882	54,011	132,958	192,962	168,931	211,114	171,937	150,003	167,049
Ores.....	35,912	52,678	34,634	44,563	63,735	40,233	18,977	31,220	26,199	39,484	4,440
Total.....	236,962	236,811	248,536	199,481	268,310	291,328	219,383	263,351	228,787	214,169	176,686
Increase } per cent. as compared with 1869 {	.....	1-20	.....	.....	13-70	23-46	.....	11-56	.....	.....	.....
Decrease } .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

H.—TABLE showing the Tonnage of Vegetable Food carried on each of the Lines of Canals, and on the two Principal Railways competing for the Carrying Trade between Lake Erie and Tidewater, for a series of Eleven Years ended 30th June, 1879.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Total on New York Canals.....	1,302,613	1,295,010	1,850,198	1,674,320	1,745,171	1,767,598	1,305,550	1,064,293	1,408,934	1,912,734	1,833,399
Increase } per cent. as compared {		0.58	42.03	28.53	33.97	35.69	0.22	18.29	15.07	46.83	40.74
Decrease } with 1869.											
Total on Welland Canal.....	503,860	596,749	668,076	323,448	540,050	632,558	511,990	455,022	406,567	438,889	422,735
Increase } per cent. as compared {		18.43	32.59	23.73	7.18	23.55	1.61				
Decrease } with 1869.								9.69	19.03	12.89	16.10
Total on New York Central and Erie Railways.....	1,087,809	1,766,457	2,205,589	1,870,614	2,036,992	2,791,517	2,343,241	2,875,803	2,493,683	3,695,764	4,353,617
Increase } per cent. as compared {		62.36	102.75	71.96	87.25	156.62	115.04	165.40	129.23	239.74	300.22
Decrease } with 1869.											
Quantity cleared at Buffalo and Tonawanda by Erie Canal.....	786,436	802,592	1,315,693	1,317,276	1,432,174	1,157,509	1,017,559	783,331	1,223,100	1,644,301	1,565,543
Increase } per cent. as compared {		2.05	67.29	67.50	82.01	47.18	29.38	0.39	55.52	109.08	99.07
Decrease } with 1869.											
Quantity cleared at Oswego by Canal.....	267,815	238,181	297,424	169,818	131,765	243,325	126,763	99,975	126,899	93,149	127,168
Increase } per cent. as compared {		11.06	11.05	36.59	50.08	9.14	52.71	62.67	52.61	65.21	52.51
Decrease } with 1869.											
Quantity cleared through the Welland Canal in transit between ports in the United States.....	337,530	337,384	384,585	316,619	236,743	290,114	291,473	181,835	169,836	161,117	126,407
Increase } per cent. as compared {		0.04	13.94	6.19	29.86	14.04	13.66	46.11	49.68	52.26	62.54
Decrease } with 1869.											

CANAL

I 1.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT for Years

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Welland Canal, 1878.....			0 36	403 20	26,172 07
do 1879.....		30 00		75 72	21,866 34
Increase.....		30 00			
Decrease.....			0 36	327 48	4,305 73
St. Lawrence Canals, 1878.....				603 18	13,271 64
do 1879.....	4 00			257 46	12,399 25
Increase.....	4 00				
Decrease.....				345 72	872 39
Chambly Canal, 1878.....				29 00	1,685 04
do 1879.....				6 70	2,395 47
Increase.....					710 43
Decrease.....				22 30	
Rideau Canal, 1878.....	12 00				837 08
do 1879.....					985 77
Increase.....					148 69
Decrease.....	12 00				
Ottawa Canal, 1878.....				31 16	5,931 13
do 1879.....					5,483 66
Increase.....					
Decrease.....				31 16	447 47
Burlington Bay Canal, 1878.....			3 72	39 29	529 94
do 1879.....				7 39	417 92
Increase.....					
Decrease.....			3 72	31 90	112 02
St. Peter's Canal, 1878.....					
do 1879.....					
Increase.....					
Decrease.....					
Newcastle District Canals, 1878.....			1 09	12 78	25 30
do 1879.....					15 50
Increase.....					
Decrease.....			1 09	12 78	9 80
Total Increase.....		30 00			
Total Decrease.....	8 00		5 17	771 34	4,888 29

REVENUE.

ended 31st December, 1878 and 1879.

June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
29,149 09	31,916 17	35,920 85	28,828 58	26,321 36	17,125 86	823 13	196,660 67
23,039 27	23,655 11	30,664 63	29,897 08	20,485 49	13,008 62	1,116 64	163,836 90
6,169 82	8,261 06	5,258 22	1,068 50	5,835 87	4,117 24	293 51	32,823 77
11,132 65	11,115 61	9,766 73	10,250 70	11,360 63	6,314 40	183 54	73,999 08
12,019 44	11,043 68	12,185 68	11,276 51	14,130 55	9,472 83	58 93	82,848 33
886 79	71 93	2,418 95	1,025 81	2,769 92	3,158 43	124 61	8,819 25
2,166 19	2,367 12	2,246 62	1,965 42	2,967 21	2,042 84	16 69	15,486 13
2,615 67	2,672 45	2,267 45	3,145 00	2,985 20	2,181 62	18,279 56	
459 48	305 33	20 83	1 179 58	17 99	138 78	2,793 43	
918 18	844 70	716 58	505 08	613 25	385 50	19 30	4,811 67
810 16	881 64	717 40	757 61	717 62	318 35	10 47	5,199 02
108 02	36 94	0 82	252 53	104 37	67 15	8 83	347 35
5 752 34	6,563 97	6,359 09	5,599 77	5,314 22	3,102 70	4 19	38,658 57
7,728 05	6,567 77	7,402 82	6,594 66	7,058 22	3,819 35	37 86	44,692 39
1,975 71	3 80	1,043 73	994 89	1,744 00	716 65	33 67	6,033 82
654 73	692 95	746 68	501 01	467 00	295 27	5 69	3,936 28
789 04	679 59	621 34	504 63	335 67	240 81	40 73	3,637 12
134 31	13 36	125 34	3 62	131 33	54 46	35 04	299 16
61 89	24 85	7 75	4 80	20 31	3 57		152 34
103 72	75 00	30 89	37 91	11 00	12 10		286 12
51 83	50 15	23 14	33 11	9 31	8 53		133 78
2,709 72	7,950 13	1,876 09	4,558 04	1,340 23	216 46	212 09	14,965 30

Total for Year 1878..... \$333,744 74
do 1879..... 318,779 44

I 2.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Quantities of Vegetable Food and Lumber passed through the Canals, during the Years ended the 31st December, 1878 and 1879.

	VEGETABLE FOOD.										Lumber.		Total.				
	Flour.		Wheat.		Corn.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.			All other		Tons.	
	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.			Tons.		Tons.	
Welland Canal	{ 1878 1879	9,121 10,710	191,982 274,571	185,931 144,506		10,979 4,655	3,083 1,239		2,302 2,444		440 440		44,842 57,771		418,245 496,336		
Increase, 1879 Decrease, 1879		1,589	82,589	41,425		6,324	1,849		142				12,929		48,091		
St. Lawrence Canals	{ 1878 1879	15,877 12,792	179,970 307,688	171,879 123,395		8,832 9,202	11,718 7,737		1,046 8,105		7,059 1,814		40,508 46,648		481,727 569,178		
Increase, 1879 Decrease, 1879		3,085	127,618	48,484		370	3,981						6,140		87,451		
Chambly Canal	{ 1878 1879	110 47				4,290 3,187	2,759 2,594						5,592 6,290		62,341 62,989		
Increase, 1879 Decrease, 1879		63				1,103	165						698		648		
Rideau Canal	{ 1878 1879	157 124	179 300	87 95		97 16	13 316		914 1,360		208		14,103 14,778		15,994 17,197		
Increase, 1879 Decrease, 1879		33	121	8		81	303		446		236		675		1,203		
Ottawa Canals	{ 1878 1879	25 1	39 91	1		885 697	1,948 1,164				7,128 10,577		292,858 342,962		302,884 357,282		
Increase, 1879 Decrease, 1879		24	52	1		188	784		1,790		3,449		50,104		54,398		

Burlington Bay Canal	{ 1878 1879	2,127 1,243	6,471 11,811	628	1,637 3,440	641 1,760	11,604 18,254
Increase, 1879			6,340				6,750
Decrease, 1879		884		628	1,803	1,119	
St. Peter's Canal	{ 1878 1879						
Increase, 1879							
Decrease, 1879							
Newcastle District Canals	{ 1878 1879						
Increase, 1879							1,510
Decrease, 1879							1,495
Total Increase		2,500	215,720	7,954	9,735	72,233	198,526
Total Decrease					6,476		15
Total for 1878							1,324,205
Total for 1879							1,522,731

CANAL STATISTICS

FOR

SEASON OF NAVIGATION

1879.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A.

No. (A) 21.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported through the Welland Canal, and the Amount of Revenue collected during the Season of Navigation in 1879.

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.			
													Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.
Ashes, Pot and Pearl		25									29	9 15	
Apples.....		1,705						4			1,705	120 22	
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetable.....		1,220		240							1,460	55 56	
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Animal.....		1									1	0 13	
Agricultural Implements.....		158		3,852						3,852	4,655	858 85	
Barley.....	3									3	38	0 08	
Bricks.....				645						38	7	7 60	
Bones.....	5							38		5	2	1 10	
Baggage.....		2								6	6	2 00	
Beer.....						6							
Brimstone.....										887	27	914	121 72
Cement and Water Lime.....	763	27		124						490	4,272	545 47	
Clay, Lime and Sand.....	423	4,105		67		3				127,400	6,557	36,177 65	
Coal.....	1,060	119		115,590		2,983		62,455		230	144,276	28,901 20	
Corn.....		3,081		230		33,401		107,794					
Cattle.....													
Cotton, Raw.....													
Coffee.....													
Crockery.....													
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs.....													
Earthenware.....	6			8							31	12 40	
Fish.....											11	2 30	
Flax and Hemp.....	152			46							46	9 20	
Flour.....	122	10,396		438							590	91 40	
Furniture.....	5	3									163	365 33	
Gypsum.....		940		289							1,597	171 45	
Glass, Window.....	10										17	4 35	
Glassware.....		1									16	4 06	

	3	17	400		403	17	420	81 02
Hay, Pressed.....								
Hogs.....		4	4		4	5	9	1 10
Hides & Skins, Horns & Hoofs.....		23				23	23	0 72
Ice.....								
Iron, Railway.....	100	277	2,405		2,782		2,782	538 90
" Pig.....	60		849		909		919	173 06
" All other.....	592	1,462	2,681	118	4,735	153	4,888	952 94
" Ore.....		380	17,797		18,177		18,177	908 85
Kryolite or Chemical Ore, & other Ore, except Iron.....		638			638		638	148 10
Lard and Lard Oil.....	1			4	1	4	4	0 80
Meats, all kinds.....	5			11	1	230	231	13 45
Marble.....	5		166		176		176	68 65
Manilla.....	1		44		7		7	21 40
Molasses.....	64	25			89		112	2 80
Nails.....	43	358		23	43	23	112	22 75
Oats.....	21	899	13	461	46	1,196	1,239	215 18
Oil, arr.....				2	2	903	949	376 80
Oil Oake.....								
Pease.....	56	450			56	450	450	90 00
Potatoes.....	2				2		2	1 64
Pork.....	1	2		1	1	191	185	38 79
Paint.....	4	15			19		19	7 61
Pitch and Tar.....		6	37		37		37	14 80
Rags.....	440		119	4	125	4	129	27 40
Rye.....	5		20		25		25	88 00
Rosin.....					7,174		7,174	4 25
Salt.....	310	1,061	6,113		421	2,730	3,151	1,434 80
Stone, intended for Cutting.....	1		111	107	2,623		2,730	866 96
" wrought.....				2	751		757	29 05
" not suitable for Cutting, unwrought.....	5,434		60		5,855		18,357	1,024 48
Seeds, all kinds.....		12,502		30		30	30	6 00
Sheep.....	143		76		341		341	98 10
Soda Ash.....	2				2		2	0 10
Steel.....	80	10	1,265		1,355		1,355	515 05
Sugar.....	3	9		205	12	205	217	79 05
Spirits.....								
Tobacco, Raw.....		2	1		1	2	3	0 25
Tallow.....	18	20	3		41		41	9 20
Tin.....								
Turpentine.....								
Vinegar.....								
Wheat.....	2,899	34,261		63,791	3,026	271,545	274,571	53,520 13
White Lead.....								
Whiting.....								

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A.—Continued. !

No. (A) 21.—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. \$ cts
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Wool.....												
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated.....	1,366	270	364	18	1,708	80	3,438	368	3,806		1,125 35	
Barrel, Empty.....	38	20	87		13		138	20	138		27 10	
Boat Knees.....									20		2 00	
Floata.....												
Firewood, in Vessels.....	3,492	40,853	1,500			420	4,992	41,273	46,265		2,077 56	
In Rafts.....												
Hoops.....												
Hop Poles.....	4,828	6,634	197	40,596		5,476	5,018	52,655	57,673		9,147 21	
Lumber, Sawn, in Vessels.....	49	49					49	49	98		14 67	
in Rafts.....												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels.....			1,013				1,013		1,013		151 95	
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts.....												
Railway Ties, in Vessels.....		32						32	32		0 63	
in Rafts.....		81						81	81		11 10	
Saw Logs.....	770	4,443				903	1,733	4,471	6,204		309 38	
Staves and Headings, Barrel Pipe.....	11	4		156		645	11	805	805		151 35	
W. Indie.....				15		104		119	119		22 28	
Staves, Salt Barrel.....				42		6		72	76		36 11	
Shingles.....	4	24					4					
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels.....	2	5					2	5	7		0 38	
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts.....		589		1,300		22,992		24,881	24,881		3,756 20	
Timber, square, in Vessels.....		235				1,890		2,155	2,155		459 56	
in Rafts.....	40	30				40						

	400	68	17	23	7	400	400	1 25
Traversal..... Wood, partly manufactured.....	4					21	98	23 45
Total Freight paying Tolls	23,687	123,997	150,204	133,634	389,247	197,401	648,591	146,273 62
Iron, Iron Ore, &c., having paid full Toll on the St. Lawrence, Chamouly and Rideau Canals, Free.....	4,001		205			18,145		18,145
Timber passed Free from Welland to Port Robinson.....		1,527					1,527	1,527
Grand Total, Freight.....	27,688	125,524	150,409	133,634	389,247	215,546	650,118	865,664
Total Tolls on Vessels.....								17,383 07
do Passengers.....								81 53
do Free Goods.....								\$3,374 06
Fines and Damages.....								100 05
Other Receipts.....								28 63
Total Revenue, exclusive of Hydraulic Rents.....								163,836 90

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE,
OTTAWA, 2nd February, 1880.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A.—Continued.

No. (A) 22.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported through the St. Lawrence Canals, and the Amount of Revenue collected during the Season of Navigation in 1879.

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.....	52	713							287	789	1,076	163 20
Apples.....	50	8,309	225	37	10	9			50	8,309	8,359	1,222 76
Agricultural products not enumerated, Vegetable.....	892	1,175							892	1,705	2,597	316 50
Agricultural products not enumerated, Animal.....	150	2,393						160	150	2,543	2,703	307 25
Agricultural Implements.....	241	66							241	66	307	31 83
Barley.....	381	8,517			87	29			468	8,676	9,044	635 14
Bricks.....	3,274	616	22				136		3,432	616	4,048	338 16
Bones.....	2	346		293					2	614	616	78 69
Baggage.....	332	560							332	560	892	144 05
Beer.....	211	82	22						233	82	315	58 39
Brimstone.....	9								9		9	1 35
Cement and Water Lime.....	1,145	379				1	286		1,145	666	1,811	173 05
Clay, Lime and Sand.....	1,549	661	100			5	150		3,608	816	4,424	219 07
Coal.....	6	18,377				443	39,334		6	68,154	68,160	8,137 91
Corn.....	478	19,886				6			478	19,892	20,370	2,862 86
Cattle.....	79	1,166							79	1,166	1,245	86 29
Cotton, raw.....	44								44		44	1 66
Coffee.....	7								7		7	1 40
Crockery.....	581	6							581	6	587	111 37
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs.....	83	7							149	7	156	9 18
Earthenware.....	328	8	4				50		332	8	340	71 54
Fish.....	627	31							658		658	81 85
Flax and Hemp.....	48	5					28		75	5	81	5 87
Flour.....	968	11,780		37	1	6			969	11,893	12,792	1,832 27
Furniture.....	302	51							302	59	361	33 79
Gypsum.....	1,775	791							1,775	791	2,566	151 02
Glass, Window.....	810	841	13						823		823	162 33
Glass, Window.....	59		2				3		55	341	398	79 08

May, Pressed	559	75	160	559	75	663	54 61
Hogs	149	520	160	149	160	180	13 56
Horses	6	127	.....	6	520	669	50 46
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs	15,678	887	.....	16,988	887	17,755	17 29
Ice	7,814	112	.....	10,188	112	10,300	2,605 33
Iron, Railway	5,975	2,371	.....	6,850	118	7,398	1,395 86
" Pig	.....	603	.....	.....	.....	.....	863 28
" All other	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron Ore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kyanite or Chemical Ore, and other Ore, except Iron	1,851	.....	.....	.....	1,851	1,851	92 55
Lard and Lard Oil	117	.....	.....	117	64	171	20 92
Meals, all kinds	126	292	.....	126	292	418	25 23
Meats, other than Pork	2	4	.....	2	4	6	0 71
Marble	90	4	.....	130	4	134	19 38
Manilla	26	3	.....	59	3	62	8 05
Molasses	494	3	.....	1,055	3	1,058	86 17
Nails	3,107	86	.....	3,204	86	3,290	611 33
Oats	3,092	4,261	.....	3,102	4,261	7,363	384 10
Oil, in Barrels	1,145	139	.....	1,321	162	1,483	187 78
Oil Cake	1	21	.....	1	21	22	3 19
Pease	1,699	41,919	.....	1,699	42,342	44,041	3,658 29
Potatoes	21	418	.....	25	418	443	38 99
Pork	150	432	.....	157	432	582	52 48
Paint	267	21	.....	287	21	408	55 07
Pitch and Tar	5	436	.....	990	4 6	1,4 6	89 73
Rags	523	76	.....	591	76	667	82 86
Rye	3	8,102	.....	3	8,102	8,105	1,170 07
Rosin	178	80	.....	1,363	80	1,463	88 11
Salt	16,137	162	.....	20,582	210	20,792	2,782 46
Stone intended for Cutting	98	.....	.....	1,290	.....	1,290	67 93
do wrought	551	216	.....	556	216	772	72 26
do not suitable for Cutting	585	2,775	.....	685	2,775	3,360	95 39
Seeds, all kinds	22	67	.....	7	67	89	10 93
Sheep	7	422	.....	7	422	4 9	32 31
Soda Ash	1,399	.....	.....	1,525	.....	1,525	443 06
Steel	95	126	.....	95	102	102	20 35
Sugar	3,751	11	.....	8,956	11	8,977	977 21
Spirits	729	39	.....	729	39	778	133 72
Tobacco, Raw	20	19	.....	20	19	39	4 95
Tallow	2	60	.....	2	60	62	8 97
Tin	981	5	.....	1,061	5	1,066	367 13
Turpentine	45	.....	.....	482	.....	482	24 85
Vinegar	44	183	.....	44	183	227	44 88
Wheat	365	106,134	.....	365	106,858	107,223	13,814 10
White Lead	120	4	.....	120	4	124	21 42
Whiting	287	1	.....	303	1	304	59 50

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A.--Continued.

NO. (A) 22.—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.		
Wood.....	430	2							430	2	432	50 91
All other Goods and Merchandize not enumerated.....	9,916	2,300	231	7	362	775	14	33	10,556	3,115	13,671	2,221 85
Bark.....	33									33	3	1 42
Barrels, Empty.....	831	288	48		4				883	288	1,171	92 89
Boat Knees.....												
Floata.....	5,502	3,587	846	186	27	108			6,375	3,690	10,065	60 90
Fire Wood, in Vessels.....		39,394								39,394	46,063	1,119 79
Fire Wood, in Rafts.....	60								60	60	60	1 25
Hoops.....	74					4			4	78	82	12 75
Hop Poles.....	4											
Lumber, Sawd, in Vessels.....	15,640	19,798	330	2,348				412	15,970	22,558	38,528	2,197 23
" " Rafts.....	8,120									8,120	8,120	396 29
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels.....	15	100							15	100	115	5 82
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts.....	470	7,744							470	7,744	7,744	183 60
Railway Ties, in Vessels.....											470	12 50
" " Rafts.....												
Saw Logs.....		10,938								10,938	10,928	249 70
Staves and Headings, Barrels.....	24	208							24	208	232	27 00
" " Pipe.....		24								24	24	0 90
" " West India.....												
Staves, Salt Barrel.....	151	21		3					151	24	175	31 17
Shingles.....												
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels.....												
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts.....												
Timber, Square, in Vessels.....	940	5,538						420	940	5,938	6,898	291 38
" " Rafts.....	271	10,918							271	10,918	11,189	409 95

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A.—Continued.

No. (A) 23.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported through the Burlington Bay Canal, and the amount of Revenue collected, during the Season of Navigation in 1879.

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.....		513									513	
Apples.....	41	2,693							41	2,693	2,734	
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Vegetable.....	96	269							96	269	365	
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Animal.....	42	51							42	51	93	
Agricultural Implements.....	3	33							3	33	36	
Barley.....	22	5		509					522	514	1,036	
Bricks.....	41								41		41	
Bones.....												
Baggage.....	57	60							57	50	107	
Beer.....	34								34		34	
Hemp.....	2								2		2	
Brimstone.....												
Cement and Water Lime.....	11								61		64	
Clay, Lime and Sand.....	27								1,475		1,502	
Coal.....									40,523		40,523	
Corn.....												
Cattle.....	1	1							1	1	2	
Cotton, Raw.....												
Coffee.....	14								14		14	
Crockery.....	48	1							48	1	49	
Dye Wood and Dye Stuff.....	11										11	
Earthenware.....	189	25							189	25	214	
Fish.....	386	41							386	41	427	
Flax and Hemp.....												
Flour.....		1,243								1,243	1,243	
Furniture.....	3	1							3	1	4	
Gypsum.....	2								2		2	
Glass, Window.....	137	68							137	68	205	
Glassware.....	96	281							96	281	367	

May, Passed.	9	6	1	9	6	15
Hogs						
Horses						
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs						
Ice						
Iron, Railway	2,714			2,714		2,714
do Pig	2,910			2,910		2,930
do All other	1,410			1,410		2,020
Iron Ore						
other Ore, except Iron						
Lard and Lard Oil	20	2		20	2	22
Meats, all kinds						
Meats, other than Pork	3			3		3
Marble	37			37		37
Manilla	3			8		3
Molasses	86			86		86
Nails	1,625	7		1,655	7	1,632
Oats						
Oil, in Barrels	158	2		158	2	160
Oil Cake						
Pease	693			693		693
Potatoes	13			13		13
Pork	30			30		30
Paint	131			131		131
Pitch and Tar	4			7		7
Rags	11	8		11	8	19
Rye						
Rosin	203			412		412
Salt	209			209		234
Stone, intended for Cutting	120	263		877	263	1,140
" Wrought						
" Unwrought						
Seeds, all kinds	11	16		11	16	27
Sheep						
Soda, Ash	364			364		364
Steel	60			60		60
Sugar	3,229	7		3,229	7	3,236
Spirits	53			93		93
Tobacco, Raw	18			18		19
Tallow						
Tin	177	3		177	3	180
Turpentine	4			7		7
Vinegar	17	190		17	190	207
Wheat	454	10,49		810	11,001	11,811
White Lead	2			2		2
Whiting	65			65		65

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A.—Continued.

No. (A.) 23.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported through the Burlington Bay 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. \$ cis.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Wool.....	17	21							17	21	38	
All other Goods and Merchandise, not enumerated.....	3,927	1,033							4,232	1,033	5,265	
Bark.....							305					
Barrels, Empty.....	12								12		12	
Boat Knees.....												
Floats.....												
Firewood, in Vessels.....	576								576		576	
" in Rafts.....	8								8		8	
Hoops.....												
Hop Poles.....												
Lumber, Sawn, in Vessels.....	762	175		823					762	998	1,760	
" 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, Barrel.....		40								40	40	
" " West India.....		220								220	220	
Staves, Salt Barrel.....												
Shingles.....												
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels.....												
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts.....												
Timber, Square, in Vessels.....												

	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Travellers	14	47	14	47	14	47	61
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured	20,608	21,152	1,904	44,214	1	64,820	23,057
Total Freight Free, per Order in Council							87,877
Total Tolls on Vessels							\$3,637 12

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 2nd February, 1880.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A.—Continued.

No. (A) 24.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported through the Ottawa Canals, and the Amount of Revenue collected, during the Season of Navigation in 1879.

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.....	1	39							1	39	40	5 63
Apples.....		16								16	16	1 09
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Vegetable.....	1	135							1	135	136	9 67
Agricultural Products not enumerated, Animal.....		436								436	436	33 15
Agricultural Implements.....		11								11	11	1 10
Barley.....		697								697	697	52 22
Bricks.....	2			94					2	94	96	6 86
Bones.....		10		40						50	50	9 78
Baggage.....		21								21	21	2 00
Beer.....	3								3		3	0 15
Brimstone.....												
Cement and Water Lime.....	77	398							77	398	475	17 40
Clay, Lime and Sand.....	1,258	590							1,258	590	1,848	49 23
Coal.....												
Corn.....												
Cattle.....	1	577							1	577	578	39 29
Cotton, Raw.....												
Coffee.....												
Crockery.....												
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs.....												
Earthenware.....												
Fish.....		1								1	1	0 09
Flax and Hemp.....												
Flour.....		1								1	1	0 07
Furniture.....	1	13							1	13	13	1 70
Gypsum.....												
Glass, Window.....												
Glassware.....		1								1	1	6 10

	658	658	658	658	4 86
Travellers					4 86
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured.....	10	10			3 00
Total Freight paying Tolls	4,852	4,852	481,870	486,722	39,309 14
Coal, Free, per Order in Council ..		187,408			
Grand Total, Freight.....	4,852	294,462	481,870	486,722	
Total Tolls on Vessels.....					4 917 76
" Passengers					379 93
Total Fines,					42 00
" Wharfage and Storage.....					43 56
Total Revenue, exclusive of Hydraulic Rents.....					44,692 39

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE,
OTTAWA, 2nd February, 1880.

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A.—Continued.

No. (A) 25.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported through the Chamby Canal, and the Amount of Revenue collected, during the Season of Navigation in 1879.

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.....		717						491	857	1,208	857	85 70
Apples.....	1,214	939									1,208	114 35
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Vegetable.....	15	66							15	66	81	2 70
Agricultural Products, not enumerated, Animal.....	2	2							2	2	2	0 20
Agricultural Implements.....	2,622	565							2,622	565	3,187	240 09
Barley.....	236	32					171		236	203	439	26 05
Bricks.....	2	1	244						246	1	247	24 70
Bones.....												
Baggage.....												
Beet.....												
Brimstone.....												
Cement and Water Lime.....											2	0 35
Clay, Lime and Sand.....	589	59					188		589	247	836	79 94
Corn.....		131					91,617			91,748	91,748	9,114 93
Cattle.....		76								76	76	2 60
Cotton, Raw.....												
Coffee.....												
Crocker.....												
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs.....								81		81	81	8 10
Earthenware.....												
Fish.....												
Flax and Hemp.....	27	20								18	18	1 80
Flour.....		4							27	20	47	1 90
Furniture.....												
Gypsum.....	218							9		13	13	1 30
Glass, Window.....									218		218	7 27

	79	478	268		347	479	826	47 67
Hay, Pressed								
Hogs								
Horses	13	9			12	9	21	0 70
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs								
Ice	300				300		300	30 00
Iron, Railway								
" " Pig								
" " All other	30				30	194	224	22 40
Iron Ore								
Kyanite or Chemical Ore, and other Ore, except Iron					839	839	839	41 95
Lard and Lard Oil		126			126	126	126	4 20
Meats, all kinds								
Meats, other than Pork								
Marble					53	53	53	8 11
Manilla					1,222	1,222	1,222	122 20
Molasses								
Nails	431	2,025			138	2,163	2,594	171 40
Oaks					155	155	155	15 50
Oil, in Barrels								
Oil Cake		4,759				4,759	4,759	205 04
Peas								
Potatoes	1	5	191		192	5	197	19 70
Pork								
Paint					40	40	40	4 00
Pitch and Tar					1,356	1,356	1,356	135 60
Regs			8		39	39	47	4 70
Rye								
Rosin					1,489	1,489	1,489	148 90
Salt	998				25	25	1,023	94 13
Stone, intended for Cutting	92				1,006	1,006	1,098	103 67
" wrought					1	1	1	0 10
" not suitable for Cutting								
Seeds, all kinds								
unwrought		1				1	1	0 10
Sheep								
Soda Ash		177				177	177	6 00
Steel								
Sugar					4,709	4,709	4,709	470 93
Spirits								
Tobacco, Raw					3	3	3	0 30
Tallow								
Tia								
Turpentine					478	478	478	47 80
Vinegar								
Wheat								
White Lead								
Whiting								

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A.—Continued.

No. (A) 25.—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. \$ cts.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Wool.....												
All other Goods and Merchandise, not enumerated.....	24	45						1,041	507	1,086	1,593	155 54
Bark.....										1	1	0 10
Barrels, Empty.....									1,038		1,038	62 26
Boat Knees.....									1,251	405	1,656	24 59
Floats.....												
Firewood, in Vessels.....	1,251	405										
" in Rafts.....												
Hoops.....												
Hop Poles.....												
Lumber, Sawm, in Vessels.....	1,881	26	48,938				26		50,819	52	50,871	2,924 50
" in Rafts.....												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels.....									377		377	18 85
" in Rafts.....												
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts.....												
Railway Ties, in Vessels.....												
" in Rafts.....									22		22	2 13
Saw Logs.....												
Staves and Headings, Barrel.....												
" " Pipe.....												
" " West India.....												
Staves, Salt Barrel.....												
Shingles.....	8										8	2 03
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels.....	9										9	0 74
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts.....												
Timber, Square, in Vessels.....												
" in Rafts.....									189		189	19 74

	66	65	55	55	1 10
Freight on Vessels					
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured					
Total Freight paying Tolls	10,039	10,670	52,680		14,700 63
Coal, Free, per Order in Council	1,789		105,391	62,719	178,780
Grand Total, Freight	11,828	10,670	52,680	1,789	180,569
			105,391	64,568	116,061
					116,061
Total Tolls on Vessels					3,117 09
Passengers					83 29
Free Coal					\$178 90
Wharfage and Storage					23 80
Fines and Damages					14 75
Other Receipts					340 00
Total Revenue, exclusive of Hydraulic Rents					18,279 56

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE,
OTTAWA, 2nd February, 1880.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A.—Continued.

No. (A.) 26—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantities of each Article transported through the Rideau Canal, and the Amount of Revenue collected, during the Season of Navigation in 1879.

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 and Pearl.		57								57	57	12 40
Apples.												
Agricultural products not enumerated, Vegetable.	93		340						433		433	15 11
Agricultural products not enumerated, Animal.	275	1,398							275	1,398	1,673	124 81
Agricultural Implements.	17	84							17	84	101	12 86
Barley.	15	1							15	1	16	0 66
Bricks.	349	232							349	232	581	18 80
Bones.		15		100						115	115	24 19
Baggage.	6	7							6	7	13	1 52
Beer.		1								1	1	0 09
Brimstone.												
Cement and Water Lime.	53	13							63	13	66	1 71
Clay, Lime and Sand.	27	1							27	1	28	0 73
Coal.		2,504								2,504	2,504	112 22
Corn.		95								95	95	10 30
Cattle.	20								20		20	0 59
Cotton, Raw.												
Coffee.												
Crockery.	19	1							19	1	20	3 44
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs.	6								6		6	1 05
Earthenware.	2								2		2	0 18
Fish.	18	1							18	1	19	0 56
Flax and Hemp.												
Flour.	44	80							44	80	124	3 34
Furniture.	5	5							5	5	10	0 90
Gypsum.	18	9							18	9	27	0 69
Glass, Window.	18								18		18	2 30

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A.—Continued.
 No. (A.) 26.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity of each Article transported through the Rideau Canal, &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.		
Wool	1								1		1	0 03
All other Goods and Merchandise												
Not enumerated	240	344							240	344	584	63 24
Bark	231								231		231	5 81
Barrels, Empty	57	3							57	3	60	3 11
Boat Knees												
Floats	1,768	458							1,768	458	2,216	46 73
Firewood, in Vessels	64,023	5,016							64,023	5,016	69,039	1,189 85
" " in Rafts		156								156	156	3 26
Hoops												
Hop Poles	118								118		118	13 00
Lumber, Sawn, in Vessels	11,693	685							14,000	685	14,685	752 21
" " in Rafts	93		2,308						93		93	4 88
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels	70								70		70	3 43
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts												
Railway Ties, in Vessels	2,494								2,494		2,494	168 73
" " in Rafts	500								500		500	40 00
Saw Logs	744	26							744	26	770	17 73
Staves and Headings, Barrel	3	48							3	48	51	2 87
" " Pipe												
" " West India												
Staves, Salt Barrel		229								229	229	12 00
Shingles	266	2							260	2	262	84 44
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels												
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts	140								140		140	17 56
Timber, Square, in Vessels												

	110	210	110	210	110	210	8 89	31 01
Travellers.....	504	2,220	504	2,220	504	2,220	2,724	18
Woodenware and Wood, partly manufactured.....	1	17	1	17	1	17	18	2 60
Total Freight paying Tolls.....	90,420	15,455	93,068	15,555	93,068	15,555	108,523	3,202 69
Coal, free, per Order in Council...	792		792		792		792	
Grand Total Freight.....	91,212	15,455	93,860	15,555	93,860	15,555	109,415	
<p>Total Tolls on Vessels.....</p> <p> " Passengers.....</p> <p> " Free Goods..... \$26 94</p> <p>Fines and Damages.....</p> <p>Wharfage and Storage.....</p> <p>Other Receipts.....</p> <p>Total Revenue, exclusive of Hydraulic Rents.....</p>								
							1,536 84	5,199 02
							122 11	
							123 38	
							214 00	

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 2nd February, 1880.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A.—Continued.

No. (A) 28—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 1879.

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, in Vessels.....	12,501								12,501		12,501	207 97
Floats.....	1,418	77							1,418	77	1,495	9 15
Lumber, Sawzn, in Vessels.....	847								847		847	25 75
Railway Ties.....	1,475	450							1,475	450	1,925	38 50
Sawlogs.....												
Shingles.....												
Split Posts, &c.....	1								1		1	1 50
Timber, Square.....		25								25	25	0 50
Traverses.....												
Iron Ore.....												
Stone, unwrought.....	38								38		38	0 25
Total Freight paying Tolls.....	16,280	552							16,280	552	16,832	283 62
Total Tolls on Vessels.....												2 50
Other Receipts.....												286 12
Total Revenue, exclusive of Hydraulic Rents.....												286 12

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 2nd February, 1880.

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

SUPPLEMENTARY

No. (A) 29.—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.....	165,103	2,352 27	812,397	4,648 15	99,565	343 76
United States Vessels, steam	23,130	346 11	35,579	196 53	388	4 80
Canadian Vessels, sail.....	488,005	9,564 28	899,462	10,150 03	100,073	1,798 83
United States Vessels, sail..	229,621	5,090 41	76,166	857 17	74,466	968 71
Total, Class No. 1...	905,859	17,353 07	1,823,604	15,851 88	274,492	3,117 00
<i>Class No. 2.</i>	No.		No.		No.	
Passengers	5,234	81 53	69,024	3,147 06	4,847	83 29
<i>Class No. 3.</i>	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
Brimstone.....			9	1 35		26 06
Bricks.....	3	0 08	4,048	338 16	439	0 35
Cement and Water Lime.....	914	121 72	1,811	172 05	2	79 94
Clay, Lime and Sand.....	4,762	545 47	4,424	219 07	836	9,114 93
Coal.....	192,957	36,177 65	58,160	8,130 91	91,748	7 27
Fish.....	46	9 20	658	83 85		30 00
Gypsum.....	1,597	171 45	2,566	151 02	218	22 40
Iron, Railway.....	2,782	538 90	17,785	2,605 33	300	94 13
“ Pig.....	909	173 06	10,300	1,395 86		103 67
“ All other.....	4,888	952 94	7,398	863 28	224	114 35
Salt.....	7,174	1,434 80	20,792	2,782 46	1,023	240 00
Stone, for Cutting.....	3,151	606 96	1,290	67 93	1,098	171 40
Apples.....	1,705	120 22	8,359	1,222 76	1,208	205 04
Barley.....	4,655	858 85	9,044	635 14	3,187	19 70
Corn.....	144,506	28,901 20	20,370	2,862 86		0 16
Cotton, Raw.....			44	1 66		0 30
Flax and Hemp.....	590	91 40	81	5 87	18	1 50
Flour.....	10,710	365 33	12,792	1,832 27	47	1 56
Hay, Pressed.....	420	81 02	662	54 61	826	47 67
Meals, all kinds.....	231	13 45	418	25 23	126	4 20
Oil Cake.....			22	3 19		171 40
Oats.....	1,239	215 18	7,363	384 10	2,594	205 04
Pease.....	450	90 00	44,041	3,658 29	4,759	19 70
Potatoes.....	58	1 66	443	38 99	197	0 16
Rye.....	440	88 00	8,105	1,170 07		0 30
Seeds, all kinds.....	30	6 00	89	10 93	1	
Tobacco, Raw.....			39	4 95	3	
Wheat.....	274,571	53,620 13	107,223	13,814 10		
All other Agricultural Pro- ducts, Vegetable.....	1,460	55 56	2,597	316 50	2,153	72 00
Bones.....	38	7 60	646	78 69	247	24 70
Cattle.....			1,245	86 39	76	2 60
Hogs.....			150	13 56		
Hides and Skins, Horns and Hoofs.....	23	0 72	133	17 29		0 70
Horses.....	9	1 10	669	50 46	21	
Lard and Lard Oil.....	4	0 80	171	20 92		
Meats, other than Pork.....			6	0 74		
Pork.....	195	38 79	582	52 48		6 00
Sheep.....			429	32 31	177	
Tallow.....	3	0 25	62	8 97		

APPENDIX A.—Continued.

the Amount of Tolls collected during the Season of Navigation in 1879.

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.
289,276	2,987 48	191,211	685 42	46,659	455 95			82	2 00
64,058	640 58	184,537	2,845 69	113,823	1,053 17			100	0 50
906	9 06	69,025	1,386 75	3,276	27 22				
334,240	3,637 12	444,773	4,917 76	163,808	1,536 84			182	2 50
No.		No.		No.					
22,695		19,307	379 93	5,223	122 11				
Tons.		Tons.		Tons.					
2									
41		96	6 86	581	18 80				
64		475	17 40	66	1 71				
1,502		1,848	49 23	28	0 73				
40,523				2,504	112 22				
427				19	0 56				
2				27	0 69				
2,714									
2,930		1	0 07						
2,020		2	0 14	100	5 00				
234		92	5 85	372	12 61				
1,140				1,270	40 35				
2,734		1,302	37 28	420	10 85				
1,038		16	1 09						
		697	52 22	16	0 66				
				95	10 30				
1,243									
		1	0 07	124	3 34				
		125	11 45	10	0 25				
		164	15 17	28	1 17				
693		1,164	75 97	316	16 39				
13		10,179	767 32	93	4 98				
		218	16 36	87	4 13				
27		1,790	157 63	1,380	65 68				
19		5	0 42						
11,811									
		91	8 00	300	10 83				
385									
		136	9 67	433	15 11				
2		50	9 78	115	24 19				
		578	39 29	20	0 59				
		87	6 06						
1									
15		27	1 95	22	0 57				
22		337	21 13	1	0 05				
3				27	1 03				
30				6	0 17				
		5	0 35	14	0 49				
15		348	23 74	21	0 60				

SUPPLEMENTARY

No. (A) 29.—STATEMENT of Traffic on the undermentioned

Articles.	Welland Canal.		St. Lawrence Canals.		Chambly Canal.	
	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tolls.
<i>Class No. 3.—Concluded.</i>		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Wool.....			432	50 91		
All other Agricultural Products, Animal.....	1	0 13	2,703	307 25	81	270
Total, Class No. 3....	660,521	125,289 62	358,161	43,572 81	111,609	10,393 99
<i>Class No. 4.</i>						
Ashes, Pot and Pearl.....	29	9 15	1,076	163 20	857	85 70
Agricultural Implements.....			307	31 83	2	0 20
Baggage.....	7	1 10	892	144 05		
Beer.....	5	2 00	315	58 39		
Coffee.....			7	1 40		
Crockery.....			587	111 37		
Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs.	31	12 40	156	9 18	81	8 10
Earthenware.....	11	2 30	340	71 54		
Furniture.....	21	7 20	361	33 79	13	1 30
Glassware.....	10	4 00	396	79 08		
Glass, Window.....	17	4 35	823	162 33		
Marble.....	176	68 65	134	19 38	53	8 11
Manilla.....	58	21 40	62	8 05		
Molasses.....	7	2 80	1,058	86 17	1,222	122 20
Nails.....	112	22 75	3,290	611 33		
Oil, in Barrels.....	949	376 80	1,483	187 78	155	15 50
Paint.....	19	7 60	498	55 07	40	4 60
Pitch and Tar.....	37	14 80	1,426	86 73	1,356	135 60
Rags.....	129	27 40	667	82 86	47	4 70
Rosin.....	25	4 25	1,463	88 11	1,489	148 90
Soda Ash.....	341	98 10	1,525	443 06		
Steel.....	2	0 10	102	20 35		
Sugar.....	1,355	515 05	8,977	977 21	4,709	470 90
Stone, Wrought.....	757	294 05	772	72 26	1	0 10
Tin.....	41	9 20	1,066	367 13		
Turpentine.....			482	24 85	478	47 80
Vinegar.....			227	44 88		
White Lead.....			124	21 42		
Whiting.....			304	59 59		
Whiskey and all other Spirits	217	79 05	778	133 72		
Merchandise, not enumerated	3,806	1,125 35	13,671	2,221 65	1,593	155 54
Total, Class No. 4.....	8,162	2,709 85	43,279	6,477 76	12,096	1,208 65
<i>Class No. 5.</i>						
Bark.....			33	1 42		
Barrels, Empty.....	138	27 10	1,171	92 89	1	0 10
Boat Knees.....	20	2 00				
Floats.....			3,580	60 90	1,038	62 26
Fire Wood, in Vessels.....	46,265	2,077 56	46,063	1,119 79	1,656	24 50
" Rafts.....			60	1 25		
Lumber, Sawed, in Vessels...	57,673	9,147 21	38,528	2,197 23	50,871	2,924 50
" Rafts.....	98	14 67	8,120	396 29		
Hoops.....			82	12 75		
Railway Ties, in Vessels....	32	0 63	470	12 50		

APPENDIX A.—Continued.

Canals, and the Amount of Tolls Collected, &c—Continued.

Burlington Bay Canal.		Ottawa Canals.		Rideau Canal.		St. Peter's Canal.		Newcastle Distr Canals.	
Tons.	Tolls	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
38				1	0 03				
93		436	33 15	1,673	124 81				
69,759		20,270	1,367 65	10,149	488 89				
513		40	5 63	57	12 40				
36		11	1 10	101	12 86				
107		21	2 00	13	1 52				
34		3	0 15	1	0 09				
14									
49				20	3 44				
11				6	1 05				
214		1	0 09	2	0 18				
4		13	1 70	19	0 90				
387		1	0 10						
206				18	2 30				
37		4	0 28	2	0 18				
3									
86				27	2 56				
1,532		1	0 09	75	9 10				
160				106	12 68				
131									
7									
19		49	9 20	66	8 79				
412		57	8 43	19	1 70				
364									
60				6	0 53				
3,236				184	18 97				
180		1,730	151 38	5	0 44				
7		1	0 19	5	0 71				
207				14	1 58				
2									
65									
93				37	3 26				
5,265		470	43 02	584	63 24				
13,441		2,402	223 36	1,356	158 48				
12		85	25 26	231	5 81				
		54	7 12	60	3 11				
576		1,359	17 91	2,216	46 73				
		114,415	3,806 22	69,039	1,189 95			12,501	207 97
1,760		105	1 05	156	3 26				
		331,108	33,088 37	14,685	752 22			1,495	9 15
8		11,854	542 62	93	4 88				
		24	2 40						
				2,494	168 73			847	25 75

SUPPLEMENTARY

No. (A) 29.—STATEMENT of Traffic on the undermentioned

Articles.	Welland Canal.		St. Lawrence Canals.		Chambly Canal.	
	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
<i>Class No. 4.—Concluded.</i>		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Railway Ties, in Rafts.....	81	11 10			22	2 13
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Vessels.....	1,013	151 95	115	5 82	377	18 85
Masts, Spars and Telegraph Poles, in Rafts.....			7,744	193 60		
Square Timber, in Vessels..	24,881	3,756 20	6,898	291 38		
“ “ in Rafts.....	2,195	459 55	11,189	409 95	199	19 74
Wooden Ware and Wood partly manufactured.....	119	23 45	199	65 54		
Shingles.....	76	36 11	175	31 17	8	2 03
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Vessels.....	7	0 38			9	0 74
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in Rafts.....						
Saw Logs.....	6,204	309 38	10,928	249 70		
Staves and Headings, Barrel	11	0 55	3	0 15		
“ “ Pipe.....	805	151 35	232	27 00		
“ “ W. India	119	22 28	24	0 90		
“ Salt Barrel.....						
Traverses.....	400	1 25	7,293	19 01	55	1 10
Hop Poles.....						
Total, Class No. 5.....	140,137	16,192 72	142,907	5,189 24	54,236	3,056 04
<i>Special Class.</i>						
Kryolite or Chemical Ore...	638	148 10	1,851	92 55		
Iron Ore.....	18,177	908 85			839	41 95
Stone, unwrought, not suit- able for Cutting.....	18,357	1,024 48	3,360	95 39		
Ice.....						
Total, Special Class...	37,172	2,081 43	5,211	187 94	839	41 95
Total Freight and Tolls.....	845,992	163,708 22	549,558	74,426 69	178,780	17,901 01
Timber and other Wood, Free	1,527	37 08				
Wheat, Corn, Flour, Iron, Salt, Coal, &c., Free.....	18,145	3,336 98	394,100	50,813 53	1,789	178 90
Grand Totals, Passengers and Tonnage of Vessels not included.....	865,664	167,082 28	943,658	125,240 22	180,569	18,079 91

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 2nd February, 1880.

APPENDIX 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.
		24	1 88	500	40 00				
				70	3 43				
		17	2 23						
		40	0 38					25	0 50
2,000		2,012	30 86	320	8 89				
61		10	3 00	18	2 60				
		243	78 64	262	84 44				
		1	1 80	140	17 56			1	1 50
		10	1 81						
		22	1 25	770	17 73			1,925	38 50
				51	2 97				
40									
220				229	12 00				
		658	4 88	2,724	31 01				
				118	13 00				
4,877		462,041	37,617 68	94,176	2,408 32			16,794	283 37
		2,009	100 45	2,590	129 50				
				350	17 50				
								38	0 25
		2,009	100 45	2,940	147 00			38	0 25
87,877	3,637 12	486,722	44,606 82	108,623	4,861 64			16,632	286 12
				792	26 94				
87,877	3,637 12	486,722	44,606 83	109,415	4,888 58			16,832	286 12

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A.—Continued.

No (A) 31.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of Tolls collected each Month during the Season of Navigation ended December, 1879.

Canals and Offices.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
WELLAND CANAL.												
Chippewa.....	30 00				10 96	3 29	15 86	3 33	3 26	7 66	5 79	51 73
Colborne.....					14,873 44	17,711 02	23,451 46	23,032 78	15,353 24	9,624 51	819 09	118,502 23
Dalhousie.....					7,179 74	5,140 81	6,406 32	5,951 68	4,125 51	2,738 36	116 74	38,978 30
Dunville.....					96 36	113 86	40 15	42 01	204 45	113 27	48 53	687 24
Maitland.....					28 61	28 61	203 68	161 93	142 85	79 14	38 38	1,247 75
Robinson.....					201 31	214 54	326 09	387 52	368 15	225 66	78 99	2,498 25
St. Catharines.....					35 30	387 90	241 81	199 39	288 23	139 97	9 22	1,742 68
					40 42	243 10	241 81	199 39	288 23	139 97	9 22	1,742 68
Total, Welland Canal.	30 00		75 72	21,866 34	22,990 64	23,655 11	30,662 63	29,897 08	20,485 49	12,928 57	1,116 64	163,708 22
ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.												
Beauharnois.....					191 25	175 19	253 29	355 48	1,266 15	448 47		2,911 59
Cornwall.....					1,642 55	2,119 07	1,961 72	2,364 93	2,347 05	2,394 42	11 81	14,220 08
Edwardsburg.....					74 88	74 37	99 35	67 94	100 12	67 00	4 00	538 98
Kingston.....					257 46	3,851 01	2,369 98	3,401 98	3,440 08	1,649 61		23,620 51
Lachine.....					371 58	327 52	369 98	591 21	656 18	403 02		3,655 73
Montreal.....					3,274 69	4,056 73	4,856 91	4,455 23	4,853 49	3,495 02		29,479 80
Total, St. Lawrence Canals.....			257 46	11,260 01	10,603 89	9,941 23	11,118 93	10,108 75	12,663 07	8,457 54	15 81	74,426 69
CHAMBLY CANAL.												
Chambly.....					352 43	652 39	581 57	555 42	721 04	805 46		4,132 84
St. John's.....					1,980 33	1,731 84	1,928 85	1,601 70	2,102 21	1,163 76		13,023 32
St. Ours.....					62 71	81 05	83 06	83 03	161 95	193 90		144 85
					6 70							
Total, Chamblay Canal			6 70	2,895 47	2,377 42	2,664 30	2,266 30	3,142 50	2,985 20	2,163 12		17,901 01

	7 39	417 92	789 04	679 59	621 43	504 63	836 67	240 81	40 73	3,637 12
BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.										
Hamilton										
OTTAWA CANALS.										
Ottawa		3,142 11	5,430 52	4,040 52	4,943 91	4,044 02	3,847 51	1,981 81	.....	27,430 40
Carrillon		116 97	43 97	105 78	79 68	73 57	234 17	402 64	.....	1,766 65
Grenville		1,961 76	1,928 76	2,119 84	2,076 87	2,075 51	2,291 26	1,122 63	.....	13,576 43
St. Anne's		242 82	302 80	301 66	302 66	401 56	685 28	306 57	.....	2,543 35
Total, Ottawa Canals..		5,463 66	7,706 05	6,567 77	7,403 82	6,594 66	7,058 22	3,813 65	.....	44,606 83
RIDEAU CANAL.										
Kingston Mills.....		372 60	368 82	322 42	347 70	381 66	347 85	144 42	.....	2,305 47
Ottawa.....		283 20	301 22	410 68	302 03	302 54	310 13	150 66	.....	2,064 28
Smith's Falls.....		93 77	91 05	137 56	61 67	61 79	40 71	5 33	.....	491 89
Total, Rideau Canal ..		749 57	781 10	870 64	711 40	745 99	698 67	300 41	.....	4,861 64
ST. PETER'S CANAL.										
St. Peter's										
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT CANALS.										
Robesaygeon.....		8 00	94 72	70 50	27 89	37 75	7 25	6 00	.....	252 11
Peterborough.....		7 50	8 50	1 50	2 00	6 16	3 75	6 10	.....	29 51
Hasbungs.....			9 50	3 00	1 00				.....	4 50
Total, Newcastle Dis- trict Canals		15 50	103 72	75 00	30 89	37 91	11 00	12 10	.....	286 12
Grand Total.....	30 06	347 27	42,168 47	44,453 64	52,814 31	51,031 52	44,237 34	27,916 20	1,177 02	309,437 63

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 2nd February, 1880.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A.—Continued.

No. (A) 32.—GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Number, Tonnage and Nationality of Vessels passed through the Canals during the Season of Navigation ended 31st December, 1879, and the 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.....	582	54,967	45,593	18,390	.....	376	250	762	44,765	74,495	90,608	165,103	2,352 27
do sail.....	2,413	125,770	73,902	106,499	882	1,276	3,105	7,007	169,564	240,552	247,453	488,005	9,564 28
Total Canadian.....	2,995	180,737	119,495	124,889	882	1,652	3,355	7,769	214,329	315,047	338,061	653,108	11,916 55
United States Vessels, steam.....	120	242	88	300	512	13,212	8,250	144	382	13,898	9,232	23,130	348 11
do sail.....	845	1,082	704	7,439	602	108,003	71,848	925	39,018	117,449	112,172	229,621	5,090 41
Total United States.....	965	1,324	792	7,739	1,114	121,215	80,098	1,069	39,400	131,347	121,404	252,751	5,436 52
Grand Total, Welland Canal	3,960	182,061	120,287	132,628	1,996	122,867	83,453	8,838	253,729	446,394	459,465	905,859	17,353 07
ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.													
Canadian Vessels, steam.....	3,223	476,625	319,795	11,110	56	.....	.....	150	4,661	487,885	324,512	812,397	4,648 15
do sail.....	5,522	489,195	393,765	7,898	243	.....	.....	1,607	9,754	498,700	400,762	899,462	10,150 03
Total Canadian.....	8,745	965,820	710,560	19,008	299	.....	.....	1,757	14,415	986,585	725,274	1,711,859	14,798 18
United States Vessels, steam.....	518	148	293	6,076	269	10,011	10,047	671	8,064	16,906	18,673	35,579	196 53
do sail.....	769	449	3,940	9,938	2,440	419	134	60,482	8,364	61,288	14,878	76,166	857 17
Total United States.....	1,287	597	4,233	16,014	2,709	10,430	10,181	51,153	16,428	78,194	33,551	111,745	1,053 70
Grand Total, St. Lawrence Canals.....	10,032	966,417	714,793	35,022	8,008	10,430	10,181	52,910	30,843	1,064,779	758,825	1,823,604	15,851 88

CHAMBLY CANAL.														
Canadian Vessels, steam.....	661	46,928	46,578	1,473	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,586	48,401	51,164	99,565	343 76
do sail.....	1,119	11,974	10,572	15,626	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,902	27,599	73,474	100,073	1,798 82
Total Canadian.....	1,840	58,902	57,150	17,098	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,488	76,000	123,638	199,638	2,142 58
United States Vessels, steam.....	5	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	377	11	377	388	4 80
do sail.....	860	288	1,946	10,953	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,279	11,241	63,225	74,466	969 71
Total United States.....	865	288	1,946	10,964	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,656	11,252	63,602	74,854	974 51
Grand Total, Chamby Canal	2,705	59,190	59,096	28,062	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128,144	87,252	187,240	274,492	3,117 09
BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.														
Canadian Vessels, steam.....	579	136,529	131,502	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136,529	132,747	269,276	2,987 48
do sail.....	323	9,347	17,518	121	1,245	14,628	.....	.....	.....	22,444	31,912	32,146	64,058	640 88
Total Canadian.....	902	145,876	149,020	121	15,873	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,444	168,441	164,893	333,334	3,628 06
United States Vessels, steam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do sail.....	8	.....	224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	453	453	906	9 06
Total United States.....	8	.....	224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	453	453	906	9 06
Grand Total, Burlington Bay Canal.....	910	145,876	149,244	121	16,102	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,897	168,894	165,346	334,240	3,637 12
OTTAWA CANALS.														
Canadian Vessels, steam.....	1,191	70,467	119,461	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,467	120,744	191,211	685 42
do sail.....	2,095	18,230	122,458	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,230	166,307	184,537	2,845 59
Total Canadian.....	3,286	88,697	241,919	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88,697	287,051	375,748	3,531 01
United States Vessels, steam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do sail.....	772	11,269	11,193	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,418	49,607	69,025	1,386 75
Total United States.....	772	11,269	11,193	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,418	49,607	69,025	1,386 75
Grand Total, Ottawa Canals.	4,058	99,966	253,112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108,115	336,658	444,773	4,917 76

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A.—Continued.

No. (A) 32.—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.....	1,038	20,982	25,677	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,982	25,677	46,659	455 95
do sail.....	1,796	52,280	60,714	737	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,017	60,806	113,823	1,083 17
Total Canadian.....	2,834	73,262	86,391	737	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,999	86,483	160,482	1,509 12
United States Vessels, steam.....													
do sail.....	2	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	25	50	0 50
Total United States.....	36	173	2,880	223	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	296	2,880	3,276	27 22
Grand Total, Rideau Canal....	2,870	73,435	89,296	985	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,420	89,388	163,808	1,536 84
St. Peter's Canal.													
Canadian Vessels, steam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do sail.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Canadian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT CANALS.													
Canadian Vessels, steam.....	4	41	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	41	82	2 00
do sail.....	1	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	100	0 50
Total Canadian.....	5	141	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141	41	182	2 50
Grand Total, Newcastle District Canals.....	5	141	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141	41	182	2 50

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.	Up.	Down.		
CANADIAN VESSELS.														
<i>Steam and Sail.</i>														
Welland	180,737	119,495	124,889	882	1,652	3,355	7,769	214,329	315,047	338,061	653,108	11,916	55	
St. Lawrence	965,820	710,560	19,008	299	.....	.....	1,757	14,415	986,585	725,274	1,711,859	14,798	18
Chambly	1,840	58,902	57,150	17,098	.....	.....	.....	66,488	76,000	123,638	199,638	2,142	58
Burlington Bay	902	145,876	149,020	121	15,873	.....	22,444	.....	168,441	164,993	333,334	3,628	06
Ottawa	3,286	88,697	241,919	45,132	.....	.....	.....	.....	88,697	287,051	375,748	3,531	01
Rideau	2,834	73,262	86,391	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,999	86,483	160,482	1,599	12
St. Peter's .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newcastle District	5	141	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141	41	182	.....	.....
Total Canadian	1,513,435	1,364,576	161,853	62,278	1,652	3,355	31,970	295,232	1,708,910	1,725,141	3,434,351	.....	.....
UNITED STATES VESSELS.														
<i>Steam and Sail.</i>														
Welland	965	1,324	792	7,739	1,114	80,098	1,069	39,400	131,347	121,404	252,751	5,435	52	
St. Lawrence	1,287	597	4,233	16,014	2,709	10,181	51,153	16,428	78,194	33,551	111,715	1,053	70	
Chambly	865	288	1,946	10,964	.....	.....	.....	61,656	11,252	63,602	74,894	974	51
Burlington Bay	8	.....	224	229	.....	.....	453	.....	453	453	906	9	06
Ottawa	772	11,269	11,193	38,414	.....	.....	8,149	.....	19,418	49,607	69,025	1,306	75
Rideau	36	173	2,905	248	.....	.....	.....	.....	421	2,905	3,326	.....	.....
St. Peter's .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total United States	3,933	13,651	21,293	34,955	43,466	131,645	60,824	117,484	241,085	271,522	512,607	8,888	26	
Grand Total, Canadian and United States.....	24,540	1,527,086	1,385,869	196,818	104,744	133,287	93,634	412,716	1,949,995	1,996,963	3,946,958	46,416	26	

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 2nd February, 1880.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX A.—Concluded.

No. (A.) 32½.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Grand Total Freight passed through the undermentioned Canals during the Seasons of Navigation, 1878-79, 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.		
1878.												
Welland Canal.....	23,752	92,950	29,224	3,742	206,432	167,308	8,329	437,023	267,737	701,021	968,758	196,038 26
St. Lawrence Canals.....	125,397	573,546	9,288	3,112	598	996	44,921	44,921	182,185	622,575	804,760	66,680 52
Chambly Canal.....	6,987	9,926	59,139	.....	.....	.....	81,256	81,256	66,106	91,182	157,388	15,370 78
Rideau Canal.....	97,176	12,402	361	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97,537	12,402	109,939	4,694 54
Ottawa Canals.....	1,662	272,310	.....	180,727	.....	.....	94	.....	1,756	453,037	454,793	38,658 57
Burlington Bay Canal.....	21,264	22,068	.....	1,524	.....	.....	43,846	.....	65,110	23,592	88,702	3,936 28
St. Peter's Canal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newcastle Dist. Canals.....	10,138	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,138	350	10,488	152 34
1879.												
Welland Canal.....	27,688	125,524	25,756	1,713	150,409	133,634	11,693	389,247	215,546	650,118	865,664	163,708 22
St. Lawrence Canals.....	142,283	671,626	11,128	2,952	503	1,471	61,738	48,952	218,657	725,001	943,658	74,426 69
Chambly Canal.....	11,828	10,670	52,680	.....	.....	.....	105,391	105,391	64,508	116,061	180,569	17,901 01
Rideau Canal.....	91,212	15,455	2,648	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,860	15,555	109,415	4,861 64
Ottawa Canals.....	4,852	294,462	.....	187,408	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,852	481,870	486,722	44,606 83
Burlington Bay Canal.....	20,606	21,152	.....	1,904	.....	.....	41,214	1	64,820	23,087	87,907	3,637 12
St. Peter's Canal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newcastle Dist. Canals.....	16,230	552	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,280	552	16,832	286 12

* This Canal being closed for enlargement, no business has been done on it during the years 1878 and 1879.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 2nd February, 1880.

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

SIXTH REPORT
ON
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,
BEING
SUPPLEMENT No. II
TO THE REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE,
1879.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

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SIXTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INLAND REVENUE

ON

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND GAS.

To the Honorable the Minister of Inland Revenue :

SIR,—Herewith I have the honor to submit the usual statistical returns respecting the inspection of weights, measures and gas.

1. As the inspection of weights and measures was delayed in 1878, pending proposed alterations in the law, and was not resumed during the fiscal year, any comparison that might be made either as to the work done or fees collected, would have no value.

*Suspension
of the Act
in 1878.*

3. While the amendments to the law were under consideration, and during the period which elapsed from the passing of the present Act until the work of inspection was resumed, it became my duty to submit various memorandums in relation to several matters as to which complaints had been made of the working of the Weights and Measures Act. The substance of these memorandums, in so far as they received your approval, are now embodied in this report.

*Memoran-
da as to
regulations.*

SECTION 28 OF THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT OF 1879.

4. The provision of the law as to which complaints have been most persistent is that which requires that all weights, measures and weighing machines shall be inspected before they are sold to parties who intend to use them for trade purposes. This provision of the Act will be found in Section 28 of 42 Vic., cap. 16. The corresponding clause in the Weights and Measures Act of 1873 was passed in such form that manufacturers or dealers could not legally have such articles in possession without having them stamped. The law is now so modified that the stamping is only necessary when the articles are removed from their premises for the purpose of being used for *Trade*. The law was advisedly passed in its present

*Section 28 of
the Act 1879*

form after having been printed and been before the House during the greater part of the session. It is founded on the consideration that the purchasers of weights, measures and weighing machines are entitled to a guarantee that the articles they purchase will measure or weigh correctly, just as their customers are entitled to a guarantee that they will receive just weight or measure of goods. And upon the further consideration that as inspection is only to be made once in two years, and as the Inspectors cannot visit the outlying parts of their district except when upon their regular tour of inspection, unless the articles are inspected before they go into the hands of the user, they might in many cases, especially in country villages, be illegally in use for nearly two years.

Duty of the Department to give effect to the law.

5. It has been commonly assumed that the inspection of weights, measures and weighing machines, before they are sold for trade purposes, is due to a Departmental regulation or Order in Council. As above stated, it is really a very explicit enactment of Parliament, to which it is the duty of this Department to give effect.

Convenience of the Department not to be considered.

6. It would relieve this Department of some anxiety if this principle of the Act could be abandoned, but no argument based merely on the convenience of the Department should be permitted to stand for an instant against the interests of the public, and after the most earnest consideration of all that I have heard or read in opposition to this provision of the law, I do not in the least doubt the necessity of enforcing it in principle as a protection that the general public have a right to expect at the hands of the Government.

Objections may be met by regulations.

7. All reasonable objections to the law can be sufficiently met by a modification which I think can legally be made by an Order in Council, permitting the removal of weights and measures from the manufactory to the wholesale dealer, or from one dealer in such articles to another, under a permit conditioned that they shall be submitted to verification before they are sold or delivered to the trader to be used for the purpose of weighing or measuring goods for sale.

Alleged annoyance to the trade.

8. A number of minor objections have been urged, but the leading one, that which goes to the bottom of the whole—that which, so far as I have seen, has been urged solely by the makers of and dealers in weighing machines and their advocates, is an alleged annoyance to the trade—to the *whole* trade, as some have put it. The first expression may be understood as implying only the trades of manufacturing or dealing in weights, measures and weighing machines,

but the last form of expression appears to be intended to include the users of such appliances for trade purposes.

9. Hence it is necessary to understand distinctly what trade it is that is subject to these so-called annoyances. I suppose it would be no exaggeration to say that for every manufacturer of or dealer in weights, measures and weighing machines, there are fifty users of such articles for trade purposes, and that for every such trader, there are twenty families who purchase the article they offer for sale. What trade?

10. Here then are three classes interested in the operation of the Law: The manufacturers of or dealers in weights, measures or weighing machines, who count as a unit in the comparison, the fifty purchasers of such articles for use in trade, and the thousand families who purchase and consume the goods weighed or measured by the instruments sold by the manufacturer or dealer in such articles. Which object, it may be asked, should be kept in view in framing a law on this subject? Should the interests of fifty purchasers of such articles and their thousand customers be neglected in order that a trifling inconvenience to the individual who makes or offers them for sale may be averted? or should the law attack the possible error at its root, and so destroy it before it has grown into injustice? I think an unprejudiced person can give but one answer. Whose interests should be consulted?

11. Such a result as I shall now describe would so certainly follow with frequent repetition in all parts of the Dominion if the verification of weights and measures before they are sold and taken into use for commercial purposes was abandoned, that the case I shall now state can hardly be called hypothetical:—The Inspector makes his tour of inspection say in March, 1880; he inspects the weights, measures, &c., in the village of A, distant some forty miles from the official residence of the nearest inspector or assistant. In June following, a new shop is opened in the village by Mr. B, who obtains from a Montreal dealer an outfit of weighing and measuring apparatus. The Inspector and his assistants being engaged in the performance of their duties in another part of the Division are unable, even if the question of cost were entirely set aside, to return to A for several months, perhaps a year. During all this time B and a rival trader who, as a matter of display, has found it expedient to re-equip his shop with new appliances for weighing and measuring, have been illegally using unstamped and possibly inaccurate weights and measures,—using them and so perhaps, by no fault of theirs, selling short weight or over weight. Is it not a wrong to Result of abandoning the inspection of articles before they are sold for use in trade.

sell to B or C a false weighing machine which he takes into use in good faith, which he has no means of verifying, and may not have for a year or even more after he buys it, and by the using of which he may either cheat or be cheated, and will certainly be liable to heavy penalties ?

Vendors of weights, measures, &c., should be held responsible for the correctness of articles sold by them.

12. It has been argued that it is only when B or C commences to use his weights or measures for commercial purposes that any harm can be done, and that it is a mere matter of contract between B or C and the seller of the weights, measures, &c., whether such articles are accurate or not, and that the law should not interfere between them. I have shown in another place, that the Imperial, the French and the German, as well as the Canadian law makers, hold a different opinion. They hold that it is of as much, if not greater, consequence to B or C that they shall receive just appliances for weighing or measuring for their money as that their customers shall receive just pounds of sugar or true centals of flour.

The degree of annoyance to which dealers in such articles are subjected.

13. I may here state the degree of annoyance to which a small fraction of the whole trade is subjected by the operation of the section of the law now under consideration, in order that possible wrong to a great many people may, as far as possible, be averted. It is simply this: either that when a manufacturer or trader is about to deliver a weight or weighing machine to a customer he shall submit it for verification, or, if he prefers it, he may keep a supply of such articles to meet his current requirements on his shelves ready verified and stamped.

Evidence of the necessity for inspection

14. Representations which have been made as to the cost added to an ordinary weighing machine, formerly sold at \$2.10, by compliance with the requirements of the law, affords a curious, though I presume, a quite unintentional piece of evidence of the necessity of the law. In a case now before me five items are given :—

(1). Set of weights, ½ lb down.....	\$0 50
(2). Adjusting scale for Inspector.....	0 25
(3). Adjusting weights.....	0 25
(4). Inspecting scales.....	0 50
(5). Inspecting eight weights.....	0 40
	\$1 90

The second and third items are for adjusting the scale and its weights. Now if the scale would indicate correctly the load placed on it, and if the weights were just, why was it necessary to adjust either? If the one was inaccurate and the other unjust, should any respectable tradesman desire to sell them as instruments whereby the quantities and therefore the values of goods should be determined? But unless these instruments had been verified he vendor would never have known whether they were just or otherwise, and herein lies a strong argument in favor of the inspection, for the Canadian dealer might, by the sale of unreliable weighing or measuring instruments, become unwittingly the means of bringing them into use.

15. It has been represented that as weighing-machines, are always packed in cases, they must, under the existing law, be unpacked, set up for the purpose of verification, then be taken down and repacked for transmission to the user, and thereby deranged and made inaccurate. I have made many enquiries on this subject during the past four years, and I think I am justified in saying that as regards the scales of reliable makers there is no danger of such a result. I have in the department a platform scale of the usual construction, made to weigh up to 500 lbs., which has been set up and taken down at least a dozen times, and weighs quite as accurately as it ever did, and with as much accuracy as the regulations require. In fact, manufacturers of reputation make it a point so to construct their weighing-machines that they shall not be deranged by any reasonable usage in taking them down or setting them up.

Danger of derangement by unpacking weighing machines.

16. Objections to the verification of articles before they are sold for use in trade on the plea that they may be deranged by packing and unpacking would have some force if it could be shown that the verification would in any way contribute to such derangement; but it cannot. If, therefore, the objection to the first verification has any value, it must be equally valid as an argument in favour of absolutely prohibiting the use of such articles until they have been set up, and adjusted by an expert where they are to be used, and thereafter verified.

Verification does not cause derangement.

17. As regards packing and unpacking, the Canadian manufacturer has a decided advantage over the importer. The Canadian can have his goods verified and stamped before they are packed. The certificate of verification can then be packed with each machine, and the purchaser can proceed to use it with confidence. The importers must have theirs unpacked and set up for verification. The importers

Advantages enjoyed by the Canadian manufacturer.

cannot lawfully deliver weighing-machines to be used for the purpose of trade until they have been verified and stamped.

Decrease in the value of certificates of verification by lapse of time may be avoided.

18. There is reason in what has been said as to weighing-machines remaining on the shelf of the dealer until the period for which the certificate of verification has been granted has largely or wholly lapsed; but I think there can be no difficulty in meeting that objection. The date of the sale of the article to the person who buys it for use in trade can easily be determined, and the Inspector may be authorized to endorse that date on the certificate, and thereby make it valid for the full period from such date.

Exemption of dormant scales till set up.

19. The Department has never considered that the provisions of the law as to inspection of articles before they leave the premises of the manufacturer or dealer apply to what are commonly known as dormant scales, that is platform-scales, which are not movable after they have been set up. Such scales are not considered complete, nor can they be verified until they are placed on their permanent foundation, and put in working order. This exception will, as a rule, apply to all warehouse scales, railway track scales, and hay-scales.

Suggestions as to delaying the collection of verification fees.

20. No complaint has been as made to the payment of the inspection fees in advance of the sale of goods. To some of the manufacturers, however, this may be an object. I, therefore, beg to suggest that when scales, &c., have been verified and stamped in the manufactory before they are packed, the payment of the fees may be postponed so long as they remain in the manufacturers' warehouses, if reasonable security is provided in the regulations for the payment of the fees at the proper time. It is possible we might even go further, and extend the time of payment until the articles are sold for actual use, if the parties interested consider it worth their while to conform to such regulations as may be found necessary for securing the ultimate collection of the fees.

Weights of less than one pound.

21. Objection on account of expense has been made to the regulations, which require that all weights of less than one pound shall be of brass or white metal. There are several reasons for requiring the more malleable metal. An iron weight of half a pound or under, especially when used for the ordinary platform scales, made to weigh 500 lbs. or upwards, has usually been made quite thin; it has not then sufficient substance to admit of conveniently securing a soft metal plug to receive the stamp, and the impression of the stamp on such cast-iron weights, even if stamps could be made that would stand the work, would require a blow that would frequently

result in the fracture of the weight. Soft metal plugs could be fixed in the small weights in question, but that would have to be done very carefully, and would cost more than the difference between the cost of iron and the cost of brass or white metal. The latter, I understand, can be made for about twenty cents per pound, while common brass, such as weights are made of, need not cost more than forty cents. The addition to the cost cannot therefore be very great. If, however, these small weights made of iron are presented for verification with soft metal plugs properly inserted and ready for the stamp, the other objections may be waived.

22. It is a serious objection however to iron weights that they are liable to become inaccurate by the oxidization of the metal, the oxide scaling off so as to cause considerable loss of weight. The brass and white metal oxidize very slowly, and the oxide does not peel off. The smaller the weight the greater is the surface exposed in proportion to the weight. In large iron weights, provided with a soft metal plug, the means of compensating for loss of weight is or should be provided.

Objection to small iron weights.

23. The addition caused by verification to the cost of a scale of the original value mentioned in section 14 may be too much. If it is, an Order-in-Council can reduce it or abolish the charge altogether. And I am so convinced of the necessity of the earliest possible inspection of weighing and measuring instruments that I believe it would be better, in the interest of the public, to abandon altogether the charge for the original verification of such articles before they are exposed for sale or issued for use in trade, than to abandon their verification.

Tariff may be reduced if deemed excessive.

24. Much stress has been laid on what has been termed the unnecessary enhancement of the cost of scales purchased for private use by adding the charges for verification. I submit that it is as much the interest of the private individual to have his scales stamped as that the butcher, baker or grocer should have his weighing machine stamped. One of the principal objects for which housekeepers have weights or measures is that they may ascertain whether the tradespeople deliver full weight. Now, it is obvious that, if a dispute arose on this subject, the housekeeper's weighing of the article in question would be of no value unless his weights, &c., had been properly verified. It is, in fact, to the interest of all housekeepers who purchase any considerable quantity of supplies to keep properly verified weights and measures, but as it is a matter in which he alone is interested the law does not, in his case, operate compulsorily, except in so far as it interferes to prevent the sale of unjust weights or measures to the

Increased cost of scales for private use.

public generally. If, however, the reasonableness of this contention is admitted, it might be met, without giving up the principle of the law, by some arrangement that would exempt weights, &c., sold for use in private families, from payment of fees without exempting them from verification.

Manufacturers, &c., will not be satisfied with any inspection of articles while in their hands.

25. But I apprehend the manufacturers, importers and dealers would not be satisfied with an abatement, nor even with an entire abandonment of the charge for original verification, nor with any concession short of an abandonment of the inspection altogether. It is not the cost that they fear, it is the condemnation of imperfect, unjust and worthless weighing machines, of which large number, are constantly sold to small shopkeepers at a very low price. This is the interference and annoyance to which they object. They have expressed, and I dare say they feel, unbounded indignation at the presumption of the officers of the Government who have expressed opinions on the construction of appliances for weighing or or measuring. They fancy, rightly or wrongly, that Government employees can have no practical knowledge of such matters.

Intention of Government regulations.

26. But the intention of the Government regulations is to define in general terms what is necessary to constitute a weight or measure or weighing machine that can not be used for fraudulent purposes that will not only weigh or measure with reasonable accuracy at the moment of inspection, but will continue to do so with reasonable usage during the intervals between the inspections. All that the Inspector has then to do is to see that the instruments submitted to his inspection are conformable to the regulations. This can, I submit, be done by any intelligent man.

Can the Department arrive at a judicious decision on technical points of construction?

27. At this point the question arises as to the ability of this Department to arrive at a judicious decision as to what weights, measures or weighing machines should be admitted to verification. In the performance of this duty the Department enlists technical, as well as theoretical ability, and utilizes such definite results as have been accumulated in countries where there have been many years of practical experience. Whether this has been done effectually may be best tested by considering the regulations in detail. Let the adversaries of the regulations abandon declamation and personalities and formulate their objections to each; then, if the Department is unable to give such reasons for their continued existence as will satisfy reasonable and unprejudiced people that they are necessary for the protection of the public, let them be amended, changed, or abolished, as the case may demand. But it would hardly be reasonable to condemn them on the judgment of

the few manufacturers of or dealers in such articles who have a personal interest in having them swept away, and who have heretofore exhibited a most vindictive hostility to all regulations that involve the slightest interference with their accustomed mode of doing business.

THE COMPARATIVE STRINGENCY OF THE CANADIAN LAW.

28. It has been alleged by some of the manufacturers and dealers in weights, measures and weighing machines, that the Canadian law has no parallel anywhere for its stringency. I have referred to the laws of France and Germany as a sufficient reply to that allegation; and I have made reference to the English Weights and Measures Act of 1878 as being quite as stringent as the Canadian Act.

Inspection of weights and measures in other countries.

29. Owing to the existence of vested rights in various Corporations, Guilds, Lords of Manors, Court-leets and Vestries who hold ancient grants from the Crown, or rights secured by Acts of Parliament, respecting the sizing and sealing of weights and measures, the Imperial authorities have not considered it expedient to empower such bodies, in express terms, to interfere with the makers of or dealers in such articles.

Vested rights in the United Kingdom.

30. Nevertheless, the spirit of the English law is the same in this particular as that of Canada. The 27th Section of the Imperial Act of 1878 imposes a penalty of ten pounds sterling for a first, and fifty pounds for a second offence, on any person who makes or sells, or causes to be made or sold, any false or unjust weight, measure, scale, balance, steelyard or weighing machine. The makers or sellers of such articles are therefore responsible for their accuracy.

The Imperial Act of 1878.

31. This provision in the Imperial Act was, I believe, inserted in consequence of representations made by magistrates who had convicted traders of selling by short weight or measure when they believed that the merchants who had supplied the weights or measures were most at fault. I find, among the representations made to the Standards Commission on this subject, in a letter written by a magistrate, under date 15th May, 1869, the following: "I sat on the bench yesterday, and a man who was fined for short measure complained bitterly that the real offender was the merchant who sold him short measures; this evil, I believe, you intend also to provide for by making it an offence to sell a measure or weight below its reputed standard."

Reasons for the 27th section of the Imperial Act

32. Other clauses will be found in the Imperial law of greater stringency than can be found in the Canadian Act. Among them I may refer to the 24th Section of the Imperial Act, which imposes a

Other stringent clauses in Imperial laws.

penalty of from five to ten pounds sterling on every person who uses or has in his possession for use for trade a weight or measure which is not of the denomination of some Board of Trade Standard. The Board of Trade, I may observe, is the department of the Imperial Government of which the Standards Department is a branch. Again: the 23rd Section imposes a penalty on printing or publishing any price list or price current in which the denominations of weights and measures quoted implies a greater or less weight or measure than is implied by the same denomination of the Imperial weights and measures established by the Statute.

Generally
the Canadian
Act similar to
Imperial Act.

33. Generally, the provisions of the Canadian Act are similar to the Imperial Act, except where the latter has sole reference to sectional or local authority, and that in many cases the Imperial penalties are more severe.

The inspect-
ion law in
France.

34. As regards two important nations in Europe, FRANCE and GERMANY, copies of whose laws and regulations respecting weights and measures are in this Department, I find that in France the Ordinance of the 17th April, 1839 (still in force), provides:—

“10. Weights and measures newly made or readjusted must be brought to the office of the verificateur before being issued for trade or use.”

“14. Weights, measures and weighing machines, either new or readjusted, which are intended to be sold, should be marked only with the stamp of original verification.

15. The Prefets are directed to prepare tables which will specify the assortment of weights and measures with which the several traders are to be provided.”

“22. Balances, steelyards and other weighing machines, are to be submitted for original verification and stamping before being exposed for sale or issued to the public.”

French cir-
cular of in-
structions in
1839.

35. An official circular of instructions dated 30th August, 1839, contains most minute directions as to the form and material of which weights, measures and weighing machines should be constructed, and although these have been changed from time to time in order to embrace modern improvements, they remain in effect the same as at the outset. As touching “the construction and verification of weighing instruments” I find the following:—

“Every weighing instrument differing from the usual form or exhibiting any new arrangement in its mode of construction, shall be submitted to a preliminary examination, which the Government reserves to itself the right to have made before sanctioning, if it should so think fit, the use of such instrument for trade purposes.”

36. The general regulations and official instructions for carrying out the weights and measures law of 17th August, 1868, of the North German Confederation, were promulgated on the 16th July, 1869. They are in principle the same as the French, but more elaborate and more stringent. I shall not encumber this report with extracts, nor is it necessary, as both the French and German ordinances and regulations are printed at length in the Appendix to my first report on weights and measures, in which they occupy 265 pages.

German law of 1868.

37. The enactment of the 28th section of the Weights and Measures Act of 1879 is supported by an important English *trade* authority. Mr. James Hayman, Chairman of the London (Eng.) Society for promoting the interests of the trading community, writing to the Warden of Standards, under date 30th May, 1869, gives among other recommendations of his association, the following:—"That all beams and scales and weighing machines should be tested and stamped by a proper officer before being sold."

The 28th section of Canadian Act of 1879 in accord with the views of trade associations in England.

38. That the English manufacturers of weighing machines are not afraid to face the stringency of laws and regulations such as I have shown are in force in France and Germany, and of which only a faint shadow exists in the Canadian law, is evident by the terms in which Messrs. Pooley & Sons, of Liverpool, the eminent manufacturers of such articles, addressed the Warden of Standards in relation to the inspection of weigh-bridges, under date 10th July, 1871. They say:—

The views of an English manufacturer of scales, &c.

"It is really high time that Parliament should move in earnest to establish a uniform, scientific and practicable system, *resembling* in many points those in use by continental nations."

And, writing to this Department during the present year, the senior partner in the same firm uses the following language:—

"In conclusion, permit me to compliment you on the very comprehensive measure which has become the law of Canada, and also upon the most excellent code of instructions to Inspectors. We shall gladly welcome some such measure in this country. At present we are under an amended Act of 1878; the system of inspection is loosely and irregularly carried out, and different and contradictory interpretations prevail in different localities to the grievous inconvenience of the public."

SCALING THE COUNTERPOISE OF WEIGH-BRIDGES.

39. A very decided opposition has been offered to the regulations as to scaling the counterpoise or balance-box of platform scales and weigh-bridges.

Extract from
third Report.

The following extract from my third Report, pp. xxi, xxii, §§ 72, 78, will show that this matter has already received consideration :

“ 72. * * * If a weigh-bridge is properly constructed, the circumstances that are alleged to make the means of adjustment necessary, cannot affect any other part of the machine than the platform. These circumstances, so far as they have been stated to me, are :—

“ (a.) The wear to which the platform is subjected by ordinary use.

“ (b.) The accumulation of dirt, snow, &c.

“ (c.) With reference to wooden platforms, the drying of the wood in hot weather, and the absorption of wet in damp, rainy weather.

“ 73. With reference to (a) it is clear that the change in the weight of the platform from this cause will be a very slow process, and it may be doubted whether an annual adjustment would not fully meet the case. However that may be, it is certain that a very limited movement of the balance ball will be sufficient to compensate it.

“ 74. The accumulation of dirt, snow and ice may be allowed to go to any extent, or it may be confined within very narrow bounds. When the weigh-bridge is under cover and is kept generally clean, the error caused by the accumulation of dirt will be a trifling affair and dependent upon the degree of cleanliness observed by the warehouseman or other person in charge. If it is exposed to the weather, the amount of error caused is likely to be greater than any balance ball can compensate, unless a good deal of trouble is taken to remove the snow before it melts, or to clean off the accumulation of dirt brought on the platform by horses' feet, the wheels of vehicles weighed with their loads, or by cattle when used for weighing live stock. In such cases there are three methods by which the excessive weight of the platform may be rectified : By changing the weight of the “ *balance-box* ” or permanent counterpoise ; by cleaning the platform sufficiently to bring the error within the remedy afforded by the balance ball : by taking the tare and deducting it from the gross weight, as is done with reference to the sleigh or other vehicle weighed with the load.

“ 75. That the method last mentioned is most likely to insure equitable weighing, there can be no manner of doubt, but it is probable that the second method will be most commonly adopted. The first I submit, in the interest of the purchaser of the load weighed, should be strictly prohibited. for I hold that if it is permitted to tamper with the weight of the “ *balance-box* ” or permanent counterpoise, the way would be opened for very great error both of an intentional and accidental nature. The permanent counterpoise should, in the interest of the public, be a fixed quantity and it should be stamped.

“ 76. The remaining cause of error (c) is likely to be of frequent recurrence, but its amount is confined within comparatively narrow limits, and its utmost quantity is measured by the weight of

“ water which a dry pine platform will absorb during any spell of
 “ wet weather. I have heard this weight stated so variously and
 “ at such large quantities that I am led to believe there has never
 “ been any accurate observations made on the subject. The reason-
 “ able course would, I submit, be to adjust the balance when the
 “ platform is dry, to confine the operation of the balance ball in
 “ either directions within a reasonable limit, and when, owing to the
 “ unusual duration of wet weather, the limit of the balance ball is
 “ exceeded, the weigh master should take the tare as above sug-
 “ gested.

“ 77. If the above views are accepted, it remains to decide upon
 “ some regulation as to what shall be the limit of the effect which
 “ the balance ball shall be allowed to have. This limit may be
 “ expressed by stating that its utmost movement shall not affect the
 “ equilibrium of the scale to a greater extent than a fixed propor-
 “ tion of the utmost load which the moveable counterpoise can
 “ weigh on the graduated arm.

“ 78. By such a regulation as this, the maximum error that can
 “ be caused by the designed or inadvertent movement of the balance
 “ ball will be known, and if that maximum effect is inscribed on
 “ some conspicuous part of the scale, all parties interested in the
 “ weighing will have sufficient notice to put them on their guard.

40. In addition to what has been advanced in the above extract, it may be observed that the use of the “ open counterpoise ” can by no means remedy the many errors that result from the accumulation of mud, snow, ice, water and other incumbrances on or about the appliances used for weighing. These things vary with nearly every load weighed, and this variation is a substantial reason why the “ tare ” of such incumbrances should be taken rather than that facilities should be afforded for an approximate adjustment of the counterpoise to such constantly varying circumstances, the attempt to do which can hardly fail to result in important error.

Additional reasons for a scaled counterpoise.

41. The subject is chiefly important with reference to the prevailing method of weighing coal, than which hardly anything could be devised more likely to lead to error, and that error almost certainly adverse to the purchaser or consumer, who, as a rule, has no opportunity of checking the weights delivered to him.

Chiefly important with reference to weighing coal.

42. One mode of preventing the accumulation of, snow moisture, etc., on the platforms of weigh-bridges would be to have them placed under cover. This appears to be so reasonable that it is difficult to understand why it should ever be neglected, especially as coal dealers now find it to their advantage to provide housing for their stores of coal. If it is worth while to house, say a 1,000 tons of coal, assuredly it should be worth while to house the weigh-bridge for weighing it.

Weigh bridges should be under cover.

General practice in weighing coal.

43. If we trace the process by which the weight of a load of coal is now commonly arrived at, we shall see why the adjustment of the counterpoise can never be a remedy for the errors inseparable from the system which, though it may vary with different dealers, is substantially as follows :--

The tare is taken in the morning before the cart is loaded. The cart goes to the coal shed, sometimes through a muddy road, sometimes in a snow storm, sometimes in rain, by any or all of which it becomes incumbered with additional weight. It is loaded, returns to the scale and is weighed. The gross weight includes all the accumulation of mud or other matter from which only the first "tare" is deducted, and all the accumulation of extraneous matters is debited as coal.

Tare of vehicles.

44. The cart may deliver five or ten loads during the day and the tare first taken may be used in every case. Not infrequently the same tare will be used during the whole week's work.

Errors always against consumers.

45. Sometimes the order of the process is reversed and the tare may be taken at the end of a day or week's work. In either case care will be taken that the cart shall be reasonably clean, and it is obvious that if it is so when the tare is taken, and if it works through the day or the week in wet weather, in snow or sleet, or through muddy roads, it will have carried to the several weighings an accumulation of dirt or other extraneous matter which will constitute an element of error—always against the consumer—which cannot be rectified by any adjustment of the counterpoise, and of infinitely greater consequence than any accumulation of dirt on the platform of weigh bridges which, if the weigh-master performs his duty in having it cleaned, will be very trifling, and quite within the remedy afforded by the "*balance ball*," the use of which is permitted by our regulations.

Method of weighing coal as practised in English towns.

46. It may be relevant to the matter under consideration if I state briefly the English practice in relation to the weighing and delivery of coal, with which I am well acquainted. It should be borne in mind that the delivery of full weight to an English household has less pecuniary importance than the delivery to a similar Canadian household has, both because coal is cheaper in England than in Canada, and because the comparative mildness of the English climate makes the consumption less than it is here.

Practice in London, England.

47. The practice in London may be taken as typical of the general practice, except in the immediate vicinity of the coal mines. In London, then, all coal is delivered in bags, each bag

containing one or two cwt., as the case may be. Each coal cart is required to carry a portable weighing machine that has been duly verified by the Inspector of Weights and Measures for the district in which the delivery takes place. The purchaser is entitled to have this weighing machine set up, and as many of the bags of coal weighed in his presence as he may select. Usually the purchaser will not require more than one bag weighed in ten; sometimes he is satisfied without weighing any. But, however that may be, he has the opportunity of determining whether he is receiving just weight or not.

48. I have noticed in the rural districts in England that whenever the coal dealer delivers coal to a consumer by his own vehicles, it is sent out in bags, each containing one or two cwt., and that when farmers or others haul their coal in their own conveyances, it is delivered to them at the coal yard by careful weighing in suitably constructed scales, properly kept in order, and not liable to be affected by either wet, mud or other extraneous matters. In short, the consumer has every possible guarantee that he receives just weight.

Practice in rural districts.

49. As regards the weighing of goods more valuable in proportion to their weight than coal, it can hardly be disputed that still greater accuracy is necessary, and weigh-bridges and platform scales should only be used for such purposes when they are constructed of material that will not absorb moisture, and when they can be kept perfectly clear of mud, snow or other incumbrances likely to affect their accuracy. If their platforms or other parts are liable to absorb moisture and so impair their accuracy, they should be sheltered from the effects of the weather, and used with that degree of care which may be found necessary for insuring the accuracy in weights—and therefore values—which the public is entitled to demand.

Weighing goods of greater value.

50. I may add, as a matter of personal experience, that I have examined a large number of weigh-bridges and platform scales in use on the principal railways in Great Britain, and that I have not seen one with which an *open counterpoise*, such as has been referred to in this report, was used; and that, so far as my observation goes, where a *balance ball* is provided—which is not always the case—it is so arranged that it cannot be used by anyone who is not in possession of the key by which it is secured.

Open counterpoises not common in England.

51. During the present year, the Department has been in correspondence with a manufacturer of scales—Henry Pooley & Sons,

Opinions of an English manufacturer.

of Liverpool, England—for the purpose of ascertaining whether weigh-bridges, &c., can be made in accordance with the regulations established in Canada. In reply (from which I have already quoted) to a departmental letter, they say:—

“This machine shall be made to conform to the Weights and Measures Act of 1879 (Canada), and we thank you for the copy and for the regulations made thereunder.

“The leverage of all our platform weighing machines is arranged in centesimal proportions (1 lb.—100 lbs.), and the apparatus in question will be constructed accordingly. It is not possible to make such a machine without a counterpoise being at the extremity of its steelyard; the weight of the levers, stool and plate, &c., require to be balanced, but *as their effective weight is a known quantity, we can readily make the counterpoise solid*, so as to secure it against fraudulent interference.

“The screw balance on the short arm of the steelyard will be boxed in in accordance with the late Mr. Pooley's patent of 1847; it can only be moved by the person who has charge of the key. We take due note that the weights must be stampable; the smaller ones, those less than 1 lb., being of brass.

“We almost confine ourselves to the manufacture of the larger apparatus, very few balances being made here, and none on the Roberval system, *in which we have no confidence whatever*. In this country people will not pay for superior scales; the very bad imitations of the Roberval system made in Birmingham are chiefly sold. A 28-lb. scale can be bought for 7s. 6d., but, of course, the knife edges and their bearings are innocent of steel at this price.

“We propose to make for you an example of our latest improvements in weighing machines; it has no loose weight whatever, and it is also without the hanging counterpoise at the end of the steelyard; capacity 500 lbs. If you would rather not retain it, we shall be very glad to take it back, bearing costs of freight, &c. We enclose engraving plate 7 N., the relieving lever will, however, be omitted.”

THE ROBERVAL BALANCE.

The sale not so general as it was.

52. The sale of this description of weighing machine is not so general as it was, and many persons are now convinced that, as commonly made, it is capable of being used for fraudulent weighing. This is confirmed by some of the Inspectors who have met with large numbers that gave varying results, according as the weights or load were placed in the centre or to one side of the pan.

Objection can be removed at little cost.

53. One manufacturer attaches great importance to the production of articles of this kind which he has sold very cheap, and of course of very inferior quality. It is not necessary to put unreasonable obstacles in the way of manufacturers of convenient weighing machines, but when the only objection to the Roberval balance that has resulted from the regulations now in force can be so readily and inexpensively

removed, I submit that it would be a failure of duty to the public if this Department were to advise a relaxation of the regulations which have been so conclusively shown to be necessary for the protection of the public against imposition.

54. The importance of this protection would be all the more apparent if we were to contemplate a reversal of the custom of trade by making the customer the weigher instead of the seller. If the purchaser were to do the weighing of all he buys on his own premises with his own weighing machine, I apprehend the seller would be very tenacious of any rights the law might give him as a security against the use of imperfect or unreliable weighing machines by his customers.

Importance to purchasers of the inspection.

INSPECTION OF GAS.

55. The details of the inspection of gas meters will be found in Appendices H and I. The general result as compared with the previous year may, with reference to the inspection of meters, be stated as follows :—

Comparative number of meters inspected.

	Presented for Verification.	Finally Rejected.
1877-8	4,954	285
1878-9.....	3,014	142
Decrease.....	1,940	143

The percentage of meters rejected in 1877-8 was $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., and in 1878-9 it was $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

Illuminating Power.

56. A statement of the illuminating power and purity of gas inspected during the year will be found in Appendix I. The illuminating power where the inspection has been made has not always been up to the legal Standard. It has been below the Standard :—

Illuminating power.

- In Quebec City, twice*
- St. John, N.B., thirty-five times.
- Fredericton, N.B., twice.
- Charlottetown, P.E.I., once.
- Pictou, N.S., six times.

Thus indicating a falling off as compared with the previous year as regards the places named.

* In the Appendix the standard of illuminating power is mis-printed for the months of January, February, March, April, May and June, as 12 candles. It should have been 14 candles, as in the other six months.

But in Montreal the illuminating power has always been considerably in excess of the Standard, as it has in Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford and Halifax.

Purity.

Purity of gas. 57. Gas has only been regularly tested for purity at Montreal, Toronto and Quebec, with occasional tests at Halifax, during the months of January, February and March, 1878.

In Montreal. 58. In Montreal the total number of tests taken was :—
 For Sulphur, 28 tests. In excess of quantity allowed by law 17 times.
 For Ammonia, 26 tests. In excess of quantity allowed by law, 23 times.
 For Sulphureted Hydrogen, 57 tests. None found on any occasion.

In Toronto. 59. In Toronto :—
 For Sulphur, 48 tests. In excess of quantity allowed by law once.
 For Ammonia, 48 tests. In excess of quantity allowed by law, 23 times.
 For Sulphureted Hydrogen, 58 tests. Found present, 9 times.

In Quebec 60. In Quebec :—
 For Sulphur, 28 tests. In excess of quantity allowed by law once.
 For Ammonia, 27 tests. In excess of quantity allowed by law, 27 times.
 For Sulphureted Hydrogen, 67 times. None found on any occasion.

61. The test for Sulphureted Hydrogen has been made at each of the places where illuminating power has been tested, and in addition to what is stated above, with the following results :—

	No. Tests. Present.		
Tests for Sulphureted Hydrogen at other places.	At St. John, N.B	73	1
	Fredericton, N.B.....	109	41
	Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	57	3
	Hamilton, Ont	49	0
	Brantford, Ont	6	0
	Halifax, N.S	49	0
	Pictou, N.S.....	20	20

Inspection for purity 62. It will be seen from the above summary that the question of purity is far more important to the consumer than any other question

connected with the inspection of gas. But, unfortunately, the difficulty that has been experienced in obtaining inspectors qualified to apply chemical tests in a satisfactory manner has so far prevented the Department from applying those tests, except at the places mentioned. restricted to few places.

63. The question of expense has also had some weight in deterring the Department from applying these tests more generally, for as the law now is no means exist for the collection of fees except for the inspection of meters, the fees for which fall very far short of the cost of inspection. Fees for tests for purity cannot be collected.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

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

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE,
28th December, 1879.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT of Expenditure and Receipts for the Year ending 30th June, 1879.

Inspection Divisions.	Deputy Inspectors.	Expenditure.				Receipts.
		Office Rents.	Travelling Expenses and other Contingencies	Salaries.	Total.	Fees Collected.
Ontario.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Algoma.....	Wm. Carney.....	45 00	70 35	500 00	615 35	83 08
Brant.....	John Allan.....	162 00	111 80	500 00	773 80	113 42
Brockville.....	S. Carruthers.....	150 00	51 58	600 00	801 58	92 54
Bruce.....	C. B. Stevens.....	157 92	222 78	500 00	880 70	245 45
Dundas.....	E. F. Loucks.....	60 00	2 55	500 00	562 55	28 62
Durham.....	C. F. Randall.....	120 00	32 78	500 00	652 78	50 25
Essex.....	John Campbell.....	150 00	90 45	500 00	740 45	241 51
Glengarry.....	B. Her.....	130 00	31 91	.....	161 91	39 06
Grey.....	Geo. Crites.....	71 20	1 75	408 53	481 48	137 51
Halton.....	D. Campbell.....	60 00	109 22	500 00	669 22	178 98
	Thos. Smith.....	87 50	23 50	500 00	611 00	3 25
	H. Sheppard.....			700 00		
	M. Murphy.....	250 00	100 79	700 00	2,250 79	1,680 34
	J. Rymal.....			500 00		
Hastings.....	J. P. Macdonnell.....	133 30	127 68	600 00	860 98	163 24
Huron.....	Chas. Morrow.....	75 00	.....	600 00	675 00	7 50
Kent.....	John Watts.....	136 00	18 01	500 00	654 01	76 91
Kingston.....	W. L. Baxter.....	53 00	66 74	700 00	819 74	132 30
Lambton.....	W. McLean.....	225 98	189 22	500 00	915 20	215 75
Lanark.....	J. W. Manning.....	30 00	23 98	283 56	337 54	22 21
Lennox.....	Geo. B. Sills.....	180 00	113 66	500 00	793 66	302 06
London.....	J. J. Spettigue.....	.....	180 37	833 30	1,013 67	421 35
Middlesex.....	Jas. Campbell.....	180 00	75 86	500 00	755 86	130 38
Muskoka.....	Jas. Sharpe.....	84 00	34 50	500 00	618 50	41 84
Niagara.....	L. D. Winchester.....	143 88	20 38	600 00	764 26	98 80
Norfolk.....	Wm. Roberts.....	125 00	8 09	500 00	633 09	63 20
Northumberland.....	J. H. Willoughby.....	62 50	71 35	500 00	633 85	24 95
Ontario.....	T. C. Forman.....	120 00	8 00	600 00	728 00	5 75
Ottawa.....	E. A. Lapierre.....	93 59	128 90	1,000 00	1,222 49	224 76
Oxford.....	G. H. Hotson.....	200 00	108 57	600 00	908 57	323 65
Peterborough.....	F. W. Hall.....	120 00	19 29	500 00	639 29	15 00
Prince Edward.....	Robt. Boyle.....	80 00	20 82	500 00	600 82	73 88
Renfrew.....	Jas. Stewart.....	80 00	.....	500 00	580 00	15 50
Simcoe.....	H. W. Laird.....	140 00	10 15	600 00	750 15	9 95
Stratford.....	J. H. Gould.....	154 00	15 32	500 00	669 32	97 68
	J. Wingfield.....					
	Thos. Berkenshaw.....		38 95	1,600 00	1,638 95	877 84
Toronto.....	W. A. Silverwood.....	80 00	17 21	500 00	597 21	3 01
Victoria.....	A. Young.....	126 00	89 89	600 00	815 89	201 29
Waterloo.....	A. A. Davis.....	50 00	82 55	500 00	632 55	131 48
Welland.....	W. Carroll.....	.....	65 84	600 00	665 84	160 44
Wellington.....	H. McCutcheon.....	120 00	153 75	600 00	873 75	253 89
York.....						
Quebec.		4,235 87	2,538 54	23,225 39	29,999 80	6,988 60
Beauce.....	J. B. Mercier.....	50 00	134 25	500 00	684 25	176 93
Beauharnois.....	C. B. Dewitt.....	86 62	61 56	500 00	648 18	123 46
Bellechasse.....	F. Lamontague.....	48 00	21 80	500 00	569 80	5 90
Berthier.....	A. Coutu.....	80 00	94 44	500 00	674 44	192 78
Chambly.....	E. Lamoureux.....	151 66	22 28	500 00	673 94	15 15
Champlain.....	H. A. Cinq-Mars.....	66 67	86 53	398 55	551 75	114 34
Drummond.....	P. N. Pacaud.....	99 96	110 83	500 00	710 79	126 00
Gaspe.....	G. Michaud.....	45 00	111 65	291 62	448 27	268 19
	A. Berthiaume.....			500 00		182 49
	P. Lynch.....	190 00	201 00	500 00	1,391 00	5 47
Hull.....	J. M. Lanier.....	100 06	93 20	500 00	693 26	164 35
Iberville.....	J. L. B. Desrochers.....	100 00	44 70	500 00	644 70	130 58
Joliette.....	J. O. Chamberland.....	37 50	39 63	500 00	568 13	98 22
Kamouraska.....	N. Grenier.....			500 00	500 00	.....
Labrador.....						

APPENDIX A.—Continued.

STATEMENT of the Expenditure and Receipts for the Year ending 30th June, 1879.—Continued.

Inspection Divisions.	Deputy Inspectors.	Expenditure.				Receipts.
		Office Rents.	Travelling Expenses and other Contingencies	Salaries.	Total.	Fees Collected.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Quebec.—Continued.</i>						
Laval	L. B. Daoust	80 00	115 80	500 00	695 80	181 20
Lévis	A. Lévesque	58 33	15 90	500 00	574 23	31 55
Lotbinière.....	H. Q. de St. George.....	27 50	.....	166 64	194 14	.....
Missisquoi	B. A. Hakkell.....	50 00	126 90	500 00	676 90	255 16
Montmagny.....	Noel Nadeau	25 00	4 75	500 00	529 75	59 95
Montmorency.....	T. Larue	24 00	.....	500 00	524 00	1 25
Montreal.....	L. N. F. Roy .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	S. Quinn .....	.....	89 70	2,154 70	2,244 40	1,461 46
	D. Lyons.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	A. Dagenais.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Jos. Gregoire.....	41 00	243 50	{ 900 00 700 00 }	1,884 50	185 00
Richelieu.....	Ed. Dubord.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richelieu.....	Chas. Blais.....	88 00	112 28	500 00	710 28	117 26
Rimouski.....	D. Ouellet.....	10 00	22 90	500 00	572 90	1 80
Saguenay.....	H. Simard.....	37 50	35 75	500 00	573 25	17 00
Shedbrooke.....	H. J. Pennoyer.....	75 00	94 55	610 00	769 55	143 17
St. Hyacinthe.....	P. L. Desrivières.....	62 50	76 95	500 00	639 45	135 40
Terrebonne.....	Thos. Lanb.....	30 00	27 70	500 00	557 70	24 21
Three Rivers.....	Wm. Chagnon.....	.....	603 52	.....	603 52	108 24
<i>New Brunswick.</i>		1,704 30	2,583 07	16,211 51	20,498 88	4,320 51
Fredericton.....	E. C. Freeze.....	83 33	3 70	500 00	587 03	29 16
Kings.....	W. O. Slipp.....	60 00	0 93	500 00	560 93	4 45
Moucton.....	J. T. Carter.....	70 00	0 30	500 00	570 30	10 20
Northumberland.....	R. B. Cutler.....	90 00	26 00	.....	116 00	.....
Restigouche.....	T. Blanchard.....	35 00	.....	500 00	535 00	.....
St. John.....	Jas. Macfarlane.....	41 66	819 34	1,000 00	1,861 00	290 91
Woodstock.....	Wm. Dibblee.....	50 00	187 63	500 00	737 63	238 80
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		429 99	1,037 90	3,500 00	4,967 89	573 53
Annapolis.....	F. E. Tupper.....	45 00	0 30	500 00	545 30	14 50
Cape Breton.....	L. Tremaine.....	60 00	219 02	500 00	778 02	269 43
Colchester.....	A. McKay.....	100 00	179 91	500 00	779 91	131 18
Guysborough.....	A. J. O. Maguire.....	80 00	.....	500 00	580 00	2 52
Halifax.....	Jas. Pryor.....	240 80	58 05	1,000 00	1,298 85	122 41
Hants.....	S. G. Kerr.....	60 00	66 31	500 00	626 31	61 35
Inverness.....	Peter Grant.....	80 00	163 45	500 00	743 45	63 69
Lunenburg.....	Israel Hendry.....	105 00	42 75	510 00	647 75	26 12
Pictou.....	H. Fraser.....	.....	467 41	.....	467 41	7 65
Yarmouth.....	J. M. Lacain.....	112 50	319 64	500 00	932 14	223 00
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>		883 30	1,515 84	5,000 00	7,399 14	923 55
Queens.....	A. Ferguson.....	100 00	199 46	500 00	799 46	295 80
Kings.....	A. J. McDonald.....	79 96	134 00	500 00	713 96	290 08
Prince.....	Peter. Gunn.....	102 75	237 10	500 00	839 85	174 40
		282 71	570 56	1,500 00	2,353 27	760 28
Manitoba.....	R. T. Huggard.....	.....	58 00	800 00	858 00	79 25
British Columbia.....	H. B. Good.....	150 00	102 42	158 27	410 69	39 95

APPENDIX A.—*Concluded.*STATEMENT of Expenditure and Receipts for the Year ending 30th June,
1879.—*Concluded.*

SUMMARY.

	Office Rents.	Con- tingencies.	Salaries.	Total.	Receipts.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Province of Ontario.....	4,235 87	2,538 54	23,225 39	29,999 80	6,988 60
do Quebec	1,704 30	2,583 07	16,211 51	20,498 88	4,320 51
do New Brunswick.....	429 99	1,077 90	3,500 00	4,967 89	573 52
do Nova Scotia	883 30	1,515 84	5,000 00	7,399 14	923 85
do Prince Edward Island....	282 71	570 56	1,500 00	2,353 27	760 28
do Manitoba		58 00	800 00	858 00	79 26
do British Columbia.....	150 00	102 42	158 27	410 69	39 95
	7,686 17	8,406 33	50,395 17	66,487 67	13,685 97

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Weights and Measures Inspected during the Fiscal Year ended Rejected, for each Division, for each

NAME OF INSPECTION OFFICE.	WEIGHTS.						MEASURES OF CAPACITY.					
	Dominion.			Tolerated.			Dominion.			Tolerated.		
	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.
<i>Ontario.</i>												
Algoma	269	269	.....	26	26	.....	83	83	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brant	500	500	.....	61	64	.....	382	382	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brockville	1215	1215	.....	26	26	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bruce	2191	2191	.....	163	163	.....	342	342	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dundas	48	48	.....	30	30	.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Durham	59	59	.....	8	8	.....	62	62	.....	63	63	.....
Elgin	894	894	.....	57	57	.....	1382	1382	.....	126	124	.....
Essex	50	50	.....	4	4	.....	36	36	.....	173	173	.....
Glengarry	752	752	.....	79	79	.....	274	274	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grey	1264	1264	.....	112	112	.....	60	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halton	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	6153	6153	.....	281	281	.....	2253	2253	.....	19	19	.....
Hamilton (Wentworth).....	190	190	.....	10	10	.....	178	178	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hastings	452	452	.....	39	39	.....	131	131	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kent	91	91	.....	17	17	.....	208	207	.....	1	52	51
Kingston	241	241	.....	35	35	.....	592	592	.....	182	182	.....
Lambton	2323	2323	.....	44	44	.....	65	65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lanark	214	214	.....	16	16	.....	24	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lennox	662	662	.....	32	32	.....	3019	3019	.....	.....	.....	.....
London	2077	2077	.....	203	203	.....	1235	1235	.....	40	40	.....
Middlesex	858	858	.....	83	83	.....	355	355	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muskoka	359	359	.....	32	32	.....	64	64	.....	6	6	.....
Niagara	299	299	.....	10	10	.....	184	184	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk	172	172	.....	21	21	.....	82	82	.....	5	3	.....
Northumberland	256	256	.....	12	12	.....	48	48	.....	21	21	.....
Ontario	20	20	.....	3	3	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa	1458	1458	.....	171	171	.....	899	899	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oxford	2051	2051	.....	185	185	.....	432	432	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peterborough	31	31	.....	1	1	.....	42	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward	641	641	.....	36	36	.....	211	208	.....	3	.....	.....
Renfrew	52	52	.....	3	3	.....	44	44	.....	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	84	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stratford	522	522	.....	36	36	.....	63	63	.....	71	71	.....
Toronto	3508	3508	.....	382	382	.....	2419	2419	.....	31	15	.....
Victoria	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo	1096	1096	.....	110	110	.....	262	262	.....	.....	.....	.....
Welland	1213	1213	.....	171	171	.....	65	65	.....	33	33	.....
Wellington	906	906	.....	94	94	.....	439	439	.....	.....	.....	.....
York	1380	1380	.....	179	179	.....	97	97	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	34500	34500	.....	2775	2775	.....	16145	16141	.....	4	822	801

B.

30th June, 1879, showing the Total Number brought for Verification, Verified and Rejected, 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.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	
.....	.....	.....	33	33	.....	1	1	.....	58	58	.....	67	67	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	45	45	.....	9	9	.....	89	89	.....	123	123	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
114	114	.....	181	181	.....	6	6	.....	321	321	.....	397	397	.....	.....	.....
8	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	17	.....	26	26	.....	.....	.....
40	40	.....	53	53	.....	22	22	.....	123	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	.....	25	25	.....	.....	.....
17	17	.....	83	83	.....	2	2	.....	114	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	35	.....	95	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	230	230	.....	322	322	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	538	538	.....	57	57	.....	882	882	.....	1254	1254	.....	.....	.....
6	6	.....	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	22	.....	27	27	.....	.....	.....
2	2	.....	31	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
1	1	.....	10	10	.....	8	8	.....	2	21	.....	23	23	.....	.....	.....
2	2	.....	22	22	.....	4	4	.....	31	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	25	.....	179	179	.....	16	16	.....	335	335	.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	16	16	.....	2	2	.....	32	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	37	37	.....	1	1	.....	105	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
170	170	.....	156	156	.....	50	50	.....	254	254	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	66	.....	67	67	.....	6	6	.....	149	149	.....	174	174	.....	.....	.....
29	29	.....	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	32	.....	41	41	.....	.....	.....
3	3	.....	9	9	.....	17	10	7	30	29	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	20	20	.....	3	3	.....	37	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	3	.....	110	110	.....	2	2	.....	116	115	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	39	.....	126	1.6	.....	15	15	.....	359	357	2	144	144	.....	.....	.....
3	3	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	4	.....	26	26	.....	4	4	.....	50	49	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	2	.....	6	6	.....	2	2	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	41	39	2	7	7	.....	74	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
232	232	.....	305	305	.....	118	118	.....	312	312	.....	109	106	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
71	71	.....	84	84	.....	11	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	130	130	.....	25	25	.....	249	249	.....	248	248	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	96	96	.....	2	2	.....	119	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	5	.....	120	120	.....	13	13	.....	189	189	.....	42	42	.....	.....	.....
899	899	.....	2706	2704	2	403	395	8	4571	4566	5	3037	3034	3	.....	.....

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Weights and Measures Inspected during

NAME OF INSPECTION OFFICE.	WEIGHTS.						MEASURES OF CAPACITY.					
	Dominion.			Tolerated.			Dominion.			Tolerated.		
	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.
<i>Quebec.</i>												
Beauce	358	358	.....	140	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beauharnois	437	437	.....	98	98	.....	435	435	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bellechasse	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berthier	662	662	.....	98	98	.....	416	415	1	19	19	.....
Chambly	119	99	20	27	23	4	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Champlain	412	412	.....	117	117	.....	4	4	.....	1	1	.....
Drummond	462	468	.....	403	403	.....	87	87	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gaspé	45	45	.....	124	124	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hull	1026	1020	6	115	99	16	442	441	1	.....	.....	.....
Hull (Pontiac)	19	19	.....	1	1	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iberville	587	587	.....	.....	.....	.....	596	596	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joliette	494	494	.....	89	89	.....	224	224	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kamouraska	460	460	.....	173	173	.....	15	15	.....	118	114	4
Laval	803	803	.....	148	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lévis	73	73	.....	40	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missisquoi	276	276	.....	645	645	.....	99	99	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montmagny	486	486	.....	200	200	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montmorency	26	26	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal	5837	5830	7	332	332	.....	4280	4223	57	.....	.....	.....
Quebec	1039	1039	.....	21	21	.....	354	354	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richelieu	457	457	.....	85	85	.....	315	304	11	.....	.....	.....
Saguenay	54	54	.....	46	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherbrooke	964	964	.....	89	89	.....	233	233	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Hyacinthe	380	380	.....	95	95	.....	136	136	.....	5	5	.....
Terrebonne	51	51	.....	87	87	.....	228	228	.....	.....	.....	.....
Three Rivers	307	307	.....	315	315	.....	381	381	.....	29	29	.....
Total	15858	15825	33	3491	3471	20	8287	8217	70	172	168	4
<i>New Brunswick.</i>												
Fredericton	167	167	.....	39	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kings	7	7	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moncton	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John	1283	1002	281	222	182	40	.....	.....	.....	891	731	160
Woodstock	711	707	4	52	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2189	1904	285	319	279	40	.....	.....	.....	891	731	160

B.—Continued.

the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1879, &c.—Continued.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.			BALANCES, &c.									IRREGULAR WEIGHTS.			IRREGULAR MEASURES.		
			Equal-armed.			Steelyards.			Platform Scales, Weigh Bridges, &c.								
Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.
51	51		92	78	14				81	79	2						
			66	65					88	88							
			2	2					4	4							
39	39		97	97					58	57	1						
			13	12	1				5	4	1						
28	26		70	70		5	5		57	57							
16	16		115	115		39	39		3	3							
10	10		27	25	2	3	3		10	10							
36	35		53	51	2	3	3		146	140	6						
1	1		1	1					6	6		3	3				
18	18		56	56		1	1		71	71							
4	4		60	6					23	23							
54	52	2	109	109		2	2		40	40							
			143	143		8	8		25	25							
7	7		20	20					10	10							
6	6		64	64		2	2		220	220		410	410				
40	40		110	110		19	19										
			3	3					1	1							
158	157	1	517	517		10	10		539	539							
			51	51					12	12							
18	18		78	78					58	57	1						
28	28		12	12		1	1		8	8							
51	51		66	66		3	3		238	238		282	282				
			73	73					51	51							
3	3		2	25					14	14							
62	62		92	89	3				34	30	4						
627	624	3	2005	1983	22	96	96		1802	1787	15	695	695				
			35	35		2	2		31	31		76	76				
			1	1		2	1	1	2	2		6	6				
									8	8							
31	25	6	124	112	12	31	30	1	126	117	9				8	8	
			61	57	4	2	1	1	162	133	29						
31	25	6	221	205	16	37	34	3	329	291	38	82	82		8	8	

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Weights and Measures Inspected during

NAME OF INSPECTION OFFICE.	WEIGHTS.						MEASURES OF CAPACITY.					
	Dominion.			Tolerated.			Dominion.			Tolerated.		
	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>												
Annapolis.....	37	37	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Breton.....	770	770	.....	133	131	2	143	130	13	5	5	.....
Colchester.....	779	779	.....	65	65	.....	75	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuysborough.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax.....	256	256	.....	92	92	.....	31	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hants.....	.....	.....	.....	72	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inverness.....	134	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	107	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lunenburg.....	82	82	.....	7	7	.....	12	12	.....	52	52	.....
Pictou.....	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yarmouth.....	665	665	.....	244	244	.....	319	319	.....	198	198	.....
Total.....	2740	2740	.....	620	618	2	667	674	13	255	255	.....
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>												
Kings.....	836	836	.....	71	71	.....	275	275	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queens.....	1145	1145	.....	98	96	.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince.....	54	54	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2035	2038	.....	170	170	.....	290	290	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Manitoba.</i>												
Manitoba.....	291	291	.....	3	3	.....	39	39	.....	216	216	.....
<i>British Columbia.</i>												
British Columbia.....	68	68	.....	2	2	.....	95	90	9	.....	.....	.....

RECAPITULATED

Ontario.....	34500	34500	.....	2775	2775	.....	16145	1641	4	822	801	21
Quebec.....	15858	15825	33	3491	3471	20	8287	8217	70	172	168	4
New Brunswick.....	2189	1901	288	319	279	40	.....	.....	.....	891	731	160
Nova Scotia.....	2740	2740	.....	620	618	2	687	674	13	255	255	.....
Prince Edward Island.....	2035	2035	.....	170	170	.....	290	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	291	291	.....	3	3	.....	39	39	.....	216	216	.....
British Columbia.....	68	68	.....	2	2	.....	99	90	9	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	57681	57363	318	7380	7318	62	25547	25451	96	2356	2171	185

B.—Concluded.

the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1879, &c.—*Concluded.*

MEASURES OF LENGTH.			BALANCES, &c.									IRREGULAR WEIGHTS.			IRREGULAR MEASURES.		
			Equal-armed.			Steelyards.			Platform Scales, Weigh-bridges, &c.								
Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.
			6	6		1	1		8	8							
44	41	3	66	64	2	13	12	1	173	170	3						
40	40		75	75					179	179							
			1	1					6	6							
			41	41					65	64	1						
			22	22					40	40							
43	42	1	42	41	1	4	4		135	135							
22	22		37	37		1	1		42	42							
			2	2		2	2		4	4		12	12				
164	164		150	149	1	39	36	3	249	249							
313	309	4	442	438	3	60	56	4	901	897	4	12	12				
			70	70		12	12		134	134		9	9				
17	17		104	104		2	2		181	181							
			6	6					10	10							
17	17		180	180		24	24		325	325		9	9				
			20	20		3	3		39	39		22	22				
			3	2	1	1	1		13	13		40	40				

TATION.

899	899		2706	2704	2	403	395	8	4571	4566	5	3037	3034	3			
627	624	3	2005	1983	22	96	96		1802	1787	15	695	695				
31	25	6	221	205	16	37	34	3	329	291	38	82	82		8	8	
31	309	4	442	438	4	6	56	4	90	897	4	12	12				
17	17		180	180		14	14		32	325		9	9				
			20	20		3	3		39	39		22	22				
			3	2	1	1	1		13	13		40	40				
1887	1874	13	557	5532	45	614	599	15	798	7918	62	3837	3834	3	8	8	

APPENDIX

RETURN showing the Number of Dominion and Tolerated Weights and Linear Division, during the Fiscal

DIVISION.	DOMINION WEIGHTS.															
	Avoirdupois.															
	50 lbs.	30 lbs.	20 lbs.	10 lbs.	5 lbs.	3 lbs.	2 lbs.	1 lb.	8 ozs.	4 ozs.	2 ozs.	1 oz.	8 drs.	4 drs.	2 drs.	1 dr.
<i>Ontario.</i>																
Algoma					7	18	74	72	38	20	16	10	6	5	1	3
Brant	8				42	45	119	104	50	30	31	30	24	11	2	3
Brockville			1		7	13	35	5	224	233	227	231	191			3
Bruce					230	210	429	404	233	142	136	135	137	126	5	
Dundas					1	2	16	16	5	2	2	2	2			
Burham					3	5	19	19	4	2	2	2	2			
Elgin					131	89	242	220	57	35	37	35	30	18		
Essex					3	5	11	13	4	3	3	3	3	2		
Oleungary			1		39	73	225	237	42	36	35	35	23	6		
Grey					97	117	247	245	130	96	96	93	75	62	4	2
Halton						2	1	1								
Hamilton					364	780	160	1293	684	352	350	345	327	298		
Hamilton (Wentworth)					7	14	40	3	21	16	15	16	13	13		
Hastings					36	44	199	164	6	3						
Kent					10	11	23	33	5	3	2	2	1	1		
Kingston				4	29	21	84	67	5	8	8	4	4	3	1	2
Lambton				5	241	183	632	454	185	143	140	138	91	44	3	2
Lanark				1	11	23	59	67	11	11	11	8	1			1
Lennox					69	71	196	185	28	27	28	24	10	1		1
London				5	147	187	457	405	264	152	144	132	109	71	3	1
Middlesex					77	65	185	171	94	54	53	51	52	50	1	1
Muskoka					10	20	127	81	33	19	19	19	17	13	1	
Niagara					18	6	41	50	34	30	30	30	30	30		1
Norfolk					29	25	48	41	8	4	4	4	3	3	1	1
Northumberland					39	29	63	56	17	10	10	10	10	5	3	2
Ontario					3	2	6	5	1	1	1	1				
Ottawa				1	87	87	399	338	205	116	109	77	29	7	1	2
Oxford			1		11	162	158	580	499	227	98	91	88	8	5	
Peterborough						1	14	11	4	1						
Prince Edward				6	9	24	104	100	55	53	53	52	49	40	32	32
Benfew					2	5	16	17	2	4	3	2	1			
Simcoe						2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1			
Stratford				14	28	54	147	127	56	24	23	24	18	7		
Toronto					148	220	924	724	340	242	234	225	197	215	15	24
Victoria					4	4	2	3	1	1	1	1	1			
Waterloo	24				94	88	245	253	123	67	63	59	52	28		
Welland				24	108	90	361	344	93	47	44	44	36	22		
Wellington					74	75	282	251	75	36	34	33	25	19	1	
York		5		1	66	92	359	349	100	98	93	90	70	5	3	3
<i>Quebec.</i>																
Beauce					7	7	118	108	24	25	23	23	21	2		
Beauharnois	21		1	7	7	1	71	65	56	56	51	45	34	22		
Bellechasse						3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1			
Berthier					18	21	102	104	76	73	73	72	71	52		
Chambly				1	7	8	28	18	14	15	10	7	8	3		

C.

Measures of each Denomination presented for Verification in each Inspection Year ended 30th June, 1879.

# dr.	TOLERATED WEIGHTS.								Miscellaneous Weights.	LINEAL MEASURES.								
	Avoirdupois.									Yard.	½ yard.	2 feet.	1 foot.	½ foot.	100 ft. chains.	66 ft. chains.	Tape and Ribband	Total.
	Total.	56 lbs.	28 lbs.	14 lbs.	7 lbs.	4 lbs.	2 lbs.	1 lb.										
.....	269	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	26	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	500	.....	.....	.....	2	3	59	.....	61	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	2191	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	160	.....	163	397	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212
.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	11	9	30	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	894	.....	.....	.....	2	55	.....	.....	57	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	25	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	67	.....	79	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1264	.....	.....	.....	2	110	.....	.....	112	322	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6153	.....	.....	1	18	262	.....	.....	281	1254	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10	27	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	452	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	39	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	91	.....	.....	.....	1	16	.....	.....	17	23	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	241	.....	.....	.....	1	34	.....	.....	35	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
62	2323	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	44	15	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	214	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	662	.....	.....	.....	1	31	.....	.....	32	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2077	.....	.....	3	20	180	.....	.....	203	237	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	81	.....	83	174	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	359	.....	.....	1	1	30	.....	.....	32	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	289	.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....	.....	10	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	172	.....	.....	2	1	17	.....	.....	21	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	256	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	12	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1468	.....	.....	7	20	144	.....	.....	17	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2051	.....	.....	4	8	173	.....	.....	185	144	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	641	.....	.....	3	.....	33	.....	.....	36	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	522	.....	.....	.....	5	31	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3508	.....	29	36	59	258	.....	.....	382	109	231	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1096	.....	3	3	6	98	.....	.....	110	272	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1213	.....	.....	2	5	164	.....	.....	171	248	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	906	.....	.....	1	6	87	.....	.....	94	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1380	16	.....	6	26	130	1	.....	179	42	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	358	10	6	12	14	98	.....	.....	140	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	437	3	3	3	9	80	.....	.....	98	.....	42	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	662	5	2	6	5	80	.....	.....	98	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	119	.....	.....	4	5	18	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX

RETURN showing the Number of Dominion and Tolerated Weights

DIVISIONS	DOMINION WEIGHTS.															
	Avoirdupois.															
	50 lbs.	30 lbs.	20 lbs.	10 lbs.	5 lbs.	3 lbs.	2 lbs.	1 lb.	8 ozs.	4 ozs.	2 ozs.	1 oz.	8 drams.	4 drams.	2 drams.	1 dram.
<i>Quebec—Concluded.</i>																
Champlain.....					9	55	135	150	27	11	11	8	5	1		
Drummond.....					19	71	100	91	64	33	30	27	22	11		
Gaspé.....							15	15	5		3	2				
Hull.....					51	82	278	272	137	61	58	42	32	13		
Hull (Pontiac).....					2	4	4	4	1	1	1	1				
Iberville.....				7	91	43	163	134	42	32	27	24	19	15		
Joliette.....					18	18	72	68	58	58	56	58	50	38		
Kamouraska.....	2	1			9	31	148	152	64	16	14	11	10	2		
Laval.....			1	2	39	46	176	186	96	68	59	56	47	28		
Lévis.....	1				4	13	15	11	11	5	5	5	3			
Missisquoi.....									48	47	47	46	43	43	1	1
Montmagny.....	10	3	5	8	15	14	126	124	54	38	34	31	19	2	1	1
Montmorcency.....					3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3			
Montreal.....					356	419	1049	1390	726	461	428	419	408	175	2	4
Quebec.....	81	28	41	44	82	77	104	108	98	91	90	90	89	16		
Rachelieu.....					5	5	89	85	60	59	52	50	37	15		
Saguenay.....						1	2	2	14	13	10	9	3			
Sherbrooke.....					44	85	257	247	131	60	60	47	38	12		
St. Hyacinthe.....					24	43	142	141	8	6	5	4	4	3		
Terrebonne.....							3	3	10	11	9	8	6	1		
Three Rivers.....	2	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	58	60	53	46	45	27		
<i>New Brunswick.</i>																
Fredericton.....							47	38	24	19	17	15	6	1		
Kings.....							2	3	2							
Moncton.....						4	5	6	6							
St. John.....					24	17	265	307	197	148	121	110	78	23		4
Woodstock.....					37	30	281	247	93	5	4	3	4	4	1	4
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>																
Annapolis.....							5	4	5	5	5	5	3			
Cape Breton.....				9	20	15	302	306	82	10	9	7	7	3		
Chechester.....					5	7	392	259	89	8	6	5	1			
Guysborough.....																
Halifax.....					22	18	92	95	22	3	2	1		1		
Hants.....																
Inverness.....						62	44	5	4	6	6	5	2			
Lunenburg.....						44	37	1								
Pictou.....				2	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		2
Yarmouth.....						144	133	71	68	67	64	59	55	2		2
<i>Prince Edward Island</i>																
King's County.....				4	8	12	258	204	129	47	44	44	44	42		
Queen's do.....					23	12	299	410	154	57	55	53	50	32		
Prince's do.....						1	19	22	7	1	1	1	1	1		
Manitoba.....					27	21	78	80	19	16	15	13	11	7	2	1
British Columbia.....	10	1	1	1	5	5	26	17	2							

C.—Continued.

and Lineal Measures of each Denomination, &c.—Concluded,

# dram.	TOLERATED WEIGHTS.								Miscellaneous Weights.	LINEAL MEASURES.								
	Avoirdupois.									Yard.	# yard.	2 feet.	1 foot.	# foot.	100 ft. chains.	66 ft. chains.	Tape or Ribband.	Total.
	Total.	56 lbs.	28 lbs.	14 lbs.	7 lbs.	4 lbs.	2 lbs.	1 lb.										
412	10	10	7	11	79	.....	.....	117	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
468	2	1	5	15	127	129	124	403	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
45	46	24	24	19	9	1	1	124	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
1026	.....	.....	1	3	111	.....	.....	115	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
19	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
587	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
494	2	3	5	10	60	4	5	89	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
460	26	25	28	32	62	.....	.....	173	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
803	15	5	7	10	111	.....	.....	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
73	3	1	2	3	10	9	12	40	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
276	.....	.....	3	8	96	271	267	645	410	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
486	34	28	26	21	91	.....	.....	200	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
5837	49	2	15	57	208	1	.....	332	.....	158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158
1039	.....	.....	1	3	17	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
457	.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	85	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
54	.....	.....	.....	2	16	13	15	46	.....	7	7	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
964	.....	1	1	1	86	.....	.....	89	282	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
380	2	1	6	8	78	.....	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95
51	.....	.....	.....	5	34	28	22	87	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87
307	3	4	5	8	105	98	92	316	.....	61	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
167	.....	.....	1	1	34	3	.....	39	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
7	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
1283	.....	.....	6	20	194	1	1	222	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
711	.....	.....	1	1	50	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
37	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
770	11	9	17	10	86	.....	.....	133	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133
779	.....	.....	.....	6	69	.....	.....	65	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
256	9	2	7	15	69	.....	.....	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	19	30	22	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
82	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	7	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
665	78	26	26	27	87	.....	.....	244	.....	162	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	164
836	.....	.....	3	5	63	.....	.....	71	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71
1145	.....	1	1	3	91	.....	.....	96	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96
54	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
291	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
68	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

APPENDIX

RETURN showing the Number of Dominion and Tolerated Weights and Lineal Division, during the Fiscal

DIVISION.	DOMINION WEIGHTS.															
	Avoirdupois.															
	50 lbs.	30 lbs.	20 lbs.	10 lbs.	5 lbs.	3 lbs.	2 lbs.	1 lb.	8 ozs.	4 ozs.	2 ozs.	1 oz.	8 drs.	4 drs.	2 drs.	1 dr.
<i>Ontario.</i>																
Algoma.....					7	18	74	72	38	20	16	10	6	5	1	2
Brant.....	8				42	45	119	104	50	30	31	30	24	11	2	3
Brockville.....			1		7	13	35	53	224	233	227	231	191			
Bruce.....					23	210	429	404	23	142	136	135	137	126	5	3
Dundas.....					1	2	16	16	5	2	2	2	2			
Durham.....					3	5	19	19	4	2	2	2	2	1		
Elgin.....					131	89	242	220	57	35	37	35	30	18		
Essex.....					3	5	11	13	4	3	3	3	2			
Glengarry.....			1		39	73	225	237	42	36	35	35	23	6		
Grey.....					97	117	247	245	130	96	96	93	75	62	4	2
Halton.....					2	1										
Hamilton.....					364	780	1360	1293	684	352	350	345	327	298		
Hamilton (Wentworth)...					7	14	40	35	21	16	15	16	13			
Hastings.....					36	44	199	164	6	3						
Kent.....					10	11	23	33	5	3	2	2	1	1		
Kingston.....				4	29	21	82	67	8	8	8	4	3	1	2	2
Lambton.....				5	241	183	632	454	185	143	140	138	91	44	3	2
Lanark.....				1	11	23	59	67	11	11	11	8	1			
Lennox.....					69	71	196	185	28	27	28	24	2	10	1	1
London.....				5	147	187	457	405	264	152	144	132	109	71	3	1
Middlesex.....					77	65	185	171	94	54	53	54	52	50	1	1
Muskoka.....					101	20	127	81	33	19	19	19	17	13	1	
Niagara.....					18	6	41	50	34	30	30	30	30			
Norfolk.....					29	25	48	41	8	4	4	4	3	3	1	1
Northumberland.....					39	29	63	56	17	10	10	10	5	3	2	2
Ontario.....					3	2	6	5	1	1	1	1				
Ottawa.....				1	87	87	399	338	205	116	109	77	29	7	1	2
Oxford.....		1		11	162	158	580	499	227	98	9	88	82	54		
Peterborough.....					1	14	11	4	1							
Prince Edward.....				6	9	24	104	100	55	53	53	52	49	40	32	32
Renfrew.....					2	5	16	17	2	4	3	2	1			
Simcoe.....					2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1			
Stratford.....				14	28	54	147	127	56	24	23	24	18	7		
Toronto.....					148	220	924	724	340	242	234	225	197	215	15	24
Victoria.....					4	4	2	3	1	1	1	1				
Waterloo.....	24				94	88	245	253	123	67	63	59	52	28		
Welland.....				24	108	90	361	344	93	47	44	44	36	22		
Wellington.....					74	75	282	252	75	36	34	33	25	19	1	
York.....		5		1	65	92	359	349	100	98	93	90	70	52	3	5
<i>Quebec.</i>																
Beauce.....					7	7	118	108	24	25	23	23	21	2		
Beauharnois.....	21		1	7	7	1	71	65	56	56	51	45	34	22		
Bellechasse.....					3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1			
Berthier.....					18	21	102	104	76	73	73	72	71	52		
Chambly.....				1	6	7	25	15	11	12	7	6	6	3		

C.—Continued.

Measures of each Denomination, Inspected and Verified in each Inspection Year ended 30th June, 1879.

½ dr.	TOLERATED WEIGHTS.								Miscellaneous Weights.	LINEAL MEASURES.									
	Total.	Avoirdupois.								Total.	Yard.	½ yard.	2 feet.	1 foot.	¾ foot.	100 feet chains.	60 feet chains.	Tape and Riband	Total.
		56 lbs.	28 lbs.	14 lbs.	7 lbs.	4 lbs.	2 lbs.	1 lb.											
269					26			26	67										
500			2	3	59			64	123										
1215					26			26	212									212	
2191				3	16			163	397	113							1	114	
48					10		11	30		8								8	
19					8			8		26									
894				2	55			57		40								40	
50					4			4		25								1	
752				12	67			79		17								17	
1264				2	110			112	322	35								35	
4																			
6153			1	18	262			281	1254	10								10	
190					10			10	27	6								6	
452					39			39		2								2	
91				1	16			17	23	1								1	
241				1	34			35		2								2	
232					44			44	15	25								25	
214					16			16											
692				1	31			32		1								1	
2077			3	20	180			203	237	170								170	
858				2	81			83	174	66								66	
359			1	1	30			32		29								29	
299				1	9			10		41									
172			2	1	17			21		3								3	
256					12			12	15										
20					3			3											
1458			7	20	144			171		2							1	3	
2051			4	8	173			185	144	39								39	
31					1			1		3								3	
641			3		33			36		4								4	
52					3			3		2								2	
11																			
522					5	31		36											
3503		29	36	59	258			382	109	231		1						231	
18									1										
1096		3	3	6	98			110	272	71								71	
1213			2	5	161			171	248										
905			1	6	87			94		10								10	
1380	16		6	26	130	1		179	42	5								5	
358	10	6	12	14	98			140		7								7	
437	3	3	3	9	80			98		42	9							51	
18																			
662	5	2	6	5	80			98		39								39	
99			4	5	14			23											

APPENDIX

RETURN showing the Number of Dominion and Tolerated Weights

DIVISION.	DOMINION WEIGHTS.															
	Avoirdupois.															
	50 lbs.	30 lbs.	20 lbs.	10 lbs.	5 lbs.	3 lbs.	2 lbs.	1 lb.	8 ozs.	4 ozs.	2 ozs.	1 oz.	8 drs.	4 drs.	2 drs.	1 dr.
<i>Quebec—Concluded.</i>																
Champlain					9	55	135	150	27	11	11	8	5	1		
Drummond					19	71	100	91	64	33	30	27	22	11		
Gaspé							15	15	5	5	3	2				
Hull					51	82	278	272	136	60	57	41	31	12		
Hull (Pontiac)					2	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1			
Iberville				7	91	43	153	134	42	32	27	24	19	15		
Joliette					18	18	72	68	18	58	56	58	50	38		
Kamouraska	2	1			9	31	148	152	64	16	14	11	10	2		
Laval			1	2	39	46	175	186	96	68	59	56	47	28		
Lévis	1				4	13	15	11	11	5	5	5	3			
Missisquoi									48	47	47	46	43	43	1	1
Montmagny	10	3	5	8	15	14	126	124	54	38	34	31	19	2	1	1
Montmorency					3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3			
Montreal					355	419	1047	1386	726	461	428	419	408	175	2	4
Quebec	81	28	41	44	82	77	104	108	98	91	90	90	89	16		
Richelieu					5	5	89	85	60	59	52	50	37	15		
Saguenay						1	2	2	14	13	10	9	3			
Sherbrooke					44	85	257	247	134	50	50	47	38	12		
St. Hyacinthe					24	43	142	141	8	6	5	4	4	3		
Terrebonne							3	3	10	11	9	8	6	1		
Three Rivers	2	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	58	60	53	46	45	27		
<i>New Brunswick.</i>																
Fredericton							47	38	24	19	17	15	6	1		
Kings							2	3	2							
Moncton					4	5	6	6								
St. John					34	17	236	283	122	90	74	70	63	23		1
Woodstock					37	30	280	245	92	5	4	3	4	4	1	1
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>																
Annapolis							5	4	5	5	5	5	5	3		
Cape Breton				9	20	15	302	306	82	10	9	7	7	3		
Colchester					5	7	392	259	89	8	7	6	5	1		
Guy'sborough																
Halifax					22	18	92	95	22	3	2	1	1			
Hants																
Inverness							62	44	5	4	6	6	5	2		
Lunenburg							44	37	1							
Pictou				2	1	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Yarmouth							144	133	71	68	67	64	59	55	2	2
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>																
Kings				4	8	12	258	204	129	47	44	44	44	42		
Queens					23	12	299	410	154	57	55	53	50	32		
Prince					1	19	22	7	1	1	1	1	1			
<i>Manitoba</i>					27	21	78	80	19	16	15	13	11	7	3	1
<i>British Columbia</i>	10	1	1	1	5	5	26	17	2							

C.—Continued.

and Lineal Measures of each Denomination, &c.—Continued.

/ dr.	TOLERATED WEIGHTS.								Miscellaneous Weights.	LINEAL MEASURES.								
	Avoirdupois.									Yard.	½ yard.	2 feet.	1 foot.	½ foot.	100 ft. chains.	66 ft. chains.	Tape or Ribband.	Total.
	Total.	56 lbs.	28 lbs.	14 lbs.	7 lbs.	4 lbs.	2 lbs.	1 lb.										
412	10	10	7	11	79	.....	.....	117	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
468	2	1	5	15	127	129	124	403	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
45	46	24	24	19	9	1	1	124	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
1020	.....	.....	1	2	96	.....	.....	99	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
19	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
587	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
494	2	3	5	10	60	4	5	89	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
460	26	25	28	32	62	.....	.....	173	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
803	15	5	7	10	111	.....	.....	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
73	3	1	2	3	10	9	12	40	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
276	.....	.....	3	8	96	271	267	645	410	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
486	31	28	26	21	91	.....	.....	200	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5830	49	2	15	57	208	1	.....	332	.....	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157
1039	.....	.....	1	3	17	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
457	.....	.....	1	.....	84	.....	.....	85	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
54	.....	.....	.....	2	16	13	15	46	.....	7	7	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
964	.....	1	1	1	86	.....	.....	89	282	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
380	2	1	6	8	78	.....	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	.....	.....	.....	5	34	26	22	87	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
307	3	4	5	8	105	98	92	315	.....	61	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
.....
167	.....	.....	1	1	34	3	.....	39	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
1002	.....	.....	4	19	159	.....	.....	182	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
707	.....	.....	1	1	50	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
37	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
770	11	9	16	10	85	.....	.....	131	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
779	.....	.....	.....	6	59	.....	.....	65	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
256	9	2	7	15	59	.....	.....	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	19	30	22	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
82	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	7	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
665	78	26	26	27	87	.....	.....	244	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
836	.....	.....	3	5	63	.....	.....	71	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1145	.....	1	1	3	91	.....	.....	96	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
54	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
291	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
68	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX

RETURN showing the Number of Dominion and Tolerated Weights and Linear Division, during the Fiscal

DIVISION.	DOMINION WEIGHTS.															
	Avoirdupois.															
	50 lbs.	30 lbs.	20 lbs.	10 lbs.	5 lbs.	3 lbs.	2 lbs.	1 lb.	8 ozs.	4 ozs.	2 ozs.	1 oz.	8 drs.	4 drs.	2 drs.	1 dr.
<i>Quebec.</i>																
Beauce.....																
Chambly.....					1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	2			
Hull.....									1	1	1	1	1	1		
Kamouraska.....																
Montreal.....					1		2	4								
<i>New Brunswick.</i>																
St. John.....							29	22	70	58	47	40	15			
Woodstock.....							1	2	1							
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>																
Cape Breton.....																
Inverness.....																

C.—Continued.

Measures of each Denomination, Inspected and Rejected in each Inspection Year ended 30th June, 1879.

No. of dr.	TOLERATED WEIGHTS.								Miscellaneous Weights.	LINEAL MEASURES.								
	Avoirdupois.									Yard.	½ yard.	2 feet.	1 foot.	½ foot.	100 ft. chains.	66 ft. chains.	Tape or Ribband.	Total.
	Total.	56 lbs.	28 lbs.	14 lbs.	7 lbs.	4 lbs.	2 lbs.	1 lb.											Total.
20						4		4		1								1
6				1		15		16		2								2
7										1								1
281			2	1		35	1	1	40	6								6
4																		
			1		1				2	3								3
										1								1

APPENDIX

RETURN showing the Number of Dominion and Tolerated Measures of Capacity, each Inspection Division, during the

DIVISION.	MEASURES OF CAPACITY.														
	Dominion.														
	Bushel.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Bushel.	Peck.	Gallon.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Gallon.	Quart.	Pint.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Pint.	Gill.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -Gill.	Total.	Bushel.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Bushel.	Peck.	Gallon.
<i>Ontario.</i>															
Algoma.....		2	3	18	19	21	14	5	1		83				
Brant.....		23	49	74	44	113	70	8	1		382				
Brockville.....						4	3				7				
Bruce.....	1	14	20	48	57	123	66	11	2		342				
Dundas.....				1		6	5	2	1		20				
Durham.....		1	3	3	1	24	30				62	5	14	17	
Elgin.....	1	699	393	26	31	138	79	5			1382			19	
Essex.....		5	7	12	4	2	6				36	6	1	13	
Glengarry.....	9			24	48	72	68	45	6	2	274				
Grey.....				3	19	29	9				60				
Halton.....															
Hamilton.....	3	219	259	331	300	538	434	169			2253			4	
Hamilton (Wentworth).....		2	2	15	42	59	43	15			178				
Hastings.....				7	46	67	11				131			8	
Kent.....		46	45	42	5	63	7				208	1	3	6	
Kingston.....		59	72	91	48	139	126	57			592	2	1	3	
Lambton.....		1		16	16	27	4	1			65				
Lanark.....				3	5	8	5	2	1		24				
Lennox.....		1231	719	953		60	56				3019			1	
London.....	23	35	84	229	167	342	243	103	9		1235				
Middlesex.....		12	5	42	65	112	104	15			355				
Muskoka.....		1	1	8	16	17	10	6	4	1	64				
Niagara.....	3	52	40	33		25	30	1			184			1	
Norfo k.....				11	19	25	20	7			82			2	
Northumberland.....				9	1	15	12	1			48				
Ontario.....						1	1				2				
Ottawa.....		12	17	92	10	212	286	144	31		899				
Oxford.....	1	39	12	52	67	136	107	18			432				
Peterborough.....	2			2	2	18	15	2			42				
Prince Edward.....		8	4	24	48	78	47	2			211				
Renfrew.....				4	11	12	15	2			44				
Simcoe.....				12	12	36	24				84				10
Stratford.....				10	13	16	14	9	1		63				2
Toronto.....	2	171	200	474	399	488	462	207	16		2419			1	
Victoria.....												1			
Waterloo.....		17	13	39	55	75	51	12			262				
Welland.....		21	6	7	6	12	10	3			65				
Wellington.....	2	19	49	80	62	108	91	28			439				
York.....				11	18	31	24	12	1		97				
<i>Quebec.</i>															
Beauce.....															
Beauharnois.....		7	5	64	73	74	71	65	57	19	435				

D.
Balances, and Weighing Machines of each Denomination, brought for Verification in Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1879.

Tolerated.							BALANCES.											Total.	Irregular Measures.	
							With Equal Arms.				Steelyards with Divided Arms.				Weigh-Bridges or Platform Scales.					
$\frac{1}{2}$ -Gallon.	Quart.	Pint.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Pint.	Gill.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -Gill.	Total.	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. to 4,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs. and under.	2,000 lbs. to 4,000 lbs.	4,000 lbs. to 6,000 lbs.	6,000 lbs. & upwards.	Total.	Irregular Measures.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	28	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	57	.....	1	.....	92	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	38	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	8	69	12	.....	143	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	123	10	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	268	45	8	.....	508	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
8	11	13	.....	.....	.....	63	4	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	14	2	.....	.....	23	.....
31	44	28	4	.....	.....	126	10	43	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	10	110	13	.....	208	.....
41	52	40	20	.....	.....	173	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1	.....	16	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	56	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	110	.....	4	.....	199	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	209	13	8	.....	325	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
4	4	3	4	.....	.....	19	264	274	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	777	60	45	.....	1,477	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	1	.....	45	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	3	6	.....	145	.....
10	18	11	1	.....	.....	52	3	6	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	17	2	2	.....	39	.....
13	117	39	1	.....	.....	182	7	15	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	21	9	1	.....	57	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	125	.....	6	6	7	.....	3	297	24	14	.....	530	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	12	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	29	1	2	.....	50	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	93	4	8	.....	143	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	120	5	2	37	1	12	.....	174	51	29	.....	460	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	57	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	118	14	17	.....	222	.....
2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	6	2	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	2	.....	77	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	49	.....
1	1	1	1	.....	.....	5	2	7	.....	.....	16	.....	1	.....	25	2	3	.....	56	.....
4	13	2	.....	.....	.....	21	2	18	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	33	4	.....	.....	60	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	5	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	96	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	100	10	6	.....	228	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	122	.....	1	15	.....	.....	.....	314	33	12	.....	500	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	24	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	47	1	2	.....	80	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	15	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
18	21	20	2	.....	.....	71	9	32	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	65	6	3	.....	122	.....
6	7	8	5	2	.....	31	95	210	.....	.....	117	1	.....	.....	274	24	14	.....	735	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	53	.....	2	10	.....	1	.....	175	10	16	.....	296	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	33	.....	.....	14	1	6	4	215	14	20	.....	404	.....
6	15	12	.....	.....	.....	33	25	70	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	103	10	6	.....	217	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	86	.....	1	12	1	.....	.....	173	3	13	.....	322	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	88	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	.....	.....	173	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	60	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	.....	6	.....	154	.....

APPENDIX

RETURN showing the Number of Dominion and Tolerated Measures of Capacity,

DIVISION.	MEASURES OF CAPACITY.														
	Dominion.										Total.				
	Bushel.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Bushel.	Peck.	Gallon.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Gallon.	Quart.	Pint.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Pint.	Gill.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -Gill.		Bushel.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Bushel.	Peck.	Gallon.
<i>Quebec—Concluded.</i>															
Bellechasse.....															
Berthier.....		10	11	52	85	104	59	59	26	10	416				
Chambly.....				1	1	2	5	2	2		13				
Champlain.....		4									4				
Drummond.....		4	1	10	16	15	11	11	11	8	87				
Gaspé.....		2		2	1	1	2	1	1	1	13				
Hull.....		32	43	67	42	78	83	64	33		442				
Hull (Pontiac).....				1	3	1	2				7				
Iberville.....				56	121	124	119	111	58	7	596				
Joliette.....		59	28	32	23	26	25	24	7		224				
Kamouraska.....	1			3	3	3	3	1	1		15	15	1	1	19
Laval.....															
Lévis.....															
Missiquoi.....					20	38	35	6			99				
Montmagny.....				1	1	2	3	1	1		9				
Montmorency.....															
Montreal.....		192	190	674	420	782	1042	702	269	9	4280				
Quebec.....	2	11	6	66	70	64	58	41	35	1	354				
Joliette.....		14	1	29	51	69	68	64	19		315				
Saguenay.....															
Sherbrooke.....		14	13	28	36	55	55	21	11		233				
St. Hyacinthe.....		94	39	3							136		5		
Terrebonne.....		5	1	25	41	42	45	40	29		228				
Three Rivers.....		95	5	72	38	37	61	65	6	2	381				2
<i>New Brunswick.</i>															
Fredericton.....															
Kings.....															
Moncton.....															
St. John.....													24	16	102
Woodstock.....															
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>															
Annapolis.....															
Cape Breton.....		19	6	24	37	39	13	5			143				
Colchester.....		13	12	19	16	12	3				75				
Guysborough.....															
Halifax.....		1	1	6	4	7	3	3	3	3	31				
Hants.....															
Inverness.....		5	1	18	20	21	15	13	12	2	107				
Lunenburg.....		4	5	3							12		8	3	9
Pictou.....															
Yarmouth.....	2	1	1	64	102	75	44	29	1		319	31	3	1	40

D.—Continued.

Balances and Weighing Machines of each Denomination, &c.—Continued.

Tolerated.						BALANCES.										Irregular Measures.				
1/2-Gallon.	Quart.	Pint.	1/2-Pint.	Gill.	1/4-Gill.	Total.	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. to 4,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs. and under.		2,000 lbs. to 4,000 lbs.	4,000 lbs. to 6,000 lbs.	6,000 lbs. & upwards.	Total.
			19			19	2	94	1						4				6	
							13	47							4	1	4		155	
		1				1	17	47	6						53	3	1		18	
							1	112		2	19	19	1						132	
							5	5		17	3						3		157	
							15	38			3				10				40	
							1								125	6	15		202	
								55	1						6				7	
								59		1					64	3	4		128	
						118	9	79	5	16					23				83	
							25	88	7	23	3	3	2		40				151	
							4	13		3					17	5	3		176	
							6	55	3						10				30	
							39	44	7	20					201	2	17		286	
																			129	
								3											4	
							109	394	14						500	16	23		1,066	
							6	38	7						12				63	
							21	56		1					58				136	
							12				1				8				21	
							9	46	1		3				218	2	18		297	
							5	23	49		1				47		4		124	
							20	5							14				39	
						29	19	71		2					34				126	
							4	31			2				31				68	
								1							2				5	
															7		1		8	
139		218	180	166	46	891	94	30			29	1		108	5	13		281	8	
							18	43			2				161		1		225	
							3	2	1		1				5	2	1		15	
		4	1			5	13	51		2	12	1			157	2	14		252	
							7	68							179				254	
							1								6				7	
							11	30							53	4	8		106	
							4	18							40				62	
							9	20	1	12	4				134	1			181	
20		10	2			52	3	32	2		1			42				80		
							2				2								8	
60	46	17				198	44	85	3	18	38	1		231	4	14		438		

APPENDIX

RETURN showing the Number of Dominion and Tolerated Measures of Capacity,

DIVISION.	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.	Bushel.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Bushel.	Peck.	Gallon.
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>															
Kings		2		23	68	81	57	44			275				
Queens		4	2	2	1	2	2	1	1		15				
Prince															
<i>Manitoba.</i>															
Manitoba	3					12	12	12			39				18
<i>British Columbia.</i>															
British Columbia		1	6	17	20	30	12	8	5		99				

D.—Concluded.

Balances and Weighing Machines of each Denomination, &c.—Concluded.

Tolerated.							BALANCES.										Irregular Measures.			
							With equal arms.				Steelyards with divided arms.				Weigh-bridges or Platform Scales.					
$\frac{1}{2}$ -Gallon.	Quart.	Pint.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Pint.	Gill.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -Gill.	Total.	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. to 4,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs. and under.	2,000 lbs. to 4,000 lbs.	4,000 lbs. to 6,000 lbs.	6,000 lbs. & upwards.	Total.	
.....	23	47	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	129	.....	5	.....	216	.....
.....	86	18	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	171	.....	10	.....	287	.....
.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
40	80	64	14	.....	.....	216	9	10	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	31	7	1	.....	62	.....
.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	17	.....

APPENDIX

RETURN showing the Number of Dominion and Tolerated Measures of Capacity, each Inspection Division, during the

DIVISION.	MEASURES OF CAPACITY.																
	Dominion.											Total.	Bushel.	½-Bushel.	Peck.	Gallon.	
	Bushel.	½-Bushel.	Peck.	Gallon.	½-Gallon.	Quart.	Pint.	½-Pint.	Gill.	½-Gill.							
<i>Ontario.</i>																	
Algoma.....		2	3	18	19	21	14	5	1				83				
Brant.....	23	49	74	44	113	70	8	1					382				
Brockville.....						4	3						7				
Bruce.....	1	14	20	48	57	123	66	11	2				342				
Dundas.....				1	5	6	5	2	1				20				
Durham.....		1	3	3	1	24	30						62	5	14	12	
Elgin.....	1	699	393	36	31	138	79	5					1382			18	
Essex.....		5	7	12	4	2	6						36	6	1	13	
Glengarry.....	9			24	48	72	68	45	6	2			274				
Gray.....				3	19	29	9						60				
Halton.....																	
Hamilton.....	3	219	259	331	300	538	424	169					2253			4	
Hamilton (Wentworth).....		2	2	15	42	59	43	15					178				
Hastings.....				7	46	67	11						131				
Kent.....		46	45	42	5	63	6						207	1	3	8	
Kingston.....		59	72	91	48	139	126	57					592	2	1	3	6
Lambton.....		1		16	16	27	4	1					65				
Lanark.....				3	5	8	5	2	1				24				
Lennox.....	1231	719	953			60	56						3019				
London.....	23	35	84	229	167	342	243	103	9				1235			1	
Middlesex.....		12	5	42	65	112	104	15					355				
Muskoka.....		1	1	8	16	17	10	6	4	1			64				
Niagara.....	3	52	40	33		25	30	1					184				
Norfolk.....				11	19	25	20	7					82				
Northumberland.....				9	11	15	12	1					48			2	
Ontario.....						1	1						2				
Ottawa.....		12	17	92	105	212	286	144	31				899				
Oxford.....	1	39	12	52	67	136	107	18					432				
Peterborough.....	2			2	2	18	16	2					42				
Prince Edward.....		7	2	24	48	78	47	2					208				
Renfrew.....				4	11	12	15	3					44				
Simcoe.....				12	12	36	24						84				
Stratford.....				10	13	16	14	9	1				63			10	
Toronto.....	2	171	200	474	399	488	462	207	16				2419		1		
Victoria.....														1			
Waterloo.....		17	13	39	55	75	51	12					262				
Welland.....		21	6	7	6	12	10	3					65				
Wellington.....	3	19	49	80	62	108	70	28					439				
York.....				11	18	31	24	12	1				97				
<i>Quebec.</i>																	
Beauce.....																	
Beauharnois.....		7	5	64	73	74	71	65	57	19			435				
Bellechasse.....																	

F.

Balances, and Weighing Machines, of each Denomination, Inspected and Verified in Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1879.

Tolerated.							BALANCES.											Irregular Measures.	
							With equal arms.				Steel-yards with divided arms.				Weigh-bridges or Platform Scales.				
$\frac{1}{4}$ -Gallon.	Quart.	Pint.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Pint.	Gill.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -Gill.	Total.	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. to 4,000 lbs	2,000 lbs. and under.	2,000 lbs. to 4,000 lbs	4,000 lbs. to 6,000 lbs	6,000 lbs. & upwards	Total.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	28	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	57	.....	1	.....	92
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	38	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	8	69	12	.....	143
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	123	10	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	268	45	8	.....	508
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	22
8	11	13	.....	.....	.....	63	4	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	14	2	.....	.....	23
30	44	28	4	.....	.....	124	10	43	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	10	110	13	.....	208
41	52	40	20	.....	.....	173	1	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	56	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	110	.....	4	.....	199
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	209	13	8	.....	325
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
4	4	3	4	.....	.....	19	264	274	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	777	60	45	.....	1477
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	1	.....	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	3	6	.....	145
9	18	10	1	.....	.....	51	3	6	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	17	2	2	.....	39
13	117	39	1	.....	.....	182	7	15	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	21	9	1	.....	57
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	125	.....	6	6	7	.....	3	297	24	14	.....	530
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	12	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	29	1	2	.....	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	93	4	8	.....	143
1	3	8	21	6	.....	40	29	120	5	2	37	1	12	.....	174	51	29	.....	460
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	57	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	118	14	17	.....	222
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	2	.....	77
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	49
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	24	2	3	.....	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	18	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	33	4	.....	.....	60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	96	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	100	9	6	.....	227
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	122	.....	1	15	.....	.....	.....	312	23	12	.....	498
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	24	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	46	1	2	.....	79
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
18	21	20	21	.....	.....	71	9	30	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	65	6	3	.....	120
3	4	4	2	1	.....	15	95	210	.....	.....	117	1	.....	.....	274	24	14	.....	735
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	53	.....	2	9	.....	.....	.....	175	10	16	.....	295
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	33	.....	.....	14	1	6	4	215	14	20	.....	404
6	15	12	.....	.....	.....	33	25	7	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	103	10	6	.....	217
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	86	.....	1	12	1	.....	.....	173	3	13	.....	322
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	75	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	157
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	60	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	.....	6	.....	154
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	6

APPENDIX

RETURN showing the Number of Dominion and Tolerated Measures of Capacity,

DIVISION.	MEASURES OF CAPACITY.														
	Dominion.														
	Bushel.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Bushel.	Peck.	Gallon.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Gallon.	Quart.	Pint.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -Pint.	Gill.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Gill.	Total.	Bushel.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Bushel.	Peck.	Gallon.
<i>Quebec—Concluded.</i>															
Berthier	9	11	52	85	104	59	59	26	10	415					
Chambly			1	1	2	5	2	2		13					
Champlain	4									4					
Drummond	4	1	10	16	15	11	11	11	8	87					
Gaspé	2		2	2	2	2	1	1	1	13					
Hull	32	43	66	42	78	83	64	33		441					
Hull (Pontiac)			1	3	1	2				7					
Iberville			56	121	124	119	111	58	7	596					
Joliette	59	28	32	23	28	25	24	7		224					
Kamouraska	1		3	3	3	3	1	1		15	15	1	1	19	
Laval															
Lévis															
Missisquoi				20	38	35	6			99					
Montmagny			1	1	2	3	1	1		9					
Montmorency															
Montreal	178	190	668	447	763	1039	690	269	9	4223					
Quebec	2	11	6	66	70	64	58	41	35	1	354				
Richelieu	14	1	23	46	59	68	64	19		304					
Saguenay															
Sherbrooke	14	13	28	36	55	55	21	11		233					
St. Hyacinthe	94	39	3							136		5			
Terrebonne	5	1	25	41	42	45	40	29		228					
Three Rivers	95	5	72	38	37	61	65	6	2	381					2
<i>New Brunswick.</i>															
Fredericton															
Kings															
Moncton															
St. John												18	13	65	
Woodstock															
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>															
Annapolis															
Cape Breton	11	3	22	37	39	13	5			130					
Colchester	13	12	19	16	12	3				75					
Guysborough															
Halifax	1	1	6	4	7	3	3	3	3	31					
Hants															
Inverness	5	1	18	20	21	15	13	12	2	107					
Lunenburg	4	5	3							12		8	3	9	
Pictou															
Yarmouth	2	1	1	64	102	75	44	29	1	319	31	3	1	40	

E.—Continued.

Balances and Weighing Machines of each Denomination, &c.—Concluded.

Tolerated.							BALANCES.										Total.	Irregular Measures.		
							With equal arms.				Steelyards with dividend arms.				Weigh-bridges or Platform Scales.					
$\frac{1}{4}$ -Gallon.	Quart.	Pint.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Pint.	Gill.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -Gill.	Total.	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.	1,000 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs. to 4,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs. and under.	2,000 lbs. to 4,000 lbs.	4,000 lbs. to 6,000 lbs.	6,000 lbs. & upwards.	Total.	
.....	19	.....	.....	19	2	94	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	1	4	.....	154	.....
.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	17	47	6	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	53	3	1	.....	132	.....
.....	1	112	.....	2	19	19	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	157	.....
.....	4	5	.....	16	3	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	38	.....
.....	14	37	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	120	6	14	.....	194	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
.....	55	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	64	3	4	.....	128	.....
.....	54	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	83	.....
.....	27	29	10	9	3	114	9	79	5	16	2	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	151	.....
.....	25	88	7	23	3	3	2	.....	17	5	3	.....	176	.....
.....	4	13	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
.....	6	55	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	201	2	17	.....	286	.....
.....	39	44	7	20	11	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129	.....
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....
.....	109	394	14	.....	9	.....	.....	1	500	16	23	.....	1066	.....
.....	6	38	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	63	.....
.....	21	56	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	135	.....
.....	12	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	21	.....
.....	9	46	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	218	2	18	.....	297	.....
.....	5	23	49	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	4	.....	124	.....
.....	20	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	39	.....
.....	5	7	7	8	.....	29	18	69	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	119	.....
.....	4	31	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	68	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
.....	7	.....	1	.....	8	.....
.....	107	173	157	155	43	731	82	30	.....	.....	28	1	.....	1	100	5	12	.....	259	8
.....	18	39	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	133	.....	.....	.....	191	.....
.....	3	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	2	1	.....	15	.....
.....	4	1	.....	.....	5	13	50	.....	1	11	1	.....	.....	154	2	14	.....	246	.....
.....	7	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	179	.....	.....	.....	254	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
.....	11	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	4	7	.....	105	.....
.....	4	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	62	.....
.....	8	20	1	12	4	.....	.....	.....	134	1	.....	.....	180	.....
.....	20	10	2	.....	.....	52	3	32	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	80	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
.....	60	46	17	.....	.....	198	44	84	3	18	35	1	.....	.....	231	4	14	.....	434	.....

APPENDIX

RETURN showing the Number of Dominion and Tolerated Measures of Capacity,

DIVISION.	MEASURES OF CAPACITY.											
	Dominion.											Gallon.
	Bushel.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Bushel.	Peck.	Gallon.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Gallon.	Quart.	Pint.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Pint.	Gill.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -Gill.	Total.	
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>												
Kings		2		23	68	81	57	44			275	
Queens		4	2	2	1	2	2	1	1		15	
Prince												
<i>Manitoba.</i>												
Manitoba	3					11	12	12			39	18
<i>British Columbia.</i>												
British Columbia		1	6	14	17	29	11	7	5		90	

E.—*Concluded.*

Balances and Weighing Machines of each Denomination, &c.—*Concluded.*

Tolerated.							BALANCES.													
							With equal arms.				Steelyards with divided arms.				Weigh-bridges or Platform Scales.			Total.	Irregular Measures.	
$\frac{1}{2}$ -Gallon.	Quart.	Pint.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Pint.	Gill.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -Gill.	Total.	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. to 4,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs. and under.	2,000 lbs. to 4,000 lbs.	4,000 lbs. to 6,000 lbs.			6,000 lbs. & upwards.	Total.	Irregular Measures.
.....	23	47	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	129	.....	5	.....	216	.....
.....	86	18	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	171	.....	10	.....	287	.....
.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
40	80	64	14	.....	.....	216	9	10	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	31	7	1	.....	62	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	16	.....

APPENDIX

RETURN showing the Number of Dominion and Tolerated Measures of Capacity, each Inspection Division, during the

DIVISION.	MEASURES OF CAPACITY.											
	Dominion.											Gallon.
	Bushel.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Bushel.	Peck.	Gallon.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Gallon.	Quart.	Pint.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Pint.	Gill.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -Gill.	Total.	
<i>Ontario.</i>												
Elgin												1
Kent							1					1
Norfolk												1
Ottawa												
Oxford												
Prince Edward	1		2								3	
Stratford												
Toronto												
Waterloo												
<i>Quebec.</i>												
Beauce												
Berthier	1										1	
Chambly												
Gaspé												
Hull				1							1	
Kamouraska												
Montreal	14		6	3	19	3	12				57	
Richelieu			6	5							11	
Three Rivers												
<i>New Brunswick.</i>												
Kings												
St. John												6
Woodstock												3
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>												
Cape Breton	8		3	2							13	
Halifax												
Inverness												
Yarmouth												
<i>British Columbia</i>				3	3	1	1	1			9	

F.
Balances and Weighing Machines, of each Denomination, Inspected and Rejected in Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1879.

Tolerated.							BALANCE.								Total.	Irregular Measures.					
							With equal arms.				Steelyards with divided arms.						Weigh-bridges or Platform Scales.				
$\frac{1}{2}$ -Gallon.	Quart.	Pint.	$\frac{3}{4}$ -Pint.	Gill.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Gill.	Total.	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. to 4,000 lbs	2,000 lbs and under.	2,000 lbs. to 4,000 lbs	4,000 lbs. to 6,000 lbs	6,000 lbs. & upwards	Total.	Irregular Measures.	
1						2															
1						1															
			1			2					7				1					8	
															2					1	
															1					2	
3	3	4	3	1		16		2												2	
											1									1	
							1	13							2					16	
								1							1					1	
							1			1					1					2	
							1	1							5			1		8	
	1			3		4															
															1					1	
							1	2							4					7	
												1								1	
32	45	23	11	3		160	12				1				8		1		22		
								4			1				28		1		34		
								1		1	1				3					6	
																		1		1	
							1													1	
								1			3									4	
								1												1	

APPENDIX G.

STATEMENT of Expenditure and Receipts for the Year ended 30th June, 1879.

Inspection Districts.	Inspectors.	Expenditure.				Receipts.
		Office Rents.	Travelling Expenses and other Contingencies	Salaries.	Total.	Fees Collected.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brantford.....	D. McPhee.....	150 00			150 00	82 50
Hamilton.....		150 00	33 20	700 00	883 20	77 75
Ottawa.....	H. J. Hubertus.....	112 35	48 80	492 98	654 13	114 25
Toronto.....	G. Sutherland.....		52 06	1,000 00	1,052 06	680 50
Montreal.....	N. Aubin.....		166 34	2,000 00	2,166 34	672 05
Quebec.....	N. Levasseur.....	41 09	316 23	997 27	1,354 50	159 00
Fredericton.....	R. Atherton.....		28 25		28 25	57 50
St. John.....	A. Rowan.....	41 66	330 02	1,000 00	1,371 68	161 25
Pictou.....	James Hepburne.....	25 00	36 20	258 32	319 52	52 50
Halifax.....	A. Miller.....	160 00	132 00	1,000 00	1,292 00	182 75
Charlottetown.....	Jos. Knight.....		17 66	200 00	217 66	58 50
Port Hope.....	A. Sands.....		22 10			
Cobourg.....		60 00	10 30	490 47	582 87	
Newcastle.....	No Officer.....	60 00			60 00	
		800 00	1,193 16	8,139 04	10,132 21	2,298 55

APPENDIX H.

RETURN of Gas Meters presented for verification, verified, rejected and verified after first rejection, during the Year ended 30th June, 1879.

Inspection District.	Total presented for verification.		Kind.			Verified.			Rejected.			Verified after first rejection.			Totals verified and rejected.		Remarks.
	Wet.	Dry.	Correct.	Fast.	Slow.	Correct.	Fast.	Slow.	Unsound.	Fast.	Slow.	Correct.	Fast.	Slow.	Verified.	Rejected.	
Montreal.....	504	.....	144	235	115	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	494	10	
Toronto.....	1,079	.....	116	353	602	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,071	8	
Quebec.....	222	.....	7	62	143	4	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212	10	
Hamilton.....	68	.....	8	13	37	.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	10	
Branford.....	176	.....	41	63	71	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	1	
Ottawa.....	134	.....	4	46	76	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126	8	
Halifax.....	342	.....	29	252	54	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	335	7	
Pictou.....	17	.....	4	1	4	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	8	
St. John.....	269	.....	41	64	156	3	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	261	8	
Fredericton.....	101	.....	.....	27	24	16	22	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	50	
Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	102	.....	6	27	47	11	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	22	
Total	3,014	564	400	1,143	1,329	47	68	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,872	142	

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

Inspection District.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per 100		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard	Below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Montreal:—									
July.....	17.41	16.77	17.04	14.00	0	5	46.55	43.93	45.24
August.....	17.17	16.30	16.73	14.00	0	2	31.27	30.93	31.10
September.....	17.86	17.26	17.48	14.00	0	4	21.83	11.58	17.87
October.....	20.49	15.80	17.63	14.00	0	4	20.57	10.66	15.61
November.....	18.31	16.38	17.01	14.00	0	4	18.15	5.26	11.70
December.....	18.59	16.85	17.58	14.00	0	5	21.29	17.31	19.30
January.....	17.81	16.61	17.28	14.00	0	4	47.23	38.70	44.00
February.....	18.56	16.39	17.74	14.00	0	4	23.80	18.12	21.83
March.....	18.66	16.18	17.47	14.00	0	4	18.83	14.30	16.66
April.....	17.05	16.58	16.82	14.00	0	3	13.58	13.58	13.58
May.....	19.64	17.10	18.40	14.00	0	5	41.83	12.27	24.01
June.....	18.99	17.21	18.37	14.00	0	5	34.76	19.55	26.91
Toronto:—									
July.....	15.70	15.63	15.67	12.00	0	3	14.27	10.10	11.51
August.....	16.45	14.70	15.51	12.00	0	5	17.55	15.12	16.67
September.....	16.01	14.50	15.26	12.00	0	4	15.17	11.90	13.73
October.....	15.69	14.64	14.97	12.00	0	5	15.91	11.82	13.84
November.....	15.95	14.23	15.38	12.00	6	4	20.30	9.08	14.08
December.....	16.33	15.30	15.75	12.00	0	4	15.90	11.09	13.37
January.....	15.82	14.29	14.96	12.00	0	4	11.80	8.30	10.20
February.....	15.63	13.49	14.49	12.00	0	4	12.40	8.30	10.50
March.....	16.46	14.22	15.45	12.00	0	3	14.00	9.98	12.08
April.....	16.70	14.00	15.42	12.00	0	9	9.22	6.70	7.86
May.....	15.55	14.63	14.91	12.00	0	4	9.56	8.83	9.22
June.....	15.88	14.23	15.13	12.00	0	4	11.00	9.27	9.79
Quebec:—									
July.....	17.38	14.22	16.10	14.00	0	6	10.60	8.56	9.58
August.....	18.32	14.31	16.51	14.00	0	8	17.43	6.84	11.96
September.....	16.57	13.91	15.22	14.00	1	6	12.25	9.26	10.75
October.....	15.69	15.69	15.69	14.00	0	1	11.65	11.65	11.65
November.....	16.78	13.75	15.53	14.00	1	7	14.34	12.24	13.55
December.....	16.98	15.00	15.77	14.00	0	6	21.03	14.32	17.60
January.....	16.98	14.86	15.82	12.00	0	6	13.04	11.05	11.51
February.....	16.82	15.17	15.93	12.00	0	6	14.49	12.63	13.31
March.....	16.21	14.41	14.99	12.00	0	6	14.82	11.78	13.48
April.....	16.85	15.03	15.93	12.00	0	6	.....	.....	.....
May.....	16.39	14.71	15.52	12.00	0	6	15.96	14.88	15.42
June.....	16.84	15.10	15.97	12.00	0	3	15.66	11.10	12.67

I.

Inspected, for the Year ended 30th June, 1879.

Cubic Feet.			Ammonia per 100 Cubic Feet.					Sulphuretted Hydrogen.			Remarks.
Standard	Above Allow-	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average.	Standard	Above Allow-	No. of Tests.	How often Pre-	No. of Tests.	
Grains.	ance.		Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	ance.		sent.		
20 00	2	2	3.09	2.56	2.82	2.00	2	2	0	5	
20 00	2	2	3.55	3.09	3.07	2.00	2	2	0	5	
20.00	2	3	3.97	1.47	2.86	2.00	2	3	0	3	
20.00	1	2	4.56	1.99	3.27	2.00	1	2	0	4	
20.00	0	2	5.55	3.05	4.30	2.00	2	2	0	4	
20.00	1	2	4.62	3.10	3.86	2.00	2	2	0	5	
20.00	3	3	4.00	3.00	3.48	2.00	3	3	0	4	
20.00	2	3	4.36	2.52	3.48	2.00	2	3	0	4	
20.00	0	2	4.55	3.44	3.99	2.00	2	2	0	4	
20.00	0	1	2.96	2.96	2.96	2.00	1	1	0	3	
20.00	2	3	2.46	0.99	1.65	2.00	2	3	0	5	
20.00	2	3	3.56	1.51	2.70	2.00	2	1	0	5	
20.00	0	3	5.25	2.10	3.86	2.00	3	3	0	3	
20 00	0	5	3.67	2.09	3.02	2.00	5	5	0	5	
20 00	0	4	3.12	2.04	2.69	2.00	4	4	0	4	
20.00	0	3	4.00	1.50	2.85	2.00	2	3	0	4	
20 00	1	5	17.08	6.60	10.30	2.00	5	5	3	5	
20.00	0	4	5.50	2.50	4.00	2.00	4	4	2	4	
20.00	0	4	2.00	1.41	1.73	2.00	0	4	0	4	
20.00	0	4	0.75	0.50	0.56	2.00	0	4	1	4	
20.00	0	4	1.50	0.75	1.18	2.00	0	4	3	8	
20.00	0	4	2.00	1.00	1.50	4.00	0	4	0	9	
20.00	0	4	2.00	1.00	1.60	4.00	0	4	0	4	
20.00	0	4	3.00	0.53	1.38	4.00	0	4	0	4	
20.00	0	2	74.30	54.30	64.17	2.00	2	2	0	8	
20.00	0	3	55.53	43.38	50.90	2.00	3	3	0	6	
20.00	0	2	54.87	40.85	47.86	2.00	2	2	0	1	
20 00	0	1				2.00			0	7	
20.00	0	3	100.00	70.98	82.69	2.00	3	3	0	6	
20.00	1	3	100.00	79.69	84.06	2.00	3	3	0	6	
20.00	0	3	100.00	89.08	96.17	2.00	3	3	0	6	
20.00	0	3	71.42	44.83	61.82	2.00	3	3	0	6	
20.00	0	3	75.98	55.00	68.86	2.00	3	3	0	6	
20.00						2.00			0	6	
20 00	0	2	54.08	40.32	47.20	2.00	2	2	0	6	
20 00	0	3	86.34	48.45	73.15	2.00	3	3	0	3	

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Coal

Inspection District.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per 100		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard	Below Standard.	No of Tests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
St. John, N.B. :-									
July	16.81	14.81	15.77	14.00	0	3			
August	16.71	12.25	14.24	14.00	3	6			
September	18.85	16.84	17.38	14.00	0	5			
October	15.95	11.68	14.79	14.00	2	8			
November	17.86	11.70	14.89	14.00	3	15			
December	17.93	14.74	16.41	14.00	17	17			
January	18.15	15.48	16.78	14.00	0	17			
February	18.53	15.31	17.07	14.00	0	17			
March	18.08	11.14	14.32	14.00	7	17			
April	20.36	11.04	16.96	14.00	2	17			
May	21.17	16.05	18.18	14.00	0	17			
June	20.78	11.51	18.18	14.00	1	17			
Fredericton :-									
July	18.31	11.87	15.36	14.00	2	5			
August	20.85	16.84	19.20	14.00	0	7			
September	19.74	18.27	18.90	14.00	0	6			
October	19.74	18.36	18.99	14.00	0	4			
November	19.23	15.49	17.58	14.00	0	7			
December	19.20	15.87	17.58	14.00	0	8			
January	18.19	15.99	17.08	14.00	0	10			
February	21.83	15.74	18.10	14.00	0	7			
March	18.47	16.24	17.82	14.00	0	6			
April	20.11	18.05	18.75	14.00	0	6			
May	23.14	17.04	19.98	14.00	0	8			
June	22.12	19.24	20.47	14.00	0	9			
Charlottetown :-									
July	14.71	14.64	14.67	14.00	0	2			
August	17.93	15.26	16.52	14.00	0	5			
September	17.72	16.45	16.94	14.00	0	4			
October	17.93	14.76	16.38	14.00	0	5			
November	17.50	15.59	16.30	14.00	0	4			
December	17.30	15.47	16.34	14.00	0	5			
January	18.61	17.35	18.24	14.00	0	4			
February	19.96	14.22	17.62	14.00	0	4			
March	17.91	13.87	16.34	14.00	0	5			
April	15.73	12.44	14.75	14.00	1	4			
May	18.77	15.38	16.84	14.00	0	5			
June	18.84	12.64	15.80	14.00	0	4			

I.—Continued.

Gas Inspected, for the Year ending 30th June, 1879.

Cubic Feet.			Ammonia per 100 Cubic Feet.					Sulphuretted Hydrogen.		Remarks.	
Standard	Above Allow- ance.	No. of Tests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard	Above Allow- ance.	No. of Tests.	How often Pre- sent.		No. of Tests.
Grains.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.					
.....	0	3	
.....	0	6	
.....	0	5	
.....	0	8	
.....	0	15	
.....	0	17	
.....	1	17	
.....	0	17	
.....	0	17	
.....	0	17	
.....	0	17	
.....	0	17	
.....	0	17	
.....	7	10	
.....	10	10	
.....	5	8	
.....	3	7	
.....	9	10	
.....	3	13	
.....	1	12	
.....	3	10	
.....	0	8	
.....	0	7	
.....	0	5	
.....	0	9	
.....	0	2	
.....	0	5	
.....	0	4	
.....	0	5	
.....	1	4	
.....	1	5	
.....	0	4	
.....	0	4	
.....	0	5	
.....	1	4	
.....	0	5	
.....	0	4	

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Coal Gas,

Inspection Districts.	Illuminating Power.						Sulphur per 100		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard	Below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Hamilton :—									
July.....	15 00	13 46	14 07	12 00	0	4	.....	.....	.....
August.....	14 00	12 96	13 66	12 50	0	5	.....	.....	.....
September.....	16 57	15 12	15 81	12 00	0	4	.....	.....	.....
October.....	17 00	15 34	15 84	12 00	0	4	.....	.....	.....
November.....	15 73	14 24	15 40	12 00	0	3	.....	.....	.....
December.....	16 11	13 65	14 78	12 00	0	5	.....	.....	.....
January.....	15 10	14 65	14 88	12 00	0	3	.....	.....	.....
February.....	14 62	13 43	14 07	12 00	0	4	.....	.....	.....
March.....	14 22	13 11	13 66	12 00	0	4	.....	.....	.....
April.....	17 12	14 06	15 82	12 00	0	4	.....	.....	.....
May.....	17 20	16 05	16 67	12 00	0	5	.....	.....	.....
June.....	15 65	14 67	15 15	12 00	0	4	.....	.....	.....
Brantford :—									
October.....	14 09	14 09	14 09	12 00	0	1	.....	.....	.....
November.....	14 06	14 06	14 06	12 00	0	1	.....	.....	.....
March.....	15 18	15 18	15 18	12 00	0	1	.....	.....	.....
April.....	15 26	15 26	15 26	12 00	0	1	.....	.....	.....
May.....	15 42	15 42	15 42	12 00	0	1	.....	.....	.....
June.....	15 20	15 20	15 20	12 00	0	1	.....	.....	.....
Halifax :—									
July.....	21 89	21 07	21 44	16 00	0	3	.....	.....	.....
August.....	20 97	20 10	20 44	16 00	0	4	.....	.....	.....
September.....	20 72	19 03	19 84	16 00	0	4	.....	.....	.....
October.....	19 95	18 95	18 26	16 00	0	4	.....	.....	.....
November.....	21 13	19 82	21 31	16 00	0	6	.....	.....	.....
December.....	21 80	19 79	20 68	16 00	0	3	.....	.....	.....
January.....	21 57	19 60	20 42	16 00	0	5	15 66	14 53	15 18
February.....	22 52	21 16	22 13	16 00	0	4	35 82	20 66	26 39
March.....	22 41	20 77	21 68	16 00	0	4	25 68	14 39	20 74
April.....	23 14	20 30	21 45	16 00	0	4	.....	.....	.....
May.....	19 48	18 21	19 07	16 00	0	5	.....	.....	.....
June.....	20 63	17 62	19 01	16 00	0	4	.....	.....	.....
Pictou :—									
May.....	18 74	17 26	17 77	16 00	0	3	.....	.....	.....
June.....	17 90	14 10	16 19	16 00	1	4	.....	.....	.....
July.....	16 29	15 81	16 02	16 00	2	3	.....	.....	.....
August.....	16 77	16 14	16 49	16 00	0	3	.....	.....	.....
September.....	16 11	15 42	15 81	16 00	2	3	.....	.....	.....
October.....	16 76	15 11	16 26	16 00	1	4	.....	.....	.....

I.—Continued.

Inspected, for the Year ending 30th June, 1879.—Continued.

Cubic Feet.			Ammonia per 100 Cubic Feet.					Sulphureted Hydrogen.		Remarks.
Standard	Above Allow- ance.	No. of Tests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard	Above Allow- ance.	No. of Tests.	How often Pre- sent.		No. of Tests.
Grains.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.				
									0	4
									0	5
									0	4
									0	4
									0	3
									0	5
									0	3
									0	4
									0	4
									0	4
									0	5
									0	4
									0	
									0	1
									0	1
									0	1
									0	1
									0	1
									0	1
									0	
									0	3
									0	4
									0	4
									0	4
									0	5
20-00	0	3							0	3
20-00	3	3							0	5
20-00	3	3							0	4
	2	3							0	4
									0	4
									0	4
									0	5
									0	4
									0	
									3	3
									4	4
									3	3
									3	3
									3	3
									3	3
									4	4

REPORT

ON

ADULTERATION OF FOOD

BEMO

SUPPLEMENT No. III

TO THE REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE

1879.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA:
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1880.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

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INSPECTION OF FOOD.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Fourth Report respecting the analysis of Food, together with the reports of the analysts appointed under the Act, and tabulated statements prepared in this Department of the results of the analysis of the various samples submitted to them.

1. The following statement is a summary of the whole number of samples analyzed. Summary of results of analysis.

Name of Sample.	Genuine.	Adulterated	Doubtful.	Total.
Allspice.....	6	10		16
Baking Powder.....	19	5		24
Bread.....	23	1		24
Butter.....	146	67	14	227
Cassia.....		1		1
Cloves.....	7	9	1	17
Cinnamon.....	3	16		19
Ginger.....	5	6		11
Guano.....		5		5
Honey.....	2			2
Mace.....	5	1		6
Milk.....	167	76	8	251
Nutmegs.....	3			3
Pepper.....	22	21	1	44
Potted Meats and Fish.....	37		1	38
Self Raising Flour.....	16	1		17
Sugar.....	81	9	11	101
Tea.....	52	6	6	64
Water.....	25	1		26
Total.....	619	235	42	896

2. From the above it will be seen that eight hundred and ninety-six samples have been analyzed, two hundred and thirty-five, or a little more than twenty-six per cent., were adulterated, and forty-two are returned as doubtful. Proportion of samples adulterated.

Percentage of adulteration.

3. By the following table it will be seen that a perceptible improvement has taken place. In 1876 the percentage of adulteration was 51·66; in 1879 it has fallen to 26·22 per cent.

Year.	Genuine.	Adulterated	Doubtful.	Total Number Analyzed.	Percentage of Adulteration
1876.....	87	93	.....	180	51·66
1877.....	241	247	.....	488	50·61
1878.....	523	271	19	813	33·33
1879.....	619	255	42	896	26·22

Baking Powder.

4. The analysis of twenty-four samples of baking-powder shows that injurious chemicals have not been used to any great degree, as only five samples out of the twenty-four were found to be adulterated.

Bread.

5. The important article of bread appears to be fairly free from adulteration, for out of twenty-four samples analyzed but one was adulterated.

Butter.

6. Two hundred and twenty-seven samples of butter were analyzed during the year. Of these seven were adulterated and fourteen were classed as doubtful. The adulterations being principally salt and water; but in a number of cases the butter was rancid, probably owing to carelessness in packing.

Condiments.

7. Of one hundred and seventeen samples of condiments analyzed, sixty-four were adulterated and two were of doubtful character. The adulteration of this class of food is still very large, but there has been a gradual improvement, as the following table will show:—

Year.	Genuine.	Adulterated	Doubtful.	Total Number Analyzed.	Percentage of Adulteration
1876.....	5	39	.....	44	88·63
1877.....	24	83	.....	107	77·57
1878.....	26	108	.....	134	80·59
1879.....	51	64	2	117	54·70

Milk.

8. Two hundred and fifty-one samples of milk were analyzed. Of these seventy-six, a little more than thirty per cent., were adulterated, and eight samples were returned as doubtful. This shows an improvement of ten per cent., upon last year's analysis.

9. Of one hundred and one samples of sugar analyzed, nine were Sugar. adulterated and eleven doubtful.

10. Of sixty-four samples of tea analyzed, six were reported as Tea. adulterated and six doubtful,

11. Of twenty-six samples of water analyzed, only one is returned Water. as bad.

Respectfully submitted,

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE,
22nd December, 1879.

APPENDIX A.

INSPECTION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

REPORTS OF PUBLIC ANALYSTS.

I.—TORONTO DIVISION.

TORONTO, 17th January, 1879.

To the Commissioner
of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—The examination of the samples of tea, the reports of which I sent you, embraced the following points:—1. Examination for foreign leaves; 2. For facing; 3. Determination of extract, ash of extract, total ash, ash soluble in water, ash soluble in acid, silica, alkaline carbonates.

I considered these determinations sufficient to form a basis for an opinion as to the genuineness of the sample without the estimation of the quantity of theine, which latter is not, in my opinion, a criterion of much value in the present state of our knowledge.

Since, however, the Department is desirous that I should determine the theine, I will, of course, do so, and I will return the reports as soon as the necessary determinations are made.

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

W. H. ELLIS.

TORONTO, 8th July, 1879.

To the Commissioner
of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report for the year 1878-9.

During the past year I have analysed 220 samples of food, of which I have found 156 to be pure, and 64 to be more or less adulterated. The following is a tabular statement of my results:—

Description.	Number of Samples.	Pure.	Adulterated.	Nature of Adulteration.
Baking Powder.....	6	3	3	Alum and carbonate of lime.
Bread.....	6	6	0	
Butter.....	48	40	8	Salt, water.
Flour, Self Raising.....	6	6	0	
Honey.....	2	2	0	
Milk.....	66	33	33	Skimmed and watered.
Pepper.....	10	6	4	Flour and husks of grain.
Potted Meat.....	10	10	0	
Spices.....	23	10	13	Flour, beans and husks.
Sugar.....	23	23	0	
Tea.....	20	17	3	Exhausted leaves.
Total.....	220	156	64	

*Baking Powder.***Baking Powder.**

Three samples out of the six submitted to me contained notable quantities of alum, and one of these, in addition, contained a considerable quantity of carbonate of lime. It is worthy of note, that of two samples of the same description of baking powder obtained of two different dealers, while the proportion of alum was nearly the same in both, one contained about 16 per cent. of carbonate of lime and the other none. Hence, it would appear that either there are different grades of this preparation sold, or that the difference in composition was accidental, due, in all probability, to the use in the one case of adulterated carbonate of soda.

*Bread.***Bread.**

All the samples of bread were made of pure wheat flour, and contained no alum.

*Butter.***Butter.**

I have examined 48 samples of butter, and I append my results in a tabular form. In this table I have reported as adulterated all butters in which the percentage of butter fat falls below 80. Where this is the case, it results from an excess of salt or water, or both. In all the samples I have determined the specific gravity of the fat at 100° Fahrenheit, and it will be seen from the table that this specific gravity varies between .9095 and .9160, which latter number is exceptionally high, the mean of the whole number of samples being .9125. Only one sample fell below .9110, and in this sample the insoluble fatty acids amounted to 83.3 per cent., showing the butter to be free from foreign fats. Determination of the insoluble fatty acids in several of the other samples led to similar conclusions.

The amount of salt in these butters, varied from 1.2 per cent, to 12.2 per cent., and the quantity of water from 3.0 per cent. up to 17.7 per cent.

ANALYSIS of 48 samples of Butter.

Number.	Date.	Specific Gravity at 100° F.	Fat.	Curd.	Salt.	Water.	Remarks.
1	17 March....	.9123	85.0	1.6	5.2	8.2	
2	18 do .....	.907	80.7	1.5	2.9	14.8	
3	18 do .....	.9127	89.2	4.1	3.7	3.0	
4	21 do .....	.9138	73.9	2.7	11.6	11.8	Too much salt and water.
5	21 do .....	.9130	86.2	1.3	1.5	11.0	
6	22 do .....	.9128	83.6	2.8	7.3	6.3	
7	3 April.....	.9117	87.3	2.0	1.7	9.0	
8	3 do .....	.9121	87.5	1.3	5.2	6.0	
9	3 do .....	.9120	78.5	1.4	8.7	11.4	Too much salt and water.
10	3 do .....	.9126	87.8	0.9	1.4	9.9	
11	3 do .....	.9095	80.9	1.9	7.8	9.4	Insoluble fatty acids 88.3 p.c
12	3 do .....	.9116	87.8	0.7	3.4	8.1	
13	12 do .....	.9121	85.7	4.4	2.5	7.4	
14	12 do .....	.9128	76.9	2.2	6.3	14.6	Too much water.

ANALYSIS of 48 samples of Butter.—Continued.

Number.	Date.	Specific Gravity at 100° F.	Fat.	Curd.	Salt.	Water.	Remarks.	Butter.
15	12 March.....	·9127	75·8	3·1	7·5	13·6	Too much water.	
16	15 do	·9122	73·4	1·9	12·2	12·5	Too much salt and water.	
17	15 do	·9131	83·2	2·5	3·9	10·4		
18	15 do	·9166	81·0	2·5	6·3	10·2		
19	26 do	·9123	76·7	1·3	11·7	10·3	Too much salt and water.	
20	26 do	·9131	80·4	1·2	4·8	13·6		
21	26 do	·9131	85·8	1·3	1·6	11·3		
22	30 do	·9130	80·5	0·5	8·5	10·5		
23	30 do	·9104	85·6	1·4	1·2	11·8		
24	30 do	·9110	88·7	1·0	1·2	9·1		
25	10 May.....	·9127	83·2	1·2	1·5	14·1		
26	10 do	·9111	84·4	1·3	5·5	8·8		
27	10 do	·9126	87·6	1·3	3·0	8·1		
28	17 do	·9123	84·3	0·5	5·2	10·0		
29	17 do	·9113	74·9	5·2	2·2	17·7	Too much water and curd.	
30	17 do	·9112	79·9	4·8	1·7	13·6	do do	
31	22 do	·9124	87·1	5·7	1·4	5·8		
32	22 do	·9116	81·6	6·1	1·8	10·5		
33	22 do	·9122	82·3	3·2	3·2	11·3		
34	29 do	·9134	86·5	1·9	1·5	10·1		
35	29 do	·9117	81·2	2·1	4·4	12·3		
36	29 do	·9139	88·8	1·3	2·2	7·7		
37	4 June.....	·9128	88·4	1·5	2·4	7·7		
38	4 do	·9132	87·4	1·3	2·4	8·9		
39	4 do	·9121	89·3	1·7	2·3	6·7		
40	20 do	·9128	85·5	1·5	2·5	10·5		
41	20 do	·9134	87·7	1·7	1·4	9·2		
42	20 do	·9155	88·5	2·8	1·8	6·9		
43	20 do	·9124	88·8	1·3	1·7	8·2		
44	20 do	·9136	89·3	1·1	1·9	7·7		
45	20 do	·9160	87·8	1·4	2·1	8·7		
46	27 do	·9135	86·9	1·2	0·9	11·0		
47	27 do	·9137	87·7	1·1	2·1	9·1		
48	27 do	·9135	86·8	0·9	2·8	9·5		

Honey.

The following is the composition of the two samples of honey submitted to me :

No. 1.		No. 2.		Honey.
Cane Sugar.....	2·18	Cane Sugar.....	0·	
Glucose.....	74·62	Glucose.....	71·42	
Water.....	22·92	Water.....	28·89	
Ash.....	0·28	Ash.....	0·19	

No. 1 was of excellent quality and flavour, crystalline in structure, showing pollen granules under the microscope, and was evidently pure and genuine honey. No. 2 was of less prepossessing appearance quite fluid, but was also apparently genuine.

Milk.

During the past year 66 samples of milk have been submitted to me, and of these I have reported 33, exactly one-half, as adulter- Milk.

Milk.

ated. The adulteration, as usual, comprises skimming and watering. Of the 33 samples in question, 7 were skimmed and 26 were watered.

The following table shows the quality of the milk analysed during the months of March, April, May and June:—

Months.	No. of Samples.	Skimmed.	Per cent.	Watered.	Per cent.	Pure.	Per cent.
March	20	5	25	3	15	12	60
April.....	22	0	0	10	45.5	12	54.5
May.....	12	1	8.3	6	50	5	41.7
June.....	12	1	8.3	7	58.3	4	33.4
Total.....	66	7	10.6	26	39.4	33	50

It will be seen from this table that the percentage of skimmed milks was much larger in April than in any other month, and that while the percentage of watered milks regularly increases from March to June, the percentage of unadulterated milk, viz.: those neither skimmed nor watered, as regularly decreases.

The following table gives the result of all the analysis:—

ANALYSIS of 66 samples of Milk.

Number.	Date.	Specific Gravity.	Total Solids.	Fat.	Solids, not Fat.	Ash.	Remarks.
1	March 15	1.028	11.3	2.0	9.3	.70	Skimmed.
2	"	1.029	11.5	2.5	9.0	.70	Genuine.
3	"	1.031	13.2	2.6	10.6	.74	Genuine.
4	"	1.029	11.7	1.2	10.5	.70	Skimmed.
5	"	1.030	13.7	3.0	10.7	.74	Genuine.
6	"	1.013	7.0	1.7	5.3	.48	Watered.
7	March 22	1.030	12.8	3.8	9.0	.70	Genuine.
8	"	1.031	11.7	2.7	9.0	.70	Genuine.
9	"	1.031	12.7	3.6	9.1	.72	Genuine.
10	"	1.033	13.0	3.1	9.9	.72	Genuine.
11	"	1.033	12.5	2.9	9.6	.78	Genuine.
12	"	1.031	12.4	3.2	9.2	.70	Genuine.
13	March 28	1.030	12.1	3.1	9.0	.80	Genuine.
14	"	1.025	10.3	2.7	7.6	.64	Watered.
15	"	1.031	11.6	2.1	9.5	.74	Skimmed.
16	"	1.028	11.5	3.1	8.4	.66	Watered.
17	"	1.031	11.3	2.1	9.2	.66	Skimmed.
18	"	1.029	12.3	3.1	9.2	.72	Genuine.
19	"	1.030	13.2	3.1	10.1	.76	Genuine.
20	"	1.027	11.2	1.8	9.4	.66	Skimmed.
21	April 3.....	1.034	12.8	3.0	9.8	.76	Genuine.
22	"	1.032	13.2	3.8	9.4	.74	Genuine.
23	"	1.028	11.0	2.1	8.9	.60	Watered.
24	"	1.027	11.0	2.2	8.8	.58	Watered.
25	"	1.031	12.6	3.3	9.3	.72	Genuine.

ANALYSIS of 66 samples of Milk.—Continued.

Number.	Date.	Specific Gravity.	Total Solids.	Fat.	Solids, not Fat.	Ash.	Remarks.
26	April 3.	1·032	12·3	2·9	9·4	·70	Genuine.
27	" "	1·032	12·6	3·0	9·6	·80	Genuine.
28	" "	1·022	9·5	2·9	6·6	·54	Watered.
29	" "	1·033	13·0	3·2	9·8	·82	Genuine.
30	" "	1·032	12·3	2·9	9·4	·76	Genuine.
31	April 12.....	1·031	13·5	4·1	9·4	·73	Genuine.
32	" "	1·032	13·1	3·8	9·3	·72	Genuine.
33	" "	1·031	13·6	4·2	9·4	·70	Genuine.
34	April 15.....	1·029	14·0	3·8	10·2	·78	Genuine.
35	" "	1·027	11·7	3·4	8·3	·68	Watered.
36	" "	1·025	11·2	2·6	8·6	·68	Watered.
37	April 26.....	1·027	11·7	3·2	8·5	·62	Watered.
38	" "	1·029	11·9	3·1	8·8	·70	Watered.
39	" "	1·030	10·7	2·5	8·2	·63	Watered.
40	April 30.....	1·029	11·8	3·0	8·8	·50	Watered.
41	" "	1·022	8·3	1·9	6·4	·50	Watered.
42	" "	1·030	13·0	3·7	9·3	·60	Genuine.
43	May 10.....	1·026	10·7	2·2	8·5	·57	Watered.
44	" "	1·029	12·2	2·4	9·8	·70	Skimmed.
45	" "	1·027	10·6	1·9	8·7	·60	Watered.
46	May 16.....	1·031	11·3	2·9	8·4	·56	Watered.
47	" "	1·028	12·9	3·7	9·2	·62	Genuine.
48	" "	1·026	10·5	3·2	7·3	·60	Watered.
49	May 22.....	1·027	10·4	2·7	7·9	·64	Watered.
50	" "	1·030	12·7	3·8	8·9	·72	Genuine.
51	" "	1·029	11·4	2·8	8·6	·64	Watered.
52	May 29.....	1·029	11·8	2·7	9·1	·66	Genuine.
53	" "	1·027	14·9	5·0	9·9	·74	A very rich milk.
54	" "	1·032	12·8	2·5	10·3	·76	Genuine.
55	June 5.....	1·030	11·8	2·8	9·0	·68	Genuine.
56	" "	1·026	10·5	2·6	7·9	·61	Watered.
57	" "	1·025	12·0	3·0	9·0	·65	Genuine.
58	June 18.....	1·019	9·3	2·8	6·5	·53	Watered.
59	" "	1·029	12·4	3·3	9·1	·72	Genuine.
60	" "	1·026	10·5	2·5	8·0	·60	Watered.
61	June 21.....	1·026	11·5	3·6	7·9	·60	Watered.
62	" "	1·031	11·3	2·2	9·1	·70	Skimmed.
63	" "	1·031	12·2	3·4	8·8	·70	Genuine.
64	June 27.....	1·022	10·9	2·7	8·2	·54	Watered.
65	" "	1·020	9·7	2·4	7·3	·50	Watered.
66	" "	1·025	10·8	2·5	8·3	·64	Watered.

In this table the specific gravity varies from 1·013 to 1·034. In the former case the percentage of solids, not fat, was 5·3; of the fat, 1·7; and of the ash ·46. In Specific gravity varies.

It is worthy of note that while, as a rule, a specific gravity less than 1·029 is suspicious. There is one case in which with a specific gravity of 1·027 the total solids are 14·9, and the ash is ·74. In this milk, however, the fat reaches the remarkably large percentage of 5·0, and it is to this circumstance, no doubt, that the low specific gravity is due.

In this connection I may mention two remarkable samples of milk which I analysed during the past year; but which, not having been submitted by the Inland Revenue officers, did not appear in my returns, and are not included in the table. The first was brought me on the 5th of February, by the superintendent of one of the city

charities, and was taken by himself from the can of the dealer who supplied the hospital with milk. The composition of this sample was as follows:—

Specific gravity.....	1.015
Total solids.....	21.58 per cent.
Fat.....	14.12 do
Solids, not fat.....	7.46 do
Ash.....	.46 do

It is clear that this is an instance of defective sampling, and that either cream was purposely added to the milk to deceive the analyst, or the cream had risen in the can and was unintentionally skimmed off the tops in taking the sample.

The other sample was submitted to me on the 10th of May, by a milk dealer who stated that it was sold to her by a farmer, and that she was certain it was watered, because she had tested it with a lactometer, which instrument showed a considerable dilution with water.

I submitted the sample to analysis with the following results:—

Specific gravity.....	1.023
Total solids.....	16.88
Fat.....	5.99
Solids, not fat.....	10.89
Ash.....	0.7

Lactometer
not always to
be relied
upon.

A more striking example of the danger of trusting too implicitly to the lactometer could not be adduced.

In judging whether a milk is watered or not, I attach great importance to the determination of the ash. Great care is, however, necessary in order to give this determination any value, since, if the temperature is allowed to rise too high, or the incineration is carried on too rapidly, the result will undoubtedly be too low. It will be seen by an inspection of the table that it is in by far the greater number of cases, possible to determine whether or not a milk is watered by means of the ash alone. There are, however, some few anomalies. There are four milks which I have reported as unadulterated whose ash falls below .68 per cent. Two of these I regard as doubtful since their specific gravities are low, and their percentage of solids, not fat, are only just over 9.

The third has a low specific gravity, though its solids, not fat, are 9.2 per cent.; but the fourth, in which the ash is only .6 has a specific gravity of 1.030, and its solids not fat are 9.3 per cent. I can offer no explanation of this low ash. Unfortunately, the milk was thrown away before I had an opportunity of confirming it by a second determination.

Pepper.

Pepper.

I have examined 4 samples of white pepper, 4 of black pepper, and 2 of cayenne pepper. Of the white peppers, one was adulterated; of the black peppers, 2 were adulterated; and of the cayenne peppers, one was pure and one was adulterated. The adulterations were in all cases flour and husks of grain, &c.

Potted Meats.

Potted
Meats.

The potted meats were all in good preservation and free from any adulteration.

Spices.

I have had 23 samples of spices submitted to me, of which 10 Spices. were pure and 13 adulterated. The following table shows my results:—

Description.	Number.	Pure.	Adulterated.	Nature of Adulteration.
Allspice.....	5	1	4	10 to 60 per cent. flour and beans.
Cinnamon.....	4	0	4	Cassia and flour.
Cloves.....	4	1	3	10 to 25 per cent. flour and beans.
Ginger.....	6	4	2	Flour and turmesio.
Mace.....	2	2	0	
Nutmegs.....	2	2	0	
Total.....	23	10	13	

Sugar.

I give below, in tabular form, the results of my analysis of 23 Sugar. samples of sugars, 11 raw and 12 refined. In stating these results I have not taken into account the suspended matters, *i. e.* fragments of sugar cane, sand, etc., which amount in the raw sugar from less than 1 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Analysis of 23 samples of Sugar.

Number.	Description.	Cane.	Glucose.	Ash.	Moisture.	Remarks.
1	American C.....	94.1	4.6	.4	.9	
2	Cut White Loaf.....	99.75		.10	.15	
3	West India Raw.....	84.4	13.4	1.1	1.1	
4	Granulated.....	98.7	0.5	0.7	0.1	
5	Extra C.....	93.0	6.0	0.3	0.7	
6	Granulated.....	99.72	0.2	0.03	0.05	
7	Brown.....	80.8	16.6	0.8	1.8	
8	Barbadoes.....	92.1	6.1	1.0	0.8	
9	Crushed.....	99.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	
10	Granulated.....	99.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	
11	American O.....	99.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	
12	Raw G.....	95.3	2.5	0.5	1.7	
13	Refined.....	91.2	5.3	0.5	3.0	
14	Raw Barbadoes.....	92.9	1.5	0.6	5.0	
15	Raw Victoria.....	89.9	3.0	0.7	6.4	
16	Raw G.....	91.5	2.6	0.7	5.2	
17	Scotch Refined.....	83.7	9.2	1.2	5.9	
18	Refined.....	86.0	9.1	0.2	4.7	
19	Raw Angeles.....	93.7	1.0	0.5	4.2	
20	Raw Porto Rico.....	90.6	3.0	0.5	5.9	
21	Raw.....	92.3	2.9	0.5	4.3	
22	Brooklyn Granulated.....	99.43	0.27	0.05	0.25	
23	Raw Cuba.....	93.5	2.4	0.5	3.6	

Glucose.

It will be seen that the proportion of "glucose" varies from an imperceptible trace up to 9.2 per cent. in the refined sugars, and in the raw sugars from 1.5 per cent. up to 16.6 per cent.

It must be borne clearly in mind that the term "glucose" is used here in its widest sense, and that in this sense it is not only a normal constituent of cane juice, but is also produced during the boiling of sugar, especially in solutions at all acid. The presence of glucose in sugar, either raw or refined, is then, no indication of the addition of any artificial sugar made from starch, &c. At the same time its presence in any large amount, especially in refined sugar, is clearly an impurity, and deteriorates the value of the sugar. In my opinion, the true way to deal with the question of the adulteration of sugar is that suggested in your last year's report, namely, to fix a limit beyond which sugar should be regarded as adulterated. I would suggest that this limit should be drawn with reference to the percentage of cane sugar, *i.e.*, that refined sugar to be considered genuine should be required to contain so much per cent. of cane sugar, a similar limit might also be made in the case of raw sugar.

Tea.

Tea.

I have analysed, during the past year, 20 samples of tea, and I append a table giving the results of my analysis. In commenting on this table it is desirable to note that the Society of Public Analysts of Great Britain have decided on the following "limits" for this article:—"Tea shall not contain more than 8.0 per cent. of mineral matter calculated upon the tea dried at 100° C.; of which at least 3.0 per cent. shall be soluble in water, and the tea *as sold* shall yield at least 30.0 per cent. of extract." The table shows that none of the teas which I examined yielded an ash which reached the limit of 8.0 per cent. It is true that the figures in the table are calculated on the tea *as sold*, and not on the tea dried at 100°. But since the average moisture present in these teas was 6.2—the highest being 7.8 and the lowest 4.1. It is clear that the highest ash met with, 7 per cent., is still below limit.

Below the limit.

With regard to soluble ash, two teas only fall below 3 per cent. The case, however, is very different with regard to the extract of 10 of the samples, or half of the whole number, giving an extract below 30 per cent.

It has been abundantly shown that the manner in which the extract is determined is of great importance in order to obtain concordant results, and I therefore mention that the method which I adopted was to boil 5 grammes of each sample with 500 cubic centimetres of water, in a large flask connected with a Liebig's condenser, until 50 cubic centimetres had distilled over.

The distillate was then returned to the flask; the liquid was cooled, filtered and an aliquot part of the filtrate evaporated on the water bath.

Wigner's test.

I find that Mr. Wigner (who boils with 100 parts of water for an hour under a vertical condenser), out of 7 ordinary teas reported 4 in which the extract fell below 30 per cent., and of these 4, in two cases, it was very little above 26 per cent. Dragendorff found out of 23 samples of the teas of Russian commerce, 7 in which the extract fell below 30 per cent. Moreover, I find that my colleagues in the other Provinces, have obtained similar results. Thus, out of 26 samples of tea analysed last year by Dr. Edwards, in 14 the extract was below 30 per cent., and out of 12 samples analysed by Mr. Fraser, in 5 the extract was below 30 per cent. Professor Larue

Dragendorff's test.

obtained similar results in the previous year. I think, therefore that there can be no doubt that 30 per cent., as a limit for the extract, is too high. I have, therefore, not reported any tea as adulterated on the strength of low extract only, except in one case, in which the extract was only 20.2 per cent. This tea yielded only 3 per cent. of soluble ash, but, oddly enough, it gave 2.5 per cent. of theine. Two other teas gave a soluble ash of less than 3 per cent., and in one of these the extract was only 2.48. I have, therefore, marked these three teas as probably mixed with exhausted or damaged leaves.

The amount of theine in these teas varies from 1.6 per cent. to 3 Theine. per cent. The theine was determined by boiling with water, evaporating with magnesia, exhausting with absolute alcohol, evaporating the alcohol, treating the residue with ether, filtering and evaporating the ethereal solution.

ANALYSIS of 20 samples of Tea.

Number.	Description.	Extract.	Ash of Extract.	Total Ash.	Ash soluble in Water.	Silica.	Theine.	Remarks.
1	Black	29.1	4.5	5.87	3.6	.42	2.1	
2	Young Hyson	35.6	4.8	6.9	3.8	.88	1.6	
3	Congou	26.5	4.5	5.9	3.7	.52	2.2	
4	Black	20.2	3.8	6.9	3.0	1.32	2.5	Low extract
5	do	26.2	3.8	5.7	3.3	.6	1.9	
6	Green	38.2	4.2	6.2	4.0	.52	2.1	
7	Black	37.2	3.6	6.2	3.6	.76	2.5	
8	Green	33.6	3.2	5.6	3.76	.26	1.5	
9	Black	23.8	3.2	6.5	3.5	.84	2.2	
10	Green	29.2	3.6	5.4	3.06	.72	1.6	
11	Young Hyson	30.6	4.2	5.9	3.18	.44	3.0	
12	Black	30.0	5.0	6.2	3.9	.14	2.3	
13	Japan	31.1	3.4	7.0	3.2	.1	2.6	
14	Green	29.8	3.6	6.6	3.5	.42	2.2	
15	Black	24.8	3.4	6.5	2.6	.76	1.7	Low extract and soluble ash.
16	do	26.8	5.5	6.16	3.1	.54	2.1	
17	Young Hyson	35.6	3.0	6.0	3.72	.26	2.0	
18	do	34.8	3.4	5.8	3.4	.21	2.6	
19	Japan	30.2	3.2	6.2	2.8	.54	2.0	Low soluble ash.
20	Green	26.2	2.8	6.5	3.4	.22	1.8	

Water.

I have examined three samples of water, two of which were from wells, and were brought to me by the Inland Revenue officers, and the other was the water supplied to the city by the Toronto Water Works, and was taken from the tap in my laboratory. The composition of the Toronto water I found to be as follows, during the last week of June:—

Water.

Total solids	7.5	grs.	per gallon.
Chlorine	0.2	do	do
Free ammonia	0.007	do	do
Albuminoid ammonia	0.077	do	do
Hardness	7°		

The water deposited a very trifling sediment containing diatoms and a few confersae.

The analysis of the two samples of well water gave the following results :--

	No. 1.	Denison Avenue.	No. 2.
Total solids.....	114	grs. per gallon.	19.0
Chlorine.....	16	do do	0.5
Free ammonia.....	0.028	do do	0.07
Albuminoid ammonia.	0.154	do do	0.077

Of these two well waters, the first is not fit to drink, the second is indifferent.

In consideration of the importance of pure water to the public health, I would beg leave to suggest some scheme by which persons who are in doubt of the purity of the water which they are using, or medical men who are suspicious of the water used by their patients, might have these waters submitted to the public analyst, who should be authorized to report immediately to the person who submitted the sample—whether, in his opinion, the water might be safely used for drinking and for culinary purposes or not.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. HODGSON ELLIS, M.B., F.C.S.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT ON SUGARS.

BEAVER HALL HILL,

MONTREAL, January 15th, 1879.

To the Commissioner
of Inland Revenue.

Analysis of
sugar.

SIR,—Having now completed the analysis of 25 additional samples of sugar, submitted to me by the Collector of Inland Revenue, as representing fairly all descriptions of sugar in the market, according to your instructions. I have the honor to report that I have received during the month of December, 1878, 25 samples of sugar, viz.:

- 5 Raw Sugars;
- 14 American Refined (moist);
- 6 Scotch Refined (moist).

These were obtained from merchants, retail grocers and general traders, by Mr. J. N. Camyre, Food Inspector, and I beg to hand the following tabulated statement of results :—

ANALYSIS of 5 Raw Sugars and 6 Scotch Refined.

Description.	Vendor.	Certificate.	Results of Analysis.			
			Cane Sugar.	Glucose.	Moisture.	Ash and Organic Impurity.
Cuba, 13	J. Tiffin & Co.....	1,473	96.00	0	1.10	2.94
Porto Rico, 14	J. A. Mathewson	1,480	91.48	4.0	2.70	1.82
Porto Rico, 14	D. J. Beattie	1,481	89.54	5.2	1.70	3.56
do 13.....	D. Mathieu & Bro.....	1,482	93.00	3.62	2.00	1.38
Barbadoes, 9.....	N. Collins.....	1,911	85.30	7.00	3.00	4.70

6 Scotch Refined.

4 Grades above 15.	{	N. Dannais	1,485	78.70	11.30	5.70	4.30	Scotch refined.
		Kingan & Kinloch	1,491	86.70	6.90	5.20	1.20	
		James Jack & Co	1,492	92.00	3.75	2.10	2.15	
		Cox & Green	1,493	86.30	6.40	3.30	4.00	
2 Grades below 15.	{	C. Melancon	1,483	87.64	6.00	4.20	2.16	
		J. B. Cazalais	1,484	99.07	6.16	3.00	0.77	

ANALYSIS of 14 American Refined Sugars.

Description.	Vendor.	Certificate.	Results of Analysis.				American refined.
			Cane Sugar.	Glucose.	Moisture.	Ash and Organic Impurity.	
5 over Grade 15... American Refined..	{	D. Masson & Co	1,474	94.40	2.00	2.8	0.8
		J. Tiffin & Bro	1,475	96.20	1.40	2.0	0.4
		A. Prevost & Co	1,476	90.00	2.90	4.5	2.6
		Kirk & Lockerby	1,903	88.00	5.80	2.30	3.9
		G. Childs & Co	1,905	96.10	2.60	0.8	0.5
9 Grades below 15.	{	Leckie, Matthews & Co...	1,904	90.50	5.00	1.90	2.60
		John Elliott	1,496	82.30	7.20	4.10	6.40
		John Hutchison	1,494	88.00	7.50	3.30	1.20
		H. Chapman	1,495	82.00	9.90	3.80	4.30
		O. Gravel	1,906	86.70	8.00	3.50	1.80
		J. Cathcart	1,907	84.20	6.70	5.30	3.80
		A. Conway	1,908	82.60	9.10	4.80	3.50
		Bigworth & Bro	1,909	85.00	8.20	4.30	2.50
		M. Menard	1,910	80.00	10.00	5.80	4.20

As an abstract of the above statement, I submit the following:—

	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average of 5.
5 raw sugars contain of cane sugar...	85.30	96 p.c.	95 p.c.
6 Scotch refined do do ..	78.70	92 p.c.	Average of 6. 87.4
14 American refined.....	80.00	96 p.c.	Average of 14. 91.25

Adding glucose to sucrose, we obtain the following estimates of saccharine matter per cent. :—

	Minimum of
Raw sugars.....	92 p.c. to 96 p. c.
Scotch yellows, below grade 15....	90 p.c.
do above do	91 p.c.
American yellows, below grade 15.	93 p.c.
do above do	90 p.c.

Moist sugars.

Of the lower grades, both of Scotch and American "moist sugars," we find examples of 10 to 11 per cent. of glucose or grape sugar, estimating this as two-thirds of the value of the sucrose or cane sugar, we still get as a minimum value, 90 per cent. *saccharine matter*, equal to 86 per cent. of cane sugar. I have tested these sugars for mineral impurities, and have found them generally free from such contamination.

In one instance only (a Scotch refined sugar, No. 1,492) I found traces of tin. Slight traces of iron have been found in several samples, but not enough to discolor tannic acid, or an infusion of tea. Traces also of chlorine have been observed and estimated, but in no case has common salt been found in an appreciable quantity, or as an adulterant. No trace of lead was found in any sample.

Reviewing these analyses, and taking also a retrospect of those previously submitted, I arrive at the general conclusions following, viz.:

Granulated sugars.

1. That the American and Scotch white granulated sugars are practically pure.
2. That the light grades of yellow, *i. e.*, above grade 15, both in Scotch and American refined sugars, occasionally contain an excess of *glucose and of moisture*, to a maximum extent of 10 to 12 per cent.
3. That in the lower grades of American yellows, *glucose* of a glutenous character is present in larger proportions than should naturally result from the refining of Cane sugar, and that, this is associated with an artificial coloring matter, and considerable moisture.

Although I am not prepared to say that such additions to cane sugar are injurious to health, they are doubtless prejudicial to the consumer in money value—whether arising from admixture of beet-root sugar, maize sugar, corn stalk sugar, or starch sugar; in any of which forms, however, these, *as sugars* possess dietetic value.

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

J. BAKER EDWARDS.

BEAVER HALL HILL,

MONTREAL, 26th February, 1879.

To the Commissioner
of Inland Revenue.

Guano.

SIR,—In reply to your letter, No. 20422, dated 21st inst., enclosing vendor's description and guarantee of 5 samples of "fertilizers," called "Guano," lately analysed and reported on by me.

I have the honour to say that I consider the said description and guarantee to be evasive and practically worthless, for the following reasons:—

1. The term *guano*, as applied to each of these samples, is a *misnomer*, and should be used only to describe the *natural excrement of sea birds*; and of this, I find no trace, even in sample No. 4, which professes to contain *raw guano*. Natural *guano* always contains microscopic "diatoms" of a well marked character, which I fail to find in any of these samples.

No traces of natural guano in any of the samples.

2. The use of the term "ammonia," is inappropriate and incorrect in relation to the nitrogen present in these manures. They do not contain or yield any appreciable quantity of ammonia. The nitrogen present is in the form of nitrate of soda, which is a poor and cheap substitute for ammonia. As a fertilizer it appears to me, therefore, improper, in an agricultural point of view; to represent the nitrogen of nitric acid as in any way the equivalent of the nitrogen of ammonia; the fertilizing effects of the two compounds are different and scarcely comparable. Moreover, the term "fixed ammonia," indicates some salt of ammonia not defined, and therefore does not constitute a guarantee in any practical sense.

3. The percentage of "soluble phosphate," and of "guano phosphate," and of "soluble guano phosphate," constitutes no guarantee, the terms being vague and unscientific. Exact analysis requires the percentage of *dihydric calcic phosphate* (or super-phosphate of lime for the soluble phosphate), and *tricalcic phosphate*, (or tribasic phosphate of lime) for the *insoluble phosphate*. These terms are understood by all chemists and by educated agriculturalists, and the use of such terms as "soluble guano phosphate," "bi-phosphated guano," and "mono-phosphate guano," are unrecognized in agricultural chemistry, may mean anything the vendor pleases, and would lead to endless disputes. I consider, therefore, that the descriptions given of these "fertilizers" constitute no reliable guarantee, and that the general character and value of these manures are misrepresented by being called "guanos," as they essentially consist of *mineral phosphates* and *calcites*, (rendered more or less soluble by sulphuric acid), *nitrate of soda* and *spent bark* or *woody fibre refuse*, and destitute of *real ammonia* or *guano phosphates*.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. BAKER EDWARDS,

Public Analyst.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MONTREAL DIVISION.

BEAVER HALL HILL,

MONTREAL, 1st August, 1879.

To the Commissioner
of Inland Revenue.Number of
samples
analysed.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending 1st July, 1878, on the analysis of food and other commodities, comprising 256 samples, examined with the following results, viz. :—

No.	Nature of Samples.	Results.			
		Genuine.	Adulterated.	Doubtful.	Total.
71	Milk	47	18	6	71
57	Butter.....	29	21	7	57
36	Spices.....	9	26	1	36
31	Sugar.....	25	3	3	31
20	Tea	13	1	6	20
11	Water.....	11			11
10	Potted Meats.....	10			10
6	Bread.....	5	1		6
6	Baking Powder.....	5	1		6
3	Self-raising Flour	3			3
5	Manure.....	0	5		5
	Total.....	157	76	23	256

*Milk.*Milk, a larger
proportion
genuine than
in previous
years.

It will be observed that the proportion of samples reported as genuine is considerably larger than in previous years. There can be no doubt that the publication of the names of sellers and of the results of analyses has exercised a deterrent effect upon milk dealers especially. This would be still more effective if the results were made known at more frequent intervals, for which a desire has been frequently expressed to me, both on the part of dealers and consumers.

Butter.

Butter.

The low price of good butter for some time, and the diminished demand, has almost put a stop to the manufacture of butterine from meat fats. Considerable adulteration, however, is still practiced by the admixture of excessive quantities of water or snow and salt.

Spices.

Spices.

The general practice of the adulteration of spices with worthless material, appears to have received *no check* by the publication of results. These disclosures have, however, encouraged the importation of English spices of superior quality, which may be now much more generally procured than formerly.

Sugar.

Sugar.

The examination of several samples of moist sugar of American make during last winter, proved that a gradual deterioration in the quality of the sugar imported was observed.

On the other hand, the new stocks produced from the Montreal refinery, examined in May last, show a large average amount of crystalline cane sugar and a small amount of moisture and organic impurities.

The average of six samples being thus stated:—

<i>Moist Sugar (Redpath).</i>		Average.
Crystallized cane sugar.....		90.33
Glucose.....		5.00
Moisture and impurity.....		4.66
		99.99

These are superior to the average qualities, both of the American and Scotch sugars recently sold in the Montreal market. Superiority of Redpath's sugar.

Tea.

Teas appear to have been mixed and manipulated to some extent in Montreal, from time to time, but no such practice as far as I can learn, exists at the present time, the tea trade having been for some time considerably depressed. It would be desirable to examine samples arriving in bond, as well as the stocks offered to the public. The chief deterioration appears to be admixture of inferior teas with fresh imports. Teas.

Bread, Baking Powder, &c.

From the examination of a few samples of bread, baking powder and self-raising flour, obtained from the leading bakers and dealers, it would appear that the practice of using alum in bread, and the use of injurious chemicals in baking powder, is not general in Montreal, although occasional instances may occur. Bread and baking powder.

Canned Meats.

I have again to express a favourable opinion on the "beef boulli," and other meats canned in Montreal, and especially on "Johnstons Fluid Beef," which, for freshness and excellence, I find to be the best preparation in the market. I can also speak in the highest terms of the "British Columbia" and the "Madisco, N.B. Salmon," which are very fine fish, excellently preserved. Canned Meats.

Water Supply.

To this subject I have given a great deal of attention, both in connection with the samples of water submitted to me by the Collector, and from previous experience. The water supplied by the corporation of Montreal to the city, and to a portion of the suburbs, is a variable admixture of the waters of the Ottawa River and those of the St. Lawrence. During the summer months the Ottawa waters largely preponderate; during the winter the St. Lawrence water is in excess. In the fall of the year, the water being low and vegetation abundant, the water contains an increased amount of organic matter, and especially of infusoria and minute animal organisms. In spring, owing to the breaking up of the ice and the Montreal water supply.

Turbid water.

grounding of the ice blocks, the water is periodically *turbid* from *suspended mineral matter* of a sandy and argillaceous character. As this water is pumped up the ascending main, without any *settling beds* or any *filtration whatever*, the suspended matter is carried at once through the branch supply pipes and the cisterns and the supply taps of the consumers on the middle and lower levels of the city, the overflow passing on to the mountain reservoirs, from whence the houses at the higher level of the city are supplied, either by the ascending or descending main at pleasure.

It is, therefore, obvious that the water supplied to the citizens of Montreal is of a most variable character, and that its fluctuations in quality extend at different seasons of the year to each of its important constituents, and sometimes, even on the same day, are very unlike in different parts of the city. As examples I quote the following analysis:—

Date.	Certificate.	Locality.	Result.		
			Total Solid.	Organic	Mineral.
1878.					
7 April.	2,017	Laboratory supply, Beaver Hill	11.20	4.90	6.30
30 June	2,092	Office supply, Inland Revenue....	7.35	1.40	5.95
30 do	2,093	Laboratory supply, Beaver Hill	4.90	0.35	4.55

Of these samples, the first gave a hardness of 1.75°, by Clarke's standard, and the two latter, 4°, by the same test. The first water was exceptionally-charged with organic matter, and the latter contained a double proportion of calcareous salts.

In appreciating the value of water analyses, nothing can be more fallacious than to take the mean of a number of analyses, except the still greater error of relying upon a single experiment. Nevertheless, when a large number of determinations have been made—a mean result is valuable as a standard of comparison. As such a mean I have obtained the following data for the Ottawa and St. Lawrence waters, respectively, viz.:—

	Total Solid Matter.	Organic Carbon.	Mineral Salts.	Hardness by Clarke.
Ottawa River.....	4.20 grs.	1.9	2.30	1.5
St. Lawrence River.	8.00 grs.	1.0	7.00	3.5

In these waters, and in the admixtures of the two, as supplied to the city, *no ammonia is indicated by Nessler's test*, and the amount of *albuminoid nitrogen* rarely exceeds .01 per million; any excess beyond this indicates local impurity, due to foulness in the supply pipes or cisterns.

Passing, then, from the town supply, which only needs *subsidence* and *filtration* to be an excellent water at all seasons of the year, I wish to review some of the suburban sources of water. Commencing with the eastern suburb, we have the municipality of Hochelaga on the north, and Longueuil on the south shore of the St. Lawrence. The result of numerous analyses gives me the following difference in the water of the north and south shore:—

	Total Solid Contents.	Organic Carbon.	Mineral Salts.	Hardness.
Longueuil, May 17th, 1879..	11.75	2.03	9.72	6.25
(Free ammonia, 0.04 per mill; album'd nitrogen, 0.05 per mill.)				
Hochelaga, April, 1878	9.00	3.0	6.00	5.8
(Free ammonia, 0.31 per mill; album'd nitrogen, 0.25 per mill.)				

Although the latter water contained less actual solid matter, the amount of *ammonia*, of *nitrogen* and of *chlorides* indicated *sewage matter*, and rendered the latter supply unfit for public purposes. Sewage matter.

At the northern suburb—Mile End—I am informed that surface water from the melting snows and the water shed from the mountain, which collects in the old limo stone quarries to a large extent each season, is purveyed by water carters round the district of St. Jean Baptiste Village and Côteau St. Louis. This is very soft and chiefly rain water, soon becoming charged with animal life. The western suburbs of Montreal are partly on the mountain side—partly on the level of the river. Some of these suburbs are supplied by water carts, filled at the canal, furnishing a water charged with organic impurity of a miscellaneous character; others filled from springs at the mountain side—some of these are of a remarkable character, and have their source in the distant Laurentian range of the north district.

Of this character is a spring at *Braeside, St. Luc Road*, which is proposed to be utilized for public purposes; another of a somewhat similar character rises at the Glen Brick Farm, St. Henri. These waters are remarkable for containing a considerable quantity of sulphate of magnesia or Epsom salts. Their composition is as follows:—

	Total solid matter.	Organic carbon.	Mineral salts.	Hardness by Clarke.
McGregors' Spring, Braeside, Côte des Neige, April 12, 1879.....	31.30	1.75	29.55	19°
Glen Brick Spring, St. Henri, July 30, 1879.....	20.30	2.80	17.50	15°

These spring waters are remarkably free from organic impurity, containing scarcely a trace of nitrogen.

As a contrast to these wholesome waters, I may record an analysis of a spring at St. Cunegonde, and also one at the healthy suburb of Valois:—

	Total solid matter.	Organic carbon.	Mineral water.	Hardness by Clarke.
Well at St. Cunegonde, September, 1878.....	66.20	8.30	57.90	55°
Well at Valois, August, 1879.....	35.14	4.62	30.52	17½°

These waters contained ammonia, nitric acid, sulphates, phosphates, chlorides, and all the elements of sewage water.

These waters, from their strong mineral impregnations were regarded as *medicinal waters* by the proprietors, and recommended as such until their nature was determined. They are, however, unquestionably *sewage waters, and malarious in their nature.*

Wigner
report on sea-
side water.

Prof. G. W. Wigner has already pointed out in a series of reports published in London, England, "On Sea-side Water," that many parents in pursuit of health, take their children to the sea-side, or to country resorts where the air is all that could be desired; but, often in such rustic spots, celebrated for their scenery and natural beauty, the *Water may, and often does,* contain germs of disease of the most insidious and fatal character, the nature of which, being unsuspected, too often leads to complicated forms of disease, and dissatisfaction of all the benefits anticipated from a so-called *salubrious summer resort.* These results show that a wholesome supply of water is a *first condition,* both of city and country residence, and that the publication of the analyses of waters thus supplied by public or private bodies, as potable, is a *public duty* which, although involving much troublesome and ill-remunerated labour, must be cheerfully undertaken by the public analyst on behalf of the public hygiene.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. BAKER EDWARDS,
Ph. D., D.C.L., F.C.S.,
Public Analyst.

— — —
QUEBEC, 6th January, 1879.

To the Commissioner of
Inland Revenue.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the following remarks and observations respecting certain classes of specimens examined by me during the past three months.

Bread.

Bread. Very good. Made of wheat flour, without the addition of any foreign substance.

Self-Raising Flour.

Self-raising flour. Composed of tartaric acid and carbonate of soda in varying proportions. No injurious foreign substance.

Butter.

Butter. The various specimens which I examined were classified as salt butter. Properly speaking, these were not salt butter, but autumn fresh butter. It is brought to our markets by inhabitants of adjoining parishes, and is intended for immediate consumption.

The really salt butter offered for sale in my district comes more particularly from parishes at a distance from Quebec, and does not appear on our markets until November and December. Salt Butter.

On the subject of the specimens which I examined, the observations which I have to make are the same as those contained in my former report. The butter is not adulterated, but is badly made.

Milk.

On comparing the results of my analysis with those of English chemists, I note that milk from the cows in my district contains more fatty matter and caseine, but less sugar, than milk derived from cows in England. Milk.

An explanation of this fact is found in the manner of feeding. Many amylaceous or saccharine matters such as malt, beet-root, &c., are used in feeding cattle in Europe, but very little here. On the other hand, our Quebec dairymen feed large quantities of oil cake to their cows.

A large quantity of skimmed milk is daily sold in this city by farmers from adjoining parishes. Dairymen complain, and with cause, of this illicit trade, carried on by persons who have taken out no licenses, and whose vehicles have no numbers attached to them. Skimmed milk.

The municipality of Quebec should be officially notified of the fact, and officers of Inland Revenue should be invested with all necessary powers for obtaining specimens from the falsifiers in question.

Water.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, the water supplied to the City of Quebec is derived from four principal sources:—1. Water works water (Lake St. Charles); 2. St. Lawrence water; 3. Water from the Little River; 4. Well water. Water, sources of supply.

The water works water is of exceptional purity, except at certain periods of the year, or after great droughts, followed by heavy showers.

The St. Lawrence water is also subject to certain variations. These two varieties of water, however, are of the first quality. The mineral substances which they contain are lime, soda, magnesia, oxides of iron and of aluminum, combined with sulphuric, carbonic and silicic acids, and with chlorine.

Most water reservoirs at Quebec in private houses are of wood, covered with sheets of lead.

In no one of the specimens did I ascertain the presence of that metal after evaporation to dryness of an imperial gallon. Further, after consultation with several of my brother medical men, I satisfied myself that lead, or painters colic, is almost unknown in this city.

According to a comparatively recent medical theory goitre, or Derbyshire neck, results from the use of water impregnated with salts of lime and magnesia. From information which I received from Dr. Nelson, Surgeon of B. Battery, there has not been a single case of goitre at the Citadel since he became surgeon of that corps, about seven years ago. Goitre resulting from impurities in water.

There are eleven wells at the Citadel. The water of some of these is heavily charged with organic substances, in consequence of the vicinity of drains.

The water from the water works does not reach the Citadel. A minute examination of the water of these several wells should be made.

Sugar, Preserved Meats, Tea and Groceries.

Similar remarks to these contained in my former reports.

(Signed) F. A. H. LARUE, M.A., M.D.
Inspecting Chemist.

QUEBEC DIVISION.

(Translation.)

To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue. QULBEC, 15th March, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the following remarks in relation to the 18 samples, which, by your letter, bearing date the 25th Feb., you directed me to examine.

Potted or Preserved Meats.

Potted meats. In my preceding report I condemned the greater part of the samples submitted to me for examination. A great change has taken place in the course of a year, and I am *personally* aware that that change is a consequence of the report on the subject published by the Department of Inland Revenue.

The six samples which I have just examined were all of the first quality.

It will, I think, in the future, judging by the experience which I have acquired in this matter, be necessary to classify these preserved meats in the following manner:—

First class:—Choice and selected preserved meats;

Second class:—Intermediate preserved meats;

Third class:—Inferior preserved meats.

This classification is based on the price of these preparations.

In the first class, tourists and travellers who can afford to pay for the luxury of choice dishes, will find what they require. Preparations of the second and third class would serve to supply the wants of mariners and troops.

I was fortunate enough, latterly, to have an hour's conversation with a cook and preparer of preserved meats who has been engaged in both those callings for twenty-two years. In the absence of all official documents on the subject, I consider that the information which I received from that experienced preparer is not without its importance.

Australia, he told me, exports hardly anything else than preserved boiled mutton and beef. The quality of the mutton varies; it is inferior in every respect to Canadian mutton. The beef is of inferior quality.

Australia neither prepares nor exports veal, game, vegetables, fruits, concentrated milk or fish, &c.

No country in the world can compete with Canada in the manufacture of all these preparations.

Such is the summary of my conversation with that experienced preparer. I submit it with every reserve in this official report, and merely as information.

It is strange to say that concentrated milk for the use of our **Concentrated milk.** ships has been imported, up to the present time from, the United States. That important manufacture should be carried on in Canada, and the milk should be exported hence to the United States and Europe. I am glad to be able to inform you that a manufactory at Quebec has been lately engaged in that new branch of industry with the greatest success.

Salted Butter in Tubs.

As I mentioned in a preceeding report, the specimens of the salt **Salted butter.** butter which I examined were autumn butter, recently prepared, and should more properly be classed as fresh butter.

The ten samples which I have lately examined, were samples of tub butter, that is to say, which had been made five months or more. Several specimens had been badly prepared, and contained too much water—one of them too much salt.

The most of them, *even among those that had been best prepared*, had a rancid taste.

On the subject of that rancidity I obtained the following information from some experienced manufacturers.

The French Canadian farmers often reserve the right of receiving back their tubs in the spring, that is to say, when they are empty. The wood of those tubs often becomes deteriorated during the winter, so that the best butter when put into them rapidly becomes rancid. To what extent can washing and cleansing with lye remove these injurious properties from such butter tubs, I do not know; experiments would have to be made.

As is the case with alimentary preparations, Canadian butter, if well prepared, would prove an important article in the trade of the Dominion.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. A. H. LARUE, M.A., M.D.
Inspecting Chemist.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

(Translation.)

QUEBEC, 11th July, 1879.

To the Commissioner of
Inland Revenue.

SIR,—In conformity to your instructions, I have, since 1876, **Number of samples analysed.** analysed 117 samples of milk.

If I consult the general résumé of my analysis, and take no account of the fractions, the average of the total of solid matters has been 13.00, of gas 3.00, of sugar 3.00, of caseine 5.00, of ashes 0.51.

Butter.

Butter.

As stated in my previous reports, I find too much water and salt in a great number of samples of butter in my district.

In my latest analysis, I have found some cases of butter adulterated with ox lard. The said falsification takes place in the spring in my district. When fresh butter was selling at 20 cents last spring in Quebec, hog's lard was selling at only 10 cents per pound. A great number of grocers and farmers make that falsification at the season when fresh butter increases in value.

The process is one of the simplest, they wash old salt butter to render it white, and they add the hog's lard.

(Signed) F. A. H. LARUE, M.A., M.D.

HALIFAX, 31st March, 1879.

A. BRUNEL, Esq.,
Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

List of
samples
analysed.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report of my work for the past six months. I have examined

Six samples of bread,
Six samples of baking powders,
One sample of self-raising flour,
One sample of self-raising buckwheat flour,
Twelve samples of butters,
Twelve samples of milks,
Twelve samples of teas,
Twenty-nine samples of sugars,
Fifteen samples of spices,
Eight samples of peppers, and
Six samples of preserved meats, in tin cans.

Bread.

The breads are all of good quality, and contain no sulphate of alumina or salts of alum added.

Baking
powder.

The baking powders are all mixtures of tartaric acid or bi-tart. of potash and bi-carbonate of soda, and flour or starch, except No. 1762, which is composed of sulphate of alumina and bi-carbonate of soda and flour.

The use of Sulphate of alumina I consider an adulteration, because it is used for its cheapness. The tartaric acid or bi-tartrate of potash have all the good qualities, and none of the bad or doubtful qualities of the Sulphate of Alumina.

I am aware that in the United States some recommend its use, and say the salt of alum found is not injurious. But when you can use an article in its place, free from any doubt, why not use it in preference.

The sulphate of alumina is only used for its cheapness, and is a decided adulteration, and would not be allowed in England.

There is only one kind of self-raising flour sold in this market; it also contains sulphate of alumina, as well as tartaric acid and bi-car-

bonate of soda. The proportions are very small, but the addition of sulphate of alumina I consider an adulteration.

One sample of self-raising buckwheat flour, a mixture of bi-carbonate of soda and bi-tartrate of potash.

The butters are all free from foreign fats; some are quite rancid.

Milks, five samples deficient in cream.

Teas, no adulterations, except No. 1287, which is a worthless article; no flavour of tea, and contains nine per cent. of quartz river sand, coated with graphite. This sand was evidently prepared for the purpose, and, in addition, contains four per cent. of facings.

Sugars, all free from adulteration.

Ground cloves, three samples adulterated.

Ground nutmegs, genuine.

Ground cassia, one adulterated.

Ground mace, genuine.

Ground allspice, two adulterated largely.

Ground red pepper, adulterated.

Ground black peppers, three adulterated.

Preserved meats, all good; none of them deprived of their nutritive qualities before being put in tin cans.

Your obedient servant,

ROBT. G. FRASER.

To the Commissioner of
Inland Revenue.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit my report for the year ending 30th June, 1879, upon the various samples of articles used as food, received and analysed by me during that period. The whole number of samples examined by me amounted to 184. The results of the analysis of these appear in detail in the already forwarded formal statements. I may add the following more general remarks:—

Teas.

Out of 12 samples of tea, only one proved to be adulterated. This, a sample of green and a damaged article, was adulterated with quartz sand coated with graphite, and contained only nine per cent. of tannin and very little flavour of tea.

Tea.

Spices.

Of 5 samples of ground cloves, 3 were found to be adulterated,—1 with ground toasted wheat, and 2 with ground allspice.

The only one sample of ground nutmeg analysed proved to be unadulterated.

Of 5 specimens of "ground cinnamon," so-called, 4 were pure ground cassia; 1 consisted of cassia with 30 per cent. of cornmeal. Spices.

The single specimen of ground mace examined proved to be unadulterated.

Of three samples of ground allspice, 1 was adulterated with 55 per cent. of woody fibre and 5 per cent. of sand, and 1 with 70 per cent. of toasted peameal. Allspice.

The one sample of red pepper submitted was adulterated with peameal. Pepper.

Out of 7 samples of black pepper, 4 were pure; 2 were mixed with 10 per cent. of cornmeal; 1 with 10 per cent. of peameal and husks, and 5 per cent. of cayenne.

Sugar.

All the sugars analysed—23 samples—proved to be unadulterated.

Sugar.

Milk.

Milk.

Of this important article of food, the grounds for complaint generally, so far as relates to the samples examined, are not of its impurity, but of its inferior quality as milk. 54 samples were analysed by me, and of these, 19 must be specially noted as deficient in cream, whilst 1 consisted of skimmed milk.

Farinacious Food.

Bread.

In the 6 samples of wheaten bread analysed, no adulteration was detected.

Self-raising flour.

One sample of self-raising flour consisted of pure flour mixed with bi-carbonate of soda and bi-tartrate of potash, and was therefore unobjectionable.

In like manner, the only sample of self-raising buckwheat flour examined consisted of the pure flour of the buckwheat mixed with the like other ingredients.

Baking Powder.

Of 6 specimens of "baking powder" mixtures, 5 consisted simply of flour, or farina, mixed with bi-carbonate of soda and bi-tartrate of potash, or tartaric acid. One sample, however, was a mixture of flour, bi-carbonate of soda, and dry sulphate of alumina. The use of alum in bread should be condemned.

Butter.

Butter.

Of butter, I analysed 53 samples. The general result leads to the conclusion that there is ample room for improvement in the manufacture of this important article, and in the mode of putting it up for market. It must be admitted, however, that the prevalent existing defects are due less to the original inferiority of the butter than to the ignorance and carelessness exhibited in the packing of it. Mainly in consequence of this, out of the samples examined, I have to class 9 as very rancid. Other 3 samples were adulterated; 2 of them with ten per cent. each of foreign fat, and 1 with 90 per cent. of beef fat.

Preserved Meats.

Preserved meats.

In the 6 samples analysed no adulteration was detected, each of them containing likewise all the natural substance of the article which it purported to represent.

Water.

Water.

In accordance with special instructions received from the Department last autumn, I have made the following analysis of water in use in and in the vicinity of the city of Halifax:—

Water taken from a hydrant of the Halifax City Water Works, gave to the Imperial gallon, of

Insoluble matter.....	2.52 grains.
Soluble matter.....	1.20 do
Free ammonia.....	None.
Albuminoid ammonia	Trace.
Chlorine.....	Trace.

The impurity of this water is due to vegetable matter from bogs, which gives it colour, and in warm weather, a strong smell.

Water from Charles Nelson's well, Water Street, Halifax, to Imperial gallon, of

Insoluble matter.....	None.
Soluble matter.....	38 grains.
Free ammonia.....	None.
Albuminoid ammonia.....	None.
Chlorine	3.5 do

Solid matter—silex, lime, trace of iron.

Water from Wisdom's mill, Dartmouth, contains in the Imperial gallon, of

Insoluble matter.....	None.
Soluble matter.....	21 grains.
Chlorine.....	0.9 do
Free ammonia	None.
Albuminoid ammonia.....	None.

Solids—lime, trace of iron.

Water from Crandall's well, Dartmouth, contains in the Imperial gallon, of

Insoluble matter	None.
Soluble matter.....	74 grains
Chlorine	16 do
Free ammonia.....	0.699 do
Albuminoid ammonia....	2.796 do

The 74 grains comprises, lime chloride of sodium, alumina, iron and vegetable matter.

Water from valley near Smith Street, Halifax, contains in the Imperial gallon, of

Insoluble matter.....	None.
Soluble matter	25 grains.
Free ammonia.....	None.
Albuminoid ammonia.....	Trace.
Chlorine	2 do

Solid matter—principally lime.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

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

ROBERT G. FRASER.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,
August 15th, 1879.

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 Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1879.

Date.	Collector of Inland Revenue.	Division.	Baking Powder.	Bread.	Butter.	Pepper.	Potted Meats.	Milk.	Self-Raising Flour.	Spices.	Sugar.	Tea.	Total Estimated cost of Analysis.	Remarks.
1878.													\$ cts.	
Oct. 23...	J. Morrow...	Toronto.....	6	6	12	10	10	24	6	25	24	20	920 00	Also instructed to take samples of water supplied from hydrants, or by carters, or taken from wells, where there is reason to believe that an impure quality is being supplied.
Dec. 20...	.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	5 samples of guano sent from Department for analysis.
1879.														
Mar. 15....	J. Morrow...	do .....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	450 00	Instructed to submit 3 samples of Butter and 3 of Milk per week from date to 30th June, taking care to select the samples from as great a variety of sources as circumstances will admit so as to give a general knowledge of the quality of the article sold by all classes of vendors.
1878.														
Oct. 23....	D. Browne...	Montreal....	6	6	12	10	10	24	6	25	24	20	920 00	Also instructed to take samples of water supplied from hydrants, or by carters, or taken from wells, where there is reason to believe that an impure quality is being supplied.
Nov. 2....	.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	5 samples of guano sent from Department for analysis.
1879.														
Mar. 15....	J. L. Vincent	do .....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	450 00	Instructed to submit 3 samples of Butter and 3 of Milk per week from date to 30th June, taking care to select the samples from as great a variety of sources as circumstances will admit so as to give a general knowledge of the quality of the article sold by all classes of vendors.
1878.														
Oct. 23....	G. LaRue....	Quebec.....	6	6	10	8	6	12	6	15	24	12	\$54 00	Also instructed to take samples of water supplied from hydrants, or by carters, or taken from wells, where there is reason to believe that an impure quality is being supplied.

1879. Mar. 15...	do	do	45	45	450 00	Instructed to submit 3 samples of Butter and 3 of Milk per week from date to 30th June, taking care to select the samples from as great a variety of sources as circumstances will admit so as to give a general knowledge of the quality of the article sold by all classes of vendors.
1878. Oct. 23...	C. Taylor....	Halifax.....	6 6 10 8 6 12	6 15 24 12	654 00	Also instructed to take samples of water supplied from hydrants, or by carters, or taken from wells, where there is reason to believe that an impure quality is being supplied.
1879. Mar. 15...	A. McLeod...	do	45	45	450 00	Instructed to submit 3 samples of Butter and 3 of Milk per week from date to 30th June, taking care to select the samples from as great a variety of sources as circumstances will admit so as to give a general knowledge of the quality of the article sold by all classes of vendors.
					4,998 00	

APPENDIX C.—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

TABULATED Statement of the results of the Analysis of Food, for the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1879.
ALLSPICE.

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	Results of the Analysis, and Remarks by the Analyst.
1879.					
Mar. 22...	W. H. Ellis.....	Toronto...	1,578	William Robertson.....	Adulterated with about 20 per cent. of flour.
do 22...	do	do	1,580	Thomas Dowdsell.....	Adulterated with about 10 per cent. of flour.
June 30...	do	do	2,527	Mills & Sheppard	Adulterated with over 50 per cent. of roasted beans and flour.
do 30...	do	do	2,528	C. Ruse.....	Pure.
do 30...	do	do	2,531	Wills & Watson.....	Adulterated with about 20 per cent. of flour.
Feb. 8...	J. B. Edwards	Montreal..	1,940	E. Mathieu & Frère	Ash 6.40. Genuine allspice of good quality.
do 15...	do	do	1,950	Turcotte & Marchand	Ash 2.80. Adulterated with farina and pea meal to the extent of 30 or 40 per cent.
do 15...	do	do	1,951	Moise Benoit.....	Ash 4.80. Adulterated with husks, farina and pea meal to the extent of 25 to 30 p.c.
do 15...	do	do	1,952	L. Depocas	Ash 4.20. do
do 15...	do	do	1,953	Télesphore Valiquette.	Ash 3.80. Adulterated to the extent of 30 to 40 per cent with farina, pea meal and husks.
1878.					
Nov. 28...	F. A. H. LaRue..	Quebec.....	1,698	Dion & Turcotte	Genuine.
do 28...	do	do	1,699	J. Brouard	do
do 28...	do	do	1,802	Et. Parais.....	do
Dec. 16...	R. G. Fraser.....	Halifax.....	1,702	J. K. Jenkins.....	Adulterated with 55 per cent. of wood fibre and 5 per cent. of sand.
do 16...	do	do	1,703	J. B. Neely.....	Adulterated with 70 per cent. of meal.
do 16...	do	do	1,704	Forayth, Sutcliffe & Co.	No adulteration.

BAKING POWDER.

1879.					
April 15...	W. H. Ellis.....	Toronto...	2,113	McCormack Bros.....	Consists of tartaric acid and carbonate of soda, mixed with ground rice.
do 15...	do	do	2,114	do	do do corn starch.
do 15...	do	do	2,115	Edward Lawson.....	do do flour.
do 15...	do	do	2,116	J. Hargrave.....	do do do corn starch, and contains about 9 per cent. of alum.

do 15...	do	do	2,117	W. J. Smith	(Consists of tartaric acid and carbonate of soda, mixed with corn starch, and contains about 5 per cent. of alum.
do 15...	do	do	2,118	Edward Lawson	Consists of tartaric acid and carbonate of soda, mixed with corn starch and flour. It contains about 6 per cent. of alum and 16 per cent. of lime calculated as carbonate.
1878. Nov. 30...	J. B. Edwards	Montreal	1,457	H. S. Evans & Co.	Composed of carbonate of soda, bi-tartrate of potash (cream of tartar) and flour, with traces of tartarate of lime. All wholesome ingredients.
do 30...	do	do	1,458	J. Langlands	Consists of tartaric acid, cream of tartar, bi-carbonate of soda and flour. All wholesome ingredients.
do 30...	do	do	1,459	Kerry, Watson & Co.	Consists of cream of tartar, tartaric acid, carbonate of soda and flour. All wholesome ingredients.
do 30...	do	do	1,460	Murray, Heron & Co.	Contains cream of tartar (traces of acid sulphate), tartaric acid, carbonate of soda and flour. All wholesome ingredients.
do 30...	do	do	1,461	W. D. McLaren	Contains cream of tartar, bi-carbonate of soda and flour, all wholesome ingredients.
do 30...	do	do	1,462	S. H. & A. Ewing	Contains cream of tartar, tartarate of lime, bi-carbonate of potash and carbonate of soda. Not injurious to health.
22 Dec. 21...	F. A. H. LaRue	Quebec	1,827	J. E. Burke	A mixture of carbonate of soda, tartaric acid and wheat flour; no injurious substance.
do 21...	do	do	1,828	J. B. Martel	do do do do
do 21...	do	do	1,829	Blumhart & Riverin	do do do do
do 21...	do	do	1,830	do	do do do do
do 21...	do	do	1,831	J. B. Martel	do do do do
do 21...	do	do	1,832	do	do do do do
1870. Mar. 20...	R. G. Fraser	Halifax	1,759	J. B. Neily & Co.	70 per cent. flour, 12 per cent. bi-tartrate potassium, 18 per cent. bi-carbonate soda.
do 20...	do	do	1,760	George Berwick	55 per cent. farina, 17 per cent. tartaric acid, 28 per cent. bi-carbonate of soda.
do 20...	do	do	1,762	E. N. Hosford	43 per cent. wheat starch, 27 per cent. dried sulphate of alumina, 28 per cent. bi-carbonate of soda; adulterated with sulphate of alumina.
do 20...	do	do	1,761	W. M. D. Ferman	37 per cent. flour, 25 per cent. bi-tartrate potassium, 38 per cent. bi-carbonate soda.
do 22...	do	do	1,776	John P. Mott	do do do do 30
do 22...	do	do	1,777	James C. Dixon	do do do do 38

APPENDIX C.—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

BREAD.

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	Result of Analysis and Remarks by the Analyst.
1879.					
Mar. 19...	W. H. Ellis.....	Toronto...	1,563	Alexander Rattray.....	Unsophisticated.
do 19...	do	do	1,564	M. A. Carrick	do
do 19...	do	do	1,565	H. Crumpton.....	do
do 19...	do	do	1,566	John D. Nasmith.....	do
do 19...	do	do	1,567	George Coleman.....	do
do 19...	do	do	1,568	William Carlyle.....	do
1878.					
Nov. 16...	J. B. Edwards.....	Montreal..	1,439	Thomas Lamb.....	Brown ash, containing alumina and iron equal to 1.38 per cent. The alumina is equal to 2 grains of alum in the 2 lb. loaf, and is therefore adulterated bread.
do 16...	do	do	1,440	Viau & Bro.....	Grey ash, equal to 1.17 per cent. Genuine, wholesome and unadulterated bread, coloured slightly brown. No alum.
do 16...	do	do	1,441	A. C. Truteau.....	Nearly white ash, equal to 5.65 grains per 500 grains, equal to 1.13 per cent. Very superior white bread, free from adulteration.
do 16...	do	do	1,442	H. Perreault.....	Grey ash, equal to 4.45 grains per 500 grains, equal to 89 per cent. Genuine white and light bread, free from any adulteration. No alum.
do 16...	do	do	1,443	James M. Aird.....	Grey ash, equal to 7.27 grains per 500 grains, equal to 1.45 per cent. Sweet and good bread, rather close, but free from any mineral adulteration. No alum.
do 16...	do	do	1,444	George Smith.....	Grey ash, equal to 6.27 grains per 500 grains, equal to 1.25 per cent. Genuine bread, of brownish colour and close, free from any mineral adulteration. No alum.
Dec. 3...	F. A. H. LaRue..	Quebec....	1,803	James McCorknell.....	Pure bread, made with wheat flour. No extraneous flour nor foreign mineral ingredient.
do 3...	do	do	1,804	A. Beuchard.....	do
do 3...	do	do	1,805	Thos. Hethington.....	do
do 3...	do	do	1,806	J. D. Michel.....	do
do 3...	do	do	1,807	L. Voyer.....	do
do 3...	do	do	1,808	A. Latham.....	do

1879	R. G. Fraser.....	Halifax.....	1,754	Mrs. M. Scott.....	61 per cent. wheat flour, 36 per cent. water, 1 per cent. salt. No stum or adulteration.
March 19...	do	do	1,755	David Ellis.....	do do 34
do 19...	do	do	1,756	John Liswell.....	do do 38
do 19...	do	do	1,757	Moir & Co.....	do do 37
do 19...	do	do	1,758	John J. Scrivens.....	do do 36
do 24...	do	do	1,778	James Miller.....	do do 36

APPENDIX C.—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND BUTTER.

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	Butter	
					Fat.	Caseine.
1879.					p. cent.	p. cent.
April 14...	W. H. Ellis.....	Toronto.....	2107	William Robertson.....	80.7	1.5
do 14...	do	do	2108	J. Murray	83.6	2.8
do 14...	do	do	2109	James Park	89.2	4.1
do 14...	do	do	2110	Gooderham & Greenshields...	85.0	1.6
do 14...	do	do	2111	C. Ruse	73.9	2.7
do 14...	do	do	2112	Jennings & Everts	86.2	1.3
do 18...	do	do	2125	Nixon & Co	87.8	0.7
do 18...	do	do	2126	John Burns	87.3	2.0
do 18...	do	do	2127	G. Noble	87.5	1.3
do 18...	do	do	2128	James McArthur	78.5	1.4
do 18...	do	do	2129	Henry Hartman.....	87.8	0.9
do 18...	do	do	2130	O. Mooney	80.9	1.9
do 20...	do	do	2134	S. Thompson.....	85.7	4.4
do 25...	do	do	2135	J. Clemenger.....	76.9	2.2
do 25...	do	do	2136	A. E. Fairfield.....	75.8	3.1
do 25...	do	do	2137	Samuel Winber.....	73.4	1.9
do 25...	do	do	2138	B. Sinclair	83.2	2.5
do 25...	do	do	2139	J. Harwood & Co.....	81.0	2.5
do 30...	do	do	2140	F. Somerville.....	76.7	1.3
do 30...	do	do	2141	Miss McKeown	80.4	1.2
do 30...	do	do	2142	do	85.8	1.3
May 8...	do	do	2146	L. Fee	80.5	0.5
do 8...	do	do	2147	James Herson	85.6	1.4
do 8...	do	do	2148	do	88.7	1.0
do 15...	do	do	2158	F. Clarkson	83.2	1.2
do 15...	do	do	2159	Henry Hartman.....	84.4	1.3
do 15...	do	do	2160	A. Cochrane	87.6	1.3
do 22...	do	do	2,161	John Lowe	84.3	0.5
do 22...	do	do	2,162	James Clarke.....	74.9	5.2
do 22...	do	do	2,163	do	79.9	4.8
do 31...	do	do	2,167	James Good.....	87.1	5.7
do 31...	do	do	2,168	do	81.6	6.1
do 31...	do	do	2,169	A. E. Fairfield.....	82.3	3.2
June 6...	do	do	2,196	P. McGurn.....	86.5	1.9
do 6...	do	do	2,197	E. Thompson.....	81.2	2.1
do 6...	do	do	2,198	P. McDouall.....	88.8	1.3
do 17...	do	do	2,502	W. Strong.....	88.4	1.5
do 17...	do	do	2,503	T. Lumber	87.4	1.3
do 17...	do	do	2,504	J. H. Hargrave	89.3	1.7
do 24...	do	do	2,511	Henry Eldridge.....	85.5	1.5
do 24...	do	do	2,512	J. H. Hargrave.....	87.7	1.7
do 24...	do	do	2,513	W. H. Ferguson.....	88.5	2.8
do 24...	do	do	2,517	John Young	88.8	1.3
do 24...	do	do	2,518	Wm. Strachan.....	89.3	1.1
do 24...	do	do	2,519	John Dilton	87.8	1.4
do 24...	do	do	2,520	M. Byers	86.9	1.2
do 24...	do	do	2,521	Mrs. Abbott.....	87.7	1.1
do 24...	do	do	2,522	J. H. Greenshields.....	86.8	0.9
Jan. 22...	J. B. Edwards...	Montreal.....	1,917	Pierre Labbe.....	87.6	5.2
do 22...	do	do	1,918	P. Grace	88.20	2.0
do 22...	do	do	1,919	Jeremiah Shea.....	88.20	2.0
do 22...	do	do	1,920	A. Ouimet.....	89.80	2.5
do 22...	do	do	1,921	M. Menard	75.80	.....
do 22...	do	do	1,922	Gravel Freres.....	90.00	1.90
do 22...	do	do	1,934	A. Lussier	76.20	3.00
do 22...	do	do	1,935	St. Germain & Benoit	87.20	2.40

DRUGS.—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

Results of Analysis.				Remarks by the Analyst.
Salts.	Water.	Other Fats.	Ash.	
p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	
2.9	14.9	.....	.....	Unadulterated.
7.3	6.3	.....	.....	do
3.7	3.0	.....	.....	do
5.2	8.2	.....	.....	do
11.6	11.8	.....	.....	Adulterated; too much salt and water.
1.5	11.0	.....	.....	Unadulterated.
3.4	8.1	.....	.....	do
1.7	9.0	.....	.....	do
5.2	6.0	.....	.....	do
8.7	11.4	.....	.....	Unchanged; too much salt and water.
1.4	9.9	.....	.....	Unadulterated.
7.8	9.4	.....	.....	Unchanged.
2.5	7.4	.....	.....	do
6.3	14.6	.....	.....	do too much water.
7.5	13.6	.....	.....	do do
12.2	12.5	.....	.....	do too much salt and water.
3.9	10.4	.....	.....	do
6.3	10.2	.....	.....	do
11.7	10.3	.....	.....	do too much salt and water.
4.8	13.6	.....	.....	do too much water.
1.6	11.3	.....	.....	do
8.5	10.5	.....	.....	do
1.2	11.8	.....	.....	do
1.2	9.1	.....	.....	do
1.5	14.1	.....	.....	do
5.5	8.8	.....	.....	do
3.0	8.1	.....	.....	do
5.2	10.0	.....	.....	do
2.2	17.7	.....	.....	do too much curd and water.
1.7	13.6	.....	.....	do
1.4	5.8	.....	.....	do
1.8	10.5	.....	.....	do
3.2	11.3	.....	.....	do
1.5	10.0	.....	.....	do
4.4	12.3	.....	.....	do
2.2	7.7	.....	.....	do
2.4	7.7	.....	.....	do
2.4	8.9	.....	.....	do
2.3	6.7	.....	.....	do
2.5	1.5	.....	.....	do
1.4	9.2	.....	.....	do
1.8	6.9	.....	.....	do
1.7	8.2	.....	.....	do
1.9	7.7	.....	.....	do
2.1	8.7	.....	.....	do
0.9	11.0	.....	.....	do
2.1	9.1	.....	.....	do
2.8	9.5	.....	.....	do
1.7	5.5	.....	.....	Genuine butter, with excess of caseine.
1.9	7.9	.....	.....	Genuine butter.
3.4	6.4	.....	.....	do
1.2	6.5	.....	.....	do
3.20	8.0	10.0	.....	Adulterated with 10 per cent. of foreign fats, and artificially colored with annato; 3 per cent. of curds.
1.40	6.8	.....	.....	Genuine butter.
4.20	16.6	.....	.....	Somewhat rancid, and adulterated with excess of water.
1.00	9.4	.....	.....	Genuine butter, sweet, and of good quality.

APPENDIX C.—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND BUTTER.—

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	Butter	
					Fat.	Caseine.
1879.					p. cent.	p. cent.
Jan. 22...	J. B. Edwards....	Montreal.....	1,936	R. Hatte.....	86.40	4.00
do 22...	do	do	1,937	F. X. Denis.....	85.40	3.00
do 22...	do	do	1,938	J. A. Pattengale.....	76.00	5.50
do 22...	do	do	1,939	Martin Neher	85.80	2.00
Mar. 26...	do	do	1,990	G. Lahaise.....	90.60	3.00
do 26...	do	do	1,991	Jeremiah Shea.....	89.60	2.50
do 26...	do	do	1,992	Peter Rowan & Co.....	77.20	4.00
do 31...	do	do	1,996	T. S. & J. Vipond.....	58.40	6.00
do 31...	do	do	1,997	P. Ferns	31.40	1.00
do 31...	do	do	1,998	C. Rasconi	65.20	1.00
April 8...	do	do	1,999	Fuller and Shufelt.....	54.40	1.00
do 8...	do	do	2,000	George Wait	62.00	1.50
do 8...	do	do	2,001	DeSola, Brother & Collins.....	91.60	1.00
do 12...	do	do	2,008	Kirkpatrick & Cookson.....	87.60	0.50
do 12...	do	do	2,009	M. Hannan & Co.....	86.4	0.50
do 12...	do	do	2010	Harlow Chandler.....	87.2	1.00
do 21...	do	do	2014	McLaverin & McNeice.....	85.00	2.00
do 21...	do	do	2015	David Robertson & Co.....	79.20	3.00
do 21...	do	do	2016	N. Quintal.....	63.60	1.00
do 29...	do	do	2023	A. B. Corbeil.....	68.00	1.00
do 29...	do	do	2024	Chas. Langlois.....	82.00	1.50
do 29...	do	do	2025	L. Rinquet.....	82.40	0.25
May 20...	do	do	2031	M. Daniel.....	89.60	1.50
do 20...	do	do	2032	E. Lefebvre.....	76.40	0.50
do 20...	do	do	2033	F. Legare.....	69.00	1.00
do 20...	do	do	2034	Eugene Farest.....	60.25	0.25
do 20...	do	do	2035	Fre. St. Amour.....	65.80	0.50
do 20...	do	do	2036	J. B. Menard.....	88.80	1.00
do 28...	do	do	2044	George Graham.....	91.20	traces.
do 28...	do	do	2045	R. Smith.....	92.80	0.50
do 28...	do	do	2046	Thomas A. McEllyot.....	91.60	1.50
do 28...	do	do	2047	H Lauriault.....	72.40	1.50
do 28...	do	do	2048	A. Cazalais.....	87.20	2.00
do 28...	do	do	2049	C Charran.....	80.00	1.50
June 11...	do	do	2066	E. Lacoste.....	84.00	0.75
do 11...	do	do	2067	James Waldie.....	84.40	0.50
do 11...	do	do	2068	LeBrun & Frere.....	86.80	1.25
do 11...	do	do	2069	L. Depocas.....	88.80	1.00
do 11...	do	do	2070	J. M. Desautels.....	90.80	0.50
do 11...	do	do	2071	Joseph Normand.....	88.80	1.50
do 24...	do	do	2076	James Murphy.....	79.20	3.00
do 24...	do	do	2077	J. B. Richie.....	80.20	2.00
do 24...	do	do	2078	Joseph Mageau.....	82.00	1.00
do 30...	do	do	2085	P. Callahan & Co.....	86.80	1.50
do 30...	do	do	2086	E. Monnier.....	84.00	1.00
do 30...	do	do	2087	Joseph Coteau & Cie.....	86.80	1.00
do 30...	do	do	2088	A. Lafortune.....	83.20	2.00
do 30...	do	do	2089	A. C. Labreque.....	82.00	0.50
do 30...	do	do	2090	L. Payette.....	84.00	

DRUGS.—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

Continued.

Results of Analysis.				Remarks by the Analyst.
Salts.	Water.	Other Fats.	Ash.	
P. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	
1.80	7.8			Very rancid, but not adulterated. The butter has been badly cured, containing too much curds, and too little salt to preserve it.
2.20	9.40			Genuine butter, but somewhat rancid.
3.80	14.70			Pale, rancid and "cheesy butter," adulterated with excess of caseine and water.
2.60	9.60			Genuine butter, and in fair condition.
2.00	4.40			Genuine butter; off grade.
4.50	3.40			do do
2.60	16.20			Adulterated with water or snow.
4.00	31.60			do do
3.75	39.85	25.0		Grossly adulterated with meat fats and water or snow.
2.00	31.80			Adulterated with water or snow.
9.30	15.30	20.0		Adulterated with other meat fats to the extent of 20 per cent., also excess of water.
8.00	28.00			Adulterated by an excess of water to the extent of 15 to 20 per cent.
4.00	3.40			Genuine butter.
3.75	8.15			Genuine butter, but rancid and unfit for food.
4.00	9.1			Rancid and unfit for food, but not adulterated; sold as grease butter at 6 cts. per lb.
4.50	7.8			Rancid and unfit for food, but not adulterated.
8.00	6.0			Genuine butter.
8.00	10.8			Genuine salt butter.
11.00	22.40			Genuine butter fat, adulterated with excess of water and salt.
0.80	2.20	28.00		Adulterated with meat fat.
1.40	15.60			Genuine butter, but coloured with annato and containing excess of water—therefore, adulterated with water.
1.00	15.10			Genuine butter, with excess of water; adulteration doubtful.
6.00	4.15			Genuine salt butter.
6.00	17.10			Adulterated with excess of water.
4.50	6.00	20.00		Adulterated with foreign meat fats, 15 to 20 per cent.
3.50	15.25	20.00		Adulterated with meat fats, 15 to 20 p. c., and excess of water.
7.50	11.45	15.00		Adulterated with 15 per cent. of meat fats, and excess of water.
3.50	7.20			Genuine butter.
3.75	4.05			Genuine salt butter.
3.20	4.00			do
2.68	5.22			do
7.50	18.60			Adulterated by excess of salt and water, from 10 to 15 per cent.
2.75	8.55			Contains excess of water; adulteration doubtful.
2.70	14.90			do do do
2.00	12.50			Genuine butter, but rancid and with excess of water; adulteration doubtful.
4.00	10.85			Genuine, but faded butter, with excess of water; adulteration doubtful.
4.60	8.10			Genuine butter; off grade.
2.00	7.95			do
2.40	5.90			do do
1.68	9.02			Very pale butter, worked over (but no foreign fat); adulteration doubtful.
4.00	15.30			Adulterated with water.
2.00	14.80			Excess of water; adulteration doubtful.
6.00	10.00			Genuine, but old and rancid butter.
2.40	9.80			Genuine butter.
2.80	11.70			do
3.00	9.20			do
3.00	12.80			Adulterated with excess of water.
4.00	12.00			do do
2.50	13.00			do do

APPENDIX C.—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND BUTTER.—

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	Butter.	
					Fat.	Caseine.
					p. cent.	p. cent.
1878.						
Oct. 28.	F. A. H. LaRue.	Quebec.	1620	W. Coleman.	80 33	4 34
do 28.	do	do	1621	E. Boily.	89 66	3 34
do 28.	do	do	1622	F. Sansfacon.	88 66	4 68
do 28.	do	do	1623	F. Brouard.	86 33	2 68
do 28.	do	do	1624	Et. Turgeon.	84 00	8 00
do 28.	do	do	1625	F. X. Grenier.	87 66	3 35
do 28.	do	do	1626	Ovide Grenier.	78 66	10 34
do 28.	do	do	1627	B. Clouette.	79 00	9 01
do 29.	do	do	1628	Et. Paradis.	76 66	9 63
do 29.	do	do	1629	P. Butler.	87 33	0 01
do 30.	do	do	1630	— McMillan.	86 66	6 68
do 30.	do	do	1631	A. Vocelle.	89 33	2 68
1879.						
March 1.	do	do	1845	E. Drouin.	84 66	1 68
do 1.	do	do	1846	P. O. Pouliot.	82 00	3 34
do 1.	do	do	1848	F. X. Gingras.	81 66	3 01
do 1.	do	do	1849	O. Bacon.	82 00	3 34
do 1.	do	do	1850	M. McMillan.	87 00	2 34
do 1.	do	do	1851	O. Vocelle.	82 00	2 31
do 1.	do	do	1852	P. Huot.	82 66	2 68
do 1.	do	do	1853	Mrs. Arel.	86 66	2 34
do 1.	do	do	1854	E. Trembly.	91 66	0 68
do 19.	do	do	1866	H. Paré.	91 75	1 50
do 19.	do	do	1867	J. B. Martel.	80 35	2 40
do 19.	do	do	1868	W. Coleman.	85 60	1 40
do 24.	do	do	1869	E. Boily.	90 50	1 50
do 24.	do	do	1870	P. O. Pouliot.	86 75	2 76
do 24.	do	do	1871	E. Paradis.	83 75	2 00
April 1.	do	do	1875	T. Nadeau.	86 66	1 68
do 1.	do	do	1876	G. Thompson.	79 00	1 68
do 1.	do	do	1877	Th. Carrier.	89 66	1 02
do 7.	do	do	1884	O. Grenier.	79 66	2 01
do 7.	do	do	1885	J. B. Martel.	82 66	2 35
do 7.	do	do	1886	F. X. Grenier.	84 33	3 34
do 14.	do	do	1890	L. Leclerc.	88 33	1 01
do 14.	do	do	1891	L. Constantin.	81 66	5 01
do 14.	do	do	1892	Carrol, Cummings & Co.	89 66	2 01
do 25.	do	do	1896	P. O. Pouliot.	86 33	5 34
do 25.	do	do	1897	— Poitras.	85 66	3 35
do 25.	do	do	1898	—	85 99	5 35
May 1.	do	do	2402	A. Toussaint.	86 66	2 45
do 1.	do	do	2403	John West.	89 00	1 31
do 1.	do	do	2404	William Jameson.	87 66	1 68
do 9.	do	do	2408	M. Bouchard.	87 33	3 01
do 9.	do	do	2409	F. Plante.	83 00	1 00
do 9.	do	do	2410	Jos. Matte.	88 33	2 01
do 13.	do	do	2414	E. Roumihac.	88 00	1 63
do 13.	do	do	2415	James McCove.	82 33	1 34
do 13.	do	do	2416	Carrol, Cummings & Co.	66 60	1 74
do 19.	do	do	2420	H. Carrier.	82 33	2 01
do 19.	do	do	2421	J. Poulet.	83 33	1 67
do 19.	do	do	2422	G. Thompson.	84 00	1 68
do 26.	do	do	2426	Jacques Carner Market.	86 00	1 67
do 26.	do	do	2427	J. Brouard.	85 33	1 68
do 26.	do	do	2428	T. L. Lemelin.	81 33	2 68
do 3.	do	do	2432	T. Paulin.	86 66	1 36

DRUGS.—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

Continued.

Results of Analysis.				Remarks by the Analyst.
Salts.	Water.	Other Fats.	Ash.	
p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	
.....	13.33	.....	2.00	Too much water.
.....	6.00	.....	1.00	Excellent.
.....	5.33	.....	1.33	do
.....	9.33	.....	1.66	Good.
.....	6.00	.....	2.00	do
.....	7.33	.....	1.66	do
.....	19.00	.....	2.00	Too much curd or caseine; badly prepared.
.....	9.66	.....	2.33	Too much curd or badly prepared.
.....	11.00	.....	2.66	Too much water and curd; badly prepared.
.....	8.33	.....	4.33	Pretty good; too much salt.
.....	6.34	.....	0.33	Good.
.....	5.66	.....	2.33	Excellent.
.....	11.66	.....	2.00	Too high percentage of water; rancid.
.....	12.33	.....	2.33	Too much water; not rancid.
.....	13.33	.....	2.00	Too much water; rancid.
.....	12.33	.....	2.33	do do
.....	8.33	.....	2.33	Well prepared, but rancid.
.....	11.66	.....	4.00	Too much water, but not rancid.
.....	7.66	.....	7.00	Very good.
.....	6.00	.....	5.00	Good.
.....	4.66	.....	3.00	Very good.
.....	5.00	.....	1.75	Pure and good tasting butter.
.....	12.00	.....	5.25	Slightly rancid and very salt.
.....	9.25	.....	3.75	Good, but might contain less salt.
.....	6.00	.....	2.00	Pure and good tasting butter.
.....	8.25	.....	2.25	Rancid and bad tasting butter.
.....	2.00	.....	3.50	Pure and good tasting butter, might contain less salt.
.....	7.66	.....	4.00	Pure and good tasting butter.
.....	15.66	.....	3.66	Mixed, with about one-fifth hog's lard, and too high percentage of water.
.....	6.66	.....	2.66	Very pure and good tasting butter.
.....	10.00	.....	8.33	Of bad taste and very salt.
.....	11.33	.....	3.66	Rancid and very bad tasting butter.
.....	8.00	.....	4.33	Good tasting butter, but might contain less salt.
.....	8.66	.....	2.00	Very good.
.....	11.00	.....	2.33	Middling to the taste, slightly rancid.
.....	6.66	.....	1.66	Mixed, with about one-fifth of hog's lard.
.....	6.33	.....	2.00	do do do
.....	6.66	.....	4.33	Good, but might contain less salt.
.....	6.33	.....	2.33	Good.
.....	8.66	.....	2.33	Very good.
.....	8.33	.....	1.33	do
.....	7.66	.....	3.00	Good.
.....	6.66	.....	3.00	Very good.
.....	14.00	.....	2.00	Too much water.
.....	6.33	.....	3.33	Very good.
.....	7.66	.....	2.66	do
.....	9.33	.....	7.00	Too much salt.
.....	10.33	.....	1.33	Rancid and very salt—salt butter, washed.
.....	12.66	.....	3.00	Good, but too much salt and water.
.....	14.00	.....	1.00	Good, but too much water.
.....	13.66	.....	0.66	do do
.....	11.00	.....	1.33	do do
.....	11.33	.....	1.66	do do
.....	11.33	.....	4.66	do do
.....	8.33	.....	3.66	Very good.

APPENDIX C.—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND BUTTER.—

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	Butter	
					Fat.	Caseine.
1879.					p. cent.	p. cent.
June 3...	F. A. H. LaRue.	Quebec.....	2433	F. Carrier ..	82.66	1.34
do 3...	do	do	2434	H. Carrier.....	86.00	1.67
do 9...	do	do	2438	L. Letellier.....	84.33	1.01
do 9...	do	do	2439	St. Drolet.....	84.66	0.68
do 9...	do	do	2440	Mrs. Kell.....	86.33	0.68
do 16...	do	do	2444	G. Thompson.....	82.25	1.25
do 16...	do	do	2445	Y. Paulet.....	81.25	1.50
do 16...	do	do	2446	H. Carrier.....	84.50	1.00
do 23...	do	do	2450	Robert Droy.....	87.33	1.17
do 23...	do	do	2451	Alphonse Fiset.....	89.00	0.67
do 23...	do	do	2452	Jean Moisan.....	89.33	1.01
do 30...	do	do	2456	A. Toussaint.....	90.00	1.01
do 30...	do	do	2457	James McCove.....	87.00	2.01
do 30...	do	do	2458	Ed. Roumilhac.....	83.66	1.35
March 20...	R. G. Fraser.	Halifax.....	1764	Creelman & Mortan.....	59.00	2.00
do 21...	do	do	1765	Barnaby & Healy.....	86.00	2.00
do 21...	do	do	1766	Irving & Laird.....	83.00	1.00
do 21...	do	do	1767	Thomas Hanrahan.....	83.00	4.00
do 22...	do	do	1768	James Duggan & Son.....	91.00	2.00
do 22...	do	do	1769	do	89.00	2.00
do 22...	do	do	1770	Healy & Whitman.....	83.00	3.00
do 22...	do	do	1771	J. K. Jenkins.....	87.00	2.00
do 22...	do	do	1772	James Duggan & Son.....	88.00	1.5
do 22...	do	do	1773	Y. H. Bent.....	83.00	3.00
do 22...	do	do	1774	W. D. Wood.....	86.00	3.00
do 22...	do	do	1775	E. Wrights.....	86.00	1.00
April 5...	do	do	1786	J. D. Peaks & Co.....	87.00	1.00
do 5...	do	do	1787	do	82.00	
do 7...	do	do	1791	A. & W. Naufts.....	83.5	0.5
do 7...	do	do	1792	J. S. Murray & Co.....	72.00	1.00
do 7...	do	do	1793	R. D. Clarke, jun.....	65.00	4.00
do 7...	do	do	1797	do	82.00	1.00
May 8...	do	do	2316	Barnaby & Healy.....	89.8	0.5
do 8...	do	do	2317	J. B. Neilly & Co.....	91.3	9.7
do 8...	do	do	2318	do	79.6	0.4
do 8...	do	do	2319	J. H. Nisbat.....	85.0	0.2
do 8...	do	do	2320	Jas. Duggan & Co.....	80.2	8.0
do 8...	do	do	2321	do	77.4	0.6
do 8...	do	do	2322	Thomas Longley.....	90.7	
do 8...	do	do	2323	William Irvin.....	92.5	1.0
do 8...	do	do	2324	Thomas Longley.....	88.0	2.0
do 8...	do	do	2325	Thomas K. Jenkins & Co.....	88.1	0.4
do 8...	do	do	2326	do		
do 8...	do	do	2327	do	88.5	0.5
do 15...	do	do	2331	C. & W. Anderson.....	90.3	0.7
do 15...	do	do	2332	do	92.4	0.6
do 15...	do	do	2333	do	87.0	1.0
do 17...	do	do	2337	C. Graham.....	88.5	1.5
do 17...	do	do	2338	W. E. Hefferman.....	89.6	0.5
do 17...	do	do	2339	Mumford Bros.....	84.5	1.0
do 17...	do	do	2340	do	88.0	1.0
do 17...	do	do	2341	F. Shand.....	90.3	0.7
do 19...	do	do	2342	J. S. McLean.....	91.3	1.7
June 24...	do	do	2349	J. S. Murray & Co.....	88.4	0.6
do 24...	do	do	2350	do	91.3	0.7
do 24...	do	do	2351	Charles Graham & Co.....	88.6	0.4
do 24...	do	do	2352	J. D. Peaks & Co.....	91.7	0.5

DRUGS.—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.
Continued.

Results of Analysis.				Remarks by the Analyst.
Salts.	Water.	Other Fats.	Ash.	
P. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	
.....	13.00	.....	3.00	Too much water.
.....	9.00	.....	3.33	Good.
.....	12.66	.....	2.00	Too much water.
.....	13.66	.....	1.00	do do
.....	9.66	.....	3.33	Very good.
.....	12.25	.....	4.25	Too much water.
.....	14.00	.....	3.25	do do
.....	10.75	.....	3.75	do do
.....	8.17	.....	3.33	Good.
.....	7.50	.....	2.83	do
.....	7.00	.....	2.66	do
.....	8.68	.....	0.33	do
.....	9.68	.....	1.33	Rancid.
.....	13.33	.....	1.66	Too much water.
6.0	3.0	.....	.....	No adulteration.
7.0	5.0	.....	.....	do
12.0	4.0	.....	.....	do excess of salt.
11.0	2.0	.....	.....	do
5.0	2.0	.....	.....	do
5.0	4.0	.....	.....	do
6.0	6.0	.....	.....	do very rancid.
4.0	7.0	.....	.....	do do
5.0	6.0	.....	.....	do
8.0	6.0	.....	.....	do
6.0	5.0	.....	.....	do
3.0	10.0	.....	.....	do do
4.0	8.0	.....	.....	do
6.0	12.0	.....	.....	do excess of water.
6.0	10.0	.....	.....	No foreign fat, excess of salt and water.
12.0	15.0	.....	.....	Excess of salt and water.
14.0	16.0	.....	.....	Excess of salt and water and very rancid.
9.0	8.0	.....	.....	do do
5.7	4.0	.....	.....	No adulteration.
3.0	4.0	.....	.....	do 1 per cent. of sugar.
6.0	4.0	10.0	.....	Adulterated with 10 per cent. of fat.
5.0	8.0	.....	.....	Excess of curd; no adulteration.
5.0	5.0	9.0	.....	Adulterated with 9 per cent. of fat and very rancid.
5.0	7.0	10.0	.....	Adulterated with 10 per cent. of fat and very rancid.
.....	.....	.....	.....	9.3 per cent. milk. No adulteration as the butter was new; contains no salt, and the water in the milk would not be in excess, but the butter would not keep; was sold as fresh butter.
3.7	2.8	.....	.....	No adulteration.
5.0	5.0	.....	.....	do
5.0	6.5	.....	.....	do
3.0	5.0	92.0	.....	Adulterated with 92 per cent. of beef fat
5.0	6.0	.....	.....	No adulteration, but very rancid.
5.0	4.0	.....	.....	do
4.0	3.0	.....	.....	do but very rancid.
6.0	6.0	.....	.....	do do
4.0	6.0	.....	.....	do
4.0	6.0	.....	.....	do
4.5	10.0	.....	.....	do very rancid and unfit for food.
4.0	7.0	.....	.....	do very rancid.
5.0	4.0	.....	.....	do do
3.0	4.0	.....	.....	do do
6.0	5.0	.....	.....	do do
3.0	5.0	.....	.....	do do
5.0	6.0	.....	.....	do do
3.0	5.0	.....	.....	do do

APPENDIX C.—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND
BUTTER.—

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	BUTTER.—	
					Butter Fat.	Caseine.
1879.						
June 27....	R. G. Fraser.....	Halifax.....	2353	Lordly & Stimpson.....	91.7	0.3
do 27...	do	do	2360	Hefferman & Delaney.....	91.1	0.9
do 27....	do	do	2361	John Creelman.....	91.7	0.3
do 27....	do	do	2362	James Duggan & Son.....	92.2	0.8
do 30....	do	do	2363	Davidson Bros.....	90.4	0.6
do 30....	do	do	2364	A. K. Bruce.....	92.6	0.4
do 30....	do	do	2365	John Butcher.....	90.2	0.8
do 30....	do	do	2371	W. B. Mumford & Sons.....	91.5	0.5
do 30....	do	do	2372	W. D. Harrington	90.4	0.6
do 30....	do	do	2373	Charles Graham & Co.....	91.5	0.5

DRUGS.—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

Continued.

Results of Analysis.				Remarks by the Analyst.
Salts.	Water.	Other Fats.	Ash.	
3.0	5.0	.....	.....	No adulteration, but very rancid.
3.0	5.0	.....	.....	do
4.0	4.0	.....	.....	do very rancid.
4.0	3.0	.....	.....	do
4.0	5.0	.....	.....	do
3.0	4.0	.....	.....	do
4.0	5.0	.....	.....	do
3.0	5.0	.....	.....	do
4.0	5.0	.....	.....	do
3.0	5.0	.....	.....	do

APPENDIX C.—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

TABULATED Statement of the Results of Analysis of Food, for the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1879.

CASSIA.

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	Results of Analysis and Remarks by the Analyst.
1879.					
March 20...	F. A. H. Larue.....	Quebec.....	1,861	Blumhart & Riverin.....	Adulterated with about one-half wheat flour.

CLOVES.

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	Results of Analysis and Remarks by the Analyst.
1878.					
March 20....	W. H. Ellis.....	Toronto.....	1,579	J. H. Hargrave.....	Genuine.
June 30....	do	do	2,529	Mills & Sheppard.....	Adulterated with 20 per cent. of flour and husks of grain.
do 30....	do	do	2,530	G. Henderson.....	Adulterated with 25 per cent. of beans.
do 30....	do	do	2,534	Wills & Watson.....	Adulterated with 8 or 10 per cent. of flour.
Feb. 1....	J. B. Edwards.....	Montreal.....	1,946	E. Mathieu & Frère.....	Genuine cloves; ash, 7.20.
do 1....	do	do	1,947	Turcot & Marchand.....	Adulterated with pea meal to the extent of from 35 to 40 per cent., and cloves of an inferior quality; ash, 3.80.
do 1....	do	do	1,948	Telesphore Valiquette.....	Adulterated to the extent of 25 to 30 per cent. with pea meal, &c.; ash, 4.40.
do 1....	do	do	1,949	A. Charlebois.....	Deficient in oil and containing clove bark and stems; adulteration doubtful; no foreign starch.
1878.					
Nov. 28....	F. A. H. Larue.....	Quebec.....	1,695	N. Laberge.....	Mixed with flour.
do 28....	do	do	1,696	Dion & Turcotte.....	Genuine.
do 28....	do	do	1,697	Ed. Poiry.....	do
do 28....	do	do	1,801	Et. Paradis.....	do
Dec. 16....	R. G. Fraser.....	Halifax.....	1,290	W. M. Harrington.....	No adulteration.
do 16....	do	do	1,291	J. R. Nelly.....	Adulterated with 30 per cent. of toasted wheat.
do 16....	do	do	1,292	C. & W. Anderson.....	Adulterated with 40 per cent. of allspice.
do 16....	do	do	1,293	I. R. Jenkins.....	Adulterated with 65 per cent. of allspice.
do 16....	do	do	1,294	John D. Peaks.....	No adulteration.

CINNAMON.

1879.	W. H. Ellis.	Toronto	1,582	Thos. Dowsdell	Adulterated with cassia and appears to consist entirely of cassia.
March 22...	do	do	2,525	Caldwell & Hodgins.	Consists of cassia.
June 30...	do	do	2,528	G. Ruse.	do
do 30...	do	do	2,535	Wills & Watson.	Consists of cassia and flour.
do 30...	do	do	1,945	E. Mathen Frères.	Genuine ground cassia but not cinnamon; ash, 4.60.
Feb. 8...	J. B. Edwards	Montreal	1,961	Turcot & Marchand.	Ground cassia, adulterated to the extent of about 40 per cent. with wheat flour and pea meal; ash, 2.4.
do 18...	do	do	1,967	Moise Benoit.	Adulterated to the extent of 50 per cent., and upwards, with Indian corn and pea meal, the rest being inferior cassia and no true cinnamon; ash, 3.60.
do 25...	do	do	1,968	Telephore Valiquette.	Ground cassia, adulterated to the extent of 50 per cent., and upwards, with bean and pea flour and Indian corameal; contains no true cinnamon; ash, 2.20.
1878.					
Nov. 28...	F. A. H. Larue.	Quebec.	1,690	Ed. Boily.	Mixed with flour.
do 28...	do	do	1,691	Jog. Brouard.	Genuine.
do 28...	do	do	1,692	Dion & Turcotte.	do
do 28...	do	do	1,693	F. H. Boily.	do
do 28...	do	do	1,694	N. Laberge.	Mixed with flour.
do 28...	do	do	1,700	Et. Paradis.	do
do 28...	do	do	1,296	W. M. Harrington.	Ground cassia; no adulteration.
Dec. 16...	R. G. Fraser.	Halifax.	1,297	J. D. Peaka.	do
do 16...	do	do	1,298	Forsyth & Sutcliffe.	do
do 16...	do	do	1,299	J. B. Neily.	do adulterated 30 p.c. with meal.)
do 16...	do	do	1,300	Healy & Whitman.	do no adulteration; labelled pure ground cinnamon for family use; strictly pure; unrivaled.

GINGER.

1879.	W. H. Ellis.	Toronto	1,575	John P. Bolton.	Adulterated with about 30 per cent. of wheat flour.
March 22...	do	do	1,576	William Robertson.	Adulterated with about 15 per cent. of flour.
do 22...	do	do	2,523	Caldwell & Hodgins.	Pure.
June 30...	do	do	2,524	G. Henderson.	do
do 30...	do	Toronto	2,532	Wills & Watson.	do
do 30...	do	do	2,533	do	do
do 30...	do	do	1,941	E. Mathen Frères.	Genuine ground ginger.
Feb. 8...	J. B. Edwards	Montreal	1,954	Turcot & Marchand.	Adulterated with wheat flour to the extent of 25 to 30 per cent. the extent of 30 per cent. and upwards.
do 15...	do	do	1,955	Moise Bennett.	Adulterated with Indian corn starch, wheat and barley husks to the extent of 20 to 25 per cent. with Indian corn flour, wheaten flour and various cereal husks.
do 15...	do	do	1,956	L. Dejevas.	Adulterated to the extent of 20 to 25 per cent. with Indian corn flour and various cereal husks.
do 15...	do	do	1,957	T. Valiquette.	do

APPENDIX C.—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

GUANO.

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Name of Sample.	Results of Analysis.												Remarks by Analyst.
					Portions soluble in water.						Insoluble in water.						
					Phosphoric Acid.	Equivalent to Phosphate of Lime.	Phosphate of Iron.	Moisture.	Phosphoric Acid.	Equivalent to Insoluble Phosphate of Lime.	Phosphate of Iron.	Clay and Sand.					
44					p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.				
Jan. 31	W. H. Ellis.....	Toronto.....	1	Labelled Extra Phosphate Guano.....	9.7	16.0	1.0	6.2	0.6	1.3	2.5	4.6		Numbers 3 and 4 are much the richest in soluble Phosphoric Acid. In Number 2 nearly all the Phosphoric Acid is in the insoluble form, none of the samples contain any Salts of ammonia.			
do 31	do	do	2	Chilian Guano.....	2.5	4.1	0.5	3.2	15.0	32.7	0.6	4.5					
do 31	do	do	3	Mono-phosphate Guano.....	16.1	26.4	1.9	10.2	0.9	2.0	4.0	7.7					
do 31	do	do	4	Guano Superphosphates..	17.8	29.2	1.8	12.0	1.2	2.7	1.9	8.2					
do 31	do	do	5	Biphosphated Guano.....	9.7	16.0	0.5	8.4	1.3	2.8	2.7	6.4					
Dec. 7	J. B. Edwards	Montreal..	1	.....	8.28	14.32	0.0	8.20	4.72	10.30	traces	4.44				
do 7	do	do	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.40	13.15	28.70	do	1.36	
do 7	do	do	3	.....	16.12	26.68	.....	9.00	.76	1.63	do	7.76			
do 7	do	do	4	.....	15.66	26.64	.....	13.80	4.92	10.74	do	9.60			
do 7	do	do	5	.....	8.32	13.71	.....	13.00	1.66	3.62	do	5.20			

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Valueless Ingredients.			Soluble Salts.		Insoluble Salts.		Phosphoric Anhydride.		Remarks by Analyst.
				Phosphoric Acid.	Organic Matter.	Sand, &c.	Nitrates, Chlorides, and Sulphate.	Super-Phosphate of Lime.	Tri-calcic Phos-phates.	Calcic Sulphate.	Soluble.	Insoluble.		P. c.
1879.													
Feb. 17	W. H. Ellis.....	Toronto.....	1	62	43	46	67.6	16.0	1.3	.....	98	17.3	Phosphate of Iron is neglected in this report, the quantity is trifling and is included under the column marked Nitrates, Chlorides and Sulphates. The numbers in this column are obtained by subtracting from 100 the sum of the percentage of Moisture, Organic Matter, Sand and Phosphate of Lime. The column marked Phosphate of Lime contains the total quantity of Phosphate of Lime in the manure. The figures in this column are found by adding together the percentage of Super-Phosphate and Tri-calcic Phosphate.
do 17	do	do	2	32	49	4.5	50.6	4.1	32.7	.....	25	36.8	
do 17	do	do	3	102	65	7.7	47.6	26.2	1.9	.....	15.0	28.1	
do 17	do	do	4	12.0	4.7	8.2	43.3	29.1	2.7	.....	17.8	31.8	
do 17	do	do	5	8.4	5.8	6.4	60.7	15.9	2.8	.....	9.7	18.7	
1878.													
Dec. 7	J. B. Edwards, Montreal.	Montreal.	1	8.20	1.20	4.44	61.54	14.32	10.30	.....	8.28	4.72	Phosphates imperfectly converted. short of Sulphuric Acid. Nitrate of Soda, about 50 per cent.
do 7	do	do	2	5.40	5.20	1.36	52.40	.....	28.70	.....	.....	13.15	No Superphosphate or Soluble Phosphate.
do 7	do	do	3	9.0	2.0	5.76	39.03	.....	1.63	16.00	16.12	.76	Soluble Phosphate 26.55.
do 7	do	do	4	13.80	.92	9.60	29.00	25.61	10.74	10.26	15.56	4.92	Fair, but too moist.
do 7	do	do	5	13.00	1.60	6.20	42.60	13.71	3.62	19.27	8.38	1.66	Good, but moist.

APPENDIX C.—ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.
HONEY.

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Division.	Remarks by the Analyst.
1879.					
June 28...	W. H. Ellis.....	Toronto.....	2,199	C. Richardson.....	No admixture of foreign materials.
do 28...	do	do	2,200	Mrs. A. Bilton.....	Pure and of good quality.
MACE.					
1879.					
Mar. 22...	W. H. Ellis.....	Toronto.....	1,581	J. H. Hargraves	Genuine.
June 30...	do	do	2,508	C. Ruse.....	do
Feb. 28...	J. B. Edwards.....	Montreal.....	1,973	McGibbon & Baird	Genuine mace, of good quality; ash, 2.40.
do 28...	do	do	1,974	Dufresne & Mougensis.....	Contains very little mace, chiefly Indian corn and bean meal, coloured with Venetian red, or (oxide of iron); ash, 5.60.
do 28...	do	do	1,975	D. Crawford.....	Genuine mace, nearly white; ash, 1.80.
1878.					
Dec. 16...	R. G. Frazer.....	Halifax.....	1,701	C. & W. Anderson	No adulteration.

M I L K .

APPENDIX C.—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND MILK.

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analysts Report.	Vendor.
1879.				
March 17.....	W. H. Ellis.....	Toronto.....	1569	J. Hughes.....
do	do	do	1570	T. Casick.....
do	do	do	1571	Margret Burk.....
do	do	do	1572	Shaw & Dennet.....
do	do	do	1573	P. L. Oster.....
do	do	do	1574	J. Bonner.....
do 24	do	do	1583	Wm. Coles.....
do	do	do	1584	Jos. Brady.....
do	do	do	1585	John Ward.....
do	do	do	1586	C. Toplis.....
do	do	do	1587	John McKnight.....
do	do	do	1588	R. John.....
do 29	do	do	1589	Mrs. Halligan.....
do	do	do	1590	John Stinson.....
do	do	do	1591	John Mowat.....
do	do	do	1592	John Mulcaley.....
do	do	do	1593	R. McGiggan.....
do	do	do	1594	John Mead.....
do	do	do	1595	Mrs. Burk.....
do	do	do	1596	E. P. Riley.....
April 14.....	do	do	1597	E. Bryan.....
do	do	do	1598	H. Normansell.....
do	do	do	1599	Phillips Kelly.....
do	do	do	1600	Patrick Shelly.....
do	do	do	2101	John Mulcaley.....
do	do	do	2102	John Gayman.....
do	do	do	2103	John Lester.....
do	do	do	2104	James Jones.....
do	do	do	2105	Timothy Casick.....
do	do	do	2106	Wm. Cowles.....
do 17	do	do	2119	John Ingleson.....
do	do	do	2120	Wm. Pickard.....
do	do	do	2121	Patrick Sheady.....
do	do	do	2122	A. Gibb.....
do	do	do	2123	J. Gowans.....
do	do	do	2124	J. Erdean.....
do 30	do	do	2131	William Mathews.....
do	do	do	2132	George Castor.....
do	do	do	2133	Shaw & Dunnnett.....
May 5.....	do	do	2143	J. Endeau.....
do	do	do	2144	Joseph Bonner.....
do	do	do	2145	John Gowan.....
do 13.....	do	do	2149	Henry Hartman.....
do	do	do	2150	Toronto Dairy Co.....
do	do	do	2151	Owen Mooney.....

DRUGS.—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.							Bitter Fat expressed in its equivalent as Cream.	Remarks by the Analyst.
Contained in 100 parts.								
Butter Fat.	Caseine.	Sugar and Salts.	Ash.	Total.				
p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	Solids. p. cent.	Water. p. cent.	p. cent.		
2.0	5.6	3.7	.70	11.3	88.7	10.0	Adulterated by skimming.	
2.5	4.5	4.5	.70	11.5	88.5	12.5	Genuine milk.	
2.6	4.1	6.5	.74	13.2	86.8	13.0	do	
1.2	5.0	5.5	.70	11.7	88.3	6.0	Skimmed.	
3.9	5.3	5.4	.74	13.7	86.3	15.0	Genuine.	
1.7	1.8	3.5	.46	7.0	93.0	8.5	Watered.	
3.8	3.5	5.5	.70	12.8	87.2	19.0	Unadulterated.	
2.7	3.3	5.7	.70	11.7	88.3	13.5	do just within the limits.	
3.6	3.4	5.7	.72	12.7	87.3	18.0	do	
3.1	3.9	6.0	.72	13.0	87.0	15.5	do	
2.9	3.6	6.0	.78	12.5	87.5	14.5	do	
3.2	3.7	5.5	.70	12.4	87.6	16.0	do	
3.1	3.6	5.4	.82	12.1	87.9	15.5	Genuine.	
2.7	3.2	4.4	.64	10.3	89.7	13.5	Adulterated with 20 per cent. of water.	
2.1	4.0	5.5	.74	11.6	88.4	10.5	Partially skimmed.	
3.1	3.6	4.8	.66	11.5	88.5	15.5	Adulterated with 10 per cent. of water.	
2.1	3.5	5.7	.66	11.3	88.7	10.5	Skimmed.	
3.1	4.1	5.1	.72	12.3	87.7	15.5	Genuine and unsophisticated.	
3.1	4.8	5.3	.76	13.2	86.8	15.5	do do	
1.8	3.5	5.9	.66	10.3	89.7	9.0	Watered.	
3.0	4.2	5.4	.80	12.6	87.4	15.0	Unadulterated.	
2.8	2.6	3.9	.54	9.3	90.8	14.0	Adulterated with, at least, 30 per cent. of water	
3.2	4.4	5.4	.82	13.0	87.0	16.0	Unadulterated.	
2.9	4.6	4.8	.76	12.3	87.7	14.5	do	
3.0	3.8	6.0	.76	12.8	87.2	15.0	do	
3.8	3.5	5.9	.74	13.2	86.8	17.4	do	
2.0	3.7	4.9	.60	10.6	89.4	10.0	Watered.	
2.1	3.8	4.7	.50	10.6	89.4	10.5	do	
3.3	4.0	5.3	.72	12.6	87.4	16.5	Unadulterated.	
2.9	3.7	5.7	.70	12.3	87.7	14.5	do	
4.1	3.4	6.0	.72	13.5	86.5	20.5	Good milk.	
3.8	5.1	4.2	.72	13.1	86.9	19.0	do	
4.2	3.3	6.1	.70	13.6	86.4	21.0	do	
3.8	5.4	4.8	.78	14.0	86.0	19.0	do	
3.4	3.7	4.6	.68	11.7	88.3	17.0	Watered.	
2.6	3.9	4.7	.68	11.2	88.8	13.0	do	
3.2	3.9	4.6	.62	11.7	88.3	16.0	do	
3.0	3.1	5.8	.70	11.9	88.1	15.0	The solids too low; doubtful.	
2.5	3.8	4.4	.63	10.7	89.3	11.5	Watered.	
2.9	3.3	5.2	.54	11.4	88.6	14.5	do	
1.9	2.2	4.0	.50	8.1	91.9	9.5	do	
3.6	3.3	5.8	.60	12.7	87.3	18.0	Good quality; I hardly ever saw milk of a good quality with so low an ash and look with suspicion on all lower than 7 per cent.	
2.1	2.9	5.7	.57	10.7	89.3	10.5	Watered.	
2.4	3.0	6.3	.68	11.7	88.3	12.0	Deficient.	
1.8	2.4	6.1	.58	10.3	89.7	9.0	Watered.	

APPENDIX C.—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND MILK.—

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.
1879.				
May	19..... W. H. Ellis.....	Toronto.....	2152	Wm. Nightingale.....
do	19..... do.....	do.....	2153	F. Coates.....
do	19..... do.....	do.....	2154	Frederick Sole.....
do	26..... do.....	do.....	2155	Michael Ward.....
do	26..... do.....	do.....	2156	James O'Brien.....
do	26..... do.....	do.....	2157	E. Andrews.....
do	31..... do.....	do.....	2161	J. Hughes.....
do	31..... do.....	do.....	2165	— Henderson.....
do	31..... do.....	do.....	2166	William Law.....
June	6..... do.....	do.....	2103	Robert Mathews.....
do	6..... do.....	do.....	2194	K. Fryer.....
do	6..... do.....	do.....	2195	Jno. Gowans.....
do	20..... do.....	do.....	25 5	R. G. Playter.....
do	20..... do.....	do.....	2506	John Playfair.....
do	20..... do.....	do.....	2507	Charles McKay.....
do	24..... do.....	do.....	2508	Mrs. Glynn.....
do	24..... do.....	do.....	2509	C. Mulcaley.....
do	24..... do.....	do.....	2510	S. Prout.....
do	30..... do.....	do.....	2514	R. Burns.....
do	30..... do.....	do.....	2515	Mrs. Lever.....
do	30..... do.....	do.....	2516	Wilson & Hoe.....
1878.				
Nov.	19..... J. B. Edwards.....	Montreal.....	1445	H. J. Chagon.....
do	19..... do.....	do.....	1446	A. Lapierre & Co.....
do	19..... do.....	do.....	1447	James Higgins.....
do	19..... do.....	do.....	1448	Narcisse St. Pierre.....
do	23..... do.....	do.....	1452	Joseph Martin.....
do	23..... do.....	do.....	1453	Gaspard Bourgeois.....
do	23..... do.....	do.....	1454	Antoine Amyot.....
do	23..... do.....	do.....	1455	O. Gagnon.....
do	23..... do.....	do.....	1456	P. McCall.....
Dec.	12..... do.....	do.....	1468	T. A. Trenholme.....
do	12..... do.....	do.....	1469	G. Cousineau.....
do	12..... do.....	do.....	1470	Pierre McDuff.....
do	13..... do.....	do.....	1471	Joseph Prudhomme.....
do	13..... do.....	do.....	1472	James McDonald.....
do	31..... do.....	do.....	1486	Felix Cane.....
do	31..... do.....	do.....	1487	Mary Ryan.....
do	31..... do.....	do.....	1488	L. Desporas.....
do	31..... do.....	do.....	1489	L. Casineau.....
do	31..... do.....	do.....	1490	Joseph Brunette.....

DRUGS.—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

Continued.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.

Contained in 100 parts.

Butter Fat.	Caseine.	Sugar and Salts	Ash.	Total.		Butter Fat expressed in its equivalent as cream.	Remarks by the Analyst.
				Solids.	Water.		
p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	
2.8	3.3	4.9	0.56	11.0	89.0	14.0	Watered.
3.6	4.9	4.4	0.70	12.9	87.1	18.0	Genuine.
3.2	3.9	5.4	0.60	10.5	89.5	16.0	Watered.
2.7	3.2	4.5	0.64	10.7	89.3	13.5	do
3.8	2.9	6.0	0.72	12.7	87.3	19.0	Genuine.
2.8	2.7	5.9	0.61	11.4	88.6	14.0	Watered.
2.7	4.2	4.9	0.66	11.8	88.2	13.5	Genuine.
5.0	4.6	5.3	0.74	14.9	85.1	25.0	Very rich sample.
2.5	3.9	6.1	0.76	11.8	87.2	12.5	Genuine, but poor in cream.
2.8	4.7	4.3	0.68	11.8	88.2	11.0	Watered.
2.6	4.5	3.4	0.60	10.5	89.5	13.0	do
3.0	5.8	3.2	0.65	12.0	88.0	15.0	Genuine.
2.8	2.6	3.9	0.53	9.3	97.0	14.0	Unchanged.
3.3	4.9	4.2	0.72	12.4	87.6	16.5	Unadulterated.
2.5	3.6	4.4	0.6	10.5	89.5	18.0	Watered.
3.8	4.7	3.2	0.6	11.5	88.5	18.0	do
2.2	5.2	3.9	0.7	11.3	88.7	11.0	Skimmed.
3.4	5.8	3.0	0.7	11.2	87.8	17.0	Genuine.
2.7	2.6	5.6	0.54	10.9	89.1	13.5	Watered.
2.4	2.8	4.5	0.5	9.7	90.3	12.0	do
2.5	4.0	4.3	0.64	10.8	89.2	12.5	do
4.0	4.0	3.8	0.8	12.60	87.40	12.0	Genuine milk of good quality, and rich in cream.
3.5	4.8	4.1	0.9	13.3	86.7	10.0	Good milk.
2.9	6.9	5.1	0.9	15.8	84.2	6.0	Adulterated by the removal of cream.
3.1	5.3	4.2	0.8	13.4	86.6	9.0	Milk of fair quality.
3.3	4.3	4.2	0.8	12.6	87.4	9.0	Genuine milk.
3.4	4.4	4.3	0.9	13.0	87.0	10.0	do
4.3	5.0	4.5	0.9	14.7	85.3	13.0	Very rich.
3.5	4.5	4.2	0.8	13.0	87.0	10.0	Genuine milk.
2.9	5.0	4.3	0.8	13.0	87.0	8.0	Deficient in cream. N.B.—The vendor protesting that the milk was not a fair sample, having been taken from the last residue of his can.
3.8	4.2	4.1	0.7	12.8	87.2	11.0	Genuine milk of good quality.
2.1	5.2	5.1	0.9	13.3	86.7	6.0	Adulterated by removal of cream.
2.3	3.9	4.0	0.7	10.9	89.1	7.0	Adulterated by the removal of cream and the addition of 10 to 15 per cent. of water.
3.1	4.6	4.2	0.8	12.7	87.3	9.0	Genuine milk of fair quality.
3.5	4.5	4.3	0.8	13.1	86.9	10.0	Genuine milk of good quality.
2.2	4.8	5.1	0.7	12.8	87.2	6.0	Adulterated by skimming, being deficient in cream.
3.3	4.9	5.2	0.8	14.2	85.8	10.0	Genuine milk.
2.1	3.5	3.8	0.6	10.0	90.0	6.0	Adulterated both by the addition of water (say 10 to 15 per cent.) and by removal of cream.
3.50	4.5	4.8	0.6	13.4	86.6	12.0	Genuine milk.
3.75	5.1	4.95	0.7	14.5	85.5	13.0	Rich milk.

APPENDIX C.—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND MILK.

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.
1879.				
Jan. 17.....	J. B. Edwards.....	Montreal.....	1912	Marcel Dufour.....
do 17.....	do	do	1913	Louis Patenaude.....
do 17.....	do	do	1914	Wm. Reynolds.....
do 17.....	do	do	1915	Alex. Lacoste.....
do 17.....	do	do	1916	James O'Shaughnessy.....
Mar. 25.....	do	do	1987	John O'Neill.....
do 25.....	do	do	1988	Michael Raymond.....
do 25.....	do	do	1989	Joseph Toupin.....
do 31.....	do	do	1983	A. L'A change.....
do 31.....	do	do	1994	R. Dillon.....
do 31.....	do	do	1995	J. Leonard.....
April 10.....	do	do	2002	Philias Fontaine.....
do 10.....	do	do	2003	T. Murphy.....
do 10.....	do	do	2004	Bertrand & Langevin.....
do 10.....	do	do	2005	Thomas Hannah.....
do 10.....	do	do	2006	Thomas Brown.....
do 10.....	do	do	2007	Walter Edmunds.....
do 18.....	do	do	2011	John Monteith.....
do 18.....	do	do	2012	Alexander Tait.....
do 18.....	do	do	2013	Wm. McLaughlin.....
do 28.....	do	do	2020	L. Rinquet.....
do 28.....	do	do	2021	Charles Drapeau.....
do 28.....	do	do	2022	Charles Langlois.....
May 20.....	do	do	2026	E. Prudhomme.....
do 20.....	do	do	2027	F. St. Amour.....
do 20.....	do	do	2028	F. Legace.....
do 20.....	do	do	2029	McLaughlin & Bond.....
do 20.....	do	do	2030	J. Dooley.....
do 22.....	do	do	2037	J. Johnstone.....
do 22.....	do	do	2038	Ed. O'Riley.....
do 22.....	do	do	2039	Thomas Gauthier.....
do 27.....	do	do	2041	J. Doyle.....
do 27.....	do	do	2042	W. Wilson.....
do 27.....	do	do	2043	James R. Sneath.....
do 30.....	do	do	2051	A. Cazalais.....
do 30.....	do	do	2052	C. Charron.....
do 30.....	do	do	2053	J. B. Casglais.....
June 7.....	do	do	2060	L. Latour.....
do 7.....	do	do	2061	C. Geoffrion.....
do 7.....	do	do	2062	J. Guerin.....
do 10.....	do	do	2063	L. Leaurault.....
do 10.....	do	do	2064	Joseph Petit dit Le Lumier.....
do 10.....	do	do	2065	Louis Papineau.....
do 20.....	do	do	2073	James Murphy.....
do 20.....	do	do	2074	J. B. Richie.....

DRUGS.—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.
Continued.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.							Butter Fat expressed in its equivalent as Cream.	Remarks by the Analyst.
Contained in 100 parts.								
Butter Fat.	Caseine.	Sugar and Salts.	Ash.	Total.				
P. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	Solids. p. cent.	Water. p. cent.	p. cent.		
1.75	2.30	3.50	0.60	8.15	91.85	5.0	Adulterated by addition of 20 per cent. of water.	
2.00	4.30	4.1	0.7	11.01	88.90	6.0	Adulterated by removal of cream.	
2.75	4.25	4.0	.....	11.0	89.00	9.0	Genuine milk but poor in quality.
3.3	4.5	4.8	0.7	13.3	86.7	10.0	Good milk.	
3.0	4.1	4.3	0.8	12.2	87.8	9.5	Genuine milk.	
2.1	5.1	4.9	0.6	12.7	87.3	6.0	Poor milk; deficient in cream; adulteration doubtful.	
3.1	5.0	4.3	0.6	13.0	87.0	9.0	Genuine milk.	
1.5	3.5	4.0	0.5	9.5	90.5	4.5	Adulterated with 20 to 25 per cent. of water.	
2.5	4.3	4.9	0.6	12.3	87.7	7.5	Genuine but poor milk.	
3.3	4.2	5.1	0.7	13.3	86.7	9.5	Good milk.	
3.5	4.0	4.4	0.6	12.5	87.5	10.0	do	
1.75	3.0	4.0	0.55	9.3	90.7	5.5	Adulterated with 10 to 15 per cent. of water	
2.0	3.5	4.4	0.7	10.6	89.4	6.0	Poor milk; adulteration doubtful.	
2.1	3.6	4.5	0.7	10.9	89.1	6.3	Genuine but poor milk.	
3.3	4.4	4.7	0.7	13.1	86.9	10.0	Genuine milk of good quality.	
4.5	4.8	5.2	0.8	15.3	84.7	15.0	Genuine and very rich milk.	
3.0	3.9	4.5	0.8	12.2	87.8	9.5	Genuine milk.	
2.0	4.4	4.7	0.6	11.7	88.3	6.0	Poor milk; adulteration doubtful.	
3.2	4.3	4.5	0.7	12.7	87.3	10.0	Good milk.	
0.6	6.4	5.0	0.8	12.8	87.2	18.0	Adulterated by removal of cream.	
3.0	4.8	4.6	0.7	13.1	86.9	10.0	Good milk.	
4.2	4.8	4.6	0.6	14.2	85.8	16.0	Very rich and good milk.	
3.6	4.2	4.5	0.7	13.0	87.0	11.0	Good milk.	
2.6	3.3	4.1	0.6	10.6	89.4	8.0	Adulterated by the addition of 10 to 15 per cent. of water.	
2.3	3.5	4.1	0.6	10.5	89.5	7.5	Adulterated by the addition of 10 per cent. of water.	
3.3	5.1	4.1	0.7	13.2	86.8	10.0	Fair average milk.	
3.0	4.1	4.3	0.6	12.0	88.0	9.0		
3.0	4.2	4.8	0.7	12.7	87.3	9.0		
1.5	6.3	3.8	0.5	12.10	87.9	4.5	Adulterated by removal of cream.	
2.8	5.6	4.3	0.5	13.2	86.8	9.0	Genuine but poor milk.	
1.8	3.7	4.6	0.5	10.6	89.4	6.0	Adulterated by removal of cream.	
3.7	4.2	4.8	0.8	13.5	86.5	11.0	Good milk.	
3.2	4.5	4.3	0.8	12.8	87.2	10.0	Fair milk.	
3.0	4.3	3.9	0.7	11.9	80.1	9.5	do	
6.60	3.8	3.6	0.5	14.5	85.5	19.0	Very rich milk and probably not a fair sample.	
3.4	4.8	4.3	0.6	13.4	86.6	10.5	Good milk.	
2.1	4.2	4.5	0.6	11.4	88.6	6.5	Adulterated by removal of cream.	
4.5	4.6	4.9	0.6	14.6	85.4	13.5	Very rich milk.	
4.1	4.8	5.3	0.6	14.8	85.2	12.5	Rich milk.	
3.3	4.5	4.8	0.5	13.1	86.9	10.0	Good milk.	
2.0	4.0	5.4	0.5	11.9	88.1	6.0	Deficient in cream; adulteration doubtful.	
3.1	3.8	4.6	0.6	12.1	87.9	9.5	Fair average milk.	
3.0	4.3	5.4	0.7	13.4	86.6	9.0	Fair milk, below the average.	
1.5	4.5	4.8	0.7	11.50	88.50	4.5	Adulterated by removal of cream.	
2.5	4.5	4.2	0.6	11.80	88.20	6.0	Adulteration doubtful.	

APPENDIX C.—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND MILK.—

Date.	Name of Analyt.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.
1879.				
June 20	J. B. Edwards	Montreal	2075	Jos. Mageau
do 28	do	do	2079	P. Callahan & Co.
do 28	do	do	2080	J. Poupart
do 28	do	do	2081	John Finnigan
do 28	do	do	2082	Joseph Croteau & Co.
do 28	do	do	2083	A. Lafortune
do 28	do	do	2084	Louis Payette
1878.				
Nov. 20	F. A. H. LaRue	Quebec	1668	F. Rochon
do 20	do	do	1669	Robert Simard
do 20	do	do	1670	F. Lefebvre
do 20	do	do	1671	— Faille
do 20	do	do	1672	J. O'Brien
do 20	do	do	1673	Ebz Gagné
do 20	do	do	1674	M. Vezina
do 20	do	do	1675	M. Demers
do 21	do	do	1676	P. Lagneux
do 21	do	do	1677	H. Carrier
do 21	do	do	1678	L. Poirier
do 21	do	do	1679	Jos. Samson
1879.				
Mar. 19	do	do	1863	P. Huot
do 19	do	do	1864	P. Lefebvre
do 19	do	do	1865	L. Beaulieu
do 24	do	do	1872	Pierre Fortin
do 24	do	do	1873	do
do 24	do	do	1874	do
April 1	do	do	1878	Th Carrier
do 1	do	do	1879	X Brulot
do 1	do	do	1880	Et. Samson
do 7	do	do	1881	Ed. Boily
do 7	do	do	1882	James Fitzpatrick
do 7	do	do	1883	P. Iefrançois
do 14	do	do	1887	P. Kelly
do 14	do	do	1888	Jacques Dupont
do 14	do	do	1889	F. X. Gingras
do 25	do	do	1893	F. Tobin
do 25	do	do	1894	Frederick Gaboury
do 25	do	do	1895	Nicholas Trudel
May 1	do	do	1899	G Drolet
do 1	do	do	1900	Joseph Smith
do 1	do	do	2401	No. 1296
do 9	do	do	2405	Mde. Germain
do 9	do	do	2406	Charles Carrier
do 9	do	do	2407	Mde. Vezina
do 13	do	do	2411	Jos. Lefebvre
do 13	do	do	2412	Ed. Bussier
do 13	do	do	2413	Francis Dennis
do 19	do	do	2417	H. Carrier

DRUGS.—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

Continued.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.							Butter Fat expressed in its equivalent as cream.	Remarks of the Analyst.
Contained in 100 parts.								
Butter Fat.	Caseine.	Sugar and Salts.	Ash.	Total.				
p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	Solids. p. cent.	Water. p. cent.	p. cent.		
3.3	4.3	4.9	0.4	12.90	87.10	10.0	Very good milk.	
1.9	5.1	3.5	0.5	11.00	89.00	5.5	Adulterated by removal of cream.	
3.0	4.2	4.1	0.8	12.10	87.90	9.0	Milk of fair quality.	
2.0	4.1	4.7	0.7	11.50	88.50	6.0	Adulterated by removal of cream.	
3.4	4.8	3.3	0.7	12.20	87.80	10.5	Good milk.	
3.1	4.2	4.8	0.7	12.80	87.20	10.0	Genuine milk.	
2.9	4.8	4.0	0.7	12.40	87.60	10.0	do	
4.0	7.8	1.8	0.6	14.20	85.80	9.0	Not adulterated.	
3.20	7.8	2.0	0.4	13.80	86.20	7.0	do	
4.20	5.8	2.0	0.6	12.60	87.40	7.0	do	
2.20	7.6	2.2	0.6	12.60	87.40	5.5	do	
3.20	6.4	2.2	0.6	12.40	87.60	8.0	do	
3.2	3.8	1.8	0.4	9.20	90.80	5.0	Watered.	
3.60	6.6	2.8	0.6	13.60	86.40	9.0	Not adulterated.	
4.60	4.80	3.0	.60	12.40	87.60	10.0	do	
3.6	7.6	2.2	.80	14.20	85.80	8.0	do	
4.8	5.6	3.4	.80	14.60	85.40	11.0	do	
3.8	6.2	3.4	.80	14.20	85.80	9.0	do	
5.4	7.8	3.0	.80	17.00	83.00	15.0	Very rich in cream and caseine.	
3.6	4.9	3.6	1.40	13.50	86.50	10.0	Pure.	
3.4	5.6	3.2	.60	12.80	87.20	9.0	do	
4.0	3.8	5.6	.40	13.80	86.20	11.0	do	
6.2	5.8	3.2	.40	15.60	84.40	.....	Frozen milk, pure and very rich.
4.2	5.3	4.6	.60	14.50	85.20	.....	do do
6.8	5.6	4.2	.60	17.20	82.80	.....	do do
3.4	4.8	4.2	.80	13.20	86.80	8.00	Pure.	
3.4	5.0	4.2	.60	13.20	86.80	7.50	do	
.6	5.32	4.28	.60	10.80	89.20	.....	Skimmed; cream hardly perceptible.
3.2	5.0	4.20	1.00	13.40	86.60	8.00	Pure.	
3.4	4.8	4.00	.80	13.00	87.00	7.00	do	
4.2	3.8	5.20	1.20	14.40	85.60	11.50	Very rich.	
4.0	4.8	5.4	.60	14.80	85.20	10.50	do	
2.6	3.2	6.4	.80	13.00	87.00	5.50	Pure.	
1.0	5.4	3.4	1.00	10.80	89.20	1.50	Skimmed.	
3.4	5.0	3.8	.40	12.60	87.40	8.00	Pure.	
5.6	5.0	4.8	.40	15.80	84.20	9.00	do and very rich.	
6.2	3.8	6.0	.20	16.20	83.80	10.00	Very rich.	
3.2	3.6	5.2	.40	12.40	87.60	9.00	Pure.	
3.2	3.6	5.2	.40	12.40	87.60	9.00	do	
4.4	4.4	5.4	.40	14.60	85.40	9.50	do and rich.	
2.40	4.60	2.20	.40	9.60	90.40	.....	Skimmed and watered; cream hardly perceptible.
1.60	4.20	5.00	.20	11.00	89.00	1.50	Skimmed.	
3.40	3.60	5.00	.40	12.40	87.60	10.00	Pure.	
3.20	4.20	5.40	.40	13.20	86.80	10.00	do	
3.40	3.40	5.20	.40	12.40	87.60	9.00	do	
4.40	5.00	4.20	.60	14.20	85.80	12.00	Pure and rich.	
3.00	3.80	5.60	1.20	12.60	87.40	7.00	do	

APPENDIX C.—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND MILK.—

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.
1879.				
May 19.....	F. A. H. LaRue.....	Quebec.....	2418	Cal. Dion.....
do 19.....	do.....	do.....	2419	H. Martin.....
do 26.....	do.....	do.....	2424	License No. 1110.....
do 26.....	do.....	do.....	2423	do 1302.....
do 26.....	do.....	do.....	2425	Jos. Bussier.....
June 3.....	do.....	do.....	2429	Isaie Frederic.....
do 3.....	do.....	do.....	2430	H. Carrier.....
do 3.....	do.....	do.....	2431	Th. Martin.....
do 9.....	do.....	do.....	2435	W. Craig.....
do 9.....	do.....	do.....	2436	W. Summerville.....
do 9.....	do.....	do.....	2437	John Morrison.....
do 16.....	do.....	do.....	2441	J. Vezina.....
do 16.....	do.....	do.....	2442	H. Martin.....
do 16.....	do.....	do.....	2443	Jos. Samson.....
do 23.....	do.....	do.....	2447	John Donovan.....
do 23.....	do.....	do.....	2448	Robert Modler.....
do 23.....	do.....	do.....	2449	Jean Langlois.....
do 30.....	do.....	do.....	2453	J. B. Derousier.....
do 30.....	do.....	do.....	2454	Jos Bussier.....
do 30.....	do.....	do.....	2455	O. Rochet.....
Feb. 22.....	R. G. Fraser.....	Halifax.....	1740	David A. Kraban.....
do 22.....	do.....	do.....	1741	Mary Walsh.....
do 22.....	do.....	do.....	1742	Thomas Gough.....
do 22.....	do.....	do.....	1743	Watson Wiswell.....
do 22.....	do.....	do.....	1744	Patrick Killen.....
do 22.....	do.....	do.....	1745	Alex. Innis.....
do 22.....	do.....	do.....	1746	David Donovan.....
do 22.....	do.....	do.....	1747	Martin Flinn.....
do 22.....	do.....	do.....	1748	James McCulloch.....
do 22.....	do.....	do.....	1749	Mrs. Paul Kington.....
do 22.....	do.....	do.....	1750	Jane Regan.....
do 22.....	do.....	do.....	1751	Mrs. Patrick Boland.....
April 5.....	do.....	do.....	1788	Mrs. Walsh.....
do 5.....	do.....	do.....	1789	Capt. Kennedy.....
do 5.....	do.....	do.....	1790	George Rennie.....
do 7.....	do.....	do.....	1794	John Hogan.....
do 7.....	do.....	do.....	1795	Margaret Ryan.....
do 7.....	do.....	do.....	1796	David Brunt.....
May 8.....	do.....	do.....	1800	Alex. Innis.....
do 8.....	do.....	do.....	2301	Mrs. Patrick Boland.....
do 8.....	do.....	do.....	2302	Mrs. Michael Kennefick.....
do 8.....	do.....	do.....	2303	Edward Foley.....
do 8.....	do.....	do.....	2304	Watson Eaton.....
do 8.....	do.....	do.....	2305	John Innis.....
do 8.....	do.....	do.....	2306	David Ryan.....
do 8.....	do.....	do.....	2307	Allen McDonald.....
do 8.....	do.....	do.....	2308	do.....
do 8.....	do.....	do.....	2309	Martin Flinn.....
do 8.....	do.....	do.....	2310	Mrs. John Boland.....
do 8.....	do.....	do.....	2311	Alexander Flemming.....
do 8.....	do.....	do.....	2312	John Conway.....

DRUGS.—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

Continued.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.							Butter Fat expressed in its equivalent as Cream.	Remarks by the Analyst.
Contained in 100 parts.								
Butter Fat.	Cascine.	Sugar and Salts.	Ash.	Total.				
				Solids.	Water.			
p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.		
2.80	3.60	6.40	.40	13.20	86.80	5.50	Pure and rich.	
2.60	4.00	5.80	.40	12.80	87.20	8.00	do	
4.60	3.40	6.20	.40	14.60	85.40	15.00	Very rich.	
2.80	3.80	5.80	.40	12.80	87.20	7.00	Good.	
3.40	3.80	5.60	.40	13.20	86.80	8.00	do	
4.20	5.40	4.60	.60	14.80	85.20	11.50	Very rich.	
3.40	6.40	2.80	.40	13.00	87.00	9.00	Good.	
3.60	7.40	2.40	.40	13.80	86.20	8.50	do	
4.40	6.40	2.80	.60	14.20	85.80	13.00	Very rich.	
3.40	6.80	2.80	.60	13.60	86.40	7.00	Good.	
3.80	6.80	2.60	.60	13.80	86.20	9.00	do	
2.60	5.80	3.80	.40	12.60	87.40	9.00	Pure.	
4.40	5.80	3.80	.60	14.60	85.40	13.50	do	
3.60	5.80	4.60	.60	14.60	85.40	10.00	do	
3.40	5.40	4.20	.60	13.60	86.40	9.50	do	
3.60	5.60	4.40	.60	14.20	85.80	9.00	do	
3.40	5.40	4.00	.40	13.20	86.80	10.00	do	
4.80	5.40	4.20	.60	15.00	85.00	13.00	Very rich.	
3.20	5.20	4.00	.40	12.80	87.20	9.50	Pure.	
3.80	4.80	4.60	.40	13.40	86.60	11.00	do	
1.3	3.7	6.4	0.6	12.00	88.0	5.0	Deficient in cream.	
3.0	3.0	6.6	0.8	13.4	86.6	12.0	Genuine milk.	
1.3	4.0	6.9	0.7	12.9	87.1	5.0	Deficient in cream.	
1.7	3.5	6.5	0.7	12.4	87.6	7.0	do do	
1.5	2.3	7.2	0.6	11.6	88.4	6.0	do do	
3.9	2.8	not det.	0.7	16.3	83.7	20.0	Excess of cream.	
2.4	not det.	5.7	0.6	12.6	87.4	10.0	Genuine milk.	
6.0	2.7	not det.	0.7	15.1	85.4	25.0	Excess of cream, probably not an average sample.	
1.3	3.4	6.2	0.55	11.45	88.55	5.0	Deficient in cream.	
3.0	3.9	6.0	0.6	13.5	86.5	12.0	Genuine milk.	
2.1	2.4	5.7	0.5	10.7	89.3	8.6	Water suspected.	
3.2	5.0	4.3	0.6	13.1	86.9	13.0	Genuine milk.	
2.7	4.0	7.0	0.4	14.3	85.7	10.8	No adulteration.	
1.6	3.6	6.9	0.7	12.8	87.2	6.4	Deficient in butter fat and cream.	
2.5	3.0	6.9	0.4	13.0	87.0	10.0	Genuine milk.	
1.6	3.1	6.8	0.85	12.15	87.85	6.4	Deficient in cream.	
1.6	3.6	7.0	0.65	12.85	87.15	6.4	do do no adulteration.	
1.4	3.3	6.0	0.6	11.3	88.7	6.4	Deficient in cream: no adulteration.	
3.0	3.6	5.1	0.6	12.3	87.7	12.0	No adulteration.	
2.5	4.2	5.8	0.7	13.2	86.8	10.0	do	
2.0	3.7	5.3	0.6	11.6	88.4	8.0	do	
2.0	3.7	5.7	0.7	12.1	88.9	9.0	do	
3.0	3.4	6.2	0.6	13.2	86.8	12.0	do	
2.3	4.2	5.8	0.7	13.0	87.0	10.0	do	
1.3	5.6	4.0	0.6	11.5	88.5	7.0	Deficient in cream.	
1.5	3.0	6.0	0.7	11.2	88.8	7.0	do do no adulteration.	
1.0	5.1	4.2	0.6	10.9	89.1	5.0	do do	
2.0	3.7	5.4	0.6	11.7	88.3	11.0	No adulteration.	
3.0	2.3	5.8	0.6	11.7	87.3	13.0	do	
1.9	3.5	5.5	0.7	11.6	88.4	8.0	Deficient in cream.	
2.0	3.9	6.7	0.7	13.3	86.7	8.0	No adulteration.	

APPENDIX C.—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND
MILK.—

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.
1879.				
May 8.....	R. G. Fraser.....	Halifax.....	2313	J. Shean.....
do 8.....	do	do	2314	Patrick Quinn.....
do 8.....	do	do	2315	John O'Brien.....
do 9.....	do	do	2328	Patrick Quinn.....
do 9.....	do	do	2329	Allen McDonald.....
do 15.....	do	do	2334	James Walsh.....
do 15.....	do	do	2335	Mary McKeon.....
do 15.....	do	do	2336	James Almon.....
do 18.....	do	do	2343	Mrs. Quinn.....
do 18.....	do	do	2344	Mary Walsh.....
do 18.....	do	do	2345	Mrs. Bowlen.....
do 20.....	do	do	2346	James McCullough.....
do 20.....	do	do	2347	John Foster.....
do 20.....	do	do	2348	Catherine Hanover.....
do 24.....	do	do	2354	George Blum.....
do 24.....	do	do	2355	Henry Harvey.....
do 24.....	do	do	2356	Stephen Cross.....
do 25.....	do	do	2357	Mrs. Walsh.....
do 25.....	do	do	2358	Daniel Donovan.....
do 25.....	do	do	2359	Mrs. Kingston.....
do 30.....	do	do	2366	Mrs. Deegan.....
do 30.....	do	do	2367	Edward Foley.....
do 30.....	do	do	2369	Mrs. Keefer.....

DRUGS.—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

Continued.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.							Remarks of the Analyst.
Contained in 100 parts.						Butter Fat expressed in its equivalent as cream.	
Butter Fat.	Caseine.	Sugar and Salts.	Ash.	Total.			
p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	p. cent.	Solids. p. cent.	Water. p. cent.	p. cent.	
2.5	3.6	6.3	0.7	13.1	86.9	10.0	No adulteration.
2.0	4.0	5.75	0.7	12.45	87.55	9.0	do
1.95	4.2	5.5	0.7	12.35	87.65	8.0	do
2.00	3.25	5.55	0.7	11.50	88.50	8.0	do
2.0	3.2	7.25	0.75	13.20	86.80	8.0	do
1.5	6.45	5.1	0.7	13.75	86.25	6.0	do
3.75	5.55	3.25	0.7	13.25	86.75	15.0	do
1.6	5.1	6.95	0.65	12.30	87.7	6.4	do
3.4	4.0	5.15	0.8	13.35	86.65	13.6	do
7.5	4.5	5.3	0.7	18.00	82.00	3.0	do
2.3	4.0	5.35	0.6	12.25	87.75	9.2	do
2.4	4.0	5.25	0.65	12.3	87.70	9.6	do
3.6	5.35	4.8	0.75	14.5	85.5	14.4	Pure milk.
2.0	5.30	4.0	0.75	12.05	87.85	8.0	Deficient in cream.
2.4	5.05	5.25	0.7	13.4	86.6	9.6	No adulteration.
2.0	4.9	5.3	0.7	12.9	87.1	8.0	Deficient in cream.
2.5	5.1	5.35	0.7	13.65	86.35	10.0	No adulteration.
2.8	3.9	6.15	0.8	13.65	87.15	11.2	Pure milk.
2.4	6.0	4.5	0.7	13.6	86.00	9.6	No adulteration.
2.2	5.75	5.5	0.7	14.15	85.85	8.8	Deficient in cream.
0.6	4.95	5.6	0.7	11.85	88.15	2.4	do do
2.0	5.25	4.6	0.65	12.5	.....	8.0	do do
2.4	5.00	4.5	0.75	12.65	87.35	9.6	No adulteration.

APPENDIX C.—INSPECTION OF FOOD.

Tabulated Statement of the Results of Analysis of Food, for the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1879.
NUTMEGS.

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	Results of Analysis and Remarks by the Analyst.
1879.					
March 22.	W. H. Ellis.	Toronto	1577	R. Dunbar	Genuine ground nutmegs.
June 30.	do	do	2636	Fulton & Michie	Pure.
1878.					
Dec. 16.	R. G. Fraser	Halifax	1295	W. M. Harrington	No adulteration.

PEPPER.

1879.					
Jan. 27.	W. H. Ellis	Toronto	1543	S. Hazlitt	Pure.
do 27.	do	do	1544	do	do
do 27.	do	do	1545	Wm. Mars	do
do 27.	do	do	1546	S. Hazlitt	do
do 27.	do	do	1547	Wm. Mars	do
do 27.	do	do	1548	Kinnear & Lang	do
do 27.	do	do	1549	Small & Sheriff	Adulterated with flour and husks of grain.
do 27.	do	do	1550	Kinnear & Lang	do
do 27.	do	do	1551	Small & Sheriff	do
do 27.	do	do	1552	do	do
Feb. 8.	J. B. Edwards	Montreal	1942	E. Mathieu Frères	Adulterated with flour.
do 8.	do	do	1943	do	Genuine ground black pepper.
do 8.	do	do	1944	do	Genuine white pepper.
do 15.	do	do	1958	Turcot & Marchand	Adulterated with wheat flour, husks of cereals, etc., to the extent of 30 to 40 per cent.; ash, 4.2 per cent.

do 15...	do	1869	L. Depocas	Adulterated to the extent of about 30 per cent. and upwards with wheat flour, mustard and cereal husks; ash, 5.80 per cent.
do 18...	do	1860	T. Valiquette	Adulterated to the extent of 30 per cent. and upwards with wheat flour, mustard, cereal husks and capsicum seeds; ash, 2.6 per cent.
do 24...	do	1862	H. Charlebois	Free from cereal starches and apparently genuine; ash, 5.9 per cent.
do 25...	do	1863	Turcot & Marchand	Adulterated with wheat, barley meal, husk and Indian corn starch to the extent of from 30 to 40 per cent.; ash, 1.6 per cent.
do 25...	do	1864	Télesphore Valiquette	Adulterated with mixed cereal starches and husks to the extent of 40 to 50 per cent.; ash, 1.4 per cent.
do 25...	do	1865	H. Charlebois	Mixed with millings and cereal starches to the extent of about 5 per cent.; adulteration doubtful; ash, 1.30 per cent.
do 25...	do	1866	McGibbon & Baird	Genuine white pepper; ash, 1.6 per cent.
do 26...	do	1869	Turcot & Marchand	Adulterated with Indian corn meal, pea meal and mustard husks to the extent of 30 to 40 per cent., contains no red-head; ash, 5.80 per cent.
do 26...	do	1870	Moise Benoit	Adulterated with 30 to 40 per cent. of Indian corn, pea meal and mustard—no redhead; ash, 4.40 per cent.
do 26...	do	1871	Télesphore Valiquette	Adulterated to the extent of 20 to 25 per cent. with bean and pea meal and mustard husks—no redhead; ash, 4.80 per cent.
do 26...	do	1872	A. Charlebois	Cayenne Pepper.—Genuine chilly pods or chillies of good quality, and containing about 3 or 4 per cent. of common salt, not as an adulterant but to develop the color and flavor; ash, 8.50 per cent.
Nov. 28...	Quebec	1880	E. Paradis	Mixed with flour.
do 28...	do	1881	E. Boly	Pure.
do 28...	do	1882	Jos. Brouard	Mixed with flour.
do 28...	do	1883	N. Leberge	do
do 28...	do	1884	E. Paradis	Genuine.
do 28...	do	1885	do	do
do 28...	do	1886	Jos. Brouard	do
do 28...	do	1887	Dion & Turcotte	do
do 28...	do	1888	do	do
do 28...	do	1889	N. Leberge	Mixed with flour.
1879.	do	1862	Blumhart & Riverin	Cayenne pepper adulterated with wheat flour.
March 15...	do	1705	J. K. Jenkins	adulterated with 40 per cent. of pea meal.
1878.	Halifax	1706	Forsyth, Stutcliffe & Co.	o adulteration.
Dec. 16...	do	1707	O. & W. Anderson	Adulterated with 10 per cent. of cron meal.
do 16...	do	1708	Brown Bros.	No adulteration.

APPENDIX C.—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

PEPPER.—Continued.

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Reports.	Vendor.	Results of Analysis and Remarks by the Analyst.
1878.					
Dec. 16...	R. G. Fraser.....	Halifax.....	1769	Wm. M. Harrington.....	Adulterated with 10 per cent. of cornmeal.
do 16...	do	do	1710	J. D. Peaks & Co.....	No adulteration.
do 16...	do	do	1711	F. H. Woolrich.....	do
do 16...	do	do	1712	J. B. Nelly.....	Consisting of 35 per cent. ground pepper; 5 per cent. cayenne pepper, and 10 per cent. pea meal and husks.

POTTED MEATS AND FISH.

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Reports.	Vendor.	Results of Analysis and Remarks by the Analyst.
1879.					
June 30...	W. H. Ellis.....	Toronto.....	2537	Mrs. A. Bilton.....	Turkey—In good state of preservation, and wholesome.
do 30...	do	do	2538	do	Chicken—In good state of preservation, and free from adulteration.
do 30...	do	do	2539	do	Ham
do 30...	do	do	2540	do	Tongue
do 30...	do	do	2541	do	Beef
do 30...	do	do	2548	Wm. Taylor & Co.....	Strasburg Meat
do 30...	do	do	2549	do	Ham and Chicken
do 30...	do	do	2550	do	Tongue
do 30...	do	do	2551	do	Ham
do 30...	do	do	2552	do	Beef
do 30...	do	do	1977	D. Crawford.....	Boiled Beef—In good condition, and well prepared; the meat not having been deprived of the juice of the fish.
March 6...	J. B. Edwards.....	Montreal.....			Boiled Veal.—In good condition, and well prepared; perfectly wholesome.
do 6...	do	do	1978	do	
do 6...	do	do	1979	do	Pork Stew.—Somewhat rancid and evidently deteriorated by long keeping, but nothing seriously amiss or unwholesome.
do 6...	do	do	1980	do	Fillet of Beef—Excellent meat; well preserved, and containing the natural juices.

do	do	do	do	1881	Lyman's Sons & Co	<i>Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef.</i> —Contains the soluble salts of the flesh <i>creatine</i> and <i>creatine</i> , flavoured with aromatic spices, and containing but little gelatine or albumen. It is a valuable nutritious stimulant, but does not contain much nutritive food; it is well adapted to restore the appetite of a sick patient for the flesh food, and to enable a weak stomach to digest it.
do	do	do	do	1882	do	Johnston's Fluid Beef.—A well prepared and nutritious diet combining the advantage of Liebig's Liquid Extract, with the more highly nutritive principles albumen and fibrin. It is, therefore, a highly concentrated food, and yet most easy of assimilation and digestion.
do	do	do	do	1883	D. Crawford	British Columbia Canned Salmon of excellent quality; fresh; in fair condition; well preserved; really equal to fresh fish.
do	do	do	do	1884	D. Hatton & Co.	New Brunswick Salmon.—Firm and good fish; in fair order and well preserved
do	do	do	do	1885	D. Crawford	Preserved Lobster.—The flesh is soft and flabby; too much cartilage and horny tissue; not unwholesome, but inferior food.
do	do	do	do	1886	D. Hatton & Co	Preserved Lobster.—Flesh firm and sweet fish, in season, and well flavoured; preservation excellent.
1878.	Oct. 28	F. A. H. LaRue	Quebec	1839	C. Cyprien	Roast Beef.—Only common boiled.
do	do	do	do	1840	do	Pâté de Veau.—Middling.
do	do	do	do	1841	do	Veal with Green-peas.—Very inferior.
do	do	do	do	1842	do	Soupe à la Julienne.—Good, but ought to be better.
do	do	do	do	1843	do	Pâté de Perdrix.—Very good, but too fat.
do	do	do	do	1844	do	Pâté de Hare.—Pretty good.
1878.	Feb. 28	do	do	1853	do	Partridge Soup.—Very good.
do	do	do	do	1856	do	Pâté de Veau (Potted Veal).—Very good, but too fat
do	do	do	do	1857	do	Ox Tongue with Jelly.—Very good.
do	do	do	do	1858	do	Pâté Hare.—Very good.
do	do	do	do	1859	do	Pâté de foie de Veau truffée (a pie of real liver).—Excellent.
do	do	do	do	1860	do	Hare Bordelaise Sauce.—Excellent.
do	do	do	do	1780	J. D. Peaks & Co.	Potted Ham.—Ground to pulp, but fresh and good, contains all the nutriment of the ham
March 26	do	R. G. Fraser.	Halifax	1781	do	Potted Tongue.—Ground to pulp, but fresh and good; contains all the nutriment of the tongue.
do	do	do	do	1782	do	Ox Tail Soup.—Fresh and good.
do	do	do	do	1783	do	Potted Beef.—Fresh and good; contains all the nutriment of the beef.
do	do	do	do	1784	do	Mutton.—Fresh and good; contains all the nutriment of the beef.
do	do	do	do	1785	do	Roast Goose.—Fresh and good; more like boiled goose.

APPENDIX C.—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.
SELF-RAISING FLOUR.

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	Results of Analysis, and Remarks by the Analyst.
1879.					
June 30...	W. H. Ellis.....	Toronto.....	2542	W. J. Smith.....	Consists of wheat flour, mixed with baking powder.
do 30....	do	do	2543	Anderson & Co.	Consists of wheat flour, mixed with acid phosphate of lime and carbonate of soda.
do 30....	do	do	2544	do	Consists of buckwheat flour, with acid phosphate of lime and carbonate of soda.
do 30....	do	do	2545	Robert Spratt.....	Consists of buckwheat flour and baking powder.
do 30....	do	do	2546	do	do
do 30....	do	do	2547	Anderson & Co.	Consists of Graham flour, mixed with acid phosphate of lime and carbonate of soda.
1878.					
Nov. 23...	J. B. Edwards.....	Montreal.....	1449	Viau & Frère.....	Composed of flour, acid phosphate of lime, carbonate of soda and a little magnesia, and to be quite wholesome and free from alum; containing nothing injurious to health.
do 22...	do	do	1450	Erodie & Harvie	Composed of flour, acid phosphate of lime, magnesium and bi-carbonate of soda, and contains nothing injurious to health.
do 22....	do	do	1451	P. Bruchesi.	Composed of flour, cream of tartar, tartaric acid, and bi-carbonate of soda; contains nothing injurious to health.
Dec. 21...	F. A. H. LaRue.....	Quebec.....	1833	P. O. Pouliot	A mixture of wheat flour, carbonate of soda and tartaric acid; no injurious substance.
do 21....	do	do	1834	do	do
do 21....	do	do	1835	H. Paré.....	do
do 21....	do	do	1836	J. Brouard	do
do 21....	do	do	1837	Et. Paradis.....	do
do 21....	do	do	1838	do	do

1879.	R. G. Fraser	Halifax	1763	W. M. Harrington	Composed of 85 per cent. of buckwheat flour, 8 per cent. bi-carbonate of soda, 7 per cent. bi-tartar of potash. No adulteration.
Mar. 20....	do	do	1779	J. Jenkins & Co.	Composed of 98 per cent. wheat flour, 0.2 acid tartar, .3 dry sulphate of alumina, bi-carbonate of soda 1.2. Adulterated with alum.

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APPENDIX C.—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND SUGAR.

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.
1879.				
June 2...	W. H. Ellis..	Toronto	2170	Caldwin & Hodgins.....
do 2...	do	do	2171	G. Henderson.....
do 2...	do	do	2172	Caldwell & Hodgins.....
do 2...	do	do	2173	Mills & Shepherd.....
do 2...	do	do	2174	C. Ruse.....
do 2...	do	do	2175	G. Henderson.....
do 2...	do	do	2176	Gooderham & Greenshields.....
do 2...	do	do	2177	R. Dunbar.....
do 2...	do	do	2178	John P. Boulton.....
do 2...	do	do	2179	Gooderham & Shepherd.....
do 2...	do	do	2180	R. Dunbar.....
do 2...	do	do	2181	John Morrison.....
do 2...	do	do	2182	C. Moore & Co.....
do 2...	do	do	2183	do
do 2...	do	do	2184	J. C. Fitch.....
do 2...	do	do	2185	John Morrison.....
do 2...	do	do	2186	Frank Smith & Co.....
do 2...	do	do	2187	Perkins, Ince & Co.....
do 2...	do	do	2188	J. C. Fitch.....
do 2...	do	do	2189	Perkins, Ince & Co.....
do 2...	do	do	2190	Wm. Ramsey & Co.....
do 2...	do	do	2191	F. Smith & Co.....
do 2...	do	do	2192	Perkins, Ince & Co.....
1878.				
Dec. 18...	J. B. Edwards	Montreal	1473	T. Tiffin & Co.....
do 18...	do	do	1474	D. Masson & Co.....
do 18...	do	do	1475	J. Tiffin & Bros.....
do 18...	do	do	1476	A. Prevost & Co.....
do 28...	do	do	1480	J. A. Mathewson.....
do 28...	do	do	1481	D. P. Beattie.....
do 28...	do	do	1482	E. Mathieu Frères.....
do 28...	do	do	1483	C. Melançon.....
do 28...	do	do	1484	J. B. Cazalais.....
do 28...	do	do	1485	N. Dunnais.....
do 31...	do	do	1491	Kingham & Kinglock.....
do 31...	do	do	1492	James Jack & Co.....
do 31...	do	do	1493	Cox & Green.....
do 31	do	do	1494	J. Hutchison.....
do 31	do	do	1495	D. C. Brosseau.....
do 31...	do	do	1496	John Elliott.....
1879.				
Jan. 6...	do	do	1903	Kirk & Lockerby.....
do 6...	do	do	1904	Leckie, Mathews & Co.....
do 6...	do	do	1905	G. Childs & Co.....

DRUGS.—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

Results of Analysis.					Remarks by the Analyst.
Cane Sugar.	Glucose.	Moisture.	Mineral Matter.	Ash.	
94-1	4.6	0.9	.....	0.4	American C.
99-75	.....	0.5	.....	0.10	White loaf, cut.
84-4	13.4	1.1	.....	1.1	Raw, West India
98-7	0.5	0.7	.....	0.1	Granulated.
93-0	6.0	0.7	.....	0.3	Extra C.
99-72	0.2	0.05	.....	0.03	Granulated.
80-8	16.6	1.8	.....	0.8	Brown.
92-1	6.1	0.8	.....	1.0	Barba loes.
99-6	0.2	0.1	.....	0.1	Crushed.
99-6	0.2	0.1	.....	0.1	Granulated.
99-3	0.5	0.1	.....	0.1	American crushed.
95-3	2.5	1.7	.....	0.5	Raw, G.
91.2	5.3	3.0	.....	0.5	Refined.
92-9	1.5	5.0	.....	0.6	Raw, Barbadoes.
89-9	3.0	6.4	.....	0.7	Raw, Victoria, No. 29.
91-5	2.6	5.2	.....	0.7	Raw, G.
83-7	9.2	5.9	.....	1.2	Scotch, refined.
86-0	9.1	4.7	.....	0.2	Refined, No. 49.
93-7	1.6	4.2	.....	0.5	Raw, Angelos.
90-6	3.0	5.9	.....	0.5	Raw, Porto Rico.
92-3	2.9	4.3	.....	0.5	Raw.
99-43	0.27	0.25	.....	0.05	Brooklyn, granulated.
93-5	2.4	3.6	.....	0.5	Raw, Cuba.
96-0	.....	1.10	2.90	.....	Raw sugar, grade 13.
94-4	2.0	2.8	0.8	.....	Grades from 17 to 20, not uniform in quality of crystals and grades.
96-20	1.40	2.0	0.4	.....	Grade, nearly white, Extra American refined
90-00	2.90	4.5	2.6	.....	About grade 18.
91-48	4.00	2.7	1.82	.....	Porto Rico, raw, B. 5.
89-54	5.20	1.7	3.56	.....	do
93-00	3.62	2.0	1.38	.....	Scotch, coarse, B. 7.
87-64	6.00	4.2	2.16	.....	Coarse, B. 8.
90-07	6.16	3.0	0.77	.....	Refined, B. 9.
78-70	11.30	5.7	4.30	.....	Scotch, refined B. 10. Glucose and organic impurities in excess, and probably amounting to adulteration by starchy products. Chlorine in excess, but no evidence of common salt.
88-7	6.9	5.2	1.2	.....	Scotch, refined, C. 11, grade about 20 or 21.
92-00	3.75	2.10	2.15	.....	Scotch, refined, C. 12, grade about 20 or 21; traces of tin.
86-30	6.40	3.30	4.00	.....	Scotch, refined, C. 13, grade about 20 or 21; considerable traces of chlorine, but no evidence of common salt.
88-0	7.50	3.30	1.2	.....	American, coarse, C. 14, grade about 14.
82-0	9.90	3.80	4.30	.....	American, refined, C. 15, grade about 13; very sticky and lumpy, artificially coloured with a yellow vegetable infusion. I am of the opinion that this sugar is adulterated with starch, glucose and foreign coloring matter.
82-30	7.20	4.10	6.40	.....	American, refined coarse, C. 16, grade about 13, contains excess of glucose and of vegetable matter.
88-00	5.80	2.30	3.90	.....	American, refined, grade about 19 to 20, with yellow tint.
90-50	5.00	1.90	2.60	.....	American, refined, D. 18, grade about 14, with yellow tint.
96-10	2.60	0.80	0.50	.....	American, refined, D. 19, off grade white.

APPENDIX C.—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND SUGAR.

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.
1879.				
Jan. 6...	J. B. Edwards	Montreal	1906	O Gravel.....
do 6...	do	do	1907	J. Cathcart
do 6...	do	do	1908	Alice Conway
do 6...	do	do	1909	Bigaouette & Frères.....
do 6...	do	do	1910	M. Menard.....
do 6...	do	do	1910	N. Collins.....
May 31...	do	do	2054	J. Redpath & Co.....
do 31...	do	do	2055	do
do 31...	do	do	2056	do
do 31...	do	do	2057	do
do 31...	do	do	2058	do
do 31...	do	do	2059	do
1878.				
Nov. 13...	F. A. H. Larue.....	Quebec.....	1644	W. Coleman.....
do 13...	do	do	1645	J. B. Z. Dubeau.....
do 13...	do	do	1646	E. Paradis.....
do 13...	do	do	1647	do
do 13...	do	do	1648	do
do 13...	do	do	1649	do
do 15...	do	do	1650	H. A. Paré.....
do 15...	do	do	1651	do
do 15...	do	do	1652	A. Fraser.....
do 15...	do	do	1653	do
do 15...	do	do	1654	J. B. Z. Dubeau.....
do 15...	do	do	1655	A. Dion.....
do 16...	do	do	1656	G. Hall.....
do 16...	do	do	1657	do
do 16...	do	do	1658	A. Poston
do 16...	do	do	1659	S. Fortin
do 16...	do	do	1660	O. Fortin
do 16...	do	do	1661	do
do 16...	do	do	1662	A. Poston
do 16...	do	do	1663	N. A. Massé
do 16...	do	do	1664	do
do 16...	do	do	1665	S. Fortin.....
do 16...	do	do	1666	A. Waters
do 16...	do	do	1667	G. & C. Hossack
1879.				
Jan. 8...	R. G. Fraser.....	Halifax.....	1713	W. M. Harrington.....
do 8...	do	do	1714	do
do 8...	do	do	1715	do
do 8...	do	do	1716	James Scott
do 8...	do	do	1717	do
do 8...	do	do	1718	do
do 8...	do	do	1719	do
do 8...	do	do	1720	do
do 8...	do	do	1721	do
do 8...	do	do	1722	J. S. Murray.....

DRUGS.—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

Continued.

Result of Analysis.					Remarks by the Analyst.
Cane Sugar.	Glucose	Moisture.	Mineral Matter.	Ash.	
86.7	8.0	3.5	1.8	.....	Refined, E. 20, grade about 15.
84.2	6.7	5.30	3.8	.....	Refined, E. 21, grade about 13.
82.60	9.10	4.80	3.5	.....	Refined, E. 22, grade about 14 or 15, glucose in excess.
85.0	8.2	4.3	2.5	.....	Refined, E. 20, grade about 14; contains excess of glucose and artificial colouring matter.
80.0	10.0	5.8	4.2	.....	Refined, E. 24, grade about 13; contains excess of glucose and colouring matter.
85.30	7.00	3.0	4.7	.....	Coarse sugar, E. 25; below 10.
91.00	5.00	2.4	1.6	.....	Contains traces of chlorine and iron; A 1, moist refined, grade about 18.
88.00	6.00	3.0	3.0	.....	Contains traces of chlorine and iron; A 2, moist refined, grade about 15.
91.00	6.00	2.10	9.0	.....	Contains traces of chlorine and iron; A 3, moist refined, grade about 13.
89.00	6.50	3.30	1.20	.....	Contains traces of chlorine and iron; A 4, moist refined, grade about 13.
87.00	5.50	4.00	3.50	.....	Contains traces of chlorine; A 5, moist refined, grade about 12.
98.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	.....	Contains traces of chlorine; A 6, moist refined, nearly white.
90.83	4.00	4.37	.80	.80	High percentage of glucose for refined sugar.
84.10	10.00	4.50	1.40	1.40	Partially refined sugar; high percentage of glucose.
99.86	n't a tr'c e	.12	.02	.02	Refined sugar; white crystals, pure.
83.83	10.00	4.37	1.80	1.80	Partially refined sugar; high percentage of glucose.
90.05	5.60	3.35	1.00	1.00	do do too high percentage of glucose.
82.44	12.00	4.76	.80	.80	Rough sugar; very high percentage of glucose.
90.08	a trace	2.12	1.80	1.80	Refined do pure.
84.33	10.00	4.87	.80	.80	Partially refined sugar; high percentage of glucose.
96.40	1.25	1.75	.60	.60	Refined, very white, pure.
89.23	6.50	2.87	1.40	1.40	Partially refined sugar; too high percentage of glucose.
92.06	6.80	1.12	.02	.02	do do pure.
89.48	8.25	1.27	1.00	1.00	Very high percentage of glucose for refined sugar.
99.73	n't a tr'c e	.25	.02	.02	Refined sugar, white crystals, pure.
94.33	4.10	.37	1.20	1.20	Partially refined, pure.
87.25	7.50	4.25	1.00	1.00	do high percentage of glucose.
87.78	7.30	4.12	.80	.80	do do do
90.28	5.60	3.12	1.00	1.00	do pretty good.
89.93	4.80	3.87	1.40	1.40	do do
93.68	1.25	3.87	1.20	1.20	do pure.
88.63	6.50	3.87	1.00	1.00	do too high percentage of glucose.
89.03	5.60	4.37	1.00	1.00	Rough sugar, good.
84.63	10.00	4.37	1.00	1.00	do too high percentage of glucose.
90.48	5.40	3.12	.80	.80	Refined sugar do do
93.20	1.30	4.50	1.00	1.00	do pure, but rather high percentage of water.
93.4	4.0	2.5	.....	.1	Vacuum pan sugar; no adulteration.
86.4	7.5	4.8	.....	1.1	Porto Rico do
92.7	3.5	3.0	.....	.8	Coffee, crushed do
87.9	8.0	3.6	.....	.5	Porto Rico, very dark do
91.9	5.0	2.6	.....	.5	Scotch refined, light colour, good crystal; no adulteration.
95.65	3.0	1.3	.....	.05	Granulated, white, good crystal do
89.4	7.0	2.7	.....	.9	Porto Rico, light colour, good crystal do
98.4	.5	1.0	.....	.1	Refined, cut loaf do
97.95	.5	1.5	.....	.05	do crushed sugar, in lump do
93.7	2.6	2.4	.....	1.3	English refined, light colour do

APPENDIX C.—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND SUGAR.—

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.
1879.				
Jan. 8...	R. G. Fraser	Halifax.....	1723	J. S. Murray.....
do 10...	do	do	1724	J. O'Brien.....
do 10...	do	do	1725	do
do 10...	do	do	1726	Ramsey & Johnstone.....
do 10...	do	do	1727	do
do 10...	do	do	1728	do
do 10...	do	do	1729	Esson & Co.....
Feb. 20...	do	do	1730	do
do 20...	do	do	1731	John S. McLean
do 20...	do	do	1732	do
do 20...	do	do	1733	John Tobin.....
do 20...	do	do	1734	do
do 20...	do	do	1735	do

DRUGS.—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

Continued.

Result of Analysis.					Remarks by the Analyst.
Cane Sugar.	Glucose	Moisture.	Mineral Matter.	Ash.	
87.2	7.0	4.2	.....	1.6	Superior Porto Rico, dark colour no adulteration
96.4	.5	1.0	.....	.1	Granulated, very white, and good crystals do
98.43	.5	1.0	.....	.07	Cut loaf do
88.9	7.0	3.2	.....	.9	Bright Porto Rico do
92.5	4.0	3.2	.....	.3	Coffee do
87.6	8.0	3.7	.....	.7	Porto Rico, dark colour do
94.7	3.0	2.0	.....	.3	American refined do
93.0	2.5	4.0	.....	.3	English refined, light colour, nearly white do
94.0	3.0	2.4	.....	.5	do light yellow do
93.9	2.9	2.8	.....	.6	do light colour, nearly white do
94.9	3.0	1.6	.....	.5	Scotch refined, light colour do
96.0	1.8	1.5	.....	.5	English refined, light colour, good crystal do
93.0	3.0	3.2	.....	.6	Scotch refined, light colour do

APPENDIX D.—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

THEA.

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	Results of Analysis.			Remarks by the Analyst.
					Extraction by Infusion.	Ash.	Theine.	
1878.					P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	
Dec. 31.	W. H. Ellis.....	Toronto	1533	B. Rigg.....	29.1	5.8	2.1	Black, unadulterated with foreign leaves.
do 31.	do	do	1534	W. Farley & Son.....	35.6	6.9	1.6	Young Hyson do
do 31.	do	do	1535	do	26.5	5.9	2.2	Congou do
do 31.	do	do	1536	Mills & Sheppard.....	20.2	6.9	2.5	Black adulterated
do 31.	do	do	1537	R. Kennedy.....	26.2	5.7	1.9	do unadulterated
do 31.	do	do	1538	J. Noble.....	38.2	6.2	2.1	Green do
do 31.	do	do	1539	do	37.2	6.2	2.5	Black do
do 31.	do	do	1540	do	33.6	5.6	1.5	Green do
do 31.	do	do	1541	E. D. Gough.....	23.8	6.5	2.2	Black do
do 31.	do	do	1542	B. Rigg.....	29.2	5.4	1.6	Green do
1879.								
Feb. 25.	do	do	1553	Wm. M. Mulligan.....	30.6	5.9	3.0	Young Hyson do
do 25.	do	do	1554	Charles Rouse.....	30.0	6.2	2.3	Black do
do 25.	do	do	1555	Mills & Sheppard.....	31.1	7.0	2.6	Japan do
do 25.	do	do	1556	George Henderson.....	29.8	6.6	2.2	Green do
do 25.	do	do	1557	John Burns.....	24.8	6.5	1.7	Black do
do 25.	do	do	1558	George Henderson.....	26.8	6.16	2.1	do adulterated
do 25.	do	do	1559	Charles Rouse.....	35.6	6.0	2.0	Young Hyson do
do 25.	do	do	1560	John Burns.....	34.8	5.8	2.6	do do
do 25.	do	do	1561	Wm. M. Mulligan.....	30.2	6.2	2.0	Japan adulterated
do 25.	do	do	1562	E. D. Gough.....	26.2	6.5	1.8	Green unadulterated
1878.								
Dec. 18.	J. B. Edwards.....	Montreal.....	1477	M. Desautels.....	28.0	9.0	1.0	Japan and Imperial, highly faced with gypsum, but contains nothing injurious to health.
do 18.	do	do	1478	L. Depocas.....	25.0	8.0	1.50	Japan and green, mixed, highly faced with gypsum, and of low quality.
do 18.	do	do	1479	M.	30.0	7.0	2.0	Good Japan tea, slightly faced with gypsum and Prussian blue.

do	31	do	1497	U. Renaud	21.0	6.5	1.5	Imperial green tea, of fair quality.
do	31	do	1498	N. Aubertin	18.0	12.0	0.5	Mixed and manipulated tea of inferior quality, heavily faced with Prussian blue and gypsum.
do	31	do	1499	O'Neil, Demers & Co	21.0	8.0	2.0	Mixed China and Japan tea of fair quality, slightly faced with gypsum and Prussian blue.
do	31	do	1500	Victor Perreault	25.0	6.0	Traces only.	Black tea (B 7) consists of very inferior tea leaves, having the appearance of being damaged and re-dried and manipulated.
Jan.	4	do	1901	Wm Elliott	34.0	7.0	1.0	Genuine black tea.
do	4	do	1902	A. O. Gauthier	35.0	8.0	1.5	do
do	23	do	1923	H. Charlebois	28.0	8.0	1.1	Genuine tea of inferior quality, and heavily faced with China clay.
do	23	do	1924	L. Chaput, Fils & Cie	30.0	6.0	2.5	Genuine Japan tea of good quality.
do	23	do	1925	do	35.0	6.6	2.0	Genuine tea of fair quality.
do	23	do	1926	do	33.0	6.3	2.8	Genuine tea of fine quality.
do	23	do	1927	Dufresne & Mongenais	25.0	7.2	1.2	Genuine Japan tea of fair quality, but excess of starch and facing.
do	23	do	1928	D. Crawford	28.0	6.2	2.7	Genuine Japan tea of superior quality.
do	23	do	1929	Gravel Freres	25.0	6.10	2.4	Genuine Japan tea of good quality.
do	23	do	1930	McGibbon & Baird	28.0	6.20	2.75	Genuine tea of good quality.
do	23	do	1931	A. Lussier	30.0	6.40	2.80	Genuine tea of fair quality.
do	23	do	1932	St. Germain & Benoit	30.0	7.0	2.7	Genuine greer tea of inferior quality, highly faced with Prussian blue and China clay.
do	23	do	1933	F. X. H. St. Denis	36.7	6.3	2.9	Genuine tea of fine quality.
Oct.	29	F. A. H. LaRue	1632	Jos. Brouard	.....	6.0	1.2	Japan tea, not adulterated.
do	29	do	1633	do	.....	6.0	1.2	Black do
do	29	do	1634	do	.....	5.0	1.4	Green do
do	29	do	1635	do	.....	5.0	1.0	Black do
do	29	do	1636	Et. Paradis	.....	5.0	1.4	do do
do	29	do	1637	do	.....	6.0	1.0	Black do
do	29	do	1638	do	.....	5.0	1.0	Japan do
do	29	do	1639	do	.....	5.0	2.2	Black do
do	29	do	1640	L. Lemelin	.....	9.0	0.6	do do adulterated.
do	29	do	1641	do	.....	7.0	0.4	Green do
do	29	do	1642	Ed. Bolly	.....	6.0	1.2	Black, not adulterated.
do	29	do	1643	do	.....	5.0	1.8	Green do

APPENDIX C.—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND
TEA.—

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.
1878,				
December 4.	R. G. Fraser.....	Halifax.....	1275	Forsyth & Hart
do 4.	do	do	1276	W. M. Harrington
do 4.	do	do	1277	A. McDougall... ..
do 4.	do	do	1278	James Scott
do 4.	do	do	1279	R. J. Sweet
do 4.	do	do	1280	Alpin Grant & Co.....
do 4.	do	do	1281	Healy & Whitman.....
do 4.	do	do	1282	W. M. D. Pearman.....
do 4.	do	do	1283	Cathcart Thompson.....
do 4.	do	do	1284	R. Emerson
do 4.	do	do	1285	A. & W. Naufts
do 4.	do	do	1287	Fraser & Hifferman

DRUGS.—Tabulated Statement, &c.—*Continued.**Continued.*

Results of Analysis.							Remarks by the Analyst.
Moisture.	Tannin.	Other soluble organic matter.	Insoluble organic matter.	Ash soluble in water.	Ash soluble in acid.	Ash Insoluble.	
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	
8.5	10.4	18.6	56.6	2.9	2.4	0.6	No adulteration.
7.0	11.2	21.3	54.7	3.1	2.05	0.65	do
8.0	12.0	18.0	56.15	2.25	3.10	0.50	do
7.5	12.0	19.50	55.55	2.45	2.50	0.50	do
7.0	12.0	16.00	58.60	2.20	2.90	0.50	do
6.0	10.60	19.34	58.00	2.20	3.35	0.40	do
7.6	11.20	19.70	55.70	2.05	2.32	0.43	do
8.0	12.00	18.50	55.60	2.45	3.10	0.35	do
6.0	11.90	16.10	58.80	2.40	2.90	0.35	do
6.50	12.00	21.00	55.05	2.45	2.70	0.30	do
7.0	11.50	21.00	54.55	2.45	3.00	0.50	do
5.0	9.00	17.00	50.8	0.9	4.80	3.50	Grains of quartz coated with graphite, 9.0. A mixture of damaged and withered leaves, having very little flavour of tea. Adulterated.

APPENDIX C.—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND
WATER.

Date.	Name of Analyst	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor.	Analysis		
					Organic matter lost by ignition.	Silica.	Alumina and Iron.
1878.					p.cent.	p.cent.	p.cent.
Nov. 15....	J. B. Edwards....	Montreal	1438	F. Bedard (St. Henri)	2.85	0.84	0.35
1879.							
March 1....	do	do	1976	City of Montreal.....	2.15	0.35	0.43
April 21....	do	do	2017	do	4.90	0.90	0.40
do 23....	do	do	2018	McGregor Farm (Cote des Neiges).	2.30	0.10	traces.
do 28....	do	do	2019	City of Montreal	1.40	0.22	1.00
May 26....	do	do	2040	Hydrant, City of Montreal ...	2.10	0.80	
do 30....	do	do	2050	Longueuil W. Works.....	2.03	0.68	
June 14....	do	do	2072	Thomas F. O'Brien (Mount Royal Vale).	4.20	0.35	0.25
July 30....	do	do	2091	Glen Brick well (St. Henri)..	2.80	0.14	0.10
do 30....	do	do	2092	City of Montreal.....	1.40	0.42	1.27
do 30....	do	do	2093	do	0.35	0.21	traces.

DRUGS.—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.										Remarks by the Analyst.
Carbonate of lime.	Carbonate of lime and magnesia.	Chlorine.	Sulphuric acid.	Alkaline bases, sodium and potassium.	Total solids contents per Imperial gallon.	Hardness by Clark	Nitrogen.			
							Albumenoid.	Free Ammonia.		
p.cent.	p.cent.	p.cent.	p.cent.	p.cent.	grains.	degree.	p.mil'n	p.mil'n		
1.45	.....	0.23	0.14	0.398	6.265	1.5	traces.	.....	Contains free ammonia and albumenoid nitrogen, and to be unfit for human consumption as a beverage.
2.30	.....	0.03	0.13	0.56	5.95	1.6	0.0016	0.001	Contains a slight impurity of suspended matter of the nature of clay; when filtered the water is of great purity, the organic matter not being of a nitrogenous character.
2.90	.....	0.22	0.72	1.16	11.20	1.75	1.00	0.70	Contains a large impurity of organic matter and salts, due to melting snows and decomposed organic matter. Contains free ammonia and albumenoid nitrogen in quantities prejudicial to health.
.....	2.20	1.72	0.73	2.70	31.30	19.0	traces.	none.	Silicious carbon, 1.75. A fine calcareous spring water, of excellent quality, and containing abundance of carbonic acid, and free from organic impurities.	
.....	4.20	traces.	traces.	1.23	8.05	2.50	0.031	traces.	Turbid and requiring filtration, otherwise wholesome.	
3.55	.....	0.22	0.05	0.08	6.80	3.25	0.02	traces.	Turbid with fine clay, and requiring filtration; otherwise good.
5.85	1.75	0.40	0.34	0.90	11.75	6.25	0.05	0.04	Wholesome, potable water, but would be better and safer if filtered through sand and gravel.	
14.40	.....	0.80	0.48	0.52	21.00	14.00	0.021	0.042	Nitrogenized matter in excess, but removed by filtration; hard water but not unwholesome when filtered.
12.25	1.64	0.60	1.97	0.80	20.30	15.00	traces.	.....	A good, wholesome and clean spring water of hard quality, and having a slight bitter taste, due to the presence of magnesia. Much less pure than the Montreal water, but free from organic impurities.
3.86	.....	0.20	traces.	0.20	7.35	4.00	traces.	in ex.	Containing excess of suspended matter and organic residue.
3.85	.....	0.20	traces.	0.29	4.90	4.00	traces.	none.	Not quite clear but less turbid than last sample; also containing less organic impurities.

APPENDIX C.—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.—Tabulated Statement, &c.—Continued.

WATER.—Continued.

Date.	Name of Analyst.	Division.	No. of Analyst's Report.	Vendor, or where obtained.	Results of Analysis.				Remarks by Analyst.
					Organic.	Mineral.	Total Solids.	Ammonia.		Ammonia.	Chlorine.
1878.									
Dec. 3...	F. A. H. LaRue.	Quebec	1816	Hospital of Sacred Heart	1.54	3.24	4.78		St. Charles River.
do 3...	do	do	1817	Marine Hospital	1.81	2.31	4.16		Lead cistern, but no traces of lead.
do 3...	do	do	1818	Custom House	4.32	6.48	10.80		St. Lawrence River.
do 3...	do	do	1819	General Hospital.	1.80	2.25	4.05		St. Charles River.
do 3...	do	do	1820	Custom House	2.55	2.20	4.75		St. Lawrence River.
do 3...	do	do	1821	Reservoir for Officers,					
				Citadel...	8.64	25.05	37.14		Supply from a well.
do 3...	do	do	1822	do Soldiers do	6.71	22.07	28.78		do
do 3...	do	do	1823	do Cells do	18.05	27.45	45.50		do
do 3...	do	do	1824	do Hospital do	16.22	24.78	41.00		do
do 3...	do	do	1825	do Entrance do	18.00	28.05	46.50		do
1879.									
Aug. 1...	R. G. Fraser	Halifax	2376	.....	2.52	1.20	none.	Ammonia.	Chlorine.
do 1...	do	do	2377	Charles Nelson	none.	38.00	none.	Ammonia.	traces.
do 1...	do	do	2378	Wisdom's Well	none.	21.00	none.	Ammonia.	3.5
do 1...	do	do	2379	Orandel's Well	none.	74.00	0.6999	Ammonia.	0.9
do 13...	do	do	2380	Valley near Smith St.	none.	25.00	none.	Ammonia.	17.0

The impurity of this water is due to vegetable matter from bogs, which gives it colour, and in warm weather a strong smell; Good water.

Good water; the solids composed of lime, silicx and traces of iron.

Good water; the solids composed of lime and traces of iron.

Bad water; composed of lime, chloride of sodium, alumina, iron and vegetable matter.

Good water; solid matter principally lime.

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R E P O R T
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1879.

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable SIR JOHN DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND CAMPBELL,
Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I have the honour to submit to Your Excellency the Report of the Department of the Interior for the year ended 30th June, 1879.

In accordance with the custom which has prevailed since the organization of the Department in July, 1873, this Report, although nominally confined to business transacted within the statutory fiscal year, contains an account of everything of importance which has transpired up to the close of the calendar year.

During the spring of 1879, Messrs. Norquay and Royal, members of the Executive Council of Manitoba, visited the Capital for the purpose of urging on the Government of the Dominion the consideration of several matters affecting that Province, and, among other propositions, submitted that it was of great importance, in respect of the lands in the Province set apart as an Educational Endowment, that some arrangement should be made by which a reasonable proportion of the same, or of the fund to be realized by their disposal, should be made immediately available.

Recognizing the desirability of doing everything which, consistently with the public interest, could be done to further the views of the delegation in this respect, and to assist the rapidly-increasing population of the Province in procuring facilities for educating their children, the Government agreed to place a portion of the School Lands of Manitoba in the market as soon as they had attained a fair value, either by reason of improvements effected in their neighborhood or of their proximity to the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, paying to the School Fund of Manitoba interest upon the amount realized, after deducting from the said interest the money already

advanced to the Province in aid of schools. With a view to giving effect to this policy as soon as it shall appear that the time has arrived when a portion of the lands may properly and advantageously be offered for sale, a new Branch has been erected, to be called the School Lands Branch. With this exception, the organization of the Department remains the same as when I laid my Report of last year before Your Excellency. The Branches through which the operations of the Department are now conducted, therefore, are as follows:—

North-West Territory.
District of Keewatin.
Indians and Indian Lands.
Dominion Lands.
Geological Survey.
North-West Mounted Police.
School Lands.

The Reports of the heads of the several Branches are hereto appended, except that of the Director of the Geological Survey, which will be published in a separate volume, to be laid before Parliament in due course. In the meantime, I am enabled to submit, for Your Excellency's information, a summary of the operations of the staff of the Survey during the past year, which will give a very fair idea of the extent and character of the work accomplished. The report of the North-West Mounted Police Branch, which was attached to the Department of the Interior in November, 1878, by transfer from the Department of the Secretary of State, appears for the first time amongst the appendices hereto.

(The affairs of the Indian Branch are fully treated of in the several reports of the Deputy Superintendent-General and his subordinate officers and agents. The business of the Branch has attained to such extensive proportions, and the work of the Department generally has so increased, especially in connection with the administration of the public domain in the North-West, that it has been found impossible for one Deputy Head to exercise over the numerous details the necessary personal supervision and control. It has, therefore, been thought advisable to erect the Indian Branch into a sub-department, thus enabling the present Deputy Head to concentrate his attention upon the extensive and growing business of other Branches, especially that of the Public Lands, the general supervision and management of which involve much thought and labour. It is proposed to confer upon the Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian affairs the standing of a Deputy Minister; and I have submitted to Parliament, with Your Excellency's approval, a Bill authorizing the change.)

Your Excellency is aware that an Act was passed in 1877, authorizing the Governor in Council, whenever it might be thought expedient, to direct the removal of

the Geological Survey and Museum, and the officers and others connected therewith, from Montreal to the Seat of Government. Believing that for many reasons the change for which provision was thus made would tend greatly to enhance the usefulness of the Survey, an Order in Council has been passed to give effect to it. A building has also been purchased in Ottawa, known as the Clarendon Hotel, situated on Sussex Street, on what must be considered exceptionally favourable terms; and as soon as the repairs and alterations are completed, which are now in process of being made, in order to adapt it for the uses of the Museum and for offices for the staff of the Survey, the transfer will be effected without unnecessary delay.

The correspondence of the Department has increased very rapidly, no less than 14,061 letters having been received and registered during the year, and 14,998 despatched, of which 2,439 were sent from the Head Office, 4,480 from the Indian Branch, 6,179 from the Dominion Lands Branch and 1,900 from the Mounted Police Branch; in all, 21,104 pages of foolscap—the Head Office letters covering 4,300 pages, the Indian Branch 6,179, the Dominion Lands Branch 7,625, and the Mounted Police, 3,000.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

It will be learned with satisfaction that the considerable influx of population into the North-West Territories, to which I had the honour to direct attention in my last Report, has very greatly increased during the past twelve months, and the coming season promises results far beyond anything which has so far been experienced. The Pembina Mountain, Rock Lake, Little Saskatchewan and Prince Albert Districts, to which the greater proportion of the immigration of 1878 was directed, are so rapidly becoming occupied that the stream of settlement is finding for itself new courses, notably in the Bird's Tail Creek district, and south-easterly of Fort Ellice, westerly of the Little Saskatchewan, and in the country south of the Assiniboine, in and near the valley of the Souris River; also in the neighbourhood of the Turtle Mountains, which extend along the International Boundary from 40 to 60 miles beyond the Province of Manitoba. Attention is also being directed to the subject of stock-raising, for which that section of the territories lying along the easterly base and slopes of the Rocky Mountains is said to offer unusual facilities, in the way both of shelter and pasturage, cattle being able to subsist in the open air during the whole winter, and being found in good condition in the spring. A number of people are already engaged in the pursuit of this industry, and with so much success that there is every probability of its further development by gentlemen of experience in stock-farming, and possessed of large capital, both from Great Britain and the older Provinces.

The condition of Her Majesty's subjects in the North-West Territories is all that could be desired. With a healthful climate, and a soil unsurpassed anywhere for its

ertility and the ease with which it is made available for agricultural purposes, such of them as have taken up land are reaping bountiful crops, and find a ready and profitable market for their surplus productions. Those engaged in trading and other commercial pursuits are able to do so with as much security as if they lived in the centre of civilization, instead of on the as yet sparsely-peopled plains; and peace, prosperity and the utmost regard for law and order reign everywhere. It is but just to say that to the presence of the North-West Mounted Police, the administration of justice by the Stipendiary Magistrates, the repression of the traffic in intoxicating liquor, and the prompt punishment of crime, as well as to the natural disposition of the inhabitants, this satisfactory state of affairs is largely due.

The Council of the Territories was summoned by Lieutenant-Governor Laird to meet at Battleford, on the 28th August, on which occasion, besides His Honour there were present Mr. Ryan and Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, Stipendiary Magistrates, and Lieutenant-Colonel MacLeod, C.M.G., Commissioner of Mounted Police. The session of Council was specially called at that juncture in consequence of a letter having been received by the Lieutenant-Governor reporting a case at Prince Albert of what the resident physician thought to be small-pox, and for the purpose of concerting such measures as the emergency seemed to call for. An Ordinance was accordingly passed for the suppression of small-pox and other contagious diseases. Fortunately, however, it was found on fuller enquiry that the report was without foundation.

On the 29th of August the Council adjourned, to meet again on the 10th September, on which date a quorum had not arrived, and business was not resumed until the 12th. The Council closed its labours on the 29th of the same month, having passed nine Ordinances affecting the government of the Territories.

INDIANS.

It will give Your Excellency pleasure to learn that the condition of the aboriginal inhabitants of the Dominion is, on the whole, not only satisfactory, but gradually and surely improving. In the older Provinces, they have in many cases attained to an intellectual and educational standard not second to that of their white neighbors, engaging with much success in agriculture, mechanics, commerce and the learned professions, and taking a creditable part in social and religious life and in the political government of the country. In Ontario, more especially, they are abandoning the old tribal system and the state of tutelage which it involves, assimilating with the rest of the population, and assuming all the rights, privileges and immunities of citizens. It is a subject of congratulation that with their advancement in intelligence and education, their loyalty and attachment to the Crown and person of Her Majesty, and to British institutions, deepen and ripen, and that having proved themselves the faithful allies of the Sovereign, they are showing

themselves just as faithful as subjects, wherever they have chosen to seek that equally honourable and more responsible relation.

On many of the Indian Reserves in the older Provinces, the agricultural industry is pursued to excellent advantage, and with a good deal of skill and taste; and despite the failure of the crops in some localities, great general improvement is reported, as well in the quality of the stock raised, as in the system of cultivating the soil. Your Excellency will observe that a very encouraging account is given of the progress of the rising generation in the acquirement of knowledge, the facilities for imparting which seem to have been augmented during the past year in more than the ordinary ratio. Marked advancement is also noticeable in the construction and internal comfort of the houses of the Indians—the best possible evidence that they prize the advantages of civilized life.

From Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, as well as from Ontario, testimony as to the improving condition and prospects of the Indians has been received.

MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

There is nothing unusual to report in regard to the Indians of Manitoba and Keewatin. Their condition is stated to be satisfactory, and the same general determination to abandon the chase as a means of subsistence, settle down upon and cultivate the soil, and conform to the requirements of civilized life, appears to prevail in every section of the superintendency. The sanitary condition of the several bands is excellent, the appointment of district agents has been attended with good results, and the promptitude with which the Department has met its engagements and removed reasonable causes of complaint has produced contentment and strengthened confidence on every reserve.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

One of the first matters which forced itself upon my attention, on becoming Minister of the Interior, and which has since received earnest consideration by the Government, was the gravity of the situation as regards the Indians of the great plains of the North-West. Their principal means of subsistence—the buffalo—had for years been gradually disappearing, and, even had nothing happened to hasten the event, the complete extinction of those animals had become, according to the best authorities, a matter of comparatively few years at most. But the continued presence in the neighborhood of Fort Walsh, Wood Mountain and elsewhere along the boundary, near to and within the territory covered by Treaty No. 7, of a large number of United States Indians who took refuge in Canada from United States troops some three years ago, rendered the greatest possible product of the hunt so disproportioned to the wants of the population, and accelerated so much the approach of

the time when the Indians could no longer obtain from that source the necessaries of life, that it became imperative at once to devise means for the prevention of the famine which, not immediately, but yet not very remotely, must ensue.

In order that we might be able to deal promptly and satisfactorily with the difficulties with which we were confronted, it was decided to reorganize the system of administering Indian matters in the North-West, and that a gentleman of ability and experience, in whose judgment the Government had perfect confidence, should be appointed Indian Commissioner; that he should be vested with large discretionary powers in dealing with the Indian race within the Territories, and that in addition to relieving immediate distress, it should be his special duty to direct the operations of his subordinates at the different Agencies in such a manner as to ensure the carrying out of all treaty stipulations and covenants in good faith and to the letter. Mr. Edgar Dewdney, at the time member of the House of Commons for the Electoral District of Yale, British Columbia, was selected by Your Excellency to fill this important office and he was appointed thereto accordingly by Order in Council dated the 30th May, 1879. Mr. Dewdney proceeded immediately thereafter to that section of the Territories surrendered to the Crown by Treaty No. 7, the necessitous condition of the Indians within which had been specially brought to the attention of the Government; and steps were taken in the meantime to have a supply of provisions laid down at Forts Walsh and McLeod to meet what he might find to be the requirements of the emergency. Taken in all, the Department purchased and delivered at various points, in addition to supplies promised by treaty, no less than 500 head of beef cattle, 91,000 pounds of bacon, 100,000 pounds of beef, 20,000 pounds of pemmican, and 806 bags of flour, in order that the Commissioner might be in a position to relieve all cases of actual distress which might come under his observation or be brought to his notice by any of the agents.

It is proper to remark that while in all cases known to the officials where Indians were in distressed circumstances for want of food, relief was promptly extended, the recipients were given to understand that the Government regarded the circumstances as entirely exceptional, and that the assistance extended was not to be construed by them as an indication that they were to look to the Government for future support. It was impressed upon them that such relief was only for the time being, and would not be continued, after they might become either through the re-appearance of the natural food supply or by their individual efforts in farming or otherwise able to procure their own subsistence; and whenever and wherever the labour of the applicants could be turned to account, a system of exacting work from them in return for food distributed to themselves and their families was invariably followed.

So much for the present. But the Government were by no means neglectful of the future. The threatened extinction of the buffalo made it necessary that some

other means should be found of enabling the Indians to provide for their own wants ; and the expediency was at once acknowledged of encouraging them in every possible way to engage in the cultivation of the soil and the raising of cattle, and thus become ultimately self-supporting. With this end in view, it was decided to establish, at such points in the Territories as the Commissioner should think best in the interest of the Indians, a number of farming agencies—some 19 in all—in charge of competent instructors, practical and experienced farmers, who would impart to them, both by precept and example, the knowledge necessary to the successful pursuit of the industries mentioned. Two of the persons chosen as instructors Mr. Dewdney took along with him, locating them at Fort McLeod and Fort Calgary respectively, and the remainder since then have reached their several posts.

The wisdom of the policy thus briefly sketched has, I submit, been thoroughly demonstrated already, and I am confident that time will greatly increase the good results achieved. Mr. Dewdney has visited a large proportion of the Indian Bands in the more remote parts of the North-West, and his success in disposing of the difficult questions which every where presented themselves for solution, fully justifies the estimate formed of his fitness for the position of Commissioner. He seems to entertain no doubt that not only will the establishment of the farming agencies lead in due course to the abandonment by the Indians of the hunt, and their settlement upon their reserves, but that in time they will, through the example thus shown them and the knowledge thus acquired, become entirely independent of the Government for subsistence. To effect this end has been the principal object of the policy I have throughout thought it desirable to pursue in dealing with the Indians.

It is satisfactory to be able to state that the efforts of the Department and the Government to relieve the necessities of the Indians of the North-West have been completely successful, and that, notwithstanding the prevailing scarcity, so well did the measure of relief afforded meet the requirements of the case, and so judiciously were the supplies distributed, that only in one or two instances did any serious suffering occur among the Indians from want of food.

The United States refugee Indians, to whom reference has already been made, have not all yet accepted the terms on which their Government have offered to permit them to settle down peaceably on the reserve set apart for them, and they still continue occasionally to frequent the south-western portion of our Territories, crossing and re-crossing the boundary in pursuit of the buffalo, in accordance with the immemorial usage of the Indians on both sides of the line. It is but just to say that no complaint has reached the Government of their conduct while within Canadian territory.

Other interesting particulars regarding the condition and prospects of the Bands within his superintendency will be found in the Report of Mr. Dewdney hereto annexed.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The most important event in connection with Indian affairs in British Columbia during the past year was the visit of the Superintendent, Dr. Powell, to the tribes of the coast and of Queen Charlotte's Islands, an interesting account of which will be found in the appendices.

A valuable collection of Indian curiosities made by Dr. Powell, by authority of the Government, has recently been received by the Department, which it is proposed shall form the nucleus of a museum illustrative of the history and progress of the various bands and tribes throughout the Dominion, to be acquired as opportunities may occur.

The Reserve Commissioner has continued his duties throughout the season, and two surveyors have been employed to give effect to the work performed by him last year.

There has been a reorganization of the staff of the Indian Branch in British Columbia, the purpose of which is to give the tribes the advantage of district agents, who will be more accessible to them than the representatives of the Department were under the former system, while one chief officer will have the supervision and direction, under the Minister of the Interior, of all the Indian Agents in the Province.

In British Columbia, as elsewhere throughout the Dominion, the Indians are reported quiet, contented, and making very good progress in the direction of civilization.

DOMINION LANDS.

The House of Commons, at its last session, passed a resolution providing, among other things, that one hundred millions of acres of lands in the North-West, with all the minerals they contain, should be appropriated for the purposes of the Pacific Railway. At an early period after prorogation, it became necessary to consider and decide how the purpose of Parliament as expressed in the resolution in question could best be given effect to, and in what manner it would be necessary to dispose of the lands so appropriated, in order to realize an average price of two dollars per acre; and an Order in Council was passed on the 27th June accordingly, under the authority of which the regulations of the 9th July were framed and promulgated, reserving the lands for 110 miles on each side of the Pacific Railway from the operation of the Dominion Lands Act, and setting forth the terms and conditions on which they were to be disposed of. Subsequently, it was thought desirable to reconsider some of the provisions of the regulations of the 9th July, with a view to their modification in several particulars, and the changes decided upon were embodied in the amended regulations of the 14th October, which are now in force, and under which the sale

and settlement of the lands in the Territories are proceeding satisfactorily. In support of this statement, it is simply necessary to refer to the Report of the Surveyor-General, from which it appears that the receipts in cash and scrip during the year for sales, amounted to \$218,409, and the fees on homestead and pre-emption entries alone realized \$42,910; while the area of land disposed of—1,154,072 acres—exceeded the area disposed of the previous year by considerably over half a million acres, and only fell short of equalling the entire extent homesteaded, pre-empted and sold in Manitoba and the Territories during the four preceding years by some 245,000 acres

SURVEYS.

Over one million acres of land were surveyed during the year, and from the surveyors' reports it would appear that the territory opened up is of a high average quality.

In this connection it may be mentioned that some modifications are to be made in the system of survey, by which it is expected the cost of setting out the public domain for settlement will be materially lessened.

TIMBER LANDS.

The prices realized for the timber berths sold in November last, the large quantities of lumber manufactured for the use of settlers, and the expensive mill machinery which has recently been placed at various points in the Territories with a view to further develop the industry in question, not only show the confidence with which capitalists regard the future of the country, but form the source of a large and rapidly-increasing revenue.

HALF-BREED ALLOTMENT.

The Surveyor-General, I am glad to notice, reports the completion of the allotment of the 1,400,000 acres of land granted to the Half-breeds of Manitoba.

ORDNANCE LANDS.

There is nothing of importance to be noted in connection with Ordnance Lands. The Surveyor-General reports a considerable amount of arrears of rent and interest on purchases, which have accumulated during the period of financial depression which the country has experienced; but with the revival of trade, measures can be taken to enforce payment which, if resorted to previously, would undoubtedly have entailed great hardship in many cases, and in some, at least, no small measure of injustice.

RAILWAY LANDS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In view of the contemplated early commencement of construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia, and the great distance of that Province from Ottawa, it became apparent to the Government some time ago that the public interest demanded the appointment of a competent Resident Agent there to assist and advise the Department of the Interior in the administration of the lands set apart by Section 11 of the Terms and Conditions of Union for railway purposes; and on the 9th December last Your Excellency was pleased to approve of a Minute of Council creating that office, and appointing thereto the Hon. J. W. Trutch, C.M.G., of Victoria, late Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, and formerly Surveyor-General of the Colony of Vancouver.

Mr. Trutch's duties also include the supervision (under instructions from the Department of Railways and Canals) of the expenditure on railway construction and the general oversight of all Dominion works, the rendering of such advice and assistance to the Indian Superintendent as circumstances may require, and such other services as he may be called upon from time to time to perform on behalf of the Dominion Government.

Mr. Trutch has been requested, in so far as this Department is concerned, to confer with the Provincial Government, to whom he is duly and fully accredited, on the subject of the adjustment and transfer of the land grant for railway purposes, and on the territory affected being properly conveyed to the Government of Canada, he will be authorized and instructed to take steps to survey and set out the same for settlement. By the 38th Victoria, Chapter 51, the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act were extended to British Columbia, but as the conditions which must necessarily govern the disposal of public lands differ so widely in that Province and in the territory in respect of which the Dominion Lands Act was passed, it is proposed to submit to Parliament a measure repealing Act 38th Victoria, Chapter 51, and vesting in Your Excellency in Council the power of making such regulations as to the mode of survey and the terms and conditions upon which lands within the railway belt in question may be disposed of as from time to time shall appear expedient.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The field operations of the Geological Survey during the past year have, as usual, extended east and west from ocean to ocean, and also between Manitoba and the western shores of Hudson's Bay. The results, though valuable and interesting, are not in many respects as satisfactory or complete as they might be if the efforts of the staff of explorers could have been more concentrated. In the early part of the season, the time of the Director, and later on, a portion of Mr. Whiteave's time, was

occupied in connection with the publication of the Report for 1877-78, forming a volume of 500 pages, with numerous illustrations, views, maps, sections and woodcuts. This was issued in October, and has since been distributed.

The districts in which geological explorations and surveys have been made during the past summer were as follows:

1. British Columbia.
2. The North-West Territories.
3. Quebec.
4. New Brunswick.
5. Nova Scotia.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In British Columbia, and in the Rocky Mountain region to the eastward, Dr. G. M. Dawson worked in conjunction with an exploratory party of the Canadian Pacific Railway Survey, for the purpose of ascertaining the main geological features of the country traversed and its prospective value for agricultural or pastoral occupation. This exploration occupied seven months, involving a journey by rail and steamboat of 6,160 miles, and by pack-train, canoe and wagon of about 2,380 miles. The region to which attention was more especially directed lay between the mouth of the Skeena River, on the Pacific Coast, and Edmonton, on the Saskatchewan River, including also Pine River Pass and its approaches and the fertile country north and south of Peace River.

The vast extent of country to be traversed left but little time for the examination of the geological details, and caused the exploration to assume, to a great extent, the character of a rapid *reconnaissance* of the physical and economic features of the country. A general geological section has, however, been obtained from the Skeena River to the Peace River country, east of the Rocky Mountains; also, much new geographical and general information respecting the climate and natural resources of the region, including meteorological observations and illustrative photographs.

THE NORTH-WEST.

Dr. R. Bell, assisted by Mr. Cochrane, was occupied in completing and extending the work of the previous season in the region to the north and north-west of Lake Winnipeg. Track surveys and geological examinations were made extending over a total distance of about 1,700 miles, including the following rivers and lakes:—

- (1.) The east side of Lake Winnipeg, from Dog's Head to mouth of Red River.
- (2.) The Nelson River, from Goose-hunting River to the point reached from the sea in 1878, including Split Lake and Gull Lake.

- (3.) Grass River and lakes upon the course of the former, from the mouth to the head of the east branch.
- (4.) The western channels of the Sipi-week Lake, and the channels leading to and from Duck Lakes.
- (5.) Channels of Nelson River, intersecting the eastern part of Ross Island, over fifty miles long.
- (6.) All the channels between Little Play Green Lakes.
- (7.) Jackfish River, from Rossville Mission to above the Fish Rapids.
- (8.) Canoe route, from Knee Lake to and including God's Lake.
- (9.) Canoe route, from Oxford House to and including Island Lake.
- (10.) Canoe route, from Split Lake to Little Churchill River.
- (11.) The Little Churchill River, from about 100 miles to its junction with the Great Churchill River, from the above-named junction to the sea.
- (12.) The Great Churchill River.
- (13.) The coast of Hudson Bay, for a few miles on either side of Fort Churchill.

Besides the track surveys above mentioned, considerable stretches of the previous season's work were re-surveyed to check distances and obtain greater accuracy of detail. Observations were frequently taken for latitude and magnetic variation, and at a few points for longitude. The daily barometer and thermometer readings were registered, and the temperature of rivers and lakes taken; about fifty photographs were secured to illustrate the most interesting features of the region explored, and a number of specimens collected.

The general aspect of the whole region is level, and the soil a light colored clay. As far north as Sipi-week Lake, on the Nelson River, and Knee Lake, on the boat route from Lake Winnipeg to Hudson's Bay, both soil and climate appear sufficiently good to maintain a population entirely dependent on agriculture.

QUEBEC.

The examinations and surveys in the Province of Quebec during the past season have extended over a very large area on both sides of the St. Lawrence. Besides attending to the general work of the Survey and Museum, a considerable part of the Director's time during the summer was devoted to the investigation commenced in 1877, and reported on last year, in connection with the determination of the geological structure and age of the several formations constituting the Quebec group. His observations, with this object in view, during the season extended over about 3,500 square miles, from Quebec and the valley of the Chaudiere River to the Vermont boundary, where a meeting was arranged with Professor Hitchcock, the State

Geologist, of New Hampshire, in order to investigate together and decide on the points upon which diverse opinions have hitherto prevailed, but which it is hoped will now be, so far as Canada and the immediately adjoining territories are concerned, brought into agreement.

In the Counties of Argenteuil, Terrebone, Montcalm, Joliette and Berthier about 1,700 square miles have been examined in detail by Messrs. Vennor and Ord, particular attention having been paid to ascertaining the distribution of crystalline limestone and the serpentines, with which most of the economic minerals of the region—iron ore, plumbago, phosphate, mica and asbestos—are associated.

On the south side of the St. Lawrence, Mr. A. Webster has examined an area of about 1,700 square miles, lying for the most part within the great gold-bearing belt on the head waters of the Chaudiere, the St. Francis and the Salmon Rivers, including the country around Lakes Aylmer, St. Francis and Megantic.

Mr. Richardson's attention has been devoted to making certain measurements and examinations between River du Loup, the Temiscouata Road and the Trois Pistoles River, which were required to fix the out-crops and define the limits of the various formations, and which should now be extended north and eastward to Gaspé, including detailed exploration of the Schickschocsk Mountains.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The progress of the work in New Brunswick has been satisfactory, examinations and surveys having been made in the central and southern portions of the Province, in Carleton and York Counties, by Messrs. Bailey, Mather and Broad, of about 1,500 square miles, including 600 miles of measurements by odometer and pacing, and in northern New Brunswick by Mr. Ellis, in the Counties of Northumberland, Restigouche and Gloucester, including the coast of the Bay of Chaleurs from Bathurst to Campbelltown. Some interesting photographic illustrations of the country have been secured, and about 1,000 miles of track surveys have been made.

NOVA SCOTIA.

In Cape Breton an area of about 500 square miles, lying between River Inhabitants Basin on the south, and Whykoskomagh on the north, has been closely surveyed by Mr. Fletcher, all roads, brooks and tracks having been measured by odometer, with the view of constructing an accurate and detailed map of this important district, in which deposits of coal, petroleum, gypsum, marble and other valuable minerals have been found, and give promise of becoming economically available.

The field notes of all these explorations are now being worked up, and detailed reports will be prepared for publication as early as possible.

PALEONTOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

In the Paleontological and Natural History Branch, Mr. Whiteaves, assisted by Mr. Foord, has accomplished a large amount of valuable work, the details of which will appear in the next Report of Progress. It included the examination of numerous and large collections from all parts of the Dominion, amounting probably to more than 7,000 specimens, and the determination and numbering of a number of the specimens; also, the commencement of the descriptions and figures of the fossils from the coal-bearing rocks of Queen Charlotte Island, for the third part of the first volume of "Mesozoic Fossils," and the selecting, naming, labelling and cataloguing of twelve collections of characteristic Canadian fossils, which have been presented to various educational institutions in the Dominion.

THE LABORATORY.

During the year this branch of the survey has lost the able and faithful services of Dr. B. J. Harrington, he having, owing to increasing collegiate duties, felt compelled to resign his position on the survey. The work is now, however, most efficiently and zealously conducted by Mr. Christian Hoffman, assisted since September by Mr. Frank Adams. It has included analysis of coal, kaolin, fire-clay, and several other minerals of economic importance or scientific interest; also, determinations of iron, copper, manganese, lead, gold, nickel, and cobalt, in ores, either collected by the survey or sent from various parts of the Dominion for examination and report.

THE MUSEUM.

In the Museum a considerable amount of work has been performed by Messrs. Weston and Willmott, including the preparation of upwards of a hundred and fifty slices of rocks for microscopic examination, a number of which have also been drawn by Mr. Weston under the camera in the microscope. Twenty-eight collections of Canadian rocks and minerals, containing together about 2,477 specimens, have been selected, labelled and catalogued for distribution to educational institutions in all parts of the Dominion, and considerable progress has been made in a systematic numbering of the whole collection in the Museum with a view to the preparation of a complete descriptive catalogue.

THE LIBRARY.

About two hundred books, pamphlets and maps have been presented to the Library during the year in return for the publications of the Survey, of which about 1,100 copies have been distributed, besides 1,600 copies sent for distribution from Ottawa. One thousand six hundred and thirty names were registered in the visitors' book from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1879.

The total cost of printing and publishing for the English edition of the Director's Report for this year 3,500 copies was \$5,335.50, and for the French edition, 400 copies, \$1,500 to \$1,600.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

Hitherto it has been the custom to submit to Your Excellency, in connection with the transactions of the North-West Mounted Police, the Report of the Commissioner only, but this year the system has been altered, and there will be found among the appendices hereto, reports also from each of the Superintendents commanding the six divisions into which the Force is divided. The principal advantage expected to be derived from the change is that there will be conveyed to Parliament a more intelligent idea of the duties, responsibilities and uses of the Force, and the head of the Department will be in possession of more detailed information, and will be able more directly to control the important features of administration. There are, indeed, several matters of considerable consequence referred to in the reports of some of the superintendents and surgeons herewith transmitted, which had not previously come to the knowledge of the Department, and which demand careful consideration and immediate action. These reports, while containing much information, lack something of the uniformity requisite in order to admit of comparisons being made as to the efficiency, services performed, &c., by the several divisions, but steps will be taken to remedy this imperfection in the future.

The buildings occupied by the police throughout the Territories are reported to be in a very unsatisfactory condition. Indeed, except at Battleford and Swan River, the men have so far been quartered in temporary huts erected by themselves. The buildings at Swan River were practically abandoned in 1876-77, and it is unfortunate that those at Battleford have remained so long unfinished, the police themselves having taken measures to render habitable such of them as were absolutely required for use.

The horses used in the Force have hitherto, when pronounced unfit for service, been sold at public auction, bringing but a very meagre sum. As a rule a considerable proportion of the animals, although unequal to the fatigue of frequent long journeys, were still in sufficiently good condition for agricultural work; and it has accordingly been arranged that in future the Indian Department shall have the opportunity of selecting such of them as being no longer adapted for police work, may still be valuable and required in connection with the farms recently established on the various Indian Reservations.

The reduction of the cost of maintaining the force in an efficient state has received my most careful attention. Certain measures have already been adopted, and others are in contemplation by which a large permanent saving will be effected.

RELATIONS OF THE FORCE WITH THE INDIANS.

It is satisfactory to know that the relations existing between the Mounted Police and the Indians continue to be of the most amicable description. I take this opportunity of calling attention to the valuable services which have been rendered by the Force in connection with Indian administration in the Territories, especially in the south-western section, where they have done many of the duties of Indian Agents, making payments of treaty moneys and otherwise representing the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs in important negotiations, with a tact and discretion deserving of praise. At the same time, and particularly in view of the experience of the United States, I do not think it desirable that the paternal and protective functions devolving upon the Government towards the aboriginés should continue very much longer to be performed through a semi-military organization like the Mounted Police, who are frequently called upon to act towards them in the capacity of officers of justice, and to maintain such relations with them as are not exactly consistent with the Indian idea of guardianship. Officers of the Indian Branch have therefore been appointed for each of the districts covered by the several treaties, whose whole time and attention will be devoted to the affairs of the bands within their jurisdiction, and through whom payments will in future be made, and cattle, implements and supplies distributed. These officers, it will be remarked, are entirely distinct and having different duties from the Farming Instructors.

The murder of Constable Graburn, near Fort Walsh, on the 17th November last, is a circumstance to be deplored in whatever light it may be viewed. There is, however, no reason to conclude, although the deed appears to have been committed by an Indian, that it indicates any change in the friendly feelings which the red men generally have so far entertained towards the Force. The Commissioner, at the time of despatching his Report, seemed to have no doubt but that the murderer would ultimately be caught and convicted, and it would appear that since then an Indian has been arrested and is now detained at Fort Benton charged with the crime.

MAGISTERIAL DUTIES OF POLICE OFFICERS.

As will be observed from the tabulated statement appended to the Report of the Commissioner, a large amount of magisterial duty is performed by himself and his officers, no less than eighty cases having been tried and disposed of in this way during the year. It is much to be regretted that the returns show such a large proportion of offences against the law prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquor, but, on the other hand, I am glad to notice with what promptitude the offenders were arrested, and the exemplary character of the penalty imposed in each case where a conviction was obtained. It is evident that in the repression of this illicit traffic the police are doing a good work.

MOUNTAIN FEVER.

Surgeon Kittson, in charge of the hospital at Fort Walsh, furnishes a very interesting report on the sanitary condition of the detachments in that region. From Mr. Kittson's observations I gather that while the general health of the men has been about the average, they have suffered considerably from what is known as "Mountain Fever," an epidemic presenting remittent, intermittent and, in some instances, typhoid symptoms. Fortunately, no deaths occurred from it among the police, although it seems to have been fatal to a considerable number of the half-breed and general population of the Territories.

DISCOVERY OF HARD TIMBER.

Superintendent Walsh, in command of the Post at Wood Mountain, reports an important discovery, in the neighbourhood of Muddy River, of hard wood in large quantities, of good quality, and as well suited for the manufacture of axles, spokes and waggon poles as the timber at present imported for those purposes in connection with the requirements of the force. He also speaks of the soil in that locality as very fertile, and well fitted for the prosecution of agriculture.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. MACDONALD,

Minister of the Interior.

PART I.

REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT-GENERAL

OF

INDIAN AFFAIRS,

1879.

PART I.

PAPERS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT-GENERAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS.

ONTARIO SUPERINTENDENCIES.

No. 1.	Grand River Superintendency,	J. T. Gilkison, Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.
2.	Western	do 1st Division, E. Watson, Indian Superintendent.
3.	do	do 2nd do Thos. Gordon, Agent.
4.	Central	do Wm. Plummer, Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.
5.	Northern	do 1st Division, J. C. Phipps, Visiting Superintendent.
6.	do	do 2nd do C. Skene do
7.	do	do 3rd do Wm. Van Abbott, Indian Agent.
8.	do	do 4th do Amos Wright, Agent.
9.	Golden Lake	do Henry George, Agent.

QUEBEC AGENCIES.

No. 10.	Caughnawaga Agency,	G. E. Cherrier, Agent.
11.	Lake of Two Mountains Agency,	John McGirr, Agent.
12.	St. Régis Agency,	John Davidson, Agent.
13.	St. Francis do	L. A. DeBlois, do
14.	Viger do	A. LeBel, do No Report.
15.	Lake St. John do	L. E. Otis, do
16.	River Désert do	Chas. Logue, do
17.	North Shore, River St. Lawrence,	F. H. O'Brien, Stipendiary Magistrate, Chicoutimi.

NOVA SCOTIA AGENCIES.

No. 18.	District No. 1,	John Harlow, Agent.	No Report.
19.	do	2, J. E. Beckwith, do	
20.	do	3, Rev. Thomas Butler, Agent.	
21.	do	4, Rev. E. J. McCarthy, do	No Report.
22.	do	5, Rev. M. O'Connor, do	do
23.	do	6, Dr. McLean, do	do
24.	do	7, A. F. Clarke, do	do
25.	do	8, Rev. R. McDonald, do	do
26.	do	9, Rev. Wm. Chisholm, do	
27.	do	10, Rev. J. McDougall, do	
28.	do	11, Rev. D. McIsaac, do	
29.	do	12, A. F. McGillivray, do	do
30.	do	13, Rev. M. McKenzie, do	

NEW BRUNSWICK SUPERINTENDENCIES.

No. 31.	North-Eastern Superintendency,	Chas. Sargeant, Visiting Superintendent.
32.	South-Western	do Wm. Fisher, do
33.	do	do Moses Craig, do

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 34.	John O. Arsennault, Visiting Superintendent.
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MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 35. James F. Graham, Acting Superintendent.
 36. E. McColl, Inspector of Agencies.
 37. Robert Pither, Agent.
 38. George McPherson, Agent.
 39. H. Martineau, do
 40. D. Young, do
 41. F. Ogilvie, do
 42. Geo. Newcomb, do
 43. L. Herchmer, do
 44. Angus McKay, do
 45. R. H. Matthews, do

NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 46. E. Dewdney, Indian Commissioner.
 47. M. G. Dickieson, Agent, Treaty No. 6.
 48. Capt. Allan McDonald, Agent, Treaty No. 4.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 49. Victoria Superintendency, I. W. Powell, Indian Superintendent.
 50. Fraser River do James Lenihan, do
 51. G. M. Sprout, Indian Reserve Commission, Report of Progress.

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

- A. 1. Officers and Employés at Headquarters.
 A. 2. do Outposts.
 B. Analysed Balance Sheet of Indian Fund, with 63 Subsidiary Statements.
 C. 1. New Brunswick.
 C. 2. Nova Scotia.
 C. 3. British Columbia.
 C. 4. Prince Edward Island.
 C. 5. Manitoba and the North-West. } Statement of Revenue and Expenditure.
 D. Statement of Indian Lands sold during the year, and Surveyed Surrendered Lands unsold.
 E. Agricultural and Industrial Statistics.
 F. School Returns.
 G. Census Returns.

REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT-GENERAL

OF

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH,

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1879.

To the Right Honorable

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, P.C.K.C.B.,

Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on Indian Affairs, embracing, so far as financial and statistical matters are concerned, the fiscal year ended 30th June last, and describing, as regards affairs of more general import, those which transpired during the year ended 31st December last.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the sanitary condition of the Indians throughout the Dominion has been generally good.

With the exception of one reserve in Ontario, upon which small-pox prevailed for a few months during the past summer, and a few cases of small-pox within the Fraser Superintendency of British Columbia, and measles on the reserve at Betsiamits, in the Province of Quebec, there were no epidemics among the Indians during the year.

An improvement in the moral and intellectual status of the Indians generally is reported by their respective superintendents and agents.

A greater desire for the establishment of schools is evinced by Indian bands, who, a few years ago, could not be induced to even give the matter fair consideration, and a laudable ambition to excel in agricultural pursuits is reported to exist among the majority of the bands in Ontario; and a greater inclination to cultivate the soil and become resident upon farm lands is noticeable in many of the bands in the lower Provinces.

Intemperance is also, I am happy to say, reported to be greatly on the decrease among the Indians generally throughout the Dominion. This is doubtless attributable to a large extent to the severity of the existing law against the sale or gift of intoxicants to Indians; but we may also hope that it is the result of improvement in the moral character of the Indians.

Peace and contentment are reported by the numerous Indian superintendents and agents to prevail among the Indians from one end of the Dominion to the other, and even in the North-West where, as is generally known, much distress has prevailed during the past season and still exists, owing to the disappearance from the Territories of the buffalo, the staple of life of the aborigines of that part of the Dominion, nothing but expressions of loyalty and devotion to the Crown are heard from the Indians; some of whom were reduced to the extremity of eating mice, dogs, and even their buffalo skins, to preserve their lives, and some of whose relatives perished from hunger.

The confidence which the Indians have in the paternal care of the Government is undiminished, and the endurance and patience of those of the North-West, under the very trying circumstances in which they were placed during the past season, is deserving of all praise. Indeed, were whitemen to be placed in similar circumstances, it is questionable whether their conduct would have been as commendable.

With the above brief remarks upon the general condition of the Indians throughout the Dominion, I shall now proceed to describe in detail the principal transactions in connection with the administration of Indian Affairs in the several Provinces during the past year.

ONTARIO.

The crops in this Province, although they promised well, did not turn out as satisfactorily as was anticipated.

In the northern portions of the Province many of the crops were destroyed by summer frosts, and in other sections they are reported to have been short, consequently some of the Indian bands, especially those in the northern districts, are in somewhat distressed circumstances this winter: the distress being augmented to a great extent by the diminution in the value of furs and the scarcity of game which is attributable to the advance of settlement, and by the fisheries not being so productive as was formerly the case. Nevertheless, a decided though gradual improvement in the general condition of the bands throughout the Province is reported by the various superintendents and agents. The Indians are advancing in their style of farming, building, and stock raising. The Superintendent of the Six Nations Indians reports that the agricultural show of that community was this year superior to the exhibitions of other years, and that at the annual ploughing match the competitors numbered 26, and attracted much attention and numerous spectators, the ploughing being quite superior in style.

An increased interest is apparently taken by the Six Nations in education. The school buildings are better constructed, and more competent teachers are employed.

The officer in charge at Toronto of the Central Superintendency reports that many of the houses on the Indian reserve in the County of Hastings are neat and comfortable, evincing signs of a higher civilization than some of the houses of their white neighbors. On some of the reserves within this Superintendency there are as many as three and four schools in operation on each. And in the Northern Superintendency of the Province new schools were established on the Mississagua Reserve, on Blind River on the north shore of Lake Huron, on the reserves at Harvey Inlet and Shawanaga, in the Parry Sound District.

At the Pic, on Lake Superior, a commodious school house has also been erected by the Indians, and they have applied for a teacher.

On the reserve, in the Township of Tyendinaga, County of Hastings, another school house was built making the fourth on the Reserve.

Near Sault St. Marie, in the District of Algoma, a new industrial institution for Indian girls was brought into operation by the Reverend Mr. Wilson, the well known and successful Principal of the Shingwauk Home, an Industrial Institution for boys at that place; and three boys having acquired the trades respectively of tin-smithing, boot making, and carpentering, left the latter institution and obtained employment at their trades elsewhere, while a fourth boy from the same institution was able to fill the position of school teacher on the Garden River Reserve.

At Wikwemikong, on Manitoulin Island, increased facilities have been afforded to Indians desirous of placing their children at the Industrial Schools there to be educated, through the extension of the buildings during the past year.

The well known and long established Mohawk Institute, near Brantford, has also been greatly improved by a large addition to the main building, and the number of resident pupils now at that Institution is ninety.

On Christian Island, in the Georgian Bay, a good school house has likewise been erected during the year.

The lands in the new townships on Manitoulin Island, as well as those on Cockburn and Barrie Islands, in Lake Huron, the surveys of which were referred to in my Report for the year 1878, were brought into the market during the past year, and many of them have been, and the residue are being, rapidly taken up by settlers.

For the convenience of purchasers of land on Cockburn Island, and in the two most northerly townships on Manitoulin Island, a local agent, Mr. B. W. Ross, was appointed to reside on the former Island.

The pine timber on Cockburn Island was sold during the past year; that on the south-half to Mr. John Alexander Strathy, and that on the north half to Messrs. John A. H. Campbell and John Lewis.

A survey was made of the residue of the Township of Allan, on Manitoulin Island. This tract was reported at the time the township was surveyed to be unfit for settlement and not worth surveying. This statement, however, seems to have been incorrect; as upon an exploration made by the local agent previous to the survey thereof some fair land was found in the tract.

A townplot was also laid out in survey on the north-east of Cockburn Island, and the same has been named Tolsonville, after the enterprising pioneer of settlement on that Island, Mr. Tolson, who conducts a successful fishery at the point where this townplot has been placed.

A grant of \$350 was contributed under authority of an Order in Council, dated the 22nd August, 1879, to supplement a similar grant made by the Ontario Government, towards the construction of a road in the Township of Billings, on Manitoulin Island, extending from "West or Honora Bay" to Mindemoya Lake, and which for the most part traverses an Indian reserve. The length of the road is about seven miles, and it affords an important and direct line of communication through Manitoulin Island, connecting the road running from Little Current, on the north side, with that running from Providence Bay, on the south side of the Island.

The sum of \$500 was also contributed under Order in Council of the 15th of August last, to supplement a similar grant made by the Ontario Government, towards the construction of a road traversing the Township of Thessalon, on the north shore of Lake Huron, with a view to facilitate the sale and settlement of the Indian lands in that township.

The northern road, which is being constructed jointly by this Department and by the Government of Ontario, through the Indian townships on Batchewaning Bay, Lake Superior, was extended this year through the Township of Pennyfather and a short distance into that of Tupper; and when the Goulais River is bridged, which it is proposed to effect next season, it is hoped that the sale and settlement of lands in these townships will rapidly follow.

The sum of \$2,319.72 was paid over by the Ontario Government to this Department, in trust for the Mohawk Indians of the Bay of Quinte, being the proceeds of sales of lands belonging to these Indians which were erroneously deducted from their reserve and sold, partly by the old Provincial and partly by the Ontario Government.

This Department, however, claims more interest on the capital sum received for said lands than was allowed by the Government of Ontario; and the claim in question has been brought under the notice of that Government.

I regret to have to report that small-pox broke out in the month of May last amongst the Moravian Indians of the Thames, in the County of Middlesex: and in spite of the energetic measures adopted at the instance of the Department to stay the progress of the disease, it continued to prevail among those Indians until the month

of August. During its prevalence there were 42 cases and 13 deaths. The deaths being principally of Indians who refused to be vaccinated. A hospital was established upon the reserve, and a doctor was appointed to take care of the same with nurses under him; and the members of the band generally were vaccinated. Every expedient calculated to insure the comfort and recovery of the invalids and to prevent the spread of the disease being resorted to.

With a view to the better administration of Indian Affairs in connection with the Moravian Band just referred to and their Reserve, Mr. John Beattie, of Highgate, who lives quite near the reserve, was appointed agent to that band at a salary of \$200 per annum; that amount being deducted from the salary of Mr. E. Watson, Indian Superintendent at Sarnia, under whose superintendency the Moravian Indians had formerly been included; and Dr. Tye having resigned the position of medical attendant to that band, Dr. R. D. Swisher, of Thamesville, was appointed to the position, at the same salary, viz., \$150 per annum.

QUEBEC.

The improvement in the condition of the Indians of this Province is not so marked as in that of the sister Province of Ontario.

With the exception of two or three bands, all the Indians within the Province of Quebec subsist by hunting and fishing, and not by cultivating the soil. And consequently owing to the reduction in the prices of furs and the prohibition under the fishery regulations against Indians catching fish in their own way, namely, by spearing, much suffering and hardship has been endured by them.

In consequence also of the stringency of the money market, the sale of their articles of manufacture has greatly diminished.

In the reserves, however, on which agriculture is pursued to any great extent, improvement is reported.

I regret to state that several of the agents have failed to furnish reports to the Department respecting the condition of the Indians within their agencies.

An effort is being made to induce the Algonquins and Tetes de Boule Indians on the reserve at the River Desert, in the Township of Maniwaki, to settle down on and cultivate their lands, which are well adapted for farming purposes; and with that object in view, an agent was appointed during the past year, who, in addition to his other duties, is to instruct those Indians in agriculture.

On the Reserve at Lac St. Jean, in the County of Chicoutimi, the agent reports that an improvement is noticeable from year to year in the houses, farming operations, stock raising, and clothing of the Indians.

Schools are established upon each of the reserves in this Province, and returns are regularly received therefrom, but it is regretted that they do not, with one or two exceptions, indicate much progress in the education of the pupils.

Several fires occurred upon the reserve at Caughnawaga, supposed by some to have been the result of incendiarism. A reward of one hundred dollars was offered by the Indian Chiefs for the discovery of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crime, and a constable was appointed at a salary of \$200 per annum with a view to the better protection of property and maintenance of order on that reserve.

A survey into lots of the land on the reserve at Lac St. Jean is in progress at the present time; and the sum of \$500 was expended on a road through said reserve, Indian labor being employed in the construction thereof. The work done by them has been favorably reported of by their agent.

The report of Mr. O'Brien, Stipendiary Magistrate at Chicoutimi, descriptive of the different bands of Indians on the north shore of the Lower St. Lawrence, is placed herewith, and will be found very interesting and worthy of perusal.

An attempt is being made to protect these poor Indians from further imposition by traders, and from the sale to them of intoxicants.

An agent, Mr. L. F. Boucher, has been appointed to reside at Betsiamits, whose sphere of duty comprises all the Indian bands and settlements on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, east of the County of Chicoutimi.

Already, successful efforts have been made by that officer to prevent the sale of liquor to them; and it is hoped that he will be able by his influence with the Indians to prevail upon them to abandon the precarious mode of supporting themselves by hunting, and to adopt industrial pursuits, such as fishing and the cultivation of the soil for a living. The instructions to Mr. Boucher have been framed with the above objects in view.

An epidemic of measles prevailed at Betsiamits among the Indians, and proved fatal in a great many cases.

A doctor was dispatched to that place who remained with the Indians and attended on the sick.

The resident missionary at Betsiamits reports that the traders have, through the introduction of liquor among the Indians, demoralized them greatly; and it was on strong representations made by the missionary and others cognizant of the facts, that a local agent was appointed to the Indians of the Lower St. Lawrence.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The absence of reports from the majority of the Indian agents in this Province is much to be regretted, seven only of the thirteen Agents having favoured the Department with an account of the transactions within their districts during the past year.

The reports received, however, indicate an improvement in the condition of the Indians generally, more especially those from the Island of Cape Breton, where the Indians on several of the reserves appear to be advancing steadily in the arts of civilization. Many of them possessing comfortable houses and commodious barns. Horses and cattle are also owned by them.

In the western counties of the Province the Indians are more nomadic in disposition; but even in these counties they appear to be gradually becoming settled in their habits, and more desirous of acquiring a knowledge of agriculture.

The few schools that have been established in the Island of Cape Breton are reported to be making favorable progress.

It was hoped that land in the County of Halifax for the Indians frequenting Dartmouth and its vicinity would have been purchased this season; and negotiations to that end were and still are on foot. A difficulty as to the title of the party claiming the property which it was proposed to purchase seems to be the obstacle in the way of perfecting the purchase.

The agent for the Counties of Antigonish and Guysboro' reports that the Indians of the former county are more disposed to exchange their wigwams for houses; and that they also pay more attention to cleanliness in their personal habits.

The agent for the County of Inverness reports a pleasing advancement in the social and moral condition of the Indians within his district. Their present state presenting a pleasing contrast to what that gentleman remembers not many years ago the condition of the same Indians to have been.

The agent for the County of Cumberland is also able to state that some of the members of the bands within his agency, who were formerly nomadic in their habits, have finally returned to the reserves with the intention of settling thereon.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The agent for the Counties of Victoria and Madawaska in this Province reports that the Indians on the reserves within his district are, generally speaking, industrious and of a religious tendency; that their progress in agriculture is marked; their houses are kept clean; and that they will compare in the above respects favorably with the white settlers of the neighborhood.

The Department is negotiating for the erection of a school house for the Indians owning the reserve on the Tobique River, in the County of Victoria; there being a sufficient number of children of an age to attend school on that reserve. The Indian children on the reserve at Little Falls, in the County of Madawaska, attend the public school in the vicinity of said reserve.

The superintendent for the Northern and Eastern Counties reports that many Indians died during last winter and spring; those seasons having been specially unhealthy. The superintendent is able, however, to state that the Indians are becoming more addicted to continuous labour on their farms; and that several of the bands are anxious to have schools established among them.

A contract has been made for the erection of a school-house for the Indians living on the "Burnt" Church Reserve, in the County of Northumberland; there being a sufficient number of children of an age to attend school to warrant the establishment of a school on that reserve.

The superintendent for the southern and western counties reports a slight decrease in the Indian population of those counties; although the Indians are less addicted than they formerly were to the use of intoxicants.

The chase is not as much followed, nor is fishing as much looked to by the Indians of this Province for a subsistence, as was formerly the case. Agriculture is prosecuted more vigorously by many of the Indians of the several districts.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

There is nothing remarkable to report respecting the Indians of this Province.

The reports received from time to time from the superintendent regarding those living upon the reserve on Lennox Island are satisfactory. They are apparently disposed to improve their condition; and during the past season there has been very little sickness among them.

The resident superintendent is stated to be a practical farmer; and if he acts in accordance with the instructions sent him when he was appointed, he gives instructions to the Indians in agriculture.

The mackerel fishery near this Island is a valuable one, and the Indians derive a good portion of their subsistence therefrom. There are also productive oyster beds opposite the Island, and the Indians take quantities of these bivalves.

MANITOBA.

It is gratifying to learn from the reports and correspondence of the Acting Indian Superintendent, the Inspector of Indian Agencies, and the various Indian Agents in this Province, Keewatin and that portion of the North-West Territories comprised within Treaty No. 2, the Indians of which are under the Manitoba Superintendency, that a general feeling of satisfaction prevails among the various Indian bands with the manner in which the Treaty stipulations have been and are being fulfilled by the Government with them.

Mr. Inspector McColl states that the promptness with which the Government have granted the requests of the Indians for changes in the position of reserves unfit for cultivation for more desirable locations, and the judicious manner in which other difficulties have been adjusted in the Manitoba Superintendency, give much satisfaction to the Indians.

The only complaints made are in respect to trespasses committed by white people upon their reserves.

The progress of the Indians of some of the bands in agriculture is encouraging; and good use is stated to be made of the seed grain, potatoes and garden seeds, distributed among the various bands each spring.

The policy of appointing local agents in the vicinity of the reserves has a beneficial effect in many ways, and notably in preventing the Indians from visiting the City of Winnipeg, where they are liable to become demoralized through obtaining

intoxicating liquors; their agents being able to give them any advice that they may require in regard to local matters or difficulties, and in the event of their not being competent to give them the desired advice in matters of special difficulty they can communicate with the head office and obtain the requisite instructions for their guidance.

Most of the cattle agreed to be given the Indians under Treaty stipulations have been distributed among them. A few bands of Treaty No. 3, which embraces the region comprised within the Lake of the Woods, Rainy Lake and Lac des Mille Lac Districts, have yet to be supplied with their cattle.

The benefit derived by the Indian bands among whom schools have been established is very marked according to the Inspector's report.

Twenty-four schools are in operation within this superintendency; and the Inspector states that the intelligence disseminated by them marks a gratifying distinction between the Indian who is the recipient of their civilizing influences and his wild untutored brother whose mind is still enveloped in ignorance and superstition.

With regard to the resources for sustaining life possessed by Indians within the Manitoba Superintendency, the Inspector reports that with the assistance of fish available on the rivers and lakes in proximity to their respective reserves, the different kinds of game obtainable, and the quantities of potatoes, maize, barley, wheat and other cereals grown by them, they are able, with the additional assistance given by the Government, to support themselves and their families; although they might be far more comfortable were they to cultivate the soil more extensively, abandon their wretched *wigwams*, and build permanent dwellings.

It is to be regretted that at some of the centres of civilization in this Province and in the District of Keewatin the liquor traffic is conducted for their own selfish ends by traders with the Indians, and complaint is made that the local authorities do not exert that influence which they might to put an end to the evil.

As an indication of the existence of aspirations on the part of some of the Indians within this superintendency to higher civilization may be noted the fact that many of them have made enquiries with a view to being released, under the provisions of the Indian Acts of 1876 and 1879, from their status as Indians.

Although the advancement of the Indians is on the whole satisfactory, nevertheless, I regret to have to state with respect to two or three of the agencies, that the energy which might be expected is not displayed by the officers entrusted with the local management of Indian affairs, and consequently the progress of the bands within those agencies forms an unpleasant contrast to that of Indians who are more favorably circumstanced as regards those who have the supervision of them.

Returns have been regularly received from schools on the various reserves which receive subsidy from Indian funds; and the Department has furnished the requisite books and other school apparatus for properly conducting the schools to such of them as have applied for the same.

By Order in Council of the 12th February, 1879, Mr. G. Newcombe, who was provisionally appointed by Order in Council of 11th May, 1877 Indian Agent for the Roseau River Band, was confirmed in that position at a salary of \$200 per annum; and Mr. Angus McKay, who was provisionally appointed Agent for Treaty No. 5, by Order in Council of 7th October, 1878, was also confirmed in his position.

Mr. L. W. Herchmer, the agent and farming instructor to the Sioux Indians, whose reserves are on the Assiniboine River, reports that those Indians are eager to farm; that a large quantity of land, considering the means they have for breaking up the same, was prepared for seed last year; and that the ploughing was uncommonly good; that besides the cattle given them by the Government, the Indians have, with their own means, purchased some animals. The wet weather last spring and sickness among the most of their children prevented the Sioux Indians from putting in a large crop of grain.

The band at Bird Tail Creek have a native Presbyterian Missionary among them, and some of them are reported to be very devoted, having family prayers, grace

before meals, &c. Many of them can read and write in their own language, and some of them also in English.

A mission church and house have been built on another of the Sioux reserves, that at Oak River, by the Church of England Missionary Society; but no missionary has yet taken up his residence there.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The scarcity of buffalo in the Territories reduced the Indians to very great straits, and a number of deaths from actual starvation ensued.

The Indian Commissioner for the North-West Territories reports that at the Blackfoot Crossing, when he visited that point in July last, he found, in a camp of 150 lodges of Blackfoot Indians, young men who a few months before had been stout and hearty, reduced to perfect skeletons.

The suffering was principally confined to the Indians of the south-western portion of the Territories; although, even as far east as Qu'Appelle, much suffering was endured. The Indians were reduced to such extremities that they eat mice, their dogs and some of them even their buffalo skins, and they greedily devoured meat raw when given to them. Men, women and children are reported to have died at the Blackfoot Crossing from absolute want of food.

Reports of starvation were received from Qu'Appelle, Forts Walsh, Macleod, Battleford, Carlton, Fort Pitt, Fort Saskatchewan, Edmonton, Touchwood Hills, Fort Ellice, Moose Mountain, Fort Calgary and elsewhere; said reports coming from different sources.

In view of the facts reported to the Department, an Order in Council was passed authorizing a conference to be held at Battleford, consisting of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, Colonel Richardson, Stipendiary Magistrate, Colonel McLeod, Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police, Mr. Dewdney, Indian Commissioner, for the North-West Territories, Mr. M. G. Dickieson, Indian Agent, and Mr. Breland, of the North-West Council, for the purpose of advising the Government what relief should be given and steps taken to prevent starvation among the Indians during the winter.

The conference met and reported, recommending that supplies be sent to several principal points, and the same were purchased and forwarded as recommended by the conference.

Strict instructions have been given to the agents to require labor from able-bodied Indians for any supplies given them. This principle was laid down for the sake of the moral effect that it would have upon the Indians in shewing them that they must give something in return for what they receive, and also for the purpose of preventing them from hereafter expecting gratuitous assistance from the Government.

The agents have been instructed to forward, at the end of each month, a return shewing the supplies distributed and the work done in return for the same, also stating in the case of the sick, aged and those unable to work, the circumstances under which the supplies were given.

The relief previously furnished by the Government to the Indians of the south-western portion of the Territories in the early part of the season was most opportune.

There is little doubt that had supplies not been sent many more of these poor creatures would have perished, or they would have been driven by desperation to help themselves at the expense of the white settlers of the country. The only wonder is that they did not do so before the relief reached them.

"Crowfoot," the head Chief of the Blackfoot Indians, whose camp was at the Blackfoot Crossing, on being asked why he did not send for relief to Fort Macleod, stated that he was afraid to allow his young men to go there for fear they would kill the white men's cattle.

The satisfaction with which the intelligence was received by the Indians that the Government had sent them relief and had appointed persons to instruct them in farming and herding cattle was great; and the willingness which the Indians expres-

ned to receive instructions in farming and to devote their energies thereto is encouraging; and it was with surprise that these favorable indications on their part were noted; as many of the oldest white people in the country had declared that the Plain Indians could never be induced to settle down and till the soil.

"Crowfoot," the head Chief before referred to, of the Blackfeet Indians, however declared that both he and his young men would take to farming; and other chiefs expressed a desire to settle down at once upon their reserves and commence farming operations.

The Indian Commissioner of the North-West Territories reports that the policy of the Government in attempting to make the Indians of the North-West self-supporting by instructing them in cultivating the soil, herding cattle, etc., will, in his opinion, prove a success; and that there can be little doubt if the buffalo continue to be scarce that unless the Indians become self-supporting they must be fed at the expense of the country; and even should the attempt to make them such prove a failure, the establishment of Government farms throughout the Territories, with plenty of land thereon to raise grain and root crops, will contribute largely towards diminishing the expense of feeding the Indians, should it turn out that such a course is inevitable.

Several of the bands in the south-western portion of the Territories who had delayed selecting locations for their reserves chose the same during the past season, and six farming instructors have been located in different sections of that region.

On the Saskatchewan the suffering among the Indians was not so severe, inasmuch as the facilities for affording them relief were greater, and many of them were not so wholly dependent upon the chase for their subsistence as their brethren of the south-west. Nevertheless, there was much suffering among those Indians likewise; and more was expected to ensue during the present winter.

With a view to avert this calamity, as before stated, supplies were sent in to the Territories in the autumn, and stored at different points.

It is probable that towards spring all the supplies that have been sent, if not more, will be required.

As remarked in the opening part of this Report, the patience and endurance displayed by the Indians of the North-West Territories, under the trying circumstances in which they were placed, are beyond all praise, and their refraining from helping themselves at the expense of the white inhabitants of the country, even when pressed with hunger, and pained by the sight of some of their friends dying around them, and others greatly reduced in strength, entitles them to every consideration at the hands of the public.

The Commissioner reports that the Indians generally throughout the North-West expressed gratitude to the Government for what has been and is being done for them.

It is to be regretted that no provision has been made for clothing for these Indians, whereof many of them are very deficient; and as the Commissioner justly remarks, they cannot be expected to work unless they are properly clad.

A plan might be adopted to meet this want by providing clothing to be supplied to the Indians for work done by them. And as labor will of course be required on the Farming Instructors locations, there is no reason why Indians should not be employed. Indeed, the preference should always be given to them.

The payments to the Indians passed off satisfactorily. Some embarrassment was, however, occasioned through delay in the transportation of the money to Battleford. This was caused through failure on the part of the Hudson Bay Company to furnish transport at as early a date as was expected for the Farming Instructors, their supplies, and the officer in charge of the party, who had also under his care the money for making the payments among the Indians of the Saskatchewan. The difficulty was, however, to some extent got over by cheques being issued by the Indian Commissioner for the North-West Territories and the Indian Agent at Battleford, which were accepted at par by the Indians and by the traders.

It is to be hoped that next season the payments will be made for the most part upon the various reserves in the Territories, and thus avoid the congregating of large numbers of Indians at one point, which is always attended with expense and embar-

assment to the Department, and loss of time and interruption of work to the Indians, who have to leave their farms or gardens, and go, some of them long distances, to the places of payment for their money.

The following are the locations at which the various instructors in farming have been stationed: Qu'Appelle, Touchwood Hills, Fort Pelly, Prince Albert, Duck Lake near Carlton, Battleford, Fort Pitt, Saddle Lake near Victoria, Edmonton, Blackfoot Crossing, Fort Calgarry, Fort Macleod and Fort Walsh.

The report placed herewith of Mr. Dickieson, then Acting Indian Superintendent at Battleford gives a narrative of the transactions in the North-West Superintendency for the half year ended 30th June last; and the report of the Indian Commissioner for the North-West Territories, Mr. Dewdney, describes the events that have transpired since that date.

It is gratifying to learn from Mr. Dewdney's report that the farming instructors sent to the Territories all appear anxious to assist the Government and to do their utmost to carry out their instructions; also, that the horses sent from Ontario have turned out well, and the supplies for the instructors were received in good condition.

The Indians are at the present date for the most part still following the buffalo, and it is a subject for thankfulness that such is the case; as the Commissioner reports that were it found necessary to feed three-fourths of the Indians in the North-West, the supplies of provisions sent to the Territories would not last more than one month.

During the past season Edgar Dewdney, Esq., was appointed Indian Commissioner for the North-West Territories as successor to His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Laird, who resigned the position of Indian Superintendent early in the spring; and the following agents were appointed on the Saskatchewan: Mr. W. Palmer Clarke, at Duck Lake, near Carlton, and Mr. J. G. Stewart, at Edmonton. The agent at Battleford, Mr. M. G. Dickieson, having effected an exchange with Mr. W. L. Orde, of the Finance Department, the latter was appointed Indian Agent at Battleford in Mr. Dickieson's stead.

Captain A. McDonald, who was provisionally appointed by Order in Council of the 11th May, 1877, Indian Agent to the bands within the easterly portion of the Territory covered by Treaty No. 4, was confirmed in that position by Order in Council of the 12th February, 1879; and Mr. Thos. Page Wadsworth was appointed Inspector of the farming instructors' locations as well as supervisor of the distribution of food supplies, cattle, farming implements, etc., etc., among the Indians in the Territories.

There now remain but two other Indian Agencies in the Territories which it would appear desirable to create, viz: At Fort Walsh for that part of the territory covered by Treaty No. 4, lying west of the 105th degree of longitude, and at Fort Macleod for the Indians of Treaty No. 7.

Adhesions to Treaty No. 6 were taken from two Cree Chiefs at Fort Walsh, known respectively as Little Pine and Lucky Man.

Owing to the large quantity of provisions stored at Qu'Appelle it was considered prudent to instruct Capt. McDonald, Indian Agent for Treaty No. 4, to remove from Swan River and take up his residence at that place for the winter, in case a distribution of supplies among the Indians should be necessary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The interesting report of Dr. Powell, Visiting Indian Superintendent of the Province, which is placed herewith, will be found worthy of perusal. It describes a visit made by that officer during the past season to the various Coast Tribes of the Province, and to the Indians of Queen Charlotte Islands.

Dr. Powell was accompanied in his tour by the Fisheries' Inspector for the Province of British Columbia, Mr. J. Anderson: and many difficulties in regard to the fishing rights of the Coast Indians were adjusted; and others not capable of adjustment on the spot are, it is hoped, in a fair way of being adjusted. All the nationalities and nearly all the Tribes on the coast were officially visited by Dr. Powell, and he

reports that peace and contentment prevail generally among them; the scarcity of complaint being the best assurance of that state of things that one could furnish to the Government. The Superintendent reports that the liquor traffic has greatly decreased and the use by the Indians on the Coast of intoxicants is consequently very much lessened; indeed, with the exception of bands in close proximity to white settlements it may be said to have ceased.

Mr. James Lenihan, the officer in charge of Indian Affairs at New Westminster reports that peace, good order and comparative prosperity prevail amongst the great majority of the Indians of the mainland; and that there is a manifest improvement in their health and general condition. Any crimes committed are caused through the excessive use of intoxicating liquors.

The Indians of the Lower Fraser raised grain and other crops with success.

The Indian Reserve Commission, under Mr. G. M. Sproat, continued its operations during the past season. The first work being at Mataspina Strait, on the west coast, among the Sliammon Indians, who were most urgent that their land matters should be adjusted owing to a sale of land by the Local Government in close proximity to their principal village.

The Commissioner afterwards returned to the Fraser River, and worked among the Lower Fraser Indians, they having been passed over by him for two years.

In April, he proceeded to adjust Indian land questions between Yale and the mouth of the Fraser, connecting the work above Yale with the lowest village of the Neklakapamuk Indians at Spuzzum; the last named Indians having been dealt with the previous year.

A movement was inaugurated among the same Indians to amalgamate the different bands composing the Neklakapamuk Tribe under one Head Chief and a Council. It was not, however, considered politic to recognise the proposed confederation, and the Indian Superintendents and Indian Reserve Commissioner were instructed to the above effect, and requested to discourage the movement.

The Commissioner reports that owing to the settlement of white people on most of the valuable lands in the District of New Westminster, it was most difficult to adjust matters in that section of country for the Lower Fraser Indians.

Mr. Sproat states that, with a few unimportant exceptions, the whole Indian reserve question in the New Westminster District has been examined and the work of assigning reserves has been connected with what had been completed during the previous year. The Indian land question has thus been adjusted, so far as may be, along the whole of the proposed railway line from the Pacific Ocean, for 50 miles up the North Thompson River. During the summer the Commissioner resumed work in the Mataspina Strait, on the coast, working among the Sliammon, Klahoose and Homalaka Tribes: and at last accounts he was among the Kwah-Kewlth people; whose country extends from below Cape Mudge and Smith's Sound on the Mainland, and includes Quatsino Sound, on the north-west coast of Vancouver Island; where Mr. Sproat states the presence of the Commissioner is much needed.

The two surveyors employed to run the boundary lines of the reserves allotted by the Commissioner last year, worked during the past season in the Nicola Valley. Mr. Jemmett also surveyed the reserve for the Nicomen Indians on the Thompson River.

The Commissioner's reports of progress, and his report of this year's work will be found herewith.

It having been reported to this office by Superintendent Lenihan, at New Westminster, that much distress was said to exist among the Indians at Williams Lake, that officer was immediately authorized to afford relief to those Indians to an extent not to exceed \$500; he was, however, at the same time informed that for any help given to able bodied Indians, he was to require work from them.

With a view to the more efficient management of Indian affairs in British Columbia, His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to direct that the two Indian Superintendencies heretofore existing in the Province should be abolished, and that there should be one visiting superintendent for the whole Province with

sub-agents to be appointed at such points as to the Government may seem best in the interest of the Indians and service. His Excellency was further pleased to appoint Lieut.-Col. J. W. Powell, M.D., the former Indian Superintendent at Victoria of the coast tribes, to the position of Visiting Indian Superintendent for the Province of British Columbia, with headquarters for the present at Victoria.

His Excellency was also pleased to direct that the work of the Indian Reserve Commissioner of this Province should be placed under the supervision and direction of the Visiting Indian Superintendent, and that the Reserve Commissioner should be required to report from time to time through that officer, and whenever required by him, the progress made in the allotment of Indian Reserves.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

The following statement will give an idea of the amount of work done at this office during the past year. It must be remembered, however, that there is a large quantity of work done of which no regular record has been kept in the Department, and which will therefore not appear in the summary now submitted.

Letters received, docketed and registered, 6,970; memoranda containing instructions for letters to be drafted, 4,480; letters drafted, transcribed, entered, docketed and registered, covering 6,610 folios, 4,480; (not including work done by means of centograph and electric pen, estimated at about 300 pages); memoranda, letters and confidential reports, &c., covering 791 folios, 364; accounts kept and balanced daily, 180; pay cheques issued, 2,600; certificates for credits, 84; statements with vouchers and accounts forwarded to the Auditor-General monthly, about 156; memoranda on matters of accounts, about 1,094; new land sales entered, 975; payments on leases checked and entered, 340; payments on account of land sales checked and entered, 1,047; agents' returns examined and docketed, 150; assignments of land books, 196; descriptions for patent prepared in duplicate, examined, entered and issued, 193; patents examined, entered and mailed, 193; cancellations of land sales prepared and entered, 31; certificates for heir and devisee commission, 3.

MONEYS.

The balance at the credit of "The Indian Fund," which consists of all the Trust moneys held by this branch, was on the 30th June, 1878, \$2,999,306.77. The revenue credited to that fund to the 30th June, 1879, \$259,151.78, total amount credited to 30th June, 1879, \$3,258,458.55; from which deducting the expenditure to the 30th June, 1879, \$281,627.38, and the balance at the credit of the fund on the 30th June last was \$2,976,831.17.

There was an increase of expenditure during the year ended 30th June, 1879 of \$37,347.18 over the expenditure for the corresponding period in 1878. This increase was occasioned by the payment of the sum of \$58,061.64 (additional to what had been paid the previous year towards the same object) from the Six Nation Indian funds to liquidate debts incurred by those Indians. Had it not been for this heavy payment the expenditure during the year 1879 would have been less than that for 1878 by \$20,694.46.

From the Parliamentary appropriations from the Consolidated Revenue, the following has been expended during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1879:—

New Brunswick.....	\$4,267 96
Nova Scotia.....	4,502 68
British Columbia.....	48,531 56
Prince Edward Island	2,006 88
Manitoba.....	103,185 '82
North-West Territories.....	300,032 39
Total.....	\$462,527 29

Statement B, and its subsidiary statements placed herewith contain full particulars as to the Revenue and Expenditure in connection with each of the Trust Fund Accounts, as do also statements C. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, in relation to the expenditure of the several Parliamentary appropriations for Indian purposes.

LAND SALES AND LEASES.

The quantity of land sold in Ontario for the benefit of the Indians during the year ended 30th June, 1879, was 61,996 $\frac{51}{100}$ acres, and the amount for which the lands were sold was \$45,114.55.

The amount collected on account of old and new sales and leases was \$57,036.26.

The area of surrendered and surveyed land in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec still unsold is 418,176 $\frac{69}{100}$ acres.

Return "D," prepared by the clerk in charge of land sales, which accompanies this Report, contains full particulars in respect to lands sold, as well as the quantities still disposable in each township.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Statements showing the population of the various Indian communities, the condition of the schools established on the different reserves, and the agricultural and industrial resources of the Indians of the different Provinces, will also be found herewith.

All reports received from Indian superintendents and agents, descriptive of the year's transactions in Indian matters within their respective districts, are likewise appended.

The increasing requirements of this Branch of the Service must necessarily entail a corresponding increase in the number of employés.

Already at headquarters the work is beyond the ability of the present staff, however capable those composing it may be, and I willingly and with pleasure testify to the general zeal and efficiency of the officers with whom it is my pleasure to co-operate under your instructions in the discharge of the onerous duties connected with the management of the Indian Affairs of the Dominion.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

No. 1.

ONTARIO,
GRAND RIVER SUPERINTENDENCY,
29th September, 1879.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward tabular statement for the past year, to 30th June last.

I have not employed parties to collect statistics, but prefer making my own estimate of the progress made, and of the yield in crops, etc., from personal observation and from information.

The harvest did not realize the expectations of a promising appearance; still, the crop was fair.

In the Six Nation Reserve, more land from "commons" has been brought into cultivation during the year, and in most respects improvements are perceptible.

Not so much so among the Mississagua Band, who are, with few exceptions, unprogressive, and anxious to have whites working their farms. The health of the people, in general, has been good, though ague fevers continue and will do so, until the stagnant pools and creeks are removed by drainage.

Temperance is on the increase, but I regret in having to refer to the misconduct of some of the young men and women in selling and receiving liquor on the reserve.

A good many prosecutions have followed, upon informations by the Interpreter, Chief G. H. M. Johnson (who is ever vigilant in the discharge of any duty required of him), with consequent punishment.

The Council of Chiefs readily aid in promoting the cause of temperance.

Indians have no difficulty in obtaining liquor in the neighbouring towns and villages, but they cannot be induced to make complaint or give evidence, and it appears impossible to prevent the evil.

The census shows an unusually small natural increase for the past year.

The Six Nations number 3,164. Births, 118; deaths, 116; increase, 2.

The Mississaguas number 219. Births, 7; deaths, 2; increase, 5. Indian population of reserve, 3,383.

Eighty-five licenses have been granted, to Indians only, for the removal and sale of 877 cords of all kinds of wood, and for 397 logs, in exchange for lumber.

Notwithstanding the law, the watchfulness of bailiffs, and the urgency for preserving the woods, much is taken away at a risk and during the night, by the numerous outlets with many facilities and combinations for doing so.

The Agricultural Society somewhat declined, but it has recovered its former vigor, and the approaching show promises to excel all previous efforts.

The new annual ploughing matches which took place last autumn, being favoured with fine weather, attracted much attention, no less than twenty-six competitors contending for the various prizes; the Governor-General's plough and other implements proving an incentive to the youth and much interest being manifested by numerous spectators.

Roads in the reserve continue to receive attention, the main highways being in excellent order and side roads improving.

A freshet, last September, caused much injury to bridges and culverts, but they have been repaired or restored.

In regard to education, it is very pleasing to report increased interest on the part of the Council of the Six Nations, which had previously been quite indifferent.

They have renewed their vote of one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500) for the year, which may now be regarded as an annual grant, and have re-elected their three representatives to the Board of Education.

The Board is gradually making changes, improvements and repairs, alike calculated to promote efficiency, comfort of teachers and pupils, and their eight schools more attractive.

New buildings and additions are required for all of the schools, but the limited means at the disposal of the Board will delay their erection over a series of years.

The Wesleyan Conference have two schools, under charge of its missionary.

The Mississaguas have one school in a flourishing condition, under the care of their three trustees.

The Mohawk Institute continues its excellent course, with a full attendance of 90 boys and girls, under the superintendency of Mr. Ashton, the representative of the New England Company.

The grounds have been much improved, with a large addition to the main building, rendering it a model establishment.

The total number of pupils attending all the schools, including the Institute, are returned at 570.

A former suggestion, to provide for Indian orphan children, has been under consideration of the Company, with the probability of its being carried into effect; if so, the utmost benefit will be conferred on the fatherless and upon the Indian race.

With an experience of 17 years, I have the pleasure to report a decided, though gradual, improvement among the Indians of this superintendency.

Queen's Birthday was, as usual, duly celebrated by the Six Nations, by Royal salute, speeches, cheering, and an issue of bread, cheese and biscuit.

The Council of Chiefs adopted a loyal address of congratulation to the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General, including Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, upon their arrival in this Dominion, to which His Excellency gave a gracious reply, gratifying the Indians.

The Six Nations look forward with lively feelings of pride to an expected visit at their Council House by His Excellency and Her Royal Highness, when an Indian reception will be given similar to that accorded the Earl and Countess of Dufferin in 1874.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. T. GILKISON,

Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner

No. 2.

ONTARIO,
WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

INDIAN OFFICE,

SARNIA, 17th September, 1879.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith tabular statement showing census, progress in agriculture, &c., of the several Indian bands within this superintendency. It is as nearly correct as I could get it, or in ordinary cases is practicable in such statements.

In regard to the Indians under this superintendency, I may remark in general, that, though in some cases there is even a deterioration in their condition as compared with their state a few years ago, in the great majority of cases there is a decided improvement.

They are gradually, though very slowly, becoming acquainted with the usages of civilized life, and seeking to improve their condition by adopting many of the plans and practices of their white neighbors.

Unhappily, however, while learning some of the good practiced by the whites, they also get familiar with a great deal of evil. Drunkenness is an evil to which, as a class, they are especially prone, and notwithstanding the severity of the law against furnishing liquor to Indians, there are a number of wretched white men who, in some way, still contrive to get it for them.

The Indians of these reserves are well supplied with religious instruction, and many of them have largely profited thereby. For the most part, the missionaries among them have, with much labor and self-denial, sought the good of the Indian, and doubtless the results in the future will be still more apparent than at present.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

EBENEZER WATSON,

Indian Superintendent.

No. 3.

ONTARIO,
WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY, 2ND DIVISION.
INDIAN AGENCY,

STRATHROY, 28th August, 1879.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with the request of the Indian Department, instructing me to transmit a report for the year ending 30th June, 1879, on Indian matters within my agency, I have now the honor to comply therewith.

ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES.

This band numbers 635, showing an increase of 45 since last census. They live in the Township of Delaware, County of Middlesex, are a very industrious and intelligent band of Indians, and have two schools on their reserve—one taught by a native teacher, and supported by the Church of England, the other taught by a white female teacher, and supported by the Canada Methodist Missionary Society. They also have a large flourishing temperance society.

CHIPPEWAS AND MUNSEES OF THE THAMES.

These bands live on the Caradoc Munsee Reserve, have two efficient temperance organizations, and four common schools, taught by native teachers. Three of the schools are supported and maintained by the funds of the Chippewas of the Thames, and are under the supervision of trustees elected by the band. One of the schools is supported by the Church of England Missionary Society. There is also on the reserve the Mount Elgin Industrial Institute and boarding school, where the boys are taught, besides the ordinary branches of education, farming, shoemaking and joinerwork, and the girls learn sewing, tailoring, knitting and general housework. The common schools are not attended as well as we would desire. A certain number of parents are very remiss in sending their children to school. The Chippewas number 469, an increase of 14 since last census. The Munsees number 129, the same as last census.

MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES.

That contagious and loathsome disease, the small-pox, broke out among them in the early part of last spring, and proved fatal in thirteen cases. Acting upon instructions from the Department, I had vaccination promptly attended to, which had the desired effect of checking the disease, which has now nearly disappeared from the reserve. The cases which proved fatal were generally among some Indians who refused to be vaccinated, not believing the disease to be small-pox. From the above cause, and from the shortness of time I had the honor of being their agent, I am not able to furnish as full a statement of the band as I would desire. This band number 269. The four bands under my agency generally speak very good English. Their moral character as a body is very good. Some of them are very good farmers, and cultivate the soil in a husbandlike manner. Indeed, they compare favorably with their white neighbors in many respects. They generally seem happy and contented. Their moral condition is improving under the influence of the missionaries, and the temperance societies appear to have some good effect.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS GORDON,
Indian Agent.

No. 4.

ONTARIO.
CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY,
INDIAN OFFICE,

TORONTO, 21st November, 1879.

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

SIR,—Referring to your circular of th 23rd July last, asking for a report upon Indian matters within my superintendency for the year ending 30th June last, I have the honor to state, that as far as the farming and other industrial pursuits are concerned there has been little change since my report of last year. I am, however, able to say, that any slight changes that may have taken place are evidences of a steady, though slow, improvement.

THE MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE.

This Band now numbers 382, being an increase for the year of 16, by births.

There are three schools on the reserve in active operation, one of which has been rebuilt during the year. There is also a fourth school house in course of erection, which will supply a want long felt in a section of the reserve too remote from the previously existing schools.

I have much pleasure in reporting that this band is steadily progressing in intelligence and civilization. The Indians are all members of the Church of England, and large numbers of them are most regular in attending its services. I regret, however, to have to say that too many of them are still addicted to strong drink; and the tavern keepers of the neighbouring villages seem to sell whisky to them without any let or hinderance, and are doing their best to demoralize them. But I am glad to say that a large number are strictly temperate men, and can resist the temptations thrown in their way by unscrupulous dealers.

I have lately had better opportunities of becoming more intimately acquainted with the home life of this people, and can say that many of their houses are neat and comfortable, and show evidences of a higher civilization than numbers of their white neighbours.

MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK.

This band now numbers 210, having lost two by emigration to Mud Lake. The school seems to be doing pretty well, with a fair average attendance.

The farming operations have not increased, but they manage to grow enough, supplemented by other pursuits, to support themselves, and I heard no complaining amongst them.

I am glad to say that there is a very efficient Justice of the Peace near the Indian village, who takes great pains to protect them from the use of whiskey, by severely punishing any one who supplies them with it.

MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE LAKE.

This band now numbers 111, being a decrease of five by deaths. There has been an unusual amount of mortality among these Indians during the past year, from fever and consumption.

The school has been fairly attended and favorable progress made.

Some of these Indians farm very successfully, but the majority have for a long time been in the habit of leasing their shares of land to white men, in small patches of two or three acres, the result being, that the land has been badly worked and has

fallen into a wretched condition. The Indians are very desirous that the Department should take the matter in hand, and lease the land they do not require for their own use to responsible persons, and are willing to surrender their interest to the Crown for that purpose.

A portion of the reserve occupied by these Indians was formerly held for their benefit by trustees, who have since died or resigned, with the exception of one, who resides at considerable distance therefrom and takes no interest in it whatever.

The Indians are, consequently, very desirous that the Department should assume the management of the whole property on their behalf.

MISSISSAGUAS OF MUD LAKE.

This band now numbers 152, being an increase of six, partly by immigration.

The school is not carried on so satisfactorily as formerly, sufficient discrimination not having been exercised in the selection of a teacher, who is appointed by the New England Company.

There seems to be no change as regards the farming productions. A few farm their land successfully, but the majority subsist chiefly by fishing and hunting, supplemented by the manufacture and sale by their wives and daughters of baskets and bark-work.

MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG.

There are now 41 members of this band, showing a decrease of two by death.

There is no school on this reserve, and very little interest appears to be taken in the spiritual welfare of these Indians by any religious denomination.

There are two or three families who farm in a very industrious manner and support themselves comfortably, but several of them do not farm at all but trust entirely to what they can get as rent from lands leased to white people, and to the small annuity semi-annually distributed among them.

CHIPPEWAS OF SNAKE ISLAND.

There are 136 people in this band, being an increase of four during the year.

These Indians formerly had two schools, one on Snake Island and one on Georgina Island, but of late the people, with the exception of a few families, have removed to Georgina Island where they have a good school, well attended:

Many of them have succeeded in clearing a considerable amount of land and maintain themselves in comparative comfort. I am hoping that those still remaining on Snake Island will also remove to Georgina and turn their attention to farming.

CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA.

This band now numbers 253, being a decrease of fourteen, ten having emigrated to the North-West, where they participate in the Government grants, and eight having married into other bands. But for this emigration there would have been a natural increase of four persons.

The school is still taught by a white girl, and I understand the attendance is better than in former years.

During the past year there have been several acres of land cleared and brought under cultivation, and the Indians show a disposition to make improvements.

They enjoy good health and appear to be in fairly prosperous circumstances.

CHIPPEWAS OF CHRISTIAN ISLAND.

This band numbers 298, being an increase for the year of eight persons.

Eighty-seven members of this band reside on Manitoulin Island and enjoy the same privileges as regards schools and land for cultivation as the other Indians residing on that Island. The remaining 211 reside on Christian Island.

They have a good school house which has been erected during the past year, and have converted the old building into a residence for the teacher. The school is taught by the missionary's son, an intelligent young Indian, and the average attendance, considering the wandering habits of the Indians, is pretty good.

They support themselves very comfortably. In the spring they put in their crops, and the greater portion of the able-bodied among them resort to the North Shore of Lake Huron, where they engage in loading lumber vessels, etc., while the old men and women remain at home to protect the crops and fish in the waters near their village.

These Indians, as well as their brethren, the Chippewas of Lake Simcoe, are less addicted to intemperance than most of the other Indians in this Superintendency.

CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH.

This band numbers 396, being a decrease of one person. There have been an unusual number of deaths during the year, principally children.

There are three schools on this reserve, two of which are taught by Indians and one by a white girl. The former are very inefficient teachers, and the attendance and progress at the schools taught by them are very unsatisfactory. The small salaries voted by the Indians preclude the possibility of employing properly qualified teachers, but I would strongly recommend the Department to take into its own hands the employment of the teachers, and also fix the amount of salary, as the only means of securing efficiency in this important work.

I have nothing now to report of the progress made by these Indians in agricultural and other pursuits. Some of them farm very creditably, but the majority are not so industrious as I should like to see them. They trust too much to the moneys semi-annually distributed among them.

I am pleased, however, to report that they are much less addicted to intemperance than formerly.

CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEN.

This band numbers 350, being an increase of eleven persons by births, showing that these Indians have been very healthy during the past year.

There are two schools upon the reserve, of which I have had no opportunity of getting information, as the teachers have been recently changed.

These Indians seem to be much better off than those of the same tribe resident at Cape Croker. They dress quite respectably, and there seems to be but little want and no complaining amongst them.

They farm and fish, and their wives and daughters make baskets for sale.

I can also report that there has been a great improvement as regards intemperance. The law prohibiting the sale of liquor to Indians has been put in force when opportunity offered, which has tended to keep the Indians sober and, as a matter of course, more industrious.

The total number of Indians now in this superintendency receiving annuity is 2,829, being an increase of 21. There would have been a natural increase of considerably more than this, but as previously stated, there have been some emigrations to the North-West.

There are also some 300 or 350 Indians under my charge who do not participate in the half-year payments.

The amount distributed through this office during the year as salaries, pensions, annuities, etc., was about \$48,000.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. PLUMMER,

Superintendent and Commissioner, Indian Affairs.

No. 5.

ONTARIO,
NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—1ST DIVISION.
MANITOWANING, August 28, 1879.

To the Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose tabular statement and report on Indian affairs within this superintendency for the year ended 30th June, 1879.

Although a slight falling off in the quantity of grain and roots raised by the Indians has to be noted, which has been caused by a long continuance of dry weather and the ravages of the potato-bug, yet, except in comparatively few instances, no scarcity of the necessaries of life has been experienced amongst those bands who devote themselves to agriculture. Those Indians on the main land who live by hunting were not so fortunate, many having suffered from scarcity, and were it not for the kindness and liberality of those who were better off, and who shared their supplies of provisions with their less provident neighbours, much suffering would have ensued.

I am glad to be able to state that the injury wrought by the potato-bug, the arrival of which upon this island was so much dreaded, has not been so great as was feared, many parts being still exempt from the pest. Those Indians whose gardens are attacked generally gather and destroy them; others who are too careless to do so, of course, suffer; but this class I am happy to say is not the most numerous.

The past winter having been unusually protracted and severe, several deaths, especially of old and infirm Indians, took place, but otherwise the health of the various bands has been satisfactory.

The efforts made to educate the Indians have been unabated; schools maintained by the Department have been in operation at the following places upon this island: At Wickwemikong, two schools, viz.: one for boys and one for girls; at Wickwemikongsing, Atchitawaganing, Sheguiandah and West-Bay; also, at Cockburn Island and on the main land at Mississagua; at the latter place a second school, under the control of the Congregational Society, has also been in operation, but as no returns of attendance have been received at this office, I have been unable to include it in the tabular statement.

Although the attendance at the Indian schools is still far from being satisfactory, yet some improvement may be noted; a greater number of adults have attended than heretofore, and in some places night schools have been opened for their benefit, and considerable progress in the acquisition of the English language has been made by the children.

Some changes in the staff of teachers have been made, from which I have every reason to expect that considerable benefit to the children attending the schools affected by the change will result.

Very creditable improvements in the roads made by the Indians of the unceded part of this island have been made, and the roads on that Indian reserve compare favourably with those made by the white settlers on the ceded part of the island.

The horses and cattle raised by the Indians are increasing in number. There is, however, much need of the importation of improved stock, by which the quality would be benefited.

But few infractions of the law have taken place; some cases of petty theft, for which short terms in the district jail, at Sault Ste. Marie, have been awarded, are all that have to be reported.

Intoxication amongst the staid and respectable Indians is decidedly on the decrease; amongst some of the young men, however, the vice is still too prevalent. The establishment of a lock-up at this place has had a wholesome effect, and greatly tended to check the evil.

In agriculture a degree of improvement may be remarked. The progress made by the white settlers is beginning to act as an incentive to the industrious Indians, and to stimulate them to greater exertions in the cultivation of their lands.

During the year, the western part of this island, also Barrie and Cockburn Islands, have been surveyed, and the lands are now in the market. This not only opens up for settlement a large extent of land, but its sale will materially add to the funds of the Ojibberas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.

A reserve for the Theessalon River Indians has been set apart, and several families have already located thereon, and others will shortly follow. This band, which has been scattered for many years, never having availed themselves of their treaty right to occupy a portion of the Garden River Reserve, will now have an opportunity of forming a settlement of their own, where, as soon as their numbers will warrant it, a school may be established and other efforts made for their advancement.

The past year has been one of steady, although not of marked, progress amongst the Indians. From previous experience rapid progress could not be hoped for, but by educating the rising generation, it is believed that the desired result—the advancement of the Indian race—will be most certainly attained.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. C. PHIPPS,

Visiting Superintendent.

No. 6.

ONTARIO,

PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY,

PARRY SOUND, 27th August, 1879.

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

SIR,—I have the honor, along with the tabular statement for 1879, to forward this my report upon Indian affairs in general in this superintendency.

With regard to the tabular statement, I have in former reports pointed out that it is drawn out for bands of Indians more advanced in agricultural pursuits than those in this Superintendency. What crops are raised by the different bands here are solely for their own consumption, and, as they keep no account of them, I find it impossible to get any reliable information as to the quantities raised. No doubt, they are in general willing to give such information, but all is so much guess-work that any return made from that would be of no use. As, on my visits to the reserves this year, I had not time to make personal observations, except in a few cases, and owing to my visits not being made just at the time I was expected, many of the Indians were absent, so that little could be ascertained, I think it better to return the quantities as unknown.

In the live stock there is not much difference, and I have filled up the return to the best of my ability.

I therefore confine my remarks pretty much to what I saw of the crops.

On Parry Island the crops in general are good. Indian corn, of which a considerable breadth was planted, is excellent, being both early and good; potatoes good; and what wheat, oats and peas were sown promise a fair return.

I am sorry I cannot give so favorable a report for Shawanaga. The corn there seemed to me to be too late, but potatoes promised fairly. Since I was at the reserve, however, on the 14th August, there was a frost that, I am sorry to say, cut down the

corn and potatoes there before they were ready for harvesting, and this will be a heavy blow to the band.

At Henry's Inlet I saw good corn and potatoes, farther advanced than at Shawanaga; yet I fear the frost must have cut them down there, too, before they were ripe.

In this band I have, to my regret, to report the death of Moses Meshegogan, who was Forest Bailiff on the reserve. He was killed during the winter by a tree falling upon him when clearing some land to extend his farm. I have, in previous reports, had to record my opinion of him as a hard-working and industrious Indian, and in him the band has lost one who set them a good example of industrious habits.

On Mishacongai's Reserve, on French River, the only settlers are four families from the Henvey's Inlet Band. Their crops were good.

On Dokis' Reserve, on French River, there are no settlements. The band is small and in general engaged with Chief Dokis in trading in the north. In this Dokis does a large business. He lives in an excellent house at Dokis' Point, on the Indian Reserve, Lake Nipissing, and he has several of the Indians of his band living about his house. He had excellent crops of corn, oats, peas, hay, &c., near his house; indeed, his corn was the most advanced I had seen at that season.

About the Indian village of the Lake Nipissing Band I saw good crops of corn, potatoes, oats and hay; and those of the band who reside upon other clearings on the reserve said their crops were good. Upon the whole the crops were good, but I fear the early frost in the middle of August must have done much damage.

As to the schools I am happy to be able to say that much has been done since my last report, as there are now three good schoolhouses erected, and one of them, on Parry Island, has been in use as a school for nearly a year. The average attendance for the year has been 14. On the 12th August this school was visited by Mr. J. R. Miller, P.S.I., and examined by him in the presence of Dr. Hodgins, LL.D., Deputy Minister of Education, Ontario. They both expressed themselves as much pleased with the examination, and complimented Mr. W. Elias, school teacher, upon his success.

Dr. Hodgins pointed out to me some improvements required round the school, and I explained to him why they had not yet been carried out, but said they would be done by next year.

This I went into more fully in my report upon the schools.

On the 14th, along with Dr. Hodgins and Mr. Miller, I visited the school of Shawanaga, which was then organized, and the names of about 30 pupils entered. All were much pleased with the manner in which Chief Solomon James had carried out his contract for building the school.

Here again, Dr. Hodgins pointed out the want of some extra work round the school. This will, no doubt, be done, but as the school was only just finished, there had been no time for other work.

It was the intention of Dr. Hodgins and Mr. Miller to go on to Henvey's Inlet, and I had warned the band of the proposed visit to organize the school; but at Byng Inlet we found the lake so rough, the captain of the tug steamer said we should not be able to go to the inlet and return within the time at Dr. Hodgins' disposal, and we were therefore unable to go there. However, I had inspected the school house on my visit to the reserve in July and taken it over.

According to instructions, I am now trying to select teachers [for these schools, and hope soon to have them in operation.

In consequence of the falling off of the hunting and trapping, and the fishing not being so good as it used to be, the Indians in this superintendency find they must depend more upon agriculture, but they also find their resources inadequate to the work. Some of the bands want horses, some oxen, ploughs, harrows, &c. These they are unable to get for themselves as cash must be paid for them, and they have sent me petitions for assistance in procuring them. Having good means of putting the land in order for crops would, no doubt, tend much to foster industrious habits.

I cannot report any material change in the habits of the Indians; in the older ones the habits are too long confirmed, but as the younger will now have school education open to them, I am in hopes they will in time produce a good effect. Amongst the older Indians the dislike of continued labor prevails; they will work hard—particularly at some pursuits—for a few days, but then they desire rest or a change. As agriculture becomes more practiced and extended, they will see the necessity of more continuous labor to produce a satisfactory result, and I trust the younger Indians will learn that at an earlier age.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. SKENE,

Visiting Superintendent,

Parry Sound.

No. 7.

ONTARIO.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY,—3RD DIVISION,
SAULT STE. MARIE, 13th September, 1789.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward you my report of the 3rd Northern Superintendency under my charge, as required by your circular.

I regret that the crops last year did not turn out at all well. This was in a great measure owing to the grasshoppers, which in some cases so entirely injured the crops that they were not worth taking off the ground. The potato-bug also did a great amount of damage, and as the potato crop is the one the Indians principally depend on, the loss proved very disastrous in many cases, and was the cause of considerable distress among them during the latter part of the winter, and many of the Indians were left without sufficient seed for spring use, this trouble was, however, overcome by the liberality of the Department, who, when I brought the matter before them, advanced money to all those in need, for the purpose of purchasing the necessary seeds for spring sowing, to be repaid in two instalments, said instalments to be deducted out of their annuity money for the years 1880 and 1881. The amount advanced under this head to the two bands under my charge was \$400.35. I may further state that in most instances the coming crops look well.

With regard to the two schools on the reserve, I regret to say that the attendance is small, considering the number of children of an age to attend school. This is in a measure owing to the schools being too far from the childrens' homes, but in a still greater degree, arises from the want of interest taken by the parents in the education of their children.

The Shingwauk Home for Indian boys, towards the support of which the Indian Department allows a grant of of \$1,200 per annum, is under the superintendence of the Rev. E. F. Wilson. During the past year 51 Indian boys have been clothed, fed and educated at this institution; several boys left during the summer, and there has been one death, but these vacancies will soon be more than filled with new boys, the probability being that the number for the ensuing year will be in excess of the number maintained in the past.

I have every reason to believe that the progress of the children is most satisfactory, and they are, as a rule apt to learn, quick at acquiring a trade, and well behaved.

During the summer three boys have left who had respectively learned the following trades, viz.: tinsmith, carpenter and bootmaker, and found employment, whilst a fourth has rendered himself capable of teaching at the Garden River Indian School.

There are also four boys earning \$2 a week each as apprentices to the trades of tinsmith, printer, blacksmith, and five boys are earning \$1 per week as apprentices thus, viz.: one as carpenter, one as bootmaker, two as printers, and one as blacksmith.

The apprentices receive half of what they earn for themselves, and each of them has a saving bank account. An industrious boy can lay by \$40, and receive about \$20 in cash during the time he works at the Shingwauk Institute as an apprentice. It is understood that the money in the savings bank is to be employed in purchasing tools for the boys' trades.

The Wawanash Home, another Indian institution, founded by the Rev. E. F. Wilson, towards which the Indian Department allows a grant of \$600 per annum for the education, support and industrial training of 15 Indian girls, was formally opened on the completion of the building on the 19th August last. The first wing of this building was occupied by Indian girls during the past year. They have now 15 Indian girls under the management of a lady superintendent and matron. The lady superintendent takes the supervision of the household in general, and instructs the children in reading, writing and arithmetic, and also teaches them christian principles. The matron will teach them all the domestic duties necessary in a household, such as cooking, washing, ironing, sewing, straw-plaiting, &c.; and I have every hope that before long this institution will be as successful for the Indian girls as the Shingwauk Home is for the Indian boys.

With regard to the morals of the Indians, I regret to say there are no means for preventing them from obtaining liquor, owing to the close proximity of the American shore; however, four prosecutions took place during the year for giving whiskey to Indians, in which fines were imposed. One of the parties absconded without paying his fine, and in two cases the Indians were sent to goal.

The lands in the Townships of Macdonald and Laird continue to settle, but the drawback most complained of by settlers and intending settlers is the great want of roads in those townships.

The townships in the neighbourhood of Goulais and Batchewana Bays have, I regret to say, not made the progress in settlement I expected when I made out my last report. There is now a road from Sault Ste. Marie to the Township of Fenwick. This passes through the Township of Pinnefather.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. VAN ABBOTT,

Indian Lands Agent.

No. 8.

ONTARIO.
NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY, 4th DIVISION,
INDIAN AGENCY,
PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING, 30th September, 1879.

To the Right Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit the annual tabular statement for this division for the year 1879.

There has been no material change in the situation of the Indians in this section since my report of last year.

The Fort William Band, during the current year, have erected three log dwellings and cleared five acres of land, and have altogether under cultivation about 165 acres.

The two schools for boys and girls are in a reasonable state of efficiency.

The stringency of our liquor law has had the effect of preventing traders from furnishing Indians with intoxicating liquors on the north shore of Lake Superior, except at Fort William, where, occasionally, Indians have been found intoxicated, and the parties supplying the liquor have been brought to justice. The bands at Nipegon and those to the eastward in this division, are less exposed, consequently it is seldom a case of intoxication is observed among them.

There seems to be a general desire on the part of the leading families in the different bands to have their children educated. At the Pic they have erected a commodious school house, believing that in due time the Government will furnish them with a schoolmaster.

Generally speaking, these bands are in a healthy condition, but they have the aged and infirm, together with the usual amount of sickness found in all communities, consequently they have requested me to urge upon the Government the propriety of making provision to have a medical man accompany their agent at the time of the payment of their annuities.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

AMOS WRIGHT,

Indian Agent.

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No. 9.

EGANVILLE, September 8th, 1879.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Inclosed find the tabular statement of the Indians of Golden Lake for the year ending 30th June. The Indians, I have much pleasure in stating, have made considerable progress upon this reserve, and also upon the road leading thereto.

The status of the school, through the incompetency of the teacher, is anything but flattering, notwithstanding the earnest desire on the part of the Indians to secure the services of a superior teacher.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY GEORGE.

Indian Affairs.

No. 10.

Translation.

CAUGHNAWAGA AGENCY,
 PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
 29th August, 1879.

To the Honorable
 The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, with the tabular statement, the following report on the condition of the Indians in this reserve for the past year :—

During the whole year great poverty has existed amongst them, caused by the scarcity of money, consequent on the crisis which exists throughout all the country.

Last winter many families had hardly enough for a meal a day, but it was seldom that they suffered from hunger for any length of time, for the women by doing bead-work for small wages by the day, procured for their husbands what was absolutely necessary for their support. Many among them still hold to the idea derived from their ancestors, that it is the woman who should work for her husband and family.

They see that what was formerly their principal source of revenue, the bead-work, does not sell so well. They are also seldom engaged to run the St. Lawrence Rapids on rafts, and receive smaller wages for this difficult and dangerous service.

About a third of the men went every spring to pass several weeks in the Province of Ontario to make rafts, but there again they are paid much less than in the past.

A great many of them seeing all that was formerly a source of revenue exhausted, have devoted themselves to agriculture, and this spring particularly, they planted a good deal of Indian corn.

There are some of them as industrious as the *habitants* in the neighboring parishes, if not more so, but the greater number give themselves to cultivation in a very restricted and imperfect manner, being in want of means, animals and agricultural implements.

Nevertheless, many can be instanced who, having nothing some years ago, have been enabled by their labor to procure cattle and clear up considerable pieces of land in a way fitted for cultivation.

The land tenure question in this village is a source of serious difficulty, and requires readjustment, if disorder, ill-will, and perhaps bloodshed, is to be avoided.

The Indians do not wish to recognize the rights of certain half-breed families to the enjoyment of their seigniory.

These families not having obeyed the injunction ordering them to leave the Indian territory, rigor was resorted to, not only in threatening to expel them, but in going to the greatest excess. This spring they had to deplore four successive incendiaries, due, without any doubt, to malevolence, and of which these half-breed families were the victims.

The list for the Seigniory, of Sault St. Louis has been completed, and now the difficulty which existed to collect the *cens et rentes* will no longer occur, as all the errors in the *cadastre* have been corrected in a satisfactory manner, both for the Government and the *censitaires*.

Drunkness is more rare than formerly on account of the decrease in the number of taverns and the scarcity of money, and it is consoling to say that for some years many inveterate drunkards have become temperate.

The school does not produce all the good results which might be expected. Many children who attended regularly can read and write in English, but cannot converse in this language. If these children should travel, later on, in the United States, and remain there some time, they would retain a great deal of the knowledge of English which they have acquired at school, and could, in a short time, speak this language, but the greater number do not attend school regularly. The parents are incredibly negligent on this subject, in spite of the advice given them by the missionary and

myself; moreover, they cannot, or will not, make any sacrifices to procure for their children the books, paper, slates, and other articles necessary for learning at school.

The Indians are all Catholics, or at least they do not know who, so far, are expressly and publicly followers of the religion of a certain Protestant minister who is established amongst them without having been called by any one.

The morality of the band is satisfactory, or at least they cannot say that it produces here more scandalous actions than take place elsewhere.

There is nothing at present to remark in the health report. The number of deaths have diminished considerably since this winter and last autumn. Many deaths occurred from diptheria, which carried off a great many children. Now there is no contagious disease here. A man died lately of cholera.

It is to be wished that when these contagious diseases declare themselves, the chiefs should take measures to prevent entrance into infected houses, and even to forbid the corpse to be brought into the church for funeral service; but the Indians are so carried away by the desire to enter, in crowds, houses where there are sick persons, no matter what kind of sickness is there, that these measures could only be carried out with difficulty.

These are the principal details that I can furnish upon the actual state of the village and tribe. In some respects there has been an advance, and in others it is stationary.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. E. CHERRIER,

Indian Agent.

No. 11.

QURBEC.

LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS AGENCY,

OKA, 25th August, 1879.

To the Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor, in accordance with instructions contained in your printed circular of the 23rd July last, to submit, for the information of the Department, with the tabular statement, the following report on Indian Affairs within this agency, for the year ended the 30th June last.

There is no material change to report in the condition of the band. The crops last year fell far below the average, especially the potato crop, which was almost completely destroyed by the bug.

The prospects for an abundant harvest this season, however, are, I am pleased to announce, most encouraging, both the root and grain crop being likely to produce an unusually large yield. This fact is most pleasing to the Indians for they are in such indigent circumstances as to need all the assistance they can possibly obtain as well from this as from every other source to keep starvation from their doors.

They are constantly complaining that the quantity of land now occupied and cultivated by them on this reservation is insufficient to supply their requirements.

They appear more and more anxious to abandon their nomadic life, and to engage permanently in agricultural pursuits, the market for their goods having become so dull as to exclude all hope of their being able to maintain themselves exclusively from the income derived through the sale of their industries. Hence their anxiety to secure and settle on lands.

The large majority of their dwelling-houses are still in a dilapidated state, which is owing to the fact that they do not possess in themselves the means with which to repair their old houses or replace them with new ones, having always been so restricted by the gentlemen of the Seminary as to render it out of the question for them to accomplish more than barely furnish their families with food and clothing, and some of them have failed to do even that.

Some five or six have, however, notwithstanding their oppression, succeeded, during the past year, in erecting barns, stables and other out-buildings, while some three or four have managed to do a little repairing to their dwellings.

As far as the procuring of wood from the Seigniorly for building and heating purposes is concerned, the Indians have, to some extent, been unmolested by the Seminary, and have enjoyed some of their accustomed rights in that direction.

Referring to their existing difficulties with the gentlemen of the Seminary in regard to the respective rights of each in the lands of this Seigniorly, the Indians express regret that no settlement of the same has as yet been effected. It has been for some time past and is still their earnest desire to have a case, in which to test the legality of these rights, brought before the Supreme Court of Canada, by whose decision, whether favorable or adverse, they declare themselves fully prepared to abide. All they demand, they state, is only justice at the hands of competent authorities.

The arson case now pending in the courts has, you are doubtless aware, been further postponed until the 22nd of January next, when it is to be tried at Aylmer. Respecting educational matters, the Indian school, I regret saying, has not been in as prosperous a state as it should, owing in part to the incompetency of the teachers in charge thereof, and partly to the negligence of parents in sending their children regularly to school. A change of teachers has, however, lately been made, and under the management of the present staff it is hoped the children will advance rapidly in learning. The general health of the band has been for the most part good, and there has been no epidemic.

The deaths that have occurred during the year have been principally from natural causes, and among the aged of the band.

A few of the younger members have, however, fallen victims to that prevalent, and in most instances incurable disease—consumption—brought on in many cases by reckless exposure and want of proper care. The vice of intemperance is, happily, rarely seen among them, and their moral and social *status* is fair.

The blankets and monies transmitted by the Department during the year for the relief of the aged and infirm of the band were disbursed as judiciously as possible among those parties.

The accompanying tabular statement is as complete on statistical matters as it was possible for me to make it.

You will notice there is an increase of forty-seven in the population of the band since last year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McGIRR,

Indian Agent.

No. 12.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
 St. REGIS AGENCY,
 DUNDEE, 8th August, 1879.

To the Honourable
 The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, according to instructions, the tabular statement for the year ending 30th June, 1879; also my report.

Nothing has transpired within the agency since my last report worthy of particular notice.

There is a disagreement between the Chiefs, and the consequence is that two out of the six do not attend the councils, especially in the summer season, when they are all at home, and they are continually finding fault with one another and getting up complaints, one party against the other, in order to have them put out of office. Each party of the Chiefs have their followers but the majority of the Chiefs have the majority of the band.

Once in a while some Indians will drink too much liquor, make a noise and become unruly, but otherwise the Village of St. Regis is as quiet and orderly as any; but they will get liquor in some way. I am told they can get all they want at a place in the United States, two miles from St. Regis.

While it is made and sold they will find unprincipled men to sell and purchase for them.

I am happy to say that the schools continue to improve in attendance, and especially the Cornwall Island school, where the parents take more interest in education than they do at the village. Although the teacher at the village, Miss Bannon, does all she can to have the Indians send their children, it has but little effect.

You will notice by the tabular statement that the Indians here are still increasing, there being twenty-four of an increase since my last report, making in all 1,014 souls on the Canadian side.

The wood on the Canadian side is getting somewhat scarce. The American Indians have quite a large wood but they will not allow those on this side of the line to remove any, although it is stated that the American Indians helped themselves to our wood as long as it was plenty. I have understood that our Indians would be allowed to gather up lying down timber, which they could do before the snow comes, to be taken home in sleighing, but that is providing too long before hand; they only look for present necessities.

Considerable timber lies along the shores of the lake and around the islands that might be gathered and cut up into firewood, but a great many of them would rather loaf about the village and make complaints when they are not allowed to cut down standing timber as they require it.

The Rev. F. Marcaux, who left St. Regis for a time last fall on account of the trouble about the removal of a shed mentioned in my last report, has returned and is performing his duties as missionary.

The shed in question has been placed so as to leave a space for footmen to pass, which, I think, is all that should be asked, although some are still clamoring for a waggon-way.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN DAVIDSON,

Indian Agent.

 No. 13.

(Translation.)

ST. FRANCOIS DU LAC, 20th October, 1879.

To the Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

HONORABLE SIR,—The schools have made considerable progress during the past year, and the attention of the pupils to the instruction of the teachers has been more sustained. The last donation of books sent by the Department appears to encourage the more advanced pupils to study.

There have been considerable improvements made to the Catholic church this year. These improvements have been paid for by private subscription among the Indians of the tribe, each furnishing some product of his industry, which was then sold to the merchants, and with the product of these dealings they have been enabled to repair this church, which for some years could not be used for service in the winter.

The native industries, such as work in basswood, bark, horsehair, etc., etc., have been considerably developed of late years, and the members of the tribe make more journeys than formerly. They would make more extended trips if high custom duties were not charged to the members of this tribe who carry their goods to the United States.

During the months of July and August and the greater part of the month of September, very few of the members of the tribe remain at St. Francis. Whole families have gone to the United States and elsewhere, and it is impossible at this time to take a census such as required by your Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. A. DUBLOIS,

Agent.

 No. 14.

No Report from Mr. LeBel.

VIGER AGENCY.

 No. 15.

(Translation.)

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
LAKE ST. JOHN AGENCY,
12th September, 1879.

To the Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

HONORABLE SIR,—I have the honor to forward to your Department the report for the year ended 30th June last, on the condition of the Indians of Lake St. John.

The census shows an increase of 5 over that of last year.

A contagious disease (the measles), but of a mild form, attacked nearly all of the Indians during the last six months; they are now well.

A great change has been marked for some years in their mode of life; the construction of comfortable little houses is the order of the day. There is more neatness

in their attire; a greater taste for agriculture; stock raising increases every year; the sowing of all kinds of grain is on the increase, so that we are satisfied with the result obtained, although there is still much to be desired.

This years' harvest promises well, if no accident occurs at maturity.

Sobriety is strictly observed amongst them.

The roads of their reserve are in good repair.

Thanks to the indefatigable zeal of the Rev. Father Arnaud, their missionary, a neat church has been built on their reserve, which will be completely finished by the spring; and with other improvements will add to the beauty of their picturesque Pointe Blue.

The children do not attend school as we could wish; the parents show too much indifference for the instruction of their families. However, we must not be discouraged at the outset. Example will lead them all back I hope.

I have nothing but praise for them; they are civil, obedient and given to no bad vices, but, like all Indians they are improvident.

The money received for relief, purchase of seed grain, &c., &c., as shown on the tabular statement, has been spent with the approval of the Chiefs.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. E. OTIS,

Indian Agent.

No. 16.

MANIWAKI, 12th November, 1879.

To the Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with the instructions which I received when appointed Indian Agent for this place, to give the Indians of my agency lessons in agriculture, and to encourage them to settle on the lands of the Maniwaki Reserve, I respectfully beg to submit to you a report of my efforts in this direction.

It is very difficult to break the Indians off old habits, and it will take some time before they can be induced to give that attention to agricultural pursuits which is indispensable towards the cultivation of the soil.

With a few exceptions, they have hitherto principally depended on fishing and hunting to make a livelihood; but, as the fur bearing animals are rapidly decreasing, they will necessarily be compelled at an early date to devote their time and attention to the cultivation of the soil as a means of obtaining support for themselves and their families.

Since my appointment as agent, I have made frequent tours throughout the reserve, and visited every farm or patch of land cleared or occupied by Indians in the Township of Maniwaki, and I must say that I found very few improvements which could be classed as farms, as a rule, small patches varying from one-half to two, three, four and five acres are cultivated by each family, and on which they raise potatoes and vegetables. Some sow small quantities of oats, wheat, peas and corn. In many cases, large clearings had been made years ago, which seem to have been cultivated for a short time and then allowed to run wild. I noticed some pretty fair farms; the principal amongst those are the farms of Peter Tettesse, Chief, Pierre Decantier, and Amable Watogan, the two former have each a span of horses; they have also good, substantial barns, which are pretty well filled with hay and oats. A good many of those who sowed wheat last spring inform me that it yielded very poorly. This to me seems strange, as the soil is well adapted for wheat growing; the only cause I can, therefore, attribute for the scanty yield is imperfect ploughing, and perhaps sowing too late.

I have advised them strongly to devote their energies to improving the land, and have pointed out to them the immediate and direct advantages which they would derive by so doing.

Any land which was cleared years ago, and left uncultivated since, is now covered with small shrubs. As it would not be very difficult to get this land into a fit state for a crop, I have advised the occupants to cut away the brush, and have the land ready for ploughing in the spring. This would enable them in such cases to have a crop without much expense, which would have a tendency to encourage them the first year.

I have induced several Indians to make a commencement in clearing up some bush land, and expect they will have considerable improvements ready for cropping in the spring. They are nearly all poor, and cannot remain long at a time improving their holdings.

The majority of the male members of the band are now absent, some having gone to work in the lumbering shanties, and others are gone to hunt.

A large number do not occupy any land, and live exclusively by hunting; they return occasionally to the reserve. I expect it will be a difficult matter to get this class, particularly, to settle on the land and cultivate it. I am convinced, however, that I shall be able to get some of them to do so in the spring, as they are now beginning to realize the important fact that they cannot subsist by hunting only much longer. The greatest obstacle I see in the way of the Indians making much improvement on their lands at present is the want of oxen; in fact, there is only one yoke of oxen amongst the whole band, and they are private property.

Those having no oxen or horses must wait to get their ploughing done until after their more fortunate neighbors have finished their crops. This state of things is very discouraging to many of them. I am trying to induce several of the Indians to buy young steers, which they can purchase cheap; in a year or so they would be strong enough to do considerable work.

I consider that oxen are preferable and more beneficial than horses on a new farm, the most important reason being that they are much easier and cheaper kept, as they will remain in tolerably good condition all winter on straw only, whilst horses require hay and oats. Again, the expense of buying harness for horses, to a poor Indian commencing to make a farm, is an important item which he can ill afford at the start.

When I speak to the Indians on the neglected state of their improvements, those having no horses or oxen tell me that under the circumstances they cannot do better. I know they can do a great deal better, but still the want of those animals is a great draw-back.

I have on several occasions spoken to the chiefs and the leading men of the band on the necessity of encouraging those Indians who are now in occupation of the lands to take a more active interest in agriculture than they have hitherto done, and to assist me in inducing those who have not as yet settled on the reserve to do so as soon as possible, and to show the others by their labour and industry, on their own farms, the practical proof of the real benefits which can be derived by proper attention to the cultivation of the soil. They have promised me their hearty co-operation.

On my tour of inspection and giving instructions last week, I was accompanied for several days by the Head Chiefs, Peter Tetesse and Simon Ojick. We visited every Indian habitation on the reserve.

The chiefs have made some suggestions to me, which have my approval, and which I shall submit to you for your consideration at a future time.

You will readily understand that it will be impossible for me to make as much progress as I would desire in getting the Indians trained to become practical farmers. I am sanguine, however, that in a reasonable time a decided and beneficial change will be the result.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. LOGUE,

Indian Agent.

No. 17.

CHICOUTIMI, 1st March, 1879.

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

SIR,—In the course of June last, whilst perusing your interesting Departmental Report on Indian Affairs for 1877, my attention was arrested by the following paragraph, page 11, of the French version, to wit:—

“Le ministère serait heureux d'être mieux informé qu'il ne l'est relativement aux Sauvages de Betsiamits et de Riotigouche, mais le manque d'agents à ces différents endroits rend les informations qu'on reçoit sur les Sauvages de ces endroits très casuelles et sans suite.”

Being then on the eve of my departure for the Labrador coast, under instructions from the Provincial Government to act as Stipendiary Magistrate during the space of three months, and with a view of meeting the wishes of the Government, as indicated in the above extract from the official report of your Department for 1877, I communicated with you at once, tendering my services, which were courteously accepted.

Having now returned from my official tour on the north coast, from Betsiamits to Natashquan, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Government, the following report on the Indian population dispersed along the north shore of the St. Lawrence from Betsiamits to the Straits of Belle Isle.

HISTORICAL RETROSPECT.

In the course of a lecture delivered before the “Institute Canadien” of Quebec, in 1876, it was boldly asserted that the Montagnais Indians were identical with the Esquimaux bands whom Jacques Cartier, in his initial voyage to the St. Lawrence in 1534, found on the north shore from the Gulf upwards as far as Tadoussac.

It is a well established fact that, at the period of the hardy French Captain's first voyage to this portion of the New World, the Iroquois, the Huron and Algonquins were the three great and distinct races of Aborigines. The Montagnais formed part of the Algonquin family, and are mentioned in the *Relations des Jesuits*, as Montagnais, Montagnets, or Algonquins “Inferieurs.”

The Algonquins “Superieurs” or Upper Algonquins inhabited the regions above Stadacona (Quebec), and were grouped about Three Rivers. The “Lower,” or Algonquins “Inferieurs,” had their habitat beyond the Laurentian range, in the territory watered by the Ashapmonchouan, Penobscot, Misstassini and other large rivers flowing into Lake Piecouagami or St. John's. Hence the appellation Montagnards, Montagnets, and finally Montagnais.

Their chief trading post was at Tadoussac, and hither they resorted from the interior at regular periods of the year. They generally come by the Saguenay River from Lake St. John's, and it sometimes occurred the bucks or hunters came alone, leaving the squaws and papooses camped around the lake. Thus River Ashapmonchouan, whose waters flow into the lake at its western extremity, means in the Montagnais dialect the Expectation River, probably from the fact that on its banks were encamped the families who expected the return of the absent *chefs de famille*.

It seems the Montagnais were subdivided into the Betsiamits and Papinachois, who inhabited the shores from Tadoussac to Pointe des Monts on the St. Lawrence.

The following extract from M. l'Abbé Ferland's classical “History of Canada,” vol. 1, page 23, *et seq.*, of the French version, affords abundant proof of my assertions:—

“Depuis le Blanc Sablon jusqu'à la Pointe des Monts, il n'y avait que fort peu d'habitants, au temps de Jacques Cartier; c'étaient des Esquimaux ou comme les appelle le Père Biard, des Excomminguois. La population était plus considérable

dans le royaume du Saguenay, qui s'étendait depuis la Rivière St. Jean jusqu'au Canada. Cette région était habitée par les Montagnais ou Algonquins Inferieurs, qui se partageaient en plusieurs petites nations celles des Bersiamites, des Papinachois, des Oumamiais, des Kakouchakhis ou Pores-Epis, Soixante et quinze, ans après le second voyage de Cartiers, le Père Biard évaluait le nombre total des Montagnais à mille âmes (1000). Au nord de ces peuples, du côté de la Baie d'Hudson vivaient les Ounascapis (the Naskapis of the present day) nation timide, qui pour éviter les démêlés avec ses voisins plus rapprochés du grand fleuve, se tenait isolée au milieu des immenses forêts de la hauteur des terres. Depuis une centaine d'années, une partie des Ounascapis est descendue vers le grand fleuve, et s'est fondue avec les restes des tribus Montagnais, et considérablement réduites par les maladies et surtout par les boissons enivrantes."

Father Le Jeune, in his "Relation de la Nouvelle France en l'année 1633," p. 8, speaking of the Indian dialects, furnishes a further proof of the close relationship of the Montagnais with the Algonquins: "Les Algonquins qui ne diffèrent des Montagnais que comme les Provençaux des Normands, ont une prononciation tout à fait gaye et gentille." The same writer, page 9, same relation, speaks favorably of the Montagnais, and testifies with regard to their honesty: "Ou n'entend point néanmoins parler de larsons parmi eux, cela est fort rare, j'entend des Montagnais; car les Hurons font métier de dérober."

Père Le Jeune, in his "Relation pour l'année 1634," p. 34, again refers to the probity of the Montagnais, in his quaint old French: "Je dirai en passant que les Sauvages Montagnais ne sont pas larsons: l'entrée leur est libre dans les demeures des français, parceque ils ont la main *seure*; mais pour les Hurons, si on avoit autant d'yeux qu'ils ont de doigts aux mains, encore ne les empescherait on de dérober, car ils derobent avec les pieds; ils font profession de ce métier et ensuite d'être battus si on les dicouvre."

From the earliest period of the French colony, the warrior tribes of the Iroquois spread terror and disaster on both shores of the St. Lawrence. The Hurons and Algonquins often combined their forces against the common foe, with successful results. The Montagnais evinced the most friendly spirit towards the French from the beginning, and fought side by side with the soldats de la Belle France on many a bloody battle-field.

They were renowned for their bravery, and on three or four different occasions they even ascended from Tadoussac to challenge the dreaded Iroquois. At the period of the foundation of Quebec by Samuel de Champlain, in 1608, or rather in the spring of 1609, Champlain entered on his first campaign against the Agniers, one of the five Iroquois nations. The Agniers had their habitat around the shores of Lake Champlain, and thither marched the hostile allied forces of the French, Hurons, Algonquins and Montagnais. "La deux Juillet," narrates l'abbé Ferland, au 1609, vol. 1, p. 151, "la petite bande étant prête à se rembarquer, on fit la revue, et il se trouva vingt quatre canots, portant en tout soixante hommes, partie Hurons, et partie Montagnais et Algonquins," and post p. 155: Les jours suivants, les confédérés repassèrent le lac. Arrivés aux rapides de la rivière, ils se séparèrent, les Hurons et les Algonquins Superieurs se rendant par des ruisseaux vers l'entrée de la Rivière des Outaoniens, et les Montagnais continuant à descendre avec les français vers le Saint Laurent.

Champlain, on his return from France in the spring of 1610, called at Tadoussac: "Les Montagnais déjà réunis à Tadoussac, attendaient Champlain avec impatience, pour l'emmener avec eux à la guerre." (Ferland, vol. 1, p. 15.)

Ce même jour, le Capitaine des Sauvages de Tadoussac estant à Kébec avec une escouade de ses gens, qui s'en allaient à la guerre, désira de parler un conseil à Monsieur le Gouverneur et à Monsieur le Général en un mot aux français (Le Père Paul Le Jeune Rel an 1636).

On glancing over the "Relations des Jesuits," that precious mine and almost inexhaustible fund of historical and otherwise interesting data of the history of Canada, it is evident that the Montagnais often entered the warpath, paint, feathers

and all, especially against the Iroquois, and never faltered in their fidelity to the French. It seems singular that a nation of such bellicose dispositions should have placed le Grand Lièvre, the Big Hare or Rabbit, amongst their divinities.

It is related by Père Le Quen, who labored amongst them in 1642, that having inquired about the "Big Rabbit" and their superstitions concerning it, one of the Montagnais chiefs answered, in substance, that, in their dealings with the French, they had to imitate the hare, who was a prudent and thoughtful animal and very suspicious of danger and deception.

In their turn, the Montagnais of Tadoussac were liable to be attacked by the Iroquois, Agnierrons or Agniers.—Narrates Père Raqueneau, en l'année 1858, p. 13, Rel. des J.

"Le Père ajoute, que deux cents Agniérionns (Agniers) étaient partis pour s'en aller, en chassant, vers Tadoussac, et qu'au printemps, ils devaient faire des canots vis-à-vis de ce quartier là, sur l'autre rive du grand fleuve, qui à bien dix lieus de largeur en cet endroit, pour surprendre tous les Montagnais et les Algonquins, qui retournant ordinairement de leur grande chasse en ce temps là."

The above extract contains the proof of the proverbial treachery of the Iroquois, who, in the year 1645, had concluded a solemn peace with the Hurons, Algonquins and Montgnais. (Vive relation de 1645. Rel. des Jés vol. 2, p. 23.)

MODE OF LIFE, ETC.

The Montagnais, although one of the first Indian tribes to accept the tenets of Christianity, seem to have been opposed to the efforts made by the French Governors and Missionaries to induce them to reside in a permanent manner about the Forts of Quebec and Three Rivers. A detached band of them planted their tents around the latter fort in 1637, but only for a few months. The same result for the attempted settlement at Sillery in 1648.

Their aversion to agricultural pursuits of any kind has been specially noted by the Jesuit Missionaries. Whilst the Iroquois, Hurons, etc., were always careful of their plantation of corn (maïs), the Montagnais led a roving life, or spent their time in idleness around the trading posts or forts.

Et nos Montagnais sont si accoustumés à leurs courses, leur camp est si léger si volant, que s'ils voyoient qu'on les voulut jeter dans quelque contrainte quoique raisonnable, ils auraient plus tôt jeter leurs tentes et leurs pavillons hors la portée de nos canons.....tous les ans sur le printemps, ils parlent fort de la fair, mais comme ils voyent la difficulté qu'il y aè défricher la terre, d'abattre tant d'arbres d'en lever tant de souches d'arracher tant de racines, ils perdent cœur aimant mieux vivre dans le repos, etc.—(Rel. des J's., vol. 1, p. 23, an. 1637.)

Les Montagnais, says l'Abbé Ferland, (vol. 1, p. 137,) et les autres peuples du Nord, presque toujours errants comptaient principalement sur la chasse et la pêche pour leur nourriture. Les orignaux, les caribous, les ours, les castors, formaient les grosses pièces de la chaudiere, etc., etc.

The same writer—(p. 211, vol. 1, Cours d'Histoire du Canada)—Malgré tous les essais, qu'ont emouragés depuis cette époque, la puissance civile et les autorités religieuses, aucune des tribus canadienne s'est avancé au-de-la d'une demi civilisation, et presque toutes se sont étientes avant d'y parvenir. Aujourd'hui encore les Montagnais et les Tetes-de-Boule du Saint Maurice malgré leurs rapports fréquents avec les Blancs sont plongés dans l'état sauvage et se plaisent-à-y demeurer.

The most potent cause of demoralization and, I might truly add, of extinction of the divers Indian races on this part of the North American Continent, was the use of intoxicating liquors—l'eau de feu. It is painful to reflect that the cursed traffic in rum, so baneful to the Indians, was, in many instances, encouraged by the French authorities. The illustrious Mgr. de Laval displayed the greatest energy possible against the poison-sellers (vendeurs de poison). He even went to France in the year 1678, with a view of obtaining from Louis XIV. a royal decree interdicting the sale

of intoxicating liquors by the French to the Indians. His mission was successful, and the Governor, M. de Frontenac, had to yield.

To recapitulate or condense the foregoing premises, it is historically demonstrated with reference to the Montagnais tribe:

That the Montagnais of the present day belonged to the Algonquin nation, and were known as "Algonquins Inferieurs" from their residing below Quebec. They were also called Montagnais, Montagnez, Montagnuet, and finally Montagnais by the Jesuit Missionaries.

That, according to the Memoire of Marc Lescarbot, it was in 1508 that a considerable portion of the Algonquins seceded from the nation proper (le corps de la nation) at Three Rivers. It was at the close of a disastrous campaign against the Iroquois, and the loss of a favorite chief. After a long deliberation, about three hundred declared their intention to seek the interior of the country as a refuge and a safeguard against incessant warfare. The chosen country was the valley of the St. Maurice and Lake St. Johns, beyond the Laurentian range. Those who were in the habit of trading at Three Rivers were distinguished by the appellation of Atticameguos ou "Poissons Blancs." Such of them who selected the shores of Lake St. Johns as their favorite camping-ground were styled Kacouchakhi or "Nation du Porc Epi." The appellation Montagnais was a qualificative added originally to the word "Algonquins" "Montagnards." The "Montagnais" was the generic name, and it included, apart from the Atticamegues and Kacouchakhi first mentioned, the Betsiamits and Papinachois dispersed on the north shores of the St. Lawrence, probably at the mouth of the Bersimis River. The Ounadapis or Naskapees formed at that period a distinct people, inhabiting the territory extending north of Lake St. Johns towards Hudson's Bay. About the year 1674, they came in great numbers to Tadoussac and intermarried with the Montagnais. They have been hardly distinguished from them since.

That, according to Père Biard, the Montagnais numbered about 1000 in the year 1611, a diminution of many hundreds since the period of Jacques Cartier's first voyage in 1534; the cause of depletion being the use of ardent spirits abundantly given to them by the French traders, in exchange for their valuable furs, at Tadoussac especially.

That the Montagnais were constant in their friendship towards the French, having accompanied Champlain in his first campaign against the Iroquois or Agniers in 1609. They, on many subsequent occasions, proved their loyalty and bravery, side by side with the French soldiers.

That, from the earliest times, the Montagnais were looked upon as the best trappers and hunters amongst the other Indians. From 1504, they were in the habit of trading with the Normans and Basques frequenting the north coast; the chief trading-post being Tadoussac, whence priceless packages of the richest furs, were semi-annually sent to France. As a consequence of their superiority as hunters and their remarkable success, they were averse to the least cultivation of the soil.

That, as a proof of their moral status, polygamy was almost unknown in their midst. The pretty arts and ruses of larceny which were common to all the other Indian races were despised by the Montagnais.

That viewing the Montagnais tribe with the strictest impartiality, they must be looked upon as the foremost amongst all the other tribes, with regard to christian sentiments, moral status, loyalty and bravery in a relative point of view.

That, as a natural and practical conclusion of this essay, if there is at the present moment, in the Dominion of Canada, a community of Indians fully deserving the favorable consideration of the Government, and its best efforts to ameliorate their condition, let me name the Montagnais, whose friendship, loyalty and bravery never faltered for nigh three centuries towards the French, the first pioneers of civilization in the New World.

MEMORANDUM OF POPULATION.

The Indian population is about 90 per cent. composed of Montagnais, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. The Naskapees inhabit the interior.

In 1856 or 1857, Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson Bay Company in the North American Provinces, at the request of the Imperial Government, prepared a report of the Indian population trading with the Company at the so-called King's Posts or Poster du Roi, referring to the Montagnais thus :

	Souls.
Tadoussac	100
Chicoutimi.....	100
Lake St. Johns.....	250
Islets Jérémies	250
Godbout.....	100
Seven Islands.....	300
Mingan.....	500
Musguaro.....	100
Natashquan	100
	1,800

According to the census of 1871 :

L'Anse St. Jean.....	28
Roberval.....	355
Moisie.....	7
Seven Islands.....	190
Betsiamites	552
Mingan.....	560
	1,685

For the Labrador Division exclusively, 1,309.

In your Departmental Report for 1877, Report G, page 170, the population of the Naskapees of the Lower St. Lawrence is set down at 2,860. This calculation must have been made previous to 1876, as, since that period, but few have been met within the limits of the Province.

Extract from the table of the Aboriginal Population of Canada, with the superficies in square miles of the hunting and fishing grounds occupied by the different tribes, the whole referring to the year 1871.

Names of Tribes.	Description of Places Inhabited.	Population.	Territorial Sup. in English square miles.
Esquimaux.....	Littoral of the North Sea, from Labrador to Alaska, the northern shores and Islands of Hudson's Bay, with the Island of the Arctic Ocean	4,000	600,000
Naskapees.....	Interior of Labrador, south-east watersheds of Labrador, Rupert's Land to the east of Hudson's Bay, and the Mistasin Country.....	2,500	330,000
Montagnais.....	North shore of the Gulf and mouth of the St. Lawrence, valley of the Saguenay River.....	1,745	115,000

POPULATION IN 1878.

The first Montagnais (villagers) on the north coast is at Bersimis.
 The number of families frequenting this post in 1877-78 was about 127.

Males.....	217
Women and children.....	371
Total.....	588

The hunting-grounds of the Bersimis Indians comprise the territory extending between River Bersimis and the eastern limits of Lake St. Johns.

The Rev. Père Oblats have the spiritual charge of these Indians since nigh 30 years; the first mission being located at the "Islets Jérémé," on the St. Lawrence. There are about 27 dwelling-houses erected expressly for the Indian population. There is a large chapel for the use of the Montagnais, and in the village we meet with an extensive store belonging to the Hudson Bay Company. The Pères possess a nice farm, with suitable buildings, agricultural implements, cattle, etc. The chief produce is potatoes, oats, turnips. They also manage to secure a good stock of hay and fodder for the winter.

There is no doubt but these zealous missionaries are doing their best to assist the poor Indian, and apply to their benefit the sum or sums yearly sent by your Department. The Indians are exclusively devoted to hunting pursuits, and spend but a few months in the year at Bersimis.

The number of old and infirm people is as follows: men, 6; women, 7.

Their moral status is good, the only reprehensible trait is their hereditary fondness for ardent spirits. It is the old bi-centennial story repeated again. Unscrupulous traders are always on the *qui-vive* to attract the poor Indian, and extort his valuable furs for a mere trifle, the agent of persuasion being the demon of alcohol.

RIVER GODBOUT.

Formerly an important Indian rendezvous. The locality is now visited by about 10 Montagnais families, in July of each year; three or four helpless old people who have no property or land for farm purposes, and who live by hunting and a little seal killing. The scattered Indians we occasionally meet with at Trinity Bay, Kewi, Egg Island and westward of Point des Monts Lighthouse, belong also to the Godbout Division.

SEVEN ISLANDS.

The Montagnais congregate here from May to the middle of July, and generally come from inland by the Moisie River, thence to seven Islands Bay, by canoe or barge, a distance of 18 miles. Number of families in 1878, 47; equivalent in souls, 188. I found these Indians in a pitiful state of misery; they had brought but a small quantity of furs, and could obtain but trifling advances from the traders. There was no property belonging to the band, no agricultural pursuits, but a few helpless old people and infirm children.

MOISIE.

The Moisie River is the channel of communication for the Indians to reach the interior. It was as one time a much frequented trading-post, but now it is deserted. The Montagnais only tent here for a few days on their way to Seven Islands Bay.

MINGAN.

The favorite rendezvous of the Montagnais, on the north coast. From time immemorial, Mingan, on account of its safe harbor, its beautiful scenery and its vicinity to rivers abounding in salmon and sea trout, has been a much resorted post. A pretty chapel is erected near the Hudson's Bay storehouses, and since there are three frame houses belonging to Indian families.

A few patches of ground for potatoes represent the sum total of their efforts in the agricultural line.

They possess a few barges, or, as they call them, "American boats," of about 30 feet keel, and worth, in full trim, about \$75 each, although they were by them purchased for \$140.

The number of families in 1878 was 79, comprising about 372 souls.

The Indians met with, during the summer, at Esquimaux Point, belong to the Mingan division. There are but a few Indian families between Esquimaux Point and Natashquan, a distance of 75 miles.

NATASHQUAN.

The Montagnais Indians congregate here in June and July of each year. Their camping-ground is at the mouth of the Natashquan River, one of the celebrated salmon streams on the north shore. The Natashquan settlement (Acadian) is about 6 miles to the westward.

They have no chapel, no dwellings of any description, no cultivation of any kind, and they hunt in the interior ten months out of twelve. Such is their life.

The Hudson Bay Co. have a large store for trading purposes with the Indians.

The number of families in 1878, was 44, comprising 176 souls; helpless and infirm, 11.

MUSQUARRO.

About 56 miles below Natashquan Point on the sea board. As late as 1861 this post was much frequented by the Montagnais, but the band is now scattered here and there. A fraction of them now form part of the Natashquan colony, and a few others have gone to St. Augustin's Bay, near the Belle Isle Straits. Number of families in 1878, 9, comprising about 50 souls.

ST. AUGUSTIN'S BAY.

Up to 1875 this bay, situated near the Belle Isle Straits, about 173 miles below Natashquan, was the favorite resort of the Naskapecs or-piz. They came right across from Ungava and the eastern shores of Hudson Bay. In the summer of 1873, 115 families of Naskapecs were encamped around St. Augustin's Post, held by the Hudson Bay Co., and about 61 Montagnais families. Number of families (Montagnais) in 1878, 27; number of families, Naskapis, 32.

I may observe at once that the word Montagnais comprises the "Naskapis" element all along the coast. In general, the Naskapis, although intelligent, are yet very superstitious; believe in screams, in their "jougleurs" or medicine-men, etc. Since a few years, the fur trade has fallen so considerably that the Hudson Bay Company has removed its stores to Natashquan, but it is unlikely the St. Augustin's Indian will join their brethren of Musquarro or Natashquan, or other posts.

Trading schooners, hailing from Nova Scotia especially, now frequent St. Augustin's Bay; and I am sorry to add that ardent spirits are freely given to the poor Indians, who sacrifice their precious furs for mere trifles, and live in lamentable poverty.

RECAPITULATION OF POPULATION—1878.

Bersimis :	Families.	Souls.
Number of families.....	127	588
(Widows, 9; helpless men, 6; women, 7.—13.)		
Godbout River:		
Number of families.....	10	42
(Widows, 2; 4 helpless individuals.)		
Seven Islands :		
Number of families.....	47	188
Mingan :		
Number of families.....	79	372
Metashquau :		
Number of families.....	44	176
(Widows, helpless and infirm, 11.)		
Musquarro :		
Number of families.....		50
(Widows, 2; infirm, etc., 21.)		
St. Augustin's:		
Number of families (Mont. & Naskaps.).....	59	271
(Widows, 5; helpless, etc., 8.)		
Grand total	375	1,687

CONCLUSION—REMARKS AND SUGGESTIONS.

The total number of souls, with reference to the Labrador Montagnais, is 1,309, according to the census of 1871.

The number I have found in 1878 is 1,687, but there is this difference to be noted: the census only mentions

Les Sauvages des Seven Isles.....	190
“ Betsiamites.....	552
“ Mingan.....	560
“ Moisie.....	7

I have taken the census in the additional localities of Godbout, Natashquan, Musquarro and St. Augustin's Bay.

There is a further remark to be made on the discrepancies existing in the statistics of population of the Indian Bands which are communicated to your Department now and then. One year many families will remain in the interior, sending their furs down to the posts on the sea board by other Indians. Another year, you will find at Lake St. Johns, in Upper Saguenay, parties from Bersimis, etc.

What is the present state of the Indian element on the Labrador Coast?

The answer is easily guessed. They do not possess wealth; no, not even competence. When furs were quoted at remunerative figures, as in 1872, they were poor; now, that, since a few years, furs have become rarer, with a considerable diminution in the tariff of prices, they are in a pitiful state of misery and privation.

The agents of the Hudson Bay Company have strict injunctions from their Governor to make no further advances to the Indians. These instructions are dated in 1874, and so much importance is attached to the execution thereof that in 1877, Mr. Burgess, the Company's Clerk at Bersimis, a highly deserving man, was dismissed for disobedience to them.

Those instructions further insist upon the necessity of collecting all arrears of accounts due by the Indians. What is the consequence ?'

Early in May, hunger drives the poor hunter down to the sea board with a few furs. He has no choice to make, he must go to the Company's stores, either at Bersimis, Seven Islands, etc. The tariff of prices is extremely low, and the prices of provisions extremely high. Part of the value of his furs is placed to his credit, and the balance for provisions asked for, but not the slightest advance. The story of one Indian is the story of the whole band.

They are at the mercy of a host of traders during the summer season, some of whom are devoid of all scruple. Thus, previous to my arrival in July last, at Seven Islands, two of those traders had supplied the unfortunate Montagnais, tented there, with poisonous stuff colored like brandy, and sold at \$2 per bottle. Whiskey of the vilest kind is retailed at \$1 and \$1.50 per bottle of three half-pints. Part of their hunt was sacrificed for liquor, and but little was left for the necessaries of life. The Hudson Bay Company, be it said to their honor, offer no spirits to the Indians, even in a friendly way.

A trader from the south shore, in June last, went to Bersimis to meet the Indian hunters just out of the bush. They went on board his schooner in the river, and informed him that they could not pay any arrears this year, being too poor, but that they would pay for the provisions they wanted. He agreed to their proposition, went ashore next day and collected for about \$1,596 of furs from one cabin to another, took the packages of furs on board his schooner, and two Indians as guardians. The next morning he sent about 10 barrels of mill-sweepings, called No. 1 superfine flour, by his boat, to roll on the beach, then weighed anchor and off he went. He left the two Indians on the point on the south side of the river, and told them to inform their fellow-sufferers that he had kept the furs for his arrears on accounts, which are a mystery to the poor Indians.

The Rev. Père Oblats are doing their best for the Indian population at Bersimis, and they cannot be held responsible for the rascality of transient traders, as a matter of course.

The rate of provisions is comparatively reasonable at Bersimis, and the venerable Superior of the Oblat Missionaries, Father Arnauld, is always on the qui vive on behalf of his Indian charge, but he cannot control the cupidity of certain traders, and other white foes, etc.

But at the other trading-posts, it is quite deplorable. The untutored, credulous Indians are systematically plundered, by the exorbitant rate of provisions, etc. I am alluding to transient traders in barges, schooners, etc., to wit:—

	Natashquan.	Quebec.
Flour Nos. 2 and 3.	\$12 00	\$ 4 85
Lard, 20 lbs. pail.....	5 00	2 00
“ per lb.....	30	12½
Butter “	35 & 40	15
Biscuits “	12½	04
Pork, per barrel.....	27 00	13 50
“ pound.....	20	06
<i>Goods.</i>		
Cotton, per yard	30	05
Shawls, bright colors but weak tissue.....	10 00	2 50
<i>Liquids.</i>		
Molasses, coal tar, description, per gallon...	1 20	30
Whiskey, 1,710 real alcohol, balance cayenne pepper, sulphuric acid, etc., per gallon.	5 00	1 50
Whiskey, 1,710 real alcohol, balance cayenne pepper, sulphuric acid, etc., per bottle .	1 50	40
Gin, small flacons, per box	6 00	3 00
“ large “ “	8 50	4 25
“ per bottle.....	1 00	35

The quotations for Quebec are apropos those of last summer, the prices at Natashquan are below those of Musquarro.

These prices are inside the market; if wrong at all they are sufficient to explain the misery of the well plucked children of the forest on the Labrador Coast. I can give you an idea of the tariff or scale of prices for furs since 1876:

Beaver, per lb	\$1 40
Mink do pelt, fine	1 20
do do do prime.....	1 50
Martens do do No. 1.....	2 00
Fox, common red.....	1 50
do Silver No. 1.....	15 00
do do crossed with red (dark)	8 00
Bear, large.....	7 50
do small.....	5 00
Lynx or lou cervier, per pelt	1 50
Fishers (pecan) do	6 00

The above tariff is the official tariff of the Hudson Bay Company from Birsimis downwards. Minks have even been sold on barter for \$1.00 and other pelts at the same rates. As a matter of course the outside traders follow the same rates.

ANNUAL GRANTS.

I am aware the Government applies a certain sum for the relief of the Indians along the North Shore every year. As far as Bersimis is concerned, the sums appear to be well applied; but in other localities, I feel it my duty to say that the Government supplies in money and otherwise have been misapplied, in some instances by the chiefs, and in other cases by parties who speculate with those moneys and supplies. I am treading on delicate ground, I know, but I am convinced I am right in so doing.

As a logical consequence, the Government's good intentions are thwarted by faithless presumed friends of the Indians, and the facts exist.

What remedy could be suggested to better the condition of the Montagnais Indians on the Labrador Coast? You will allow me to offer my opinion on this subject of vital importance to that unfortunate people.

The first duty of the Federal Government, whose solicitude for the Indian tribes residing within the Dominion is so well known, and so highly appreciated, is the appointment of an agent, well recommended and possessed of a good education, speaking both the French and English languages; it is not indispensable that he should be acquainted with the Indian dialect, as many of the Montagnais speak either French or English, and would act as interpreters.

Mingan is the most central locality to fix his residence all the year round. It is true Bersimis is at a great distance from Mingan, but the Rev. Pères Oblats might act there under the same instructions as the official agent, who would be bound to meet the Indians there at least twice during the year.

The second duty of the Federal Government is the passing of an Amendment Act, or rather a special Act or Statute for the advancement and better protection of the Indians of the Labrador Coast, establishing reserves for a village site, and agricultural purposes, at Godbout, Seven Islands, Mingan and Natashquan. I abstain from indicating Birsimis, as it actually forms an exception by its relatively advanced state.

The said Act should also (if not impossible) enact that traders of all kinds be bound to take a special license for trading with the Indians along the coast, the said license to be delivered by the agent or sub-agent at each locality frequented by the Indians. The said traders to file with their application for a license a schedule of goods, provisions, etc., to be offered for sale, and the rates or prices for each article.

The offering, sale or barter of spirituous liquors to be punished with the greatest severity and seizure of the vessel.

To avoid imposition and extortion, with regard to the furs, the agent should fix a tariff of fair prices to be revised twice a year, and a copy delivered to each trader.

It would be preferable if the Indians were compelled to bring their packages of furs to the agent, who would give them the highest market rate and pay them in good provisions to be purchased in stores under his superintendence in each locality. He might also (and I think it would be more advantageous) sell the whole lot of furs, say in Quebec, and purchase at a very moderate price for cash, all the provisions, etc., required by the Indians, freight a schooner, and distribute the provisions, etc., along the coast. The charge or freight on a barrel of flour, say to Natashquan, is from 40 to 50 cents; thus a barrel of flour purchased for \$5 in Quebec, could be sold at the furthest post for \$6 and \$6.50 at most, instead of \$12.50, \$13 and \$14, as in 1877-78, and so on for all other articles of utility to them.

One of the first obligations of the agent on the coast should be to visit carefully each band or community of Indians, at Bersimis, etc., enter into a register expressly prepared for the purpose, with printed headings, etc., the names of every Indian family, with statistics of age, sex, etc. Then to assemble the Indians, and by himself, or his interpreter, fully impress upon their minds the necessity for them to seek other modes of living than by hunting, and losing eight and nine months of the year in unprofitable trapping expeditions. Convince them of the importance of cultivating their reserves, planting potatoes and vegetables in proper season, promising aid and support from the Government for the acquisition of implements, live stock, etc. Point out the results of farming amongst the Acadians, of Esquimaux Point, who yearly put in an abundant store of potatoes, turnips, hay, etc. The success in that line of the Hudson Bay Company's Agents at Seven Islands and Mingan, whose stock of potatoes, vegetables, etc., each fall, is a cause of wonder to strangers.

The Indians generally return to the sea board about the 15th of June; it is too late, they should come in May, so as to set to work at once on the reserves. By disposing of their furs to the agent or sub-agent, and getting their supplies, they would be dispensed from running from one locality to another in search of provisions.

Those poor people, in the absence of proper counsel and guidance, lose a precious sum total of time every summer. They lounge and smoke around the Company's stores; now and then killing a stray seal, when pressed by hunger.

They should, their labors on the reserve once closed, be induced to lose no time but turn to cod-fishing in their barges, like the planters of the coast. They already possess a few barges at Seven Islands, Mingan and Natashquan, and the Government, in lieu of applying the yearly grant to the purchase of provisions, should purchase for their use a certain number of barges. Those Indians are very expert at sea, and I have no doubt they would soon take a liking to fishing. The women and children might be usefully employed on shore salting, washing and spreading the fish out on flakes (vignets). Then in September and October they would prepare the green cod-fish for the Quebec market; the usual price being at least \$3 per barrel.

In the long winter months, the old men and women remaining at the post, could be employed at the very easy and profitable work of making seines, nets, &c., for sale to the fishermen (white). Those nets and seines used for herring and cod-fishing, generally imported from the States or Halifax, are always in great demand. The average price is \$100; the twine necessary for that purpose would be furnished by the agent, who, by purchasing large quantities, would pay a reduced price.

At the end of October, after the storing in of the crops, and the winding up of the fishing business, the hunters would proceed to the bush, to trap the beaver, mink, &c. I do not see the necessity for all of them to drag their families after them, exposing them to cold, hunger and unspeakable miseries of all descriptions.

It is perhaps presumptuous on my part to suggest my plans or views on the questions of the improvement and better protection of the Indians on the north coast, as it is likely your Department well knows how to act. It would be easy for me to continue to point out many more items of obligations on the part of the Indian Agent,

all tending to secure the happiness, welfare, and, I might add, the salvation, in a temporal point of view, of the Indians of Labrador; but with your experience and knowledge respecting them, you can infer from these mere jottings what is best to be decided in their interests.

I will always be happy to give your Department any information in my power on the Indians of the north shore. If a Special Committee was named on Indian Affairs during this present session, or if your Department was decided to effect the proposed or suggested reforms with reference to the Montagnais of the north shore, I could ascend to Ottawa and aid in the good work, etc. The present report is already too lengthy to allow me to enter into further details; those details can be communicated, if necessary. As it is, your Department, I trust, will find in it some useful data and some practical suggestions here and there.

I would like to impress upon your mind the necessity of a speedy reform with regard to the Indians of the north shore; and further, the important fact that if these reforms are carefully carried out, in a few years, the Government will be surprised at the good results obtained. There is a great question of economy for the future, I mean in the yearly grants.

In concluding, I feel it my duty to put your Department on its guard on the subject of those grants, and inquire how they are applied, etc.

The whole respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS H. O'BRIEN,

Stipendiary Magistrate,
Chicoutimi.

No. 18.

NOVA SCOTIA,
DISTRICT No. 1.

No report from Mr. Harlow.

No. 19.

NOVA SCOTIA,
INDIAN DISTRICT No. 2.
CORNWALLIS, K. C., 17th July, 1879.

To the Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—It becomes my duty again to submit, for the information of the Indian Department, my annual report of the condition of the Indians in this agency, for the past financial year ending with the 30th of June, 1879.

I regret that I cannot record any improvement in their condition; on the contrary, destitution, want and sickness have prevailed, more especially among those settled around Kentville, and as a consequence the disbursements have been larger and in excess of the previous year, and, I must confess, I see no better prospect for the future; not that they are immoral or worse than their neighbours the whites of the same class—as a rule, they are more temperate and industrious; but when they have once received relief they are apt to release their energies and use all manner of deceit for the purposes of receiving further supplies.

So long as the Indians have no reserve lands, all supplies are but temporary, and the amount of relief afforded is so meagre, that the declension and wasting away of the race must be taking place.

The families settled at Cambridge are of a better class, having some self-respect and pride, and if the Government purchase the ten acres of land on which they now reside, as recommended by myself, will be nearly self-sustaining, unless sickness intervene.

Several families left in May for to follow the porpoise shooting and fishing on the Bay of Fundy shore, and will return about the 1st of September, poor and destitute, and, possibly, some sick; but there is one good trait, very few of them are intemperate.

There have been during the year :—

Marriages.....	1
Births.....	2
Deaths.....	4

All which I most respectfully submit.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. BECKWITH,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

INDIAN DISTRICT No. 2.

CORNWALLIS, K. C., 22nd July, 1879.

To the Honorable

The Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In my annual report of the past year, up to 30th June 1879, under the clause of disbursements, I find that an omission was made of the expenditure of the first quarter, also of ten months' salary received up to 30th September, 1878, which will cause a discrepancy between said clause and your printed report, and as the clause is not necessary in its place, I would ask that it may be erased by running the pen through it before being sent to the printer.

I had given the Indians to understand that they must not expect any assistance during the summer, since the expenditures had been already larger, but ten days since I was called by Alex. Maurice to make provisions for a married daughter brought home sick to her father, so as to be near the doctor. Having satisfied myself that it would be a lingering disease, in order to satisfy them I gave an order to the doctor to make one visit, but that, thereafter, they must depend upon their own nursing; but I had at once to buy a barrel of flour, and deal out to them at the rate of 28 lbs. per week. I shall also, in the course of a few days, have to make further supplies to the family of La Glode.

The accounts will be sent in at the end of the quarter. I try to economize in every possible way, but during the last quarter received one letter each from two lawyers, and two from a magistrate in their behalf.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. BECKWITH,

Indian Agent.

No. 20.

NOVA SCOTIA,
INDIAN DISTRICT No. 3,
CALEDONIA, 5th Sept., 1879.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Indian Department, the following report.

Owing to the absence of many of the Indians, I am unable, this year, to send a correct tabular statement.

As far as I can judge the crops are more favorably advanced than last year.

The money received for the purchase of grain seed has been expended in the purchase of potatoes, etc., which I have distributed amongst the Indians as my judgment best directed me.

I have already sent to the Department an account of the expenditure of said money.

As I remarked in my last report, the Indians are very much in need of a few ploughs and other farming implements, a want which is felt the more year after year.

There are a few Indian families residing at Jordan River, Shelburne County, for whom, as far as I can know, no provision whatever is made. They have received no aid from the Department for many years past.

The Indians here are sober and industrious, ever willing to work when the opportunity offers.

As far as I can learn, there are no Indian children attending the public schools. They have no school of their own.

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

THOMAS J. BUTLER.

No. 21.

NOVA SCOTIA,
DISTRICT No. 4.

No report from Rev. E. J. McCarthy.

No. 22

BEDFORD, NOVA SCOTIA,
September 29th, 1879.

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

SIR,—The receipt for the first time from the Department of a general report on the Indians of the Dominion, reminds me of my duty to send you a report on this agency for the past year.

The Indians of Halifax County are, as through the rest of the Province, a poor and scattered people. The principal settlement is that of Dartmouth. During the summer months especially, many gather from other counties and swell their number considerably. They have reserves through the county, but as the land is poor and

little adapted to farming they will not live on it. From the funds entrusted to me I have sent aid and seed to the Indians of Elmsdale, Sheet Harbor and vicinity, as well as to those around Dartmouth and Halifax.

A movement on the part of the Department is on foot to secure for the Indians a valuable property in the neighborhood of Dartmouth. Should this property be secured it will confer immense benefit on the Dartmouth Indians now living on the property of others. It would enable them to leave their present stand, which is entirely too near Dartmouth and Halifax, especially for their moral good. Through the county they have no schools, and for want of suitable land do not do much at agriculture.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. C. O'CONNOR.

No. 23.

NOVA SCOTIA, DISTRICT No. 6.

No report from Dr. McLean.

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

PARSBORO', 8th October, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for the information of the Indian Department the following report, with tabular statement.

The Indians in this agency continue in much the same state as in former years.

I can note no material change since my last report.

The seed furnished by the Department was much needed. The crops look well and there is every appearance of their reaping a good return.

The want of agricultural implements is much felt, and is a source of almost constant complaint.

The number of the population has considerably increased. Numbers of the band who have been wandering through the Province have returned and express a desire to remain here.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. T. CLARKE.

No. 25.

NOVA SCOTIA, DISTRICT No. 8.

No report from Revd. R. McDonald.

No. 26.

DISTRICT No. 9.—ANTIGONISH, N. S.
2nd September, 1879.

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

SIR,—As the accompanying tabular statement contains a detailed account of the number and resources of the Indians of this District, there is not much other matter whereon to report to the Department.

The numerical increase since last report has been chiefly owing to so many emigrating here from Bras d'Or Lake and other parts of Cape Breton. These, with few exceptions, do not settle on the reserves here, but live in the vicinity of the town of Antigonish, where they can more easily dispose of their work.

The Indians of this agency, as a class, are sober and well conducted; cases of drunkenness are of very rare occurrence among them.

You will see by the tabular statement that they are becoming more inclined to exchange their wigwams for houses. They also pay more attention to neatness and cleanliness in their clothing and habits than in former years.

I am sorry, however, to have to say that they make no perceptible advances in overcoming the habit of improvidence, and of that come-day-go-day way of living, the peculiar characteristic of the Indian. It is never thought necessary to make during summer any provision against a hard, inclement winter; hence, oftentimes, want and destitution among them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. CHISHOLM.

No. 27.

RED ISLANDS, RICHMOND COUNTY, N.S.,
12th October, 1879.

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

SIR,—Apart from the information conveyed in the accompanying tabular statement, there is nothing of any interest to which to call the attention of your Department.

Since my last report I discern a marked improvement in the habits of the Indians of my agency. They give up their wandering habits and give their attention to the cultivation of their lands. The Indians, like their white neighbours, feel the depression of the times, and suffer accordingly.

The moral status of the Indians of my agency is excellent.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALL

Indian Agent.

No. 28.

NOVA SCOTIA, INDIAN DISTRICT NO. 11,
 INVERNESS, RIVER INHABITANTS,
 30th September, 1879.

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

SIR,—I beg to submit the accompanying approximate tabular statement, for the information of the Department of the Interior, showing the census, progress, etc., of the Indians of my agency.

I am happy to be able to state that the Indians of the band under my supervision are gradually advancing in the social scale. The attention which they are beginning to bestow on agriculture is really creditable to themselves, and affords me no small satisfaction. The semi-annual grants from your Department are now more generally appropriated to agricultural purposes than they formerly were. A more than average quantity of potatoes, grain, etc., was planted and sown last spring; but unfortunately, the early frost of 6th July, almost totally destroyed their crops of potatoes, buckwheat, beans, peas, etc. As they always raised and used more of potatoes than any other crop, I feel certain that, owing to the destruction of the potato crop by the frost referred to, they will suffer much privation during the approaching winter. They have every confidence, however, that the Department will afford them timely relief and not allow them to suffer destitution.

In taking a retrospective glance at the progress of the Indians of my district, the many signs of improvement visible are really gratifying. Once, an Indian's pride consisted of one or two canoes, a few blankets and hunting dogs, and a large supply of bows and arrows or of guns and ammunition. He was quite contented to live in a camp which was often surrounded by dense forest. The present condition of the average Indians of my agency contrast strongly with that described. We now find, instead of the camp in the lonely "forest primeval," a frame house situated on a piece of cultivated land, and often in sight of several similar structures at no great distance; and instead of the hunting dogs, guns, etc., we frequently see one or two cows, a hog, and some farming instruments. These circumstances combined with the educational facilities afforded his children by the Indian schools tend to bind the Whycocomah Indian to his reserve, and to make him less nomadic in his habits and tendencies than his forefathers were.

The Indian school at Whycocomah, under the management of an old, experienced and painstaking teacher, John McEachren, Esq., is doing good work, and promises to be still beneficial in the near future. Several of the pupils now in attendance can read, write and spell very fairly, know considerable of geography and arithmetic, and have entered upon the study of grammar, and had not several of the first pupils died, the school would be still more flourishing. A marked improvement is noticeable in the attendance, and the interest manifested in the school, judging from present appearances the rising generation of aborigines, will, when they arrive at maturity, be far above the present, intellectually and socially.

The Indians of my district are a law-abiding class of people, very sober and moral in their habits. They are proud of, and grateful for, the protection secured them by the Indian Act of 1876. That Act is needed and valued by the Indians of Whycocomah; but it is, apparently, despised by some of their White neighbours. Trespassing seems to be considered as something laudable by the latter where a poor Indian is the victim. Notwithstanding that notices have been repeatedly served on the "squatters" by constables and by the high sheriff of the county threatening them with legal proceedings, the offenders have not discontinued their depredations. I believe it is high time that legal steps were taken for the apprehending and punishing of the guilty parties.

During the year there were three marriages, ten births and five deaths. The assertion that the members of the Mic-Mac Bands are decreasing does not, therefore, apply to this band.

In conclusion I wish to express my conviction that, since the Indians are now becoming thrifty and industrious, the more generously dealt with the sooner will they take their places with their White brethren in the various avocations of life.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. McISAAC,
Indian Agent.

No. 29.

NOVA SCOTIA,
DISTRICT No. 12.

No report from Mr. A. F. McGillivray.

No. 30.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND,
25th August, 1879.

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

SIR,—The accompanying tabular statement, showing census progress in agriculture, schools, &c., contains all the information it was possible for me to obtain, in connection with the Indians of this agency; County of Cape Breton, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

Of the entire Indian population of this county, 200 souls, or about 30 families, reside on the reserve at Eskasoni, and these are making some progress in the cultivation of the land. They raise something over 40 tons of hay every year, and a few among them have a fair stock of cattle. Good care is also bestowed upon the potatoe crop, which promises this year to be above the average. I regret there are yet some 10 or 12 families of a migrating disposition, who have a decided aversion to the tilling of the ground. I find it impossible to induce them to stay with the rest of the band on the reserve, and they are consequently deprived of the school and other advantages possessed by those attending to the farms. They live in the vicinity of the town (N. Sydney), where they are employed, sometimes fishing, but generally in making tubs and baskets. From the proceeds of these articles and other wares, together with fishing and begging, they manage to keep body and soul together.

Many of the Indians at Eskasoni have built suitable houses and barns; others still live in camps, to which mode of living they appear to have a peculiar attachment. In these camps or wigwams, with nothing but the bark above them, and the bare ground underneath, they are apparently happy and contented, and are not at all disposed to change their old customs or manner of living. The good example, however, given by some among them, and notably that of their Chief John Dinny, endeavoring to improve their condition will, in time, I have no doubt, be followed by all.

All the Indians of this agency, especially those of Eskasoni, are an honest, religious and sober class of people; cases of drunkenness are of rare occurrence among them.

There has been a good deal of sickness among them during the past year. Some of them suffered much from quinsy or sore throat, but through the timely assistance of Dr. Macdonald, of Sydney, no serious consequences ensued.

Respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant

M. McKENZIE, P.P.,

Indian Agent.

No. 31.

CHATHAM HEAD, N.B., September 3rd, 1879.

The Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose tabular statement with statistics of matters relating to the Indians under my charge, for the year ended 30th June, 1879.

The condition of the Indians generally does not vary materially from that of last year, although the depression in trade has not been without its influence upon their progress and prosperity.

The past winter and spring have not been healthy seasons for the Indians, many deaths having taken place. Much of their sickness can, however, be traced to careless habits of living; in fact their habits generally have a tendency to make them weak and short-lived.

The majority of them appear to be still heedless of the future, yet I do think that they are taking more to continuous labor, but their improvidence, and from hand to mouth style of living will take time to eradicate.

It is almost impossible to prevent them from procuring intoxicants, as many low tavern-keepers find means to supply them through the agency of some persons other than Indians.

From a recent visit to the most important reserves in my superintendency, I notice much improvement in farming.

The different bands are anxious to have school houses erected, and at Burnt Church, one of the principal reserves in Northumberland County, the frame for a school house is now on the site and I expect in a very short time there will be one in course of erection.

On the whole the condition of the Indians may be considered favorable, a fair degree of progress has been made.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. SARGEANT,

Visiting Supt. and A ent.

No. 32.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
FREDERICTON, October, 1879.

The Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that in accordance with your circular of the 23rd July last, I herewith enclose a report upon Indian affairs connected with my superintendency, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

The Tabular Statement forwarded by me a few days since to your Department is generally complete, and you will, I trust, find the information therein contained useful for your general Departmental report.

You will perceive by the tabular statement that there has been a small decrease in the population, occasioned by quite a number of the Indians having removed from Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, and the Indian character being so migratory, I cannot state whether the decrease in that quarter is temporary or more permanent.

During one of my visitations in the spring, I made arrangements by which some of the Indian children have been enabled to attend a school in the district of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, not far distant from that reserve, and hope to be able to inform you upon a future occasion that it has been advantageous to them.

Regarding schools generally, I have heretofore called the attention of the Department, more especially to the establishment of a school at the reserve in Kingsclear, in the County of York, and as no action has been taken on the part of the Indian Department, I merely wish to state that the Indians complain of me, and think that I have not attended to that part of my duty.

The Indians of Woodstock Reserve, in the County of Carleton, still withhold their concurrence to permit the Indian Department disposing of a small quantity of timber which is growing upon that reserve.

I am happy to state that I have had less trouble latterly regarding intoxicants among the Indians, attributable, perhaps, to the operation of the Canada Temperance Act, so called; but more particularly, I think, to the very great scarcity of money among them. But from whatever cause, the absence of intoxicants from among them has had a beneficial effect, and I sincerely trust that the good work begun may continue, yet from my limited knowledge of human nature and the Indian character, I have my misgivings as to certain periods in the future.

The Indians complain bitterly, more especially of late (as the times have been extremely hard with them), of the small amount of pecuniary aid distributed among them, more particularly during the current year, they having had less than usual, which they think is hard, in consequence of the very great distress in business affecting them most seriously, they being unable to sell the usual quantity of goods and merchandize, and also being compelled to submit to a very great reduction of price in the reduced quantity. More particularly is it felt among those Indians who are aged, infirm and sick, and for widows and orphans, who in many cases cannot help themselves. And it places the agent in a very unpleasant position, inasmuch as they make it known abroad and he is called upon, orally and by letter, requesting aid which he cannot bestow.

Hunting has not been attended to very much of late years in consequence of the hunting-grounds being very distant, and also being more or less occupied by the white settlers, and it has also not been profitable, because of the reduced prices.

Fishing is not much engaged in, the Indians generally catching but a small quantity of fish of various small kinds, and occasionally spearing a few salmon, the latter description of fish being difficult to spear, in consequence of the operation of the Fishery Laws, and even the fish of all kinds which they obtain from a voyage make part of their sustenance. I believe that the Indians of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, obtain a large quantity of fish in the lakes near that place, and make, sometimes, quite a business, especially in the porpoise.

Agriculture is being prosecuted more vigorously among some of the Indians at the reserve in Kingsclear, in the County of York; but to carry on the business more generally and successfully they require more aid to enable them to plough and harrow the land, particularly of those Indian people who have no teams of their own, and who cannot, under present circumstances, avail themselves of as much of the seed as they would like.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM FISHER,

Visiting Superintendent.

No. 33.

PERTH CENTRE, VICTORIA COUNTY,
 PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,
 22nd August, 1879.

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

SIR,—I herewith submit my report of the Indians resident in the Counties of Victoria and Madawaska, in this province, comprising two bands, one at the mouth of the Tobique in Victoria County, the other at Little Falls in Madawaska County.

In doing so, I can say very little as to their progress, since my appointment was of so late date, previous to date of closing statement ending 30th June.

The tabular statement shows the population at Tobique to be 132, that of Little Falls 39, in all 171, the number of births to be 11 and deaths 8, giving in this way an increase of 3 during the year.

It is very gratifying to note that intemperance, an evil once so common and troublesome among them, is becoming less and less every year. It is also a fact worthy of note, that they are, generally speaking, hard working, tidy, industrious, and quite devoted to their religious duties; the former is readily apparent from the progress they are yearly making in agriculture, and neatness of their houses, which compare quite favourably with a like number of Whites in many localities; and the latter, from the very neat and large church which the band at Tobique have about completed, mostly out of their own industry, that would do credit to people of any denomination or color.

The Indians at the Tobique, particularly, are evincing yearly a greater desire of turning their attention to a more civilized mode of occupation, that of agriculture, and only need a little encouragement in season, and in the right direction, so that in a short time they may become independent.

The children of the Madawaska band, as you will observe by the tabular statement, attend the common school of that place; but the band at Tobique have no school, and, from their isolated position, cannot attend the common school in the neighbouring White districts; consequently a school would have to be provided expressly for them. They are all very anxious to have a school, and the fact of there being forty-nine children of suitable age to attend school, certainly demands that there be an exertion made to comply with their wishes.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MOSES CRAIG,

Indian Agent.

No. 34.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
 LENNOX ISLAND,
 18th August, 1879.

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

SIR,—I have the honor, as Indian Superintendent, to submit for your information, the following report with tabular statement, for the year ending 30th June, 1879:—

Having been appointed superintendent within the year, it will be difficult for me to make a lengthy report. I will, nevertheless, state that our Indians here are

industrious and hard-working. A good number of them cultivate the land. They have planted a good share of potatoes, and sowed a little wheat and oats in the spring, and I am happy to be able to state that their crops looks well.

There has been a diminution in the population in this superintendency during the year. There have been twenty-six deaths, and only six births. Many died with consumption, which is characteristic to the Indians, particularly to those living in wigwams. Two of them had attained a remarkably old age when they died. Mr. Toney, who died in December last, was 103 years old, and Mr. Dominick Nowcut, who died in February, was 102. I am pleased to be able to report that there are very few sick among them at present.

I found last winter that nearly all the Indians of Lennox Island were destitute, owing to the difficulty in procuring stuff for their manufactures, baskets, axe-handles and butter tubs, and also for want of a compensating market. Under these trying circumstances I distributed with the utmost care the means you placed at my disposal, which were thankfully received.

The Indians residing on the Morell Reserve seem determined to become independent farmers in some few years; though not long settled there, they have already cleared many acres of land.

I found in the spring two of them who had saved their seed from last year's crop. I encouraged them by giving their share of the money given by your Department for buying seed, to help them in hiring teams to put in their crops.

Our Indians avail themselves of the help given by your Department in building nine houses and one barn are being built this summer.

The Indians of Lennox Island are very temperate, with the exception of a few. They have taken the pledge this year, and formed a temperance society among themselves.

Goose hunting is carried on during part of the months of March and April. No less than 800 geese were killed during the season.

I have taught school on Lennox Island since first of October last. The children are intelligent, and are learning well, principally reading, writing, and geography. The average attendance is small at present. The children are often away with their parents.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN O. ARSENAULT,

Indian Superintendent.

No. 35.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,

WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1879.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the condition of Indian affairs in this superintendency for the past year. The correspondence to this office from the different agencies indicates a general feeling of satisfaction among the Indians under this supervision, respecting the manner in which treaty stipulations are being carried out. The only complaints made were in reference to trespasses on reserves, in regard to the Union School of North St. Peters, and in respect to the want of school books and stationery in remote districts. Their progress in agriculture in some localities is encouraging, while in others, where they subsist chiefly by fishing and hunting, they devote but little attention to farming. Seventeen hundred and ten bushels of potatoes, two hundred and sixty-three of wheat, two hundred and seven of barley, fifty of maize, seventeen of peas, five of beans, and two hundred and four pounds of garden seeds were supplied them for seed last spring, from which I am informed they had a fair return; but I regret to state that on many of the

reserves many of the potatoes, after having been pitted, rotted in consequence of becoming wet from heavy rains prevailing here last fall.

Eighty-seven head of cattle were supplied this year to the different bands entitled to them. All have now received their quota of cattle with the exception of a few bands in Treaty No. 3, who were not prepared to receive them. The following supplies, all of the best quality, were issued to the Indians of this superintendency at the payment of annuities last summer, viz.: 48 ploughs, 52 harrows, 156 hoes, 70 spades, 218 axes, 92 scythes and snaiths, 56 scythe stones, four grindstones, 1 chest of tools, 2 crosscut saws, 1 hay fork, 2,412½ pounds of powder, 7,125 of shot, 37,600 gun caps, 3,136 pounds of twine for nets, 20 suits of clothing for chiefs and 82 for councillors, 20,150 pounds of pork, 80,600 pounds of flour, 2,015 pounds of tea, and 1,013 pounds of tobacco. The following additional supplies were issued to destitute Indians during the year, viz.: 1,220 pounds of tea, 183 pounds of tobacco, 49 pounds of sugar, 3,050 pounds of pork, 6,282 pounds of flour, 431 pounds of bacon, and 246 pounds of pemmican. The amount of annuities paid this year was \$56,208, of which \$2,333 was for arrears. The number paid was 51 chiefs, 160 councillors, and 10,040 other Indians. The number of schools open, reported to this office, are ten. The number of children's names on registers, are 230, averaging daily attendance of 202. Other schools, where Indian children are being instructed, are in operation, but no report of the number attending them is sent to this office. A number of Indians applied to this office for information relative to the amount of annuities that had been paid them under their respective treaties, so as to avail themselves of the privileges of the amended Indian Act of 1879; but how many have taken advantage of this Act by making the necessary refunds I am unable to state, as no annuities have been refunded through this office. Others have applied for commutation of their annuities in accordance with the Indian Act of 1876.

The amount of correspondence of this office during the year is shown by the following statement, viz: eleven hundred and twelve letters were received and nine hundred and seventy-five despatched, the latter embracing two thousand three hundred and five pages of foolscap. Analysis of arrears of annuities of Indians of Treaties Nos. 1 and 2 were made in this office from the pay-sheets of the several agents, a copy of which was sent to enable them to detect who were entitled to arrears, and who were not; with instructions to explain any apparent discrepancy thereon.

To prevent any collusion of Indian agents with their assistants who certify to the corrections of the payments of annuities, I beg most respectfully to recommend, that in future all assistants to agents be appointed by this office and not as heretofore by the Indian agents themselves.

The building used for an Indian Office here is not suitable for such a purpose, inasmuch as it is in proximity to a bakery, a foundry, a laundry and other wooden houses. The safe is not large enough to hold but a small portion of official accounts. The office is poorly lighted, and difficult to keep properly heated in cold weather. The condition of the Indians in the superintendency, I am happy to inform you, is encouraging. Few, in comparison to former years, visit the city for the purpose of begging provisions and obtaining intoxicating liquors. This shows one of the advantages resulting to them from the policy of the Government in having established agencies in proximity to the reserves, where any business they may have with the Department can be transacted through the agents, without the necessity of their coming a distant journey to this city, where they are liable to become victims of intemperance and its attendant vices. I regret, however, to state that at Rat Portage, the North-West Angle, Selkirk, and Portage La Prairie intoxicating liquors are sold to Indians by unprincipled traders. I have informed the agents at those places that the attention of the Department has been called to this illegal traffic and that steps are being taken to put a stop to the evil in future.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. F. GRAHAM,
Acting Indian Superintendent.

No. 36.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
INDIAN OFFICE, WINNIPEG, Dec. 31, 1879.

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

SIR,—In accordance with instructions received from the Department, I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report upon the condition of Indian affairs in this superintendency for the year ending this date. The delay in forwarding this report, at an earlier date, was occasioned for the reasons given in my letter of the 2nd of October last, that, owing to the additional duties of purveying Indian and other supplies for the Manitoba and the North-West superintendencies having been entrusted to me this year, I was unable to visit the different agencies to obtain the requisite information upon which to base a satisfactory report, at the time called for.

During the month of October last, the pressure of purveying being over, I visited Mr. Ogletree's agency at Portage La Prairie, inspected his books and found them correct. I afterwards visited the different bands under his charge, and observed some advancement in agriculture, although not to such an extent as might be desired. The Long Plain and Sandy Bay Indians raised more corn and potatoes this year than they did the last. Yellow Quill has not settled yet on his reserve at Swan Lake; the most of his followers, like himself, are hunters leading a nomadic life, and have an aversion to farming, only a few of them cultivating the soil. There are no schools in this agency, and no inclination is manifested in that direction.

Mr. Martineau's agency, at Manitoba House, was next inspected and I found that his books are kept in a business-like manner. A considerable number of Indians on every reserve in this agency devote more or less attention to agriculture, and have grown a sufficient quantity of corn and potatoes to supply themselves and families during the present winter; they have also secured plenty of hay for their cattle. In this district six schools are in operation, two of which are supported by missions and four by the Government.

The next agency visited was Dr. Young's, at Lower Fort Garry, and having examined his books and compared them with the records kept in his office, I found they agreed with the quantity of supplies sent him, and that he had distributed the same, according to instructions, among the Indians under his care. There are six schools, supported principally by the Government, established in the four reserves embraced in this agency. Some of the teachers employed are doing good service. The Indians of St. Peter's manifest considerable interest in the education of their children, who are making encouraging progress under their present efficient instructors. St. Peter's is an old Indian settlement. It is well adapted for the purposes of a reserve, being amply supplied with wood, water and hay lands. The soil is unsurpassed in fertility. The Red River, passing through it, is teeming with the choicest fish. The large number of garden patches and cultivated fields surrounding their comfortable dwellings, gives evidence of the industry and intelligence of its inhabitants, which, if properly directed, would soon develop them into a flourishing community not inferior to that of their pale faced-brethren.

An inspection of Mr. Newcombe's agency at Emerson showed that the supplies received and distributed by him to the Indians under his supervision, corresponded to those shipped from here. The Rosseau River bands comprising this agency have a very superior reserve for farming and grazing purposes, but notwithstanding this advantage there are only a few families cultivating the soil to any extent. The school, supported by the Government, is taught by a competent teacher, but in consequence of irregular attendance, from the wandering habits of parents, the progress of the children in learning is much retarded.

The other agencies in this superintendency were not personally inspected, on account of their remoteness from Winnipeg and the insurmountable difficulties in

visiting them at this season of the year. From all I can ascertain regarding them, by correspondence and interviews with the different agents and other parties, the Indians of those districts, like these visited, were never better satisfied with the manner in which the terms of the several treaties are being carried out. The liberal supply of potatoes and seed-grain, furnished them last spring, was purchased chiefly in the vicinity of reserves at very moderate prices, thus ensuring early delivery as well as saving the great expense of transport from this city to those distant points.

The provisions, twine, ammunition and farming implements supplied to Indians here this year were of the very best quality, and the only complaints made to this office respecting the same were from the Pas and Cumberland bands, whose supply of flour was somewhat damaged in transport up the Saskatchewan River by the Indian boatmen treading upon the sacks with their wet moccasins, which the agent had the freighter to replace; and also from Rat Portage concerning a few pounds of tea and tobacco injured by getting wet in being freighted to that place, which the agent there replaced, and the amount charged was deducted from the freighter's account.

The supplies consigned to the different points in this superintendency were received on the dates appointed for the payment of annuities, with the exception of those shipped to Assabaskasing and Coutcheeching, which were left at the North-West Angle for several weeks, but were afterwards forwarded to their destinations and distributed to the Indians, who have not, to my knowledge, expressed any dissatisfaction at the delay, neither was the Government put to any extra expense; and those sent to the Little Saskatchewan Band, which were not delivered in time. The agent, at the request of the band, bought other supplies which were charged to the Department and deducted from the freighter's account. The supplies sent to the North-West superintendency were, in many instances, late in arriving at the various posts, and others were bought from traders there in order to keep faith with the Indians. The returns showing the amount of expense to which the Government was put by the non-delivery of goods in time, have not all been received yet at this office.

The full complement of cattle, forty-eight head, was supplied the Indians of Treaty No. 5. Those for the Cross Lake Band were purchased at Norway House, and the ones for the Pas, Moose Lake, and Cumberland Bands purchased at Prince Alberts, and delivered to those Bands at about half the cost they could be furnished from here. Seven head was supplied to the Water Hen Band in Treaty No. 2, and fifteen to Rainy Lake and River Bands, and seventeen to the Lake of the Woods Band in Treaty No. 3. As all the bands, in this superintendency, are now supplied with the quota of cattle promised them by treaties, excepting a few bands in Mr. Pither's agency who were not prepared to receive them, one of the most fruitful sources of their grievances is effectually removed.

The promptness with which the Government granted their requests, respecting the changing of reserves unfit for cultivation for more suitable ones, and the judicious manner in which other difficulties have been adjusted in this superintendency, gave much satisfaction to the Indians. There is, however, some discontent among them created by the encroachment of other settlers upon their reserves, and they earnestly request that the Government will immediately determine the boundaries thereof, and that henceforth no trespass on their lands be permitted under any circumstances whatever.

The analysis of the Indian pay-sheets of Treaties Nos. 1 and 2, made at this office last spring, was indispensable to the agents in enabling them, at the payments of annuities, to trace intelligibly those Indians entitled to arrears.

Twenty-four schools are in operation in this superintendency, fifteen supported by the Government and nine by Missions. Where these schools have been established for a length of time, the intelligence disseminated by them marks a gratifying distinction between the Indian who is the recipient of their civilizing influences and his wild, untutored brother whose mind is still enveloped in ignorance and superstition. In the majority of schools visited, there is a great deficiency of books and

stationery, and parents, teachers and missionaries are most importunate in their solicitations to have the wants of the pupils, in this respect, supplied by the Government.

Of the sixty bands of Indians embraced in this superintendency about one-half are heathens; the rest are professors of Christianity and connected with the Episcopalians, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics.

With the assistance given by the Government to these Indians, and the abundance of fish available in the rivers and lakes, in close proximity to their respective reserves, together with the different kinds of game obtainable, and the quantities of potatoes, maize, barley, wheat, and other cereals grown, they are able to sustain themselves and families, although they might be far more comfortable were they to cultivate the soil more extensively, and all abandon their wretched wigwams and build permanent dwellings.

The condition of the Indian in this superintendency might, in my opinion, be materially improved, as suggested in my last year's report, by establishing an industrial school in some central locality, where a limited number of Indian children might be taught the various industries, who would impart the knowledge thus acquired to the rest of their people.

Much trouble has been caused at Portage La Prairie, Selkirk, North-West Angle, and Rat Portage, by unscrupulous whiskey-mongers, who deal out intoxicating liquors to Indians in defiance of law, and with, it is to be feared in some instances, the knowledge of officials who are indifferent to the cries of justice, and permit this nefarious traffic to be carried on without meting out salutary punishment to those degraded miscreants, as well as to the poor red-man who falls an easy victim to their selfish designs; while, on the contrary, those aborigines whose homes and hunting-grounds are far removed from the habitations of civilization, are strangers to intemperance and its demoralizing influences.

In conclusion, I beg respectfully to state that, pursuant to instructions, I called for tenders for supplies for distribution in connection with the treaty payments, and for the freighting of the same, and on the 5th of April last, transmitted all tenders received with tabulated statements of them to the Superintendent-General for his award. On being advised of the awards made, I at once entered into contracts with the several parties whose tenders had been accepted; both for the furnishing of supplies at Winnipeg and for the freighting and delivery of the same at the several points in the Manitoba and the North-West Superintendencies, on or before the dates specified in the original schedules or regulations. The contracts for the Manitoba Superintendency were satisfactorily executed, with the exception of those already referred to. The same cannot, I regret, be said in respect to the North-West Superintendency, where the contractors for freighting failed in many instances to reach their destination at the date stipulated. The subsequent contracts for supplies to provide for the anticipated distress among the Indians of the North-West, were awarded by me here, and the service, both as regards quality, condition and time of delivery, was performed by the several contractors in a satisfactory manner. The supplementary supplies purchased according to instructions from your Department for the North-West Farming Instructors, were of the very best quality.

To obviate delay in transport, and to secure greater competition in supplying, it would seem advisable that tenders for supplies should be called for at an earlier date than has been customary. All contracts for supplies should, in my opinion, be awarded not later than the 1st of April. This would give sufficient time for freighters to make better arrangements, and enable merchants to have many articles required, not usually kept in stock in adequate quantities, made to order and imported specially for this service.

The account books comprise a cash book, journal and ledger, and are kept by the regular system of double entry. They are checked and balanced at the end of each month. Every payment is represented by a voucher duly certified and supported by evidence of the service having been performed. The following returns are made monthly to the Superintendent-General:—

- 1st. Account current, and vouchers for payments made.
- 2nd. Abstract of expenditure.
- 3rd. Ledger trial balance-sheet.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. McCOLL,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

No. 37.

COUTCHEECHING AGENCY,
RAINY LAKE, KEEWATIN,
20th September, 1879.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit the following report on Indians, Treaty No. 3, under my charge, and also tabular statement.

On the 14th July, I paid twelve bands, and at that date no supplies had reached this place; on the 16th, I started for Mattawan and Lac Seul; on 25th, I paid the Mattawan Indians, and on the 30th, those of Lac Seul, Trout and Sturgeon Lakes. I also held a council with these Indians in reference to the site of their reserve.

I am sorry to report that only a small portion of land has been broken up this season, notwithstanding several of the bands have received the cattle promised by treaty. They are unable to use the plough; consequently, they have only planted corn and potatoes, with hoe. They are anxious that teachers should be sent to learn them to plough, as they wish to sow wheat and barley. The difficulty is, they are slow in learning how to manage cattle.

A few of the lake and river Indians, who had lost their seed potatoes by frost, got seventy bushels for seed.

Their fields have a good appearance, and promise good returns.

The wild rice has been plentiful in this section, and the Indians are still absent gathering for the winter.

A small quantity of corn and ten bushels of wheat and barley was sent to Lac Seul last spring, but, owing to the difficulty of transport, it did not reach in time.

An Indian belonging to Lac Seul became insane last winter, and his relations, near whom he was residing, held a council, and the old man admitted that, if they did not kill him, he intended to kill them. One of his nephews was appointed to slay him, which was done, and the body burnt to ashes.

Information has been laid before the proper authorities. This is the first instance since the treaty, but in former years I have known several cases, some being actual cannibalism, when pressed by hunger, and others were simply the victims of fear; and in this case I am confident, from what one of the headmen told me, that the poor old man was simply a victim to the terrors and ignorance of those who slew him.

The vaccine points sent from the Department did not reach this place till the 14th September. I purpose vaccinating those Indians in the vicinity.

The general health of the Indians is good.

Three of the river chiefs have killed an animal each, as a feast to their friends. I have told them, and it has often been explained to them, that the cattle were given for the use of the band, and are not the property of the chief alone.

I have again explained to them that, should they be guilty of a like act, they will be obliged to replace them.

The population of this section of Treaty No. 3, is 1,330, an increase since last year of 32. Deaths 16, births 48.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. H. PITHER,

Indian Agent.

No. 38.

ASSABASKASHING AGENCY,
30th August, 1879.

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

SIR,—I beg to submit for your information the accompanying tabular statement showing the census and progress of the Indians under my supervision.

The Indians of Lake of the Woods, as well as those of Rat Portage, Islington, had a fair share of potatoes, wheat, peas and other seeds, planted and sown in spring of 1878, which produced a pretty fair crop. The potatoe crop was well secured for safety, but the wheat, peas and other grain were all destroyed by heavy rains that fell in this neighbourhood, all the time, during the harvest season; while as respects the potatoe grounds they were so wet that the frost penetrated deep during winter,—consequently those that were laid under ground for safety were nearly all destroyed, and very little were saved for seed. Many of the Indians that never failed before to save seed, lost all. Fortunately the seed potatoes the Department furnished this year have enabled those that lost all to make a new start.

After the failure of the wheat and other grain the Indians of Lake of the Woods proper did not sow any this season. I supplied, at their request, the Rat Portage and Islington Indians out of the stock on hand here, and I am sorry to say, they did not grow, being too old and useless.

I am sorry for the failure of the grain sown this year, for the Islington and Rat Portage Indians, more so for the former, as they wish to make themselves industrious for their comfort.

The Indians of Lake of the Woods proper do not try much to improve themselves; the Shoal Lake Indians are a little better than the Lake of the Woods Indians.

House building has not much improved; there is a general complaint among the Indians under my supervision for the want of goose-necks for the pit-saws that were given them. Those necks they got with the saws were useless; they say they were promised good articles; when told to build themselves houses, their excuse is they have no means to saw boards.

The health of the Indians has been pretty good. Since my last report there is a small increase in the number of the Indians.

Whiskey traffic, I am sorry to say, instead of getting less, is getting worse. There are stationed at Rat Portage a magistrate and some police, where they keep watch, but the Dawson Road between North-West Angle and Winnipeg is left open, from where the traders take out the liquor by wholesale and sell it at the North-West Angle both in retail and wholesale, without reference to who the buyer is.

I have to inform you that, in the mail matter for my agency, I suffer great inconvenience and cost to my scanty means in sending off and sending for my letters, either from North-West Angle or Rat Portage; if anything could be done to

remedy the evil it would be a great convenience. I have to wait a long time after having written letters before I can get a chance to send them off, and it costs high to do so.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) G. McPHERSON,

Indian Agent.

No. 39.

MANITOBA, DISTRICT No. 2.

MANITOBA HOUSE, 8th Sept., 1879.

To the Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith tabular statement, with report, on Indian affairs within this agency for the past year.

LAKE MANITOBA.

This band, I am glad to state, show a marked change for the better this year; this is owing to their having obtained the alteration in the plan of the reserve which has given them great satisfaction; they at last understand that the authorities are working for their welfare in granting them this.

EBB AND FLOW LAKE.

This band is likely to show greater progress in the future than they have done for the past few years. I may say that they were at a disadvantage for farming previous to this, the land on parts of that reserve being very low, and in wet seasons completely destroying all their attempts at farming or gardening. This year Government has granted them a splendid piece of prairie land, which has given them great encouragement.

CRANE RIVER.

For five years this band has been attached to other reserves for payment, but have this year (at their earnest request) been recognised as a separate band.

WATER HEN LAKE.

The Indians belonging to this band have always been living separately, and scattered on different parts of the reserve; but this year they are forming a kind of village in hopes of having a sufficient number of children to enable them to start a school during the coming year. Their crops and gardens were doing very well during my visit in July.

FAIRFORD.

The Indians of this band, as a rule, are doing all that could be expected of them under the circumstances in which they are situated; but I am sorry to say that some of the half-breeds in receipt of treaty-money and living among them, and should be an example, in many respects are far from being so; otherwise the band generally is in a progressive state.

LAKE ST. MARTIN.

The greater number of this band are composed of heathen Indians; though possessing houses, they prefer their wigwams; they are very peaceful and contented; they subsist chiefly by hunting and fishing, and cultivate small patches of potatoes.

LITTLE SASKATCHEWAN.

This band live on the upper mouth and on the right bank of the Little Saskatchewan River, where they have under cultivation a few acres of land in expectation of having their future reserve allotted to them on the opposite bank.

RIDING MOUNTAIN.

Owing to an epidemic of scarlet fever among the Indians of the band, prevailing during the farming season in spring, they were unable to sow their crops; and with the exception of a very small number, they have nothing to show this year where previously their crops were the best in my agency. They intend breaking a quantity of land this fall to be ready for spring season.

The want of proper timber for building purposes is the only drawback on this reserve, but they hope to obtain permission to cut good timber on Government land.

The schools generally in this agency are doing well.

The health of the tribes, as a rule, is pretty good; no serious epidemic, but ordinary complaints; and they are desirous of having a doctor to visit them the ensuing year.

I am happy to say that the affairs generally pertaining to the different bands of this agency are in a prosperous condition, and bid fair to hope for better days in future.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. MARTINEAU,

Indian Agent.

No. 40.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
ST. PETER'S AGENCY, LOWER FORT GARRY, Sept. 9, 1879.

The Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa,

SIR,—In compliance with your circular letter of the 23rd July last, I enclose herewith the tabular statement, with statistics asked for filled in, and have the honor to submit the following report, in duplicate, on Indian affairs in my agency. During the past year the Indians in this district have enjoyed very fair health. In some parts many suffered towards spring from an insufficiency of food, owing to the disappearance of the rabbits which had been very numerous for the last few years. The seed furnished by the Department is very highly prized by the Indians and has been of the greatest benefit to them, and encourages them to persevere in their farming efforts, which they might not do if they did not know where their seed was to come from.

ST. PETER'S BAND.

The members of this band are just realizing the fact that they have to depend for their living almost entirely on farming, and many of them now cultivate as much ground as, were they more careful of the produce in the fall, would yield them a comfortable living, but as a general thing they sell off the greater part soon after it is harvested, exchanging it either for articles they are much better without or that are of very little benefit to them, so that long before the winter is over many of those who, in the fall, seemed to have an abundance are nearly destitute, and have to rely principally on the fish they can catch.

The school and land questions still continue to cause disturbance, dissatisfaction and ill-feeling in this reserve. They are very unwilling to acquiesce in the decision of the Department that they must send their children to the school controlled by the trustees and under the regulations of the Local Government. A number of them state they would rather not have their children educated at all than send them to a school from which they had once been turned away by the trustees. There is a great deal of bad feeling between the Indians and the white settlers in the reserve on account of the school and land difficulties, and the Indians are very much afraid that by submitting to the union school they would be giving an advantage to the whites which might be used to their prejudice in the settlement of the land question.

When the treaty was made in 1871, the reserve was understood to include the inner two miles on each side of the Red River in St. Peter's parish. This is clearly shown by the fact that provision was made for allowing any white settlers who held land at the time in this portion of the reserve, to retain possession of it; and also by the fact that some years later, when it was brought before the notice of the Department, that white men were buying land from the Indians in this belt, a notice was issued by the then Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, warning the public that any purchase of land there was illegal; but now interested persons are endeavoring to prove that the inner two miles never formed a portion of the reserve, and have even induced some of the members of the band, who are opposed to the chief, to make affidavits to this effect. Therefore, the Indian sees in the continued presence in his reserve of those white men, who bought land there after it had been set apart for him and his children by the Government, a source of very great danger and anxiety, as it can only lead to the reserve being broken up, and his removal to some less suitable place. Although there are not at present a large number of trespassers settled on the reserve, yet, as a large portion of the land along the river has been sold by Indians to white men, the latter are only waiting to see in what manner the present illegal occupants of these lots will be dealt with, and if they are allowed to remain, all others who have bought land there will certainly assert their right to the same privilege, and the Indians will have to remove from their present residences. It was, therefore, with great pleasure and satisfaction they received the information that I had instructions from you to eject all trespassers at once; but the repeated postponements of the execution of this decision has again caused them to look with suspicion on every real or imaginary concession to the white settlers in the reserve. You will thus see why they so strenuously object to joining with the whites even for school purposes; they argue that, if the Department intends to turn off these trespassers, the Indians should not be asked to unite with them for school purposes.

A speedy and satisfactory settlement of these two questions, school and land, would take away the foundation of all the grumbling and complaints that are at present, and have been so long disturbing the band and causing annoyance to the Department.

BROKENHEAD RIVER RESERVE.

All of the Heathen or Fort Garry band who are settled on the reserve take great interest in farming and are making very fair progress. Three new families have settled down, built houses and put in some crop since my last report. The chief has

appointed one of his men to superintend the farming and house building, and he has performed his duties satisfactorily.

The seed furnished was sown and yielded a very fair return. They were well pleased with the extra amount of seed given this year, and have broken up more ground in consequence. The great fault in their farming is putting in the seed too thickly. They took a great deal of pride in showing me over their farms this summer; the crops are clean, well cared for and fenced off from the cattle.

The Christians do not show so much progress, but as they have been farming for a longer time improvement is not so marked. The school in this reserve, which was established last fall, is attended only by the Christians and one family from the the Heathens. It has not been as successful as was expected.

FORT ALEXANDER RESERVE.

The members of the Fort Alexander band will, in a short time, be all settled on the reserve. They make good use of the seed furnished them, and several of them had potatoes for sale this spring.

The school at the Catholic mission, taught by Mr. Takomet, and under the superintendence of the Rev. Father Allard, still continues to be the best school in my agency, and both teacher and children manifest great interest in it. Since last summer Mr. Takomet has been teaching them English, and at the examination this year it was certainly surprising to observe how quickly they had learned both to speak and read it. Some of the pupils were able to read in English, French and Indian.

The English school was only open for two quarters, and I had not then an opportunity of visiting it. The difficulty in obtaining a competent teacher, and the frequent change of masters, prevent any very great progress. One of the councillors died this year, and another was elected in his place, in accordance with the Indian Act of 1876.

BLACK RIVER RESERVE.

On visiting the reserve I did not find that the number of the band had made as much progress in agriculture this year as last. Still every family has a small farm, which, as a general thing, is well cared for; and if they can only be induced to persevere in their efforts, and remain on the reserve, they should soon be able to raise enough to support themselves.

The recognition of their chief and councillors, together with the receipt of their cattle this year, will no doubt prove a strong incentive to them. The school has been closed during the past year, but the former teacher has promised to re-open it and do what she can to induce the children to attend regularly, but the want of a school house is a great drawback.

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

DAVID YOUNG,
Indian Agent.

No. 41.

Treaty No. 1.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY,
15th September, 1879.

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

SIR,—In accordance with instructions contained in circular dated 23rd July, I herewith enclose tabular statement of census of the several bands of Indians under

my charge, for the year ending 30th June, 1879. It is impossible for me to give a correct return at this time, as many of the Indians, after the payments were made in 1878, went out to the plains and have not yet returned. Hereafter I intend getting the necessary information at the time of making the annual payments.

The Long Plain Band, Short Bear or Keeohkemaguah Chief, put down thirty-six bushels of potatoes, some corn, three pounds of turnip seed, one pound of carrot seed, and one pound of onion seed. Their crops in general look well; one man raised over one hundred bushels of potatoes, but owing to the ground being too wet he lost the most of them after pitting by the water coming into the pit, which I trust will not occur again.

Swan Lake Band, Yellow Quill, or Oozhawequan Chief. His band still persists in not settling on their reserve; a large majority of them live by the chase; only a few of them put down potatoes and corn on portions of land, they had under cultivation in the valley of the Assiniboine River previous to the survey of the county. They have no cattle; the only ox they had died last winter. They have about thirty horses. The number of children of school age I am unable to ascertain on account of so many of them being absent.

The Sandy Bay Band, Nahwencheewaykahpone Chief. This band put down forty-two bushels of potatoes, some corn and other garden seeds this spring, their potatoes and corn look well, and will give a large return where they were not injured by the wet, last year their crops were very much injured by the wet season, and the black birds destroyed all the wheat and barley they sowed, and this year we thought it better to sow but potatoes and garden vegetables. Their reserve is much better suited for stock raising and fishing purposes, they are well satisfied with their reserve, and were the seasons as dry now as formerly they would be able to farm more extensively, and many of them would in a few years be self-supporting. There are but four of this band who are not anxious to learn farming, their stock is fast increasing, and many of them have comfortable log houses, and stables for their animals, they have about sixty head of horses and about eighty head of horned cattle; they are also quite anxious to have their children educated; they have about six children of school age. I cannot give an accurate return of the amount of furs and fish they caught during the past season, consequently I left the columns for these blank, next year I trust I will be able to give a more satisfactory report, as I will make it a rule to ascertain from each Indian, when I am making the annual payment, the amount of furs and fish they caught during the season. The greatest difficulty I find when making the payment of annuities is by the Indians bringing in strangers, many persons whose names do not appear on any of the former pay-sheets, and in some cases they were on the books several years ago, and now come forward and claim for the years they were absent, when I am quite certain they draw their annuity in other agencies, as I have proved it in cases. There should be some way of preventing Indians from drawing the annuity more than once, as I believe they do in many cases.

I am sorry to say that intemperance is on the increase, and I know of no way to prevent it until we get a lock-up in this place, as the nearest place of confinement is Winnipeg, a distance of sixty miles. I believe the most of the drinking is done by half-breeds going in and out to the plains, and camping in the vicinity of the Portage, and the Indians being well acquainted with the most of them go and drink with them, and it is almost impossible to prove who the parties are who furnish the liquor.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS OGLETREE,

Indian Agent.

No. 42.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
ROSSEAU RIVER AGENCY,
EMERSON, 5th Sept., 1879.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to inclose herewith a tabular statement of the affairs of this agency, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

There has been very little change in this agency since my last report. I am also happy to state that there has been very little sickness among the Indians of these bands during the past year, and very few deaths have occurred.

The Indians are using their best endeavors to settle down to the, to them, new and strange work of farming, but they are not making as much progress as I would desire, from want of knowledge, want of means, and from the fact that, for the past two years, it has been too wet during the breaking season for them to get new breaking done to advantage with the means at their command.

However, a few more houses have been built and gardens were increased in size, and I trust that, with drier seasons and the greater knowledge of farming gained by each year's experience, a better show of improvements will be made in future years.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE NEWCOMB.

Indian Agent.

No. 43.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORY,
ASSINIBOINE SIOUX RESERVE,
BIRD TAIL CREEK, 18th Aug., 1879.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following facts relating to the Indians under my supervision. Although appointed too late in 1878 to superintend the breaking of new land for this season's crop, I had previously visited the reserves and, in a private capacity, advised the Sioux to prepare as much land as possible, and, on my subsequent appointment as agent, I was pleased to find a large quantity of land, considering the means available, ready for seeding; the ploughing being uncommonly good.

The Bird Tail Creek Band, under Enoch, are nearly all remaining on their reserve during the winter, getting out fence and house timber whenever they could get an opportunity, the scarcity of food necessitating their trapping and fishing during a great portion of their time. The other bands nearly all wintered at the Portage and vicinity, pitting their potatoes, corn and turnips, before leaving the reserves, for spring and early summer use. All the Indians under my charge are very eager to farm and improve their condition, and the fact that the only assistance they have received from the Government since my appointment, in provisions, consists of forty bags of flour, speaks for itself. They receive no annuity, money, clothing, blankets,

ammunition, tobacco, or other supplies, but have been liberally supplied with seed, implements and cows this season by the Government. Several have also procured cattle of their own.

The extremely bad weather this spring, and the prevalence of sickness among the children, prevented the Indians getting a good deal of their seed in time for sowing, but careful tillage and a favorable season have enabled most of the families to raise enough (provided no early frost comes) to put them over until next crop, with the assistance of what outside work they can obtain. The scarcity of working oxen, ploughs, etc., is a great drawback to rapid advancement, as there is about one yoke to every eight families actually engaged in farming, a great deal of time being lost in moving the oxen and implements from one garden to another, and causing frequent disputes, as each Indian thinks he ought to harrow his grain once before the rest harrow theirs twice in a place. Under these circumstances, it is almost impossible to teach them the advantages of sowing a proper quantity of grain per acre, as the blackbirds pick up a great proportion of the seed before it is thoroughly harrowed. The Indians sow very thinly, and then ask what their wheat would be like if they had taken my advice. This drawback will, I trust, be shortly overcome by the natural increase in stock, and it is useless to induce the outlying Indians to settle in any numbers on the reserves to which they belong until the cattle increase in numbers. Immediately adjoining the Bird Tail Reserve, and on the road most travelled by the Indians, I have started a farm on my own account as an example, and as a means of affording employment to needy Indians, and there are about fifty acres under grain and vegetables on it this year. The result, as far as the people are concerned, has been very satisfactory, as they have cut all my fencing, house timber, and planted the potatoes and corn, etc., and cut and stacked all my hay in very good style, indeed; affording them great assistance in obtaining food in a scarce time, between seeding and harvest, particularly trying this season owing to the extremely high water in the river stopping all fishing, their nets and fish baskets having been constantly swept away. The example has also proved very beneficial, evinced by their increased energy and neatness on their own places. The promise of pigs, poultry, etc., as prizes, has also had a good result. Corn, wheat, barley, oats, peas, flax, buckwheat, and all sorts of vegetables, have this season grown on first breaking, and I propose, if possible, to start a farm adjoining Oak River Reserve, next spring. At the Bird Tail Farm there is a thoroughbred Durham bull, (which the Indians are allowed to use free of charge), and the best cattle, pigs and fowls my means will allow are kept.

The other great impediments to progress are the scarcity of animal food and clothing. Accustomed all their lives to plenty of meat, it is impossible for Indians to do a good day's work on potatoes and turnips alone, and consequently they are driven by necessity to spend a great deal of valuable time in hunting, with but meagre results, as game is very scarce; even badgers, skunks and wolves being eaten. In connection with the above it may be remarked that potatoes alone are the only diet on which the Indians cannot work at all; they prefer to live and work on Swede turnips, stating that potatoes alone weaken them more than any other food.

All the fur they obtain is sold to pay for ammunition, matches, tea, tobacco and flour, leaving little or nothing for clothing, blankets, etc., of which, I am sorry to say, my bands are very destitute.

The scarcity of animal food will, I hope, be remedied by the proposed introduction of pigs and sheep; the latter also supply my clothing. The rapid settlement of the country, and proposed construction of railways, will also, I trust, enable the Indians to earn sufficient money in winter to devote all their time in summer to their farms.

The Sioux at Bird Tail Reserve are nearly all Presbyterians, and have a native missionary. Some are very devout, having family prayers, grace before meals, etc., and attending Divine service regularly. Many of these Indians can read and write Sioux, and several can also read and write English. Many of the children are being taught to read, etc., by the native missionary (who, unfortunately, cannot speak

English, although he understands it when spoken); and a boy, when being paid off for haying, wanted to purchase, with his own earnings, a copy book and pencil. The band are at present employed in building a church. The other bands are all heathen. A mission church and house has been built at Oak River Reserve by the Church of England, but as yet there is no missionary. I have experienced great difficulty in visiting the reserves, owing to the extremely high water and absence of bridges; but the bands have agreed, after harvest, to build bridges over the principal creeks, and I hope next season to be able to spend more time at the reserves, and less on the road, than I have done as yet. On the whole, very satisfactory progress has been made on the reserves under my charge.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. W. HERCHMER,

Indian Agent.

No. 44.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA,
25th June, 1879.

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

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions to me, dated Winnipeg, 18th March 1879, No. 1,666, I have the honor to submit the following report.

I started from this place by boat as early as practicable, in order to deliver seed, potatoes and garden seeds to some of the bands of Indians included in Treaty No. 5. In this connection I will proceed to give a report of each reserve and band as I found them on my trip to the several localities.

Dog Head.—On the 7th June, I distributed here, for seed seventy-five bushels of potatoes, 1 lb. onion seed, 2 lbs. turnips seed, and 1 lb. carrot seed, for the five different reserves, for which the Indians were very well pleased. These Indians are in five different bands—Dog Head, Blood Vein River, Big Island, Sandy Bar, and Jack Fish Head. Those at Dog Head are dissatisfied with their reserve there. They only now find out that it is unfit for farming purposes, being too rocky, and they request that the Government change the reserve to Loon Straits, where the land is good for farming, and at which place the most of this band are already planting potatoes and preparing land, having left the reserve. On account of the scarcity of farming implements the Indians here were obliged to use pointed sticks to break the land and plant potatoes.

The cattle for this band were supplied last March, and driven by land to Fisher River. One cow gave out and was left behind. The rest were driven on over the ice to Jack Fish Head, where they still remain. Later in the spring, the cow that had been left at Fisher River, was driven on toward Jack Fish Head, but fell on the slippery ice and broke a leg, she was taken on shore and left there, and when last seen was not likely to recover.

The chief and his councillors are in dispute about the division of these cattle among the five different reserves.

Fisher River Band.—On the 7th June I distributed fifty bushels of potatoes, 2 lbs. onion seed, 4 lbs. turnip seed, and 2 lbs. carrot seed, among this band, at which they expressed great pleasure. The Indians on this reserve are very industrious and anxious to farm. On my arrival here I was informed that they had already planted sixty bushels of potatoes, which they procured at their own expense from Gimli. They had land prepared and enough still remaining to plant all the seed I had

for them, and said they would have some land still left ready broken. They expressed regret at not receiving any barley for seed.

Although this band have been here only three years, they have put up comfortable houses for themselves already. The soil here is of a very good quality, and there is very good timber for building and other purposes, as also all the hay meadows they require.

The full complement of cattle was supplied to this band already by the Department, and are all retained on this reserve, so that although this is only part of Norway House Band, the Indians at Norway House have not as yet received any of these cattle.

Berens River Band.—I delivered the seed for the three reserves here on the 14th June, viz.: 75 bushels potatoes, 2 lbs. onion seed, 4 lbs. turnip seed, and 2 lbs. carrot seed. They stated that they had sufficient land prepared to plant all the seed I had for them. These Indians are divided into three reserves—Berens River, Grand Rapids, B.R., and Poplar River. The Department has supplied this band with their full complement of cattle, but owing to the separation of the band a division of the cattle was necessary also. One ox was left at Berens River, and the other sent to Poplar River. This one slipped and fell on the ice on its way out, and died shortly after from the injuries received from the fall. One of the cows died this spring at Berens River, and out of the four spring calves, not one was saved. In consequence of separating the oxen the Indians were obliged to draw their ploughs themselves to break the land at the different reserves, as one ox could not do the work. The division of the rest of the cattle is in dispute amongst the Indians. At the request of the Indians, Mr. Wm. McKay, a resident of this place, supplied sixty bushels of potatoes to the band, which they had all planted before my arrival there.

Norway House Reserve.—On the 18th June, I delivered at this place 75 bushels of seed potatoes, 2 lbs. onion seed, 4 lbs. turnip seed, and 2 lbs. carrot seed for this band. They assured me they had sufficient land prepared to plant all the seed I had for them. The Indians on this reserve number about six hundred souls. David Rundle, who was appointed chief of the band at the time of the treaty, was allowed by the commissioners to move from this place to Fisher River with about one-fourth of the Indians from Norway House, thus leaving three-fourths of the band to all intents and purposes without a chief. It would appear that the commissioners had overlooked the necessity of providing one of the largest bands in Treaty 5 with a chief and council, thereby causing hardship to the Indian both at Norway House and Fisher River, for the reason that the cattle would have to be divided equally according very likely, to the number of Indians at each reserve.

Were the oxen separated, they would be of no use to either reserve for breaking land, and one bull could not suffice for both places, the distance between the places being over two hundred miles. The chest of carpenter's tools and the implements would have to remain at Fisher River in possession of the chief, and the Norway House Indians would have to do without. The affairs of Norway House Reserve cannot possibly be attended to by the chief and his council from Fisher River. For these and other reasons, it would only be reasonable and just that the Department authorize the appointment of a chief and two councillors for this large band, who are without doubt as intelligent, industrious and civilized a class of Indians as can be found receiving annuities from the Government, either in Manitoba, the North-West Territories or Keewatin.

The Indians, at their request, were supplied with sixty bushels of seed potatoes by R. Ross, Esq., of the Hudson's Bay Company. These were all planted before my arrival. They were obliged to work their ploughs by man power, as they are without cattle from the Department as yet, because the cattle for the band were all kept at Fisher River by the chief, D. Rundle.

The Indians are well housed and comfortable. They are anxious to farm; but I must say that the reserve is very poor and inferior for farming purposes, being mostly wooded by a dwarf spruce, birch and poplar, very rocky, and a large portion of it covered by muskegs, with very little hay meadow. They request that an extra

quantity of land be granted to them at Pine Creek for pasture and hay purposes, and thus make up for the large proportion of useless and poor land included in their reserve, which will never be of any use to them either for farming, hay or pasture purposes. They complain that the surveyor sent out by the Department to survey the reserve would not survey the land where they wanted, and which they pointed out to him, but choose the place and plan of the reserve himself against their protest.

Cattle can be bought from Mr. Ross, of the Hudson's Bay Company, both for this place and Cross Lake, if so desired by the Department, with the exception of the bulls. The agent could purchase at time of the payments, if so directed by the Government. The Department would by this means save money, as it would save cost of transport.

Cross Lake Band.—As the contractor had agreed to deliver the seed for this band at Norway House, I sent one of the Indians belonging to the band, who was at this place, with a number of others to notify the chief that the seed for his band would be delivered to him at this place. The seed for this band was 25 bushels of potatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. onion seed, 1 lb. turnip seed, and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. carrot seed, which was delivered at Norway House on the 15th June. I was informed by these men that, at their request, Mr. Ross, of the Hudson's Bay Company, had kindly furnished them with 10 bushels of potatoes for seed, which they had already planted, and that they had still enough land prepared to plant all that was sent by the Department. They were obliged, like a number of others, to break the land with a cross-plough, drawn by a number of themselves, thus showing their great anxiety to put some seed in the ground. They complain of the hard work in drawing the plough and harrow, and request that the Department supply the cattle and implements for this band as soon as possible.

Grand Rapids Band.—This band received 25 bushels of seed potatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. onion seed, 1 lb. turnip seed, and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. carrot seed, on the 9th June, much earlier than they otherwise would have done, had it not been for the kindness of Mr. McTavish, of the Hudson's Bay Company, who very obligingly took it along from Dog's Head to the reserve on board the steamer "Colville."

The Indians were anxious to get their cattle and implements as soon as possible.

It appears that they had provided hay and stable room for the cattle last year, and were very much disappointed in not getting them, after having been promised by the agent that they would get them for certain. Cattle for this place, as well as those for the Pas, Moose Lake and Cumberland, I am informed, could be purchased by the Department in the neighborhood of the Pas and Cumberland, which would save great expense in transportation from Manitoba to those different points.

The garden seeds supplied for Cumberland, the Pas and Moose Lake reserves, were left in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company, at this place to be forwarded by the earliest opportunity.

On my arrival at Grand Rapids, I ascertained the fact that there was no habitable dwelling-house at this place that could be used as a residence, except one belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, which they were not disposed to rent out, as they required all their buildings at this point for their own use. It would, therefore, be inconvenient for me at present to take up my residence at this place until I could make some arrangement for a house to stay in.

I append hereto a list of the cattle and implements required for the Indians at the different reserves. In this connection I would suggest that, if possible, the several bands be supplied this season with their full complement of cattle and carpenter's tools, together with a liberal supply of farming implements. If this course were pursued it would be the means of removing any ground of complaint that the Indians might have on this point, and would, at the same time, greatly facilitate labor in farming and house building, and give them great satisfaction.

In my intercourse with these Indians I have used every means in my power to impress upon them the necessity of their cultivating the soil with a view of ameliorating their present condition, and making themselves self-sustaining. On this point I found the Indians exceedingly anxious, and complaints were very frequently ad-

vanced against the Department for not having supplied them with cattle nor implements enough to commence farming, as they were obliged, in many places, to use sticks to dig up and break the ground to plant their potatoes in. At other reserves, where ploughs were supplied, they were not yet in receipt of the cattle from the Department, thus necessitating them to hitch a number of themselves to the plough, in order to break up the land to plant potatoes and other seeds. They complain that it is very hard work, and very poor encouragement to induce them to commence farming. I was agreeably surprised to see the progress they have made in building houses for themselves, on their reserves, in so short a time, more especially at Fisher River and Grand Rapids.

But in this, also, complaints are made that they were not supplied with the tools necessary for the purpose of building, thus impeding progress and causing hardship to those building.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, no trespass has been as yet committed on their reserves, by either themselves or others, in cutting or removing timber, hay or anything else; nor have I heard of the introduction of intoxicating liquors by anyone.

While at Norway House I was informed that a number of Indians from along the Nelson River, who formerly used to inhabit and hunt within the limits of Treaty 5, have now taken up their residence with the Norway House band, and that they would very likely claim a right to participate in the annual payments with this band. Other Indians from the vicinity of York Factory, who have migrated to Norway House about two years ago, and who claim that they have now an equal right with other Indians to participate in the annuities of Treaty 5, will also present themselves for payment this summer. I therefore require instructions in connection with this matter before I leave here.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. MACKAY,

Indian Agent.

No. 45.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING,
December 14, 1879.

The Honorable
The Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my report, with information I derived, and the result of observation while visiting the bands under my charge and being on reserves on Lac Des Mille Lacs, Sturgeon Lake, Lac La Croix, and River La Seine, under Treaty No. 3.

On Lac Des Mille Lacs there are 120 Indians, mostly all pagans; those that are not belong to the R. C. Church. The land is good and easy to cultivate. The fishing close to the reserve is only medium; their hunting-grounds are good. I did not see any intemperance amongst them; some few of the women are of loose habits—I think, in consequence of being so close to the men on the Canada Pacific Railway works. On the reserve there are some few shanties, and they purpose building more. There is not any school-house or residence for the agent.

On Sturgeon Lake the greater part of the reserve is rocky, but there is some good land. They have only one house, but it has been put up carefully, and shows that they are quick to pick up such work. The fishing on this lake is excellent; I saw some maskinongé weighing upwards of 20 lbs.; there is also salmon-trout, and

the Huckleberry River, which empties into Sturgeon Lake, is full of fine speckled trout. Their hunting-ground is exceedingly good. They are pagans.

River La Seine is a fine navigable river as far as Sturgeon Falls, at which place the reserve is situated; the number of Indians, 131; the land is exceedingly good; the fishing fair; hunting good. The Indians very quiet and peaceable; they are pagans, excepting one family, which is Roman Catholic.

Lac La Croix Reserve is good; the number of Indians, 117. The Indians are clearing up the land, and seem to desire to have houses; the fishing is good, and so is the hunting. There are three Christians amongst them, Roman Catholics. As a general rule they do not seem to wish to be Christianized.

There was a good deal of sickness amongst them, which proved fatal in many cases; a doctor was in attendance on them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

B. H. MATHEWS.

Indian Agent.

No. 46.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

OTTAWA, 2nd January, 1880.

To the Right Honorable
Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that, in accordance with instructions dated the 31st May, 1879, from the Deputy Minister of the Interior, informing me that the Government had decided to reorganize the system of administering Indian affairs in the North-West Territories, and that, by the direction of the Right Honorable the Minister of the Interior, he notified me that I had been appointed Commissioner to carry out the policy of the Government, I left for the seat of my labors, arriving at Fort Walsh on the 26th June, *via* Collingwood, Duluth, Bismarck and Fort Benton.

I was delayed some time at Fort Benton purchasing horses for myself and the farmers (Messrs. Taylor and Wright) who were instructed to accompany me, and who had to be provided with a considerable portion of their outfit at that place.

On arriving at Fort Walsh, I found the reports as to the scarcity of buffalo had not been exaggerated, and numbers of Indians of the Cree, Assiniboine and Blackfeet were awaiting the arrival of Col. MacLeod and myself. They appeared to have the highest regard for Col. MacLeod, and were delighted to see him return. They were anxious to know what the Government intended to do to assist them, and begged for food to take them to the buffalo, which they expected to find near the Boundary Line.

I remained until the 6th of July at Fort Walsh, during which time I, in company with Col. MacLeod, had several interviews with the different bands of Indians there. From those who had taken the treaty I had no complaints; they asked that the Government would pity them and give them the assistance promised in Treaty No. 6, which states "that in the event of any pestilence or famine overtaking them, the Queen would grant such assistance as the Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs would deem necessary."

They stated that they had derived many benefits from the presence of the Mounted Police, and had it not been for their arrival, many that were there now would be dead, for previous to their coming they were at war with each other and

could get all the whiskey they wanted. Col. MacLeod, when introducing me to the chiefs, made an address to them, stating the Government had heard with great sorrow the hardships they had suffered, and had sent me to their country to devote my whole time to their interests. He told them they must not misinterpret that clause in the treaty to which they referred, that every time they were hungry they must not think they were starving, that the Government expected they would work and earn their own living, and that I was sent up to show them how to live.

I explained to them the policy of the Government, and advised them to select their land and settle on their reserves.

I told them, the Government would send them instructors who would show them how to cultivate the soil; I impressed upon them that the Government expected they should work the same as the white man did. I told them that I had brought two farmers with me who would at once commence to break up the soil and raise crops to furnish them with seed and food while at work on their own reservations.

I told them if they would only make up their minds to settle down, I was sure that in two or three years they would be independent and have plenty to live on, without begging from the Government. I instanced the advance made by the Indians in British Columbia in the last few years, and told them that, in that country some years ago, the Indians depended on the salmon for food, just as they depended on the buffalo; for several years the salmon would almost disappear, and the greatest misery would follow. After seeing how the white men were living, they took to farming, and now in some sections they not only, every year, raise enough for their own use, but sell to the white men, and are then able to purchase clothing with the money.

All the Indians expressed great satisfaction at what I told them, and two of the principal chiefs, "The-Man-that-Stole-the-Coat," an Assiniboine, and "Little Child," a Cree, at once expressed a desire to select their land and settle down. At this time a number of the non-treaty Indians arrived at Fort Walsh, on their way to search for buffalo. "Big Bear," a Cree chief, who had repeatedly refused to take the treaty, was among the number. I had several interviews with him and his followers. He was anxious to obtain some concessions that the other Indians had not; he wanted more land and more money, and gave as his reason that he had not taken the treaty, that he wanted to see how it worked with the other Indians. I explained to him that many of his followers had intimated their intention of taking the treaty, and that he would be left alone, and would not be able to claim his position of head chief. He said that he was aware of that, and knew that it was his own fault. At his last interview, he declared his intention of joining the treaty at Sounding Lake, at the time of the payments in August. I have not formed such a poor opinion of "Big Bear," as some appear to have done. He is of a very independent character, self-reliant, and appears to know how to make his own living without begging from the Government.

Two Cree Chiefs, "Little Pine" and "Lucky Man," signed the treaty. I reported this to the Department on July 4th, 1879.

After receiving a small quantity of supplies, they all left in search of the buffalo.

On the 6th July, I left with Col. MacLeod for Fort MacLeod, arriving at that place on the 10th. On the road to Fort McLeod, a letter was received from Capt. Winder, stating that the Indians at the Blackfeet Crossing were on the verge of starvation, and on arriving at that place, Mr. Jean L'Heureux, who has been living among the Blackfeet for some years, informed us exactly how matters stood: many had died from want, principally old people, who had no means of making their own living, and who, in times of distress, are neglected by their friends.

Messrs. Wright and Taylor, the two farmers appointed to take charge of the farms in this locality, arrived at Fort MacLeod about the same time as myself.

Mr. Taylor took charge of the farm in the vicinity of Fort MacLeod, and Mr. Wright, of the one near Fort Calgary.

After getting all the information I could, and after looking about for a favorable location for Mr. Taylor, I determined to locate his farm about five miles from the

police farm, on Pincher Creek; the only drawback to it was the want of timber for building and firewood, but I am glad to say that a coal seam, four feet thick, and of good quality, has been discovered by Mr. Taylor close to his farm, which will make up for the want of the latter.

The soil is first-class, and I anticipate very great results from the farm.

While in this section, I inspected the Indian cattle that were in charge of a Mr. Scott. From him I learned that a good number of the calves had died last winter, as well as some of the cows which had arrived late in the fall, and were sore footed. He had been paid two hundred and fifty dollars per month for taking charge of them, and as it required a strong force to herd them, and prevent them from returning to their old ranges when first driven into our territory, I thought the arrangement a fair one, but I advised him to endeavor to secure the services of some Indians, who, I felt sure, would make good herdsman, get accustomed to the cattle, and gain a knowledge of the brands. I thought, as these cattle were shortly to be distributed among the different tribes of the Blackfeet, that the sooner the Indians became acquainted with them the better, and I further informed him that on my return of my tour of inspection of the different Indian agencies, I should expect that, with the assistance of Indians, he would be able to herd them at a much lower figure, and he must be prepared to make a different arrangement if he proposed to take charge of the cattle another winter. This he agreed to do.

On my return to Fort MacLeod, I met by appointment "White Swan" (one of the Pegan chiefs) on the ground that they had intimated, at the time of the treaty, they would like for their reservation, and which was promised them. I had also directed Mr. Patrick, P.L.S., to be there, in order that the boundaries might be agreed upon, and the survey made at once. An understanding was arrived at, and I proceeded to Fort MacLeod, "White Swan" having expressed his determination to settle down, and follow both agriculture and stock raising.

On the 16th I left with Colonel MacLeod for the Blackfoot Crossing, having previously dispatched some flour, beef, and tea, to relieve the distress at that place. On arriving there, I found about 1,300 Indians in a very destitute condition, and many on the verge of starvation. Young men who were known to be stout and hearty fellows some months ago were quite emaciated and so weak they could hardly work; the old people and widows, who, with their children live on the charity of the younger, and more prosperous, had nothing, and many a pitiable tale was told of the misery they had endured. The wealthy Indians (their wealth consists of horses) had sold numbers of horses to a Mr. French for a few cups of flour each, and at the time I was there he had secured about sixty; his excuse for giving so small an amount was, that he had been obliged to give away more than he had traded, being led to believe by Father Scollen that if he did not let them have it, they would have helped themselves. They had also pawned many of their rifles, and after eating almost all their dogs, were reduced to gophers and mice.

"Crow Foot," "Old Sun" and "Heavy Shield," the three Blackfeet chiefs, met Col. MacLeod and myself in council the day after our arrival. "Crow Foot," who always takes the most prominent part at the council, spoke very well and reasonably. He asked that the Government would pity his Indians when they were starving; he said "Don't take my word for it, but go through my camp and see for yourself." I asked him why he had not sent his young men into the fort for food; he said "I was afraid they might kill the white men's cattle, that they were continually taunting him with having made the treaty with the Government, and he had great trouble in controlling them, but when he heard that I was coming, and that the Government was sending some food, he called them together and asked if he was not right." He said, "If I had not made the treaty we could not have gone begging food from the Government."

I suggested that the old people and widows with their children, numbering three or four hundred, should go to the fort and thus save hauling food so far, but he said, "They have no horses, and what the young men have are poor from travelling, first to Battleford, then to Fort Calgary, and over the prairies after antelope." He said "If

you will drive away the Sioux and make a hole so that the buffalo may come in, we will not trouble you for food; if you don't do that, you must feed us or show us how to live."

This is the same story from one end of the country to the other, the Sioux are preventing the buffalo from crossing the line. I explained to the chiefs what the Government proposed to do in the way of assisting them to make their own living. He said, "We know nothing of farming, but we want you to show us;" and on my telling "Crow Foot" what I wished him to do, he said, "I will do it, I will farm, this is the first time I have said it, and I mean it," and, pointing to his young men, said, "There are lots of them and they will help." He was much pleased that the Government had sent his Indians some food.

In referring to the cattle which were being herded at Fort MacLeod, to be distributed among the different Blackfoot Indian bands, he said, "he would like to have his cattle, that he had been told that some white men were getting the calves for taking care of the cattle, and that white men had been branding the Indian cattle with their own brand. On my assuring him that such was not the case, that I had only a few days before seen them, and was sure that every hoof that belonged to the Indians was there except those that had died during the winter, he was satisfied, and wished that the cattle might still remain in the hands of the Government. I told him that the Government was anxious that the Indians should take their cattle, as it was costing a good deal of money to look after them, but that I was sure that if the cattle were sent to the crossing now, the bulk of them would return, that cows could not be kept from returning to the ranges where they had calved. He appeared to appreciate what I told him, and was quite satisfied.

I found "Crow Foot" determined to remain with his Indians at the crossing until he heard of the buffalo coming in. I, consequently, thought it advisable to commence some work at once on his reservation. I arranged for the breaking up of fifty acres of land. I told "Crow Foot" I would send a man to issue supplies to those that would work as well, as to the sick and infirm, and who would also show them what work I wished them to do.

I impressed upon the Indians that they must help themselves as much as possible, that the sudden disappearance of the buffalo had taken the Government as much by surprise as the Indians, and so far in the interior it was impossible at short notice to get large quantities of supplies.

I told him that at Fort MacLeod there were only a few sacks of flour in the stores, but I had sent out for more which I hoped would arrive in time to keep them from suffering.

While at the crossing I went through the camp and saw for myself that a good deal of misery existed.

At the last council before leaving Mr. J. L'Heroux read an address from the Indian chief to Col. MacLeod and one to myself, first in Blackfoot and then in English to the following effect:—

The Honorable Mr. Dewdney, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs of the Dominion of Canada.

HONOURABLE SIR,—We, the chiefs of the Blackfoot nation, welcome you to our country and in our midst. Our great need and the dire calamity that has befallen our nation lately, is our best claim to your sympathy and care. In our name please to express our gratitude to the Dominion Government, for the prompt assistance rendered to our wants, and of their wisdom in sending you to our remote country for the special care and control of our affairs.

The beneficial measures you have proposed to us in the name of the Government, we all accept, and guided by your advice and care we hope to fulfil them to the satisfaction of the Government.

Our ancestors were tillers of the soil, but our warlike and nomadic habits have unfitted us for their ancient calling and industry; however, we hope with

patience and time that our children may get the benefit of honest labour, and enjoy the more secure means of existence than the precarious mode of living of a hunter of the wild.

In the meantime we, the chiefs assure you of our hearty co-operation for the execution of all your orders and advice, to promote the wise measures of the Government amongst our respective clansmen :—

“ Crow Foot,”	Head Chief of South Blackfeet.	
“ Old Sun,”	“ North “	
“ Heavy Shield,”	“ Middle “	
“ Eagle Tail,”	“ Piegans.	
“ Runing Rabbit,”	} Minor Chiefs.	
“ Calf Robe,”		
“ Big Plume,”		
“ Bears Child,”		
“ Calling Eagle,”		
“ Only Chief.”		

COUNCIL HOUSE,
BLACKFOOT CROSSING,
BOW RIVER, 14th July, 1879.

On the 20th I returned to Fort MacLeod and immediately sent Mr. Norrish to the Blackfoot Crossing with cattle and other supplies and with instructions to issue them to the Blackfoot Indians as carefully as possible at the same time he was to act as temporary instructor and get what work he could out of the Indians. To the Piegan reservation I sent Mr. Kettles with supplies and instructions to act in the same capacity as Mr. Norrish. Both these men had been very highly recommended to me by officers of the North-West Mounted Police; both did their work satisfactorily.

I left Fort Calgary on the 24th in company with Major Irvine, who was on a tour of inspection.

Before leaving I had an interview with Captain Winder and Col. MacLeod, in regard to issuing further supplies, as required on the Blackfoot and Piegan Reservations.

We agreed that the greatest care should be taken so as not to lead the Indians to believe that regular rations would be issued, and I left the southern district leaving the questions of further supplies to these Indians to the discretion of the North-West Mounted Police officer in command at Fort MacLeod.

On the 25th I arrived at Fort Calgary; at this place I found the Sarcee, some Blackfeet, Cree, and Stony Indians, all being fed by Inspector Deuny. I forwarded a report from that gentleman at that time, in which he stated the position of the Indians, and what pressure had been brought upon him to issue supplies. We entered fully into the causes that had compelled him to issue such large quantities; I myself do not see how he could have done otherwise. The Indians that returned from Battleford were informed by Lieut.-Governor Laird, that supplies were to be sent there, or to the crossing, and they really had nothing, and no prospect of getting anything.

On interviewing the Sarcees they represented they had seventeen lodges, and they thought about four hundred Indians.

I had them counted and found that there were only 128 all told. I informed them that I could not feed them here any longer, but that if they went to the Blackfoot Crossing and picked out a piece of land and assisted my men to get out fencing, &c., I would feed those who worked and the sick.

They refused, as they had had some misunderstanding with the Blackfeet, and were sure they would have a difficulty with them if they returned there. They said they did not wish to remain with the Blackfeet, and wanted a reserve of their own. I told them that under the treaty they had agreed to have their reserves with the

Blackfeet, and I had no power to alter the treaty, but I said "if you will go to Fort MacLeod, and remain there until I write below I will see what can be done."

My object was to get them away from here, where beef was seven cents a pound, and from a place they felt attached to on account of the liberal manner they had been treated.

They slept over it, and on the following morning told me they would go to the crossing as I wanted them to, but would camp on the opposite side of the river from the Blackfoot camp.

The difficulty they had was about the distribution of some flour which was sent to the crossing before I arrived, and the Sarcees were accused by the Blackfeet of stealing from their camp.

Besides the Sarcees I found several lodges of Crees and some Blackfeet, all living from supplies issued by Mr. Denny.

He had endeavoured to get the Crees to go north, and the Blackfeet to go to the crossing.

They would promise to go, but would not stir. I gave orders that no more food should be given to the Crees or Blackfeet when they agreed to go, and I gave them some supplies to start them. The Crees went to Edmonton and the Blackfeet to the crossing.

The Sarcees also started, and this left very few Indians at Calgary, and I let it be understood that no more supplies would be issued from that post.

The dispersal of the Indians at that time, although it got rid of them from that post, did not dispose of them altogether. They were all destitute, and had to be fed somewhere. The Crees travelled slowly to Edmonton, found plenty of ducks on the road, reaching that place about the time of the payments.

The Blackfeet and Sarcees returned to the Blackfoot Crossing, and the only advantage gained was that the food there did not cost as much as it did at Calgary.

The chiefs of the Stony Indians who reside in the vicinity of Morliville, paid me a visit while at Calgary.

These Indians hunt in the mountains, and so are not entirely dependent on the buffalo; they have for some years planted a few potatoes, and have had the advantage of a missionary living among them, the Rev. Mr. McDougal, who has given them a good deal of assistance and advice.

I arranged with them about the boundaries of their reservations, and gave Mr. Patrick, P. L. S., who accompanied me to Calgary, instructions in regard to this matter.

The reservations have been surveyed, I believe, to the satisfactions of the Indians.

Last spring they informed me that they had secured the services of a white man to help them to put in a crop of barley, potatoes and turnips; the arrangement made, so they told me (and which I have subsequently found correct), was that they agreed to give \$30 per acre for thirty acres to a Mr. McKenzie if he would break up the land, attend to the crop and harvest it.

They informed me that the crop was looking well, and they hoped the Government would pay them money for them.

I told them I thought they had agreed to give a most exorbitant price for the work, a price I knew the Government would not pay; if they had made a reasonable arrangement I would have recommended the Government to assist them.

They complained that the ploughs and spades given to them were not what they wanted; the spades would double up as soon as used, and the ploughs were cross-ploughs instead of breaking-ploughs.

Upon inquiry, I found such to be the case, but that the price agreed to be given for the spades was so small that no better article could be obtained for the money.

The ploughs asked for from the contractors were cross-ploughs and not breaking-ploughs, as the prices will show.

I have communicated with the contractor, and he agrees to take back any of the articles which are found to be useless.

Before leaving Fort MacLeod I made as good an arrangement as I possibly could for the purpose of feeding the Indians in the southern country until the payments. I had sent 39 head of cattle to the crossing, 40 sacks of flour, and put a man in charge to distribute it, specifying the amount he should issue each week, and instructing him to report to Capt. Winder when his supplies were running out. I also sent what flour I could secure to the Piegan Reservation, and made arrangements for beef at $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound. I also ordered 100 sacks of flour to be sent in at as early a date as possible, from Fort Benton; and I thought this would be sufficient to last until the payments.

Col. MacLeod was very anxious to get distinct instructions about feeding the Indians. He stated that he expected some 2,000 hinds at Fort MacLeod shortly, and they would all expect to be fed. The hundred sacks of flour I had ordered he considered would be insufficient.

He said, "If they are not fed they will help themselves to the white men's cattle."

I did not feel inclined to take the responsibility of authorizing a general issue of supplies to the Indians from the several police posts.

I was prepared, under the circumstances, to take my share of the responsibility of feeding the Indians, but I did not feel inclined to authorize any fixed rations, and I told him that the officers of the post must be guided by circumstances as they arose, and must use every precaution to economize and see that they were not imposed on by the Indians.

It appeared to me that the police officers of the different posts had been in the habit of issuing supplies, more or less, to the Indians for some time, and they thought all they had to do was to go to the forts and beg, and get what they wanted.

It thus made it very difficult to deny them food, but I do believe that there were occasions when the Government was imposed upon.

When I dispatched Mr. Wright from Fort MacLeod to the Bow River district I instructed him to proceed to Morliville and look about for a site for his farm, and so be in a position to report to me when I arrived so as to delay me as short a time as possible at Calgary.

At that time I was under the impression that I should find the most favourable location for his farm in the vicinity of Morliville.

Subsequently, from the information I received from Father Scollen and others, I thought I had made a mistake and that the land near Calgary would be preferable.

I was unable to stop him before he reached Morliville, but while there Mr. Wright took a good look at the country and found that, although a splendid stock country, good arable land was very limited. In the meantime, I had reached Calgary and found a country in its neighbourhood, to all appearances, the most fertile of any I had met with in the North-West. I then dispatched a messenger to tell Mr. Wright to return.

After spending a couple of days looking out for a location I found, at the mouth of Fish Creek, at its junction with Bow River, a beautiful site for a farm.

A man of the name of Glen had a small crop of barley and oats— $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres of each—partially fenced and with rails enough to complete it, two small cabins—one large enough to stable four horses—the other about the same size, and which will make a good storehouse, with large roothouse adjoining, and a small stock of hay.

I thought it necessary to get rid of him before making up my mind to locate there, and as soon as Mr. Wright returned from Morliville I took him down to see the place to get his idea of it, as well as to put a value on the improvements that had been made by Glen. Mr. Wright was enchanted with the place. The barley he considered the finest piece of grain he had ever seen grown. It was about three feet high and as level as a billiard table, and he estimated there would be fifty bushels to the acre. The oats were also very fine, the cabins he estimated at \$50 each and the crops he thought would turn out—barley, 9,600 lbs; oats, 6,800 lbs.

I saw Glen and asked him what he would take for the improvements. He valued the whole thing at \$350.

I endeavored to induce him to throw in a milch cow and calf, but he refused, and I closed by giving him \$360 for his improvements and the cow and calf.

The barley turned out as good a crop as Mr. Wright anticipated. The oats were slightly touched by an early frost, and will not be so successful. We will use most of the barley for seed, as the Indians are particularly fond of it, having their own way of getting off the beard and hull, and use it to make a soup.

The flat at the mouth of the Fish Creek, a part of which we have already broken up, must be at least 1,500 acres, all the best of land.

Fish Creek has a good fall and could be used if necessary for irrigating, and would give a fine water power for a mill.

Mr. Wright settled immediately in this location. I engaged a carpenter to assist him in building his house, and left for Fort Edmonton on the 1st August. I arrived there on the 6th after travelling through one of the finest portions of the North-West. The whole country from Calgary to Edmonton is admirably adapted for settlement, is a fine stock-raising country, the soil in all the valleys of excellent quality, plenty of water and inexhaustible hay-grounds.

On the morning of the 6th I arrived at Edmonton, and on crossing the Saskatchewan found that Lieutenant-Governor Laird and Colonel Richardson had arrived by the steamer "Lily," which was then lying at the wharf.

The Governor, accompanied by Colonel Richardson was visiting the Roman Catholic mission and the settlers at Big Lake. On their return, I learned from Governor Laird that he anticipated some trouble at the payments which would take place in a few days at Sounding Lake; that Mr. Dickenson would be there all alone, and he thought it advisable that I, as the new Commissioner, should be there. I consequently determined to leave on the steamer "Lily," which was to start the following morning.

I was unable to see as many of the Indians at Edmonton as I should have liked, but Mr. Hardisty, of the Hudson Bay Company, informed me that everything was perfectly quiet; that the Indians were very busy on their farms, and that, should I remain, the result would be that their farms would be neglected and a good deal of food would have to be unnecessarily given to them.

I was glad to see in the neighborhood of Edmonton that the Indians had made considerable progress in cultivating the soil. For 15 miles on the road from Calgary to Edmonton small patches, varying from two or three to ten acres, were under cultivation. Some of the crops appeared to have been well looked after, while others were very much neglected. I also saw in the immediate neighborhood of Edmonton a good number of cattle, which I was told belonged to the Indians of that neighborhood.

I left on the morning of the 7th on the steamer "Lily," in company with Lieutenant-Governor Laird and Colonel Richardson.

After reaching Fort Saskatchewan, where we remained for a short time, giving me an opportunity of visiting one of the most comfortable and complete Mounted Police Forts I have seen in the North-West, we started for Battleford, and about ten miles below Fort Saskatchewan met with an accident, having run on a rock knocking a hole in the steamer's bottom, were obliged to run ashore and tie up. After working for some time endeavoring to raise her, we found we should be obliged to reach Battleford by some other means.

Governor Laird then sent to Col. Jarvis to Fort Saskatchewan and asked him for a boat. This he immediately sent down, and on the following morning we left in it.

We arrived at Victoria, Hudson Bay Post, that same afternoon. There I interviewed Whitefish Lake Chief and some other Indians.

They all had grievances about bad ploughs and spades and wild cattle. I explained to them that if it was found on examination that they had not received what was promised them by the treaties, they should be replaced; that agents and instructors were about to be sent to reside among them; that nothing in future would be given them until strictly examined; and that from this out they might depend upon getting what they were entitled to.

I arranged with Mr. Brereton, the Hudson Bay Company's agent here, to have 25 tons of hay cut for the instructors who will be stationed at Sounding Lake. I did this knowing they must arrive at a late season, probably too late to cut their own hay.

We left Victoria the same evening for Fort Pitt, arriving there on the 11th. I expected to have left the party there and have gone to Sounding Lake, as the distance is about the same as from Battleford, but as I found I could get no means of reaching that place expeditiously, Mr. McKay, the Hudson Bay Company's agent, having taken off all the horses and waggons, and hearing that no money had arrived at Battleford, and that Mr. Dickenson had paid due bills at that place, I thought I had better proceed at once to Battleford and get within reach of the telegraph.

So at 6 p.m. we started again, and on the 14th made the Police Barracks at Battleford.

I found Mr. Dickenson here not knowing what to do about the payments at Sounding Lake.

He stated that he had received no intelligence of Mr. Ord, except that he had left Winnipeg at a late date.

He thought that he might arrive that night.

Anticipating that, I arranged to leave early the next morning, but he did not arrive, neither did I hear anything of him the next day. Captain French had gone out with the supplies and would commence issuing them on the 13th, and I felt that I should have to send out more supplies or make some attempt to make the payment.

I endeavored to get a messenger to send to Captain French to tell him to spin out the provisions as long as he could, and that I would be out with more flour and beef to make the payments as soon as Mr. Ord arrived, feeling sure he must be along very soon, but the messenger wanted such a large figure that I determined to go out and pay by cheque and make the best of the situation when I got there.

I sent for the printer and ordered him to strike off \$15,000 worth of cheques in fifties, twenties, tens, fives and twos.

He worked all night and by noon of the 17th I had them signed and was ready to start.

The mail from the east arrived just before leaving and brought no news of Mr. Ord or the steamer.

Prior to leaving, the Lieutenant-Governor showed me the telegram he had received from the Department of the Interior, authorizing him to call a conference on Indian affairs, the conference to consist of himself, Col. Richardson, Col. MacLeod, Mr. Dickenson, Mr. Breland and myself.

As Col. MacLeod was expected to arrive now at any time, it was arranged that we should hold the conference on my return from Sounding Lake.

I left instructions for Mr. Ord in regard to sending the money for the eastern payments, should he arrive before I returned.

On Tuesday, the 19th, at 4 p.m., I arrived at Sounding Lake, and saw the traders at once and told them how I purposed to pay the Indians.

They were perfectly satisfied, and preferred cheques to the money, particularly when I told them that after the payments were over I would take the cheques they received from the Indians, made payable to bearer, and would give them one for the whole amount, payable to their order.

I then sent for the chiefs and their head men, apologized for being late, stated that I was sure they wanted to get off after the buffalo that we heard were coming in, and was anxious to get the payment over, as it was important that I should return at once to meet the farming instructors, who should be now at Carleton; that I had all the ammunition they wanted, and would like to commence paying at daylight next morning. I told them we had only four head of cattle left and one day's rations of flour; and that the sooner we got through, the more food they would have to take to the plains with them. When I had finished, they asked the interpreter if I was through; he said "Yes."

They then all made the usual speeches; glad to see us; were thankful for what the Government had done for them; hoped I would pity them and not let them starve, etc., and said: "As this is your first visit, the young men want to give you a dance, and will come up in the morning." This was intended as a compliment, but meant more food. I had to accede to it, but I hoped they would get it over by noon. They said they would. They danced and howled all night and came up to my tent in the morning. The dance over, and a little flour and tea given, we commenced paying on Wednesday, the 20th, finishing on Saturday morning.

During the payments we were obliged to stop, the non-treaty Indians, of whom there were a good many, wanting to speak.

Some of them were inclined to be troublesome, and they appeared to wish to delay the payments.

Their spokesman stated the reason they had not taken the treaty before was that they wanted to see how it worked with the others.

He was glad that the Government intended to help them farming, but he did not think the land enough, and wished me to represent that to the Government.

He said: "I want you to know that, when representations have been made and Indians have requested that their wants should be made known to the chiefs below, it has been promised that such should be done, but the Indians have never had any reply."

I suggested that any suggestion they would make that I could not carry out myself, I would represent to the Government below, and would take care that they got an answer. Other Indians followed this man, and they all agreed that he had spoken their minds, ending by hoping that the Government would not let them starve, and would give them for once a good bellyfull.

The news of the buffalo, however, made the majority anxious to take their money and be off, and when the payment was well under way there was lots of wire-pulling to try and get paid first, so as to get the best horses that the traders had brought there for sale.

The second night there were signs of trouble, brought about, I believe, by some misunderstanding with one of the police during the day; but beyond dancing and firing a few shots uncomfortably near to our tents, nothing happened.

While at Sounding Lake I had several interviews with the different chiefs, in my tent. After they left me, they went to their camps, called their counsellors and young men together, held a council of their own and talked over what I had told them, and I do not believe any body of Indians ever went off to the plains better satisfied or in a better humour than these did. The great trouble is they are told such a lot of falsehoods by designing white men and lazy half-breeds, that they do not know what to believe, and it wants some man of authority, in whom they have confidence, to be continually moving among them—especially among the half civilized—to counteract the impression these representations make upon them. I think we should endeavour to pay the Indians upon their reserve in future wherever it is practicable.

There should be no difficulty, now that agents are appointed throughout the North-West.

It does no good to get so large a number of Indians together as met at Sounding Lake.

The Indians that are not settled on reserves could draw their money from the agent at any time, say from the 1st July to the 1st November, and a credit for that purpose should be given these agents.

In fact, I am sure it would be better to let all the Indians draw their money at their agencies between those dates.

They then could get the money at a time that they are doing nothing, while now, when a day is fixed, some are taken from their farms, some from the hunt, and a good deal of valuable time is lost to them. By this means, some money would be saved in supplying provisions for the payments, and that money could be utilized in

the purchase of clothing—a necessary which I fear the Government, to some extent, will have to furnish before long.

I reached Battleford, from Sounding Lake, on Monday the 25th, at one p.m. I was glad to receive a telegram from the Department authorizing the payment by cheque.

Mr. Ord had not arrived with the money and there was no word of him, and the payments west were due. I waited until the 27th, and received no tidings of Mr. Ord, and so had recourse to the printer again, but about 11 p.m. of this day Mr. Ord arrived, and on the following morning I dispatched the money for Victoria and Edmonton, and Mr. Dickenson left for the payment at Pitt.

On returning from Sounding Lake, I found Col. MacLeod at Battleford, and, as it was uncertain when Mr. Breland would arrive, it was thought better to hold a conference on Indian matters at once, and we went to work on the 26th.

I presume you have received a report of its doings from the Lieutenant-Governor.

He was unwilling to have anything to do with the purchase of the supplies recommended by the conference to be secured for the Indians.

He wrote me a letter authorizing me to act in his stead. As I intended leaving for Carleton and Prince Albert, to meet the instructors and to interview the Indians, I was able to arrange for the flour at that time. I called for tenders for both flour and wheat; Capt. Moore was the only one who tendered for the former, Mr. Clarke and Mr. Muir for the latter.

Capt. Moore having the mill, no one could compete with him to deliver so much on such short notice, and under the circumstances I think his was a fair tender; in fact, we were entirely in his hands.

The tender for wheat was the same by Capt. Moore and Mr. Muir, viz: \$1.25 per bushel; Clark, for the Hudson Bay Company, \$1.50 per bushel. On my return to Battleford, I consulted with the Lieutenant-Governor with regard to these tenders, when we agreed that if Capt. Moore would make a reduction of 25 cents per 100 lbs. in the freight from Prince Albert to Pitt it would be advisable to accept his tender; this he did. The wheat contract was not let, and I am in hopes we will be able to get along with a few hundred bushels for seed.

On the 29th I left for Carleton and Prince Albert, and took Mr. Ord with me as he had to return to the steamboat and receipt for the instructor's freight. I left Mr. Galt at Battleford to take up the Indian cheques that were coming in as soon as it was known that the money had arrived.

On reaching Carleton, I found Mr. Bridges and Mr. T. White, M.P., the former waiting to see me about the forwarding of the freight. Mr. Brydges informed me that the arrangements made with the Government at Ottawa was that the company would forward the freight as far as the steamboat could go; after that, they would assist to get the goods through. Mr. Clark had sent 100 carts to the South Branch, where the steamer was discharging her cargo, and was ready to forward to the different Hudson Bay Stations what the farmers could not take with them; but it was thought advisable to keep some of the things that were not then needed, and forward them by the first trip of the boat in the spring. I instructed Mr. Ord to send a list of the goods stored to the Department.

The farmers took with them sufficient to last them the winter, and it will be an easy matter for them to get the rest as they require them from the Hudson Bay Posts. I thought it was desirable that the whole stock of supplies should not be taken to the reserve, for had they been, the Indians would not have rested until they had consumed them.

The horses arrived in first-class order, and are a fine lot of animals. They will average as well as those brought up by Col. MacLeod this spring for the Mounted Police, and if they reach Winnipeg in anything like the condition they were in on their arrival at Carleton, the man who wrote the article, "The Horse Horror," in the *Winnipeg Free Press* knew nothing about horse-flesh.

I consider it most fortunate that the Government were able to make an arrange-

ment with the Hudson Bay Company to forward the horses, cattle and supplies by steamboat up the Saskatchewan. I have no doubt the Government, with their experience of the Canadian horses sent to the North-West for the use of the Mounted Police, were aware that Canadian stock had to receive, for the first season in that country, the greatest care, that they should be carefully worked and well fed and and housed, or the chances were that they would die. After they have become acclimated, there are none better for hard work, or for roughing it; but I am satisfied if Canadian horses had been taken off at the railway at Winnipeg, and an attempt made to convey the farmers with their goods by means of these horses, not one-quarter of them would have arrived at their destination, and those that did, would have been no use for the necessary work it was imperative should be done this fall, on the farming agencies.

The cattle so highly praised by the Winnipeg paper, because they came from their own Province, were not a good lot of cattle. Some of them were very old, some foot-sore, and others small.

There were some good ones among them, and Mr. Wadsworth, on his arrival, will report fully on them.

All the supplies and tools arrived in good order.

While at Carleton, I held an interview with the chiefs "Kee-too-wa-han," "Ah-tuk-uk-koop" and "Mist-ow-as-is." A very exhaustive report of the interviews was published in the *Montreal Gazette*, and was perfectly correct. They were the first Indians I had met in the North-West, who appeared to me to have substantial grievances. They complained, in the first place, that they had not been treated fairly in regard to their reservations, and explained to me that a misunderstanding had occurred between themselves, the surveyors and the Lieutenant-Governor. They had been promised what they wanted, but the surveyor sent to rectify their boundaries had not done so in accordance with those promises. Their other grievance was in reference to the cattle which had been given them the year previously.

Upon inquiry I found that their statements were perfectly correct; that cattle had been given to them sore footed, poor and wild; that most of them had died during the winter, although they had taken every possible care they could of them, and I thought it only right that I should, on behalf of the Government, promise that these two grievances, which appeared to me to be substantial should be redressed. I promised, as soon as I could obtain cattle similar to those which were promised them at the Treaty, to replace them.

I also stated that I saw no reason why the boundaries of their reserve should not be altered to suit their wishes.

They were very anxious to know what the Government intended to do for them the coming winter.

They had been always dependent on the buffalo to a very large extent for the winter's food.

They said their crops, which they had been taking very great care of, and which they were anxious then to go back to secure, would not be sufficient to carry them over the winter, and they then had no food with which to harvest them.

I gave them a few sacks of flour, some tobacco and tea, and told them that as soon as the farming instructors arrived, who were now close at hand, they would receive assistance while working on their reservations, as well as during the winter.

I explained to them the policy of the Government, and they expressed themselves much pleased with what I told them, and I am satisfied from what I know of these chiefs, that they, as well as the Indians under them, will be able to make their own living in the course of a very few years. They have had the advantage of having missionaries who have assisted them in the way of agriculture for some years. Before leaving Battleford, I was handed some correspondence from the Indian Office, in regard to wintering some of the Montana cattle, bought by Mr. Dickenson, to be distributed among the Indians.

In 1878, a number of cows and oxen were contracted for by Mr. Dickenson, with

Messrs. J. C. Baker & Co., it being understood that this firm should send a Mr. Comfort to pick out the cattle required. He had taken some gentle cows to the Saskatchewan the year before, and it was thought that he would be able to select just the kind of cattle the Indians would want. Messrs. J. G. Baker & Co. informed me that they had no interest in the contract. Mr. Comfort was not in a position financially to undertake it himself, but as Mr. Dickenson was anxious to secure the experience of cattle purchasing in Montana, and thought he would be the best man to select quiet stock, Messrs. J. G. Baker & Co. assisted Mr. Comfort.

He does not appear to have been successful, as almost all the Indians complain of the cattle, and in many instances they will have to be replaced.

After a good many had been distributed, the remainder, some 40 or 50, had to be wintered. Mr. Laird arranged with a man called Oliver, who was about settling in Prince Albert Valley, to take charge of them.

For wintering the cows, Mr. Oliver was to receive \$17 per head, and the oxen and calves something less.

Mr. Oliver, with difficulty, got them to Prince Albert; part of the way he had to drag them on sleighs. Upon arriving there, he was compelled to arrange with other parties to look after the cattle for he possessed no farm or feed. The arrangement he made was with Mr. Scott, to whom he sublet them at a reduced figure.

In the spring when the cattle was applied for, it was found that all the cows were dead.

Mr. Scott applied to the Indian Department at Battleford for the ranch fees, which were refused, but he was asked to take charge of those that lived, for which he was promised a fair remuneration, but no specific agreement was made with him.

I informed Mr. Scott that I could not recognize him wintering our cattle, as the agreement was made with Mr. Oliver.

I informed Mr. Oliver I considered him very unwise in agreeing to winter stock without having a farm or feed.

I wrote Mr. Agent Clarke, authorizing him to offer Mr. Scott \$1 per head per month for taking charge of those that lived after the 1st May. This he refused.

I also instructed him to apply to Col. Richardson, the Stipendiary Magistrate, in the event of Mr. Scott refusing to give up the Government cattle he had in his possession.

From Prince Albert, I returned to Battleford; Mr. Breland had arrived, and it was thought advisable to call the conference together again, in order to get the advice of that gentleman.

On reading over to him the minutes of the previous meetings of the conference, he thought we had not been sufficiently liberal in our recommendations for supplies.

We determined to support his suggestion, and sent a further requisition to the Government.

Of this you have been advised at different times, and there is no need of my entering into details.

Mr. Breland at this time informed us that about 140 half-breeds had been arrested by the Americans on the other side of the line. They were asked to what nationality they belonged.

All but ten said they were Americans. The remainder, his son among the rest, declared themselves British subjects, and were escorted across the line.

The half-breeds who had declared themselves American were advised to go to the Gudath Basin.

Many did so, and have settled there.

One of our half-breeds, Ouileette by name, took goods over the line to trade; among other things, he had a large quantity of ammunition. This he distributed among the half-breeds in order that it might pass as their personal effects.

It is stated that Ouilette obtained his ammunition from the trader at Duck Lake. Mr. Breland's son told his father that the Sioux did not like the police.

He said he had camped among the Sioux, and they looked upon the police now more as Americans.

Mr. Breland stated that he was glad I was going to Wood Mountain, as he thought I would do good by having an interview with the Sioux chiefs.

After seeing the farmers settled between Prince Albert and Battleford, I left the latter place for Fort Walsh on the 17th September, arriving there on the 24th.

It was my intention to have gone to Wood Mountain to see the Sioux at once, but as I heard that Father Marten Abbott was to arrive in ten days, and that there was some difficulty at MacLeod about the non-arrival of the annuity money, I thought I had better visit that place first. I therefore left on the 26th, arriving at Fort MacLeod on the 30th.

Col. MacLeod had arrived the day previously with the money for the payments, and about 200 lodges of Indians, consisting of Bloods, Blackfeet, Sarcees and Piegans, were awaiting payment.

On the following day we commenced paying and did not finish until the 8th.

While at MacLeod, several of the settlers who reside in that vicinity called on me and stated that numbers of their cattle had been killed by the Indians; that they were then gathering up what were left, and proposed to drive them over the line, preferring to risk them near a settlement on the American side than keep them on our own. I asked them if they were sure the Indians had killed them. They all stated most positively that they had, but were unable to bring a single proof. They stated they had applied for protection to the police and were unable to get any.

One man stated he had lost 100, another 50, another 30, making an aggregate of between 200 or 300 head.

They said, "if you will come and look at the cattle that we now propose driving out, we will show you some that have bullet holes in them where they have been shot."

I thought it very singular that these complaints had not been made to the police, Col. MacLeod having told me it was the first he had heard of it; that no formal complaint had been made to him.

I said I thought it would be better that we should get the Indians together, and tell them what the settlers had stated, and impress upon the chiefs the advisability of endeavoring to find out and bring to justice any Indians who had been killing cattle.

Col. Macleod stated that, in that case we had better stop the payments.

I agreed with him, and sent for the chief. I had heard, and that even the night before, a Mrs. Armstrong, who kept a dairy, had had one of her cows shot through the head, and it was, at that time, so I was told, in the corral close by. The chiefs assured me that they knew nothing of it, and that they would take every means of giving any Indian up whom they found killing cattle, even if it was their own son. In order that there might be no mistake, I sent for the settlers who had made the complaints, and made them tell their story before the Indians.

My belief is that some few cattle have been killed by Indians, but do not credit the reports that they have been killed by hundreds.

The fact is that many settlers have gone into the stock business on so small a scale it did not pay to that keep a herder to look after them.

Small bands of cows were allowed to roam all over the country, and the owners disbanded on hearing of their whereabouts from those who happened to own large herds of cattle, and who were constantly on the ranges, and if, at the round-up, which takes place twice a year, the cows with their expected increase did not turn up, the Indians were blamed for killing what were wanting. It was well known that while men in this neighbourhood had been in the habit of going out on the open prairie to shoot cattle, and butchered them on the spot to supply the Mounted Police and local demands, this may account for bullet holes being found in some of the cattle that were driven south of the line to winter, and it was thought that mistakes might have been made in the ownership of the cattle, and the wrong steers killed. At any rate it is most extraordinary that if so many cattle had been killed by Indians so little evidence existed of it.

This we do know, that all the cattle in our southern district came from Montana.

and some of them from only a few miles south of the boundary line; we have proof of many having strayed back to their old ranges, resold, and again driven into our territory. In many instances where the cattle have been recognized, owners on our side of the line have been notified that the cattle were there.

Last spring some \$900 were paid to Messrs. Baker & Co., and by them transferred to our Government for cattle that had returned from Battleford to their old ranges, a distance of 400 or 500 miles.

A day or two before I left Cypress, one of the Sergeants of the Mounted Police, who had accompanied Captain Young, the Customs Officer, from Winnipeg to Fort Assiniboine, to send some telegrams to Ottawa, heard that a band of cattle had been driven from the neighbourhood of Fort MacLeod to Assiniboine; that his informant had seen them and knew them by the brands, and enumerated a number of cattle belonging to several of the settlers in that neighbourhood, many belonging to the sergeant himself.

He stated that a white man was bringing fresh meat to the half-breed camps, and selling it at from 3c. to 4c. a pound as elk meat. He also mentioned an Indian of the name of Isidore, who was with the cattle, and who, if his story was correct, there is no doubt, had assisted in driving them off from MacLeod. This half-breed agreed for \$200 to run the cattle off, and drive them back to Fort Walsh. Whether they have been driven back since I left I am unable to say.

The following, which I take from the Benton paper, is another instance:

"Advices from Fort MacLeod state that several head of cattle, supposed to have been killed by Indians, were found by the North Piegans on the north fork of the Milk River. The Piegans drove them to Stand-off Butte, where they met Mr. A. B. Hamilton, and informed him of the recovery of the cattle; Mr. Hamilton gave them a letter to Col. MacLeod, who will likely send after the stock and turn them over to the owners."

Messrs. Emerson and Lynch, cattlemen, who run their cattle in the neighbourhood of Calgary, made a complaint to Inspector Denny that 30 head of their cattle had been killed by Indians, and were anxious to know if the Government would pay for their loss. A few days after this a half-breed came across some cattle with a brand on that he did not know, but being satisfied they belonged to some white men, drove them to Fort Calgary—these were Mr. Emerson's.

There has only been one case, since I have been in the North-West, where cattle killing has been brought home to an Indian. Some Nez Perces came upon a Stony Indian in the act of cutting one up.

As soon as he found he was discovered, he went to the owner of the beast and offered to give him his horse for it. He said he was starving or he would not have done it. He was brought before Col. MacLeod and fined the value of the beast, and he promised to pay for it after the payments. A knowledge of the truth of these circumstances convinces me that the complaints of cattle-killing by Indians have been greatly exaggerated.

The payments at Fort MacLeod passed off very satisfactorily. The Indians behaved very well, and the report which has appeared in the paper lately of a threatened attack on the fort is entirely without foundation.

I heard no complaint from any Indian during the whole time of the payment; they felt very grateful to the Government for what they had done for them, and left for the buffalo well supplied with ammunition and food sufficient to take them there.

Immediately after the payments were closed at Fort MacLeod, I left for the Blackfoot Crossing.

At that point the Indians had suffered more than at any other in the North-West. Crow Foot, the chief, had kept his Indians at this place, which was rather out of the way, although he had been requested on several occasions to come to the fort or send his sick and needy Indians there.

I found his camp on the right bank of the river to all appearance, on my arrival, deserted—not an Indian to be seen and no smoke issuing from any lodge.

I had with me Inspector McIlree and a detachment of the Mounted Police.

We drove to the bank of the river and encamped, Mr. L'Hereux visited us, and on my enquiring from him where the chiefs were, he stated that Crow Foot had requested that the Indians should remain in their lodges and not bother us while pitching our camp and unloading the waggons.

I then found out his lodge and went to see him. He received me in a very friendly manner, and told me he had been sick and was still suffering. I told him we had heard with great sorrow the distress that he and so many of his Indians had undergone; that I had with me now plenty of supplies, at any rate sufficient to help them off to the buffalo; that all the other Indians had gone, and I hoped that he would induce his Indians to follow; that his brother "Three Bulls" had sent word that he would wait for him at the mouth of Bow River.

I assured him the Government would do all they possibly could to assist them, but that at so great a distance it was impossible to get any large quantities of food, and that they must help themselves.

I told him that the flour had arrived, that the cattle would be in that evening, and I asked him if he would like to have some cattle killed at once. He said he thought it would be late, and that if I issued the flour it would satisfy them.

I had heard from Capt. Denny, who came to meet me here, that some of the Indians had become sick from over-eating some flour he had obtained for them from one of the merchants, the day before, so I told Crow Foot I had a few bags of biscuits which I thought had better be distributed amongst those who were weak and sick.

I said, "I suppose you have lots to talk to me about, and I have something to say to you, and I should like to meet to-morrow as early as possible." He said: "When you are ready, send up and let me know, and we will come down."

On the following morning we held council with all the Chiefs of the Blackfeet and Sarcees.

Crow Foot made no complaint of the hardships they had suffered.

I explained to him the reason that the payments were so late, and hoped in future to be able to get them over much earlier in the year. I told him that the farming instructors, I had promised in the spring to ask the Government to send up were now on the road, and I expected to meet them at Fort Walsh. He said he was still of the same mind as he had been in the spring, and was anxious to settle down and farm. He asked me if I had heard, that his Indians had been assisting the temporary instructor that I had left when last there.

I told him I had, and I felt sure that when we got well to work they would do as well as any Indians in the North-West in the way of making their own living.

He told me he was anxious to get his cattle; that he was like a blind man—he was told he had cattle, but he never could see them, and he wanted to see them; that he could get Mr. French, a trader who had been settled on the reserve for some years, to look after them for him, and he appeared to be most anxious that I should agree to deliver them to him. I explained to him that I feared it would be impossible for the cattle to winter at the crossing. In the first place he had no hay, in the next place, a great extent of country in his neighbourhood had been burnt; that Mr. French was a foreigner who might be here to-day and away to-morrow, that the Government had no control over him; in a short time I should have a farmer settled on the reservation who was accountable to me and the Government, that he would help him to look after his cattle, and that he should have them as soon as I was sure they could be sent without danger of loss; that unless the cows were driven to the range and left so that they could calve there they would be continually returning to the ranges where they had previously calved.

There was also a great deal of work to be done on the cattle before they could be distributed to the Indians.

They all had to be branded with a distinguishing mark for each family; that he was aware that every family was entitled to so many cows; and to brand them a large corral and a shute would be required.

This we had near the place where they were now running—and I advised him

that it would be much better that he should be ready to receive them early in the spring.

The Government were most anxious for the Indians to take charge of their own cattle. It was costing them \$3,000 a year; and that I had endeavored to induce the Peigans, whose reservation adjoined the range they were running on, to take theirs, but they requested that the Government would take charge of them this winter, but in the spring they would receive them.

"Well" said Crow Foot "I have heard what you say; I have said all I want to say; now let us talk of something else."

During my conversation with Crow Foot about the cattle, Father Scollen stated that a great many reports had been going round in reference to these cattle.

One was that Capt. Winder's brand had been put on some of Crowfoot's cattle and that Mr. Armstrong, also had a heifer belonging to him. He said he only mentioned this to let me know why it was that Crowfoot was so anxious about his cattle.

I assured Crowfoot that such was not the case, and on inquiry I found that Capt. Winder had no brand, and, although the part owner of a few head of cattle which were driven in this spring, they had never been branded up to that time.

After the council had closed, I took Crow Foot on one side, and told him I was very anxious to get away, that I had come out to see him as I had promised in the spring, that when I came back I would do so; that the farming instructors should now be arriving at Fort Walsh, and it was necessary that I should go down to meet them, I said "I wish to commence to pay you early to-morrow, and, when I see the payments well under way I shall have to leave."

He said, "I do not propose to be paid to-morrow; how many days' rations are you going to give us?" I said, "All the provisions we bring in shall be given to you before we return." "Well," he said, "How many days rations do you think you have, two or three?" I said, "we have three good days rations and some over." "Well then," said he, "I do not want to be paid until the day after to-morrow." He then said, "I do not wish you to leave until the payments are over. When the Indians get their money, I want you to be there to tell them what they have got. They do not know \$1 from \$10 or \$10 from \$50. Seeing he was very anxious that I should remain, I promised to stop.

In the evening, I sent Jerry Potts, the interpreter, to tell him, I wished very much that he would send his Indians up, and commence paying the following morning.

I said if there was any good reason for the delay, of course I would accede, but it was in his interest that the payments should be over, and that I should get away as soon as possible. He then sent word back to say, that he would be up with his Indians in the morning.

I found out subsequently the reason why he did not wish to be paid at once. He wished an opportunity to see the goods brought in by the merchants and price them and advise his young men where to trade, after having found out what he considered the cheapest place.

On the morning of the 13th, we commenced paying, finishing on the 15th.

I myself paid the Sarcees, and came to the conclusion that a system of fraud was being perpetrated.

The payments being late, many Indians who should have been paid at the crossing came to Fort MacLeod, and, as soon as they heard the money had arrived asked that they might be paid there, giving as an excuse that they wanted to leave for the buffalo as soon as the payments were over.

Consequently, besides the Bloods and the Piegans, who it was arranged were to be paid at Fort MacLeod, parts of the different bands of the Blackfeet and part of the Sarcees received their annuity there. The number of Sarcees returned to me as having been paid at MacLeod was about 260. I commenced paying about one o'clock and in the evening, on counting the number I had paid, I found that, although

only one band and part of another had presented themselves, these should, with those paid at Fort MacLeod, have absorbed the whole of Sarcee band.

As the chiefs of this tribe had made several complaints to me that they had not been treated fairly in the issue of rations, I thought it would be a good excuse to count them, so on the following morning I notified the chiefs that I wished the whole of the Indians to come outside of their lodges, to get together under each of their chiefs so that I might count them and see that their fair proportion of rations should be issued to them.

At first they seemed perfectly agreeable, but subsequently, finding that I had some other reason for wishing to ascertain their numbers, they made an excuse that it was unlucky, they did not like to be counted.

I told them that I wished to stop any discontent, that I was going away for an hour to inspect some work that had been done on Crow Foot's farm on the other side of the river, but would return in an hour when I expected to see them together, and that I should not commence paying them until I had counted them.

On my return I got them together after a great deal of difficulty, and although it was stated that numbers that had been paid were away trading in the different trading booths, I was unable to count as many on the ground as I had paid the afternoon previous.

I was then perfectly convinced that the head chief had misrepresented to me the number of his Indians.

I had them all seated on the ground, each chief with his followers, old women and children.

After paying some few of the young men I was still further convinced by the look of my pay-list that the Government had been deceived, as several amounts one after the other paid to different Indians only amounted to the \$5, whereas I am sure if they had been called up as before to the pay-tent, and asked how many wives, children, boys and girls, they had, they would have counted on their fingers as many wives and children as fingers.

This took the young men by surprise, as they had been calculating on receiving a certain number of dollars, which they had arranged how to spend.

They had their horses picked out that they proposed to purchase, and they showed their disappointment most plainly by reclining on the ground, fiddling with their \$5, and it was impossible to get them to move off.

After paying the families, which now were very small, compared with those paid previously, I had the old women and children left by themselves, and I gave them each the amount they were entitled to, \$5, and so I continued until the different bands were paid.

The pay-sheets have not yet been sent in, consequently I am not able to give the total amount paid the Sarcees; but I am quite satisfied they have received very much more than they are entitled to.

During the time I was paying them in this way, several who would go off with a buffalo robe would return with a blanket pulled over their head, and would take up their positions with those who were unpaid, and it was with great difficulty that I, with a policeman, and Mr. Galt could keep track of them.

To some extent, I have no doubt this has taken place at all the payments, and with all the tribes.

I therefore propose to submit a scheme which I think will be a certain amount of check, at any rate an improvement on the system we have hitherto been pursuing.

While attending the payment at the Blackfeet Crossing, I notified Mr. French, the trader, who had been settled for some years on the reservation, that he must leave; that the Government were preparing to carry out a new policy in reference to the Indians, and instructors would be sent on to the reservations to look after them, and no white men, except those who had permission from the Government, would be allowed to settle on the reserves.

He had about a year ago made application to the Government to remunerate him for what improvements he had made, as he wished to leave.

His letter had been forwarded to me by the Department, with instructions to report upon it if I thought it necessary.

As I was able to arrange with him to leave at half the price he had intimated to the Government he was prepared to take for his improvements, and believing they were well worth the money, I closed with him, at the same time purchasing from him some little hay, oats, and a few farming tools that I knew would be of use to the farming instructor who was on his way to take charge of the agency.

Mr. French left a few days afterwards.

I left on the morning of the 16th, after having a final interview with Crow Foot. He informed me that he intended to move with all his Indians to the mouth of Bow River to join his brother and endeavour to reach the buffalo, but he was afraid it would only be running from one small band of bulls to another.

He said he would like me to leave a letter for him at Cypress if I was there before him, as I would then know where the buffalo were and give him advice what to do during the coming winter. I promised to do so.

I reached Fort MacLeod on the 17th; on the 18th, I started to see what progress Mr. Taylor, the farmer I had located some 30 miles from the fort, had made.

I am glad to say he had made great improvements. He was living in a comfortable house, had built a stable large enough to accommodate six horses, a workshop, a shed for cattle and had cut from 80 to 100 tons of hay.

He had from 70 to 80 acres broken, and proposed to have 150 broken before fall.

He showed me a sample of coal he had discovered about a quarter of a mile at the back of his house. It appeared to be of good quality and upon opening it he found it to be a four-foot seam.

While there I sent for Mr. Scott, who, as I mentioned before, had charge of the Indian stock cattle.

I found that during my absence he had been using Indians as I suggested to him to help him herd, and he reported very favorably of them. As he was now engaged in branding the calves, I directed him to count the herd, and send me their number the first opportunity he had.

I informed him that I proposed he should take charge of 219 head of beef cattle which had just been delivered by Messrs. Baker & Co., to be fed to the Indians during the winter that I thought they could be herded very much easier with the cows and heifers belonging to the Indians, that at present they were costing a great deal of money to keep together, and that, if he would undertake to herd these and assist in driving them to where they were required to be butchered during the winter, I would allow him to take charge of the whole herd and give him \$200 a month, which was 50 less than he had been getting for the Indian stock cattle.

This he agreed to do, and I have since received favorable reports of both the Indian and the beef cattle.

On the 19th, I left for Fort MacLeod and on my way called on the two settlers, King and Olsen, who had settled on the Piegan Reservation some short time before the treaty was made with these Indians in 1877. I had notified them prior to this that they would be required to leave.

They said they had heard that this had been given to the Piegan Indians but they had settled on the land before the Treaty, and had understood after the Treaty was made that they would not be encroaching on the Indians if they made their improvements where they were.

I have made a special report in reference to this to the Department, and I have informed the settlers that I have no doubt they will be treated fairly by the Government.

I may mention that King, when he settled on his farm had nothing in the world but a half a sack of flour and a spade.

At the time I was there he had 320 acres fenced in with a good fence, a good house built 25 acres under crop, and 500 logs got but, lying in the woods, ready to be hauled for other buildings.

Mr. Olsen settled a few months after him also a poor man, and to day by his energy and work is worth over \$5,000.

I remained at Fort MacLeod until the morning of the 23rd, settling accounts with Baker & Co., and taking stock of what supplies the Indian Department had on hand at this port.

On the road to Cypress I saw several small bands of buffalo, and from Indians I met, I found that Mekasts, with his Blood Indians, had been in buffalo the second day out from Fort MacLeod.

On the 26th I left my party, and, in company with Lavallée, visited the locality that the Assiniboine chief had notified me in the spring that he would like for his reservations.

It is situated on the north-west end of Cypress Mountains, and is well located for farming, provided early summer frosts are not prevalent.

As no crop of any kind has ever been put in in this locality, it is difficult to say how it may turn out.

It has been a favorite wintering-place for Half-breeds for several years, and there are a number of abandoned houses, which will be made use of by the Indian instructor sent there, as well as by the Indians themselves.

On the evening of that day I arrived at Fort Walsh. There I found a large number of Indians who had been expecting my arrival about this time, and had remained there for the purpose of begging—I gave them a little food and started them off.

At this time buffalo were pretty numerous in the neighborhood of Fort Walsh, and the Indians would ride out from the fort in the morning and bring in the carcasses in the evening.

"Little Child," the Cree chief, who had intimated to me his intention in the spring of settling on a reservation, was also here, and had been waiting for some days to see me.

In the spring he thought he would like his reservation about 20 miles east of Fort Walsh, but on visiting it and finding timber was very scarce, he thought he would prefer it up Battle River, the creek upon which Fort Walsh is built.

I told him I saw no objection, and that, if the country was capable of raising crops, I would send an instructor there.

He told me he was glad the Government had kept the promise made in the spring, that an instructor should be sent up, and he had remained in that part of the country purposely to see whether that would be the case.

I was unable myself to visit the locality selected by him, but I sent Mr. Setter, the farming instructor I proposed to leave on "Little Child's" reservation, and Lavallée, accompanied by "Little Child's" minor chief to select the site for the buildings.

On Mr. Setter's return, he did not appear to think favorably of the location, so I instructed him to make but very slight improvements, as I expected different arrangements would be necessary in the spring.

The farming instructors for the southern district at this time had reached Fort Walsh, but were compelled to remain there a few days until their supplies, which had been delayed between Cow Island and Benton, arrived.

I informed the farmers where I proposed each of them should take up his residence, and instructed Mr. Galt to see to the division of their supplies, and I left for Wood Mountain on the morning of the 30th.

On the 31st, at noon, I made the police station at the east end of Cypress Hills. Saw a few of the Sioux Indians at this point, some of them the old Minnesota Sioux and a few of the hostiles.

At this point I was informed they were getting plenty of buffalo, and by the appearance of the well-laden carts of the half-breeds who were wintering in great numbers at this place, I saw there was no doubt of the correctness of the report. Buffalo had been coming in large numbers north up to a few days of the date of my arrival, when a fire sweeping through this portion of the country and running north, turned them back. Close to this post there is a large valley running from White

Mud River in a north-easterly direction, four miles wide, and I was told ten or twelve miles long.

It appeared to me to be magnificent soil and struck me would make a first-rate-site for a farm.

About 2 o'clock, I continued on my journey to Wood Mountain.

When a few miles out, I met Capt. Cotton returning with the escort that had accompanied the Rev. Father Martin Abbott on his mission to the Sioux. From him I heard what had transpired at the Rev. Father's interview with the Sioux, also what had been stated to them by himself. I came to the conclusion that it would be useless and unwise to visit them so soon after their interview with the Bishop.

I sent a special report in reference to this matter, so there will be no occasion for me to enter into it more fully here.

I returned with Capt. Cotton, arriving at Fort Walsh, Nov. 2nd.

I then inspected "Little Child's" reservation, to which I had appointed Mr. Setter, and found it was totally unfit for a farming agency or an Indian reservation. I determined then to send Mr. Setter to the valley near the police station which I had visited a few days previously, east of the Cypress Hills. I also sent word to "Little Child," and asked him to go and look at this location for himself, and inform Mr. Setter if he was satisfied with it.

The four farming instructors for the Southern District are located as follows:—

Mr. Setter, east of the Cypress Hills, on the Cree Reservation.

I consider his as an excellent appointment, as he speaks the language fluently himself, and has been accustomed to Indians the greater part of his life. Mr. English I despatched to the Assiniboine Reservation; Mr. Bruce, Piegan Reservation, and Mr. Patterson to the Blackfoot Crossing.

I am in hopes that with the two Indian instructors and the two Government farmers which we have in Treaty No. 7, we shall be able to raise sufficient food to prevent distress in that district.

After getting a receipt from each of the southern farmers for their supplies, &c., &c., and starting them off for their several destinations, I found I had completed, as far as possible, my season's labors, snow had fallen and the winter storms were commencing, and the Indians were about taking up their winter quarters.

I then left for Ottawa to report to you what I had been doing, to submit to you the Indian grievances, and to in person consult with you on matters which the Indians complained they had repeatedly asked to have submitted to the Government, and to which they have been unable to obtain any reply.

People not acquainted with the North-West, its vast extent, or the habits of the Indians, through some of the newspapers, have been complaining of the absence of the Commissioner, while those most interested in his movements, the Indians, all knew that it was on their business he was visiting Ottawa, and understood perfectly the benefits likely to arise from a personal interview with the Government on their matters, many of which they had represented they were unable to obtain answers to.

From Battleford (the inhabitants of which have shown a great amount of unnecessary nervousness) the principal complaints come. This point is one of the most secure in the North-west, as there are very few Indians in the neighborhood, nor are there likely to be many in the future. At only one time can I hear of there being any large number of Indians there, and that was during last summer, when the Blackfeet visited the Government to ask for food.

The position of affairs at this place are now very different from what they were last summer. Agents have been appointed at different localities in the North-West, and the Indians understand that they must apply for what they want to their own agents.

Battleford, in fact, is the centre of nothing. It has never been the favorite resort of Indians; the agricultural country in its neighbourhood is inferior to other portions of the North-West, which must eventually be the great central depots of the territories, neither has it the advantage of being in a position to communicate with

the south-western district, the south fork of the Saskatchewan being 100 miles away from it, and even to make the north fork you must travel several miles.

My visits to the different agencies in the North-West were necessarily very hurried, but I had a good opportunity of meeting most of the prominent Indian chiefs, as well as becoming personally acquainted with a large number of our Indians.

From repeated interviews, both in regular council and in private, I have formed a very favorable impression of them, and, I am convinced, the new policy of the Government, if properly administered, will eventually turn out to be most satisfactory.

The hardships the Indians have endured this summer, particularly in the southern districts, where our most uncivilized Indians reside, have convinced them that they must adopt some other means of livelihood than the chase, and although I was told by the old settlers in the Blackfoot country, that the Indians of that district would never settle down to work, I found that on giving them a trial at the Blackfoot Crossing, and on the Piegan Reservation, volunteers were easily obtained to help the temporary instructor I had placed there.

We were not in a position at that time to employ much labor, for we had not, neither could we succeed in obtaining, supplies to feed many, as they should be fed, when at work.

On the Blackfoot Reservation I had the assistance of Father Scollen, who impressed on them the necessity of assisting the instructor; and on the Piegan Reservation, the Rev. M. McKay camped out and took a like share of the small rations issued to the Indians, and lived on them while at work, getting out fencing and logs for a school-house that he proposed to build, thus showing, by his good example, that he was able to work on the same food as that issued to the Indians.

The Blood Indians, the largest tribe of the Blackfoot nation, have not as yet settled on their reservation; they have, however, expressed, on more than one occasion, their determination to do so.

I have reported fully on their wishes, in respect to their reservation, and I am in hopes that next summer will see a large number of them engaged in agriculture and stock raising.

THE STONYS,

Whose reservation is at Morliville, are well advanced, having, for several years, put in small crops, and in a short time, will be self-sustaining.

THE ASSINIBOINES.

The Assiniboines have not, as yet, settled on their reservations. One band whose chief's name is "The-Man-that-Stole-the-Coat," expressed a wish last spring to settle, and picked out land at the west of Cypress Mountain for his reservation; to this I sent Mr. English.

From Major Walsh I hear that another chief, "Pheasant Rump," of the North Assiniboines, is anxious to settle, and he would like the neighbourhood of Wood Mountains, were it not for the hostile Sioux. Major Walsh assured him that he would not receive any harm from them.

Major Walsh says: "By placing the Assiniboines in this neighbourhood, you put them immediately in front of their own brethren, the Assiniboines at Wolf Point, who are already pretty far advanced in agriculture, and are making rapid improvement every year, and from whose good example our Assiniboines would receive a great deal of encouragement, their houses and other stock would, comparatively speaking, be safe from Indians south of the line, as the Wolf Point Assiniboines and the Poplar River Sioux are their fast friends; then again, it would leave them more convenient to the buffalo, which is important, if it can at all be done.

I will look into this and report fully at an early date, after my return to the North-West.

CREES.

The Crees in the north and east have also made some progress in agriculture. They are all alive to the necessity of making their living out of the soil, and every mail brings me information from the different farmers, that the Indians are ready to give their assistance. My only fear is, that so many will be anxious to work, that we will not be in a position to keep them all going.

SIOUX.

The Minnesota Sioux under White Cap are settled on the South Saskatchewan near Morse Woods; they have made a good start on their reservation, so I am informed. One of the chiefs came to see me while at Battleford. He said they would like some ploughs and seed next spring, and a yoke of cattle to break ground this fall. After that, he says, they intend going to Prince Albert to try and get work to help them over the winter; with the yoke of cattle he said they could make money hauling firewood.

I had previously seen, while at Prince Albert, in every harvest-field Indians at work, and on inquiry found they were White Cap Indians. I therefore considered I should be safe in giving them the oxen.

I have heard lately from Prince Albert that the Sioux are doing all they can to assist themselves.

As mentioned before, I did not reach the hostile Sioux, but from what I hear I believe they have behaved very well while on our side of the line, and as far as I can gather have committed no depredations on the other side.

I heard from some Indians who were across the line last summer with the Sioux that, had it not been for the promises they had made to Major Irvine, who early this spring delivered a message from His Excellency the Governor-General, they would have exterminated Governor Miles and his force. I have this confirmed from other sources.

I have attached to this report a map showing the location of the farmers. They are as follows:

NORTHERN FARMING AGENCIES.

Name.	Location.	No. of Treaty and Agency.	Remarks.
Mr. Chamberlin.....	Bird Tail Creek, 40 miles from Fort Ellice	Treaty 4, A. McDonald...	Will probably be removed to a more favorable location, west of Ellice.
J. Johnson.....	Qu' Appelle	do do ...	Buildings off reserves.
F. L. Hunt.....	do	do do ...	
John Scott.....	Touchwood Hills	do do	do do
W. A. Loucks.....	Reserves near Prince Albert.....	do 6 W. P. Clark....	do do
G. Chaffey.....	Reserves near Fort Carleton.....	do do	do do
J. Tompkins.....	Reserves near Fort Carleton and Duck Lake...	do do	do do
B. Sherrin.....	Battleford.....	do 6, W. L. Orde....	do do
J. Delaney.....	Frog Lake	do do	do do
P. J. Williams.....	16 miles from Fort Pitt...	do do	Buildings on reserves.
R. S. Donnelly.....	2 miles south of Saddle Lake	do 6, J. G. Stewart...	do off do
S. B. Lucas.....	On Bow River, trail 32 miles south of Edmonton	do do ...	do do
J. J. McHugh.....	Lac La Nonne, 32 miles from Fort Edmonton...	do do ...	do do

SOUTHERN FARMING AGENCIES.

S. Bruce.....	Piegan Reserve, 10 miles from Fort MacLeod...	Treaty 7, no agent.....	Buildings on reserve.
J. Patterson.....	Blackfoot Crossing, 75 miles from Ft. MacLeod	do do	
John Setter.....	East of Cypress Hills, 60 miles from Fort Walsh	do 4, A. McDonald...	
J. J. English.....	West end of Cypress, 20 miles from Fort Walsh	do do ...	do do

GOVERNMENT FARMS.

H. J. Taylor.....	30 miles west of Fort MacLeod.....	Treaty 7, no agent.....	
T. Wright.....	Bow River, 5 miles from Fort Calgary	do do	

It may be found by and by that it will be desirable to alter the location of some of these, I therefore intend to have as inexpensive buildings put up as possible at first. Most of the farmers are now living in what they propose to turn into granaries or storehouses, and until I am satisfied we have our men in proper position, I think it will be advisable for them to do no more building than is absolutely necessary.

The farming instructors sent to different agencies in the North-West, with the exception of a few stationed in Treaty 4, who went direct to their several destinations from Winnipeg, I have seen.

I am glad to be able to report that they all appeared anxious to assist the Government, and I have no doubt will do their utmost to carry out their instructions. Some of them will be new to Indians, and it is possible that it will be found expedient to make some changes, for it cannot be expected that at first everything will work perfectly smooth. Of this I am convinced that it will be found that instructors, strangers to the Indians, with the assistance of half-breed interpreters, will carry out their duties to the satisfaction of the Indians generally, better than any local man, either white or half-breed.

I have found that our interpreters have their favorites, and it is most essential that whoever has anything to do with Indians should be in a position to treat all fairly and alike.

I have notified the different Indian instructors that for the first year or two it will be expected that they, with their assistants, and what labor they can obtain from the Indians themselves, will raise large quantities of produce. The expense of these instructors and their assistants must necessarily be large, but there is no reason why the first season's return should not more than repay the Government for the expenditure.

No one can at once force an Indian to take hold of the plough and keep steady at work. Those Indians who have already commenced agriculture will need but slight assistance in the way of instruction, and the ignorant ones who are anxious to learn will do so by making themselves generally useful on the reservation, and farming under the direction of the instructor, will soon pick up sufficient information to settle down and work a piece of ground for themselves. The idea of taking a few Indians from each reservation and teaching them as you would pupils on a model farm, would not be a success.

I presume the wish of the Government is to obtain as great a return of food for the distressed Indians at as cheap a rate as possible, and while raising that on the reservation themselves, give the Indians an opportunity of learning how to make their own living out of the ground.

At present a number of Indians are feeding themselves, for they are all still following the buffalo, and it is fortunate it is so, for it can easily be seen that if they had been dependent on the Government for food this winter, the supplies we have succeeded with difficulty in getting into the territories this autumn, would not have been sufficient to avert most serious consequences.

We have this winter in the North-West, 700 tons of provisions. If it had been found necessary to feed three-fourths of our Indians, this would not have lasted more than a month.

It will readily be seen, as every year our Plain Indians become more and more (and that very rapidly) dependent on the Government, how urgent the necessity is that by some means or other very larger supplies must be raised in the interior of the North-West, and thus prevent complications which must inevitably follow, either of starvation or Indian wars, or such an expenditure for Indian supplies as would cripple the Government. I therefore think that the present policy of raising food ourselves in the interior, and at the same time that we are doing this, teaching our Indians how to make their own living, is the right one; the argument that growing with our own labor produce that could be raised by the settler is unfair to him, falls to the ground at the present time when should settlers not come in so rapidly as to supply the inevitable demand, a general uprising of the Indians might follow; and it is surely desirable that when immigration sets in our Indians should be in as independent a position as possible. I am in hopes that in many sections of the North-West our Indians will be able to sell the settlers the seed they must have when first starting.

In considering in what way the farmers would be of most use in carrying out the wishes of the Government, I thought it desirable that they should be located off the Indian reservations where a suitable place could be found, and where a group of reservations had been settled on within a small radius a central position should be selected so that they could have the supervision of more than one reserve.

My reason for coming to this conclusion was, that for the first season or so the bulk of the work done would be with our own labor, and if on the reservation, the Indians on whose land the improvements were made would consider that they were entitled to them, as well as to any crops raised. Another reason was that if our instructor resided on the reservation each band would consider that they were entitled to the same privilege.

On meeting Mr. Wadsworth on his return from Qu'Appelle, after locating the farmers there, I found he had, where it was possible, settled them in convenient places off the reservations. His reasons were similar to my own.

The farmers will be much more independent, the Indians can have no claim to the improvements, or to the crops, and if there is a surplus after paying for what Indian labor has been utilized and what will be necessary for the winter for the use of the Indians in the vicinity of the farming agency, it can be sent to our central depot for future issue to distressed Indians.

It will be necessary, should you approve of this, for the Government to reserve small quantities of land around each farmer's location, to prevent any claim being laid by outsiders to the land improved.

The opportunities I had of seeing how the payments were conducted in the North-West convinced me that there was very little check to prevent Indians imposing on the Government, and that some more stringent system must be adopted. At the Blackfoot Crossing I paid the Sarcee Indians myself. It is well known they do not number over 400, while if I had continued to pay as had been the system heretofore, their numbers would have doubled. As it was I am sure many received larger amounts that they were entitled to. I propose, therefore, to issue tickets of the form attached to this report.

When first the treaties were made a metal check was given to each head of a family, with a number on it corresponding to the number on the pay-list. This has been reported to have been a failure, as the Indians either lost or gambled the checks. I found, however, a few preserved them, and the number on the check enabled the agent, at the payments, to at once recognize the Indian as the one who appeared opposite the number in the previous year's pay-list, and this saved a great deal of time. I intend to have the tickets distributed to the different Indians. Before the rations are issued at the payments, the agents will visit the different lodges and satisfy themselves that the man who represents himself as the head of a family has the number belonging to him that the tickets will show, and he will be paid his annuity for that number. The place where the Indian is paid will also be inscribed on the ticket at the time of payment, and the year in which he is paid will be crossed with a pen. This will prevent the same ticket being used twice. No Indian shall be paid unless he has his ticket; and to receive rations or anything else from the Government, he must understand that he must be in possession of it. They can preserve these tickets if they please. I have known Indians to keep for years a little scrap of paper which they thought of value.

The map accompanying this report shows the boundaries of the different sub-agencies in Treaties 4, 6 and 7, as at present defined, with names of agents.

At present the only agent in Treaty 4 is Colonel A. McDonald. As it extends from Lake Winnipegosis to the southern boundary, I think it would be advisable to appoint an additional agent, the agency to be included within the limits as shown on plan, to be called the Fort Walsh Agency. Mr. McDonald appears to be an active, judicious agent, and is much respected by the Indians; but his duties, extending as they do over so large an area, cannot be conducted as they should be, particularly with the additional extra work entailed on him by the appointment of the farmers.

In Treaty 6 we have three agents, Mr. Palmer Clarke, whose duties are confined to the eastern end; Mr. Orde, who also acts as superintendency clerk, to the centre; and Colonel J. G. Stewart, to the western district. I am in hopes at an early day to be able, with the consent of the Government, to remove Mr. Orde to the permanent headquarters of the Indian Superintendency.

With the advantage of a navigable river running through the whole length of Treaty 6, I think Messrs. Clarke and Stewart will have no difficulty in attending to the Indian affairs of this treaty.

Up to this time there has been no agent in Treaty 7, the whole Indian business having been conducted by Colonel MacLeod, of the North-West Mounted Police, and his officers. Until this year none of the Indians, with the exception of the Stoney, had made any advance in agriculture, and the principal duties were to pay the Indians their annuities. Now, there are several farming agencies and two Government farms, and all the bands have signified their intention of settling down. I therefore strongly recommend that an agent be appointed for this treaty. Its boundaries, as can be seen on the map, are very compact and the area not large. One active man could attend to the whole of this agency. Should the Government adopt my suggestion we will have five Indian agents in the North-West, *i.e.*, in Treaties 4, 6 and 7—two in Treaty 6, two in 4, and one in 7, with Mr. Orde at headquarters.

At interviews with the different bands of Indians, almost all expressed a wish to have schools erected on their reserves, to educate the children, and I should be glad to receive explicit instructions on this matter before returning to the North-West. An amount is annually voted for this purpose, but, up to this time, but a small portion appears to have been expended. On several reserves school-houses have been erected and teachers are at work doing a great deal of good. I have received applications from several quarters asking for assistance towards the building of the schools. I believe, in response to an application made by Mr. Dickieson, the Government authorized him to pay \$100 towards the construction of each school-house. I think this would be satisfactory. I forward a letter from the Rev. Mr. McKay, now of Prince Albert, on this subject. I am informed by him that the schools carried on in connection with the Church Missionary Society of England have been very successful, and not only do they appear to have had a good effect in teaching the children, but the advice and counsel of experienced missionaries have made the Indians of these reservations more tractable than those that have not had the same advantages, and in no case where these missionaries have resided have they interfered in any way with our surveyors when laying out the reservations; and I may further add, that these are the only Indians that I know of that have not raised some objections.

I find, by the estimates, a large sum to meet the salary and expenses of an Indian Medical Superintendent for the North-West. I cannot see the necessity of continuing this expense. There are now distributed over the North-West several experienced medical men, some of them in the Mounted Police Force, drawing pay for the special purpose of attending to the Indians. During my sojourn in the North-West, last summer, had I not seen, on opening some medicine chests at Battleford, with instructions how these medicines were to be used, from Dr. Hagarty, who subsequently ascertained, was the Medical Superintendent, I should not have known of the existence of such an officer.

I purpose forwarding my views to the Department as to the way in which I think the Indians in future should receive medical attendance in the North-West.

I received from Col. MacLeod and the officers of the North-West Mounted Police every assistance it was in their power to give. Many of the men, particularly those in the Quartermaster's Department, and who help at the payments, have responsible and arduous duties to perform.

Several applications were made to me for remuneration, but as I had no instructions on the subject and no precedent to guide me, I was unable to meet their demands.

I have since been informed that on some occasions both officers and men have been recompensed for those duties, and I beg to request that some definite arrangement be made.

I would recommend that a fixed rate per diem for officers and men be agreed upon, so that in future I may be able to act.

Before closing my report, I may state that the territory I have travelled over this summer convinces me that, although a great deal has been written about the country, its many advantages as a field for settlement and enterprise are as yet imperfectly understood.

Manitoba, which I might say only within the last few months has been within easy reach of the public, is now pretty well understood, and one would think from the reports of its fertility, &c., it was a country hard to beat; but my impression is that, to the western limits of our territory, from the southern boundary to the latitude of Edmonton, carrying a width of a hundred miles east of the Rocky Mountains, has more advantages for settlement than Manitoba and none of its disadvantages.

An opportunity of comparing some of the Western States with our own territories, Montana, Idaho and Utah, all of which are now well settled States, and rapidly improving. Montana, which joins in south of the boundary line, is one of the finest cattle-raising States in the Union; men who settled there only a few years ago are now wealthy, some of them owing ten or twelve thousand head of cattle.

The country I have referred to is equal to it in every respect for cattle.

Its soil (especially in the numerous valleys with the clear mountain streams running through them) cannot be surpassed, and there are large sections beyond the hundred mile limit upon which these beautiful streams will eventually be brought, thereby largely increasing the agricultural area.

In a few words I may say that in my travels I have not seen an acre of land that to my mind is not of value to the Government. What are called the bad lands, south of Battleford, and running in a south-easterly direction, although hills of sand, have growing on them bunch grass that keeps green all winter, and on which, in severe weather, buffalo have been accustomed to winter. These will be valuable to our stock-raisers, and the whole of our dry interior plain will make a most valuable stock country.

I am in hopes, before the close of the year, to be able to report that the new Indian policy of your Government has been as successful as I anticipate it will be.

With the agents located at convenient points, and within reach of the Indians, substantial grievances can at once be attended to, and I hope to hear no more complaints that Indian wants are neglected, or that our treaty stipulations have not been carried out.

Mr. Inspector Wadsworth and all the farming instructors, I am glad to report, are taking a great interest in their work, and already most encouraging reports from both north and south have reached me.

I have also to state that I have received very great assistance from my secretary, Mr. Galt, who at all times has been ready to perform any duty I have felt necessary to entrust to him.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDGAR DEWDNEY,

Indian Commissioner.

No. 47.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH-WEST INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT,
BATTLEFORD, N. W. T., 21st July, 1879.

The Right Honorable
The Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions in this superintendency for the half year ending 30th June, during the last three months of which I have been acting as Superintendent. I have kept the head office informed by every mail of the turn events were taking, and of my actions; but think it advisable at the close of the financial year to send a short general summary of proceedings.

1. During the winter a very large number of Indians visited this office for assistance. A general impression existed in their minds that they had been promised, when the treaty was concluded, that they should be fed whenever they were in want.

This erroneous idea has been to a great extent done away with, and they are now beginning to understand that, while the Government will not allow them to starve, they must exert themselves to earn the food given them.

It was hoped that with the advent of spring the demands for assistance would have lessened, but such, unfortunately, has not been the case. At one time nearly all the Indians had gone away from Battleford, but as they found few buffalo they soon came back; and though every exertion was made to induce them to leave, and try to make their living by hunting and fishing, the number who remained in the vicinity of the agency remained nearly the same—from 500 to 900 persons; no sooner had one party gone away than another arrived to take its place.

I have been visited by Crees, Salteux, Stonys, Chipewyans, Bloods, Blackfeet, Sarcees, Piegans and Sioux. The necessity of attending to so many different parties has taken up a great part of my time, and left me sometimes for days no leisure to attend to correspondence and other official work, much less to visit outposts of the agency, where my attendance was almost indispensable, and several matters requiring attention have consequently been allowed to stand, very much against my wish, and with detriment to the Department.

I at first employed those able to work in cutting and piling cordwood, and had a number engaged in improving the road and river crossing. Though this was not directly remunerative, as there was no demand for the greater quantity of the wood cut, yet indirectly it was valuable. Some of those thus engaged had never done stroke of manual labor, and then for the first time handled a hoe or an axe. The prejudice in their minds against working was broken down, and the oft-repeated assertion that the Plain Indian would never work has been shown to be incorrect. One band of Sarcees under "The Drum" have worked well, and Mosquitoe's band of Stonys have shown that when pressed by hunger they can and will work.

Finding I could not keep them in employment, I determined to commence a farm working on which would teach them how to break up land, and at the same time not be entirely unremunerative to the Government. I selected a location about eight miles from Battleford, where there is a large section of excellent land, and hired a man to help and direct them. A good many have gone to work, and the experiment has been as successful as I anticipated. Though the actual amount of work done has not been commensurate with the outlay, the result has been satisfactory. I have been able to say to the Indians "there is no necessity for your begging from the Government or settlers; you can earn your food, and if you do not wish to work, I will supply you with ammunition, and you can hunt." A great many preferred hunting to working, and went away. I am convinced, if no work had been provided, and they had been supplied with food on their asking for it, that before this time at least 2,000 Indians would have been collected here, and it would have been

very difficult to provide food for such a number of Indians or to prevent them from committing some depredation. I have followed one principle of action, viz., to get the Indians to do as much as possible for themselves, and with this end in view, I have not stinted the supplies to those who were working, or ammunition to those who preferred hunting, while I have not been more liberal than I was actually forced to be to those who would neither work or hunt.

On the 24th May, a deputation of Blackfeet from Old Tom's band came in, who stated that they had left about 60 lodges behind, and that the Indians were very badly off; that several had died, as they were unable to live on the roots, &c., which were their only means of subsistence. I sent out some carts loaded with provisions and ammunition, and advised them to go south, knowing that they would thus sooner meet with buffalo if any were coming north, and if compelled to fall back on the Government for assistance, it would be cheaper to help them there than here.

To prevent the Indians from leaving their usual places of residences, and coming to Battleford, a quantity of provisions has been issued at Carleton, Prince Albert, Fort Pitt, Victoria, and Edmonton, by the Hudson's Bay Company, and at Fort Saskatchewan by Inspector Jarvis. Statements showing the quantity so distributed, as well as what I have given at Battleford, have been forwarded from time to time to Ottawa.

Very little provisions have been given out in Treaty No. 4. This led to a demand, accompanied by a show of force, being made on the Hudson's Bay Company at Qu'Appelle, which ended in the delivery of the Government supplies stored there. The full details of this occurrence have been sent to the head office in previous letters. At Moose Mountains the Indians were in a most deplorable condition, and it is reported that several died from exposure and want of food.

I have forwarded suggestions as to what steps ought, in my opinion, to be taken to meet the starvation which threatens the Indians next winter, and need not say anything on the subject here.

I enclose statements of the quantities of provisions supplied to the different bands in Treaty No. 6, at planting time, and also of the seed distributed to them. Nearly all the seed given out was put in the ground, and so far as I have heard, there is every prospect of a fair crop. From the enclosed statement you will find that in Treaty No 6 there were purchased and given to the Indians, 677 bushels of wheat, 1,759 bushels of potatoes, and 565 bushels of barley, besides turnips, and other small seeds, an increase over last year of 390 bushels of wheat, 595 of potatoes, and a decrease of 93 of barley.

In Treaty No. 4 there were distributed 703 bushels of potatoes, 4 of wheat, and 51 of barley, being an increase of $86\frac{1}{2}$ of potatoes, 19 of barley, and 4 of wheat. It must be remembered that some of the Indians had seed from last year, besides that given by the Government. Great difficulty was experienced in procuring a sufficient quantity of barley and potatoes, and more would have been planted could seed have been procured. You will notice that the quantity of provisions distributed overran the appropriation for that purpose, supplemented though it was by an extra grant of \$1,000. A part of the provisions given out was remaining from what had been provided for the annuity payments, and I deemed it better to use these supplies then, thus enabling the Indians to put in more seed. Even with the largely increased quantity provided, there was considerable regret expressed when it came to be divided that more could not be given to each band. This arose from the fact that the Indians understood (or at least now said they did) when the treaty was concluded that \$1,000 worth of provisions was to be given to each band. They consequently were disappointed when they received their share. The following bands on Treaty No. 6 have broken up the greatest acreage:—James Smith, John Smith, Seemmis, Ahtahacoop, Mistawasis, Little Hunter, and Red Pheasants. The first three bands have been farming more or less for some years. The two bands under James and John Smith are largely composed of half-breeds and Swampy Indians who have removed from Manitoba, where they have been accustomed to work. Seemmis is the the White Fish Lake band who have had a Wesleyan Mission established among them

or many years. The other bands named have been entirely dependent on the chase up to the last few years, and the progress they have made is encouraging, and in another year they ought to raise enough to prevent actual starvation. None of the other bands have done much, some of them having made their first attempt at farming this spring. The assistance given by the instructors was of great service, and the expenditure has been a judicious one.

In my letter of the 26th February last, I gave you the position of every band in the Territories, and as the change from that time has not been marked, I need not repeat what I then said.

A quantity of seed was given to the Stonies at Morleyville by sub-Inspector Deuroy under instructions from His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Laird.

Regarding the schools in the Superintendency I need say little, as regular quarterly returns are sent in from those which receive Government aid. I have not been able to visit any except at planting time or when making the payments, on which occasions the scholars were not in attendance in consequence of these events.

Schools should be established on several reserves, but the Government cannot expect to get capable teachers for \$300 or less per annum.

I wish to call your attention to the school at White Fish Lake which does not receive Government aid, though attended by a large number of scholars.

Rev. Mr. McDougall made a verbal application to me in May last, but as he was then on his way to Canada, and I understood, intended to bring the matter before you personally, I have not written heretofore on the subject.

In addition to the Indians included in the treaties, there are two bands of Sioux under "White Cap" and "Standing Buffalo," who have begun farming, the former on the South Saskatchewan, the latter near Qu'Appelle. They, as you are aware, have been in the country since 1862, and are well disposed, peaceable, and good workers.

I have had no intercourse with or communication from any of the hostile Sioux who crossed lately from the United States.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. G. DICKIESON,

Acting Superintendent.

SWAN RIVER BARRACKS,
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, 21st July, 1879.

The Acting Indian Superintendent,
North-West Superintendency,
Battleford.

SIR,—On account of the extraordinary delay of your letter of instructions, dated Battleford, April 8th, 1879, and cheques contained therein, I was unable to carry out that part directing me to place whatever balances were in my hands to the credit of the Receiver-General by the 30th June.

On the 17th of April, at Shoal Lake, I received a letter from the Lieutenant-Governor and Indian Superintendent, dated 14th March, 1879, in reference to the distress existing among the Indians at Qu'Appelle and the Moose Mountains, directing me to give it my personal observation.

To avoid any delay and extra expense, although the instructions for my spring's operations had not come to hand, but acting on the Lieutenant-Governor's letter of the 15th of February, advising me of the amounts available, I proceeded to Fort Ellice, accepted the Hudson's Bay Company's tender for the supply of seed and

provisions, attended to a few most miserable and destitute families just in from the Moose Mountains; at the same time distributed seed and provisions, also employed two men to plough for and instruct Way-way-see, Cappa, and White Bear Indians.

On the 26th of April I reached Qu'Appelle, where I found a great deal of want not only among the Plain Indians who were daily coming in, but also with the Indians of the place. After visiting several camps I distributed provisions to those I saw were really in need.

Before leaving Touchwood Hills I distributed seed and provisions, also agricultural implements to all who applied for the same, not only to the chiefs, but to individual Indians, charging the bands to which they belong with the implements so got.

I arrived at Touchwood Hills on the 8th of May, where several poor families were already assembled awaiting my arrival. I distributed a small supply to them.

The next day Chiefs Gordon, Day Star and Cowacatoose met me. I handed them over their seed and provisions. The former was delivered on their reserves at the expense of the Government. Here I hired two men to work in Day Star's and Cowacatoose Reserves.

Yellow Quill was absent, so I despatched a messenger with a letter to him to the effect that there was sixty bushels of potatoes at Leech Lake, five bushels of seed barley and corn, and provisions, to assist his band in their spring work at Touchwood Hills. From here I returned to Fort Ellice to meet the mail, in the hope of getting the letter of instructions and cheques, but I was disappointed.

On the 18th of May I left Fort Ellice for Pelly, which place I reached on the 22nd, where I found Mr. McBeath, of the Hudson's Bay Company, had acted on the letter I wrote to him previous to my going to Qu'Appelle. The chiefs had been supplied with seed and provisions.

You will perceive that sixty bushels more of potatoes have been purchased than is shown as distributed. It is accounted for in this manner:—

Early last winter Chief Kishekonse informed me that most of the potatoes he had put aside for seed were frozen, and he thought he would have to be supplied with some in the spring. On this I purchased sixty bushels of potatoes for this band, and instructed Mr. McBeath to give them to him.

Anxious, however, to comply with the advice given by the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs in printed letter dated Ottawa, 22nd August, 1878, he got enough collected from among his band, and in this way left the potatoes in question on my hands.

As soon as I arrived at Fort Pelly, and being informed of the fact, I managed to distribute the sixty bushels among families about the neighborhood, whom I think planted most of them.

Two yoke of oxen were purchased for Kakniostohan and Chakachas, but they have not gone on their reserves, and as yet do not show any indication in making a beginning.

One of the yoke was employed in Pasquah's reserve ploughing for planting forty bushels of potatoes, etc., for Chuchuck, until such time as he decided on the locality he purposes taking his reserve. Since then he has informed me that he and his band have agreed to take it on the north side of the Qu'Appelle Lake, immediately east of Standing Buffalo's.

The other yoke, if not taken by any other chief, I will exchange with Chief Gordon, as per your instructions.

Having set the men employed on the reserves to work until my return, to see what progress they had made, and pay them off, and no cheque having yet come to hand, I despatched a messenger on the 5th of June from Fort Ellis to Touchwood and Qu'Appelle, to inform them to cease work, and cheques would be forwarded to each immediately on my receiving funds.

Attached you will please find statements of accounts and vouchers; also returns of seed and agricultural implements distributed to treaty Indians, return of bands

who have supplied their own seed, and a return of oxen-harness, seed, and agricultural implements given to Standing Buffalo (Sioux).

The balances will be forwarded by this mail to the Merchant's Bank, Winnipeg, to be placed to the credit of the Receiver-General as refund.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. McDONALD,

Indian Agent.

No. 48.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH-WEST INDIAN SUPERINTENDENCY,
BATTLEFORD, N.W.T., 19th September, 1879.

The Right Honorable
The Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Referring to my letter of the 21st July, I have the honor to enclose a copy of Mr. Indian Agent Macdonald's report of the operation under his supervision during the spring, which had not come to hand when my former letter was written.

The letter containing the checks referred to by Lieut.-Colonel Macdonald, by some oversight, remained in the Duck Lake post office for nearly two months, as shown by the post marks on the envelope when it reached the agent.

You will notice that some of the bands have been able to supply their own seed. This is an evidence of improvement on their part, and it is to be hoped that before long a larger number will be in the same position. The statement shows that the increased quantity planted this year over last is $5\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of wheat, 43 of barley, and 279 $\frac{1}{2}$ of potatoes, besides what was planted by the Duck Bay part of Kishikouse's band, of which no return is given.

Attached are copies of Lieut.-Colonel Macdonald's statements of seed, implements, &c., distributed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. G. DICKIESON,

Acting Indian Superintendent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, TREATY No. 4,
SWAN RIVER BARRACKS, 2nd November, 1879.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to report that I received the blank tabular form while *en route* to Cypress Hills during the payments of annuities, and I was obliged to wait until my return here before I could partially complete it.

During the early part of winter, relief was extended to a few sick Indians in this vicinity, and a small quantity of provisions to chiefs and head-men, who called on me on matters connected with their reserves.

In the month of March, news of distress amongst the Indians at Qu'Appelle and the Moose Mountains reached me. The extent being much greater than I was

authorized to expend for such a purpose, I telegraphed to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject, who immediately placed me in a position to give the necessary aid. Some time later on, I visited these distressed Indians, and issued a further supply.

In the months of April and May, I travelled through the treaty to meet the different bands, who required seed and agricultural implements, and distributed the quantities as appears in the annexed returns, marked A and B. I also issued provisions to assist them in putting in their seed, and only to those who worked on their reserves.

The several chiefs who received seed have every indication of getting a good return, particularly Chief Coté, who is progressing most favorably; he and Chief Kii-she-kouse saved sufficient seed to supply the Department to the extent of,—the former, \$166.25, and the latter, \$123.00.

These sums have been expended by them in the purchase of cattle and pigs, also hinges, locks, nails, &c., &c., for the houses they are now building; also provisions during harvest.

The following chiefs have also established themselves on their reserves, and they, with a few members of their bands, have commenced to cultivate the soil, viz.: at Fort Ellice, Way-way-see-cappo; Qu'Appelle, Pasquah; Touchwood Hills, Gordon, Day Star and Ca-wa-ca-toose; Nut Lake, Yellow Quill; Swan River, the Keys and the Duck Bay band.

I have also under my supervision at Qu'Appelle, a Sioux band (Standing Buffalo, Chief). They show every inclination to better their condition. They are provided with one yoke of oxen and implements.

Chief Coté and his band are desirous of having a school. Thirty (30) children, able to attend can be assembled within a radius of two miles of the chief's house.

Chiefs Gordon and Day Star chose land heavily wooded, and now wish to exchange a portion of it for prairie land adjoining their reserves. This may be advantageous, as they will return a large amount of good wood.

The buffalo, having suddenly left the country, has caused great uneasiness among the Indians; they have expressed fears as to the coming winter, as they say they have nothing to rely upon.

There is no disputing the fact that the country is destitute of the once whole support of the plain Indian.

The payments of the annuities for 1878, was completed on the 8th October, the first having been made at Fort Ellice on the 6th August.

The number of Indians paid was 3,721, not including Fort Walsh, and the amount \$22,567.

Several Indians from the Manitoba Superintendency, now residing here, have applied to be transferred to this treaty.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. MACDONALD,

Indian Agent, Treaty No. 4.

RETURN of Seed distributed to Indian Bands in the Spring of 1879.

Names.	Potatoes.	Barley.	Wheat.	Corn.	Garden Seeds.	Remarks.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Lbs.	Issued	
The Key.....	60	5	.....	6	Yes.	
Oawacatoose.....	40	5	.....	4	do	
Gordon.....	96	15	4	6	do	
Day Star.....	40	5	.....	6	do	
Yellow Quill.....	60	5	.....	6	do	
Pasquah.....	93½	5	.....	6	do	
Muscowaguan.....	60	5	.....	6	do	
Cheekuck.....	40½	.....	.....	6	do	
Little Black Bear.....	6	1	.....	.....	do	
Way-way-see-cappo.....	90	.....	½	6	do	
White Bear.....	40	.....	.....	.....	do	
Kakee-shee-way.....	5	.....	.....	.....	do	
Ka-kee-wis-ta-haw.....	4	.....	.....	.....	do	
Ka-we-cess.....	8	.....	.....	.....	do	
Côté.....	130	29	.....	6	do	
Kushekouse.....	123	5	.....	6	do	
Duck Bay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Have not been advised of the quantity.
Total.....	896	80	4½	64		

RETURN of Agricultural Implements distributed to Indian Bands in the Spring of 1879.

Names.	Axes.	Hoes.	Spades.	Scythes.	Whetstones.	Handsaws.	Harness.	Remarks.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Sets.	
Day Star.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
Pasquah.....	.....	2	.....	9	9	.....	.....
Cheekuck.....	18	34	7	4	4	.....	.....
Ka-kee-shee-way.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ka-kee-wis-ta-haw.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cawecess.....	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Black Bear.....	1	2	3	1	1	.....	.....
Muscow-a-quan.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Way-way-see-cappo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Ku-she-kouse.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
The Key.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total.....	37	61	14	14	14	3	2	

RETURN of Cattle, Implements and Seed distributed to Sioux Band at Qu'Appelle,
in the Spring of 1879.

Name.	Oxen.	Potatoes.	Barley.	Corn.	Garden Seed.	Axes.	Hoes.	Scythes.	Wheatstones.	Harness.	Remarks.
	No.	Bush.	Bush.	Lbs.	Issued	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Standing Buffalo.....	2	58½	5	6	Yes.	12	12	2	2	2	

A. MACDONALD,

Indian Agent, Treaty No. 4.

No. 49.

INDIAN OFFICE,
VICTORIA, 26th Aug., 1879.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to report that your telegram instructing me to proceed to the North-West coast was received on the 31st May.

In consequence, however, of the delay in designating the localities for Indian surveys, and the unsettled state of matters connected with the foundation of the survey parties, I was unable to leave, and deferred making any application for a vessel until the 17th of June.

Finally, after proceeding to New Westminster and arranging with Mr. Mohun as to the equipment and starting of the two parties to the interior, I addressed the senior naval officer at Esquimalt to kindly acquaint me if it would be convenient to the service to place one of H. M.'s ships under his command, at my disposal, for the purpose of visiting the fisheries and native villages on the north-west coast and Queen Charlotte's Islands, and was promptly and courteously informed that H. M. S. "Rocket" would be at once detailed for the duty required, and that the ship would be ready to leave on Monday morning, the 30th—which arrangement was duly carried out, and I embarked at Nanaimo, whither the ship had gone for coal, early on the following morning.

Mr. Anderson, Inspector of Fisheries, considered it would be a great advantage to his Department if he could accompany me, and, as both Indian and fishery matters have to be considered together, I advised him to apply for the requisite official authority for joining me, so that both Departments might be represented.

H. M. S. "Rocket" is a double-screw composite vessel of four guns, and apart from her speed, which is certainly nothing to boast of, and her fuel consuming qualities, which are comparatively large, she would appear admirably adapted for our coast work. The "Rocket" is specially intended for Indian service, and was commissioned in 1874, arriving here in 1875. She has had little employment, however

and has been most of the time anchored in the harbor of Esquimalt. Lately she has been re-commissioned to remain three years more on this station, and is now commanded by Lieut. and Com. Orlebar, having a crew of some 70 officers and men.

The very great advantage to our Department of having such a vessel at its disposal, for the very moderate cost of her fuel, cannot be over estimated, and affords, for a small sum, invaluable aid in preserving peace, and enforcing obedience to law and order among the numerous uncivilized tribes of the coast. Leaving Nanaimo in the evening, we arrived at the "Nimkish" village, Albert Bay, at noon the next day. Most of the Indians being absent at Knight's Inlet (Isah-wattee) for the July run of small fish (oslahan), and as I had not seen the Nimkish River, where this tribe obtain their salmon, it was arranged to proceed thither at once, and go up as far as the Nimpkish Lake.

Accordingly, through the Chief, Kak-ko-glass, some canoes were procured, and in company with Commander Orlebar, Mr. Anderson, Inspector of Fisheries, and some officers of the ship, we started for the river, which empties into the straits just opposite the Nimpkish Village.

The remains of the old camp on the right bank of the river meets the eye just after entering the same, and both in location and natural beauty affords a pretty view. This was the village visited by Vancouver in 1789, and at the time was a very large and important camp, called after the reigning chief, Ches-la-kee. The river itself is a beautiful stream of considerable extent, and when swollen with the melting snows from the neighbouring hills, must be a turbulent and very rapid river. Even now, the natives experienced considerable difficulty in poling the canoes up the numerous rapids which bar the way before reaching the lake, so that we were six or seven hours going as many miles. We camped at the foot of the lake, and next morning started for the head, returning to the ship the same evening.

Nimpkish Lake is a magnificent sheet of water some 16 miles in length, and varying from one to two miles in width. It is fed by numerous mountain streams, and affords the natives an inexhaustible supply of salmon convenient to the village.

The Nimpkish camp is still a pretty large one, though like all Quah-kewlths, they are dissipated, fond of whiskey, and have a decided dislike to anything approaching reform.

After expressing my displeasure to the chief and the few people left at home, and warning "Tak-o-glass" that Her Majesty would doubtless supercede his hereditary rights to chieftainship if he did not do better, we started for Fort Rupert, arriving there at noon on the 5th. On landing at Fort Rupert we were met by Mr. Hunt, the Hudson's Bay Company's agent, and Mr. Hall, the Anglican missionary, who is stationed at this point. I learned that the Indians had nearly all left for "Tсах-waltee" for the small fish catch; consequently, after a stay of a couple of hours, we steamed to "Newitsee." Mr. Hall informed me that the Indians were a most difficult lot to civilize, and I imagine that up to the present he has been unable to effect much. He complained of the regular supplies of liquor brought up from Victoria and sold to the natives, and thought more effective steps ought to be taken to check the traffic.

This, however, is rather a difficult matter, unless a much greater number of visits can be made in future. If the gun vessel were to cruise oftener, or the revenue steamer "Sir James Douglas" were sent round to all the camps occasionally, I have no doubt much good would be done and the traffic effectually checked; but, so far as my experience enables me to judge, the power of missionaries seems very small, indeed, unless aided by the strong and therefore more persuasive arm of the Government.

I thought it desirable that the "Rocket" should go to Knight's Inlet, where all the Quah-kewlths are now assembled, but as the chief object of my journey was to visit the scene of the fishery disputes at Skeena, and also to go to Queen Charlotte's Islands, I considered it prudent to push on northwards—particularly as the captain informed me there might be difficulty in respect of the supply of fuel for the ship to continue north, in case we should visit "Tсах-waltee."

We arrived at "Newittee" about four in the afternoon, and found a considerable number of Indians there; among them "Quasisillahs" from Smith's Inlet, the chief of whom informed me that he intended making his home with the "Newittees."

The "Chat-it-see-quilla" or "Newittee" Indians live on Hope Island, and there were there some 47 men and 60 women, presided over by "Ko-mah-nah-quilla," a chief who has the reputation of being very well disposed towards the whites.

There were a great many children, and as a reason for this, I was informed that "Ko-mah-nah-quilla" did not allow prostitution with the whites, as is customary with other tribes. The families average three or four children each, some having six or seven, and though dirty in appearance, they generally seemed prosperous and healthy.


All kinds of fish are most plentiful here, and delicious halibut can be taken in unlimited quantities.

I learned that the remnant of the large tribe formerly living on Cox Island, the "Nucumleesillas," now make their home among the "Newittees," and may be considered one tribe. This band, as well as the Quasisillahs, were, some years ago, nearly all killed in a fatal raid made upon them by the Bella-bellas.

The "Newittees" are more industrious than the surrounding tribes; do not seem so fond of dissipation, and are, therefore, seemingly more prosperous. They interchange visits with the Quatsenos and Koskumos of the west coast, some of whom were there at the time of my visit.

I was informed by Mr. Hunt that, two years ago, "Mahquaw," a Quatseno chief, murdered "Nin-cum-mahlies," chief of the "Klas-ki-nos," and his wife; and, up to the present time, no notice has been taken of his crime. In the evening, "Ko-mah-nah-quilla" came on board, and after an interview, in which I explained to him what Her Majesty wishes from all chiefs, I presented him with a uniform cap, that given him a couple of years ago being quite worn out. Ko-mah-nah-quilla exhibited some of his family heir-looms and dancing masks; among the former was one of the famous coppers which, intrinsically of very little worth, are sometimes valued in an extraordinary manner.

This one, "Ko-mah-nah-quilla" informed me, cost him 1,200 blankets, which would represent \$1,800. He paid 400 down with a stipulation that 200 more per annum were to be given until the whole number (1,200) was completed.

These coppers shaped thus  are said to have been made by the Indians originally from the native copper, and a few are held by chiefs, who use them for presentation at the potlaches or donation feasts. On account of the great value attached to them, the American traders had some manufactured, which they offered to trade at a nominal sum, but these were not at all acceptable.

Sometimes a chief in presenting one of these, in order to show his utter disregard of wealth, will break it into three or four pieces and give them away, each fragment being perhaps repurchased at an exorbitant sum. We left on Sunday morning for Bella-Bella, arriving there on the afternoon of the next day.

The Bella-Bella Indians ("Hile-tsuck") were most away, only some 30 or 40 being in camp.

In company with Mr. Clayton (Hudson's Bay Co.'s Agent), we took a couple of canoes the next day and visited two other camps, and the "Rocket" picked us up some seven miles from Bella-Bella, and we proceeded on our way to the Skeena.

The Bella-Bella's are adepts at canoe manufacture, and derive considerable profit from barter and sale of them. I was shown a very large and highly ornamented war canoe capable of carrying one hundred people. It was dug out from a cedar tree, and measured 68 feet in length, 8 feet 4 inches beam and 4 feet 6 inches depth of hold.

As the chief reason for our mission at this time was on account of fishing troubles, I deemed it advisable to visit Verney River in Lowe Inlet, the place claimed by "Sabassa" or Thit-kath-la Indians, and where the canneries of the Skeena wished to fish. "Sabassa" would not allow them to take salmon from there without a mutual agreement, and seized some of the cannery nets for recompense.

Lowe Inlet is a charming little cove with Verney River emptying into it by a considerable and picturesque water fall. Just beyond the first fall is a second, and then a lake some three miles in length.

There were plenty of salmon to be seen at the time of our visit, and I imagine at times must afford a good supply of them. It does seem hard to me, however, that so small a place should be interfered with by canneries so far away as the Skeena River, and as the place is a very old Indian fishing ground, I am of opinion that it should be continued. The Indians are numerous in the locality, and, for some time at least, such small fishing grounds so far removed from the extensive ones to a great extent monopolized by the canneries at Skeena, should at least be left for the exclusive use of the tribe claiming it. I believe this opinion is shared by Mr. Anderson, who went with me to inspect the place.

We sailed about 2 p.m. for Aberdeen where we arrived about 7 p.m. on the 8th. They were catching plenty of salmon at the cannery, and some two dozen fine white fish were sent us as a present.

Mr. Dempster came on board and complained greatly of Mr. Duncan's interference with the operations of the cannery, and stated "that unless some steps were taken to prevent his tyranny, all the canneries would have to be closed."

The Saturday ends at 12 o'clock, when the Sunday begins, and ends at 6 o'clock p.m. next day, when the work of catching fish for canning on Monday commences. Mr. Duncan requested the Indians not to submit to this, and Mr. Dempster stated that most of the Metlakahtla Indians had gone home.

Mr. Dempster informed me that the Indians feared Mr. Duncan's threat of excommunication, and "confiscation of their houses would be carried into effect in case they did not leave the canneries at once." These complaints were reiterated the next day at Inverness, where a large cannery had almost to suspend operations on account of Indians leaving at this critical time. Some of the Metlakahtla Indians were brought on board here by Mr. Dempster to prove that Mr. Duncan had actually threatened the Indians with confiscation in case his (Mr. D.'s) request to go back to Metlakahtla was not complied with. At Inverness they showed me a large quantity of salmon they were unable to can for want of help, and which they were endeavoring to salt. They had sent to Tongas for Indians, and most of those working there at the time of my visit were American Indians from this Island. This certainly requires a remedy, and I informed the cannery firms who had waited upon me that I should not give any reply until I had visited Metlakahtla and heard Mr. Duncan's explanation.

Having taken in some coal purchased of the Cannery Company, at Inverness, we sailed on the afternoon of the 10th for Metlakahtla, where we arrived about five o'clock, p.m.

Mr. Duncan came out with his Indian crew, and acted as pilot into the harbor, which, though difficult to enter on account of the number of rocks which appear at low water in dangerous proximity to the channel, is nevertheless very pretty and picturesque. The village itself was gaily decorated with any quantity of bunting and evergreens, and the Indians who had been anxiously expecting our arrival during the day, were impatient to extend their hearty welcome. At the landing we were received with a grand salute of big guns and small arms, and escorted to the platform in front of the church where there were assembled in a most orderly array the whole population of the village.

Seats had been already provided for the officers and myself, and the following address was presented to me, and read very well, indeed, by Mr. Duncan's interpreter, David Leash :

"We, the council of Metlakahtla, desire to tell our hearts. We are happy to see you on our shore. We have heard of your name for a long time, and wanted to see your face, now we are happy to express our feelings in seeing you amongst us. We all heard of your work in helping the Indians, therefore we desire to tell you what troubles our hearts.

"Our forefathers were brought up on fishing, &c., and their work is still in our hands, and we claim the fishing places as our property.

"We do not want white people to take these places from our hands, or to be driven from our stations where our forefathers have lived.

"Before the gospel came to us we considered these places of more value than life, and they were not allowed to be touched without the permission of the owners, but now the light of the gospel has showed that we are brethren, therefore we are happy to ask your favor to assist us and all the Indians to keep our rights."

"(Signed) PAUL SEBASSAH,
DONALD BRUCE,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
LEE GAIC,
SEMION DELANY,
MOSES VENN,
PETER SIMPSON."

Having replied to this, a few words were then addressed to the Indians by Capt. Orlebar and Mr. Inspector Anderson. Most hearty cheers were then given for the party, with three rousing ones for Her Majesty, and we dispersed to look about the village.

The morning of the next day was devoted to hearing private complaints, and at noon all assembled in the large school-house for the grand meeting, where I spoke to them generally on the purpose of my visit, and the intentions of the Government towards them.

I was glad to congratulate them upon the very creditable appearance of their village, which, I may truly add, exceeded my most sanguine expectations.

My address, throughout, was listened to with profound attention, and was followed by congratulatory remarks and sensible advice by Capt. Orlebar.

The different chiefs and members of the village council then addressed me in turn, viz.:

Paul Sebassah: "Chief, What have we further to say beyond this, that we are very happy. We have already written on our address what our hearts say to you. We have also heard for ourselves, and find to be true what Mr. Duncan has often told us.

"Yes, many have spoken lies to us about the Government (chief).

"Many have tried to estrange (make different) our hearts, and trouble us by evil reports. We have listened (opened our ears) to strange (different) men, and so we have been troubled, just as some have sown lies among our brethren of the interior (up the Fraser River) of which you have spoken, so have they done amongst us. We now hear from you what we are to believe, and we are made happy by what you have told us.

"It was God who gave our forefathers and us the small streams which supply us with food. Our rights are being invaded, but you tell us that we are not to fear as we shall not suffer injury or loss.

"Your work for us is good. We feel strong, should evil reports again reach us we shall know how to treat them."

Moses Venn: "Chief, It is as Paul has said. Many chiefs have visited us from time to time, but they only examined or looked at us and then went away, but you came to help us, and settle and arrange for us our affairs. It is God again blessing us to which we trace your coming. We have fully listened to your words to us, and we thank you for your words and work for us and all our brethren.

"We are still weak and poor but you have added happiness to us to-day, and we feel we cannot satisfy ourselves in thanking you."

Simeon Wahdeemesh: "Chief, You have heard the words of Paul or Moses. They have spoken rightly. What farther should we ask from you. You have in your address anticipated our requests, and we are satisfied and made happy.

"We are very happy to meet you; long have we heard of your name, but we have never seen you before, and now, as children are gratified in meeting a father, so are we gratified in meeting you, and not ashamed to speak in your presence.

"We have listened to your words and will obey them.

"We have received God's word and that is our strength.

"Some white men would have us disregard the word, but we are happy that you are not one of them, and we will remember this."

Neashack: "Well, sir, what can we ask for more than what you have promised us. This is the way with the birds—the young ones open their mouths and the mother bird feeds them.

"We are like the young birds to-day, and you have fed our hearts with your words. I am poor, but though I am poor I have been made happy by seeing you and hearing you to-day. And I may tell you that I and my brethren here are determined to go right on our way, and persevere in following what is good."

John Tait (elder in Metlakahtla church): "Though I am neither wiser nor older than others here, yet I cannot refrain from speaking.

"We have heard and are happy to learn that we are no longer to listen to unauthorized reports which reach us. This strengthens our hearts. At last, sir, you have come to examine our village. We have long expected you, having heard of your work. You now see us, and you have acknowledged the work of God amongst us is good.

"Just, however, as there are evil men among the whites, so there are evil men yet amongst the Indians.

"We are not all good, nor are we all yet strong enough to stand by ourselves. Nor can we by ourselves withstand the evil white men around us.

"The good news (Gospel) has come to you, and it has come to us, and we embrace it as you do, and we want to be saved as you do. Yet there are white men that would frighten us into breaking the Sabbath.

"They come to earn money in our country, but not content, they try to injure us and lead us wrong.

"Mr. Duncan has stopped intoxicating liquor from coming amongst us, not only here but all around Metlakahtla; but now he has to contend with those who would lead us to violate the Sabbath (referring to Canneries desiring Indians to commence fishing at 6 o'clock, p.m., on Sunday). We are glad you came to help us in the right way. We beg you to persevere in your good work of mercy in helping the poor Indians in what is for their good."

The proceedings then terminated with great cheering on the part of the Indians, and the remainder of the day was devoted to visiting and prescribing for the sick of the village, and it was midnight before I was able to return to the ship.

The next morning Mr. Duncan came on board and accompanied us to his saw-mill, which is very complete and managed by two native sawyer's under Mr. Duncan's direction. All the lumber used in the village is sawn here, and, as I was informed by Mr. Duncan, sold to resident Indians at the bare cost of manufacture. The logs are cut and brought to the mill by Indians, who generally receive their pay in lumber or other goods.

We then visited the different work-shops which are not only extensive, but appear most convenient in every particular. The sash factory, cooper's, and carpenter's shops are models in their way, and speak volumes for Mr. Duncan's wonderful management and forethought.

The results of his handiwork and directing genius are seen in the comfortable and cleanly appearance of the houses, and the almost entire extinction of the old and filthy rancherias which mark the residence of all coast tribes who have not enjoyed the influences of a christian and enlightened missionary.

The different streets of the village are lighted at night with coal oil lamps (the gift of Admiral Prevost), while the police and other wise municipal regulations ensure peace and absolute protection to life and property.

So long as Mr. Duncan continues to be guiding spirit of the place, I have no doubt of its continued prosperity, but his individuality seems to me to pervade every thing connected with the town, and it is doubtful if the place could be taken of one who seems so successfully to have fulfilled the duties of magistrate, doctor, judge, and jury, chief trader, chief mechanic, and I may add the kind though firm parent of all who for the last twenty years have been placed under his charge.

The child at the school copies his handwriting, the sick believe him to be infallible, and the oldest and most experienced will make no move without his direction.

In reply to my inquiries as to the complaints of the Cannery Companies, Mr. Duncan informed me that the Indian Council (under his presidency) direct all matters connected generally with the Village of Metlakahla and its inhabitants. For an Indian to reside within the limits of the town it is necessary that he should obey and become amenable to the council; hence they act together and as one body. The Canning Companies had allowed a policy in direct opposition to his teaching, and however much he might desire those under his charge to profit by the development of the fisheries and obtain remunerative labor at the Cannery, he did not wish his work for the last twenty years in christianizing them to be destroyed by the loose morals he stated were prevalent at the canneries.

There were flagrant instances of prostituting women who had gone down from Metlakahla to work at the Canneries, and all his proteges had been taught and were unwilling to do any work on the Sabbath.

If the companies would not frame rules for the guidance of their employes, so that the morals of the Indians working there might be intact, they (the companies) ought not to expect his sympathy or co-operation in providing them with labor. He had worked hard for years before canneries were thought of to christianize these Indians, and he was unwilling to see his labors interfered with.

He thought the companies could carry on their work with benefit to all and profit to themselves by adopting regulations calculated to protect the christian spirit which prevailed among his Indians, and if they did not do so, he thought very few of his Indians would desire employment there.

Certainly, after hearing Mr. Duncan's explanation, I could not but feel that he had good grounds for complaint, and that mutual concessions were necessary for the satisfaction of both, and I venture to hope after addressing the companies to this effect, that they will find little difficulty in obtaining all the Indian labor they require.

The run of salmon on the Skeena and Nass Rivers this year is large, and the two companies of the former place can get all the fish they are able to can directly at the fisheries; hence, I think, they will have no necessity as in former years of visiting neighbouring small streams for a supply.

Various bands cherish their hereditary rights to those places with great tenacity and interference with them last and the preceeding year was a great cause of complaint and, indeed, was the urgent cause of my visit at the present time. One of these localities, at Lowe Inlet, I visited with the ship, as above noted.

A few words respecting Mr. Duncan's mission, in view of the great reforms he has made among the Tsimpshcean Indians, may not be out of place in this report.

Owing chiefly to the representations of Captain (now Admiral) Prevost as to the fine field that existed at Fort Simpson for a gifted missionary, the Church Missionary Society specially selected Mr. Duncan for the work; and being offered a free passage on H. M. S. "Satellite," Mr. D. came out with Captain Prevost in 1856, landing at Simpson in October, 1857. At this time there were about 2,300 Indians living there, — a fine, manly race — but utterly degraded, and existing in the free and full fruition of all their savage and heathen customs.

Mr. Duncan soon acquired a thorough knowledge of the Tsimpshcean tongue, and at the end of five years had effected a magical change in the conversion and enlightenment of a large majority of the camp. He then felt that the contact with the whites and his inability to exercise supreme authority was a great obstacle to his thorough

success, and he determined to take all his converts, and as many others as chose to accompany him, to their old village site at Metlakahla, and build a model mission.

Fort Simpson was too contracted for building purposes, and he desired to isolate his proteges "from the sights and thralldom of heathenism," and to put his ideas of what a proper industrial school should be into active operation.

He drew up a regular programme of what their future conduct at the "Christian City" was to be, for the assent of the Indians, and which is certainly expressed in the following articles.

- 1st. They were to give up their "Ah-lied," or Indian deviltry.
- 2nd. To cease calling in conjurors when sick.
- 3rd. To cease gambling.
- 4th. To cease potlatches or giving away their property for display.
- 5th. To cease painting their faces.
- 6th. To cease drinking intoxicating liquors.
- 7th. To rest on the Sabbath.
- 8th. To attend religious instruction.
- 9th. To send their children to school.
- 10th. To be cleanly.
- 11th. To be industrious.
- 12th. To be peaceful.
- 13th. To be liberal and honest in trade.
- 14th. To build neat houses.
- 15th. To pay the village tax.

The hazardous undertaking was begun in May, 1862, and by the end of the following month he had 400 souls gathered round him at Metlakahla as thoroughly devoted to the success of his great work as he was himself.

He had the good fortune to secure the sympathy and assistance of the governor of the colony, the late Sir James Douglas, who further extended to him the authority and power of the government whenever necessary.

Without alluding to the many trials which Mr. Duncan was obliged to undergo, often from the antagonism of whites, whose interests were in opposition to the scheme. I may briefly state that to-day, after 20 years of wonderful zeal, perseverance and industry, he presides over one of the most orderly, respectable and industrious communities to be found in any Christian country. He has built, *by means of Indian labor alone*, one of the finest churches in the Province, capable of seating, comfortably, 800 people. The school house is also exceedingly well-built, well-ventilated, and seating, I should say, 500.

The only criticism I was able to pass upon the Indian dwelling-houses, was that they seemed to me too large, all being two stories high, requiring, I should think, too much fuel in winter, to render them comfortable. They are, however, weather-boarded and shingled, with glazed windows (made at the Mission), and most of them have neat little gardens attached. I was particularly pleased with the interior aspect, everything being very neat and scrupulously clean.

Many of them have pictures adorning the walls. The dormitories contained remarkably clean looking beds, charming little toilet tables, improvised by the occupants, and other attractive embellishments in the way of ornamental scriptural mottoes, etc., etc. The women were well dressed, and wore happy beaming countenances. These were the people that, prior to Mr. Duncan's advent, lived in filthy rancherias, held cannibal medicine feasts, and whose war whoop was a constant source of terror to all neighboring tribes.

There is a long, well lighted sash factory, blacksmith's shop, bakery and weaving house, carpenter's shop, large market house for barter with visiting Indians, and camping place.

A most comfortable mission house with large reading room, a large store, a lock-up, and last, but not least important, a good saw mill and turning lathe already noticed.

Of course, lucrative profits must have accrued from so perfect a trading post as this has been made, a supposition which has often been the subject of unjust criticism from Mr. Duncan's opponents. But a very large sum of money has been necessary to carry out the work, and I am sure any unprejudiced person must agree with me that the proceeds have all been most judicially and usefully invested.

I much regret that the length of time I had already been absent from home, and the extensive coast visit yet before me ere I could return, precluded my longer sojourn however desirable. I was anxious to see much more of the results of Mr. Duncan's wonderful labors, and I was reluctant to leave his "Christian City," which he has indeed made a model.

I arranged with Mr. Duncan to give the Indians a feast in return for their generous hospitality, and amid many tokens of kindness and friendship, a parting salute from the big guns with cheering and dipping of flags, the "Rocket" steamed out of the harbor. And after a short run of a couple of hours arrived at Fort Simpson about 7 o'clock the same evening.

The Indian village at Fort Simpson is also an imposing one—laid out in streets and containing many houses which would not do discredit to any civilized town in more populous places. The Hudson's Bay Company established at this place in 1832, and subsequently the Indians moved up from their ancient residence at Metlakahtla and built their village here under the guns of the fort.

On the evening of my arrival the town was decorated with many flags, and as soon as the anchor was dropped the ship was greeted with a salute of seven guns. Capt. Orlebar and some of the officers debarked with me, and at the landing we were received with a further salute of both large and small guns—the long procession of Indians opened out, and passing between their ranks we were escorted to the platform which had been erected in front of the Wesleyan Church, which is a neat and imposing structure. On our way thither we passed under two evergreen arches decorated with mottoes of welcome. Many of the houses displayed bouquets of flowers, and scarcely one was devoid of the usual enrichment of evergreens and ferns.

Once on the dais, the following address was presented and read by the Wesleyan Missionary, Mr. Crosby, and after replies had been made by Capt. Orlebar, Mr. Anderson and myself, the assemblage gave me three cheers followed, by very hearty ones for Her Majesty the Queen, and then dispersed in a most orderly manner.

I. W. POWELL, Esq.,
Indian Superintendent.

Sir,—Our hearts are very glad to welcome our great Chief to our village. We have long heard that you were coming, but some of us feared we should die without seeing you. We are met to-day to offer you our united greeting.

We are only sorry you were not here sooner, when a much larger number of our people would have met you.

We wish to take this opportunity of thanking you and Her Majesty the Queen, for your kindness to the poor and sick of our people, in sending them medicines, and also for the nails, windows, etc., we have just received to assist us in building.

We are glad to ask you to look at our village, and we hope you will let us know whether the reports are true which are constantly coming to us, that the Hudson's Bay Company owns all the land on which our village stands, and that by and by we shall be turned off.

Now we do hope that our land question will be settled at once.

These reports have troubled us much, and have kept many of our people from building and improving their houses as they would otherwise have done.

You are aware that it is only five year's since we left our old way of living, and the mission and school were commenced among us.

The last two years we have made some improvements, but there is much to hinder us. Many of the old houses that are still standing are owned by persons residing at Metlakahtla who will not remove them; this has been much against the proper laying out of our village, making of roads, etc.

We hope however before long to have all the old houses out of the way, and an entire new village.

For the use of those of our people living on the Island we have built a new bridge.

The council is a great benefit to the community, and does much with our missionary to keep peace and order in the village; they have a difficult and responsible duty to perform, and we hope they may have a word of encouragement from you.

We have also a temperance society which has been a great blessing.

A number of our young men have also been formed into a fire company.

We do not forget our school, which we know to be of great importance and benefit to our children and young people. We hope you will take the opportunity of visiting the school and inspecting its working. We are in great need, as you will see, of a new school house, and hope to build one the coming fall. We should be glad if the Government saw fit to give us some help towards this object.

A number of our young men can work well as carpenters, some as shingle makers, and others at other trades. And we hope in time to have suitable workshops built, and other industries going on.

We beg also to bring before your notice the "Girls' Home" under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Crosby, which we trust will be a great blessing to our young women, and to the whole community.

We wish further to say that we hope you will see that our fishing grounds on the Nass and also on the Skeena are preserved to us.

There are other matters that are of importance to us, which we shall be glad to place before you, have we an opportunity of so doing.

Signed on behalf of the Indian tribes residing at Fort Simpson.

Ap-be-gee-dath,
Neash-now-ah,
Nee-shot,
Paul Scow-geak,
Shu-dalth, or Victoria Young,
Nish-yag-a-naht.

The next day being the Sabbath, in company with several of the officers and most of the ship's crew, we attended service at the Methodist Church, and heard the sermon delivered by Mr. Crosby, wonderfully well repeated in Tsmipsheean by a native woman.

The church seats fully 500 people, and was well filled by a most attentive congregation. With the exception of ourselves, and one or two employés of the Hudson's Bay Company, all were Indians, and their cleanly and well-dressed appearance, their deep and solemn devotion, and their apparent desire not to lose a word that fell from the speaker's lips, struck me as one of the most impressive scenes I had ever experienced.

During the afternoon, I walked over to the little island opposite the old fort, where there are a number of very good Indian houses among a few of the rancherias, which the Simpson Indians are entirely discarding.

A little further, in a sequestered spot, is their cemetery, and here, one can observe the further results of a Christian and enlightened spirit among them in the improved manner of caring for the dead. Most of the graves have neat little palings and flower beds, some having head-stones, on which the name of the deceased has been carved by the Indians themselves.

The Mission buildings include a church, built at a cost of \$6,000, a mission house, costing \$2,000, and a recent addition thereto, intended for a "Girls' Home."

The school-house is a miserable affair, and an effort is being made to build a suitable one.

The Indians expressed a hope that some assistance towards this laudable object would be afforded by the Government.

The annual cost to the Wesleyan Society of the mission work at Fort Simpson is \$2,000.

The total population is about 900, and the church has a membership of 258. From 100 to 150 pupils attend the school, and the mission was commenced in 1874.

The whole village, so full of life and animation yesterday, afforded a great contrast to day, in the universal respect shown for the Sabbath. There were no idlers about, and those not actually engaged in some devotional exercise at the church, generally confined themselves to their houses, and far more than ordinary quietude and solemnity prevailed over the whole place.

On Monday morning, agreeably to arrangement, I met the Indians at one of the largest houses for our "business talk," and, after addressing them for an hour or more, listened to the replies of the prominent men and chiefs of the village.

The principal request they had to make of me was, that I might take immediate steps to secure to them their village site, a very natural desire, inasmuch as they have expended much labor and money already in erecting their houses on land which is altogether claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company. I am of opinion, from inquiry, that the Indian houses at Fort Simpson are built upon land outside of the Company's limit.

Should this impression, however prove incorrect, some arrangement can doubtless be made, if necessary with, the Company, whereby the land on which their houses and rancherias are built, may be secured irrevocably to them.

It would be a great pity in consideration of the very rapid strides these Indians have made in civilization, and the great trust they repose in the protecting care of the Government, if their wishes were not gratified. There is no available land at Fort Simpson for them, and I doubt if ten acres of arable soil fit for garden purposes could be found in the whole place. Except in view of railroad developments it is of no present or prospective value to the Company, but to the Indian inhabitants it has long been their home. Nearly all of those I addressed had been born there, and in later years, considerable sums of money, so far as their own capital is concerned, must have been expended in building their houses.

Fort Simpson is a central trading point, and I am quite confident that the expression of any doubt as to future tenure of the site on which their houses stand, would be productive of great and indeed serious dissatisfaction. Complaints were also made to me that the local constable at Skeena had collected taxes from the Indians going up the river to trade, and that the same official had granted a liquor license to a trader where there were no white people. I replied that the collection of taxes from them was illegal, but I should not fail to make enquiry in respect of both these matters on my return to Victoria.

Metlahkatlah was really the ancient metropolis of many tribes of the Tsimsheean nation. But the Hudson's Bay Co. selected Fort Simpson for their depot and built the fort there.

Subsequently the Indians followed and moved thither their residences, their *lares and penates*, and remained here until 1863, when a large number were induced to follow Mr. Duncan, and again locate themselves upon their old village sites at Metlahkatlah, where, as before remarked, they possess a town most creditable to their energy and perseverance. Those remaining at Simpson, however, are much attached to the place, and as they also have a superior class of houses, are greatly desirous that a grant of so much land as includes their village site should be secured to them.

The Indians at Simpson, under the guidance of their missionary, the Revd. Mr. Crosby, have elected a council at Metlahkatlah to whom all matters connected with the government of the people and sanitary condition of the village are relegated.

The meeting and "talk" with the council upon these various matters occupied some hours, and impressed me very much with their intelligence and shrewd business capacity.

The body appears to be a model of local responsible government, and exists only while it possesses the confidence of the people.

The chiefs are ex-officio members of every council so long as they continue faithful to the trust confided in them by hereditary right; the other members are elective. I had pleasure in commending the objects for which they were assembled, and told them as well as I could, what they were empowered to do, and what would always have my hearty recognition.

I suggested some changes in their village which would promote their sanitary condition, and promised on my return to Victoria to send them a Dominion flag, and give my attention to their proceedings when requisite or beneficial.

After the council meeting had terminated a deputation of chiefs waited upon me to express the great satisfaction which my first official visit had given them, and informed me that a sham battle had been arranged to celebrate the event, and which they wished me to attend. Accordingly at the stated hour I proceeded to the place selected, and was surprised to observe the great pains taken and hospitable feeling exhibited at so short an interval, to insure the success of the performance.

An evergreen archway had been made to a tent, so arranged as to give a perfect view of the harbor and "champ de mars."

Most comfortable seats were provided, and the battle began by skirmishers arranged in their ancient native costume, faces blacked, and armed "to the teeth" with bows and arrows, spears and old war clubs.

These attacked a company of regulars (an Indian Volunteer Company armed with rifles and dressed in uniform) and soon the sound of "tom-toms" and the loud war-whoop of the savages made it evident that the engagement had begun and the melee become general, and apparently, so far as one could see from my standpoint, of the most sanguinary character.

The cloutchenen (squaws) were busily employed in carrying off the wounded to the native doctors, who, being placed near my tent, afforded me the best opportunity possible to witness their incantations, and the extraordinary facility with which they restored "the dead to life." At this time according to a pre-arrangement which the Indians were unaware of, Commander Orlebar had kindly consented, at my suggestion, to call general quarters on the "Rocket," which was anchored within gunshot of the battle ground. The ominous call of the bugle, the hurrying to and fro of the mariners and blue-jackets on board, soon followed by the booming thunder of the 62-pounders, produced a sensation among the brave natives, which I am sure will never be forgotten.

On the principal, however, that "blood is thicker than water," both volunteers and savages forgot their own feud, launched scores of canoes, and joined in a fierce attack upon the good ship. Then came the bugle call to guard against boarders, the discharge of small arms, and the incessant war-whoop of the savages, who were approaching the vessel from all directions. Finally a large number of canoes were upset, and the supremacy of the British flag was maintained, in the total rout of the attacking party.

The native doctors restored all the drowned warriors to life, and the highly amusing, if not fatal proceedings, terminated in a feast of biscuit and tea, and a pipe of peace, which I had provided for the braves in return for the interesting and very unique spectacle of their old manner of warfare which they had with such good feeling afforded me. Many of the chiefs presented me with old stone implements, and articles of Indian workmanship, which are now becoming very scarce among them, owing to their adoption of christian customs. These, together with many more I was asked to purchase from those who could not afford to give them, will form the nucleus of a most interesting collection of great ethnological value. I trust my object, and the desire I had not to lose the opportunity presented by my visit to these distant tribes, of making a collection, which, in time, will yield a highly prized and instructive return for comparatively a small outlay, may have your concurrence and approval.

We left Fort Simpson on the 15th of July, and anchored in the evening at Kincolith (Nass River).

The Indians received me with a salute, and I addressed them in the comfortable school-room of the Church Mission Society in charge of Mr. H. Schutt.

This mission I consider to have been a partial failure, hitherto, as the natives are much behind those I have just described, though not so long under the care of a Missionary.

Mr. Schutt has only been in charge a short time, and though he has had to contend with many obstacles, I have no doubt he will, if continued there, soon effect a great change.

I called the Indians together the next day, addressed them, and spent the remainder of my time visiting and prescribing for quite a large number who were sick and confined to their houses.

One or two cases were brought before me which I was compelled to deal with in my capacity as Justice of the Peace.

Having procured canoes I proceeded, in company with some officers of the ship, some 16 miles up the Nass to the next Indian villages.

The Nass emptys into Observatory Inlet just at the confines of the Alaskan boundary, and though not so large as the Skeena, is, nevertheless, an important stream.

It affords a great variety, and a greater quantity of food for both interior and coast Indians than any other river in British Columbia.

In March the famous little cande fish or "oolachan" ascend the stream in fabulous numbers, and thousands of Indians repair thither for the purpose of obtaining their annual supply of oolachan oil in which the fish is so rich. Cooked when fresh, salted or smoked, the fish itself is a delicious article of diet for either the white or red man, but the oil obtained with so much facility is a staple with the latter, as much so indeed as bread with the former, and forms an extensive commodity for barter among themselves and the neighboring or distant tribes. Medicinally it is not much inferior to cod-liver oil in its fattening qualities, and hence there is less phthisis among the Nass nations than any other. The runs of the oolachan are so constant, so great and so regular, that there is little fear of starvation among the Indians, and none whatever, so long as there is no failure in the annual arrival of this valuable little visitor.

Indians from the north, from far in the interior, from Queen Charlotte's Islands, and far down the southern coast, all bring varieties of produce to exchange for the oil, so that the Nass denizen may stop at home and not only revel in grease himself, but indulge in all other luxuries quite out of reach of his less fortunate brethren in other portions of the Province. Populous villages, therefore, exist far up the river, and the Nass tribes may hence be said to constitute the most important subdivision of the great T'simpshcean nationality.

Succeeding the oolachan, the salmon in some six different varieties ascend the wonderful stream, and continue in large numbers until September or October. There is one fishery on the river, which at the time of my visit, 15th of July, was engaged in salting salmon; some idea of the number may be formed when I acquaint you that as many as 3,000 were taken by ten skiffs daily.

The mouth of the river, in the vicinity of Observatory Inlet, abounds in halibut, cod and other fine fish, and all kinds of furs reward those fond of the chase. You will scarcely wonder then at my report, that, the Nass Indian cares little for and has limited knowledge of agriculture, and the question of land reserves, so important to the interior native, so far has limited attraction or interest for him; the woods abound in berries and nutritious succulents, his love for the chase has full play, and were it not for the occasional visit of a vicious white brother who debases him with "hoxhinoo" (Indian liquor) he would indeed appear to be basking in the sunshine of contentment.

At my visit they were most cordial and more than hospitable, erected evergreen arches, and decorated their villages with bunting of almost every nationality.

One old chief pointed to his locks, white with the snows of many winters, and said "he had grown gray in waiting for my coming."

Another, in replying to my address, said "that he saw my heart and felt my hand, he would be afraid to sleep to-night for fear that he should lose it."

The Wesleyans have a mission at the first Nass village, under the management of the Rev. A. E. Green, who appears to be laying the foundation of a successful work. Mr. Green is visited at intervals by the missionary at Fort Simpson, Mr. Crosby, whose long experience among the Indians no doubt affords him material aid.

The Indians had erected two very pretty arches in honor of our arrival, and the mission-house was also tastefully ornamented with Indian devices and emblems of loyalty. I was presented with an address similar to that above noted at Fort Simpson, and after my reply a large number spoke, so that it was near midnight ere "the talk" was concluded.

They had little beyond gratulation to say, and the burden of their only complaint was that I might take immediate steps to prevent white men who were being attracted to the Nass from encroaching upon their villages.

I may here remark, for your approval, that it is my intention to communicate their wishes to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and prevent if possible the recording or pre-empting of land bordering upon their village sites in anticipation of proper reserves to be set aside for them.

Many of those who had been converted to christianity thought that I ought to issue a command against the continuance of heathen practices among the Indians beyond the village, as they thought my powers ought to be supreme in all things affecting their temporal as well as spiritual welfare.

However, I informed them that the latter matters were wisely left in the hands of the missionaries, who devoted their lives to the purpose, and my own opinion was, from what I saw, that it would not be long before their improved condition would excite the desires of their less improved brethren, and undoubtedly create a voluntary feeling of emulation which would be much more powerful and attractive than any kind of force.

Late as it was before the council meeting was concluded, some forty or fifty of the young men and women of the village were not to be deterred from honoring me with a serenade, and I was surprised at the sweetness and harmony of their voices.

After returning my thanks and giving expression to the agreeable nature of my astonishment to hear the effect of cultivated melody after the short interval that had intervened since they were savages, they sang the National Anthem with great pathos and correctness, and the busy proceedings of the day were thus happily concluded.

The next morning the Indians accompanied me in canoes to an Indian village farther up the river, their voices keeping time with the paddles in attractive Indian chants. Nearly all the inhabitants, however, had met me at the last place, hence my inspection was soon over, and I returned the same night to Kincolith, where the ship was at anchor.

My official visit to the T'simpsheans has thus terminated, and I cannot conclude this report without remarking the very superior character with which this important and interesting nationality impressed me as compared with other tribes in the Province.

They have afforded a rich and productive field for the successful missionary, and now constitute one of the most respectable and orderly communities I have ever seen.

In stature the men are generally tall, stalwart, and well formed, and the women possess symmetrical figures, clear complexions, and, in many instances, exceedingly handsome faces.

In appearance no finer people can be found on the American Continent, and as to energy and industry, I believe they are beyond praise.

Chiefly through the firmness of the missionary at Metlahkatlah, Mr. Duncan, the liquor traffic has been pretty well stamped out of the nationality, and they now present a well-regulated population which would be a credit to any country.

They possess considerable inventive genius, and the facility with which they display their innate knowledge of any kind of mechanism is surprising. With

wisdom to conceive, and a hand to execute, they quickly acquire a knowledge of any of the mechanical trades, a characteristic trait long ago exemplified in the manufacture of the various implements and ornaments incident to their whilom savage life.

There exists with them, as with the Queen Charlotte Islanders, a genuine aristocracy and a system of heraldry which appears to have been customary with them from time immemorial. The whole population is arranged under different and specific crests, and no infringement is permitted by intermarriage of those belonging to any particular division.

Thus a T'simpshian may not be related by ties of blood to another, but if they both possess the same crest their marriage would be revolting to the laws and regulations of the tribe. A wolf may not unite with a wolf, nor a bear with a bear, but the bear may wed the eagle, the wolf the whale, and so on.

The chiefs pride themselves upon the rank which they have inherited from generations, and before the advent of the missionaries the reverence and respect with which one was regarded, depended much upon the actual and legendary history of his family.

The veneration with which one regards a crest is evident in the beautiful carving and labor expended upon a pole which a proud scion of native nobility will erect in front of his house, and one cannot help regretting that the missionary, who, in striving to convert the savage, and prevailing upon him to adopt the customs of civilization, should discourage the erection of these emblems of his birth-right which are the distinguishing marks of every Hydah and T'simpshian village.

In adopting, however, the habits of the white man, the carvers have betaken themselves to more practical and money-making vocations, and it will not be long before these beautifully made devices will be relics of the past.

At Metlahkatlah where the houses are built after the white man's model, there is not a carved column to be seen, and at Fort Simpson only a few old, but well cut poles remain to enlighten one on the history of the past, and excite admiration for their ancient genius in this art. It may also be stated that at both of these important Missions the personal decorations and native ornaments are now only observed upon the old people, and there is little to distinguish the rising generation from the inhabitants of any metropolitan town.

Their dress appears much superior, and as for politeness—indeed general good conduct, so far as a casual visitor can observe, they appear to have the advantage.

I left Kincolith on the 19th, and on the evening of the 20th we anchored in the harbor of Massett, Queen Charlotte Islands.

The Queen Charlotte Islands constitute an important group in the North Pacific Ocean, lying between $51^{\circ} 30'$ and $54^{\circ} 20'$ North at a distance of some 60 miles from Fort Simpson.

Capt. Cook was said to be the first navigator to land there, in the year 1776, and formal possession was taken by Capt. Dixon, in 1787, who gave them in honor of Queen Charlotte the regal name they now bear.

A century has since passed, and yet little is even now known of them.

Although possessed of a very salubrious climate, seemingly not much inferior to that of Vancouver Island, and apparently much more adapted to agriculture than the north-west coast of the Mainland, with all the external evidence of being rich in minerals, they still lie waste and undeveloped.

Fine marble deposits, gold, silver, copper and anthracite coal have been found there, and said to exist in large quantities.

The group consists of four main islands, with a large number of smaller ones, extending a distance (north-west and south-east) of about 100 miles, and from one to sixty miles in width.

The largest islands are Graham and Moresby, and the channels and passages dividing them, as well as some of the others, are large, affording good navigation and many splendid harbors.

Fish, especially the delicious halibut, abound there, and from the large numbers

of dog fish which frequent the banks of the coast waters, the Indians make large quantities of oil, which has become a valuable article for barter amongst them.

Lately a Victoria company has started an oil fishery at Skidigate, and the few white men employed there, together with the missionary and Hudson's Bay Co's. agent, at Massett, constitute the only white population on the group. They are also inhabited by seven different sub-tribes of Hydahs, though some of these, from the wholesale decimation that has been going on amongst them, are now merely remnants.

The Thigah-nies and some other tribes living far up in Alaskan territory also speak the Hydah tongue, and probably, long ago, formed with the denizens of Queen Charlotte Island, a very large and powerful nationality.

In appearance they resemble the T'simpsheans, being generally large in stature, well proportioned, and light in complexion.

The women have an exceedingly clear skin and pleasant contour, and were it not for the notorious laxity of their morals, would, no doubt, be the conservators of a fine race.

As it is, most of the young women spend the greater part of their time at Victoria and the Pujet Sound ports, so that, in visiting any of their villages, they are rarely seen, and in some of the camps, very few, if any children.

Indeed, the chief complaint made to me by some of the influential men of the tribe, was in regard to this matter, and expressing the hope, now that I could witness their condition, that some regulation would be enforced, compelling their women to return home, and preventing these destructive pilgrimages in future. From the long voyages they are obliged to make to and from the mainland, the Hydahs have become expert canoemen, and manufacture for barter splendid specimens of sea-going craft. These, dug out of a single log, are often sixty feet or more in length, seven or eight in width, and with finely carved figure-head (both bow and stern being raised by additional pieces), and highly ornamental paint, they present, when under sail, a gay and attractive appearance.

Their fondness for show has, no doubt, perpetuated the custom of tatooing their persons, and many of their bodies are covered with representations of animals, birds, fishes, &c., having either an actual or legendary meaning. The hideous "lip ornament," as it was styled by Vancouver, is now limited to the old women, and is indeed a frightful disfiguration. In infancy, a puncture is made just beneath the lower lip and a piece of wire inserted. The wound, by a slow process of ulceration, is thus enlarged in time, and the piece inserted gradually increased in size.

In adults the ornamental bone or wood thus arranged is very large, causing the lower lip to hang over the chin.

The lip ornament that I procured, from an old consort of a deceased chief, measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in with. This is not by any means an extraordinary size.

The young women, however, are not disfigured in any way by these barbarous fashions. Their wrists are covered by bracelets of beautiful native workmanship, and the fingers have the additional adornment of a profusion of silver or gold rings. As seen in the streets of Victoria, one of these fair but frail Hydah maidens would be dressed in the height of fashion, even "to high heels and a pull-back."

A large quarry (about one day's journey from Skidigate) has afforded them abundant material for exhibiting their expertness in carving, and the design to those who do not understand them, are most curious.

Being expert imitators they can copy anything, and their curios and articles of jewelry show the elaborate work and refined taste of genius.

We arrived at Massett on Sunday evening, and the appearance of the village was distinctive and different from those of any other nationality in the number and beauty of the carved columns which are raised in front of the houses, many of them from fifty to eighty feet high, five or six feet in diameter, and carved from the bottom to the top in a perfect and most elaborate manner. A single cedar tree is necessary for such a pillar, hollowed out in the centre so that it can be more easily raised, and

firmly placed in the ground in front of the house, so that in some, a circular opening at the base may constitute a door way. The figures carved on the pole are always heraldic in character, and surmounted by the crest of the family owning the house. These poles are so elaborate in the carving that the expense of erecting one is often great. The raising of a costly one is generally followed by a "house warming" on the part of the owner, and a potlach or donation sometimes of hundreds of blankets.

A curious custom also prevails of placing the dead in carved columns: some twenty or thirty feet high in front of their houses. As these become old from decay, etc., shrubs or sprigs of evergreen often start out of them, a circumstance to which is, perhaps, greatly owing their belief in the transmigration of souls.

At Masset these lofty sepulchres have become highly objectionable on sanitary grounds, and the resident missionary there, Mr. Sueath, applied to me for assistance to remove them, as they were at present a great obstacle to improvement in their houses. I was able to procure some very old stone specimens of carved implements lately exhumed at Queen Charlotte, and, also a few beautiful modern slate carvings which had been brought out to exhibit to me. It is a pity that already so many unique and finely carved articles have been bought up to enrich foreign museums, and the scattered collections of occasioned tourists, and that, so far, no effort has been made to preserve the history of these interesting people among ourselves.

I venture to express the hope, however, that some outlay may have your sanction to prevent the loss to us of all these old relics of native art, and if so, there is yet left among the T'simpshans and Hydahs a rich field for valuable research both in archaeology and the ethnology of their ancestry.

The next day after our arrival, the Indians were called together at the mission-house, where I endeavored to give them some advice, and addressed them in regard to my observations since coming among them.

The two chiefs of both villages were absent, but some of the influential men replied, and gave evidence of no mean power in oratory and sense. I took notes of the various speeches, but one may suffice to show the general remarks of all.

"Stilta," a young man, son of "Skil-ky-ance," said:—"We have long heard of your appointment, and have wished often to see you. Your words are true, and we see in them the heart of a friend. It is the same as if a rope had been thrown to us, and we do not wish to see you go away for fear we shall lose our hold upon it. We have always been in the dark, but now we are getting a little light. We went more light, and we hope the great Queen will do as you say and help us to get schools.

"We hope she will compel our women to return home from Victoria, and not permit them to remain there. You see only old women amongst us, and only a very few children. The good Queen can change this, because she can make good laws for us. Do not forget our speech, for the Hydahs are nearly all gone. Before the white men came there were a great many of us. This is the Queen's Island. See how long we have been in the dark. The missionary has now come, and we will soon be as well off as they are at Metlahkahtla.

"We heard of you and we are better. We used to eat off the ground, now many of us are clean, and eat off the table.

"I hope the great Queen will help us and make us better, because our hearts are not bad.

"We like your words, you have taken pity on our sick and we are glad to see you."

The Indians exhibited much good feeling after the meeting was over, and the remainder of the day was spent in inspecting the houses, visiting some who were sick, and acquiring a knowledge of their wishes and complaints.

The Hydah houses are much better and more strongly constructed than those of any other civilized Indians.

They are built of logs and planks of their own manufacture, and of sufficient size to give accommodation to five or six families.

At Masset I noticed one very large one, and at Skidegate several.

A portion of the length of one of these houses would be excavated from the earth, and would hold, if necessary, several hundred people.

The houses were lighted by windows, and, unlike those of the southern or Vancouver tribes, were kept clean and comfortable in appearance.

The upright posts or supports were carved and artistically painted, so that the view, on entering one of these places, and being invited to an ornamented chair or bench, is by no means disagreeable.

The Hudson's Bay Company's agent, Mr. McKenzie, is a most trustworthy gentleman, and has proved himself a most efficient and painstaking justice of the peace. Since he was placed on the commission he has been instrumental in breaking up much of the liquor traffic that existed on the islands, and has put an end to the manufacture of "Hoochuohoo" (Indian liquor), which was being carried on by some of the enterprising natives.

All the capital required by a native distiller is a supply of molasses and potatoes, a couple of coal-oil tins (with a little oil left in one), and a worm, which is made with facility by drying a piece of pulp.

A very fair article of "tangle-leg" is thus produced, and in the absence of a legitimate mode of procuring "fire-water," is highly appreciated by many of them.

Mr. McKenzie has no difficulty in keeping peace among them, and his influence is by no means limited to Masset, as I heard his name and authority spoken of with respect in other parts of the islands.

Mr. McKenzie wished to know if some regulation could not be made to prevent the sale of repeating rifles to the Hydahs, as he informed me that a number possessed them, and more would be purchased as their means permitted them. He thought supplying these effective weapons to uncivilized Indians highly imprudent, and I promised him to report the circumstance to you.

We arrived at Skidigate on the 23rd, and were soon visited by the Chief Naug-sui-was and his suite. Flags were run up, and we were received by a salute of seven guns from the chief's field-piece.

Skidigate is the largest village on the islands, and the inhabitants much the same as those described at Masset.

I also visited the Gold Harbor Indians, who have purchased a village site from the Skidegates, and have moved over their summer quarters from their ancient village on the west coast.

The Gold Harbor Indians have much need of a resident missionary who would have the sense and ability to reform them, as I consider them much behind their brethren at Massett and Skidegate. Their houses were not so clean, and a greater number of them live on the disgraceful profits derived by the pilgrimages of their women to Victoria and Puget Sound.

They allowed whiskey to be brought to their camps when there was an opportunity, and I felt it necessary to deliver as severe a lecture as possible upon their evil ways.

There is a dog fish oil refinery at Skidigate which appears to be doing well, and it would be of assistance to the Indians in buying the crude oil from them if a magistrate were appointed there to prevent their wrongdoing.

Take them all in all, however, the wonder is they are not worse, and considering that there are no resident legal restraints, I consider the Hydah Indians exceedingly tractable and easily managed.

The refinery has a steamer, a schooner, and some very fair buildings, so that they must have considerable capital invested in the business. At the time of my visit they had barely made a beginning, but had some 7,000 gallons of clear oil put up in neat five-gallon tins.

We left Skidigate on the 25th, and calling in at Cumshuwaw, where we found very few people, most of them being away dog fishing, we sailed homeward, and the weather permitting us to return on the outside of Vancouver, we arrived at Quatsino on the 27th of July.

The Ahts constitute a different race of people altogether from those I have just described as presenting so many interesting aspects.

Though accustomed to the sight and presence of white people for the last hundred years, they appear to have noticed their vices more than their virtues, and still retain most of their wretched and savage customs.

So far, the Roman Catholic missionaries resident among them, appear to have made little impression, and the occasional appearance of one of H. M. ships of war is hailed by these persevering teachers, and by the few white traders, as, after all, the best means of keeping these wild fellows in subjection, and securing peace and good order among them.

They are shorter in stature, though possessing "well knit frames," much darker and more swarthy in appearance, coarse featured, and in every way much less comely than either the Hydahs or T'simpsheans.

As a general thing, their houses are wretchedly built and extremely filthy.

Were it not for their custom of having alternate winter and summer habitations, their houses would soon be unbearable to themselves.

As it is, six months of fresh air, with the roofs removed from the building, purifies them sufficiently for six months' tenancy.

They are superstitious, fond of their savage customs, indifferent to change, and it will be a long time before they are converted from their inborn heathenism, and, so far as the old people are concerned, never.

The sea affords them abundant sustenance, and the most that can, in my opinion, be done for them, in the absence of enterprising and sensible resident teachers, would be the occasional visit of a Government vessel to keep them in order, and afford them guidance, from time to time, in a few simple matters tending to ameliorate their existing condition.

They are exceedingly fond of feasting, and in some of the larger villages, manage to indulge themselves in this enjoyment every day or two. The pot-lach or donation of feasts are most popular, and the chief who is unable to give one of these with regularity is little thought of or respected. A man of the lowest rank can raise himself to a position of great influence if he can accumulate property enough to excel in giving potlachs.

This is not difficult either, for money is easily made from the facility with which they obtain fish and furs. Most of them, however, are lazy and indolent, and, therefore, the reward soon comes to the ambitious and industrious. They are not fond of agriculture, and it would be unnatural to be otherwise, for they are born and bred "toilers of the sea," and their subsistence is gained so easily that they would starve if forced to look for it in the soil. And it is well that it is so, for the coast from seaward is rough, mountainous and inhospitable in aspect, and (save in the interior), I believe, is so in reality.

They claim, however, the whole territory, and each tribe is jealous and tenacious of its rights in this respect, as on the north-west coast. One tribe is not allowed to hunt or fish within the prescribed boundaries of another without permission and tribute, and the few white traders that are there have been obliged to purchase their right of tenancy from the Indians claiming it.

Except at Barclay Sound, I do not think it would be wisdom to interfere with this, as it would necessitate a considerable number of resident Government agents to enforce a change in their native laws and regulations, and really the time for rendering such a step necessary seems as remote as it did fifty years ago. The impressions I have formed from visiting them convince me that, generally speaking, it would be in the interest of peace and good government to allot reserves upon the coast, as the step may be from time to time necessitated by the influx of white settlers, or the establishment of missionary centres. In this way it could be managed without the great expense of a separate commission.

As the Provincial Government are charged with the cost of maintaining peace, they would be glad, I imagine, to allow the officer acting for the Hon. Superintendent-General to allot reserves or small fishery streams whenever occasion required it, and

the demands for this would be so slow that it is not likely an expensive commission for the purpose would become necessary.

At the present time, I think reserves should be made at Olberni, where there is considerable farming land, and already some eight or nine white settlers, at Knight's Inlet, and the Nass, where so many Indians congregate for obtaining their annual supply of "small fish oil," and the village sites at Fort Simpson and Mellakahtla ought to be secured to the Indians having property upon them. All the remaining points on the extensive coast line could be attended to as occasion required, because there are no white men to interfere with the Indians, and not likely to be pending the development here and there of some mining, fishery or manufacturing industry. The coast ought not to be compared with the interior in respect to the necessity to a general and immediate allotment of reserves, for the requirements of the one are entirely dissimilar from those of the other. In the latter the Indians depend upon agricultural pursuits, and require protection from encroachments of white settlers. Upon the former, the natives will never take to pastoral vocations, and with the exception above noted, there are no immediate prospects of difficulty with whites, who, as yet, have not been attracted to settle amongst them.

Moreover, apart from keeping the peace, the expense of substituting our own regulations in lieu of theirs, would be greater than the necessities of the country require—at least for the present. Indian tribes all over the coast claim hereditary rights to certain places, perhaps a hundred miles or more from where they reside.

To adjust all of these at once satisfactorily, would, I opine, be an impossibility for any commissioner, however shrewd or far-seeing, and to do so before there are different and superior arrangements to enforce other than native regulations, would pretty certainly give rise to trouble, and be likely to originate unforeseen difficulties among a large population of uncivilized Indians, who at present profess to have good hearts for the white people, and can be kept a peaceful and loyal community with comparatively little expense, and the exercise of ordinary prudence and fair dealing.

There are ten thousand Indians on the coast who have not a white settler amongst them. On the west coast of Vancouver Island alone—peopled by nearly, if not quite, 4,000 Ahts—there is not a single magistrate nor Government official of any kind.

If the settlement of Olberni be excepted, also the two R. C. missionaries and two white traders, there is not a civilized inhabitant west of Barclay Sound.

The Indians are all heathens, and live in the exercise of their own customs, and there is not a foot of land in this large extent of territory that is not owned or claimed in accordance with intertribal customs and recognition.

If a commissioner was to go amongst them and change their customs, and tell the Indians what they were to have, and what they were not, it is apparent that trouble would certainly arise unless we had our own regulations ready to be enforced and to supersede theirs.

I beg to append a letter of A. C. Anderson, Esq., Fishery Agent, who accompanied me upon my visitation, and whose long and successful experience among the Indians of British Columbia entitles his opinion to great consideration. Mr. Anderson lived among the coast Indians, as agent for the Hudson's Bay Company, more than forty years ago, and selected Fort Simpson for a site for a fort before there was any Indian settlement there whatever. He has paid longer and more continuous attention to the character of the British Columbia Indians than any other gentleman in the Province, and the emanations from his pen upon this subject have afforded valuable and abundant material to the author and scientist for many years past.

The Roskeemo Indians of Quatseeno Sound are remarkable for the long, or "sugar loaf head."

The process of lengthening the head is begun in infancy, and performed in the same way as making them flat.

The photograph of the babe in the cradle shows the head bandaged for this purpose.

The mother of this child (holding the cradle) is a very fair specimen of these heads, and measured from one zygoma to the other, over the parietal bone, 24 inches, and 20 inches in circumference.

At the time of my visit there were 130 men, 140 women and 36 children in the camp, which was poorly built and very dirty.

Though scant in clothing, all wore a cheerful aspect; and as they surrounded the ship in their canoes, heartily enjoyed "chaffing" with the blue-jackets, with whom they kept up an active trade, giving mats, fish, canoes, etc., in exchange for tobacco and soap.

The Quatseeno Indians, at Winter Harbor, are a more miserable lot. They are a remnant of a once powerful tribe, and appear to have been legitimate prey to the rapacity of their stronger neighbors, until the band is now almost decimated.

The Ky-u-quahts, in Ky-u-quaht Sound, are a large and numerous camp.

I found them in the midst of a feast, and counted 300 men. I should estimate their population to be at least 700 or 800.

Though they listened to my address, after the conclusion of their ceremony, with attention, I am inclined to think that the ship of war lying quietly at anchor in front of their camp commanded their respect, and added much to my prestige as an official of authority and power among them.

At Noatka most of the tribe were absent, and I was sorry not to be able to renew my acquaintance with the chief, Ma quima, the descendant of the Ma-quima of Cook, Mears, Quadra and Vancouver, one hundred years ago, and of other subsequent writers.

Ma-quima has the largest and best built Indian house that I have yet seen in the Province, and gives ample accomodation to 12 families. I took a photograph of the village, and, as a matter of curious comparison, I have added another taken from a sketch of Vancouver, made in 1790.

Friendly Cove has immense historical interest in having been the headquarters of so many distinguished navigators.

Vancouver thought the place superior to San Francisco, and the grief of Quadra in having to give up to a foreign, but friendly, Government a country with such magnificent prospects was unbearable.

Ma-quima, however, still reigns supreme, now as he did then, with apparently less likelihood of being disturbed by some venturesome white man than he was at that early period. Of the changes that have taken place at San Francisco in the same time it is, of course, unconnected with this imperfect report to allude.

We called at Hesqui-aht, where there is a Roman Catholic missionary, who expressed his delight at seeing a ship of war, and informed me that many of the Indians were inclined to be rebellious and troublesome.

After my address to them, the Reverend Father tendered me his sincere thanks for the valuable assistance my remarks and the visit generally would be sure to give him.

Owing to the strong westerly wind prevailing, Commander Orlebar did not deem it prudent to put into Clay u-caht Sound, where there is a large population of natives.

We, however, visited Barclay Sound, and after proceeding to Alberin, calling at the various Indian camps, arrived at Esquimault on the 4th of August, exactly five weeks having been consumed on the cruise.

In conclusion, I may remark, for your consideration, that the above report, which I have endeavored to make a faithful portrayal of facts as they occurred to my observation, shows the visit to have been a highly successful one in cultivating a most friendly feeling on the part of the natives towards the Government, and allaying the general prevalence of doubt among them as to the justice and fair dealing with which their rights, either fancied or real, would be ultimately disposed of by the "great white chiefs."

With the exception I have noted, I think, I have shown that it would be a large and needless expense, and one of doubtful utility to proceed at once to define and allot all their reserves, especially in the wilds of the country where the Indians are savage and uncivilized, with no existing machinery of the Government to supersede their own time-honored customs and regulations as to the division of territory.

On the north-west coast there can be no doubt that the plan of forming industrial settlements, as managed by Mr. Duncan at Metlabkatlah is by far the best. In Alaska where the natives are kindred to ours near that locality, the American Government are endeavouring to procure efficient missionaries who will carry out Mr. Duncan's plans, and instead of having sub-agents to encourage any responsible Missionary Society to establish this system of industrial schools.

They have already begun one at Fort Wrangle under the auspices of the American Presbyterian Mission, with very good prospects indeed, and three or four others are now contemplated.

I think there can be very little doubt that a system which has so proved its own efficiency as to be copied by the United States Government, should have further encouragement among ourselves.

Should this view have your concurrence it ought also, I imagine, to influence the *proper selection* of suitable reserves in appropriate localities, and it is scarcely to be expected that an expensive commission could remain long enough in one place to determine the best sites for future reservations or where industrial communities ought to be located.

Queen Charlotte's Islands for instance, in my opinion, now afford a splendid field for an enterprising missionary and an industrial mission, such as the one I have given especial reference to. The Hydahs are quite equal to the T'simpshans; ambitious to enjoy the results of their reformation, and isolated as they are from local contamination with the vices of the whites, would become a most useful and orderly community with comparatively little difficulty.

If encouraged in arts or manufactures, they would make great progress, and with school assistance be self-supporting.

Unlike other parts of the coast on the Mainland or Vancouver Island, there would appear to be no scarcity of arable land, and there appears to be every inducement, then, for the immediate establishment of an industrial settlement, which would not only preserve them from their rapid decimation, but make them important contributors to the manufacturing and other productions of the country.

Wherever missionaries have not succeeded in this country, it has been owing more to their unfitness for the work than to any other cause. Some have been uneducated, and of course could not impart what they did not possess, others have had no love for the work, and have taken it up in the absence of something better, &c., &c.

The present mode of payment direct to each teacher, independently of what they receive from the Society or sect employing them is objectionable.

Teachers are now engaged and paid by the society quite irrespective of the Government grant, and, so far as I am aware, without any knowledge that the grant will be an addition to the society's salary. This system would seem neither fair to the Government, who receive no acknowledged credit for the assistance given, nor to the Association sending the missionary, as no doubt more efficient teachers could and would be selected if done with Government approval, and the grant held out as an additional inducement.

The establishment of a few industrial centres under proper mission influence, would obviate the necessity of appointing sub-agents on the coast, and, so long as the head quarters of the Department remain at Victoria, from whence every Indian village is easily reached by steam both summer and winter, there would not only be a highly improved condition secured to the various tribes, but no doubt as to the future observance of law and order.

There is another subject which formed the theme of nearly every native speaker who addressed me on the occasion of my visit, viz: the appreciation of, and desire for medical treatment.

Representatives of all coast tribes and many from the interior constantly visit Victoria for professional assistance.

On arriving here there is no place to receive them, and only wretched filthy shanties can be procured at an exorbitant monthly rent. Even under these circumstances much relief has been given, which, unlike most favors, they have remembered and evinced gratitude for.

Every one knows the power of, and their superstitious reverence for, a "Native Medicine Chief," who controls when he pleases even the rulers of the tribe. Hence, when an Indian has once been placed under a physician's care and he has received tangible benefit, his doctor is his best friend, and much of the personal influence I perceived extended to me I attribute to this cause. The salutary effects of, and their appreciation for, medical treatment have done much to secure their friendship, and it would be a great boon to them if more could be effected in this way. A small hospital in Victoria, where they might be received from a distance for either medical or surgical treatment, would be greatly esteemed from end of the Province to the other, and tend more to perpetuate a good feeling than any other scheme that could be proposed.

Gifts to the strong are not required, because those that are able can make their living with facility without, but to the sick and distressed what is so valued as relief, and what agent so potent in its humanizing and civilizing tendencies as practical sympathy in their misfortunes?

Finally, I might add that there remains little to report for the transactions of the year in the superintendency.

All the nationalities and nearly all the sub-tribes have been officially visited.

Peace and contentment generally prevail among them, and the scarcity of complaint is the best assurance one can furnish of their satisfactory treatment by the Government.

The consumption and traffic of Indian liquor is much decreased, and, except among the bands contiguous to white settlements, may be said to have ceased.

The following schools have received Government aid in accordance with instructions regulating the same, viz.:

Nass,	Wesleyan.
Fort Simpson,	Wesleyan.
Victoria,	do
Kincolith,	Anglican.
Mas.ett,	do
Metlahkatlah,	do

A multitude of applications have been made for presents and assistance, but my disbursements have been for the most part confined to the relief of the sick and destitute.

Medicines have been furnished to all the missions, and much relief has been extended to distant localities in the Superintendency, through the kindness of missionaries and others, in dispensing medical comforts provided by the Government.

I greatly trust that, in connection with this subject, the urgent want above noted of some hospital accommodation in Victoria, for those coming for treatment from a distance, may have your favorable consideration.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

I. W. POWELL,

Indian Superintendent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA, B. C., 7th August, 1879.

Lieut. Col. Powell,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
Victoria, B. C.

SIR,—In compliance with your invitation that I should express, irrespectively of your own conclusions, the result of my observations during the voyage we have made in company on board H. M. S. "Rocket," while visiting the Indians and the fisheries of the north-west coast, I have the honor to state as under.

The conflicting interests which called for the official visit which has recently been made, have been so far reconciled that no further interference is immediately necessary.

The good effect of this visit, under the prudent assurance given to the Indians that their interests, in common with those of the white fishermen, will be carefully watched, has been to me very apparent.

It would, I conceive, be very injudicious to proceed at this time, to lay out formerly reservations along the northern coast. The cost of doing so would be enormous; the time it would take necessarily very great. The minds of the Indians throughout the extent of coast would, meanwhile, be greatly disturbed, and the general effect not only futile, but even positively injurious.

The object in view, that, namely, of securing the Indian rights, while at the same time advancing the general interests of the Province, may, however be, economically and efficiently attained. I suggest that an arrangement should be made between the Dominion Government and that of the Province, with the permanent understanding that, as necessity arises, a commissioner acting for the Dominion should proceed, with yourself or your agent, to establish such reservations as may be requisite both as regards fishing stations and lands.

Such necessity would arise at intervals only as settlement proceeded.

I instance one locality, namely, Lorne Inlet, where I think it would be desirable to protect the Indians from intrusion. It might possibly be found expedient at a future day for the Indian Department to lease the outside parties, if applied to, the right of fishing there under the restrictions. The money thus accruing should be received, I suggest, by an agent to be named by you, and be afterwards distributed annually among the native residents under rules to be established.

It is only, however, to localities such as that instanced that I consider this principle applicable, and not, of course, to the large tidal rivers.

In conclusion, I repeat my conviction that to attempt the indiscriminate assignment of reserves generally along the northern coast, would at present be injudicious, and that, as circumstances may demand, they should be gradually proceeded with in the manner which I have before attempted to explain.

Thus cautiously and economically proceeding, the risk of possible interference with the complicated inter-tribal claims which we know to exist, will be avoided, while as the white settler proceeds, the knowledge on the part of the Indians that their interests will be cared for and their hereditary claims respected, will, it may be hoped, prevent a renewal of that feeling of distrust previously existing in certain localities, but now happily allayed.

I am, Sir, etc.,

ALEX. C. ANDERSON,

Inspector of Fisheries.

P.S.—On re-perusal of the foregoing communication, I judge it well to explain that my remarks are intended to apply to the coast alone, and not as affecting in any way the grave question of land assignment which still remains unsettled in the interior of the mainland—A. C. A.

No. 50.

INDIAN OFFICE,
NEW WESTMINSTER,
15th September, 1879.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your information, the following report on Indian affairs within the superintendency for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

Owing to the unsettled state of the reserves throughout the greater part of the lower Fraser County, as also in the interior, I have not visited any of the tribes during the year, and, consequently, this report will not be so full or complete as you may desire.

It will, however, be gratifying to you to learn that peace, good order and comparative prosperity prevail amongst the great majority of the Indians within the superintendency.

As far as I can judge, and learn from all the information which I have gathered, there is a manifest improvement in the health and general condition of the natives throughout the superintendency.

The return of convictions shows an increase in the criminal calendar of the year, arising chiefly from the use of intoxicating drink, especially in this city, and at the neighboring port of Burrard Inlet. The large amount of money earned by the Indians at the salmon fisheries, the saw-mills, and at other industries, enabled a few to indulge to excess in the white man's luxuries.

A number of the Indians of Burrard Inlet visited me last spring to request that a salaried Indian constable may be appointed at that place, to aid in the suppression of the liquor traffic amongst their people.

I advised them to adopt the voluntary principle, and to organize themselves into a temperance society, it being, in my opinion, the most certain way to accomplish the end in view. I have since heard that they acted upon my advice, with satisfactory results.

A gentleman residing in the centre of the most populous district on the Lower Fraser, has recently informed me that "the Indians will have a large amount of crops this year, and their grain crop will compare favorably with any here."

The majority of those of the Lower Fraser country are content to confine their operations, in the way of agriculture, to the cultivation of potatoes and garden vegetables, which, together with their earnings from the white settlers, and the fish which they save, constitute their chief means of subsistence.

There is an abundance of salmon and other fish. I have urged them to raise plenty of potatoes and vegetables and wheat, wherever they had sufficient land cleared.

The greater part of their land throughout the Lower Fraser country is heavily timbered, and requires great work to clear it. They do not like such heavy work.

A large portion of it is low, wet ground, subject to the overflow of the Fraser, and, without expensive dyking, is good for little else than pasture and meadow land.

The land in the southern portion of the Province, east of the Cascade Mountains, is chiefly an open, rolling, hilly country, and the arable portion of it requires considerable labor to irrigate, the water in many instances having to be brought a long distance, and in many places all the available water has been registered for years by white settlers, under a Provincial statute.

There is a large extent of mountain range known as bunch grass country, which is very valuable to those having large numbers of horses and cattle.

An addition has been made during the year to the number of Indians. A day school for Indian boys was established here last January by the Roman Catholic

missionaries, the attendance at which has been very small. The daily average attendance during the period of its existence has been only twelve (12) pupils.

The Sisters of St. Ann have also taught a few Indian girls, but as yet no returns have been received from them.

There are a large number of Indian children of school age in this city. It is very difficult to induce any considerable number to attend regularly at a day school.

A limited quantity of garden seed was distributed in spring to nearly all the tribes. They have been advised to try in future and save their own seeds.

Many of the tribes in the southern part of the Province, between the 49th and 51st parallels of latitude, are quite independent and do not require any assistance in the way of agricultural implements and otherwise. This cannot be said of the majority of those further north in the Lillooet and Lower Fraser Districts. The Chilcotin Indians are isolated and remote from white settlements, as are also those of the Stewart's Lake country, and require some assistance.

"Since the date of my last report I have learned that the following named tribes, to whom agricultural implements and harness were sent last year, had declined to accept them, viz: Nicola, two bands; O'Kanagan, one band; Spellumcheem, one band; and Similkameen, two bands. The implements were ordered at the same time as those for the other tribes in the interior, and forwarded in the care of certain influential gentlemen in the various sections, to be presented, *after* the commissioners had settled with the Indians respecting their reserves, as already explained in former reports.

"The gentleman at Spellumachum to whose care the implements for the Indians there were consigned, writes as follows:—

"SPELLUMCHEEM, March 8th, 1878.

The Indians of this place met me according to appointment. I enquired of them if they would have the tools and implements you sent them. The chief and captain or second in authority answered that they do not want the presents. I believe the majority are in favor of receiving the donation."

"Another gentleman at O'Kanagan informed me: "Yours of the 26th of March is duly to hand. We wish to inform you that the implements are yet on hand as the Indians refuse to take any of them, for the reason that they do not want anything from the Government for nothing."

The Rev. Father Pandosey of Penticton says: "In answer to your letter of March 26th, I am sorry to inform you that the implements for the Indians are yet at the mission, except the parcel for Penticton, and will be there probably for a long time to come, because the chiefs of Osooyoos and Similkameen refuse to accept them. The reasons they afford are too childish to be mentioned, v.g. they are afraid of contracting a debt they will never be able to repay."

Mr. Clapperton, J.P., of Nicola Valley, states: "I spoke to Chiefs Norwiscan and Shellinitza about receiving the implements. They replied that at present their 'hearts' were disturbed on the question, etc., etc., and *perhaps* bye and bye, they might take them."

I have delayed writing upon this subject in order to obtain the fullest possible information as to the real cause of the refusal of those tribes to accept the implements, and to see whether they would not become sensible of the consideration shown them by the Government in sending them such presents, but up to the date of writing have not learned any other cause assigned, except that their lands have not yet been surveyed, and that, at Penticton, the Reserve Commissioner had promised the Indians certain lands, one-half of which were subsequently sold by the Provincial Government.

This policy is not calculated to assure confidence amongst the natives, and the intelligence of it passes rapidly from tribe to tribe.

Previous to Confederation this practice was followed upon several occasions, and, in my opinion, caused the Indians to be very exacting under the new state of things, and should be avoided in future.

The salmon fisheries have employed fewer hands this season and reduced the rate of wages paid the two years previous, in consequence of which I anticipate a larger number will apply during the coming winter and spring for aid in provisions and clothing.

By your permission, a few agricultural implements were presented last spring to the Indians along the waggon road between Yale and Lytton, a statement of which is hereunto appended.

One case of small-pox occurred in the month of June, which was promptly attended, and the disease prevented from spreading.

Acting upon your instructions, I directed Dr. Trew to vaccinate all the native children within the limits of the city. The accounts under this head not being in before the close of the fiscal year ending 30th June, the item does not appear in the annual statement of expenditure.

Tenders for supplies for the current year were received, and I now enclose copies of those which were accepted.

With very few exceptions only the Indians of the Lower Fraser country have participated in the distributions of provisions and clothing last year.

I have not received any monies during the year, the moiety of fines under the Indian Act, although I am aware that some fines have been collected by the proper authorities.

Herewith are statements of the garden seeds distributed last spring, also of the provisions and clothing distributed at this office during the year, and one showing the number of diseases treated, and the total cost under each of the foregoing heads.

Appended is also a statement of the convictions of Indians during the year.

I am unable, for the reasons already stated, and the impossibility of visiting more than a part of the superintendency in one year, to fill up the tabular statement received.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES LENIHAN,

Indian Superintendent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

RETURN of Agricultural Implements, &c., furnished to the undernamed Tribes, Fraser Superintendency, from 1st July, 1878, to the 30th June, 1879.

Village.	Scythes, with snaths.	Shovels	Hoes.	Mattocks.	Hand-saws.	Augers, 1½ in.	Rakes, garden.	Hay-forks.	Grind-stones.	Shingle froes.	+ cut saws.	Ploughs.	Sets Harness.	Remarks.
Spuzzum Indians	2	6	7	4	2	2	4	3	1	1	} \$479.26
Boston Bar Indians	2	6	6	4	2	1	4	3	1	1	...	...	...
Boothroyd do	2	6	7	4	2	1	3	3	1	1	...	...	...
Siska Flat and Kanaka Flat Indians....	2	4	4	2	2	1	2	4	1	1	...	...	...
Lytton Group Indians	7	13	...	6	2	...	6	8	3	2	...	...	...
Total.....	15	35	24	20	10	5	19	21	7	6	2	2	2	

JAMES LENIHAN,

Indian Superintendent.

NEW WESTMINSTER,
6th August, 1879.

FRASER SUPERINTENDENCY.

NAMES of the various Tribes to whom Seed was supplied from the 1st July, 1878, to 30th June, 1879.

Number.	Name of Tribe.	No. of Packages sent "Assorted."	Amount.		Remarks.
			\$	cts.	
1	Lower Fraser Indians	78 dozen	70	20	
2	Samackman do	9 do	8	10	
3	Kathlarem do	9 do	8	10	
4	Kammack do	9 do	8	10	
5	Stahlouk do	9 do	8	10	
6	How-pah-holton do	9 do	8	10	
7	Cheam do	24 do	21	60	
8	Douglas do	9 do	8	10	
9	Stratton do	9 do	8	10	
10	Kemanks do	9 do	8	10	
11	Isalwalken do	9 do	8	10	
12	Sarthem do	9 do	8	10	
13	Bonarparte do	9 do	8	10	
14	Cornwalls do	9 do	8	10	
15	Canoe Creek do	18 do	16	20	
16	Quesnelle do	13½ do	12	15	
17	Alexandria do	9 do	8	10	
18	Soda Creek do	18 do	16	20	
19	Chilcoaten do	36 do	32	40	
20	Canoe Lake do	4½ do	4	05	
21	Dog Creek do	4½ do	4	05	
22	Williams Lake do	13½ do	12	15	
23	Alkali do do	18 do	16	20	
24	Clinton do	9 do	8	10	
25	Isammuck do	4½ do	4	05	
26	Fountain do	36 do	32	40	
27	Lions Creek do	7 do	6	30	
28	Pavilion do	9 do	8	10	
29	Anderson Lake do	9 do	8	10	
30	Lillooet do	9 do	8	10	
31	Bridge River do	13½ do	12	15	
32	Kamloops do	42 do	50	40	
33	O'Kanagan do	34 do	40	80	
34	Stewart's Lake do	10 lbs. sweede. 5 do carrot... 5 do onion... 2½ do parsnip 2½ do cabb'ge	43	75	
35	Yale do	42 dozen	50	40	
36	Lytton do	42 do	50	40	
	Barnard's Express Charges		38	30	
					\$671.85.

JAMES LENIHAN,
Indian Superintendent.

NEW WESTMINSTER,
15th August, 1879.

RETURN of Supplies and Provisions issued to the Indians of the Fraser Superintendency, B.C., from 1st July, 1878, to 30th June, 1879.

Description of Goods.	Quarter ending 30th Sept.	Quarter ending 31st Dec.	Quarter ending 31st March.	Quarter ending 30th June.	Total.	Remarks.	
Blankets..... Pairs	4	4	5	10½	23½	3 point.	
Biscuits..... Lbs.	17	12	10	54	93		
Beans..... "	35			8	43		
Bacon..... "		7½	35	49	82½		
Beef..... "			93	305	398		
Boots..... Pairs							
Cash and Goods..... \$	4 50				4 50		
Cotton..... Yds.	16	5	16	45	82		
Dress Goods..... "	5	5		28	38		
Drawers..... Pairs	6	3	1		10		
Flannel..... Yds.	5	30½	14½	35	85		
Pants..... Pairs	2	2		1	5		
Rice..... Lbs.	4	12		11	27		
Stockings.....	1	13		4	18		
Shirts, Flannel.....	2	4	3	5	14		
Shoes..... Pairs	2	7	6	3	18		
Sugar..... Lbs.	48	116	84	291½	539½	50 lbs. each.	
Sacks of Flour.....	12	15	64	142	233		
Soap..... Lbs.	2¾	2¾	38¾	107	151½		
Sundries..... \$	12 12½	10 00	8 75	12 00	42 87½		
Tea..... Lbs.	2	3½		9	55½		
Tobacco..... "			4	8½	12½		
Wincey..... Yds.		19	13	7	39		
							Total, \$929.12½.

JAMES LENIHAN,
Superintendent.

NEW WESTMINSTER,
14th August, 1879.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

FRASER SUPERINTENDENCY.

RETURN showing the number of cases receiving Medical Treatment and Medicines in the District of New Westminster, including Cariboo, for the Year ending 30th June, 1879.

Period.	Abscess.	Accidents.	Asthma.	Bronchitis.	Diarrhoea.	Dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Fevers.	Fever, Typhoid.	Neuralgia.	Ophthalmia.	Paralysis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Phthisis.	Quinsy.	Rheumatism.	Scrofula.	Stricture.	Synobulic.	Syphilis.	Wounds.	Amount.	Total Number of Cases.
From 1st July, 1878, to 30th June, 1879.....	6	5	6	5	7	17	4	22	8	4	7	2	4	7	28	1	7	11	2	2	9	3	\$ 646	426
Medicines supplied by druggists on order.....																							256 50	
																							903 22	426

NEW WESTMINSTER,
14th August, 1879.

JAMES LENIHAN,
Superintendent.

RETURN of Indians confined in New Westminster Gaol between 1st July, 1878, and 30th June, 1879.

Number.	Offence or Crime.	Number of Prisoners.	Number of Crimes.	Amount of Fines Paid.	By Whom Tried and Where.	Fines Unpaid.	Remarks.
1	Drunk and disorderly.....	119	173	\$ 206 75	H. Holbrook and W. D. Ferris, J.P.....	\$ 62 25	Some of these had other crimes against them. Some of these were drunk and disorderly besides. Some of these were charged with being drunk and disorderly. Sent to Lunatic Asylum.
2	Having liquor in possession	46	46	40 00	do do	72 25	
3	Selling liquor to Indians	8	8	.....	do do	55 00
4	Assault.....	17	17	39 50	do do	.....
5	Stealing.....	3	3	.....	do do	.....
6	Rape	2	2	.....	Mr. Justice Gray, New Westminster.....	.....
7	Murder	2	2	.....	do Clinton.....	.....
8	Cutting and wounding.....	3	3	.....	do New Westminster.....	.....
9	Resisting the constable.....	5	5	5 00	H. Holbrook and W. D. Ferris, J.P.....	5 00	
10	Fighting.....	10	10	9 00	do do	3 50	
11	Creating a disturbance.....	6	6	12 50	do do	.....
12	Indecent exposure.....	1	1	5 00	do do	.....
13	Insane.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....

A large proportion of the offences above mentioned were committed by Indians from the Victoria Superintendency.

JAMES LENIHAN,
Superintendent.

NEW WESTMINSTER,
15th September, 1879.

No. 51.

BRITISH COLUMBIA INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION.

IN CAMP, SALMON RIVER, 24th November, 1879.

L. VANKOUGHNET, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

Summary of Year's Work.

SIR,—I may at this time summarise what the Commission has been doing during the year, to save you the trouble of referring to numerous separate letters.

The first work during the year was in Malaspine Strait, among the coast Indians known as the Shammons, who sent me urgent messages relative to the sale of land close to their principal village.

I prosecuted work among these Indians until the steamboat "Leonora," which was my main conveyance, was driven on shore, and so damaged as to be unable to proceed further, which indeed would not have been much longer possible in that part of the country owing to the snow-fall.

I returned to the Fraser River and undertook such of the long promised work as was possible at that season among the Lower Fraser Indians who had been passed over for two years by the Commission owing to the pressing nature of the land question in the interior.

After an interval in the early spring occupied in office work connected with the Commission and survey records, and maps required for the two Governments, I started in April to carry on and complete the adjustment of land questions between Yale and the Fraser, connecting the work above Yale with the lowest village of the Nekla-kap-a-muks at Spuzzun, which people had been dealt with during the previous season.

The Lower Fraser Indians inhabit what is known as the New Westminster District, a comparatively populous and very important district. There are many tribes, and I anticipated, and indeed experienced great difficulty in finding means of adjusting Indian land questions in several localities.

Some of the reserves were unsuitable, and the good land near them had naturally been taken up by settlers. The season was wet and the mosquitoes worse than they had been for many years, so that the work was of the most severe description. It was necessary, however, to carry it through, as great inconvenience to both Indians and whites was caused by the long delay in examining the district. I exhausted every effort to provide reasonably for the Indians without unnecessarily disturbing white settlers, even though they had merely squatted since the railway reserve was put on. I think I may say that the intelligent settlers appreciate the difficulties which work in this district presented.

In two or three places the mosquitoes fairly drove the Indians and ourselves away, and in other places the water was so high as to cover the land which the Indians wished me to look at. With these unimportant exceptions however, and a place not yet visited close to the American boundary, the whole Indian question in the New Westminster District has been examined, and the work, as above said, connected above Yale with what was done during the previous season.

This enables it to be said that the Indian land question has now been examined, and, as far as might be, adjusted along the whole proposed railway line from the salt water to 50 miles up the north Thompson from Kamloops.

Having to resume work on the coast after finishing the New Westminster District, I made the necessary preparations, adopting the means of transport afforded by a schooner, and canoes, in preference to the former means, namely, a steamboat. I find that I do not lose time by not having a steamboat such as the "Lenora" (formerly employed by the Commission), as her supplies of fresh water and wood needed constant replenishing, and she could not face such weather as the

schooner can make progress in. A large steamboat would double the cost of transport now being incurred, so that the present plan appears to be most suitable, though canoe travelling and camping in wet, stormy weather involves discomfort. The work can be carried on outside as long as there is little or no snow on the ground.

Between the time of leaving the New Westminster district and resuming work in the Kalaspid Strait district on the coast above mentioned, namely in July I attended the interesting meeting of the Nekla-kap-a-muk Indians at Lytton, having first invited the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to accompany me. The Indians much wished white settlers, and particularly "white chiefs," to be present at their meeting, so that they might see how the Indians could do business.

On resuming work in Malaspine Straits on the coast, I found the Klahoose and Homathko tribes waiting for me with the Sliammon tribe, and all very anxious with respect to their land adjustment.

The particulars, so far, of my work among these Indians, are described in my letter of the 11th October, and in another letter dated the 11th of this month, I have given an account of the latter progress of the commission among the Kwah-Kewlk people therein also described. I am working amongst these people at the present time. The labours of the commission are much needed on this portion of the coast and progress will be duly advised. The two surveyors, Mr. E. C. Mohun and Captain Jemmett, employed in surveying Indian reserves in this Province under my immediate direction, have been working throughout the season in the extensive and important valley of Neida. Captain Jemmett has surveyed also the reserves for the Nicomen Indians on the Thompson River. Every effort has been used to reduce expenditure in connection with these surveys.

In conclusion, I have the pleasure to inform you that, as a result of arrangements which I think, judging from experience, will be feasible, I hope to be able to advise the possibility, in the spring, of considerably reducing the cost of the Reserve Commission, so long as it is working on the coast; thus continuing the efforts in the direction of economy which, in conformity with your instructions, have engaged my attention as regards the work of the commission and the surveys, since these came under my personal management.

It is not necessary in this summary to advert to the several very grave subjects on which, as they came before me, I have from time to time made observations for the information of the Department.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GILBERT MALCOM SPROAT,

Commissioner.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
SHUSHARTIE BAY, 11th Nov. 1879.

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

(Further Report of progress.)

SIR,—I wrote last on this subject on the 11th of October, when I described my work in general among the Klahoose, Sliammon and Homathko tribes, and informed you that I was about to proceed farther north among the "Laich-Kwil-tacks," commonly called "Enclataws."

Many of these Indians, including the principal chiefs, having been absent at a "pat-lach," I could not complete my work amongst them, but I considerably advanced it, and examined a portion of their district.

There are two principal places affording good land, such as these people should have a share of, if anything is ever to be made of them, which places are at Campbell River, just inside Cape Mudge, and at Salmon River, further to the north.

I found that a serious dispute existed at Campbell River between the Indians and a white squatter. The latter said that the Indians had threatened him, and the Indians said that the squatter had fired his gun at them. The squatter told me that he had been several times to Victoria to try to get papers for the land, but being within the railway reserve he could not get papers. Here, then, but for the accident of the railway reserve, would have been a dispute causing trouble for years to the Department.

At Salmon River the Provincial Government made surveys in 1877, and their surveyors reported to them that the Indians were "sullen and very jealous of our operations."

The whole of Cormorant Island, including, so far as I could ascertain, a settlement of the Nimkish Indians, where they still reside, has been leased by the Provincial Government to a Mr. Huson for a long term of years.

The old place of the Klah-wit-sis Tribe of the Kwah-Kewlth Indians, "Klick-see-way," has been occupied by white men, and passed through several hands. This, with other places, was protected by the following agreements, which Sir James Douglas told me, and my legal adviser tells me, are valid legal instruments. They are documents which will govern some questions in this neighborhood between the Indians and the Hudson's Bay Company.

QUEACKAR TRIBE—FORT RUPERT.

Know all men, we, the chiefs and people called Queackars, who have signed our names and made our marks to this deed, on the eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, do consent to surrender entirely and forever, to James Douglas, agent of the Hudson's Bay Company on Vancouver Island, that is to say, for the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and committee of the same, the whole of the lands situate and lying between McNeil's Harbor and Hardy Bay, inclusive of these ports, and extending two miles into the interior of the island.

The condition or understanding of this sale is this, that our village sites and enclosed fields are to be kept for our own use, for the use of our children, and for those who may follow after us; and the land shall be properly surveyed hereafter. It is understood, however, that the land itself, with these small exceptions, becomes the entire property of the white people forever; it also understood that we are at liberty to hunt over the unoccupied lands, and to carry on our fisheries as formerly.

We have received, as payment, sixty-four pounds sterling.

In token whereof, we have signed our names and made our marks, at Fort Rupert, Beaver Harbor, on the eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

(Signed) WALE his \times mark.
And 11 others.

Witnesses:

(Signed) WILLIAM HENRY McNEIL, *C. T. H. B. Co.*
CHARLES DODD, *Master, Steamer Beaver.*
GEORGE BLENKINSOP, *Clerk, H. B. Co.*

QUAKEOLTH TRIBE—FORT RUPERT.

Know all men, we, the chiefs and people of the tribe called Quakeolths, who have signed our names and made our marks to this deed, on the eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, do consent to surrender entirely and forever, to James Douglas, the agent of the Hudson's Bay Company on Vancouver

Island, that is to say, for the Governor, Deputy-Governor and committee of the same, the whole of the lands situate and lying between McNeil's Harbor and Hardy Bay, inclusive of these ports, and extending two miles into the interior of the island.

The condition of, or understanding of this sale is this, that our village sites and enclosed fields are to be kept for our own use, for the use of our children, and for the use of those who follow after us; and the land shall be properly surveyed hereafter. It is understood, however, that the land itself, with these small exceptions, becomes the entire property of the white people forever; it is also understood that we are at liberty to hunt over the unoccupied lands, and to carry on our fisheries as formerly.

We have received, as payment, eighty-six pounds sterling.

In token whereof we have signed our names and made our marks, at Fort Rupert, Beaver Harbour, on the eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

(Signed) WAWATTIE his × mark.
And 15 others.

Witnesses :

(Signed) WILLIAM HENRY McNEIL, *C. T. H. B. Co.*

CHARLES DODD, *Master, Steamer Beaver.*

GEORGE BLENKINSOP, *Clerk, H. B. Co.*

At Noo-we-ti, still nearer the north of the Island of Vancouver, a white trader has built several houses within the settlement.

Various applications to purchase lands have also been made lately in the localities now being examined, and I accordingly have written a letter on the subject of Indian requirements in this district to the Chief Commissioner of Lands, as per enclosed copy dated 28th October, 1879.

The Rev. Mr. Hall, a clergyman connected with the Church Missionary Society, stationed for the present at Fort Rupert, informs me that until the Indian land questions are settled, he cannot get on satisfactorily with his work, and he says further, that during the last two years the Indians have repeatedly asked the Hudson's Bay Co. trader to make their wishes known to the authorities. This is what any intelligent, disinterested person would have supposed, and it would not have been worth mentioning but for the attempt lately made by the Provincial Government, and others, to prevent investigation and adjustment of land questions in this quarter, for reasons which I cannot surmise.

The proposed work of two such powerful and beneficent bodies as the New England Company and the Church Missionary Society, among these perhaps, the most morally degraded Indians on the coast, has been practically held back or stopped by the non-adjustment of these land questions.

It is obvious, one would think, to common sense that such societies cannot undertake systematic work for the good of the Indians until it is known where the principal locations of the Indians are to be, after an examination of the question in reference to the wishes of the people, and the possibilities of administrative or other benevolent effort among them in the future.

I find more questions and difficulties as regards land among these Indians than I myself anticipated, and considerably more difficulty here than in the interior in forming sound opinions respecting the future.

The group of Indians among whom, since leaving the Klashoose, Sliammon and Homathko Indians, I am working, may be called the "Kwah-kewlth" group, the Kwah-kewlth tribe having been generally considered to be the leading tribe among people. Their country is from below Cape Mudge up to Smith's Sound on the mainland, and including Quatsino Sound on the north-west of Vancouver Island.

The tribes which all speak the same language and number from 2,500 to 3,000 are as follows:—

Quatsinos including Koskimos,
Koprinos,
Klarkinos,
Nah-witte or Noo-we-ti,
Kwah-she-lah,
Nah-kwoch-to,
Toah-waw-lay-neuch,
Mah-na-lil-le kulla.
Klah-wit-sis,
Nimkish,
Mahtalth-pe,
Ta-noch-tench,
Kwah-kewith,
Saich-kwil-tach.

The Oweckano tribe in River's Inlet, Fitz Hugh Sound, are more Bella-Bella Indians than Kwah-kewith Indians.

The above tribes require special attention, for their condition is not satisfactory and I see few signs of progress. They are in the very heart of the coast superintendency. The "Pot-lach" custom has a stronghold upon them. They do not seem to realize that the Government disapproves of "Pot-laching" among themselves, and that the Government will not give them useless presents. Some of them came to me expecting that I would open bales of goods and distribute them. That was their idea of a great chief until I undeceived them.

When I smoked a pipe with them at their fires and said in courtesy, "come and see me at my tent," they brought women, thinking I wished them to come for immoral purposes. Some of the tribes are much given to the use of whiskey. Nearly all of them send their women to Nanaimo, Victoria, and New Westminster, and even Puget Sound, for purposes of prostitution. Cannibalism is not extinct among them.

Having now worked up from Victoria to the extreme north of Vancouver Island, examining carefully the requirements and condition of the Indians, my experience in this, the coast superintendency, strikingly confirms the opinion expressed last year in Mr. Vankoughnet's report, that the present system has not produced the hoped-for results.—G. M. S.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION.

FORT RUPERT, 28th October, 1879.

The Honorable
The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works,
Victoria.

SIR,—Referring to my letters of 29th August and 1st September last, I have to say that I find much anxiety respecting their lands on the part of all the Indians. I have visited the Klahoose, Sliamonon, Homathko, Enclataw, and the various Kwah-kewith tribes.

Pending the results of the investigation which I am actively making, I respectfully mention that it would appear to be very undesirable that lands not ascertained to be Indian lands, or required as such, should be alienated by the Provincial Government in this quarter, particularly at Nimkish, Salmon River, Beaver Cove, or around Fort Rupert, and at Campbell River. This last is within the railway reserve.

Mr. West Huson has applied for land at Nimkish, but it is essential that no sales should be made there until the Indians' reasonable requirements are ascertained.

From 1,200 to 1,500 Indians look to Nimkish mainly for their support.

The whole of the Indians above mentioned must number approximately 3,000 (the census is not completed), and until their land questions are fully adjusted, no effective missionary or Government effort can be made among them for their improvement.

They have not, I may venture to remind you, had any lands whatsoever reserved for their use since the establishment of the colony.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. M. SPROAT,

Commissioner.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION.

SCHOONER "THORNTON,"

ALERT BAY, 11th November, 1879.

DR. POWELL,
Indian Superintendent,
Victoria.

SIR,—The work which I am carrying on as Reserve Commissioner, though directly connected with land, involves of necessity some general examination and consideration of Indian affairs, inasmuch as my decisions must be based, in part, on a reasonable view of the requirements of the situation, and of the Indians themselves when their affairs are well administered.

The experience of the commission in a part of the coast superintendency in 1876 and 1877, suggested various things to my mind, but I required the additional and ample experience which I since have had, to enable me to form reasonable opinions with respect to many matters which occupied my thoughts, notwithstanding my absence in the Fraser superintendency.

I now know the condition and requirements of the Indians from the south of Vancouver Island to the extreme north, including the mainland coast up to Cape Caution, and my opinion is the same as that expressed by Mr. Vankoughnet in his official report last year, to the effect that in the coast superintendency, as in the Fraser superintendency, the arrangements are not suitable to the circumstances.

This statement may be made without unkind criticism, but it is a most grave matter that the condition of so many Indians within easy reach of Victoria, and in the heart of the coast superintendency, should be in the unsatisfactory condition in which they are, and which is worse than any group of Indians which came under my examination in the interior of the Province.

Having formed this opinion, I think it is the kindest and frankest way to mention it to you, so that you may, if you think fit, put the Superintendent-General in possession of any contrary or other views which you may yourself have formed, if you have formed any such respecting the matter at issue.

The selection of Victoria as a place of residence for the superintendent of the coast division is unfortunate, for there are no Indians at Victoria who need special attention, and the residence of the superintendent there draws Indians thither on visits from distant places.

An agent should not live permanently anywhere, but should always be on the move. The last place at which he should be stationed is Victoria, which is near one end of a coast strip, forming an Indian superintendency more than 500 miles in length on an air line.

This fact also makes Victoria a very inconvenient place from which to dispense medical aid.

Many poor creatures, of course, go to Victoria for medical help, but it must be a considerable tax on their means, and on what strength remains to them to undertake such a journey, and to remain for any time at Victoria, or away from home. I find sick or injured Indians in almost every village.

Victoria, of course, should, with other places, be embraced within the attention of a superintendent, but the principal field of work, so far as my observation enables me to judge, should have been on both sides of the Gulf of Georgia, and, in particular, among the Kwat-kewlth people north of Cape Mudge.

If, instead of residing in Victoria, the arrangement had been that you had moved by schooner or canoes among these Indians, who are in the very heart of this superintendency, for seven or eight months of every year for several years past, it is probable that great good would have resulted, as regards the moral and physical health of the people, particularly the last named, who are the most indolent and morally degraded in the Province.

I do not find that any particular remedy has been applied to such great evils as the custom of the "pot-lach," whiskey drinking, or the practice of prostitution, which latter is closely connected with the two first-named evils.

So far as I can ascertain, all these evils are as rife now as when Canada took charge of the Indians. If they are not so obvious, it is because many of the Indians have diminished in number. I think the "pot-lach" is increasing. Cannibalism is not extinct.

The people know that the Government disapproves of drinking, but the other evils have not been brought home to their appreciations.

I know that you have mentioned them in speeches during the short and rare visits which you have been able to pay the principal villages, but no effort has been produced, and, indeed, none can be expected from a mere expression of opinion on a formal occasion, not followed up by continual or oft repeated intercourse, such as would have been ensured under the itinerant management above mentioned.

If the present condition of the mass of these Indians in the coast superintendency is to be acquiesced in as unimprovable, it would follow that there is no need of any administrative machinery whatsoever, the people being left to their fate; but such acquiescence would not be humane or just, and, in my judgment, based on proved experience on parts of the coast, is quite unnecessary.

The arrangements at present, for bringing the weight of Governmental authority and influence within a proper sphere, to bear on means for improving these people are, as above stated, unsuitable to the circumstances.

I have been surprised to find that the people generally have no active idea of what the mind of the Government is, with reference to what is essential for the improvement of their condition. They roam about to "pot-laches," and waste their property in distributions, and yet expect, and I am told, have received presents from the Government.

I do not think that the visits of an officer of the Department should be made in a gun-boat. Such visits must necessarily be too hurried and formal to produce any effect, and, moreover, I submit for consideration whether a practice which exhibits constantly, and almost solely, the idea of force to the Indian mind, is one with which the Canadian Government would wish to be associated.

It is an old fashion, I know, but a bad one. On the same principle, an officer visiting the interior should have a troop of cavalry with him.

These, mentioned without detail, are a few of many matters which necessarily have come under my observation, and working as I now am, in the heart of the coast superintendency, seeing what it is, and reflecting on what might have been, I cannot refrain from naming them to you.

There is another matter to which I wish to call attention, with which I have direct official concern. It is a long time since the reserves from Victoria, up both sides of the Gulf of Georgia, were passed by the Reserve Commission, and I have been told, and may say have observed, at least in places I have lately visited, that things

have gone on as before, no suitable effort having been made to induce or compel the Indians to cultivate their lands.

The settlers at Sannich and other places, easily, and at small cost, accessible, complain of this, and the Provincial Government will point to it. Most of these are old reserves in already surveyed districts, and the boundaries were known sufficiently even before Mr. Green's survey.

I have committed myself by the decisions of the commission to the affirmation that these reserves were suitable, and they are so, but I did not anticipate the Indians were to be left to themselves.

I had to look a little in the future, and to assume that the Indians would be encouraged in a wholesome way, and also directed, if necessary, with an efficacious impulse.

In conclusion, I may mention to you, as I am at present working in the coast superintendency, that an attempt was made by the Provincial Government to induce the Superintendent-General to prevent my examining this year the portion of the superintendency not occupying my attention.

After giving this act the fullest consideration, and examining it from all points of view, I am unable to understand it on any public or suitable grounds, and I therefore ask you to be good enough to give me your idea of what the Provincial Government could mean by taking such steps as regards a portion of the province in which the Indians have not had an acre formally reserved to them, where the necessity for adjusting land matters is in proportion to the scantiness of the good places and the numbers of the people, and where, as I have found, there are questions among the Indians in many places and white squatters and applicants to purchase (not to mention Hudson's Bay Company questions) which, but for the railway reserve over a portion of the district, would have been, as some may still be, very troublesome.

The representative of the New England Company has given up the idea of working among the Kwah-kewlth at present, as until the lands of the Indians are known, he cannot recommend a location, and the Church Missionary Society is in the same position

I have not been in any part of the province where, under all the circumstances, an adjustment of land matters was more necessary, and this reconciles me to the severity of the work in canoes during wet and stormy weather; but at the same time it makes more inexplicable the above act, of which I have not obtained any official explanation from the Provincial Government, and probably will not do so until I reach Victoria again.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. M. SPROAT,

Commissioner.

P.S.—Mr. George Hunt, son of the gentleman in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort at Beaver Harbor, tells me that cannibalism, by which he does not mean the biting of flesh from the arms and legs, but the devouring of entire bodies, is practised by the Tsah-wau-tay-neuch, the Mat-ma-lil-le-kulla, and the Nah-keuch-to tribes, the two former being the largest and strongest of the whole group of Kwah-kewlth tribes. He thinks the authority of the Government would probably have stopped this long ago.

G. M. S.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,

IN CAMP NEAR CAPE MUDGE, 11th October, 1879.

The Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Report of Progress.

SIR,—I have been working among the Klahoose, Sliammon, and Homathk Indians, and am now at this camp, beside the village of one branch of the "Euclataw," or more properly "Laich-kwil-tach" Indians.

Coming along the coast of the mainland from Burrard's Inlet, the first Indian people are the Skwawmish of Howe Sound, whom I described particularly in my letter from Howe Sound in November or December, 1876.

Next to the northward are the Seshells of Jervis Inlet, who, by the unpretentious work among them of the Roman Catholic Church, have been made moral and industrious.

Farther north still along the mainland coast are the above-mentioned Klahoose, Sliammon and Homalthko Indians, who also have been greatly improved by the labors of the Catholic priests. This work of the Catholic Church among the Seshells and the Klahoose, Sliammon and Homalthko Indians is worthy of attention, owing to the unpretending character and its manifest success.

The people, who, owing to the nature of the country, have to find their living by hunting and fishing over a large extent of the coast, are so scattered in summer that it would be difficult for the priest to visit all of them. But they come together at their winter quarters, where they have a village of good houses and a church, and there they are visited and receive religious instruction. The effectiveness of this may be ascertained by conversation with traders and woodmen on the coast, who state that the women are moral, and that the men do not thieve. The canoe's crew I had with me sang their hymns night and morning, and respectfully reminded me that a day on which, forgetfully, I proposed doing something, was Sunday. This is a sort of improvement among the Indians which will probably have very good effects in the next generation, both as regards the physical and moral health of the people.

I found the Sliammon, Klahoose and Homalthko Indians most anxious about their lands, and desirous of having whatever was recommended to them as right.

On a rumour reaching them that I was coming, they had assembled at their winter village, and waited there for two weeks, much to my regret, for they should have been at their ordinary work, and preparing their winter food.

Among themselves there were land questions which were debated so hotly outside my tent, that I did not get to sleep till past midnight, and I was told in the morning that one man had drawn a knife upon another.

These facts came strongly on my mind in view of the opinion of the Provincial Government that your orders for me to work on the coast were "impolitic," and in view of Dr. Powell's opinion expressed to me in conversation, that he did not see what could be done on the coast.

I will in due course advise you of my progress among the people I have now come amongst, whose history and condition I fear is distressing—namely the "Laichkwil-tach," commonly called the "Euclataws," of whom there appear to be four divisions or sub-groups.

- (1.) We-way-a-kay.
- (2.) Wé-way-a-kum.
- (3.) Wâu-lit-sah-mosk.
- (4.) Kwe-ahk-ar.†

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GILBERT MALCOM SPROAT,

Commissioner.

RETURN A (1).
Of Officers and Employés of the Indian Branch, Department of the Interior, for the Year ending 30th June, 1879.
HEADQUARTERS.

Designation.	Name.	Annual Salary.	When appointed to Indian Branch.	By whom appointed.	Date of first appointment to the Civil Service.	Remarks.
Superintendent-General.....	The Right Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald, K.C.B.....	\$				Holds this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior.
Deputy Superintendent-General.....	L. Vankoughnet.....	2,250 00	13th Feb., 1861.....	Governor in Council.....	13th Feb., 1861.....	
Accountant.....	Robt. Sinclair.....	1,600 00	1st June, 1873.....	do	13th Feb., 1861.....	
Clerk in Charge of Land Sales.....	J. V. de Boucherville.....	1,350 00	1st April, 1874.....	do	May, 1864.....	
Corresponding Clerk.....	A. N. McNeill.....	1,350 00	1st July, 1874.....	do	1st July, 1874.....	
Clerk of Statistics.....	M. Benson.....	850 00	22nd April, 1876.....	do	22nd April, 1876.....	
Assistant Accountant.....	F. W. Smith.....	1,000 00	1st Sept., 1873.....	do	13th Oct., 1870.....	
Clerk of Records.....	T. F. S. Kirkpatrick.....	1,000 00	6th Aug., 1873.....	do	6th Aug., 1873.....	
Assistant Corresponding Clerk.....	J. D. McLean.....	750 00	25th Oct., 1876.....	do	25th Oct., 1876.....	
Stenographer.....	W. B. Richardson.....	950 00	26th Dec., 1876.....	do	3rd June, 1873.....	
Assistant Clerk of Land Sales.....	Thos. Coffey, jun.....	550 00	17th July, 1878.....	do	17th July, 1878.....	
Copying Clerk.....	H. G. Maingy.....	500 00	1st July, 1879.....	do	1st July, 1879.....	
Assistant Clerk of Records.....	S. Stewart.....	600 00	1st July, 1879.....	do	1st July, 1879.....	
Copying Clerk.....	Joseph Delisle.....	*1 50	.....	Supt.-General.....	7th July, 1879.....	* Per diem.

Correct.
WILL HOWE.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Indian Branch, Department of the Interior, for the Year ended 30th June, 1879.—*Concluded.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.—*Continued.*

ONTARIO.

Names.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
Wm. Plummer.....	Superintendent	\$ 1,700 00	Toronto.....	With \$200 a year for travelling expenses, and 3 per cent. commission on timber dues collected.
R. G. Dalton.....	Clerk.....	800 00	do	
E. J. T. Gilkison.....	Superintendent	1,610 00	Brandon.....	With \$140 a year 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, Manitoulin Island	With \$100 a year for travelling expenses, and 3 per cent. commission on timber and land sale collections.
McCregor Ironside.....	Clerk and Interpreter	720 00	do	With \$100 per annum for travelling expenses.
E. Watson.....	Superintendent	1,100 00	do	With actual travelling expenses; \$60 a year for office rent; 5 per cent. commission on collections up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent. on any collection in excess of that amount.
C. Skene.....	Superintendent	900 00	Perry Sound.....	With \$68.50 a year for office rent and fuel, and 3 per cent. commission on collections.
Wm. Van Abbott.....	Agent.....	500 00	Sault Ste. Marie	Receives in lieu of salary, 5 per cent. commission on land sale collections.
T. G. Pile.....	do .....	.....	Mill Point	With 3 per cent. on timber dues collected.
Thos. Gordon.....	do	400 00	Strathroy	
Amos Wright.....	do	600 00	Prince Arthur's Landing	
Matthew Hill.....	do	350 00	Shannonville	
A. B. Cowan.....	do	250 00	Gananoque.....	
John F. Day.....	do .....	.....	Bruce Mines	With \$100 for travelling expenses. For lands in township of Thessalon; receiving in lieu of salary, 5 per cent. on collections up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent. on any collections in excess of that amount.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Indian Branch, Department of the Interior, for the Year ended 30th June, 1879.—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.—Continued.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Names.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
Edgar Dewdney	Indian Commissioner.	\$ 3,200 00	Battleford.	} Replaced on Oct. 1st by Mr. Orde.
L. W. Orde	Indian Agent	1,400 00	do	
M. G. Dickieson	Clerk, North-West Superintendency	1,150 00	do	
do	Agent for Treaty No. 6	250 00	do	
A. McDonald	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Qu'Appelle	
Jas. G. Stewart	do	1,200 00	Edmonton	
W. Palmer Clark	do	1,000 00	Duck Lake	
T. Page Wadsworth	Inspector of Farming Instructors	1,200 00		
Elliott T. Galt	Secretary to Mr. Dewdney.	1,000 00		
Dr. Hagerly, M. D.	Medical Superintendent.	1,000 00		
Dr. J. Kittson	do			
Dr. R. Miller, M. D.	Medical Officer.	1,800 00	Winnipeg.	
Dr. Gee Kennedy	do	700 00	Fort Walsh.	
H. J. Taylor	Farming Instructor.	500 00	Shoal Lake.	
Thos. Wright	do	500 00	Fort McLeod.	
M. Chamberlain	do	730 00	do	
J. Johnston	do	730 00	Calgary.	
F. L. Hunt	do	730 00	Bird Tail Creek.	
John Scott	do	730 00	Fort Pelly.	
W. A. Loucks	do	730 00	Qu'Appelle.	
G. Chaffey	do	730 00	Touhwood Hills.	
J. Tompkins	do	730 00	Prince Albert.	
B. Sherrin	do	730 00	Fort Carlton.	
J. Delaney	do	730 00	Duck Lake	
P. J. Williams	do	730 00	Battleford	
R. S. Donnelly	do	730 00	Frog Lake	
S. B. Lucas	do	730 00	Fort Pitt.	
Samuel Bruce	do	730 00	Saddle Lake	
J. J. McHugh	do	730 00	Near Edmonton.	
	do	730 00	Piegan Reserve.	
	do	730 00	Lac La Nonne.	

} Replaced on Oct. 1st by Mr. Orde.

Surgeon to Mounted Police.

J. Patterson.....	do	730 00	Blackfoot Crossing.....
John Beter.....	do	730 00	Cypress Hills.....
J. J. English.....	do	730 00	do
NOVA SCOTIA.			
John Harlow.....	Agent.....	100 00	Bear River.....
J. E. Beckwith.....	do	25 00	Canning.....
Rev. Thos. Butler.....	do	37 50	Caledonia.....
Rev. E. J. McCarthy.....	do	37 50	Chester.....
Rev. Mr. O'Connor.....	do	33 33	Bedford.....
Dr. McLean.....	do	33 33	Shubenacadie.....
Dr. A. F. Clark.....	do	33 33	Parrsboro'.....
Rev. R. McDonald.....	do	100 00	Pictou.....
Rev. Wm. Chisholm.....	do	100 00	Antigonish.....
Rev. J. McDougall.....	do	100 00	Red Island.....
Rev. D. McIsaac.....	do	50 00	River Inhabitants.....
A. F. McGillivray.....	do	50 00	Grand Narrows.....
Rev. M. McKenzie.....	do	100 00	Christmas Island.....

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Chas. Sargeant.....	Visiting Superintendent.....	400 00	Chatham.....
Wm. Fisher.....	do	300 00	Fredricton.....
Moses Craig.....	Agent.....	100 00	Perth.....
Rev. J. J. O'Leary.....	Missionary.....	100 00	Tobique.....
Rev. J. O. McDivitt.....	do	200 00	Fredricton.....
Rev. John Carter.....	do	100 00	Renous Bridge.....
Rev. W. Morrisey.....	do	100 00	Oak Point.....
J. S. Benson, M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	125 00	Newcastle.....
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.			
John O. Arsennault.....	Agent.....	300 30	Lennox Island.....

District No. 1, for Counties of Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth and Shelburne.
 do No. 2, for Kings County.
 do No. 3, for Queens County.
 do No. 4, for County Lunenburg.
 do No. 5, for County Halifax.
 do No. 6, for Counties Hants and Colechester.
 do No. 7, for County Cumberland.
 do No. 8, for County Pictou.
 do No. 9, for Counties Antigonish & Guysboro'.
 do No. 10, for County Richmond, C.B.
 do No. 11, for County Inverness.
 do No. 12, for County Victoria.
 do No. 13, for County Cape Breton.

North-Eastern Superintendency.
 South-Western Superintendency.
 Agent for Counties of Victoria and Madawaska.

RETURN A (2)
Of Officers and Employés of the Indian Branch, Department of the Interior, for the Year ended 30th June, 1879.
OUTSIDE SERVICE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Names.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
J. W. Powell, M.D.....	Superintendent, Victoria Superintendency.....	\$ 2,600 00	Victoria, B.C.....	With travelling expenses.
do	Medical Officer	400 00	do	With \$400 per annum additional for purchase of medicines.
James Lenihan	Superintendent, Fraser Superintendency	2,400 00	New Westminster.....	With travelling expenses.

MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

Names.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
Jas. F. Graham	Acting Superintendent, Manitoba Superintendency	1,200 00	Winnipeg	With travelling expenses.
R. Pither	Agent	1,000 00	Fort Francis	do
H. Martineau	do	1,000 00	Oak Point	do
D. Young, M.D.	do	1,000 00	St. Peters	
Geo. McPherson.....	do	1,000 00	Assabaskasing	
F. Ogilvie.....	do	600 00	Portage la Prairie	
Geo. Newcomb.....	do	200 00	Emerson	
N. Chastellaine.....	Interpreter	250 00	Fort Francis	
L. Herchmer	Agent to Sioux on Assiniboine.....	1,000 00	Bird Tail Creek.....	
E. McColl	Inspector of Indian Agencies	1,400 00	Winnipeg.....	
A. McKay	Agent	1,000 00	Grand Rapids,	
R. H. Matthews.....	do	730 00	Lac des Mille Lacs.....	

B. B. Miller.....	do	Warton	Receives, in lieu of salary, 5 per cent. commission on collections up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent. on any collections in excess of that amount.
John Wallace.....	do	25 00	Guardians of islands in the River St. Lawrence, between Prescott and Kingston.
A. Root.....	do	25 00	
J. L. Thompson.....	do	25 00	
Henry George.....	do	Eganville.....	Receives, in lieu of salary, 10 per cent. on disbursements up to \$200.
C. B. Savage.....	do	Gore Bay.....	do do
B. W. Ross.....	do	Cocburn Island.....	With commission on sales at 5 per cent. up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent. on sales above that amount.
Jas. Beattie.....	Agent.....	Higbgate	200 00

QUEBEC.

A. LeBel, jun	Agent	150 00	Rivière du Loup	With 5 per cent. commission on land sale collections up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent. on any collections in excess of that amount.
John Davidson	do	Dundee	Receives, in lieu of salary, 10 per cent. commission on collections, and 2½ per cent. on disbursements.
L. A. DeBlois.....	do	St. François du Lac.....	Receives, in lieu of salary, 10 per cent. on collections, and 2½ per cent. on disbursements.
Chas. Logue.....	do	600 00	Maniwaki	With \$60 a year for office rent.
L. E. Ouis	do	200 00	Lac St. Jean.....	
G. E. Cherrier	do	400 00	Caugnawaga	
John McGirr.....	do provisionally	500 00	Oka.....	
Rev. F. Boucher.....	Missionary.....	225 96	Lorette	
Rev. F. Marcoux.....	do	203 32	St. Régis.....	
Rev. L. Trahan	do	235 00	St. François du Lac.....	

R. SINGLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Branch.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Suppl-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

NOTE.—Return "B" follows which includes sixty-two subsidiary statements.

ANALYZED BALANCE SHEET, showing the condition of the INDIAN FUND on the 30th June, 1879; the additions to and deductions therefrom, during the year 1878-9; and the Balances at the credit of the various Tribes and Funds, on the 30th June, 1879.

Table with columns for Balances at Credit of the several Tribes and Funds on 1st July, 1878; REVENUE (Available, Placed to Credit, Total Revenue); NAME OF TRIBE OR FUND; EXPENDITURE (By Certificates, By Transfers, Total Expenditure); and Balances at Credit of the Tribes and Funds on 30th June, 1879. Rows include Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and various funds.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, Accountant, Indian Affairs.

L. VANKOUGHNET, Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN B—Continued.

INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND.

DR. BACHEWANA BAY INDIANS, in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
Medicines.....	.....	34 47	By Balance, 30th June, 1878.....	213 77
Supplies.....	.....	16 89	Land sales.....	4 80
Seed grain.....	.....	101 80	Capital for loan to be repaid.....	471 95
Roads.....	1,000 00		Interest on invested capital.....	
Interest for loan to be repaid.....	4 80			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	215 25	537 56		
Distribution of interest moneys.....	.....		
Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	10,272 80			
	11,492 85	690 52	By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	690 52
				10,272 80

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF BEAUSOLIEL, in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Noah Assance, Chief, salary		50 00	By Balance, 30th June, 1878	51,807 93	564 15
John Assance do do		50 00	Land Sales	1,851 66	125 25
Rev. A. Salt, Secretary and Interpreter		50 00	Rents		2,660 82
James Assance, pension		25 00	Interest on invested capital		
P. H. Spohn, Physician		150 00			
Allan Salt, Teacher		100 00			
Cost of building school house	460 00				
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	185 27	7 20			
Distribution of interest moneys		2,373 45			
Balance, 30th June, 1879	53,015 32	544 57			
	53,660 59	3,350 22	By Balance, 30th June, 1879	53,660 59	3,350 22
				53,015 32	544 57

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN B—Continued.
 DR. CHIPPEWAS of NAWASH in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance, 30th June, 1878.....	271,497 02	3,241 76
Wm. McGregor, Chief.....	.....	100 00	Land Sales.....	10,726 38	48 75
Wm. Angus do.....	.....	50 00	Interest on invested capital.....	.....	14,195 98
F. Lamondier do and Interpreter.....	.....	150 00			
D. Elliott, Councillor.....	.....	20 00			
Jas. Toman do.....	.....	20 00			
Peter Elliott do.....	.....	20 00			
J. Wahbooze do.....	.....	20 00			
D. Johnston do.....	.....	200 00			
Peter Elliott, Teacher.....	.....	200 00			
David Craddock do.....	.....	179 12			
Bella Simpson do.....	.....	16 66			
Louis Johnston, Sexton.....	.....	50 00			
John Akewenze do.....	.....	5 56			
P. J. Kegedouee, Pensioner.....	.....	20 00			
Mrs. J. Nawash do.....	.....	20 00			
Mrs. J. Smith do.....	.....	20 00			
Mary Jones do.....	.....	20 00			
P. Koseyah do.....	.....	20 00			
Mary McGregor do.....	.....	20 00			
Mrs. Luke Shake do.....	.....	25 00			
Renewal of Fishery License.....	.....	133 92			
Services of Forest Bailiff.....	.....	.....	
Surveys.....	100 00	.....		
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	1,075 18	2 93			
Distribution of interest moneys.....	281,048 22	12,979 95			
Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	282,223 40	3,173 33			
			By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	282,223 40	17,486 47
				281,048 22	3,173 33

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 Accountant, Indian Affairs.
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
J. B. Naningishking, Chief, salary		75 00	By Balance, 30th June, 1878.	50,419 14	594 83
G. H. Corbett, Physician		100 00	Land and timber sales	232 46	4 85
Maggie Armstrong, Teacher		75 00	Rent		2,597 10
Geo. Wabsagezking, pension		12 00	Interest on invested capital		
Repairs to waggon		10 00			
Subscription towards monument to late Chief John Sunday and Wm. Caso		10 00			
Loan for the purchase of oxen	100 00				
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management fund	23 25				
Distribution of interest moneys		2,386 53			
Balance, 30th June, 1879	50,528 35				
	50,651 60	3,196 78	By Balance, 30th June, 1879	50,651 60	3,196 78
				50,528 35	678 25

L. VANKOUGHNETT,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN B—Continued.
 DR. CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEY in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
H. H. Madwayosh, Chief	100 00	100 00	By Balance, 30th June, 1878.....	220,649 81	2,695 05
J. Kadahregwon	100 00	100 00	Land and timber sales	4,129 26	48 75
M. B. Madwayosh, Secretary and Interpreter.....	200 00	200 00	Rents.....	.....	11,651 97
W. S. Scott, Physician.....	180 00	180 00	Interest on invested capital .....	.....	.....
John George, Councillor.....	12 00	12 00			
David Root do	12 00	12 00			
Eak-Wahbezee do	12 00	12 00			
D. Ahewasegai do	40 00	40 00			
William Simon, Sexton	12 10	12 10			
Luke Kewagum do	12 00	12 00			
Peter John, Messenger	7 90	7 90			
David Root do	150 00	150 00			
Jno. Stephens, Sexton.....	32 96	32 96			
Moses Walker, Teacher	50 00	50 00			
W. A. Elias do	25 00	25 00			
Jane Weagwoss, pension.....	50 00	50 00			
Mary Jones do	133 93	133 93			
Expenses of deputation to Grand Council.....		2 93			
Services of Forest Bailiff.....		10,877 53			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit	618 16	618 16			
of Management Fund					
Distribution of interest moneys	224,160 91	2,361 42			
Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	224,779 07	14,395 77	By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	224,779 07	14,395 77
				224,160 91	2,361 42

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBT. SINCLAIR,
 Accountant, Indian Affairs.
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

RETURN B—Continued.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
the following payments:—					
Wm. Wawanosh, Interpreter, salary.....		100 00	By Balance, 30th June, 1878	165,204 95	1,774 69
Wm. Wawanosh, annuity as compensation for improvements on lands sold for benefit of Band.....		150 00	Land sales.....	2,795 76	8,687 44
John Summer, Chief, salary.....		100 00	Interest on invested capital.....		
Wilson Jacob do.....		30 00			
E. George do.....		30 00			
Jos. Wawanosh do.....		30 00			
Silas Waubeming do.....		30 00			
J. Wawanosh, Messenger, salary.....		45 00			
Wm. Wawanosh, Secretary do.....		150 00			
Robert George, Chapel Stewart.....		75 00			
Wilson Jacob, Teacher, salary.....		62 50			
Amelia Weaver do.....		187 50			
Mrs. D. B. Wawanosh, pension.....		100 00			
Mrs. Jos. Wawanosh do.....		125 00			
J. Ashquabe, Teacher.....		249 18			
Medicines and medical attendance.....		292 66			
Provisions for sick, &c.....		707 69			
Funeral furnishings.....		130 98			
School books, fuel, &c.....		40 01			
Cost of music lessons to band.....		50 00			
Balance on purchase of melodeon.....		40 00			
Repairs to roads and bridges.....		115 77			
Expenses in connection with Grand Council of Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	345 13				
Sundry petty expenses.....		56 50			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		6,568 18			
Balance, 30th June, 1879	167,855 57	862 93			
	168,000 71	10,442 10	By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	168,000 71	10,442 10
				167,655 57	862 93

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Sup.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.
 DR. CHIPPEWAS OF SNAKE ISLAND in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1878.....			23,817 74	276 18
Land and timber sales.....		80 00	16 09	2 40
Renl.....		50 00		1,227 78
Interest on invested capital.....				
		1,108 56		
Distribution of interest moneys.....		267 80		
Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	23,862 22		23,863 83	1,506 36
	23,863 83	1,506 36	23,862 22	267 80
By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....				

To the following payments:—
 Thomas Eycano, Chief, salary.....
 Alfred McOue, Teacher, salary.....
 Percentage on collections carried to the credit
 of Management Fund..... 1 61
 Distribution of interest moneys.....
 Balance, 30th June, 1879.....

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 Accountant, Indian Affairs

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN B—Continued.
 DR. CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To the following payments—					
Geo. Fisher, Teacher, salary.....	150 00	By Balance, 30th June, 1878.....	69,113 95	455 51
Jos. Fisher, do.....	200 00	Timber dues.....	113 40	
Lucius Henry, do do.....	200 00	Transfer to debit of Chippewas of Walpole		
John Henry, Interpreter, salary.....	100 00	Island, of Philip Kyooshk's and James Penan-		
Jas. Walker, Messenger, do.....	15 00	sheene's salaries for half-year to 30th Sept.,		24 00
Ephraim Turner, do do.....	30 00	1877, erroneously charged to this account.....		
Noah Fox, do do.....	15 00	Interest on invested capital.....		3,573 66
John Henry, Councillor, do.....	12 00			
Jos. Fisher, do do.....	12 00			
E. Muskokum, do do.....	12 00			
Nelson Beaver, do do.....	12 00			
Jos. Fox, do do.....	12 00			
Jos. French, do do.....	12 00			
Adam Halfday, Messenger, do.....	15 00			
Dr. Sinclair, Physician, do.....	100 00			
Jacob Henry, Teacher, do.....	60 00			
John Young's pension.....	20 00			
Geo. King, do.....	20 00			
Grant for the education of Nelson Beaver's					
children.....	24 25			
Medicines and medical attendance.....	149 00			
Provisions and supplies.....	71 16			
Funeral furnishings.....	53 00			
Forest bailiffs.....	51 00			
Stationery, school books, &c.....	73 07			
Expenses attending Grand Council at Sarnia.....	78 00			
Sundries.....	25 46			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of					
Management Fund.....	11 35	2,263 97			
Distribution of interest moneys.....	287 26			
Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	69,216 00			69,227 35	4,053 17
	69,227 35	4,053 17	By Balance 30th June, 1879.....	69,216 00	287 26

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy-Supt. Gen. Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 Accountant, Indian Affairs.
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, June 30, 1879.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF WALPOLE, in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
James Cameron, Teacher, salary		100 00		
J. G. Bird, Chief, salary		30 00		
James Saugée do		20 00		
Joseph Kowsod do		20 00		
Henry P. Johnston do		20 00		
Charles Kyoshk, Interpreter, salary		50 00		
James Penahsheence, Messenger, salary		36 00		
Phillip Kyoshk do		36 00		
Provisions and supplies		377 66		
Funeral furnishings		71 00		
Sundry disbursements		40 10		
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund		24 00		
Distribution of interest moneys		2,630 13		
Balance 30th June, 1879	56,778 63	412 60		
	56,778 63	3,867 49		
			By Balance, 30th June, 1878	56,778 63
			Rents and fines	425 00
			Interest on invested capital	2,883 42
			Balance, 30th June, 1879	56,778 63

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. FORT WILLIAM BAND in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
—			—	
To the following payments:—				
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Distribution of interest moneys		1 20	1,062 33	14 96
Balance, 30th June, 1879	1,062 33	74 14	.....	20 00
	1,062 33	12 93	.....	53 31
	1,062 33	88 27	.....	88 27
			By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	12 93
			By Balance, 30th June, 1878.....	
			Rent	
			Interest on invested capital.....	

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN B—Continued.
 DR. FRENCH RIVER INDIANS in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
—			—		
To the following payments:—					
Relief	\$ cts.	\$ cts.			
Distribution of interest moneys	10 00	10 00	By Balance, 30th June, 1878	887 86	19 25
Balance, 30th June, 1879	43 24	43 24	Interest on invested capital		44 87
	887 86	10 88			
	887 86	64 12	By Balance, 30th June, 1879	887 86	64 12
					10 88

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 Accountant, Indian Affairs.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. GARDON RIVER INDIANS in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Chief Augustin, salary.....		62 50	By Balance, 30th June, 1878.....	33,881 12	468 32
Pequetehene do		45 00	Land Sales.....	3,894 87	
Medicines and medical attendance.....		39 47	Rent.....		262 00
Grant for purchase of seed grain.....		298 75	Interest on invested capital.....		1,195 83
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	389 49	14 46			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		1,295 55			
Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	27,386 50	170 42			
	27,775 99	1,826 15		37,775 99	1,916 15
			By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	27,386 50	170 42

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs,

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. HENVY'S INLET INDIANS in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	11 00	78 81	1,876 09	8 16
Distribution of interest moneys.....		22 61	109 95	93 26
Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	1,975 04			
	1,986 04	101 42	1,986 04	101 42
			1,375 04	22 61
By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....				

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. LAKE NIPISSING INDIANS in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
—			—		
To the following payments:—					
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....		5 28	By Balance, 30th June, 1878.....	10,573 55	219 58
Distribution of interest moneys.....		624 31	Rent.....		88 00
Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	10,573 55	212 24	Interest on invested capital.....		534 25
	10,573 55	841 83		10,573 55	841 83
			By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	10,573 55	212 24

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN B—Continued.

MANITOULIN ISLAND INDIANS (unceded portion) in Account Current with the Indian Office,
Department of the Interior.

Cr.

Dr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	16 26		71 49	29 35
Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	146 39	34 33	91 16	4 98
	162 65	34 33	162 65	34 33
			146 39	31 33
By Balance, 30th June, 1878.....				
Land sales.....				
Interest on invested capital.....				
By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....				

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.
 DR. MEGANATTEWAN INDIANS in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
To Balance, 30th June, 1876.....	\$ cts. 346 29	\$ cts. 105 57	By Balance, 30th June, 1878.....	\$ cts. 346 29	\$ cts. 84 30
	346 29	105 57	Interest on invested capital.....	346 29	21 27
			By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	346 29	105 57

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 Accountant, Indian Affairs.
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June 1879.

RETURN B—Continued.
 Dr. MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
John Sunday, Chief, salary.....		50 00	By Balance, 30th June, 1878.....	81,408 61
Mitchell Chubb, Councillor, salary.....		24 00	Land sales.....	802 18
Peter Clow do do.....		24 00	Rents.....	.....
Francis Beaver do do.....		24 00	Interest on invested capital.....	.....
Joshua Blaker do do.....		24 00		
George Blaker, Secretary do.....		48 00		
Joseph Beaver, Sexton do.....		30 00		
George Harper, for collecting rents.....		40 00		
Medical attendance and medicines.....		97 16		
Insurance.....		30 00		
Surveys.....	687 25			
Expenses of deputation to Toronto.....		10 00		
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	80 22	13 20		
Distribution of interest moneys.....		4,364 35		
Balance 30th June, 1879.....	81,443 32	950 03		
	82,210 79	5,728 74	By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	82,210 79
				81,443 32
				5,728 74
				95 03

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 Accountant, Indian Affairs.
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN B—Continued.

Dr. MISSISSAGUAS OF CREDIT in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
David Sawyer, Chief, salary.....	200 00	By Balance, 30th June, 1878.....	117,517 99
Chas. Herchimer, Chief and Interpreter.....	100 00	Land sales.....	233 64
P. E. Jones, Physician.....	250 00	Interest on invested capital.....	6,432 09
Jas. Tobacco, Sexton.....	25 00		
Jas. A. Wood, Messenger.....	25 00		
Jas. McLean, Forest Warden.....	100 00		
Jas. Ceschego, pension.....	-5 00		
Widow Wabaneet, pension.....	25 00		
Widow Chechook, pension.....	25 00		
Widow Jackson, pension.....	12 50		
Raisy Tobacco, pension.....	25 00		
Widow Herchimer, pension.....	25 00		
Widow Young, pension.....	25 00		
Widow Wilson, pension.....	25 00		
Widow Second, pension.....	25 00		
Alex. Jackson, pension.....	12 50		
A. A. Jones, Teacher.....	160 00		
Wm. Elliott, Teacher.....	160 00		
Alex. Scott, Teacher.....	62 50		
Contingencies.....	5 61		
Stationery and printing, &c.....	10 42		
Support of orphans.....	40 00		
Provisions and supplies.....	337 75		
Funeral furnishings.....	182 10		
Roads and bridges.....	145 87		
Engrossing.....	10 50		
Services of Forest Bailiff.....	51 25		
Plank for bridges, &c.....	86 27		
Cost of medical services.....	5 00		
Expenses of deputation.....	75 00		
Cost of band instruments.....	50 00		
Sundry disbursements by Chief D. Sawyer.....	38 17		
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	23 36			

Distribution of interest moneys.....	4,517 01	
Balance, 30th June, 1879,	117,728 27	798 13
	117,751 63	7,640 58
By Balance, 30th June, 1879,.....	117,728 27	798 13

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN B—Continued.
DR. MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE AND MUD LAKES in Account Current with the Indian Branch, Department of the Interior. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			
M. G. Pandash, Chief, salary.....	25 00	664 38	
John Johnston do.....	12 50	2,811 06	
John Rice, Secretary, salary.....	20 00		
Robert Soper, Councilor, salary.....	4 00		
Robert Pandash do.....	4 00		
James Howard, Sexton do.....	30 00		
Joseph Whetung, Chief do.....	25 00		
John Taylor, Messenger do.....	20 00		
Polly Nogum, peusion.....	10 00		
Mrs. Noguee do.....	13 00		
Distribution of interest moneys.....	2,685 03		
Balance, 30th June, 1879.	56,239 64		
	56,239 64	3,475 44	3,475 44
			626 91
			626 91
			By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....
			By Balance, 30th June, 1878.
			Inte . est on invested capital.....
			56,239 64
			664 38
			2,811 06

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN B--Continued.

DR. MOHAWS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:--				
Sampson Green, Chief, salary	40 00	By Balance, 30th June, 1878.....	105,819 88
A. Culbertson do do	24 00	Land sales.....	2,266 81
Solomon Loft do do	24 00	Rents.....	.....
C. Maracle do do	24 00	Refund of balance of loan to Samuel Lewen.....	.....
Joshua Frant do do	24 00	Refund on account of loan to C. Maracle.....	.....
William Powles do do	24 00	Interest on invested capital.....	.....
Thomas Green do do	24 00		
J. B. Brant, Sexton, salary	24 00		
Nelson Maracle do do	40 00		
Rev. E. H. M. Baker, Missionary, salary	20 00		
Dr. Saunders, Physician, salary	400 00		
Lydia Hill, Teacher do	100 00		
Martha Gothard do do	75 00		
W. J. Wilson do do	37 50		
Eliza Doves do do	75 00		
Elizabeth H. Blanchard, Teacher, salary	75 00		
Dr. McLaren, Physician, salary	62 50		
Dr. Newton do do	80 81		
Mrs. Powles Claus, pension.....	101 81		
Mrs. Geo. Williams do do	24 00		
Mrs. N. Powles do do	24 00		
Peggy Spool do do	12 00		
C. Hawn do do	24 00		
A. Maracle do do	24 00		
Mrs. Denis Sero.....	24 00		
Supplies.....	24 00		
Cost of material for fence around church yard	20 00		
Expenses in connection with address to Govern- or-General.....	23 32		
Relief for Indians, Brand and Claus.....	30 00		
Rent of rooms for school.....	10 00		
Material for school house.....	4 50		
		14 80		

School books	19 00
Legal expenses in connection with insurance suit.....	4 85
Premium of insurance on school house and furniture	15 50
Cost of building school houses	743 50
Extra charges on do	30 00
Sundries.....	33 77
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	226 68
Distribution of interest moneys.....	5,006 66
Balance, 30th June, 1879	107,116 51
	108,086 69
	7,695 96

108,086 69

7,695 96

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
Daniel Edwards, Teacher, salary.....	.....	312 50	By Balance, 30th June, 1878	148,884 67
Frederick Jacob, Chief do .....	.....	50 00	Land sales	4,692 25
C. M. Stonefish do .....	.....	30 00	Interest on invested capital.....	.....
Joshua Jacob, Councillor do .....	.....	16 00		
C. M. Stonefish do .....	.....	6 00		
Frank Wampum do and Secretary, salary.....	.....	12 00		
F. E. Wampum do salary.....	.....	22 50		
A. Tobias do .....	.....	10 00		
Dr. Tyre, Physician, salary.....	.....	75 00		
Provisions and supplies .....	.....	423 16		
Funeral furnishings.....	.....	32 00		
Expenses of deputation to Sarnia .....	.....	89 00		
Vaccinating Indians .....	.....	141 00		
Sundries .....	.....	5 75		
Distribution of interest moneys.....	.....	7,062 92		
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	469 23	945 55		
Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	153,117 69		By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	153,117 69
	153,686 92	9,233 38		945 55

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. OJIBOWAS & OTTAWAS OF MANTOULIN ISLAND IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE INDIAN OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	
	\$	\$	\$	cts.
To the following payments :—				
Medicines.....	986 17	95 79	50,177 28	396 78
Roads.....	7,710 49		15,095 16	
Surveys.....	1,580 26			6 67
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	54,995 52	2,287 43		2,527 63
Distribution of interest moneys.....		547 86		
Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	65,272 44	2,931 08	65,272 44	2,931 08
				547 86
			By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DR. OJIBOWAS OF LAKE HURON in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1878.....	8,999 31	48,000 00	1,164 91
Annunities to Indians under Robinson Treaty.....	3,612 81	.....	9,019 31
Balance, 30th June, 1879.....		48,000 00	2,427 90
	12,612 12	48,000 00	12,612 12
		48,000 00	3,612 81

To the following payments :—
 Annunities to Indians under Robinson Treaty.....
 Balance, 30th June, 1879.....
 Government for proportion of grant to pay annuities under Robinson Treaty.....
 Interest on invested capital.....
 By Balance, 30th June, 1879 ..

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. OJIBOWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Annuities to Indians under Robinson Treaty.....	40,000 00	4,980 69	By Balance, 30th June, 1878.....	40,000 00	637 42
Balance, 30th June, 1879.....		2,639 77	Government, for proportion of grant to pay annuities under Robinson Treaty.....		4,980 69
	40,000 00		Interest on invested capital.....		2,002 35
		7,620 46		40,000 00	7,620 46
			By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	40,000 00	2,639 77

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. OJIBOWAS OF MISSISSAGUA RIVER in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	—	\$ cts	\$ cts
To the following payments:—					
Distribution of interest moneys.....		124 04			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund ..	79 06			1,746 15	18 86
Interest for loan to be repaid.....	2 32			790 55	39 00
Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	2,455 32				2 32
	2,536 70	124 04		2,536 70	63 86
					124 04
By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....				2,455 32	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Cost of building a schoolhouse.....	200 00				
Distribution of interest moneys.....	7 00	24 73			6 22
Survey.....	280 04	5 88			24 39
Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	487 04	30 61		487 04	30 61
			By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	280 04	5 88

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN B—Continued.
 Dr. PARRY ISLAND INDIANS in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Wm. A. Elias, Teacher, salary.....		30 77	By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	30,747 95	389 10
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....		3 24	Rent.....	.....	54 00
Distribution of interest moneys.....		1,576 72	Interest on invested capital.....	.....	1,540 16
Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	30,747 95	372 53			
	30,747 95	1,983 26		30,747 95	1,983 26
			By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	30,747 95	372 53

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN B—Continued.
DR. POTTAWATTAMIES OF WALPOLE ISLAND in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	—	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Cost of school house	75 00				
Distribution of interest moneys		197 84			49 46
Balance, 30th June, 1879.	3,832 09	47 09		3,907 09	195 47
	3,907 09	244 93		3,907 09	244 93
				3,832 09	47 09
By Balance, 30th June, 1878.					
Interest on invested capital.....					
By Balance, 30th June, 1879.					

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR. RETURN B—Continued. SERPENT RIVER INDIANS in Account with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To distribution of interest moneys		127 27		
Balance, 30th June, 1879	986 67	12 78	986 67	37 01
	986 67	140 05	986 67	53 04
				140 05
				12 78

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. SHAWANAGA BAND in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	100 00		By Balance, 30th June, 1878.....	1,712 00	29 67
Distribution of interest money.....		94 98	Timber dues.....	1,000 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	2,612 00	28 73	Rent.....		8 00
	2,712 00	123 71	Interest on invested capital.....		86 04
			By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	2,712 00	123 71
				2,612 00	28 73

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN B—Continued.

Dr. SIX NATIONS OF THE GRAND RIVER in Account Current with the Indian Office, &c.—Continued. Dr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....			Brought forward.....	
<i>Sundry Expenses in connection with Tribe.</i>				
Cost of roads and bridges.....		886 50		
Supplies to sick and needy.....		300 07		
Chiefs' board money.....		624 32		
Postage, telegrams, stationery, &c.....		65 99		
Expenses of Wood Committee.....		3 75		
do Brant Memorial Committee.....		50 00		
Fire loss.....		118 50		
Cost of inspection of improvements.....		84 58		
Expenses in connection with patients attending				
Eye Infirmary, Toronto.....		50 94		
Cost of culverts.....		89 50		
Expenses in connection with Louisa Peters' sickness.....		102 10		
Celebration of Queen's Birthday.....		260 78		
Cost of prize plough.....		75 00		
British American Assurance Company for insurance on Council House.....		10 00		
Arrears of annuity money, viz:—				
Amos Russell.....	\$ 36 05			
Heirs of Doolittle family.....	15 00			
George Peters.....	96 10			
Mary Statts.....	115 55			
Cost of two volumes of the "Life of Brant".....		262 70		
Subscription towards schools.....		16 17		
Paid liquor informers.....		1,125 00		
Cost of removing squatters.....		30 55		
John Gibson, for board at Toronto.....		69 10		
Engraving.....		14 00		
Legal expenses.....		44 50		
		\$ 00		

Thos. Green's tuition at McGill College.....	50 00		
Dr. Rosenburgh, for professional services.....	175 00		
Carriage hire.....	8 00		
Grant towards temperance association.....	50 00		
Cost of fences around council houses.....	320 00		
Cost of lumber.....	8 00		
Expenses of deputation.....	6 00		
Grant towards Brant Memorial Fund.....	200 00		
Expenses in connection with Geo. Beavers' sickness.....	20 00		
Payment of balance of debts to merchants and others.....	58,728 07		
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	300 74		
Capital account for transfer of first instalment of amount advanced to pay debts incurred with merchants and others.....	5,000 00		
Distribution of interest moneys.....	33,871 09		
Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	768,760 79	827,779 60	57,301 74
		827,779 60	57,301 74
		768,760 79	9,253 35

By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN B—Continued.
DR. THESSALON RIVER INDIANS in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
—			—		
To the following payments:—					
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	237 62	2 25	By balance, 30th June, 1878.....	4,187 97	20 99
Distribution of interest moneys.....	6,256 51	178 83	Land sales.....	2,308 16	37 50
Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	6,494 13	85 34	Rent.....	.....	207 92
			Interest on invested capital.....	.....	.....
				6,494 13	266 41
			By balance, 30th June, 1879.....	6,256 51	85 34

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

Dr. TOOTOOMENAI AND BAND in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
—			—	
To the following payments :—				
Distribution of interest moneys.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
Balance, 30th June, 1879	900 00	54 68	By Balance, 30th June, 1878.	900 00
		60 13	Fines.....	13 67
			Interest on invested capital	47 00
	900 00	114 81		54 14
			By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	114 81
				60 13

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. WHITEFISH RIVER INDIANS in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....		8 70	284 06	3 76
Distribution of interest moneys.....		124 91		145 40
Balance, 30th June, 1879	284 06	29 74		14 19
	284 06	163 35	284 06	163 35
			284 06	29 74

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANÇOIS DU LAC in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Distribution of interest moneys		894 16	By Balance, 30th June, 1878.	889 13	13 80
Costs in suit, Farcotte vs. Hannes		20 00	Interest for seven years to 1st July, 1878, on		
Public Works		20 00	casual right of seigniories of Pirreville and		
Commutation to the representatives of the late			St. François du Lac		
Ignace Gill		35 00	Rents		688 52
Interest for loan to be repaid	33 55		Loan to be repaid		185 24
Balance, 30th June, 1879	865 58		Capital interest on invested capital		33 55
				889 13	48 05
			By Balance, 30th June, 1879.	865 58	969 16

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. ABENAKIS OF BECANGOUR in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Ca.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
To Balance, 30th June, 1879	\$ cts. 316 00	\$ cts.	\$ cts. 316 00	\$ cts.
By Timber dues.....			316 00	
By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....			316 00	

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—Continued.
DR. AMALICITES OF ISLE VERTE AND VIGER in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. CR.

Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
70 62	66 61	1,313 64	16 75
.....	15 95	.....	65 81
1,243 02	82 56	1,313 64	82 56
1,313 64		1,243 02	15 95
To the following payments:— Paid for improvements..... Distribution of interest moneys..... Balance, 30th June, 1879.....		By Balance, 30th June, 1878..... Interest on invested capital..... By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. GOLDEN LAKE INDIANS in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Distribution of interest moneys. ....	.....	45 88	133 43	39 50
Balance, 30th June, 1879	133 43	2 07	.....	8 55
	133 43	48 05	133 43	48 05
			133 43	2 07
By Balance, 30th June, 1879 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. HURONS OF LORETTE in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
—			—		
To Distribution of interest moneys.....		28 14	By Balance, 30th June, 1878.....	360 71	14 10
Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	360 17	4 49	Interest on invested capital.....		18 63
	360 17	32 63		360 71	32 63
			By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	360 17	4 49

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	29,882 74	313 24
M. Gorault, Church Clerk, salary.....	72 00	10 00	Rent.....		765 83
Relief to Thos. Squair.....	60 00	10 00	Interest on invested capital.....		1,754 70
Chief's allowance for 1878.....	10 00	5 00			
Loran Solomon, pension.....	125 07	10 00			
M. Sharrow, Interpreter.....	10 00	10 00			
Rev. F. Marcoux, allowance for 1879.....	18 00	2 00			
M. Sharrow, Clerk, salary.....	33 00	269 00			
Wood for school.....	5 00	5 00			
Travelling expenses of L. Pike.....	45 95	1,701 54			
Services of constables.....	2 00	457 28			
Expenses of deputation to Ottawa and Quebec					
Expenses in connection with trial at Beauhar-					
nois.....					
Sundries.....					
Percentage on collections carried to the credit					
of Management Fund.....					
Distribution of interest moneys.....					
Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	29,882 71	2,833 77	By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	29,882 74	2,833 77
				29,882 74	457 28

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. LAKE ST. JOHN INDIANS in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance, 30th June, 1878.....	1,551 61	16 35
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	9 16		Land sales	91 60	77 62
Distribution of interest moneys		75 15	Interest on invested capital.....		
Balance, 30th June, 1879	1,634 05	18 82			
	1,643 21	83 97	By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	1,643 21	83 97
				1,634 05	18 82

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. LAKE TWO MOUNTAINS INDIANS in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
—	1,026 18	68 79	—	—
To Balance, 30th June, 1879.	1,026 18	68 79	By Balance, 30th June, 1878	13 87
	1,026 18	68 79	Interest on invested capital.	54 92
			By Balance, 30th June, 1879	68 79
				68 79

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. NIPISSINGUAS, &c., OF THE UPPER OTTAWA in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Grant towards building a grist mill.....		293 81		516 06
Balance, 30th June, 1879	2,345 96	363 94	2,345 96	141 69
	2,345 96	657 75	2,345 96	657 75
			2,345 96	363 94

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. RIVER DESERT INDIANS in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—				
Peter Tetease, Chief, salary		25 00	26,678 17	378 24
Simon Ojick, Interpreter		25 00	2,729 66	112 50
Peter Tetease for rent paid by Hamilton Bros		30 00		1,370 63
Grant towards debt on church organ		18 70		
Percentage on collection carried to the credit of Management Fund	272 99	3 24		
Distribution of interest moneys		1,431 61		
Balance, 30th June, 1879	29,134 74	327 82	29,407 73	1,861 37
	29,407 73	1,861 37	29,134 74	327 82
By Balance, 30th June, 1878				
Land and timber sales				
Rents				
Interest on invested capital				
By Balance, 30th June, 1879				

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:— Oppenheimer Bros., for supplies..... Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund..... Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	215 48 21 84 4,547 80 <hr/> 4,785 12	By Balance, 30th June, 1878..... Rents..... Interest on invested capital.....	4,212 59 364 00 208 53 <hr/> 4,785 12 <hr/> 4,547 80
	By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....		

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN B—Continued.

INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.

DR.

CR.

		Capital.	Interest.			Capital.	Interest.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance, 30th June, 1879...		233 79		By Balance, 30th June, 1879..		233 79	
	.....			Timber dues, rent, fines, &c		66 54	
	.....			Interest on invested capital.		174 44	
						2 81	
		233 79				233 79	
				By Balance, 30th June, 1879..		233 79	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN B—Continued.
DR. TOBIQUE INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:— Expenses attending collection of timber dues..... Survey of timber..... Ten per cent. on stumpage dues, for general dis- tribution amongst the Indians..... Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund..... Balance, 30th June, 1879..	..... 38 74 75 26 116 16 2,028 77	50 00 18 83	..... 1,097 41 1,161 52 2,258 93 2,028 77	..... 13 89 54 94 68 83 18 83

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. J. B. CLENCH in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
—	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
.....	725 06	256 23	725 06	209 98
.....			.....	46 25
.....	725 06	256 23	725 06	256 23
.....			725 06	256 23

By Balance, 30th June, 1878.....
 Interest on invested capital.....
 By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 Accountant, Indian Affairs.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
 Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

N B—Continued.

DR. NANCY MAIVILLE in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
—				
To Twelve months' interest.....		126 60		
Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	2,500 00	30 38	2,500 00	31 65
	2,500 00	156 98	2,500 00	125 33
			2,500 00	156 98
			2,500 00	30 38
By Balance, 30th June, 1878..				
Interest on invested capital.....				
By Balance, 30th June, 1879..				

L. VANKOUGHNET.
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs,

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN B--Continued.

DR. JAMES MANAGE in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Twelve months' interest		75 98	By Balance, 30th June, 1878	1,500 00	18 99
Balance, 30th June, 1879	1,500 00	18 23	Interest on invested capital		75 20
	1,500 00			1,500 00	94 19
			By Balance, 30th June, 1879	1,500 00	18 23

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR. *WILLIAM WABBUCK in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.* Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Twelve months' interest.....		101 25		25 32
Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	2,000 00	24 29	2,000 00	100 22
	2,000 00	125 54	2,000 00	125 54
			2,000 00	24 29
By Balance, 30th June, 1878.....				
Interest on invested capital.....				
By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....				

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC INDIAN FUND in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. (R.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cis.	\$ cis.		\$ cis.	\$ cis.
To the following payments:—					
Balance, 30th June, 1878.....		378 11	By Balance, 30th June, 1878.....	49,865 72	6,200 00
			Legislative Grant for the purchase of seed grain, and for relief.....		2,641 41
			Interest on invested capital.....		
<i>Salaries.</i>					
L. E. Otis, Agent.....		225 00			
H. J. Martin, Physician.....		25 00			
G. O. N. Fisett do.....		58 29			
John A. Venner do.....		53 00			
<i>Grants for Seed, Grain and Relief.</i>					
Constant Penney.....		30 00			
Amalictes of Rimouski.....		150 00			
do Point Lévis.....		100 00			
do Cacouna.....		100 00			
A benakis of Beaucour.....		400 00			
do St Francis.....		275 00			
Montagnais of the Upper Saguenay and Lake St. John.....		693 65			
Montagnais of Bermissis.....		500 00			
Micmacs of Gaspé Basin.....		210 00			
do Restigouche.....		400 00			
do Maria.....		150 00			
Iroquois of Gaughnawaga.....		500 00			
do St. Régis.....		236 00			
Lake Two Mountains Indians.....		539 92			
Moisie, Mingan and Seven Islands Indians.....		255 37			
Indians of Wagmontasbeugne and Rat River.....		75 00			
Godbout Indians.....		175 00			
Golden Lake Indians.....		150 00			
Hurons of Lorette.....		150 00			
River Desert Indians.....		250 00			

Widow of late Chief Louis Vincent.....	50 00		
Joseph Bernard and family.....	10 00		
Temiscamingue Indians.....	150 00		
Chicoutimi Indians.....	119 61		
Indians of the Upper Ottawa.....	56 00		
Indians of Mattawan and vicinity.....	60 00		
<i>Miscellaneous Expenses.</i>			
Dr. C. A. C. Lacombe, for vaccinating Lake St. John Indians.....	38 95		
Grant towards building a barn at Becancour.....	33 34		
Justice Wm. Badgley, for costs <i>in re</i> claim by Oka Indians to lands in the seignory of Lake Two Mountains.....	300 00		
Grant towards building a school house at Lorette	100 00		
Balance, 30th June, 1879.	2,007 17	49,965 72	
	8,741 41	49,965 72	

By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....

8,741 41

2,007 17

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN B—Continued.
 INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

		Capital.	Interest.			Capital.	Interest.
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To the following payments:—							
<i>Salaries.</i>							
William Plummer, Superintendent, Toronto.....			1,445 50				9,406 65
E. Watson do Sarnia.....			1,578 15				1,600 00
J. T. Gibison do Brantford.....			1,577 76				531 18
Charles Skeene, Agent, Parry Sound.....			882 00				
J. C. Phipps do Manitowaning.....			1,176 00				
Wm. Vanabbott do Sault Ste. Marie.....			493 76				
G. E. Cherrier do Caughnawaga.....			395 00				9,888 43
A. B. Cowan do Gananoque.....			246 88				7,397 07
Matthew Hill do Shannonville.....			354 64				
Thos. Gordon do Longwood.....			411 46				
Amos Wright do P.A. Landing.....			588 00				
John McGirr do Oka.....			500 00				
A. LeBel do Rivière du Loup.....			150 00				
Dr. Oronhyatekha, Physician to Oneidas of Thames.....			225 00				
Dr. W. S. Francis, Physician to Manitowaning.....			1,000 00				
Dr. Saunders do to Mohawks.....			150 00				
Dr. Newton, successor to Dr. Saunders.....			68 75				
Dr. McLaren, Physician to Mohawks.....			68 75				
Jno Wallace, Guardian, Islands in St. Lawrence			25 00				
A. Root do do.....			25 00				
J. L. Thompson do do.....			25 00				
R. J. Dalton, Clerk Toronto Office.....			783 96				
H. Andrews do Brantford do.....			882 00				
Z. A. Lash, Solicitor, Indian Affairs.....			490 00				
McGregor, Ironsiae Interpreter, Manitowaning Office.....							
C. B. Savage, Agent, Gore Bay.....			705 60				
Wm. Taylor, Caretaker, Toronto Office.....			183 33				
			24 00				
							980 00
							500 00
<i>Superannuations.</i>							
W. R. Bartlett, Toronto.....							
F. Taltourd, Sarnia.....							

By Balance, 30th June, 1878.....
 Legislative appropriation, 1878-9.....
 Fines and fees collected.....
 Percentage charged against various Tribes for the collection of rents and payments on land sold and timber dues, for the benefit of the Bands interested.....
 Interest accrued on invested capital.....

Contingent Expenses incurred in the various Superintendencies and Agencies.

Wm. Plummer, office rent, fuel, light, furniture, postage, telegrams, &c	395 02
do travelling expenses	237 00
do percentage on collections	109 35
J. T. Gilkison, covering house and office rent	240 00
do travelling expenses	100 00
Wm. Vanabbott, office rent	40 00
do contingencies	261 27
do percentage on collections	89 87
A. B. Cowan, travelling expenses	100 00
Chas. Skene, cost of boats and keeping them in repair, travelling and other expenses	240 91
do percentage on collections	39 00
J. C. Phipps, travelling expenses	100 00
do contingencies	69 91
do percentage on collections	544 72
do licences	70 50
John Davidson, percentage on collections and disbursements	124 80
P. T. Moore, percentage on disbursements	163 70
T. G. Pile do on collections	118 81
do postage	4 08
G. E. Cherrier, contingencies	159 48
do office rent	45 00
Thos. Gordon, contingencies	11 00
do percentage on collections	6 70
B. B. Miller, office rent, furniture and postage, &c	271 99
do percentage on collections	607 98
O. B. Savage, office rent, furniture, &c.	72 00
do percentage on collections	27 38
John F. Day do	168 58
E. Watson, contingencies	81 07
do travelling expenses	125 00
L. E. Otis, contingencies	34 44
Henry George, percentage on disbursements	17 50

Surveys, Inspection and Valuation of Lands, cost of Maps, &c.

J. W. Fitzgerald, for survey of Indian Lands on Manitoulin Island	6,557 00
D. Crawford, for services as Forest Bailiff, Garden River	60 00
John Davidson, for inspecting islands in the St. Lawrence	40 00

Carried forward

Carried forward

RETURN B—Continued.
DR. INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....			Brought forward.....	
<i>Surveys, Inspection, &c.—Concluded.</i>				
Wm. Plummer, cost of taking surrender of lands on Alawick Reserve.....		8 50		
Chas. Skene, for services of Forest Bailiff.....		31 20		
J. C. Phipps, for inspecting Duck Island in Lake Huron.....		40 50		
Wm. Plummer, cost of inspecting islands in Georgian Bay.....		78 20		
Wm. Plummer, for inspecting lots in Brontiz do obtaining surrender of lands in Saugog.....		10 50		
Frank Clayton, for copying maps of Manitowlin Island.....		111 80		
David Crawford, services as Forest Bailiff, Batchewans, Bouf Reserve.....		40 84		
<i>Advertising Sales of Indian Lands, &c.</i>				
London "Advertiser".....		3 00		
Sarnia "Observer".....		2 80		
"Colonial Farmer," New Brunswick.....		6 00		
Brantford "Courier".....		27 18		
Chatham "Planet".....		15 84		
"Dominion Annual Register and Review".....		80 00		
Sarnia "Canadian".....		18 36		
Montreal "Gazette".....		120 00		
<i>Law Costs.</i>				
J. J. McLennan, costs in suit, Seminary of St. Sulpice vs. Oka Indians.....		653 64		
James Bethune, costs in suit Poulin vs. Lee.....		177 46		
James Bethune, fee in Gamble case.....		4 00		

<i>Miscellaneous Expenditures.</i>		
Dominion Telegraph Co., for messages.....		2 72
Montreal do do.....		27 82
Canada Express Co., for express charges.....		37 70
Thos. Gordon, for travelling roads.....		150 00
Wm Plummer, for services of Indians for pro- tecting timber.....		20 00
C. S. Cherrier, for measuring stone, Caughna- waga Rese.ve.....		62 46
N Gasson do do.....		64 06
Thos Jock do do.....		16 75
P. Murray do do.....		9 88
J. C. Phipps, for expenses in re inquest on drowned Indian woman, Manitoulin Island.....		10 62
J. C. Phipps, expenses in re proposed reserva- tion for the Sheshequanan Indians.....		24 50
Jonas Anderson, for repairs made to store and houses at Manitowaning.....		225 00
Joseph Vandry, for blankets.....		307 85
A. E. McMaster do.....		441 25
John Newton & Son do.....		175 50
Amos Wright, expenses in connection with dis- tribution of Robinson Treaty annuities for 1877-8.....		381 08
Robert Hasty, for cartage on blankets to River Desert.....		3 50
Purchase of medicines of Manitoulin Is'd Indians		287 41
Cablegrams in re blankets.....		6 75
John Davidson, for cartage on blankets for St. Regis Indians.....		0 75
J. T. Gulkison, for freight on blankets.....		2 12
Rev. L. S. Malo do do.....		0 41
A. Dobbie, for price of Governor-General's prize plough for Six Nation Indians.....		45 00
J. V. DeBoucherville, for expenses of trip in re suit Poulin vs. Lee.....		56 75
G.T.R., for three half tickets for Indians travel- ling from Ottawa to Cornwall.....		3 90
do for two half tickets for Indians travel- ling from Ottawa to Campbelltown.....		9 30
do for one half ticket for Indians travelling from Ottawa to Brockville.....		6 85
do for four tickets to Six Nations Indians from Ottawa to Brantford.....		24 00
Dr. Oronhyatokka, for expenses to Ottawa to present address to Governor-General.....		36 00

Carried forward

Carried forward.....

RETURN B—Continued.

DR. INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE INDIAN OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....			Brought forward.....		
<i>Miscellaneous Expenditure—Concluded.</i>					
To Burland & Desbarats, for lithographing maps, &c		85 00			
J. V. DeBoacherville, expenses while inspecting		49 10			
St. Francis Agency.....		4 00			
O. Robillard, for services while inspecting St.					
Francis Agency.....					
W. G. Harkness, services as Auctioneer in 1877,		25 00			
for sale of lands in Enniskillen.....					
British American Assurance Co., for premium of		52 00			
assurance on Mohawk Church and parsonage					
B Vanier, for preparation of process verbal re.		31 73			
seignory of Sault St. Louis.....					
J. Z. E. Nequelon, for expenses of seizure of		37 75			
timber cut in trespass on Indian Lands in					
township of Colerane.....		75 00			
F. O'Brien for report on the Indians of the					
Lower St. Lawrence.....		32 00			
Amos Wright, for expenses while ascertaining					
number of trees cut by Oliver and Davidson					
on Fort William Indian Reserve.....		58 47			
L. Vankoughnet, travelling expenses in connec-					
tion with Indian business.....		280 97			
Cost of stationery and printing for the Outside		3,327 43			
Services in Ontario and Quebec.....	108,368 57				
Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	114,865 57	28,623 33	By Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	114,865 57	28,623 33
				108,308 57	3,377 43

L. VANKOUGHNET
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN B—Continued.

Dr. SUSPENSE ACCOUNT in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Refunds.....	653 02		By Balance, 30th June, 1878	4,679 83	2,733 36
Transfer to the credit of Management Fund, interest accrued, &c., on capital since 1873.....		3,009 45	Land sales	653 02	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	50 00		Interest on invested capital.....		364 44
Balance, 30th June, 1879	4,579 83	88 35			
	5,282 85	3,097 80	By Balance, 30th June, 1879	5,282 85	3,097 80
				4,579 83	88 35

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

Sister St. Mary	do	150 00
Sister St. Antoine	do	100 00
Charlotte Karunanarondo	do	30 00
Souhia DeLainorandiere	do	161 54
Mary A. Waborrigas	do	150 00
Madam Ous	do	150 00
Maria D. Oullett	do	150 00
Jas. Laurent	do	112 50
Jennie Ryan	do	150 00
A. Peikie	do	51 62
Wm. A. Elias	do	75 00
T. Cyr	do	75 00
Mary White and Mary Passelin, Teachers	do	87 50
Timothy Arnbou, Teacher	do	25 00
Maggie Armstrong	do	50 00
J. Esquman	do	12 50
J. Wigwau	do	203 32
Rev. F. Marcoux, Missionary	do	235 00
Rev. L. Trahan	do	140 00
Rev. E. Roy	do	400 00
Rev. A. Jamieson	do	400 00
Rev. H. P. Chase	do	400 00
Rev. F. Boucher	do	225 96
<i>Grants.</i>		
Rev. H. P. Chase, for the education of his child.	do	80 00
Rev. E. F. Wilson, for tuition of pupils at Shingwauk Home	do	1,500 00
Rev. Dr. Wood, subscription towards education of pupils at Mount Elgin Industrial School.	do	1,800 00
Rev. Dr. Wood, subscription towards local day schools	do	962 50
Salaries of Roman Catholic Missionaries of the Bersimits and Lower St. Lawrence	do	500 00
<i>Sundrys.</i>		
Cost of building school house at Parry Island, and for furniture	do	209 45
do do at Henry's Inlet, and for furniture	do	170 50
Cost of books for Parry Island school	do	20 46
do inspection	do	55 58
Carried forward	do	.....
		142,912 83
		14,508 15

Carried forward

DR. INDIAN SCHOOL FUND in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. CR.

RETURN B--Continued.

	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.

Brought forward.....			142,912 83	14,508 15
<i>Sundries</i> —Continued.				
Cost of books for Cornwall Island school.....		20 00		
do work on do		13 26		
do books for St. Regis school		9 36		
do do Garden River school.....		9 28		
do wood for St. Regis school		15 00		
Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	142,912 83	2,640 31		
	142,912 83	14,508 15	142,912 83	14,508 15
			142,912 83	2,640 32
			By Balance, 30th June, 1879	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN C. 1.—INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 154.....		Legislative Appropriation for 1878-79.....					4,500 00
		EXPENDITURE.					
		<i>Salaries.</i>					
	Wm. Fisher.....	Salary as Agent at Fredericton, 9 months, to 31st March, 1879, at \$400.....	300 00				
	do.....	Salary as Agent at Fredericton, 3 months, to 30th June, 1879, at \$300.....	75 00				
	C. Sargeant.....	Salary as Agent at Chatham, 12 months, to 30th June, 1879.....	400 00				
	Moses Craig.....	do do Tobique, 19 February to 30th June, 1879.....	36 30				
	Rev. J. G. McDewitt.....	do do as Missionary at Fredericton, 12 m'ths, to 30th June, 1879.....	200 00				
	Rev. J. J. O'Leary.....	do do Tobique.....	100 00				
	Rev. Wm. Morrisey.....	do do Burnt Church.....	100 00				
	Rev. John Carter.....	do do Bel Ground.....	100 00				
		Expended by Agents in the purchase of supplies for destitute Indians, and for seed grain, in the following proportions:—		1,311 30			
	B. Armstrong.....	Supplies. Seed Grain.....					
	C. Sargeant.....	40 Bushels Seed Potatoes.....	\$20 00				
	Wm. Fisher.....	.....	\$94 00				
		.....	636 00				
		.....	<u>\$1,530 00</u>				
		.....		2,539 00			
		<i>Medical Attendance and Medicine.</i>					
	J. Z. Currie, M. D.	Professional Services.....			12 00		
	J. C. Moody, M. D.	do.....			80 25		
	J. A. Leger, M. D.	do.....			40 20		
	J. D. Ross, M. D.	do.....			188 75		
		Carried forward.....			291 20		4,500 00

RETURN C. 1.—INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK—Concluded.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	
Vote 184.....		Brought forward.....		291	20	3,850	30	4,500	00
		EXPENDITURE—Concluded.							
		Medical Attendance and Medicine—Concluded.							
	F. Fournier, M. D.....	Professional Services.....		12	50				
	E. Moore, M. D.....	do.....		20	00				
	J. S. Benson, M. D.....	do.....		77	50				
	W. Tilley.....	Medicines.....				401	20		
							1	80	
		Miscellaneous.							
	Queen's Printer.....	Printing.....				14	66		
		Total Expenditure.....						4,267	96
		Balance unexpended.....						222	04

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June 1879.

RETURN C. 2—INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
		Balance at their credit on 30th June, 1878,.....		135 88		
		Less outstanding cheques since paid.....		119 80		
		Legislative Appropriation for 1878-79.....				16 18
						4,500 00
		EXPENDITURE.				
		<i>Salaries.</i>				
		Salary as Agent, District No 1, 3 months, to 30th June, 1878.....	25 00			
	John Harlow.....	do do do	25 00			
	Rev. R. McDonald.....	do do do	25 00			
	Rev. W. M. Chisholm.....	do do do	25 00			
	Rev. J. Macdougall.....	do do do	100 00			
	John Harlow.....	do do do	39 53			
	J. E. Beckwith.....	1, 12 do do 1879.....	48 64			
	Rev. Thos. Butler.....	2, from 1st Dec, 1877, to 30th June, 1879.....	40 46			
	R. E. J. McCarthy.....	3, do 14th March, 1878, to 30th June, 1879.....	28 50			
	Rev. D. O'Connor.....	4, do 12th do do 31st March, 1879.....	63 85			
	Dr. McLean.....	5, do 23rd May, 1878, do do	28 50			
	A. F. Clark, M. D.....	6, do 1st May, 1877, to do do	75 00			
	Rev. R. McDonald.....	7, do 23rd May, 1878, to do do	75 00			
	Rev. W. Chisholm.....	8, do 1st July, 1878, to do do	75 00			
	Rev. J. Macdougall.....	do do do do do do	75 00			
	Rev. D. McIsaac.....	do do do do do do	42 71			
	Rev. A. McGillivray.....	do do do do do do	42 71			
	Rev. M. McKenzie.....	do do do do do do	85 41			
		Expended by Agents in the purchase of supplies for destitute Indians, and for Seed-grain, in the following proportions:—				
		Supplies. Seed-grain.				
		In District No. 1.....	\$201 00	\$181 00		
	By John Harlow.....	do do do	42 00	50 91		
	J. E. Beckwith.....	do do do	46 48	50 00		
	Rev. Thos. Butler.....	do do do	34 00	30 00		
	Rev. E. J. McCarthy.....	do do do				
		Carried forward.....	323 48	311 91		
					845 36	4,516 18

Vote 183.

RETURN C. 2.—INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA.—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....				4,516 18
			845 36	
		EXPENDITURE.—Continued.		
		Brought forward.....	323 48	311 91
		Supplies. Seed-grain.		
	By Rev. D. O'Connor.....	In District No. 5.....	89 04	58 00
	Dr. McLean.....	do.....	111 44	97 00
	A. F. Clark, M.D.....	do.....	30 24	22 00
	Rev. R. McDonald.....	do.....	97 44	91 00
	Rev. W. Chisholm.....	do.....	113 12	102 00
	R. J. Macdonnell.....	do.....	131 60	100 00
	Rev. D. McIsaac.....	do.....	77 28	69 00
	Rev. A. F. McGilivray.....	do.....	63 28	50 00
	Rev. M. McKenzie.....	do.....	167 44	94 00
	E. S. Blanchard.....	do.....	3 73	
	D. P. Allison, for N. Jeddive.....	do.....	15 00	
			<u>\$1,223 09</u>	<u>\$994 91</u>
		<i>Medical Attendance and Medicines.</i>		
	C. J. Fox, M.D.....	In District No. 1.....		13 00
	A. M. Somerville, M.D.....	do.....		5 00
	A. Maxwell, M.D.....	do.....		41 57
				59 52

John Struthers, M.D.	do	4	12 00		
H. Shaw, M.D.	do	2	19 04		
M. G. Parish, M.D.	do	3	11 80		31 04
A. M. Somerville, M.D.	do	3	11 30		
W. S. Robertson, M.D.	do	4			23 10
C. M. Hewson, M.D.	do	7	9 00		13 50
A. P. Clarke, M.D.	do	7	10 00		
J. D. E. Fraser, M.D.	do	8			19 00
W. H. McDonald, M.D.	do	9	10 56		25 40
J. C. McKinnon, M.D.	do	9	13 65		
J. W. McDougall, M.D.	do	9	29 35		
John McIntosh, M.D.	do	11	50 25		53 56
A. T. McLean, M.D.	do	11	10 50		
J. L. Bethune, M.D.	do	13			60 75
H. B. McPherson, M.D.	do	13			63 20
					41 75
					390 82
<i>Education.</i>					
John McEachen	School Teacher, Whycocomah, March and September quarters, 1878, March quarter, 1879, and December				200 00
T. C. Kerr	School Teacher, Bear River, March, June, September and December quar- ters, 1878, and March quarter, 1879.				308 00
R. McMillan	School Teacher, Eskasonie, March and June quarters, 1878, March quarter, 1879, and December				183 33
Rev. K. Macdonald	Material and labor for School Building at Boat Harbor				50 00
Education Department, Toronto	do				67 69
	School books, &c.				12 64
					321 08
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					
John Ferguson	Registration Fee on deed of land exchanged at Boat Harbor				1 50
A. Macdonald	For survey of boundaries of Reserve at Pourquet				18 50
P. W. Worgan	do Reserve near Sydney, C. B.				57 80
R. L. Weatherbee	Further costs <i>in re</i> Regina vs. H. B. Webster, M.D.				20 00
Rev. W. Chisholm	Grant to assist certain Indians in District No. 9 in erecting dwelling houses				121 50
	Carried forward				219 30
					4,275 24
					4,516 18

RETURN C. 2.—INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA.—*Concluded.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 153.....		Brought forward.....	219 30	4,275 24	4,516 18
	Queen's Printer..... Montreal Telegraph Co.....	EXPENDITURE.—<i>Concluded.</i> Printing..... Messages.....	6 88 1 26	227 44	4,502 68
		Total Expenditure.....			13 50
		Balance unexpended.....			
		Cheque outstanding.....	16 18		
		Appropriation for 1878-79 overdrawn.....	2 68		
		Balance as above.....			

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN C. 3.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 156.....		Legislative appropriation for 1878-79.....					
Vote 22.....		Supplementary do 1878-79.....				36,561 00	12,000 00
							48,561 00
		EXPENDITURE IN VICTORIA SUPERINTENDENT.					
		<i>Salaries.</i>					
	I. W. Powell, M.D.....	As Superintendent, for year ended 30th June, 1879.....	2,600 00				
	H. Moffatt.....	do do do.....	1,500 00				
	L. Augustine.....	Interpreter and Constable, eight months, to 28th Feb., 1879.....	280 00				
	Geo. Good.....	do do four months to 30th June, 1879.....	140 00				4,520 00
		<i>Medical Attendance and Medicine.</i>					
	I. W. Powell, M.D.....	As Medical Officer, salary for year ended 30th June, 1879.....	400 00				
	D. Oluness, M.D.....	For professional services.....	94 00				
	I. W. Powell, M.D.....	Allowance for furnishing medicine for Victoria and neighborhood.....	400 00				
	Langley & Co.....	do do do.....	160 57				
	G. Morrison.....	do do do.....	91 14				
	T. Stotholt.....	do do do.....	81 02				
	Moore & Co.....	do do do.....	54 98				
	Geo. Moore.....	do do do.....	26 12				
	Royal Hospital.....	For 14 weeks' maintenance of sick Indian, at \$10 per week.....	140 00				
	Oppenheimer Bros.....	Freight on medicine.....	14 24				1,462 07
		<i>Travelling Expenses.</i>					
	Supt. Powell.....	While on visit to Saanich Indians.....	12 50				
	do do.....	do visits to Nanaimo.....	34 00				
	Accountant-General of the Navy.....	For rations on board H.M.S. "Rocket," 3s. 5d. stg.....	0 83				
		Carried forward.....	47 33				5,982 07
							48,561 00

RETURN C 3.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 156. Vote 22 Supply.	Sundry persons	Brought forward.....	47 33	5,983 07	48,561 00	
		EXPENDITURE IN VICTORIA SUPERINTENDENCY—Continued.				
		<i>Travelling Expenses—Concluded.</i>				
		For cab and carriage hire	22 00	69 33		
		<i>Office Expenses.</i>				
		For Office desk.....	16 25			
		Repairs to office furniture	6 00			
		Glazing.....	2 75			
		1,000 Vouchers.....	7 50			
		Fuel	28 50			
		Rate for 12 months to 30th June, 1879.....	8 00			
		Stationery.....	32 27			
		Printing.....	12 12			
		Stationery.....	15 87			
		Fuel.....	2 75			
		Messages	123 34			
		do	5 15			
		Drawer rent and postage stamps.....	23 75			
		Washing office towels and other services.....	33 00			
		Subscription, 12 months.....	5 00			
		do 15 do to 30th June, 1879	16 25			
		do 12 do to 31st March, 1879.....	13 00			
		Cleaning office.....	3 00	354 50		
		<i>Asid to Sick and Needy Indians.</i>				
		For Rent of cabin, one month.....	5 00			
		P. McTernan.....	5 75			

J. Coigdarrippe.....	do	4 00
Steamer "Otter".....	do	15 09
do "Cariboo Fly".....	do	15 25
do "Maude".....	do	6 50
do "Grappler".....	do	18 00
do "Western Slope".....	do	16 00
W. Jeffrey.....	do	98 75
J. Sehl.....	do	23 50
De Wiederhold & Co.....	do	12 37
Goodacre & D'oly.....	do	50 12
Hudson Bay Co.....	do	111 12
W. A. Franklin.....	do	8 50
M. Muir.....	do	31 00
H. Saunders.....	do	269 13
G. B. Ordram.....	do	9 50
H. Knight.....	do	9 87
J. W. Powell.....	do	105 49
		814 85
<i>Aid towards the Improvement of the Indians.</i>		
For Lumber and nails for Nass Indians.....		116 00
Implements of husbandry and tools.....		175 75
Garden seeds.....		155 20
40 pairs window sashes for Fort Simpson.....		100 00
Freight on sashes to Fort Simpson.....		25 00
		571 95
<i>Schools.</i>		
Grant for June, September and December quarters, 1878, and March quarter, 1879.....		300 00
do December quarter, 1878, and March quarter, 1879.....		150 00
do March and December quarters, 1878, and March quarter, 1879.....		195 50
do June, September and December quarters, 1878.....		325 00
do do do		225 00
do December quarter, 1878, and March quarter, 1879.....		132 00
		1,327 50
<i>Miscellaneous Expenditure.</i>		
For Interment of deceased Indians.....		31 00
Travelling expenses while settling dispute with Cowichan Indians.....		5 00
Services in assisting to take a census of the Songhees tribe		30 00
		66 00
Carried forward.....		9,186 20
		48,561 00

		1,183 49	51 50	29 21	217 96	1,068 74	9,973 73	48,561 00
<i>Medical Attendance and Medicines.</i>								
C. N. Truie, M.D.....	For Professional services	377 50						
W. W. Walkem, M.D.....	do do	110 40						
J. R. McInnes, M.D.....	do do	67 00						
John Chipp, M.D.....	do do	12 50						
McNaughton Jones, M.D.	do do	120 00						
A. Masters, M.D.....	do do	147 50						
A. Peete.....	Medicines.....	148 50						
A. M. Herring	do	103 62						
A. Steele.....	Prescription	19 00						
Insane Asylum.....	Care of insane Indian.....	66 72						
J. Christian.....	Freight of medicines	29 00						
J. Clapperton.....	do	2 75						
		1,183 49						
<i>Travelling Expenses.</i>								
G. Pittendreich.....	For Steamboat fare, board, &c.....	24 00						
Colonial Hotel.....	Board of Supt. Lenihan while purchasing seeds	6 50						
Hudson Bay Co.....	Steamboat fare for Supt. Lenihan.....	1 50						
J. Durant.....	do	7 50						
	Expenses on trip to Langley.....	12 00						
		51 50						
<i>Office Expenses.</i>								
J. Cunningham & Co.....	For Sundries for Superintendent's office.....	29 21						
J. Colbeck.....	Furniture do do	8 00						
W. H. Keary.....	Stationery do do	15 25						
J. Lenihan.....	Sundries do do	21 99						
H. Elliot.....	Fuel do do	68 00						
J. Wise.....	do do do	11 00						
W. J. Taylor.....	Sundries do do	9 00						
D. Whitrow.....	Furniture do do	12 50						
New Westminster P. O.....	Postage stamps, &c., do	27 50						
British Columbia Telegraph Co.....	Messages.....	0 36						
Dominion Telegraph Co.....	do	3 65						
Montreal do	do	21 50						
		217 96						
<i>Aid to Sick and Needy Indians.</i>								
J. Cunningham & Co.....	For Provisions distributed.....	435 24						
C. McDonough.....	Provisions and clothing distributed	571 25						
L. Willie.....	Flour, &c., distributed	7 00						
W. J. French.....	Beer do	55 25						
		1,068 74						
		5,232 95						
		9,973 73						
		48,561 00						

C. 8.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Vote 156. Vote Supply 22.		Brought forward.....	1,068	74	5,232	95	9,973	73	48,561	00
		EXPENDITURE IN FRASER SUPERINTENDENCY—Concluded.								
		<i>Aid to Sick and Needy Indians—Concluded.</i>	2	25						
		For Beef, &c., distributed...	2	50						
		Provisions do	14	60						
		Conveyance of needy Indians	7	00						
		do do	11	50						
		do do	10	00	1,115	99				
		Sick Indian (aid extended to him).....								
		<i>Aid towards the Improvement of Indians.</i>								
		For Carpenters' tools distributed.....	1,228	97						
		Freight of harness	69	11						
		Carpenters' tools and farming implements.....	363	50						
		16 sets harness, distributed.....	508	00						
		Garden seeds.....	1,986	80						
		do and express charges	181	63						
		Farming implements	47	13						
		do do and tools	23	00						
		Freighting implements	5	00						
		do do	16	00						
		Storage of	3	12						
		Lumber	3	00						
		Farming implements, &c.....	187	25						
		Freight of do	26	00	4,659	11				
		<i>Miscellaneous Expenditure</i>								
		For 112 days' services as Constable.....	112	00						
		Cleaning tents.....	2	00						
		Return of Indians confined in jail	3	00						

J. McMurphy	Serving summons on Chief Steel.....	14 75	
W. N. Bole.....	Legal services in re enquiry into alleged sale by Chief Steel of liquor to Indians.....	31 50	
J. B. Felix	Interpreting in above case.....	7 50	
M. Bright.....	Interment of a friendless Indian	10 00	180 75
<i>Schools.</i>			
St. Mary's School	For Annual grant to 1st June, 1879.....		350 00
	Total Expenditure (not including surveys) in Fraser Superintendency.....		11,538 80
INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION.			
G. M. Sproat, Comr.....	For Field allowance, covering Commissioner's allowance of \$10 per day; the wages of all persons attached to the Commission proper and the transport of equipment, 149 days, between 21st June and 16th November, 1878, at \$30 per day.....	4,470 00	
	Between 17th November, 1878, and 30th June, 1879, at \$42 per day, (the increased rate being caused by increased cost of transport, &c.) 226 days at \$42 per day.....	\$9,492 00	
	Less—Transport not incurred, 62 days, at \$17 per day.....	\$1,054 00	
	Less ALSO—Explorers wages not expended, 69 days, at \$2.50 per day.....	147 50	
		1,201 50	
T. Blenkinsop	For Salary as Census taker and Secretary, from 1st April to 16th November, 1878, 7 months and 16 days, at \$120 per month	8,280 50	
do	For self, \$1.75 per day, and for two horses, each \$1 per day, from 13th May to 16th November, 1878, 188 days' field allowance, at \$3.75 per day.....	904 00	
do	Allowance in Victoria, from 1st April to 6th May, 1878, 36 days, at \$1.50 per day.....	705 00	
do	Petty cash disbursements, telegrams, &c.....	54 00	
F. Barnard & Co	Express charges on tent.....	28 63	
Geo. Coxon.....	Passage to Yale, for record books.....	21 50	
Str. "Enterprise"	Passage of Messrs. Sproat and Blenkinsop.....	3 50	
C. G. Cogan.....	Copying records, 152 days, at \$3 per day.....	456 00	
D. Higgins.....	Printing 100 pamphlets.....	48 00	
J. F. McCreight.....	Legal services.....	35 00	
	Carried forward	15,026 13	21,512 53
			48,561 00

do	For salary, from 14th May to 13th June, 1879, 1 month, 18 days, at \$150 per month.		237 09		
do	Plotting and mapping.		100 00		
do	Petty disbursements.		60 91		
Ashtown Green, D.L.S.	Salary, from 1st June to 31st December, 1878, 7 months, at \$150 per month.		1,050 00		
G. G. Pearse	Salary as Chainman, 6 months, 8 days, at \$50 per month.		313 17		
O. E. Woods	do do do 6 do 29 do 60 do		347 33		
do	do do do 15 do 60 do		25 00		
C. G. Cozan	do do do 11 do 35 do		12 83		
E. Skinner	do do do 6 do 18 do 60 do		339 03		
do	do do do 25 do 60 do		41 68		
A. Anderson	do do do 11 do 38 do		12 83		
J. H. McGuire	do do do 6 do 2,50 per day.		15 00		
W. Morley	do do do 5 do 6 do 40 per month.		206 45		
A. McCartney	do do do 11 do 35 do		12 83		
T. Harvey	do do do 3 do 5 do 60 do		158 34		
E. Grant	do do do 3 do 6 do 60 do		154 83		
Jim	do do do 6 do 30 do		6 92		
A. Gray	do do do 11 do 35 do		12 83		
A. Anderson	do do do 6 do 29 do 40 do		277 41		
J. Alexander	do do do 6 do 29 do 40 do		277 41		
G. Kier	do do do 1 do 18 do 40 do		63 22		
A. Fow	do do do Cook 7 do 8 do 40 do		290 54		
W. J. Wells	do do do do 11 do 40 do		14 66		
T. Windsor	do do do do 6 do 29 do 40 do		277 41		
Sundry Persons.	Packers, laborers, messengers, interpreters and canoe-men, employed at various times, as occasion required.		448 05		
do	Board and lodging furnished Surveyor Jemmett and party while en route to their field of operations.		291 65		
do	Board and lodging furnished Surveyor Mohun and party.		88 00		
Mara & Wilson	Provisions for Surveyor Jemmett's party.		332 50		
W. Chase	do do do		18 12		
A. McBrine	do do do		7 75		
W. Graham	do do do		7 25		
A. Pringle	do do do		3 50		
R. A. Morris	do do do		11 60		
Mrs. Fortier	do do do		9 50		
M. Edwards	do do do		24 42		
Oppenheimer Bros.	do do do for Surveyor Green's party.		160 25		
F. Reynolds	do do do		92 30		
G. Ordam	do do do		77 46		
A. G. Horne & Son	do do do		33 80		
Str. "Enterprise"	Passage of Mr. Mohun		10 25		
do	do do and party		60 15		
do	do Mr. Jemmett do		54 25		
do	do Mr. Gauthorp		2 00		
do	do "W. G. Hunt".				
	Carried forward		9,908 73	15,425 13	21,512 53
					48,561 00

C. 3.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Concluded.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 156. Vote Supply 22...	Str. "Cariboo Fly"	Brought forward.....	9,908 73	15,425 12	21,512 53	48,561 00
	do "Maude"	SURVEYS—Concluded.				
	Barnard & Co.	<i>On Vancouver Island and on the Mainland—Concluded.</i>				
	J. W. Powell.....	For Passage of Indian to Cowichan.....	4 00			
	F. G. Richards	do Mr. Green and party.....	19 75			
	John Jane.....	Travelling expenses of Surveyor Jemmett and party.....	402 43			
	R. Cridge.....	do do to New Westminster.....	27 00			
	E. Mehun.....	Sketches for field use.....	5 00			
	Wait & Co.	Making maps.....	647 16			
	Hibbin & Co.	4 note books.....	48 00			
	E. Dickinson.....	1 1/2 doz. memorandum books, \$6; drawing paper, 20 7/5	1 00			
	A. Rose.....	Field books and stationery.....	26 75			
	H. Moffatt	100 linen lined envelopes.....	81 48			
	Victoria Post Office.....	Printing 2,000 vouchers.....	6 50			
	British Columbia Telegraph Co.	Postage paid and reimbursed.....	7 50			
	L. H. Walton.....	Postage stamps.....	2 25			
	H. Hoy.....	Messages.....	15 00			
	P. McQuade.....	Tent and fly for Mr. Mohun.....	2 50			
	B. Hoy.....	Tent poles and box.....	30 50			
	S. Kelly.....	Two tents and flies for Mr. Jemmett.....	9 00			
	L. H. Walton.....	Tent-poles and box.....	51 11			
	Mrs. McLean.....	do.....	9 00			
	J. Carraghar.....	Repairing tents.....	7 50			
	Franklin.....	do.....	12 50			
	P. Murphy.....	do.....	4 00			
	S. Smith.....	Repairing boat.....	16 00			
	A. McKinnon.....	Cartage of tents.....	2 50			
	J. Sutt.....	do.....	2 00			
	A. S. Farwell.....	Care of tents during winter.....	5 00			
	Barnard & Co.	do.....	3 00			
	J. McInyre.....	Level and tripod.....	2 00			
		Freight and charges on level.....	50 00			
		Cancel hire.....	7 00			
			51 00			

E. Marvin	32 00
do	12 25
A. B. Erskine.....	1 50
J. Cunningham.....	2 50
T. Shotbolt.....	8 75
W. S. Jemmett.....	34 75
Baptiste.....	5 00
R. Glen.....	2 25
A. Green.....	26 75
Total expenditure on account of Surveys.....	11,693 91
Total expenditure on Reserve Com. and Surveys.....	27,019 03
Total expenditure in British Columbia.....	48,531 56
Balance unexpended.....	29 44

L. VANKOUGHNET,
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ROBERT SINCLAIR,
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN C. 4.—INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 155.....		Legislative appropriation for 1878-79.....				2,000 00
		EXPENDITURE. <i>Salaries.</i>				
	T. Stewart.....	Salary as Agent, from 1st July to 6th November, 1878.....		72 22		
	J. O. Arsenault.....	do 7th November, 1878, to 30th June, 1879.....		127 78		200 00
	Geo. Davies & Co.....	Supplies of Food and Clothing for Destitute Indians.		691 71		
	R. E. Holman.....	Purchased and distributed by Agent.....		217 55		
	John Gaffney.....	do		44 18		
	John Minnard.....	do		22 18		
		<i>Medical Attendance and Medicines.</i>				975 62
	E. R. Muttard, M. D.....	Professional services.....		10 75		
	P. McN. Barsto, M. D.....	do		10 50		
	M. Wall, M. D.....	do		36 85		
	John F. Brine, M. D.....	do		69 06		
	Richard Johnson, M D.....	do		68 03		
	David P. McNutt.....	Medicines.....		14 58		209 77
		<i>Education.</i>				
	Marin Francia.....	Salary for June Quarter, 1878.....		60 00		
	J. O. Arsenault.....	do December Quarter, 1878, and March and June Quarters, 1879.....		150 00		
	Toronto.....	School books, &c.....		15 91		225 91

		<i>Repair of Roads.</i>			
James Ford.....	Contractor.....				
M Latobe.....	do.....			6 25	
S Snake.....	do.....			38 50	
Jessé P'rice.....	do.....			12 75	
				31 20	88 70
<i>Travelling Expenses.</i>					
T. Stewart.....	From 1st July to 6th November, 1878.....			32 93	
J. O. Arsenault.....	6th November, 1878, to 30th June, 1879.....			67 07	100 00
<i>Purchase of Seed Grain.</i>					
Queen's Printer.....	From sundry persons, through J. O. Arsenault, Agent.....				200 00
	For Printing.....				6 88
				Total Expenditure.....	2,006 88
				Appropriation overdrawn.....	6 88

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

A.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Votes 157. 158. 159.		SERVICE. ANNUITIES UNDER TREATIES 1, 2, 3 AND 5. Legislative Appropriation for 1878-9 :— For Treaties Nos. 1 and 2. 3. 5.			27,000 00 15,640 00 15,860 00	58,500 00
		EXPENDITURE. <i>Treaties 1 and 2.</i> 17 Chiefs, each \$25 00. 59 Headmen, do 15 00. 4,710 Indians, do 5 00.		425 00 885 00 23,550 00		
		<i>Arrears.</i> 148 Indians, for 1871, each \$3 00. 1 do 1872, do 3 00. 20 do 1873, do 3 00. 48 do 1874, do 3 00. 20 do 1875, do 5 00. 44 do 1876, do 5 00. 209 do 1877, do 5 00.	444 00 3 00 60 00 144 00 100 00 220 00 1,045 00		2,016 00 124 00	27,000 00
		Sundry expenses in connection with payment. <i>Treaty No. 3.</i> 30 Chiefs, each \$25 00. 83 Headmen, do 15 00. 2,544 Indians, do 5 00.	750 00 1,245 00 12,720 00	14,715 00 414 00		15,139 00

<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>				
9 Chiefs, each \$25 00.....	225 00			
22 Headmen, do 15 00.....	330 00			
2,937 Indians, do 5 00.....	14,685 00			
4 do Arrears for 1877, each \$5 00.....	15,240 00			
Sundry expenses in connection with payment.....	20 00			
	183 43			
Total expenditure.....			15,443 43	
Balance unexpended.....				57,572 43
				927 57

L. VANKOUGHNET,
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879

B.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 160.....		AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, AMMUNITION, FISHING TWINE, &c., UNDER TREATIES 1 AND 2.				12,950 00
		Legislative Appropriation for 1878-79..... <i>Expenditure, Treaty No. 1.</i>				
	Westbrook & Fairchild.....	For 21 breaking ploughs.....	371 50			451 50
	do	20 cross	13 00			260 00
	do	41 harrows.....	10 00			410 00
	A. Hespeler.....	1 fanning mill for Roseau River Band.....				20 00
	J. H. Ashdown.....	50 scythes and snaiths.....	1 25			62 50
	do	4 dozen reaping hooks.....	3 60			1 80
	Str. "Kewatin"	Freight on fanning mill.....				1 00
	E. McMicken.....	Freight of 12,944 lbs. of implements, &c.				39 00
	J. H. Ashdown.....	60 lbs. backing twine.....	0 35			31 00
	do	737 lbs. killing do	0 55			405 35
	A. P. Denholm.....	187 lbs. sturgeon do	0 45			84 15
	do	9 cases for twine.....				4 00
	Cooper, Fairman & Co.....	23½ kegs powder.....	6 25			146 87
	do	1,625 lbs shot.....	0 09			146 25
	do	Packing cases and casks for ammunition.....				4 50
	J. H. Ashdown.....	15 bags for shot.....	0 35			5 25
	Weldon & McEain.....	Drayage of powder from magazine to wharf.....				7 50
	E. McMicken.....	Freighting 3,646 lbs. of ammunition.....				44 32
		Total Expenditure for Treaty No. 1.....				2,114 99
		<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>				
	Westbrook & Fairchild.....	For 10 breaking ploughs.....	21 50			215 00
	do	10 cross	13 00			130 00
	do	20 harrows.....	10 00			200 00
	J. H. Ashdown.....	50 scythes and snaiths.....	1 25			62 50

E. McMicken.....	Freight of 6,626 lbs. of implements.....	185 65		
J. H. Graham.....	Transport and feed en route of 7 head of cattle to Water Hen River.....	70 00	843 15	
J. H. Ashdown.....	17 lbs. backing twine.....	5 95		
A. P. Denholm.....	212 lbs. gilling do.....	116 60		
do.....	53 lbs. sturgeon do.....	23 85		
do.....	9 cases for twine.....	4 00	150 40	
Cooper, Fairman & Co.....	8 kegs of powder.....	50 00		
do.....	600 lbs. shot.....	54 00		
do.....	Boxes and casks for ammunition.....	20 41		
J. A. Ashdown.....	10 bags for shot.....	3 50		
Weldon & McBain.....	Drayage of powder from magazine to wharf.....	3 00		
E. McMicken.....	Freight of 1,345 lbs. of ammunition.....	35 54	166 45	
	Total Expenditure for Treaty No. 2.....			1,160 00
	Total Expenditure for both Treaties.....			3,274 99
	Balance unexpended.....			9,675 01

L. VANKOUGHNET,
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

C.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 161		<p>IMPLEMENTS, AMMUNITION, &c., TREATY No. 3.</p> <p>Legislative appropriation for 1878-9</p>				6,410 00
		<p><i>Expenditure.</i></p>				
		For 3 bulls, at \$37	111 00			
		2 do at \$20	40 00			
		2 oxen, at \$50	100 00			
		1 cow	30 00			
		Freight of cattle	63 50			
		do	30 00			
		do	30 00			
		do	66 19			
		do	27 00			
		do	29 20			
		Driving 15 head of cattle to Fort Francis	125 00			
		Hay for cattle	2 02			
		do	3 00			
		do	22 75			
		do	6 00			
		do	4 00			
		Hire of horse for man sent to select cattle				
		Expenses in connection with visit to Base St Paul to select cattle	6 25			
		Driving 40 head of cattle to Fort Francis	194 99			
		do 3 Islington	70 00			
		Hay for cattle	27 50			
		Care and feed of 10 head of cattle, 3 months, at \$15	45 00			
		56½ lbs. rope for drovers, at 18 cts.	10 17		1,013 57	
		55 logging chains, at 12½c.	6 88			
		Hooks, links, &c., for chains	2 35			
		1 doz. rakes	3 00			
		4 hay forks, at \$1	4 00			
		4 scythes, at \$1.95	7 80			
		Freighting implements	12 90			
		Teaming do	18 00			
		M. Street & Bros.				
		do				
		do				
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John Lawrie	1 plough	12 00	
do	1 pair harrows	10 00	
W. B. Clark	Freight of plough and harrows to P. A. Landing	2 00	
E. McMicken	do 7,111 lbs. of implements, &c.	196 83	275 76
			6 00
			165 99
E. A. Harrington.	30 lbs. hemp seed, at 20c.	26 32	
W. F. Alloway.	Freight of 4,678 lbs. seed potatoes.	1 60	
J. H. Ashdown	37½ M. gun-caps, at 70c.	293 75	
do	5 boxes for gun-caps	310 50	
Cooper, Fairman & Co.	47 kegs powder, at \$6.25.	3 50	
do	3,450 lbs. shot, at 9c.	6 50	
do	7 casks for ammunition, at 50c.	62 50	
do	13 cases do at 50c.	25 00	
A. P. Denholm	10 kegs powder, at \$6.25.	25 00	
Thos. Marks & Bros.	10 bags shot, at \$2.50.	4 30	
do	4½ M. gun-caps, at \$1.		733 37
do			
J. H. Ashdown	97 lbs. backing twine, at 35c.	33 95	
A. P. Denholm	195 lbs. gilling do at 55c.	503 25	
do	191 lbs. sturgeon do at 45c.	85 95	
do	290 lbs. gilling do at 55c.	169 50	
Thos. Marks & Bro.	1 doz. trolling hooks, at 48c.	5 76	
do	150 lbs. gilling twine, at 80c.	120 00	
do	40 lbs. sturgeon do at 42c.	16 80	
			925 21
	Total Expenditure.		3,119 90
	Balance unexpended		3,290 10

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

D.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Vote 162.....								4,890 00
		<p>IMPLEMENTS, AMUNITION, &C., TREATY No. 5.</p> <p>Legislative appropriation for 1878-9.....</p>						
		<p><i>Expenditure.</i></p>						
	Westbrook & Fairchild.....	For 5 breaking ploughs.....		\$21 50				107 50
	do	4 cross ploughs.....		13 00				52 00
	do	9 harrows.....		10 00				90 00
	A. P. Denholm.....	182 hoes.....		0 85				154 70
	do	Packing hoes.....						3 00
	E. McMicken.....	Freight of 3,983 lbs. implements.....						161 99
	E. Lapiere.....	19 oxen.....		\$53 50				1,016 50
	do	41 cows.....		32 50				1,352 50
	do	9 bulls.....		37 00				333 00
	do	13 calves.....		3 00				39 00
		Less, the price obtained for 17 calves sold.....						2,721 00
								96 00
	do	For Driving cattle.....						2,625 00
	Wakley & Burrows.....	Freight of 14 head of cattle.....						18 00
	T. Truthwaite.....	Herdling 69 head of cattle 4 months.....						210 00
	A. Lamoreaux.....	Hay for cattle.....						390 00
	John Fiddler.....	do						3 00
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Rope for drovers.....						17 50
	do	2 sets ox harness for hauling hay.....		1 80				11 00
	Roberts & Sinclair.....	Hire of horse for man sent to select cattle.....						12 80
	Jas F. Graham.....	To pay C. Cyr for visit to Baie St. Paul to select cattle.....						4 00
	John Fiddler.....	For Driving 24 head of cattle to Jackhead.....						6 25
	J. H. Ashdown.....	61 lbs. backing twine.....		\$ 0 25				21 35
	A. P. Denholm.....	429 lbs. gilling twine.....		0 55				235 95
	do	136 lbs. sturgeon twine.....		0 43				61 20
								3,316 55

do	9 cases for twine.....	6 50	325 00
Cooper & Fairman	20 kegs powder	125 00	
do	1,575 lbs. shot.....	141 75	
do	8 cases and casks for ammunition.....	4 00	
J. H. Ashdown	10 bags for shot.....	3 50	
E. McMicken.....	Freight of 3,648 lbs. ammunition	157 18	431 43
Total Expenditure, Treaty No. 5.....			4,642 17
Balance unexpended			247 83

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
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 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
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E.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID,	SERVICE.	\$ est.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 163.....		Legislative appropriation for 1878-79.....				16,500 00
		PROVISIONS.				
		<i>Expenditure.</i>				
	A. G. B. Bannatyne..... do	For 406 sacks of flour, at \$2.10 each.....			862 60	
	M. Street & Bros.....	400 extra sacks, at 15c. each.....			60 00	
	H. G. McMicken.....	10 sacks of flour, with extra sacks, at \$2.25 each.....			22 50	
	Department of Public Works.....	20 barrels of flour, at \$6.25 each.....			125 00	
	W. H. Lyon.....	10 sacks of flour delivered at The Pass, at \$8 each.....			80 00	
		2 do do Fort Frances, at \$8 each.....			16 00	
		8 do do at \$2.15 each.....			17 20	
					1,173 30	
	A. G. B. Bannatyne.....	6 lbs. of tobacco, at 50c. per lb.....		3 00		
	A. P. Denholm.....	1,892 do do at 45c. do		861 40		
	M. Burk.....	148 do do		66 60		
	W. H. Lyon.....	2,479 lbs. of tea, at 33½c. do		830 46		
		156 do do		52 26		
		70 do do		23 45		
				1,419 04		
		98 brls. of pork, at \$14.48 per brl.....		1,495 30		
		190 half-brls. of pork, at \$7.87 per brl.....		32 60		
		2 brls. of pork, at \$16 per brl.....		120 00		
	Canadian Pacific Railway	2,000 lbs. of bacon, at 6c. per lb.....				3,066 34
	M. Street & Bros.....	Sundry small supplies.....		30 80		
	W. H. Lyon.....	One sack.....		0 13		
	J. McLaren.....	Coopering pork barrels.....		2 50		

E. McMicken.....					
Freighting 122,421 lbs. provisions to different points within Treaties 1, 2, 3 and 5, at varying rates, under contract			3,028 74	9,962 17	
Total Expenditure					10,028 98
Balance unexpended					6,471 02

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

F.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 164.....		CLOTHING FOR TREATIES 1, 2 AND 5. Legislative Appropriation for 1878-79.....					2,200 00
		<i>Expenditure.</i>					
	Huntton & Son	For 7 1/2 dozen black silk handkerchiefs .. per doz. \$15 00				116 25	
	C. Stratton	7 1/2 do pair socks.....per pair. 0 23				21 59	
	T. & H. Borbridge.....	7 1/2 do waist belts.....per doz. 4 30				33 32	
	Bangs & Co.	1 1/2 do hats.....do 19 00				33 25	
	do	6 do do				90 00	
	Warden of the Kingston Penitentiary.....	72 coats, blue.....		9 50		684 00	
	do do	21 pairs trousers.....		2 10		44 10	
	do do	72 do		2 00		144 00	
	do do	93 shirts.....		1 90		176 70	
	do do	93 pairs boots.....		4 50		418 50	
	John Smith.....	21 scarlet coats.....		10 50		220 50	
	J. McLanagan.....	2 pairs trousers.....		3 50		7 00	
	do	2 do boots.....		2 50		5 00	
	do	2 hats.....		1 25		2 50	
	do	2 pairs socks.....		0 50		1 00	
	P. Stringer.....	For Expenses while on duty at Kingston inspecting clothing.....			15 12	1,997 51	
	W. Howe.....	Travelling expenses to and from Sarnia, shipping clothing.....			73 97		
	do	Cost of packing cases for clothing.....			20 41		
	E. McMicken.....	Freighting 1,193 lbs. clothing.....			17 75		
	Jas. McKay.....	do 414 do			24 48		
	Thos. Wiley.....	do 300 do			3 75		
		Total Expenditure.....					2,152 99
		Balance unexpended.....					47 01

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879

G.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 165.		SIoux OR LITTLE SASKATCHEWAN.				2,600 00
		Legislative Appropriation for 1878-79.				
		<i>Expenditure.</i>				
	L. W. Herchmer.	For Salary as Agent, from 5th October, 1878, to 30th June, 1879, 8 months and 26 days, at \$1,000 per annum.				734 77
	do	Travelling expenses.				366 35
	N. Germain & Son	1 harrow		13 00		
	do	3 hoes		1 95		
	W. H. Lyon.	10 lbs. tea		3 35		
	do	25 lbs. sugar		3 12		
	do	2 lbs. coffee		0 70		
	J. H. Ashdown.	15 lbs. powder		7 50		
	do	3 sacks shot		9 00		
	do	3½ M. gun caps		3 50		
	do	Ploughs, hoes, scythes, hay forks, &c		125 90		
	T. Bannerman	2 yoke oxen		260 00		
	do	12 cows		390 00		
	Mulholland & Bros.	Rope, logging chains and sickles.				650 00
	Hudson Bay Co.	Fishing twine				64 92
	W. H. Diabrow.	Garden seeds				24 50
	A. McKenzie.	50 bushels wheat.		25 00		
	do	50 do potatoes		25 00		
	do	20 do peas		20 00		
	J. Muir	100 do wheat		50 00		
	do	100 do potatoes		50 00		
		Carried forward				2,207 56
						2,600 00

G.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Vote 185.....		Brought forward.....			2,207 56	2,600 00
		SIOUX ON LITTLE SASKATCHEWAN—Concluded.				
		<i>Expenditure—Concluded.</i>				
	G. M. Yeomans.....	For 40 bags flour.....		3 00	120 00	
	A. P. Denholm.....	Fishing twine.....		1 00	1 83	
	John Allan.....	12 fishing nets.....		1 00	12 00	
	F. Osenbrugge.....	100 sacks.....		0 32	32 00	
		Total Expenditure.....				2,373 39
		Balance unexpended.....				226 61

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

II - INDIANS OF MANITOBA - Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 166..... Pt. of Sup. V. 21		GENERAL EXPENSES OF THE MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY.				
		Legislative appropriation for 1878-79.....			18 300 00	
		Supplementary do do			1,000 00	19,300 00
		<i>Expenditure.</i>				
	James F. Graham.....	For Salary as Acting Superintendent, 12 months, to 30th June, '79		1,200 00		
	L. J. Lévéque.....	do Clerk, Winnipeg Office, 12 months, 26 days do		770 00		
	J. P. Wright.....	do Messenger, office, Winnipeg, 13 months do		650 00		
	R. J. N. Pithet.....	do Agent, Fort Frances, 12 months do		1,000 00		
	Geo. McPherson.....	do do Assabaskasing, 12 do do		1,000 00		
	H. Martineau.....	do do Manitoba House, 12 months do		1,000 00		
	D. Young.....	do do St. Peter's, 12 months do		1,000 00		
	W. P. Clarke.....	do do Norway House, 6 months, to 30th Nov, 1878		416 65		
	F. Ogiltree.....	do Provisional Agent, Portage LaPrairie, for 10 months, to 1st May, 1879		250 00		
	do	do Permanent Agent, 2 months, to 30th June, 1879.....		98 85		
	Geo. Newcomb.....	do Provisional Agent, Emerson, for 8 months, to 1st March, 1879.		33 33		
	do	do Permanent Agent, Emerson, 4 months, to 30th June, 1879.....		66 67		
	Angus McKay.....	do Agent, Norway House, 8 months and 21 days, to 30th June, 1879.....		100 00		
	M. St. John.....	do Superintendent of Manitoba Superintendency, from 8th October, 1878, to 11th February, 1879.....		724 76		
	R. H. Mathews.....	do Provisional Agent Lac des Mille Lacs, 2 months and 24 days, to 30th June, 1879		625 06		
	D. Hagerly.....	do Medical Officer at Portage LaPrairie, for the Manitoba Superintendency, 9 months, to 30th June, 1879.....		170 32		
	Hon. Thos. Howard.....	do Clerk in Purveyer's Office, 7 months, to 31st Jan'y, 1879.....		1,556 43		
		Carried forward.....		364 59		19,300 00
				10,927 66		

H.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 186 and part of Supply Vote 21.....		Brought forward.....	10,927 66	19,300 00	
		GENERAL EXPENSES OF THE MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY—Con.			
		<i>Expenditure—Continued.</i>			
	Thomas Nixon.....	For Salary as Clerk in Purveyor's Office, 5 months, to 30th June, 1879.....	260 42		
	O. D. Maybee.....	do Assistant to W. P. Clarke, while paying annuities, Treaty No. 6, 73 days, at \$2.....	146 00		
	N. Chastellaine.....	do Interpreter at Fort Francis, 12 months, to 30th June, 1879.....	250 00	11,684 08	
	<i>Manitoba Free Press.</i>	Advertising.....	40 88		
	<i>Daily Free Press.</i>	do.....	97 00		
	<i>Le Mérite.</i>	do.....	29 40		
	Thomas Sinclair.....	Freighting implements to Dog Lake.....	16 00		
	T. A. Anderson.....	do do Little Saskatchewan.....	8 00		
	Chief Mzeekias.....	do do do.....	8 00		
	Str. "Keewatin".....	do sundries to St. Peter's.....	23 21		
	Hudson Bay Co.	do do do.....	49 94		
	S. Desjardins.....	do Driving cattle.....	14 00		
	W. Rose.....	do do.....	14 00		
	P. Chartrand.....	do do.....	14 00	147 15	
	E. McColl.....	Travelling and living expenses while on tour of inspection.....	1,186 91		
	E. P. Clarke.....	do Travelling expenses from Toronto to Winnipeg.....	75 00		
	Geo. Newcomb.....	do Expenses attending annuity payments at Kasaan.....	41 25		
	H. Martineau.....	do do do Treaty 2.....	254 10		
	D. Young.....	do do do do.....	283 50		
	W. P. Clarke.....	do from Toronto to St. Paul and back.....	297 75		
	do	do attending annuity payments, Treaty 5.....	565 00		
	F. Ogilvie.....	do do do do.....	304 75		
	Str. "Lady Ellen".....	do for conveyance of Agent Clarke and party.....	119 50		
	Stobart, Eden & Co.....	do do for fire of boat and crew for Agent Clarke.....	5 8 00		
	E. McColl.....	do attending two official visits to St. Peter's.....	48 65		
	H. Martineau.....	do do visit to Winnipeg on Indian Affairs.....	91 60		

H.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 166 and part of Supp' Vote 21.....	Donaldson & Bro.....	Brought forward .....	.....	1,753 04	16,114 04	19,300 00
Vote 166 and part of Supp' Vote 21.....	Government Stationery Office	GENERAL EXPENSES OF THE MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY—Con. <i>Expenditure—Concluded.</i>	.....	638 33	.....	.....
Vote 21.....	Donaldson & Bro.....	For Rent of Winnipeg Office, for 12 months and 23 days, to 30th June, 1879.....	.....	225 03	.....	.....
	Queen's Printer.....	Stationery .....	.....	45 79	.....	.....
		do .....	.....	81 41	2,743 60	.....
		Printing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total Expenditure.....	.....	.....	.....	18,857 64
		Balance unexpended.....	.....	.....	.....	442 36

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
 INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

I.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 167...		SALARIES OF SCHOOL TEACHERS. Legislative appropriation for 1878-79..... <i>Expenditure.</i>					5,000 00
	Jules Tabouret.....	For Salary as Teacher at Fort Alexander, from 31st March, 1878, to 30th June, 1879.....				187 50	
	David Marsden.....	Salary as Teacher at St. Martin's, from 31st March, 1878, to 31st March, 1879.....				222 00	
	Wm. Anderson.....	Salary as Teacher at Fairford, from 31st March, 1878, to 30th June, 1879.....				282 00	
	Robert Jefferson.....	Salary as Teacher at St. Peter's, South, from 1st January, 1878, to 30th June, 1879.....				66 00	
	A. McPherson.....	Salary as Teacher at Roseau River, from 31st March, 1878, to 30th June, 1879.....				108 00	
	H. A. Ross.....	Salary as Teacher at St. Peter's, North, from 30th September, 1878, to 30th June, 1879.....				150 00	
	C. Hodgson.....	Salary as Teacher at Fort Alexander, for nine weeks in December quarter, 1878.....				28 12	
	Trustees of St. Peter's School.....	Fees for 20 Indian children who attended school, from June, 1878, to June, 1879, the average attendance being 122½ pupils, at 50c. each per month.....				76 25	
	Donaldson & Bros.....	For school books, &c., for St. Martin's School.....			19 40		
	do	Fairford do			16 78		
	Education Department of Ontario.....	do Brokenhead River School.....			8 28		43 46
		Total Expenditure.....					1,163 33
		Balance unexpended.....					3,836 67

L. VANKOUGHNET,
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ROBERT SINGLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

J.—INDIANS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
ANNUITIES.						
Votes 169		Legislative appropriations, 1878-79:—				
do 169		For Treaty No. 4			32,300 00	
do 170		do 6			40,050 00	
		do 7			33,060 00	
Votes 48		Supplementary appropriations, 1878-79:—				
do 49		For Treaty No. 4		7,285 00		
do 50		do 6		17,915 00		
do 51		do 7		5,801 00		
		EXPENDITURE.—Treaty No. 4.			28,811 00	131,311 00
		To 27 Chiefs	Each.	675 00		
		81 Headmen	\$25 00	1,215 00		
		5,805 Indians	15 00	28,025 00		
			5 00			
		<i>Arrears.</i>				
		415 Indians, for 1874	12 00	4,980 00		
		103 do 1875	5 00	515 00		
		135 do 1876	5 00	675 00		
		681 do 1877	5 00	3,420 00		
		4 Headmen 1877	15 00	60 00		
					39,565 00	
		<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>				
		To 32 Chiefs	25 00	800 00		
		105 Headmen	15 00	1,575 00		
		6,607 Indians	5 00	33,035 00		
		<i>Arrears.</i>				
		19 Chiefs, for 1877		151 00		
		28 Headmen, for 1877		204 00		

1,615 Indians, for 1876.....	12 00	19,380 00	57,985 00
do do 1877	5 00	2,850 00	
<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>			
To 9 Chiefs	25 00	225 00	36,651 00
42 Headmen	15 00	630 00	
6,108 Indians	5 00	30,540 00	
<i>Arrears.</i>			
438 Indians, for 1877.....	12 00	5,256 00	131,211 00
Total Expenditure.....			

L. VANKOUGHNET,
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ROBERT SINCLAIR,
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879

K—INDIANS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Vote 171..... Supply Vote 51.....		AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, CATTLE, &C., UNDER TREATIES 4, 6 AND 7. Legislative appropriation for 1878-79 do Supplementary.....			38,000 00 20,000 00			58,000 00
		EXPENDITURE.—Treaty No. 4.						
	Westbrook & Fairchild... do do J. H. Ashdown do do Cooper, Fairman & Co... A. McDonald A. P. Denholm..... W. B. S. Higgins.....	For 6 breaking ploughs..... \$21 50 1 cross plough..... 5 harrows..... 10 00 30 scythes and snaths..... 1 25 48 pairs trace chains..... 0 55 30 scythe stones..... 0 08 4 packing cases..... 8 doz. spades..... 0 60 4 bush. oats to Chief C016..... 13 45 358 hoes at 85c, \$304.30; packing, \$4.50..... 1 00 7 cows and 1 bull, delivered at Touchwood Hills; 18 cows and 1 bull, delivered at Fort Ellice,—27 in all, at \$35 each..... \$30 00 2 oxen..... 1 yoke oxen for Chief White Bear..... 67 50 1 do for Chief Yellow Quills, at Touchwood Hills.....					129 00 13 00 60 00 37 50 26 40 2 40 2 40 116 57 308 80	
	Hudson Bay Company..... do James McKay..... do Hudson Bay Company..... do	Herding cattle..... Expenses in connection with care of cattle, from 19th August to 1st November, 1878, covering rations to herders..... Drawing straw..... 1 Bull for Duck Bay Band..... 1 do Key Reserve..... Paid him for care of cow.....					945 00 60 00 135 00 150 00 150 00 96 25	
	Wm. Daniel..... M. Chartrand..... D. McLeod..... Miwasis.....					181 84 15 00 30 00 35 00 6 00		

A. McDonald			166 25	
Westbrook & Fairchild... For	35 breaking ploughs.....	\$21 50	123 00	
do	15 cross ploughs.....	13 00		
do	50 harrows.....	10 00		
A. Wright	6 sets single harness.....	14 00		
J. H. Ashdown	300 axes.....	0 78		
do	300 do.....	0 80		
do	320 scythes and snaths.....	1 25		
do	525 scythe stones.....	0 08		
do	320 hay forks.....	0 67		
do	320 reaping hooks.....	0 30		
do	5 cross-cut saws.....	1 78		
do	5 do.....	3 60		
do	25 hand saws.....	0 92		
do	20 1/2 lb. grindstones.....	0 03		
do	5 chests tools.....	31 25		
do	25 augers.....	0 41		
do	20 1/2 pairs trace chains.....	0 55		
do	Tin cases, packing boxes, &c.....			
N Germain & Son	6 light spring waggons.....	68 00		
Cooper, Fairman & Co.....	5 1/2 doz. spades.....	13 45		
Hudson Bay Company.....	Seed potatoes and grain supplied at Fort Pitt, Fort A la Corne, Prince Albert, Carlton, and Battleford.....			
Hudson Bay Company.....	1 yoke oxen.....			
do	Freighting ploughs, harrows, &c.....			
W. F. Alloway.....	Freight of 8,315 lbs. to Prince Albert.....			
I. G. Baker & Co.....	149 cows.....	\$35 00		
do	17 bulls.....	35 00		
do	58 oxen.....	50 00		
do	1 heifer.....			
Norris & Logan.....	2 oxen.....	80 00		
do	2 sets harness.....	6 00		
do	1 ox-cart.....			
P. Rallentine.....	1 horse for Chief Saketoch.....			
P. Briland	2 carts for Chief Mo-quitoo.....	35 00		
S. H. Gordon.....	6 days herding Indian cattle.....	3 00		
T. Taylor.....	Services delivering do.....			
John Brown.....	3 horses for Indian chiefs.....	75 00		
			2,783 41	
				58,000 00
			15,803 66	
				Carried forward

S. & H. Borbridge	Harness for farming instructors.....	333 88
James Graham	do	53 95
Colic & Co	do	399 70
W. Champness	Inspection of horses.....	10 00
T. Clark	Payment to Indians for cutting trails.....	16 41
John Foley	Remuneration for instruction to Indians in farming.....	50 00
Thos. Logan	do	75 00
P. Hourie	do	150 00
A. Pritchard	do	100 00
Geo. Sanderson	do	70 00
F. Gibson	do	50 00
John Ashen	do	60 00
A. McDonald	Freighting implements.....	55 00
Supple Jack	Seed potatoes.....	20 00
J. Finlayson	do barley.....	22 50
J. McDonald	do	120 00
J. Turner	do potatoes.....	10 00
R. Crane	do	25 00
A. Isbister	do	6 00
J. Isbister	do	9 00
M. McBeath	do	40 71
J. Anderson	do	3 26
W. McBeath	do	21 67
C. F. Anderson	do	14 91
D. Anderson	do	9 90
J. Drier	do and berley.....	19 50
A. R. Kennedy	do	6 90
P. Hourie	do	12 35
H. Monkman	do	2 51
J. H. Anderson	do	2 58
Hudson Bay Company	Seed grain furnished to various bands.....	1,465 38
B. Laroque	do	15 00
Hudson Bay Company	Wintering ox.....	3 37
Mahoney & McDonald	Tools for Chief Red Pheasant's tool chest.....	15 90
Norris & Logan	Turnip seed.....	1,019 35
Hudson Bay Company	Seed grain furnished to various bands.....	901 42
P. Erasmus	do	9 50
R. C. Mission, Fort Pitt	Seed potatoes and barley.....	16 00
Hudson Bay Company	do	107 78
J. La Clare	Herding cattle.....	152 92
A. McDonald	2 tons hay.....	16 00
W. F. Alloway	Freighting tools.....	5 00
Hudson Bay Company	Herding and wining cattle.....	176 10
I. G. Baker & Co	Turn p seed.....	16 00
J. Livingston	Freighting 3,000 lbs. seed potatoes.....	60 00
Total Expenditure, Treaty No. 6		27,490 67
Carried forward.		90,274 08
		58,000 90

K.—INDIANS OF THE NORTH-WEST—Continued

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Vote 171..... Supply Vote 61.....		Brought forward.....	.....	.....	30,274 08	.....	.....	58,000 00
		AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, CATTLE, &c.—Concluded.						
		<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>						
	I. G. Baker & Co.	For 800 cows.....	\$28 50	.....	21,200 00	.....	.....	.....
	do	41 bulis.....	30 00	.....	1,230 00	.....	.....	.....
	do	10 ploughs.....	25 00	.....	250 00	.....	.....	.....
	do	10 barrows.....	15 00	.....	150 00	.....	.....	.....
	do	20 sets whiffletrees.....	8 50	.....	170 01	.....	.....	.....
	do	460 axes, banded.....	1 30	.....	598 00	.....	.....	.....
	do	230 saws.....	1 50	.....	348 00	.....	.....	.....
	do	245 saw files.....	0 10	.....	24 50	.....	.....	.....
	do	230 augers.....	0 63 1/2	.....	143 75	.....	.....	.....
	do	400 whetstones.....	0 10	.....	46 00	.....	.....	.....
	do	50 grindstones.....	5 00	.....	250 00	.....	.....	.....
	do	100 spades.....	0 75	.....	75 00	.....	.....	.....
	do	200 hoes.....	0 80	.....	160 00	.....	.....	.....
	do	200 hay forks.....	0 85	.....	170 00	.....	.....	.....
	do	100 scythes and snaths.....	2 95	.....	235 00	.....	.....	.....
	do	200 scythes-stones.....	0 12 1/2	.....	25 00	.....	.....	.....
	N. W. Mounted Police.....	1 spade for Chief Big Swan.....	.....	.....	1 50	.....	.....	.....
	do	Herding cattle for Blackfeet, 9 months, at \$250.00 per month.....	.....	.....	2,250 00	.....	.....	.....
		Total Expenditure, Treaty No. 7.....	.....	.....	27,323 75	.....	.....	.....
		Total Expenditure under Treaties 4, 6 and 7.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,537 83
		Balance unexpended.....	403 17

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

P. Erasmus.....	1,389 lbs beef.....	0 09	125 01
H. Fraser.....	4 bags flour.....	15 00	60 00
O. Smith.....	101 lbs. Tobacco.....		76 00
do.....	650 lbs. flour.....	0 12	66 00
do.....	711 do freighted to Fort Pitt.....	0 50	20 00
I. G. Baker & Co.....	56 lbs. tea.....		24 00
Norris & Logan.....	1 bag flour.....	0 09	15 00
P. Erasmus.....	1,198 lbs. beef.....		107 82
Hudson Bay Company.....	Sundry supplies.....		105 45
James McKay.....	Freight of 8,480 lbs. at varying rates.....		243 52
W. F. Alloway.....	do.....		166 13
H. S. Moore.....	100 bags flour.....	11 35	1,135 00
Hudson Bay Company.....	Sundry supplies to destitute Indians.....		85 77
Mahoney & McDonald.....	2 bags flour.....		22 00
North-West Mounted Police.....	Sundry supplies to destitute Indians at Forts McLeod, Walsh and Saskatchewan, and at Wood Mountain, between April and November, 1878.....		1,265 71
do.....	Sundry supplies to destitute Indians at Forts McLeod, Walsh and Saskatchewan, and at Wood Mountain, between November, 1878, and April, 1879.....		855 89
do.....	Sundry supplies to destitute Indians at Forts McLeod, Walsh and Saskatchewan, and at Wood Mountain, in April and May, 1879.....		337 39
C. McKay.....	4 1/4 lbs. tea.....	0 52	21 84
M. Chartrain.....	Freighting 1,044 1/2 lbs.....		26 11
Hudson Bay Company.....	Flour, tea and sugar.....	8 00	24 25
Hon. D. Laird.....	8 bags flour.....	0 07	64 00
do.....	5,000 lbs. beef for starving Indians.....	0 07	350 00
do.....	643 do.....	0 10	45 01
do.....	9 1/2 do.....	12 00	92 20
D. McLeod.....	30 bags flour.....		360 00
Hudson Bay Company.....	Sundry supplies at Qu'Appelle.....		46 92
Stobart, Eden & Co.....	do at Duck Lake.....		48 75
Hudson Bay Company.....	do at Portage and Lower Fort Garry.....	0 25	104 05
P. Ballendine.....	25 lbs. tea.....	7 55	7 55
P. G. Pemburn.....	Sundry supplies for starving Indians.....		6 25
Hudson Bay Company.....	100 bags flour at Battleford.....	7 00	700 00
do.....	100 do at Carleton.....	5 00	500 00
P. Ballendine.....	2,788 lbs. pemmican.....	0 13	343 20
Mahoney & McDonald.....	Sundry supplies for starving Indians.....		15 65
McFarlane Bros.....	do.....		20 00
North-West Mounted Police.....	2 beef oxen.....	80 00	160 00
Stobart, Eden & Co.....	Sundry supplies to starving Indians at Duck Lake.....		139 25
P. O. Pemburn.....	Pemmican, flour, tea, &c.....		177 67
	Freighting 3,549 lbs. provisions.....		177 38
	Carried forward.....		32,919 50
			49,650 00

L.—INDIANS OF THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 172..... Supp'y Vota. 52.		Brought forward.....		32,919 50		49,000 00
		PROVISIONS—Concluded				
		EXPENDITURE—Concluded.				
		For 2,185 lbs pemmican.....	0 14	305 90		1,481 86
	Mahoney & McDonald	Sundry supplies for starving Indians.....	0 10	77 00		64 00
	Hudson Bay Company	770 lbs. beef.....		133 10		349 80
	James Reid	800 lbs. flour.....		21 24		24 85
	P. B. Brunette	Sundry supplies for starving Indians.....		24 85		174 99
	Norris & Lecan	do do		5 00		24 66
	Hudson Bay Company	do do		10 50		17 50
	Stobart, Eden & Co.	Sundry table supplies for Agent Dickieson, during annuity payments.....		5 06		17 00
	Hudson Bay Company	do do		7 90		8 12
	Mahoney & McDonald	do do		1,162 58		406 50
	E. McPherson	Sundry supplies at Fort Pitt.....		231 60		2 00
	P. Ballendine	do do		7 00		75 00
	I. G. Baker & Co	do do		1,897 50		2,200 00
	C. Smith	do do		0 05		1,300 00
	Hudson Bay Company	Sundry supplies at Fort Pitt.....		0 57		
	M. Chartrain	do do		0 57		
	Mahoney & McDonald	do do		6 50		
	Hudson Bay Company	do do				
	North-West Mounted Police	Freighting provisions.....				
	C. McIntosh	Supplies to starving Indians at Fort Walsh:—				
	W. G. Ross	34,500 lbs. beef.....				
	M. Colin	40,000 do				
	T. C. Power & Bros	200 bags flour.....				

The expended portion of two accountable cheques, each of \$500, issued in his favor by Agent Dickeson, the detail of the expenditure of which has not yet reached the Indian Office.....

Agent A. McDonald.....

773 25
43,643 41
5,356 59

Total Expenditure
Balance unexpended

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

M.—INDIANS OF THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 173.		AMMUNITION, RIFLES AND TWINE.				7,000 00
		Legislative appropriation for 1878-79.				
		<i>Expenditure.</i>				
	N Germain & Son	For 6,500 cartridges..... at \$23.00 per M., Treaty No. 4.			149 50	149 50
	Cooper, Fairman & Co.	68 kegs powder..... 6 25			425 00	425 00
	do	1,755 lbs. shot..... 0 09			157 95	157 95
	do	Cases for powder and shot.....			1 50	1 50
	I G. Baker & Co.	200 lbs. powder..... at \$ 0 30			60 00	60 00
	do	16 dc do..... 0 50			8 00	8 00
	do	50 dc shot..... 0 25			12 50	12 50
	do	500 dc ball..... 0 12½			62 50	62 50
	do	34 dc do..... 0 25			8 50	8 50
	do	4,000 gun caps..... 1 00 per M.			4 00	4 00
	do	3 boxes caps..... 0 25			0 75	0 75
	do	250 cartridges..... 3 00			7 50	7 50
	do	200 gun flints..... 2 00			4 00	4 00
	do	100 do worms.....			2 00	2 00
	J. H. Ashdown	2,490 lbs. ball..... at \$ 0 10			249 00	249 00
	do	Sacks for ball.....			6 60	6 60
	do	19 lbs. backing twine at \$ 0 35			6 65	6 65
	A. P. Denholm	354 dc gilling do..... 0 65			194 76	194 76
	do	85 do sturgeon do..... 0 45			38 25	38 25
	do	Cases for twine.....			6 50	6 50
		Total for Treaty No. 4.....			1,405 40	1,405 40
	Hudson Bay Company	21 skeins twine supplied at Fort Pitt.....			20 25	20 25
	N. Germain & Sons	13,500 cartridges..... at \$23.00 per M., Treaty No. 6.			310 50	310 50
	Cooper, Fairman & Co.	57½ kegs powder..... 6 25			359 38	359 38
	do	1,495 lbs. shot..... 0 09			134 55	134 55
	J. H. Ashdown	2,200 dc ball..... 10 00 per cwt.			220 00	220 00
	do	Sacks for ball.....			5 91	5 91

Cooper, Fairman & Co.....	Casks for powder and shot.....	do	1 00	
J. H. Ashdown	35 lbs. backing twine, at \$ 0 35	do	12 25	
A. P. Denholm	625 do gilling do ..	do	343 75	
do	163 do sturgeon do ..	do	73 35	
do	Cases for twine.....	do	4 50	
	Total for Treaty No. 6.....		1,485 43	
I. G. Baker & Co.....	50 Winchester carbines..... at \$32 00 Treaty No. 7...		1,600 00	
do	18,000 cartridges..... 17 00 p.m. do		306 00	
do	80,000 do		1,200 00	
	Total for Treaty No. 7.....		3,106 00	
Brown & Rutherford.....	Packing cases for ammunition.....		21 35	
S. J. Van Rensselaer.....	Drying powder		7 50	
A. G. B. Bannatyne.....	Buffalo hides for packing ammunition.....		32 20	
W. F. Alloway,	Freight of 405 lbs. ammunition to St. Albert's.....		23 28	
do	do of 3,156 do		243 19	
do	do of 716 do		78 76	
J. McKay.....	do of 10,147 do		366 33	
N.-W. Mounted Police.....	Ammunition to Sitting Bull for bringing in stolen horses...	3 00		
do	50 rounds to Messenger carrying despatch to Fort Walsh...	3 00		
	Total miscellaneous charges.....		6 00	
	Total Expenditure.....		778 61	
	Balance unexpended.....		6,775 44	
			224 56	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

N.—INDIANS OF THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 174		<p style="text-align: center;">SIoux AT QU'APPELLE.</p>				1,000 00
		Legislative appropriation for 1878-79.....				
		<i>Expenditure.</i>				
	Thos. F. Quin	For Services as Interpreter				75 00
	M. G. Dickeson.....	Travelling expenses, visiting Reserve				37 00
	Thos. McKay.....	1 yoke of oxen, with collars.....				165 00
	G. D. Gopsall.....	31 days' work on Reserve.....				62 00
	E. Thomas.....	35 do				58 31
	do	10 days' use of horse.....				10 00
	Hudson Bay Co.	Seed-grain, seed-potatoes, &c.....				209 08
		Total Expenditure.....				676 41
		Balance unexpended.....				393 59

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt-Gen of Indian Affairs

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

O.—INDIANS OF THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 178..... Pt. of Sup. V. 21		GENERAL EXPENSES OF THE NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY. Legislative appropriation for 1878-79..... Supplementary, for payment of salaries, &c., to Agents and others..... Supplementary, for payment of salaries, &c., to Farming Instructors.....			18,500 00 4,000 00 2,000 00	24,500 00
Supply Vote 53.....		<i>Expenditure.</i>				
	Lieut.-Gov. D. Laird.....	For Salary as Indian Superintendent of the North-West, 15th Dec., 1876, to 31st March, 1879.....		2,291 67		
	M. G. Dickieson.....	do Agent for Treaty No 6, 12 months, to 30th June, 1879.....		1,400 00		
	A. McDonald.....	do do Nc. 4 do.....		1,000 00		
	D. Hagarty, M.D.....	do Medical Superintendent, with travelling expenses, three months, to 30th September, 1878.....		476 83		
	M. St. John.....	do Agent at Edmonton, 12th Feb. to 30th June, 1879, at \$1,200 per annum.....		460 71		
	E. Allen.....	do Agent at Edmonton, 8th Oct., 1878, to 11th Feb., 1879, at \$1,200 per annum.....		416 70		
	do	do Agent at Duck Lake, 12th Feb. to 30th June, 1879, at \$1,000 per annum.....		382 90		
	Thos. Howard.....	do Clerk to Purveyor, seven months, to 31st Jan., 1879.....		364 60		
	Thos. Nixon.....	do Messenger, Battleford Office, one month, 1st to 30th June, 1878.....		156 26		
	W. Oliver.....	do do do seven do at \$25 per month.....		52 50		
	D. McIvor.....	do do do seven do at \$40 do.....		125 00		
	do	do Compensation for distributing seed grain, &c.....		280 00		
	P. Erasmus.....	do do for services as Interpreter.....		140 00		
	T. F. Quin.....	do do do.....		15 00		
	T. Taylor.....	do do do (with use of horse).....		36 00		
	P. Erasmus.....	do do do.....		244 00		
	James Bird.....	do do do.....		80 00		
		Carried forward.....		1,922 17		24,500 00

O.—INDIANS OF THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 176		Brought forward.....	7,932 17		24,500 00
Pt. of Sup. V. 21	Dr. Hagerly (to reimburse).....	GENERAL EXPENSES—Continued, Expenditure—Continued.			
Supp'y Vote 53.....	J. L'heureuse.....	For Compensation for services to Interpreter.....	20 00		
	E. Porter, M.D.....	do as Interpreter.....	60 00		
	John Kitson, M.D.....	do do.....	10 00		
	R. Miller, M.D.....	Medical services at Treaty payment No. 6.....	155 00		
	R. B. Nevitt, M.D.....	Salary as Medical Officer, 12 months, to 30th June, 1879.....	700 00		
	G. A. Kennedy, M.D.....	do do do.....	500 00		
	L. Fitzgerald.....	do do do.....	8 57		
	C. Thompson.....	Shoeing horses.....	375 00		
	P. Breland.....	do do.....	6 00		
	J. H. Gordon.....	do do.....	5 75		
	P. Ballentine.....	Services during negotiation at Sounding Lake.....	70 00		
	G. McKay.....	Messenger to Fort à la Corne, with horse, to notify Indians of Treaty payments.....	15 00		
	A. Salois.....	do do do.....	90 00		
	P. Leville.....	do do do.....	30 00		
	P. Brimmet.....	do do do.....	10 00		
	R. McKay.....	do do do.....	20 00		
	A. Stevenson.....	do do do.....	20 00		
	W. Sinclair.....	do do do.....	18 00		
	J. Longmore.....	do do do.....	24 00		
	P. C. Pemberton.....	Services as Guide, 14 days, \$3.50 per day.....	27 00		
	T. Taylor.....	do Agent.....	47 25		
	G. Gopshall.....	do Clerk, 24½ days, at \$2 per day.....	49 00		
	H. Reid.....	do do 11 do at 4 do.....	44 00		
	A. J. McNeill.....	do do 63 do at 2.25 per day.....	141 75		
	N. F. Davin.....	Services in connection with the establishment of Industrial Farms in the North-West.....	796 00		
	John Delaney.....	Salary as Farming Instructor, three months, at \$150 a year, at the Lake of the Isles.....	182 49		

O.—INDIANS OF THE NORTH-WEST—Concluded.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 176	Thos. Wright	Brought forward	2,474 75	14,550 53	24,500 00
Pt. of Sup. V. 21	Thos. Heenan	GENERAL EXPENSES—Concluded.			
do. 53	Jos. Graham	Expenditure—Concluded.			
do.	Hon. W. J. Christie	For Travelling expenses to Fort McLeod (on account of)	40 00		
	M. G. Dickieson	do do	17 75		
	A. E. Forget	do do	23 20		
	I. G. Baker & Co.	do do	24 80		
	Bank of Montreal	do do	406 00		
	I. G. Baker & Co.	Treaty No. 6, 58 days at \$7 per day	34 00	3,020 20	
	do	Hire of horses and wagon for Superintendent at payments			
	do	Commission at 3 per cent. on \$41,209 advanced	1,236 27		
	Hudson Bay Co.	do do	82 82		
	do	do at 1 per cent. on \$5,376 advanced to New York	53 76		
	do	Repayment of sundry cash advances to assistants at Treaty	161 00		
	do	Freighting supplies to various points	250 63		
	do	Sundry small purchases	31 35		
	do	100 bushels oats for travelling parties	225 00		
	do	Services of P. St. Germain, attending horses	20 00		
	do	Ammunition for travelling parties	81 45		
	do	Conveyance of telegram to Touchwood Hills	8 11		
	do	Boat and crew, rations, &c., for Agent McDonald	67 00		
	do	Oats for travelling parties	59 00		
	do	Sundry small tools for Purveyor	2 62		
	do	Supplies to Indians visiting Battleford	36 12		
	do	Conveying Chief Eagle's wagon 100 miles for repair	10 00		
	do	Expenses in connection with visit to Reserves, East of	40 40		
	do	Battleford	18 00		
	do	Guide	3 00		
	do	Sundries for camp	5 00		
	do	Use of tent to store supplies	5 00		
	do	do do	5 00		
	do	do do	5 00		
	do	8 tons hay	56 00		

N.-W. Mounted Police.....			
H. Sutherland.....		9 00	
L. Laframboise.....		35 00	
A.-J. mis.....		16 25	
J. Wood.....		20 00	
N.-W. Mounted Police.....		7 08	
McFarlane Bros.....		23 71	
Department of Militia.....		8 75	
S. & H. Borbridge.....		25 30	
J. R. Esmonde.....		25 00	
Rice, Lewis & Son.....		4 50	
J. B. Brennan.....		134 53	
Lt.-Governor Laird.....		35 10	
J. Wood.....		18 00	
Mahoney & McDonald.....		19 50	
W. C. Jones.....		40 08	
Citizen Printing & Publishing Co.....		12 75	
P. G. Lauria.....		44 10	
Manitoba Free Press.....		51 70	
Daily Free Press.....		44 53	
Le Metis.....		97 60	
Queen's Printer.....		31 74	
Battleford Post Office.....		70 13	
Stationery Office.....		30 00	
Can. Pac. Telegraph Co.....		100 14	
Dominion do.....		68 28	
Montreal do.....		1 54	
B. A. Mitchell.....		634 47	4,066 16
N.-W. Mounted Police.....		847 02	
B. Rush Senseney.....		1,518 78	
Canada Express Co.....		351 00	
Dr. Hagerly.....		3 41	
		91 99	2,812 20
LESS—A refund by Lieut.-Governor Laird, being the amount of certain stoppages from freighters for delay in delivering supplies at Victoria and Fort Pitt.....			
		24,449 09	
		62 42	
Total Expenditure.....			24,386 67
Balance unexpended.....			113 33

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

P.—INDIANS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 177.....		SALARIES OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.				7,000 00
		Legislative appropriation for 1878-79.....				
		<i>Expenditure.</i>				
	James Asham.....	For Salary as Teacher, at Ebb and Flow Lake, from 1st January, 1878, to 30th June, 1879.....			348 00	
	Benjamin Thorne.....	Salary as Teacher, at Little Saskatchewan, from 1st January, 1878, to 30th June, 1879.....			144 00	
	J. R. Setter.....	Salary as Teacher, at Little Touchwood Hills, from 1st March, 1878, to 31st December, 1878.....			54 00	
	Right Rev. V. J. Granden	do			75 00	
	do	do			225 00	
	do	do			75 00	
	Robert Jefferson.....	Salary for Teacher, at St. Albert's, March quarter, 1878....			72 00	
	do	do as Eagle Hill, from 1st January to 30th June, 1879.....			75 00	
	Sœur Langisier.....	Salary as Teacher, at Ile à la Cross, March quarter, 1879....			16 10	
	Donaldson & Bros.	School books, for Riding Mountain School.....			16 75	
	do	do Ebb and Flow Lake School.....			15 93	
	do	do Little Saskatchewan do			48 78	
		Total Expenditure.....				1,116 78
		Balance of Grant unexpended.....				5,863 22

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

Q--INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 175.....		SURVEYS FOR INDIAN RESERVES.				35,000 00
		Legislative appropriation for 1878-79.....				
		<i>Expenditure.</i>				
	W. Ogilvie, D.L.S.....	For Survey of Reserves under Treaty No. 6.....			4,111 51	
	G. L. Simpson, D.L.S.....	do do No. 6.....			7,200 00	
	E. Bray, D.L.S.....	do do No. 6.....			3,286 35	
	E. Stewart, D.L.S.....	do do No. 6.....			1,885 85	
	A. P. Patrick, D.L.S.....	do do No. 6.....			3,262 17	
	F. A. Martin, D.L.S.....	do do Treaties Nos. 6 and 7.....			6,237 75	
	A. J. Crickmore, D.L.S.....	do do Treaty No. 2.....			439 51	
	Wm. Wagner, D.L.S.....	do do No. 3.....			1,894 47	
	J. L. P. O'Haully, D.L.S.....	do do No. 6.....			2,923 14	
	G. F. Newcomb.....	do do No. 4.....			85 15	
		Inspection of timber on Indian Reserves.....			368 95	
		Total Expenditure.....				31,694 85
		Balance unexpended.....				3,305 15

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN D.

STATEMENT showing the number of Acres of Indian Lands sold during the Year ended 30th June, 1879; the total amount of Purchase Money, and the quantity of surveyed surrendered Indian Lands remaining unsold at that date.

Towns or Townships.	Counties or Districts.	Number of Acres sold this year.	Amount.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.		
Albemarle.....	Bruce.....	4,725	5,281 25	10,253	Some of these lands have been resumed by the Department, the conditions of sale not having been complied with, which is the reason that in some cases there appears to have been more land sold during the current year than remained unsold last year.
Anabel.....	do.....	900	850 00	1,153	
Eastour.....	do.....	4,801	5,063 50	14,997½	
Lindsay.....	do.....	3,326	3,314 25	43,854	
St. Edmunds.....	do.....	1,715	1,727 80	53,871	
Town Plot of Hardwick.....	do.....			1,100	
do Oliphant.....	do.....			478½	
do Adair.....	do.....			1,700	
do Southampton.....	do.....			336	
do Bury.....	do.....			1,768	
do Keppel.....	Grey.....	1,463		1,364	
do Wiarton.....	do.....	29½		74½	
do Brooke.....	do.....				
Bidwell.....	District of Algoma.....	5,120	2,560 00	9,553	
Howland.....	do.....	3,737½	1,919 70	6,295	
Shegmandah.....	do.....	2,816	1,398 00	11,103	
Town Plot, Shegmandah.....	do.....	11½	105 20	330½	
Billings.....	do.....	4,297	2,148 50	11,360	
Assiguick.....	do.....	1,570	785 00	8,049	
Campbell.....	do.....	5,289	2,594 50	15,858	
Carnarvon.....	do.....	7,458	3,714 50	14,044	
Allan.....	do.....	1,690	850 50	12,129	
Tehkummah.....	do.....	2,211	1,105 50	10,651	
Sandfield.....	do.....	1,725	869 00	5,311	
Gordon.....	do.....	2,030	1,014 60	4,140	
Town Plot, Shaftesbury.....	do.....	241½	455 16	240 ⁵⁸ / ₁₀₀	
McDonald.....	do.....	750	375 00	9,505½	
Garden River Reserve.....	do.....	200	300 00	16,180½	
Aweres.....	do.....			9,742	
Fenwick.....	do.....	807	403 50	14,841½	
Kars.....	do.....	702	351 00	9,479	
Pennefather.....	do.....	402½	201 25	17,131	
Dennis.....	do.....			3,509	
Herrick.....	do.....			7,106	
Fisher.....	do.....			9,102	
Tilley.....	do.....			12,091	
Haviland.....	do.....			3,821	
Vankoughnet.....	do.....			11,850	
Tupper.....	do.....			2,800	
Archibald.....	do.....			2,900	
Laird.....	do.....	4,014	2,499 88	16,200 ³⁸ / ₁₀₀	
Meredith.....	do.....			9,219	
Gore Bay.....	do.....	64 ³¹ / ₁₀₀	878 40	42 ⁴⁴ / ₁₀₀	
Town Plot of Manitowaning.....	do.....	80	4,202 00	58 ³⁸ / ₁₀₀	
Needing.....	Thunder Bay.....			3,778	
Sarnia.....	Lambton.....				
Carried forward.....		61,957 ⁴³ / ₁₀₀	44,907 99	399,367 ³² / ₁₀₀	

RETURN D.—Continued.

STATEMENT showing the number of Acres of Indian Lands sold during the Year ending 30th June, 1879, &c.—Continued.

Towns or Townships.	Counties or Districts.	Number of Acres sold this year.	Amount.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.	Acres.	
Brought forward ...		61,957 ⁴³ / ₁₀₀	44,907 99	399,367 ³⁷ / ₁₀₀	
Anderdon.....	Essex.....				
Seneca.....	Haldimand.....	25 ⁶⁸ / ₁₀₀	179 76	483 ³⁷ / ₁₀₀	
Cayuga.....	do.....			931	
Brantford.....	Brant.....				
Tyendinaga.....	Hastings.....			3,725	
Port Credit.....					
Rama.....					
Village of Azoff.....					
Ouiatchouan.....	Chicoutimi.....			13,250	
Viger.....	Temiscouata.....			250	
Thorah Island.....				134	
Hycks Island in River Trent.....					
Islands in the River St. Lawrence.....		13 ⁴ / ₁₀₀	26 80		
Totals.....		61,996 ⁵¹ / ₁₀₀	45,114 55	418,170 ⁷⁴ / ₁₀₀	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

J. V. DeBOUCHERVILLE,
Clerk in charge of Land Sales.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN
AGRICULTURAL and

PROVINCES.	Indian Population Resident on Reserves.	Quantity of Land Cultivated.	New Land made in 1878-79.	Houses or Huts.	Barns or Stables.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Waggons.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Mills.	Other Implements.	Horses.	Cows.
Ontario.....	15,146	53,102	5,431	2,854	1,469	1,188	759	886	287	21	3,981	2,439	1,828
Quebec.....	5,636	9,945	713	698	511	247	175	279	17	17	1,382	614	579
Nova Scotia	1,155	607	1,018	170	32	11	9	15	.....	.....	64	19	51
New Brunswick..	1,429	2,126	219	312	92	17	20	14	1	.....	338	41	27
P. E. Island	266	70	4	58	4	2	2	2	.....	.....	35	1	1
Manitoba.....	10,217	2,487	442	1,166	297	236	229	241	.....	.....	632	483	462
British Columbia .....	.....	.....	.....	255	31	306	210	.....	.....	.....	777	9,214	3,987
Totals	33,849	68,237	7,827	5,513	2,436	2,007	1,404	1,437	305	38	7,209	12,816	6,835

NOTE.—The Indians of British Columbia, especially the Coast Tribes, are extensively employed and from the wages received, the Indian,

MARTIN BENSON,
Clerk of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

E.

Industrial Statistics.

Sheep.	Pigs.	Oxen.	Young Stock.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Barley.	Rye.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Fish, Value.	Furs, Value.	Other Industries.
				bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	tons.	\$	\$	\$
1,605	5,612	564	2,291	54,386	54,284	58,412	21,484	13,067	5,792	1,211	68,413	5,343	21,350	49,731	36,579
192	1,111	64	588	9,495	5,160	15,733	4,501	862	101	1,878	12,406	1,792	644	13,489	24,550
65	14	15	51	55	80	486	97	2	..	20	4,874	184	765	233	4,172
12	118	.....	46	95	257	2,525	31	.....	.....	1,425	8,765	326	1,488	3,160	4,229
.....	3	2	2	5	50	8	1	.....	.....	.....	950	4	456	.....	3,022
6	53	308	417	1,191	4,103	173	90	937	1,000	.....	19,371	2,044	35,850	27,965	2,300
204	1,290	138	64	.....	575	367	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,242	.....	.....	244,749	108,205
2,084	8,201	891	3,459	65,227	64,509	77,701	26,204	14,886	8,093	4,534	121,011	9,692	60,533	339,367	181,057

by proprietors of canneries and other fishing establishments in catching the fish exported by them; derive a large portion of their subsistence.

I. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN

STATEMENT of the condition of the various Indian Schools

Indian Reserve or Band to which Schools belong.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per annum.	From what Fund paid.
ONTARIO.			
Caradoc Reserve, Mount Elgin Institution.....	Thos. Cosford		Wesleyan Missionary Society and Indian Funds.....
Moravians of the Thames	Daniel Edwards.....	300 00	Indian Funds.....
Wyandotts of Anderdon	Marceline Cuerier.....	250 00	do
Chippewas of Kettle Point	Wm. Carscaden	250 00	do
do and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.....	Jas. Cameron.....	300 00	do and Church of England.....
do and Munsees of the Thames	Jacob Henry	200 00	do
do do	Joseph Fisher.....	200 00	do
do of the Thames	Lucius Henry.....	200 00	do
do of Saugeen.....	Isabella Melver.....	200 00	do
do do	Annie Jacques.....	200 00	Methodist Missionary Society..
do of Cape Croker.....	Peter Elliott	200 00	Indian Funds.....
do do	Bella Simpson.....	200 00	do
do do	David Craaddock	200 00	do
do of Rama.....	Maggie Armstrong.....	200 00	do and Methodist Missionary Society..
do of Beausoleil	Allan Salt	260 00	do do
do of Georgina Island.....	Chas. Grylls	250 00	Methodist Church of Canada..
Mississaguas of Mud Lake.....	Alfred McCue.....	400 00	New England Company
do Rice Lake.....	A. H. Andrews.....	180 00	Methodist Mission Fund
do Alnwick	A. G. Millard.....	200 00	do do
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	Eliza Downs.....	370 00	Indian Fund and Whites.....
do do	Elizabeth H. Blanchard	150 00	do do
do do	Essie A. Stoneburgh	150 00	do do
<i>Six Nation Indians.</i>			
1. Mohawk Institution, Brantford.....	{ William Butcher..... Jennie Fisher.....	400 00 200 00	} New England Company....
2. On Grand River.....	Mrs. M. H. Martin.....	250 00	do and Indian Funds
3. do	Elijah Powless.....	250 00	do do
4. do	E. B. Roberts.....	250 00	do do
5. do	Susanna K. Hill.....	250 00	do do
6. do	E. B. Howells.....	250 00	do do
7. do	Christina John.....	250 00	do do

F.

in the Dominion, for the Year ended 30th June, 1879.

Number of Boys on Roll.	Number of Girls on Roll.	Total 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 using Indian Books.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Number learning Scripture.	Number learning English.	Remarks.
21	13	34	34	34	34	34	34	23					34	33	An industrial and boarding school; \$60 per annum each for 30 pupils contributed from Indian Funds. The boys are taught trades and farming; the girls sewing, housework, &c.
23	20	43	26	40	44	35	16	20			34		43		Singing, composition and drawing.
12	9	21	11	21	21	21	12	15	2						French, composition.
10	8	18	6	18	18	10		4							Dictation.
18	6	24	12	24	18		1	3							
11	6	18	3	17	17	14									
16	12	28	15	28	25	22	6	8	5						
20	7	27	13	27	11	9	4	6							
26	13	39	17	39	39	7	3	2							
15	14	29	12	29	28	19	5	6							
13	10	23	9	23	20	15	4	4							
22	15	37	13	37	28	25	2	12	1						
8	7	15	5	15	15	11	2	5							
18	15	33	15	33	33	32	9	12							Dictation, needlework and drawing.
9	11	20	8	20	20	10	4	4							
12	11	24	9	10	29	27	24	7	9	8					
8	7	15	8	15	12	9	2	5							
15	14	29	10	29	27	24	7	9	8						
28	12	37	17	37	37	24	9	18							
10	14	24	8	24	24	16	6	5							
25	16	41	21	41	41	21	3	9							
30	19	49	23	49	49	29	5	7							
42	45	87	87	87	87	87	87	72	49		87	20			All resident in the Institution. Industrial training twice a week. The boys do farmwork; the girls, housework, &c.
26	23	49	23	42	49	43	9	11	22						Scripture, needlework.
17	15	32	14	32	26	26	6	7							do singing and catechism.
20	13	33	13	33	29	25	16	14							do dictation.
16	16	32	12	32	32	21	4	5						3	do do and catechism.
17	9	26	11	26	26	15	3	4						11	do do do
15	12	27	8	27	22	12	9	6	12						do do do

RETURN

STATEMENT of the condition of the various Indian Schools

Indian Reserve or Band to which Schools belong.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	From what Fund paid.
<i>ONTARIO—Continued.</i> <i>Six Nation Indians.</i>		\$ cts.	
8. On Grand River.....	George P. Hill.....	250 00	New England Company and Indian Fund.....
9. do	Maria Gordon.....	250 00	do do
10. do	Jemima Stewart	250 00	do do
11. do	Peter H. Martin.....	250 00	do do
12. do	Amelia E. Chechock....	250 00	Wesleyan Society do
13. do	Benjamin Carpenter....	250 00	do do
Mississaguas of the Credit, on Grand River.....	Alexander Scott	300 00	Funds of the Band.....
<i>Manitoulin Island Indians</i>			
West Bay.....	Winnie Rierdon.....	200 00	Indian Funds.....
Sheguiandah.....	Fred. Frost.....	400 00	do and Church of England.....
Wikwemikong, boys.....	Joachim Kachnestedt	300 00	do
do girls.....	Lucy Heasley.....	300 00	do
Wikwemikongsiag.....	P. Kijigobenesé.....	200 00	do
South Bay	Sophie Lamorandière	200 00	do
Mississauga	Alex. Pelkie	200 00	do
Cockburn Island.....	Moses Megwas	150 00	do
Parry Island.....	W. A. Elias.....	200 00	do
Fort William, boys	Thos. F. Stakum	150 00	do
do girls	Mary Paulins and Miss Whit.....	150 00	do
hingwank Home	Rev. E. F. Wilson.....		Indian Funds and subscription
Garden River, Protestant.....	John Esquiman.....	200 00	Indian Funds
do Catholic	Rev. Thos. Ouelette....	200 00	do
Golden Lake.....	Jennie Ryan.....	150 00	do
Mattawan	Sister Meline.....	100 00	do

F.—Continued.

in the Dominion, for the Year ended 30th June, 1879.

	Number of Boys on Roll.	Number of Girls on Roll.	Total 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 using Indian Books.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Number learning Scripture.	Number learning English.	Remarks.
24	13	37	16	37	37	36	10	10								Scripture, tables and recitations.
18	10	37	10	34	33	17	2	3								do dictation, sewing and catechism.
18	19	28	11	28	29	18	7	8	11							do do
12	3	15	12	15	8	7	1									do catechism.
12	7	19	7	19	19	17	4	3								Dictation.
15	12	27	11	27	18	16	2	1								
18	12	30	20	30	30	23	22	27	7							Catechism.
17	11	28	12	25	24	16	1					28				Catechism and singing.
19	9	28	11	28	28	28	4	1			28					Catechism, scripture, singing and English.
53		53	35	45	50	39	16	16				33				Industrial arts taught, besides singing, drawing, English and catechism.
	68	68	45	56	68	55	12	11								Scripture, sewing, spinning and weaving.
24	17	41	17	34	35	38	23									Catechism and English.
18	7	25	12	18	25	15										
23	19	42	33	22	41	12	3					24				
17	8	25	14	18	25	18	18	18								
22	12	34	14	34	22	13										
25		25	14	21	25	12	11	11				13				Catechism, singing and recitation.
	30	30	18	29	29	11	7	18	8	4	11					Catechism, scripture and French.
52		52	38	51	49	51	23	37	16					51		An Industrial School, all resident, \$80 per annum each for 20 pupils contributed from Indian Funds. The boys learn farming, trades, printing, &c.
22	12	34	18	34	20	17	2	5								Catechism, scripture and French.
15	13	28	15	28	28	21										
8	10	18	9	18	16	7										
39	18	57	39	57	44	29	10	10				22				
		1695														

RETURN
STATEMENT of the condition of the various Indian Schools

Indian Reserve or Band to which Schools belong.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	From what Fund Paid.
QUEBEC.			
		\$ cts.	
Micmacs, Restigouche.....	Mary D. Ouelette.....	150 00	Indian Funds
do Maria	Theotiste Cyr.....	150 00	do
Iroquois, Caughnawaga.....	Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher..	350 00	do
Abenakis, St. Francis.....	H. L. Masta.....	250 00	do
Temiscamingue.....	Sister Ste. Antoine	100 00	do
Iroquois, St. Regis.....	Mary Bannon.....	200 00	do
River Desert Indians.....	Sister Maria de Saviour.	150 00	do
Montagnais Lake, St. John.....	Madame Otis	150 00	do
Iroquois, Cornwall Island.....	Timothy Arirhon.....	200 00	do
Abenakis, St. Francis.....	Joseph Laurent.....	290 00	do
NOVA SCOTIA.			
Bear River, Digby.....	T. C. Kerr.....	265 00	Indian Funds
Whycocomah.....	John McEachen.....	200 00	do
Eskasonie.....	Roderick McMillan.....	200 00	do
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.			
Lennox Island.....	John O. Arsennault.....	200 00	Indian Funds
MANITOBA.			
Ebb and Flow Lake	James Asham.....	\$12 per capita per annum on daily aver- age attendance up to \$300.	From Indian Funds Some receive salaries from other sources.
Fort Alexander.....	Chas. Hodgson.....		
Roseau River.....	A. McPherson.....		
Little Saakatchewan.....	Benjamin Thom.....		
Fairford Reserve.....	Wm. Anderson.....		
South St. Peters.....	H. A. Ross.....		
St. Martin's Band.....	David Marsden.....		
Roseville.....	Edward Papanekis.....		
Broken Head River.....	William Dennett.....		
The Pas.....	Donald McDonald.....		
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.			
L'Isle à la Crosee.....	Seur Langelier	\$12 per capita per annum on daily average attendance up to \$300.	From Indian Funds ; some also receive salaries from other sources.
Little Touchwood Hills	John R. Settee.....		
St. Albert.....	Sisters of Charity		
Assippi Mission.....	Edward Mathewson.....		
John Smith's Reserve	T. H. Brown		
Mestowasis do	John F. Pritchard		
Eagle Hills.....	R. Jefferson		

F—Continued.

in the Dominion for the year ended 30th June, 1879.

Number of Boys on Roll.	Number of Girls on Roll.	Total 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 using Indian Books.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Number learning Scripture.	Number learning English.	Remarks.
21	9	30	12	29	20	3									Catechism.
16	13	29	14	14	29	4	6	3	9					9	do and dictation.
44	17	61	40	53	60	24	10	15				23	13		Scripture do
.....	.....	21	12	21	21	10	5	6	7	20	17				English, French and composition.
12	15	27	22	27	24	16	6	14			17			14	
15	9	24	17	24	18	8	2	2							Dictation.
14	19	33	20	33	33	16	2	2							Catechism.
18	18	36	9	36	29	14	6	2	4					2	
22	12	34	17	34	34	27	7								
22	9	31	15	19	31	16	7	6	6				9	19	Catechism.
		326													
14	11	25	17	25	25	13	2								
19	8	27	12	27	20	9	2	12							
14	12	26	11	26	8	4	1	2							
		78													
12	13	25	13	25	15	15	4	9							
		25													
13	12	25	18	23	15	6	1	1							
15	19	34	14	30	34	4									
9	4	13	10	13	13	11									
10	13	23	15	21	16	3									
24	19	43	27	43	32	12	5	5							
35	25	61	32	52	61	21	3	6							
24	15	39	28	26											
39	34	73	40	60	70	6									
14	6	20	15	20	15										
25	20	45	25	41	12	7									
		376													
19	35	54	50	53	52	47	12	24	40		50		45	48	Boarding school; sewing; catechism.
9	10	19	10	15	19	12	5	5				3	3	3	Catechism; singing.
35	25	60	48	60	49	25	17	9	11		25				Boarding school; sewing; catechism.
9	12	21	15	20	21	21									Singing; dictation.
17	8	25	15	25	10	9									
5	4	9	6	9	8	9									
26	.....	26	12	26	21	17					26				
		214													

RETURN

STATEMENT of the condition of the various Indian Schools

Indian Reserve or Band to which Schools belong.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	From what Fund paid.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Metlakahla	Wm. Duncan		
Nass River (Greenville)	Lizzie Green	\$12 per capita per annum on the average daily attendance up to \$300.	From Indian Funds. Salaries and contributions are also given from other sources.
St. Mary's Mission, Boys	Rev. T. Carion		
do Girls	Sisters St. Mary, Lu-		
Fort Simpson	mena		
Queen Charlotte Island	C. S. Knott		
Kinkoleth	W. H. Oollison		
Nanaimo, Nass River	Henry Schutt		
Victoria	A. E. Green and C.		
New Westminster	Kuss		
Quamichan	A. Pollard		
	P. H. A. Caron		
	D. Holmes		

F.—Continued.

in the Dominion, for the Year ended 30th June, 1879.

Number of Boys on Roll.	Number of Girls on Roll.	Total 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 using Indian Books.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Number learning Scripture.	Number learning English.	Remarks.
64	61	125	54	125	125	125	60	60	60	90	125	125	An industrial school; boys taught trades and farming; girls housewifery, &c.; scripture; singing; dictation.		
25	19	44	35	44	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do do
24	.....	24	14	23	16	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do do
.....	26	26	21	26	26	20	18	18	16	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do do
52	60	119	61	119	119	60	11	.....	.....	119	3	.....	.....	.....	Music and scripture.
.....	.....	45	20	45	45	7	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dictation.
30	22	52	25	52	52	52	.....	.....	.....	52	52	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	28	58	44	58	58	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	21	64	31	64	64	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	30	12	30	30	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	12	28	16	24	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		615													

RETURN F.—Statement of the condition of the various Indian Schools, &c.—*Continued.*

RECAPITULATION.

Provinces.	Number of Pupils.
Ontario.....	1,695
Quebec.....	326
Nova Scotia.....	78
Prince Edward Island.....	25
Manitoba.....	376
North-West Territories.....	214
British Columbia.....	615
Total	3,329

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

MARTIN BENSON,
Clerk of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN G.

CENSUS RETURN OF RESIDENT AND NOMADIC INDIANS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA,
BY PROVINCES.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Oneidas of the Thames	835
Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames.....	598
Moravians of the Thames.....	269
Wyandotts of Anderdon.....	80
Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island	800
do and Pottawattamies of Sarnia.....	520
do of Snake Island.....	136
do Rama.....	253
do Saugeen.....	350
do Nawash.....	396
do Christian Island.....	298
Mississaguas of Saugee, Rice and Mud Lakes.....	304
do Alnwick.....	210
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.....	832
Six Nations on Grand River.....	3,164
Mississaguas of The Credit.....	219
Chippewas of Lake Superior.....	1,587
do of Lake Huron.....	1,502
do and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island	1,654
Algonquins of Golden Lake.....	80
do Carlton.....	21
do Renfrew.....	176
do Nipissing.....	387
Chippewas of N. E. shore of Georgian Bay.....	551
do Garden River.....	669
Total.....	15,941

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Iroquois of Caughnawaga.....	1,500
do of St. Régis.....	1,014
do and Algonquins of the Lake of Two Mountains....	505
Abenakis of St. Francis.....	498
do Becancour.....	45
Montagnais of Lake St. John.....	283
Amalacites of Viger.....	108
Micmacs of Maria.....	134
do Restigouche.....	395
do Gaspé Basin	50
Montagnais of Betsiamits	552
Bersimis.....	588
Godbout Reserve.....	42
Seven Islands.....	188
Mingan.....	372

RETURN G.—Province of Quebec—*Continued.*

Natashquan.....	176
Musquahanos.....	50
St. Augustine.....	271
Moisie.....	7
Naskapees of the Lower St. Lawrence.....	2,860
Hurons of Lorette.....	2-0
Malichites of Temiscouta.....	73
Algonquins of River Desert	451
do Temiscamingue	198
do South Pontiac.....	68
do North do	520
do Hull.....	66
do Piccanock.....	21
do Hincks.....	15
do Eagle River.....	22
do Kensington.....	1
do Bouchette.....	9
do Tomasine.....	196
do Kakebonga.....	92
do Bowman	8
do Lievres, West.....	54
do Mulgrave.....	20
do St. Angelique.....	3
do Petite Nation	1
do Ripon.....	4
do North Nation.....	44
do Argenteuil.....	6
do Doncaster	8
do Montcalm	12
do Joliette ..	5
do Berthier	6
do Richelien	3
do Iberville	7
do Mississquoi	8
do Shefford	1
do Maskinonge	20
do St. Maurice	184
do Stanstead	2
do Compton	5
do Portneuf	3
Total	12,054

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Micmacs of Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth and Shelburne	36)
do Kings County.....	84
do Queens “	74
do Lunenburg.....	112
do Halifax.....	130
do Hants and Colchester.....	150
do Cumberland.....	83
do Pictou.....	206
do Antigonish and Guysboro’.....	166

RETURN G.—Province of Nova Scotia—*Continued.*

Micmacs of Richmond.....	240
do Inverness	107
do Victoria.....	144
do Cape Breton	270
Total.....	2,126

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Micmacs of Restigouche.....	21
do Gloucester.....	27
do Northumberland.....	435
do Kent.....	267
do Westmorland.....	144
Amaligites of Madawaska.....	39
do Victoria.....	132
do Carleton.....	27
do Charlotte.....	57
do St. Johns.....	36
do York, Sunbury, Kings and Queens.....	248
Total.....	1,433

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Micmacs.....	266
Total.....	266

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Chippewas and Crees of Treaty No. 1.....	3,815
do do do 2.....	971
do and Saulteux do 3.....	2,657
do do Crees of Treaty No. 4.....	5,713
do do do 5.....	2,968
Plain and Wood Crees do 6.....	6,744
Blackfeet..... do 7.....	6,159
Resident Sioux	1,200
Total.....	30,227

-ATHABASCA DISTRICT.

Plain Crees.....	18
Wood Crees.....	809
Assiniboines	13
Chipwayans	1,303
Beavers	255
Total	2,398

RETURN G.—Continued.—PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Victoria Superintendency :—

Aht Nation	262
Ohay-aht	161
She-sha-aht	91
How-chuck-les-aht	53
Opet-ches-aht	47
To-quh-abt	287
W-ltoo-ilth-aht	48
E-koolth-aht	2,551
Estimate of the remaining Tribes not included in the above	2,500
Bella Coola and Ilet Suck estimated at	88
Comox (3 bands)	77
Cowichan Nation	182
Esquimalt	223
Songhees	639
Nanaimo	39
Skwaw-mish	54
Soke	24
Tche-a-nook	49
Ke-tlay-nup	44
Li-icks-sun	239
Hal-alt	117
Pa-nel-a-kut	36
Ku-lees	112
Sick-a-mun	201
Cowichan Nation	65
So-me-nau	89
Kwaw-ma-chin	167
Ka-nip-sum	21
Ko-ne-a-kun	29
Clem-clem-a-lits	17
Kevil-kiva-sha-lah	29
Tlip-pat-lis	104
Sno-no-wus	71
Kwan-le-cum	93
Chah-thul-el-p-il	41
Tsah-wit-ook	167
Pau-kwe-chin	20
Tsi-klum	15
She-shell	2,500
Ska-sah-ah	3,500
Koo-nah-mich	5,000
Hydah Nation estimated at	
Quackeweth " "	
Tsimpshcean " "	
Total	20,152

Fraser River Superintendency :—

Samam-hoo	65
Tsowassan	52
Musqueam	92
False Creek	42
Capitano Creek	41

RETURN G.—Province of British Columbia—*Continued.*

Fraser River Superintendency:—

Mission, Burrard Inlet.....	123
Seymour Creek.....	22
No. 3 Reserve, Burrard Inlet.....	39
Coquetlum.....	36
Katsey.....	127
Langley.....	106
Whonock.....	30
Matsqui.....	76
Sumas No. 1.....	19
“ No. 2.....	12
“ No. 3.....	41
Nicoamen.....	14
Sque-am.....	22
Klatawars.....	16
Schuye.....	28
Coquopiet.....	26
Squehala.....	30
Squah.....	71
Assyletch.....	12
Skokale.....	34
Yak-y-you.....	44
To-y-lee.....	51
Harrison Mouth.....	41
Chehalis.....	131
Squatils.....	45
Cheam.....	95
Popkum.....	18
Skowall.....	48
Hope.....	25
O'Hamil.....	65
Ewahoos.....	96
Yale.....	267
Spuzzum.....	237
Boston Bar.....	316
Boothroyds.....	251
Kanaka Flat.....	106
Siska Flat.....	67
Skappah.....	55
Lytton.....	590
Nicomen.....	93
Cook's Ferry.....	282
Nicola.....	522
Smelkameen.....	56
Okanagan (Keremeus).....	136
Bonaparte.....	100
Kamloops.....	254
North Thompson and Canoe Lake.....	144
Dead Man's Creek.....	82
South Thompson (Niskahnuith).....	140
Adams Lake.....	150
Little Suswap Lake.....	98
Spellumcheen.....	118
Head of O'Kanagan Lake.....	248
Penticton.....	144

RETURN G.—Province of British Columbia—*Continued.*

Fraser River Superintendency:—

O'Kanagan's Mission.....	67
Osoyoos.....	117
Remaining Indians in Superintendency estimated at.....	8,522
Total.....	15,000

RUPERT'S LAND.

Rupert's House.....	400
Fort George.....	450
Little Whale River	50
Nitchequon	180
Osnaburgh.....	350
Martin's Falls.....	300
Long Lake.....	250
New Brunswick.....	150
Albany.....	100
Mallamgimingue.....	129
Abittibi.....	450
Flying Post.....	100
Mettachewan.....	50
Long Portage Post.....	50
Moose Factory.....	420
Waswanapee	200
Mistasine.....	150
Total.....	3,770

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario.....	15,941
Quebec.....	12,054
Nova Scotia.....	2,126
New Brunswick.....	1,433
Prince Edward Island.....	266
Manitoba and North-West Territories.....	30,227
Athabaska District.....	2,398
British Columbia.....	35,152
Rupert's Land.....	3,770
Total.....	103,367

L. VANKOUGHNET,

*Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.*MARTIN BENSON,
*Statistical Clerk.*DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

PART II.

REPORT

OF THE

SURVEYOR-GENERAL

OF

DOMINION LANDS.

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PART I
OF
REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,

To the Right Honorable

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, K.C.B.,
Minister of the Interior.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following Report upon the work of this branch of your Department during the twelve months ending the 31st October last, also, where the information might be useful or of interest, on the operations of its outside service, to the close of the calendar year.

DOMINION LANDS.

The returns from the Central Office at Winnipeg, and the different outside agencies in Manitoba and the North-West Territory, show a large proportionate increase in the rate of settlement and purchase of these lands.

The entries were for the year, to 31st October, as follows:—

	ENTRIES.	ACRES.
Homesteads	3,876	600,797
Pre-emptions	1,729	269,178
Forest Tree Culture	192	31,040
Sales	877	233,862
Bounty Warrants	108	19,195
	6,782	1,154,072

The comparative statement for the past five years will stand thus:—

	ENTRIES.	ACRES.
1875.....	1,021	163,277
1876	807	153,535
1877	2,283	400,423
1878	4,065	682,591
1879	6,782	1,154,072

The receipts since the last Annual Report are as follows:—

Homestead fees	\$33,760 00
Pre-emption fees	4,150 00
Tree culture entries.....	1,920 00
Sales for cash	9,154 00
Sales for scrip and bounty warrants	209,255 00
	Total.....
	\$263,239 00

HALF-BREED LANDS.

No allotment of the lands under this head were made during the year.
The parishes for which allotments are still remaining to be made, are :

St. Boniface.
St. Norbert.
St. Vital.
St. Francois Xavier.
Baie St. Paul.

* I am in daily expectation of the receipt, from the Agent at Winnipeg, of the allotments for all these.

The following is the usual summary of the clerical work of the branch for the year:—

CORRESPONDENCE.

	LETTERS RECEIVED.	LETTERS SENT.
Dominion Lands.....	4,900	5,539
Ordinance Lands.....	626	640
	<u>5,526</u>	<u>6,179</u>

PATENTS.

Patents issued for Dominion Lands	2,663
“ “ Ordinance Lands	61
Assignments registered, of Dominion Lands	188
“ “ Ordinance Lands.....	40
Scrip issues.....	282
Half-Breed allotment claims checked	276
Examinations of Scrip Claims.....	212
Examinations of claims under Manitoba Act	1,431
Survey Returns examined	51
Plans drawn	97

For five months of the year, from the 1st March to the 8th August, interruption to the draughting work of the office was occasioned by the building alterations being carried on in the attic rooms in the Eastern Block, occupied by that part of the office. During this period, on account of the limited accommodation elsewhere in the branch for draughtsmen, comparatively little work could be satisfactorily done, and in consequence a large arrear of that kind of work has accumulated.

MINING AND TIMBER LANDS.

No mining locations were granted in the year.

An auction of leases of timber berths on Lake Winnipegosis was held on the 1st November last, at which fifteen limits, amounting in all to an area of 605½ square miles, were disposed of for a total bonus of \$22,665 and cost of survey, and subject to a ground rent of two dollars per square mile, and five per cent. royalty on products.

* Since this Report has been placed in the hands of the printer, the allotments for the Parishes of St. Boniface, St. Norbert and St. Vital have been received at the Head Office, and the Agent reports that His Honor the Lieut-Governor of Manitoba has completed the allotment for the remaining Parishes, St. Francois Xavier and St. Paul.

ORDNANCE LANDS.

The appended schedules, prepared and signed by Mr. William Mills, the Accountant, are similar to those previously annually given. They consist of:—

A. A statement of sales during the year, amounting to \$5,517.31.

B. Showing the receipts from Ordnance lands for the year, arranged according to the locality in which they are situated, the total amount being \$40,849.56.

C. Is the same as the preceding but in more detail, and arranged in the form of an abstract of monthly returns or cash accounts, dividing the receipts into the three classes of principal, rent or interest and fees, and indicating in what branch of the Bank of Montreal the moneys were deposited.

D. Is a statement of the indebtedness of purchasers or lessees of Ordnance lands, arranged according to locality, and indicating amounts overdue remaining unpaid; and those not yet fallen due, but to be paid to complete purchases; the former being classified according to their nature as capital instalments or as interests and rents. The totals would stand thus:—

Payments in arrear.....	\$109,268 01
Payments not yet due.....	85,094 00

Total indebtedness of purchasers or lessees. \$194,362 01

The principal lands remaining that may be sold are, in Ontario, at Kingston and Prescott, and in the Province of Quebec, at Montreal, Quebec, St. John, South River, Blairfindie and Sorel, besides small lots scattered throughout both Provinces.

It is respectfully suggested that measures be taken to secure the collection of at least the rentals and interest due on lands held under lease, and on instalments of purchase moneys. Notifications of the risk of cancellation incurred by non-payment have failed to produce the desired result. The immediate cancellation of sale or lease in those cases where there has been the most flagrant disregard of indebtedness to the Government, or of any official notice given in relation thereto, would have a wholesome effect on the remaining number, and tend to prevent the further accumulation of an arrear that has been steadily increasing during several years past in the collection of a valuable revenue. Such action is at the present time the more called for, in that the existing position in this respect, of purchasers and lessees of Ordnance lands, would form an undesirable precedent, and example for those obtaining lands under the system of time purchase lately inaugurated for the disposal of the reserves set apart for the purposes of the Canadian Pacific Railway, any unpunctuality in the payments for which would tend to defeat the object with which the reservation was made.

The opinion is ventured that if in this matter the same powers of enforcing payments were accorded to all subordinate officers or agents that are, in like case, vested in officials whose duty it is to collect the Customs revenues or those of direct taxation, and that they were similarly held responsible for the due collection of such payments, benefit to the general revenue could not fail to accrue.

When subordinates are not thus responsible, it is much easier, more pleasant for them, to refrain from exercising even the little stringency that may be within their competence, and to confine themselves to reporting delinquencies when ordered by those in authority to do so.

Of the lands belonging to the estate of the Bank of Upper Canada, and under the supervision of this branch of your Department, no sales were made during the past year, but \$2,887.46 was received on account of sales of previous years.

III. SURVEYS.

The number of townships subdivided in the year was 51, covering an area of 1,191,000 acres. They were surveyed under the inspection of Mr. Milner Hart, Inspector of Surveys.

Of standard meridians and parallels for block outlines, a total length of 875 miles was surveyed.

Schedule E. appended hereto, indicates for both subdivision and outline work, the name of the surveyor employed, and the locality of his survey.

The reports received up to the present time from the outline surveyors are also appended. Three of these latter, however, viz: Messrs. Webb, O'Hanly and Beatty, have not yet handed in their final reports, but are daily expected to do so.

As in every former year, the surveys made during the past season go to show that previously held estimates of quantities of first-class arable land in any given part of the territory, have been within the mark. Districts hitherto roughly classified as inferior, prove to be but partly so, and those defined as fertile areas, have their limits more extended the fuller our information becomes. As a particular instance may be cited the so-called "infertile lands of the Souris," the basin of that river having been supposed to include little else than sandy plains, broken by ridges of shale or gravel, and beyond its deposits of lignite coal, to possess but scanty resources, and to give but little promise as a field for settlement. But, as the writer who first used the expression warningly states, the generalization of infertility is by no means to be too sweepingly applied. The term would be altogether incorrect if used to qualify the country on the lower part of the river's course, the returns of both outline and subdivision surveys showing that of 25 townships surveyed there, but four or five may be called much inferior to the general average of previously surveyed lands in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

From the character thus given of that part of the country between the Assiniboine River and the international boundary, and from personal observation during a short journey last season in the unsurveyed part of the interval, I am led to judge that but a small proportion of the about 100 townships included between the 15th and 25th ranges, and south of the Assiniboine, will prove unsuitable for cultivation.

The central and western parts of the area thus defined are without wood for building or fuel, but a comparatively near supply is to be found on the one side in the thick forest on the Turtle Mountain to the eastward, and on the other side in the woods along the Assiniboine River, and in rear of the Pembina Mountain. The need for fuel will, no doubt, be more conveniently and fully met when the lignite deposits before mentioned are opened up and made available.

In two other cases the surveys of the year enable us to include with certainty large additional areas in our class of fertile lands.

From information obtained on the block surveys immediately to the east of Carlton and south of the Forks of Saskatchewan River, and from an exploratory survey of the Root River, it would appear that there is a belt of about thirty miles in width, extending along the south side of the Saskatchewan and covering the valley of the Root River, that would include about 4,000 square miles, or over two and a-half millions of acres of lands offering most attractive advantages to incoming settlers. Throughout this area the soil is of the finest and favourably conditioned for cultivation, the surface being sufficiently undulated to afford thorough drainage; good water abounds everywhere, and there is an ample supply of wood for building and fuel. It is also picturesque. The alternations of clumps of wood and prairie glade have a most pleasing effect, the landscape wanting but dwellings to give it the appearance of long-established settlement.

Again, between Fort Pitt and Edmonton, the report of the survey of the 4th Principal Meridian and the 14th Base Line, informs us that in the whole distance surveyed between the 4th and 5th Principal Meridians, an interval of nearly 170 miles, not a single mile of what the surveyor would deem worthless land was met with, and he describes the country passed over as one of mixed prairie and forest, the woods of the latter reaching, in places, dimensions making them valuable as timber for milling purposes.

He also speaks of the luxuriance of vegetation and the excellence of the water throughout. He does not assign any transverse dimension to the district so qualified, but it is to be inferred from his language that he means it to apply northward all the

way to the shore of the Saskatchewan; no southern limit is defined. It is, therefore difficult to make even a rude estimation of the area in this case.

The surveys of Indian Reserves, made under the supervision of this office for the Indian Branch of the Department, have also furnished much valuable information respecting the parts of the territory in which they were carried on, or traversed by the surveyors in reaching the locality of their work. The descriptive reports received to the present time of these surveys are appended hereto.

A survey of timber berths on Lake Winnipegosis, and another on the River Winnipeg, were made during the year. The cost of these is eventually defrayed by the lessees.

While speaking of the surveys, it may be in place to mention that it is, with your approval, proposed, next season, to make some slight modifications in the manner of survey of the block outlines; to try their effect in reducing, if possible, the average cost per acre of the survey of the lands. This kind of survey is unavoidably much more expensive than that of interior subdivision.

Hitherto the outlines of every square of four townships were so surveyed. It is now proposed to increase the size of the square to sixteen townships, thus materially diminishing, proportionately to the area surveyed, the length of the more costly lines, and to survey the quartering lines, or those which form the remaining boundaries of the townships within the square, by a method which, in precision and cost, would be intermediate between subdivision work and that of standard outlines.

A memorandum is appended setting forth, in detail, the modifications of the process of the survey hitherto employed, necessary to effect what is here proposed, and otherwise instructing surveyors as to the methods to be pursued. It also includes a series of geodetic tables, which Mr. W. F. King, D.L.S. has, by direction, computed especially for the purpose, and a series of azimuth tables prepared by myself in furtherance of the same object.

Meetings of the Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveyors were held in November, 1878, and May, 1879. The following gentlemen passed at these the requisite examinations, and received commissions and higher certificates:—

Montague Aldous, D.L.S.,	higher certificate,	Ont.
Geo. H. Beasley, P.L.S.,	commission,	Ont.
J. J. Burrows, P.L.S.,	"	Ont.
J. Y. Checkley,	"	Ont.
J. J. Dalton, P.L.S.,	"	Ont.
T. S. Gore, P.L.S.,	"	Ont.
L. A. Hamilton, P.L.S.,	"	Ont.
T. H. Jones, P.L.S.,	"	Ont.
J. J. McArthur, P.L.S.,	"	Que.
A. McFee,	"	Man.
J. M. O'Hanly,	"	Ont.
J. J. Sing, P.L.S.,	"	Ont.
C. E. Wolfe, P.L.S.,	"	Ont.

Several candidates passed the preliminary examination.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

LINDSAY RUSSELL,

Surveyor-General.

PART II.

APPENDICES

TO THE

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL

OF

DOMINION LANDS.

APPENDIX No. 1.

SCHEDULE A.

ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS.

STATEMENT of Sales made during the Year commencing 1st July, 1878, and ending 30th June, 1879.

Locality.	Number of Lots Sold.	Amount Sold for.	Amount Received on Account.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ottawa, City of	5	1,015 32	1,015 32
Mochelaga.....	1	1,158 78	1,158 70
Amherstburg	3	1,500 00	1,500 00
Kingston, City of.....	1	1,360 00	136 00
do Township.....	2	221 05	185 85
Fort Erie.....	3	262 22	24 66
Total	15	5,517 31	4,020 55

WILLIAM MILLS,
Accountant.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 3rd December, 1879.**

APPENDIX No. 1.

SCHEDULE B.

ORDNANCE LANDS.

STATEMENT showing the several Localities on account of which Moneys have been received, 1st July, 1878, to 30th June, 1879.

Locality.	Amount.	Locality.	Amount.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Amherstburg.....	7,482 38	<i>Brought forward</i>	
Chambly.....	1,858 30	Montreal.....	836 00
Côteau-du-Lac.....	204 98	Nepean.....	1,897 85
Crosby, South.....	106 70	Niagara.....	487 75
Cornwall.....	39 42	New Brunswick.....	72 08
Elmsley.....	9 70	Nova Scotia.....	0 25
Fort Erie.....	30 66	Ottawa.....	9,625 78
Gloucester.....	11 11	Oxford.....	1 60
Hochelaga.....	1,158 72	Prescott.....	755 74
Kingston.....	7,735 81	Quebec.....	6,121 80
Kingston Mills.....	37 50	St. John's, Que.....	316 60
Kingston, Township.....	49 85	Sorel.....	883 68
Longueuil.....	250 00	Three Rivers.....	484 93
Marlborough.....	20 00	Toronto.....	405 11
		Wolford.....	112 76
<i>Carried forward</i>			
		Registration Fees.....	40,797 06 52 50
			\$40,849 56

WILLIAM MILLS,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 3rd December, 1879.

APPENDIX No. 1.

SCHEDULE C.

ORDNANCE LANDS.

STATEMENT of Cash Received on account of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands from
1st July, 1878, to 30th June, 1879.

Date.		Registration Fees.	Rent or Interest equivalent to Rent.	Principal.	Total Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1878.					
July 31.....	Receipts for Month.....		592 20	539 15	1,131 35
August 31.....	do	15 40	333 20	1,049 57	1,398 17
September 30.....	do		778 58	1,949 18	2,727 76
October 31.....	do	9 50	1,143 37	3,649 83	4,847 70
November 30.....	do		1,949 78	6,468 23	8,418 01
December 31.....	do	6 80	712 00	9,024 00	9,742 80
1879.					
January 31.....	do		1,426 64	1,958 82	3,385 46
February 28.....	do		556 69	1,538 36	2,095 05
March 31.....	do	20 80	460 49	492 30	973 59
April 30.....	do		2,189 61	182 11	2,371 72
May 31.....	do		1,027 64	206 80	1,234 44
June 30.....	do		1,214 86	1,308 65	2,523 51
		52 50	12,385 06	28,412 00	40,849 56

WILLIAM MILLS,
Accountant.DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 3rd December, 1879.

APPENDIX No. 1.

SCHEDULE D.

ORDNANCE LANDS.

STATEMENT showing the Amounts due and remaining unpaid 30th June, 1879, on account of Rent and Instalments of Purchase Money and Interest, and further sums required to be paid in order to complete purchase (with Interest in addition, to be calculated up to date of payment.)

Locality.	Rent and Interest due and remaining unpaid 30th June, 1879.		Amount of Instalments due and unpaid 30th June, 1879.		Additional Amounts required to be paid to complete purchases.		Total Amount.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Amherstburg.....	4,264	97	7,132	30	19,610	60	31,007	87
Burlington Heights.....	84	17	143	34			227	51
Chambly.....	1,167	61	3,244	44	10,638	90	15,050	95
Chatham, Q.....	288	00					228	00
Carillon.....	0	80					0	80
Cornwall.....					35	20	35	20
Côteau-du-Lac.....					49	10	49	10
Crosby, South.....	85	46	179	60	480	81	745	87
Elmsley.....	19	70					19	70
Fort Erie.....	10,489	76	723	78	209	78	11,423	32
Gloucester.....	87	79	463	35			551	14
Grenville.....	10	40					10	40
Hochelaga.....	780	00					780	00
Kingston (City).....	1,687	80	3,707	44	20,891	04	26,286	28
Kingston (Township).....					171	20	171	20
Longueuil.....	230	00					230	00
Marlborough.....	20	00					20	00
Navy Island.....	100	00					100	00
Niagara.....	221	93					221	93
New Brunswick.....	381	44					381	44
Nova Scotia.....	44	00					44	00
Nepean.....	12,486	34	1,535	94	749	50	14,771	78
Ottawa (City).....	18,759	49	7,221	50	516	00	26,496	99
Oxford.....	0	60					0	60
Prescott.....	62	13	198	80	1,988	80	2,249	73
Penetanguishene.....	38	20	63	90			102	10
Point Edward, Sarnia.....	40	00					40	00
Pittsburg.....	23	52	32	80			56	32
Quebec.....	2,352	49	13,383	00	22,588	00	39,324	49
Sorel.....	870	80					870	80
South River, Isle aux Noix.....	144	00					144	00
Three Rivers.....					1,492	12	1,492	12
St. Johns, Q.....	970	08	6,063	00	2,021	00	9,054	08
Toronto.....	1,534	80	3,556	35	3,651	95	8,743	10
Wolford.....	1,580	44	90	75			1,671	19
Windsor.....	96	00	1,600	00			1,696	00
	57,927	72	49,340	29	85,094	00	194,362	01

WILLIAM MILLS,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 3rd December, 1879,

APPENDIX No. 2

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of the Crown Timber Office for the year just closed.

This office was opened for business in the month of July; the report will, therefore, only show work performed for a period of six months.

Schedules showing the number of saw-mills in the Provinces of Manitoba, Keewatin and the North-West Territory, together with other information respecting the milling interests, are appended. All of these mills, with the exception of three, were inspected during the season; on these tours of inspection the information given in the schedules referred to was gathered.

The various sums collected in cash in payment of Crown Timber dues amounts to \$5,863.57. Good security is held for the payment of other outstanding dues amounting to \$21,000.00.

Correspondence.

Number of letters sent by this office for the six months ending 31st December, 450.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES ANDERSON.

Crown Timber Agent.

LINDSAY RUSSELL, Esq.,
Surveyor-General,
Ottawa.

WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1879.

SCHEDULE showing number of saw-mills; also saw-mills with other machinery attached, in the Province of Manitoba, Keewatin and the North-West Territories:—

12	saw-mills	with	no	other	machinery.	
6	"			Flour-mill	attached.	
4	"			Shingle and lath-mill	attached.	
5	"			Shingle-mill		"
2	"			Lath-mill		"
3	"			Planing-mill		"
3	Planing-mills, complete.					

Total.....33

JAMES ANDERSON,

Crown Timber Agent.

STATEMENT showing Number of Saw-mills, their Size, Situation, Sawing Capacity

Name of Owner.	Where Situated.	Kind of Power.	H.P.	Capacity per 24 hours.
Robert McIntosh.....	Rapid City, N.W.T.....	Steam	20	7,500
George Balkwell.....	Township 13, Range 19, W.....	Water	12	2,000
Alexander Cameron.....	Rolling River, Township 16, Range 18, W.....	do	15	6,000
Pratt & Smith.....	Totogon.....	Steam	40	10,000
W. P. Smith.....	Portage La Prairie.....	do	20	7,000
A. A. Taylor.....	High Bluff.....	do	35	10,000
Crossdale & Co.....	Gladstone.....	do	20	5,000
Wesley Smith.....	Grassy River.....	do	20	5,000
David Bryce.....	Little White Mud River.....	Water	20	
John Moodie.....	Squirrel Creek.....	Steam	10	2,000
Carruthers & Fringle.....	Scratching River.....	do	10	3,000
Walkley & Burrows.....	Mouth of Winnipeg River.....	do	25	6,000
Adams & Schneider.....	Pine Falls, Winnipeg River.....	Water	62	10,000
Shore & Co.....	Big Black Island.....	Steam	30	8,000
Wm. Stevenson & Co.....	Bad Throat River, Lake Winnipeg.....	Water	90	10,000
Dick & Banning.....	Sandy Bar River do.....	Steam	25	6,000
Belmont & Co.....	Nelsonville, Manitoba.....	do	35	6,000
Nelson & Sons.....	Mountain City do.....	do	20	4,000
D. Kilgour.....	Lizard Lake do.....	do	16	2,000
D. S. Klink.....	River Boyne do.....	do	22	3,000
J. Preston.....	Preston do.....	do	30	
Hon. James McKay.....	Pointe du Chene.....	do	30	6,000
Dick & Banning.....	Winnipeg.....	do	25	10,000
Brown & Rutherford.....	do.....	do	25	10,000
W. S. Ritchie.....	do.....	do	18	8,000
Macaulay & Jarvis.....	do.....	do	45	25,000
Joseph Whitehead.....	St. Boniface.....	do	20	8,000
S. McIvaine.....	Portage La Prairie.....	do	12	1,000
Capt. Moore.....	Prince Albert, N.W.T.....	do		

WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1879.

&c., in the Province of Manitoba, Keewatin, and the North-West Territories.

Size of Buildings.	Commenced operations in	Kind of Timber Cut.	Logs Cut at	Manufactured into
30×20	1879	Spruce.....	Riding Mountain.....	Lumber and shingles.
.....	1878	do	Little Saskatchewan .....	.....
25×32	1878	Spruce and poplar...	Riding Mountains.....	Lumber
60×40	1879	Spruce.....	Lake Manitoba.....	do shingles and lath.
25×30	1879	Poplar and Oak.....	Assiniboine River.....	do
20×35	1874	do	do	do and shingles.
25×30	1875	do	Gladstone.....	do
20×30	1879	Spruce.....	Grassy River.....	do and shingles.
.....	1879	Poplar	Squirrel Creek	do
Building burnt.	1878	.....	.....	do and lath.
67×20	1878	Spruce.....	Cat Fish Creek.....	do lath and shingles.
34×84	1879	do	Winnipeg River.....	do do
50×50	1876	do	Big Black Island	do do
25×50	1879	do	Bad Throat River.....	do do
20×80	1879	do	Sandy Bar River	do
24×48	1879	Oak and poplar.....	.....	do
20×16-30×28	1879	do .....	.....	do
20×24	.....	do	Lizard Lake.....	do
10×20	1879	do	River Boyne.....	do
.....	.....	.....	.....	do
.....	1876	Spruce and poplar .....	.....	do
25×50	1872	Oak	American Territory.....	Scantling and building material
48×83	1872	All kinds.....	do	Building material.
52×66	1879	do .....	.....	.....
30×85	1872	Pine and Spruce	Roseau.....	Lumber and lath.
80×28	1879	.....	.....	do
.....	.....	.....	.....	do
.....	1878	.....	Prince Albert.....	do

JAMES ANDERSON.

Crown Timber Agent.

APPENDIX No. 3.

SURVEYS OFFICE, DOMINION LANDS,
WINNIPEG, 31st October, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of surveys, and of the business of this office for the year ending at this date.

Several of the Surveyors having only recently returned from the field, and others being still at work—those at Turtle Mountains and Riding Mountains will probably be out until January—I am unable to give details of the surveys effected, but I may say that about 500 miles of block outlines have so far been surveyed, and 40 townships have been subdivided, or an area of 921,600 acres, nearly all of which is suitable for settlement.

Surveys Office.

During the year 204 applications for letters patent under the Manitoba Act have been received, and 175 have been recommended for patent, making the total number recommended to this date 1,663.

A further list of conflicting claims (30 in number) has been published for investigation by the Commission appointed under the Act 38 Vic., chap. 53, in January next.

The correspondence of the office for the year stands as follows:—

Letters received	546
Letters sent.....	645

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. WHITCHER,

Inspector of Surveys.

The Surveyor-General,
Dominion Lands,
Ottawa.

SCHEDULE E.

SCHEDULE shewing the Dominion Land Surveyors employed in Manitoba, Keetwatin and the North-West Territory during the year ending on the 31st October, 1879.

Surveyors.	Nature of Survey performed.
M. Aldous	Special Survey in the North-West Territory.
Walter Beatty.....	Block outlines of Townships 3 to 8, in Ranges 15 and 16 W., and Sub-Division of Townships 3 and 4, in Ranges 15 and 16 W.
Edgar Bray.....	Indian Reserves, Treaty No. 6.
E. C. Caddy	Sub-Division of Townships 7 & 8, in Ranges 15, 16, 17 & 18, W.
William Crawford	do do 17 & 18 do 25 and 26, W.
Michael Deane.....	do do 1 & 2 do 15 and 16, W.
Joseph Doupe	do do 17 & 18 do 23 and 24, W.
Thomas Drummond. }	do do 15 & 16 do 27 and 28, W.
	do do 18 do 20.
A. G. Forrest	Timber limits on Winnipeg River.
Milner Hurt	Inspection of Contract Surveys.
do	Indian Reserves, Treaty No. 6.
Thomas R. Hewson.....	Sub-Division of Townships 7 and 8, in Ranges 15, 16, 17 and 18, W., with D. L. S. Caddy.
W. F. King.....	Astronomical Section of Special Survey, N. W. Territory.
Joseph G. Kirk.....	Sub-Division of Townships 1 and 2, in Ranges 17 and 18, W.
Otto J. Klatz.....	do do 1 and 2 do 19 and 20, W.
J. J. McArthur.....	do do 5 and 6 do 15 and 16, W.
John McAree	do do 1 and 2 do 21 and 22, W.
Charles F. Miles.....	Surveys of Reserves under Indian Treaty No. 3.
F. A. Martin.....	do do do 2.
J. L. P. O'Hanly.....	Block outlines of Townships 9 and 10, in Ranges 17 to 26, W.
William Ogilvie.....	Survey of Indian Reserves, Treaty No. 7.
William Pearce.....	Block outlines of Townships 1 and 2, in Ranges 15 to 26, W.
do	Timber Exploration, Lake Winnipegosis.
A. P. Patrick	Surveys of Reserves under Indian Treaty No. 7.
G. C. Rainboth.....	Timber limits on Lake Winnipegosis.
J. L. Reid.....	Sub-Divisions of Townships 43 and 44, in Ranges 1 and 2 W. of 3rd Meridian, and 42 in Range 1 W. of 3rd Meridian.
A. L. Russell	Special Survey in North-West Territory.
George A. Simpson	Surveys of Reserves under Indian Treaty No. 6.
George A. Stewart.....	Sub-Division of Townships 19 and 20, in Ranges 19 and 20 W.
Elihu Stewart.....	Indian Reserves, Treaty No. 6.
Augustus C. Thomson..	Sub-Division of Townships 19 and 20, in Ranges 21 and 22 W.
A. H. Vaughan	Surveys of Reserves under Indian Treaty No. 3.
A. C. Webb.....	Survey of the second principal Meridian.
William Wagner	Survey of Sioux Indian Reserve, Pipe Stone Creek.

APPENDIX No. 4.

OTTAWA, 10th February, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the operations of the Eastern Section of the Standard Survey, N. W. T., under my charge during the past summer.

Taking advantage of the high water and steamboat navigation on the Assiniboine River, I concluded it would be advisable to take the steamer from Winnipeg to Fort Ellice, saving thereby several days in time as well as much wear and tear of horses and materiel over 220 miles of road then in a very bad state owing to heavy spring rains.

We left Winnipeg on the 12th June, reached Fort Ellice on the 19th, and left on the following day for the field.

In travelling westward I was accompanied by Mr. King, D.T.S., and by joining parties we were enabled, without delaying them, to make a traverse by micrometer telescope and compass, of the road followed from the 102nd to the 106th meridian of longitude. The bearings were taken by prismatic compass, and as a check frequent observations were taken for latitude and longitude with the little reflecting circle and marine watch.

My preliminary report and map of the 30th July, has already furnished you with the general results of this survey as well as of a trip north-east of Fishing Lake.

In accordance with your desire, I endeavored to prolong first the meridian north corner north of the 10th Base, and exploring six miles further, I found that, owing to the heavy rains the swamps were almost impassable, and the bush being thick, concluded that this part could be much more profitably done in the winter season, and that I would better effect the objects of the survey by working eastward from the 3rd Principal Meridian along the 12th Base, through a fertile section now being settled.

On connecting with Mr. King's astronomical station near Fort à la Corne, the observations there tended to shew that no appreciable error existed in either the azimuth or measurement of the last one hundred and fifty (150) miles of work, the termini of which agreed, by his latitude observations, to within the limits of the probable error of observation (16ft.)

The base and meridian work performed during the past season consisted of the extension of the 12th Base across ranges 28 to 18 inclusive, and the adjoining meridian exteriors between ranges 25 and 24 and Ranges 23 and 22, township 45, also meridian between 17 and 16, township 37.

Nature of the Country.

As before stated the meridian of Big Quill Lake, north of the 10th Base, runs through a swampy region thickly timbered with small poplar. An exploration 20 miles to the east, to Fishing Lake and north for 30 miles revealed a more open and attractive section for settlement. To the westward, also, from Little Quill Lake to the Keespitanow Hill, the trail passes through a similarly good country.

Along the 12th Base line eastward from the 3rd Principal Meridian, for 70 miles the land is nearly all of very great fertility and well wooded and watered.

North-east and east of Waterhen Lake claims have been located, and a number of log houses built and other improvements made by settlers, who appeared well pleased with the season's crop, and the future prospects.

They expressed a strong desire to have subdivision surveys made in order that they might continue their improvements and locate their work to advantage.

Exploration of the Carrot River.

Considering that another more favorable opportunity, owing to the very high water in the Carrot River, might not occur, while the main party were returning overland to Winnipeg, I explored in canoe the extensive tract of country, of which hitherto comparatively little was definitely known, in the course of this stream between LaCorne and the Pas, lying to the north of the Pas Mountains and extending across four degrees of longitude. In this expedition I was accompanied by Mr. H. B. Smith, of the Canadian Pacific Railway engineering staff, who co-operated with me in making the survey.

For about 80 miles in an air line due east of LaCorne the Carrot River runs through a fertile, well wooded and watered country, but after reaching Shoal Lake Settlement—a perfect Indian paradise, abounding in fish, ducks, geese and some large game—the banks become lower, and a short distance in the rear thereof are extensive swamps, lagoons and lakelets, similar to the country adjoining the Saskatchewan River between Cumberland House and the Grand Rapids.

Much large timber is to be seen, more especially on the lower part of the river, and consists of poplar, spruce, cottonwood, maple, elm, etc. From Indian reports the woods extend back a long distance from the river.

While on the subject of timber I may remark that the Birch Hills south of LaCorne contain much large poplar. Down the northern slope of these hills flow several small streams, the largest of which is called Sugar or Stony Creek, and on its course are several valuable mill sites. Several mill sites also are to be found on the Carrot River, as well as on Pine Creek, a small stream emptying into the Saskatchewan River near "The Forks."

A steamboat, similar to those used on the Saskatchewan River, could ascend readily all summer the Carrot River from the Pas Mission, for 73 miles (56 in an air line) to where an important feeder, 60 feet wide, comes in from the north. Throughout this distance the river averages 200 feet in width and has a current of from one to one and a half miles per hour.

From the above point upwards the river is choked in many places with drift-wood, and 12 miles (air line) further on there is a very serious barrier of rapids with a fall of over 20 feet in two miles.

About 50 miles (41 air line) up from the main Saskatchewan River there comes in from the north west a channel of the Saskatchewan, known as the Seepanagoose, 90 feet wide, which diverges from the main stream about 30 miles (air line) south-west of Cumberland House. The Carrot River proper, therefore, terminates where it meets the Seepanagoose, and the two channels form a large island, about sixty-five miles long, south of Cumberland House.

During the return trip of the main party, Messrs H. Y. Hind, B.E., and J. D. Stewart, made a traverse, by prismatic compass and pacing, of the main highway from the Keespitanow Hill to Touchwood Hills post (about 87 miles). Their pacing and the odometer measurement by Mr. King and myself agreed to within one-fourth of a mile.

In addition to the work covered by your instructions the party surveyed by compass and micrometer or pacing, 500 miles of road and 350 miles of river and lake track survey.

The undermentioned maps are being prepared:

Map of 12th Base Line, etc., scale $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to inch.

“ “ Trails surveyed, “ 4 “

“ “ Carrot River, part of Lake Winnipegosis, Shoal River and Swan Lake,
scale 4 miles to inch.

General map, scale 20 miles to inch.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. L. RUSSELL, D.L.S.

LINDSAY RUSSELL, Esq.,
Surveyor-General,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 5.

OTTAWA, 20th January, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Astronomical Section of the Standard Survey, under my charge during the past season.

Having received instructions from you in Ottawa, I proceeded to Winnipeg, and arrived there on the 1st June. I remained there several days, engaged in outfitting the party for the season's work.

Hearing that the steamer Marquette was to go as far up the Assiniboine River as possible, I took passage on her, and arrived at Fort Ellice with my party and outfit on the 19th June, after a trip of eight days.

The first station observed was Standard Survey Station, No. 7, north of Big Quill Lake. This point was reached by the usual trail *via* Touchwood Hills and Fishing Lake.

The observations there having been completed, I went west and north-west, along the old mail route and "Batoche's trail" as far as the head of Carrot River, and thence north-east along the Carrot River valley to Station 8, on the 12th Correction Line. I observed here, and then went on to Fort à la Corne, and westward to Prince Albert *via* the Forks of the Saskatchewan River, thence *via* Carlton to Station 9, on Eagle Hill Creek. From that place I went to Battleford by the "outer" or "plain trail," and thence on a nearly straight westerly course across the plains to Station 10 at the corner of the 11th Base, and 110th Meridian.

The observations here completed, I went along the trail which runs north from Sounding Lake as far as Fort Pitt, and again west, following as nearly as possible Mr. Aldous' 14th Base Line, until I overtook him in Black Mountain, west of the Vermilion River.

I observed here again (Station No. 11), and then went on to Victoria, crossed the Saskatchewan River there, and proceeded to Lac la Biche by the usual trail.

On account of stormy weather unsuitable for accurate observation, I did not establish an astronomical station at that place.

Having received no instructions for winter work, I left Lac la Biche on the 8th October, and after a journey rendered tedious and difficult by the unusually severe weather, I arrived at Winnipeg on the 10th December.

The astronomical stations established during the season of 1879, were as follows: No. 7 was near the north-eastern corner of section 25, township 35, range 17, west of the 2nd Meridian. The probable error of the observations was 16 feet.

No. 8 was near the north-eastern corner of section 32, township 46, range 20, west of the 2nd Meridian. Probable error, 17 feet.

No. 9 was near a post on the 10th Base, 58½ sections west of the 3rd meridian. Probable error 17 feet.

No. 10 was on the 11th Base, near its intersection with the 4th Meridian. Probable error, 22 feet.

No. 11 was on the 14th Base, about 64 sections west of the 4th Meridian. Probable error, 19 feet.

Besides the determination of astronomic latitudes at these stations, the season's work included a number of micrometer and track surveys made for the purpose of better locating the main topographical features of the country.

These surveys were:

(1.) A micrometer traverse of the trail from the 102nd meridian to Touchwood Hills, thence by way of Fishing Lake to Big Quill Lake, and thence by the "mai

route" to the South Saskatchewan River. Some of this was done by my party, but the greater portion by Mr. A. L. Russell and his party, and he will submit the notes and plan of the survey.

(2.) A micrometer traverse from Fort Carlton to Station 9.

(3.) An odometer and compass traverse from Station 9 to Battleford, along the "outer trail."

(4.) An odometer and compass traverse from Battleford to station 10, and thence to Fort Pitt.

(5.) An astronomical traverse (latitudes observed and longitudes obtained by carrying the box chronometer) from Station 11 to Victoria, thence to Lac la Biche, and thence to Battleford by way of Fort Pitt, the topography intermediate to the astronomically determined points being placed in position by odometer and compass traverse.

Distances were measured by odometer on the trails from Battleford to Carlton; Carlton to Touchwood Hills, by way of Duck Lake and the middle crossing of the South Saskatchewan River; and Touchwood Hills to the Little Saskatchewan River (Prairie City) *via* Fort Ellice. Also distances on the southern trail from Carlton to Carrot River, from the point at which it branches from the main Saskatchewan trail to Fort à la Corne. Also from Fort à la Corne to Fort Carlton, *via* the Forks of the Saskatchewan River and Prince Albert.

The country through which I passed last summer has been so often described that it is needless for me to speak of it here. The country lying between Fort Pitt and Fort Edmonton, along the Fourteenth Base Line, will be described by Mr. Aldous. It is sufficient to say that, in my opinion, the tract of country extending from some distance north of Beaver River southward nearly to the telegraph line, west of the 109th meridian, is not to be surpassed by any part of the North West Territory, visited by me, for fertility of soil and adaptability for settlement. But, some distance north of Beaver River, we get into a country abounding in muskegs, and there, I think, summer frosts will be a serious obstacle to settlement, except in the vicinity of the large lakes such as Lac la Biche, Cold Lake, &c.

At Lac la Biche and at Whitefish Lake (which is between Lac la Biche and Victoria) there are large settlements. At the former place there is a Roman Catholic and at the latter a Wesleyan Mission.

I submit the following returns to accompany this report:—

A copy of the astronomical observations taken at the principal stations, with computations and remarks.

A copy of the astronomical observations taken at various points on the trails, with their computations.

A table shewing the latitudes and longitudes of points determined by the Standard Survey.

A table shewing the distances between important points on the principal trails in the fertile belt, as measured by odometer or otherwise.

Plans on a scale of twenty miles to one inch shewing the various track surveys, micrometer traverses, &c.

I shall now proceed to give the results of the comparison of the latitudes of the astronomical stations as determined by the survey lines and as observed, with my deductions as to the cause of the various discrepancies when such occur.

There are 10 astronomical stations now connected by the chained survey lines. They extend, in longitude, from Station No. 2, on the 102nd meridian, to Station No. 5 at Fort Edmonton, and in latitude, from Station No. 2 to Station No. 11, on the Fourteenth Base; the difference of latitude being $3^{\circ} 13'$ and of longitude $11^{\circ} 31'$.

The line brought from No. 2 to No. 7 (that is, corrected in latitude at No. 2 and again checked at No. 7) was, at No. 7, 684 links too far south.

The difference of latitude was 118 miles. This shows short chainage of 5.4 links per mile. However, observations taken at several points, with the smaller instruments of the survey, by Mr. A. L. Russell and his assistants in 1876, render it probable that this discrepancy is not equally distributed, but occurs in some one

place on the 102nd meridian, and observations at one or more points on the 102nd meridian will be requisite to locate it accurately.

At No. 4, the line brought from No. 2 was found 701 links too far south. Hence the discrepancy between No. 7 and No. 4 is 17 links. The northing is 34 miles, which shows short chainage of 0.5 links per mile. The line at the corner of the 106th meridian and the 10th Base was corrected for this 701 links. Hence, assuming that No. 7 is more correct for the 10th Base than No. 4 (being nearer that Base), the intersection of the 10th Base and 106th meridian is 17 links too far north.

No. 9 showed the 10th Base there to be 16 links too far north—that is, the agreement between Nos. 7 and 9 is nearly perfect. The difference of latitude being 7 miles, the shortness of chainage is 0.14 links.

Again, No. 8 shows the 12th Correction line, at that point, to be five feet too far north. Hence, No. 8, compared with No. 4, shows long chainage 0.25 links per mile.

But No. 8 should rather be compared with No. 7, as the same stars were used at both stations. Now No. 4 is 10 feet too far north compared with No. 7, and No. 8 is five feet too far south compared with No. 4. Hence, No. 8 is five feet too far north compared with No. 7.

The difference of latitude is 60 sections, which gives short chainage 0.15 links per mile.

The close agreement of stations 7, 4 and 9, all nearly on the 10th Base, gives great probability to two suppositions,—first, that station errors do not exist along the 10th Base, and secondly, that the azimuth of that line is very good. Hence it is fair to conclude that that line at its western extremity (at the meridian between ranges 18 and 19), is in its correct astronomic and geodetic latitude.

Therefore, any discrepancy between the survey lines at Battleford and the observations there must be due either to an error of survey between the 10th Base corner and Battleford, or to a deviation of the plumb line occurring at Battleford only. The connection between this corner and Battleford was made by 36 miles of meridian and 13 miles of the 11th Correction Line; and by analogy the error, if in the survey lines at all, is in the 36 miles of meridian.

In my progress report of 23rd August last, I enclosed a rough calculation to show the improbability of a station error of such magnitude occurring at Battleford. That conclusion is strongly supported by the observations at Station No. 10. For I found the 11th Base at its corner with the 110th meridian, and therefore, as above, at its corner with the meridian between ranges 18 and 19, to be 568 links too far north, while the 11th Correction Line was 527 links too far north.

Thus there is a discrepancy of 41 links between the 11th Base and the 11th Correction Line, or 3.5 links per mile of short chainage; so that this 41 links may easily be due to survey, although undoubtedly it may be due to the astronomical observations themselves, it being within their combined probable errors. But the 568 link discrepancy between the 10th and 11th Bases, would show long chainage of $\frac{568}{24} = 23.7$ links per mile, too much to be due to mere error of chainage. Hence there must be a lump error somewhere on the meridian of ranges 18 and 19, between the 10th Base and the 11th Base.

Mr. Aldous, therefore, began his 110th meridian at a point 568 links too far north. He closed in with Station No. 6, at Fort Pitt, and found his line there 569 links too far south. This numerical coincidence (568 and 569) is very remarkable, but unfortunately these discrepancies are in opposite directions. So that the 110th meridian is 11.37 chains too short, which is $1\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{4} = 15.8$ links per mile. This is evidently another case of lump error.

At No. 11 the line brought from No. 6 was found 93 feet too far north. Part of this is apparently due to an azimuth error not exactly located at the time I left Mr. Aldous. My observations there were more likely to be subject to constant errors of refraction, &c., since the station was in thick bush, and the weather was very cloudy and changeable.

The 10th Base continued connects with No. 5 at Edmonton. From Mr. Aldous' field notes I find that his line brought from Station 11 was 500 links too far south, at

Fort Edmonton. My station there was on the north side of the valley of the Saskatchewan, and careful prime vertical transit observations taken by Mr. Aldous in the valley appear to show a large station error. The data at present in my possession are not sufficient to determine whether the valley is of sufficient size to account for this discrepancy. Mr. Aldous' observations taken as standard would account for 354 of the above 500 links, and reduce the discrepancy between Stations Nos. 11 and 5 to 146 links. The discrepancy between No. 11 and No. 6, as I stated above, was 93 feet or 141 links. Therefore, the discrepancy between No. 6 and Mr. Aldous' Edmonton determination is 5 links only.

I would respectfully suggest the establishment of stations at the following points to test the truth of the above deductions, and to locate these discrepancies more closely.

(a) On the 102nd meridian, where it is crossed by the trail from Fort Ellice to Touchwood Hills.

(b) The corner of the 8th Base and 102nd meridian.

(c) The corner of the 8th Base and the Meridian between ranges 8 and 9, west of the 2nd meridian.

(d) The corner of the 106th meridian and 12th Correction Line.

(e) On the 110th meridian near the crossing of Battle River.

(f) At some other point on the 110th, if (e) do not locate the error on that meridian.

The meridian between ranges 18 and 19, west of the 3rd meridian, might be checked by micrometer measurement.

Two stations on the 102nd meridian, at Livingstone, and on or near the International boundary line, would give an excellent test of the chainage over a long distance.

I would also recommend other stations, at such points as may seem advisable, in order to check future surveys west of the 102nd meridian.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. F. KING,

*Dominion Land and Topographical Surveyor,
in charge of Astronomical Section, Standard Survey.*

LINDSAY RUSSELL, Esq.,
Surveyor-General.

LATITUDES and Longitudes of the Standard Survey Astronomical Stations.

No. of Station.	Name of Place.	When Observed.	Latitude Observed.	Probable Error of Latitude.	Longitude by Standard Survey Lines.
			° ' "	"	° ' "
2	Intersection of 102nd Meridian and Qu'Appelle trail.....	July 1876...	50 22 21.85	0.38	102 00 00
3	Battleford, on hill south of Battle River....	Aug. 1876...	52 42 38.69	0.21	108 16 59
4	Intersection of 106th Meridian and Gabriel's trail.....	do 1877...	52 34 32.69	0.26	106 00 00
5	On hill west of Fort Edmonton	Oct. 1877...	53 31 59.16	0.16	113 30 28.6
6	On river bank near Fort Pitt	July 1878...	53 34 05.28	0.19	109 47 10
7	6 miles north of Big Quill Lake.....	do 1879...	52 04 55.88	0.16	104 18 14.0
8	On 12th Corr. Line, south-east of Fort à la Corne	Aug. 1879...	53 04 02.38	0.17	104 52 28.3
9	On 10th Base near Eagle Hill Creek.....	do 1879...	52 11 07.45	0.17	107 24 08.2
10	Near corner of 11th Base and 110th Meridian	Sept. 1879...	52 32 15.46	0.21	109 58 39.4
11	On 14th Base in Black Mountain.....	do 1879...	53 35 58.30	0.19	111 34 58.5

W. F. KING, D.T.S.

Astronomical Section, Standard Survey.

LATITUDES and Longitudes determined by the Survey of Standard Meridians and Parallels.

Place.	Latitude.	Longitude.
	° ' "	° ' "
Berwick's House, Lower Settlement, Edmonton.....	53 33 23	113 26 04
Fort Edmonton, flag staff	53 31 54	113 30 19
Fort Saskatchewan, flag staff	53 42 30	113 12 30
Fort Victoria, flag staff	54 00 00	112 22 20
Battleford, Government House, north gable	52 42 51	.....
do do flag staff	52 42 49	.....
Fort Carlton, river bank, steamboat landing.....	52 52 37	106 32 01
Fort à la Corne.....	53 10 00	104 46 00
Hay Lakes, telegraph station	53 11 20	112 59 40
Battle River Settlement	52 57 00	112 52 30
Humboldt	52 10 30	105 13 50
South Saskatchewan River, Gabriel's crossing	52 39 40	.....
do do telegraph crossing	52 20 00	.....
Touchwood Hills, trading post (H.B. Co.)	51 22 20	104 00 00
Fort Qu'Appelle	50 46 00	103 46 00
Hudson Bay Company's post at Lac la Biche.....	54 47 00	111 57 00
Fort Pelly	51 46 40	101 59 30
Livingstone, flag staff.....	51 54 18	101 57 09
Rapid City Landing (on Assiniboine River).....	49 49 0)	.....
Old mail depot at Quill Lake.....	51 57 50	104 00 00
Keespitanow Hill.....	52 15 50	105 21 20
Minitchnass Hill	52 47 40	105 52 00
Ravine, midway between Humboldt and Batoche's ferry.....	52 32 40	.....
Trail to Pritchard's crossing leaves the main trail.....	52 37 20	105 45 00
Telegraph line crosses 2nd Principal Meridian.....	51 55 04	102 00 00

LATITUDES and Longitudes determined by the Survey of Standard Meridians and
Parallels—*Concluded.*

Place.	Latitude.	Longitude.
	° ' "	° ' "
South bank of South Saskatchewan River	52 54 48	106 00 00
do of North Saskatchewan River.....	53 08 53	106 00 00
Telegraph line crosses 3rd Principal Meridian.....	52 19 41	106 00 00
do 4th do	53 07 40	110 00 00
Forks of Ellice to Touchwood, and Ellice to Qu'Appelle trails.....	50 52 00	.....
Intersection of Ellice to Touchwood, and Pelly to Qu'Appelle trails.....	51 01 00	.....
Pelly and Carlton Trail crosses Whitesand River.....	51 42 20	103 11 28
Crossing of Pipestone Creek on trail to Nut Lakes.....	52 18 00	103 39 00
Hudson Bay Company's post Carrot River.....	53 29 00	.....
On Edmonton and Carlton trail, at Vermilion River, 36 miles west of Victoria.....	53 53 50	.....
do do 2 miles east of Whitemud River.....	54 03 40	112 10 40
do do 12½ miles east of Victoria.....	54 02 40	.....
do do south of east end of Saddle Lake.....	54 00 00	.....
do do 3½ miles west of Egg Lake.....	54 00 00	.....
do do 7 miles west of Moose Hill Creek.....	53 53 00	.....
do do at Middle Creek.....	53 51 50	110 33 10
do do 3 miles north-west of Frog Creek.....	53 48 45	110 28 00
do do 5 miles south-east of do.....	53 46 40	.....
do do crossing of Red Deer Creek.....	53 34 10	109 29 10
do do 12½ miles south-east of Red Deer Creek.....	53 24 10	109 15 20
do do at a small creek flowing south-east.....	53 20 40	109 08 20
do do 4 miles west of Turtle River.....	53 15 50	108 51 10
do do at "Narrows" Lake.....	53 09 10	103 42 10
do do 5 miles east of Jack Fish Creek.....	52 52 20	108 18 50
do do east end of Goose Lake.....	52 43 40	107 51 30
do do near most southerly point of trail.....	52 38 40	107 37 40
do do at a creek flowing into Redberry Lake.....	52 41 36	107 22 30
do do in Thickwood Hills, 30 miles from Carlton.....	52 45 40	.....
On Victoria and Lac la Biche trail, near junction of old "Snake Port- age" trail.....	54 08 20	111 47 50
do do on shore of Whitefish Lake.....	54 21 10	111 49 10
do do at Duck Lake Creek.....	54 35 10	111 49 30
On LaBiche and Pitt trail near Birch Lake.....	54 30 30	111 43 10
do do 3 miles south-east of Beaver River.....	54 22 50	111 26 30
On North Saskatchewan River, east of Fort Pitt.....	53 24 00	109 16 40
do do do.....	53 00 30	108 46 20
do do 1 mile north-west of Eagle Hill Creek.....	52 21 00	.....
do do near the Elbow.....	52 27 40	.....
do do near Carlton.....	52 44 10	106 43 10
On Ellice and Touchwood trail, at lake, 24 miles from Ellice.....	50 37 10	.....
do do in File Hills, 140 miles from Ellice.....	51 12 40	.....
On Humboldt and Carlton trail, 14½ miles south-east of Gabriel's ferry.....	52 30 20	.....

W. F. KING, D.T.S.,
Astronomical Section, Standard Survey.

TABLES OF DISTANCES ON CERTAIN LEADING HIGHWAYS IN
NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

TRAIL DISTANCES from Little Saskatchewan to Fort Ellice.

Distances from Fort Ellice.	Place.	Distances from Prairie City.
72.1	Land Office, Prairie City.....	0.0
55.7	Mosquito Hill.....	16.4
43.6	Salt Lake.....	28.5
33.5	Shoal Lake.....	38.6
20.2	Arrow Creek.....	51.9
18.9	Big Valley.....	53.2
11.2	Birdtail Creek.....	60.9
5.8	Snake Creek.....	66.3
0.0	Fort Ellice.....	72.1

TRAIL DISTANCES from Fort Ellice to Touchwood Hills.

Distances from Touchwood Hills.	Place.	Distances from Fort Ellice.
152.0	Fort Ellice.....	0.0
148.7	Qu'Appelle River.....	3.3
145.9	Top of hill, north side of Qu'Appelle River.....	6.1
142.6	A spring.....	9.4
139.8	do.....	12.2
136.8	do.....	15.2
131.6	Wolverine Creek.....	20.4
129.9	Spy Hill.....	22.1
117.7	Big Cut Arm Creek.....	34.3
110.5	102nd Meridian.....	41.5
104.7	Eastern edge of first plain.....	47.3
91.2	Western do do.....	60.8
90.2	Eastern do second plain.....	61.8
88.1	Little Cut Arm Creek.....	63.9
86.4	Point of bush.....	65.6
84.3	A small creek.....	67.7
81.0	Western edge of second plain.....	71.0
76.8	Beginning of Big Pheasant Plain.....	75.2
70.8	Forks of trail to Qu'Appelle.....	81.2
64.5	End of Big Pheasant Plain.....	97.5
52.5	Intersection of trail from Pelly to Qu'Appelle.....	99.5
00.0	Touchwood Hills Trading Post (Hudson Bay Company).....	152.0

TRAIL DISTANCES from Touchwood Hills to Humboldt.

Distances from Humboldt.	Place.	Distances from Touchwood Hills.
81.3	Touchwood Hills Trading Post.....	0.0
57.4	Edge of plain.....	23.9
54.3	Lake on plain.....	27.0
44.6	Salt Lake.....	36.7
41.9	do.....	39.4
30.9	Lake between two hills.....	50.4
25.9	Western edge of Alkali Plain.....	55.4
12.6	Pyramid Hill.....	68.7
0.0	Humboldt Telegraph Office.....	81.3

TRAIL DISTANCES from Humboldt to Carlton *via* Gabriel's Crossing.

Distances from Carlton.	Place.	Distances from Humboldt.
82.6	Humboldt.....	0.0
69.3	Crossing of Telegraph Line.....	13.3
61.8	Lake in the hills.....	20.8
54.9	Vermilion Lake (salt).....	27.7
26.0	Gabriel's Ferry, South Saskatchewan.....	56.6
13.7	Stobart and Eden's Post, Duck Lake.....	68.9
0.0	Fort Carlton.....	82.6

TRAIL DISTANCES from Humboldt to Fort Carlton *via* Batoche's Crossing.

Distances from Carlton.	Place.	Distances from Humboldt.
83.3	Humboldt.....	0.0
80.4	Cross Telegraph Line.....	2.9
74.7	Keespitanow Hill.....	8.6
73.9	Mail Station.....	9.4
52.0	Ravine and lake.....	31.3
41.5	New trail to Prince Albert turns off, and La Corne and Carlton Trail comes in.....	41.8
33.6	Top of high hill.....	49.7
32.5	Trail to Gariepy's Crossing turns off.....	50.8
19.7	Batoche's Ferry.....	63.6
13.7	Stobart and Eden's Post at Duck Lake.....	69.6
0.0	Fort Carlton.....	83.3

TRAIL DISTANCES from Fort Carlton to Battleford, by the River Trail.

Distances from Battleford.	Place.	Distances from Fort Carlton.
110.9	Fort Carlton	0.0
104.5	Dry bed of creek.....	6.4
91.7	Trail from Gabriel's to Battleford joins	19.2
77.7	Birch Ravine.....	33.2
68.7	Camping ground at Elbow.....	42.2
67.2	Trail to plains turns off	43.7
61.1	Sugar Bush Creek.....	49.8
56.3	A running creek	54.6
50.8	Eagle Hill Creek.....	60.1
50.6	A small creek, Plain Trail to Battleford turns off.....	60.3
49.5	Middle trail to Battleford turns off.....	61.4
44.8	Creek in a deep valley.....	66.1
40.3	Dry bed of creek in a valley.....	70.6
34.6	Small creek in a ravine.....	76.3
33.4	Small creek in a shallow valley.....	77.5
32.6	Small creek in a small valley.....	78.3
29.8	Small creek in a small valley.....	81.1
25.0	Little marshy creek—no valley.....	85.9
23.2	Small marshy creek in a small valley	87.7
21.8	Small stony creek in a ravine.....	89.1
19.2	Creek in a good-sized valley.....	91.7
17.9	Creek—dry—in a ravine.....	93.0
17.2	Creek—gravel and sand bottom—in a ravine.....	93.7
16.6	Creek in a ravine—water in pools	94.3
16.1	Gravelly creek in a ravine.....	94.8
14.5	Small miry creek.....	96.4
14.3	Small miry creek.....	96.6
13.1	Very small miry creek.....	97.8
13.0	Small, marshy and muddy creek.....	97.9
12.4	Stony creek in a ravine.....	98.5
10.7	Small creek in a deep ravine.....	100.2
8.6	Small creek.....	102.3
8.3	Creek in a wide ravine	102.6
4.1	Small creek in ravine.....	106.8
3.3	Chalybeate spring, north of the trail.....	107.6
2.2	Small creek in ravine.....	108.7
0.7	Astronomical Station, Battleford.....	110.2
0.0	Telegraph Office, Battleford.....	110.9

TRAIL DISTANCES from Fort Carlton to Battleford *via* the "Plain Trail" or "Outer Trail."

Distances from Battleford.	Place.	Distances from Fort Carlton.
127.8	Fort Carlton.....	0.0
67.5	Trail leaves main Battleford Trail.....	60.3
52.3	A trail from the Elbow comes in.....	75.5
50.9	Summit of Eagle Hills.....	76.9
48.5	A point of bush to the north.....	79.3
41.5	A large lake north of the trail.....	86.3
19.5	Bluffs.....	108.3
3.0	Come into Cypress Hills and Battleford Trail.....	124.8
0.0	Telegraph Office, Battleford.....	127.8

TRAIL DISTANCES from Humboldt to Battleford *via* Gabriel's Crossing and the River Trail.

Distances from Battleford.	Place.	Distances from Humboldt.
175.3	Humboldt	0.0
118.7	Gabriel's Ferry.	56.6
91.7	Join Carlton and Battleford Trail	83.6
50.6	Plain trail to Battleford turns off	124.7
0.0	Battleford	175.3

TRAIL DISTANCES from Battleford to Fort Edmonton *via* the Telegraph Trail.

Distances from Fort Edmonton.	Place.	Distances from Battleford.
259.0	Telegraph Office, Battleford	0.0
222.2	Trail branches from Battleford and Pitt Trail.....	36.8
210.2	Trail enters Willow Hills.....	48.8
192.0	Trail leaves Willow Hills.....	67.0
181.2	Trail strikes telegraph line again.....	77.8
174.0	Cross Pitt and Sounding Lake Trail.....	85.0
168.5	Blackfoot Coulee	90.5
146.0	Grizzly Bear Creek.....	113.0
122.0	Buffalo Coulee	137.0
95.3	A long lake.	163.7
83.5	Cross Victoria Trail	175.5
78.0	Western edge of Fifteen Mile Plain	181.0
35.2	Telegraph Station, Hay Lakes.....	223.8
26.7	Southern edge of thick bush.....	232.3
16.8	White Mud River (and end of bush).....	242.2
4.5	Black Mud Creek	254.5
0.0	Fort Edmonton	259.0

TRAIL DISTANCES from Battleford to Fort Pitt.

Distances from Battleford.	Place.	Distances from Fort Pitt.
0.0	Telegraph Office, Battleford	93.0
4.2	Narrows of Battle and Saskatchewan Rivers.....	88.8
8.8	A large lake south of the trail.....	84.2
14.3	Trail leaves telegraph line	78.7
36.8	Trail to Edmonton goes off.....	56.2
40.6	Creek flowing out of a lake close to the trail.....	53.4
57.1	Big Gully Creek	35.9
67.6	Quaking Bog	25.4
68.0	Small marshy creek.....	25.0
70.1	Small marshy creek.....	22.9
72.7	Top of a high hill.....	20.3
78.8	Small creek.....	14.2
85.2	Marshy creek.....	7.8
92.5	South side of Saskatchewan River	0.5
93.0	Fort Pitt	0.0

TRAIL DISTANCES from Fort Carlton to Fort Pitt.

Distances from Fort Pitt.	Place.	Distances from Fort Carlton.
173.1	Fort Carlton	0.0
155.4	A shallow creek	17.7
151.9	East end of salt lake valley	21.2
146.9	West do do	26.2
144.5	Small creek flowing into Redberry Lake	28.6
131.6	do do do	41.5
111.6	Trail to Battl-ford turns off	61.5
108.6	Goose Lake	64.5
81.5	Jack Fish Creek	91.6
53.6	Furtle River	119.5
36.8	A creek	136.3
17.1	A small stony creek	156.0
14.5	Red Deer River	158.6
12.1	Trail leaves the direct trail to Edmonton	161.0
2.3	Pipestone Creek	170.8
0.0	Fort Pitt	173.1

TRAIL DISTANCES from Fort Pitt to Fort Victoria.

Distances from Victoria.	Place.	Distances from Fort Pitt.
129.8	Fort Pitt	0.0
112.5	The Two Big Hills	17.3
95.2	Frog Creek	34.6
86.8	Middle Creek	43.0
84.0	Moose Hill Creek	45.8
82.5	Lac la Biche Trail turns off	47.3
76.7	A pond emptying by a creek to the north	53.1
65.8	Dog Rump Creek	64.0
65.5	A small creek in valley of Dog Rump Creek	64.3
53.4	Egg Lake	76.4
38.0	Small creek flowing into Saddle Lake	91.8
35.8	Saddle Lake Creek	94.0
22.2	Spruce muskeg	107.6
16.7	Little Vermilion Creek	113.1
15.4	Sandy Creek (Lac la Biche Trail turns off)	114.4
14.9	Miry Creek	114.9
12.2	A small creek	117.6
10.1	White Mud River	119.7
7.3	A miry creek	122.5
3.3	Mill Creek (or Smoking Lake Creek)	126.5
0.0	Fort Victoria	129.8

TRAIL DISTANCES from Fort Victoria to Fort Edmonton.

Distances from Edmonton.	Place.	Distances from Victoria.
74.6	Fort Victoria	0 0
57.8	A stony creek.....	16.8
56.6	A small creek.....	18.0
55.9	do	18.7
55.6	do	19.0
52.6	Sucker Creek.....	22.0
38.6	Vermilion Creek	36.0
34.7	A small creek.....	39.9
30.7	Deep Creek.....	43.9
24.0	Sturgeon River	50.6
17.0	Fort Saskatchewan	57.6
0 0	Fort Edmonton.....	74.6

TRAIL DISTANCES from Fort Pitt to Lac la Biche.

Distances from Lac la Biche.	Place.	Distances from Fort Pitt.
140.9	Fort Pitt.....	0.0
93.6	Lac la Biche Trail leaves Victoria Trail.....	47.3
87.0	Small creek flowing north	53.9
74.2	The two muskegs.....	66.7
68.9	East branch of Dog Rump Creek.....	72.0
58.1	Pheasant Creek	82.8
44.1	Small creek flowing west	96.8
42.5	do do	98.4
39.0	Beaver River	101.9
37.3	Small creek.....	103.6
35.6	do	105.3
31.6	Gull Lake	109.3
25.6	Birch Lake	115.3
19.7	Trail from Victoria comes in.....	121.2
17.7	Duck Lake Creek	123.2
9.1	Hay Creek	131.8
7.0	Wheel Creek.....	133.9
4.9	Little Beaver River (trail branches here to left to R. C. Mission)...	138.6
0.0	H. B. post, Lac la Biche.....	140.9

TRAIL DISTANCES from Victoria to Lac la Biche.

Distances from Lac la Biche.	Place.	Distances from Victoria.
87.3	Fort Victoria.....	0.0
71.9	Sandy Creek, trail leaves Victoria and Pitt Trail.....	15.4
70.6	Swamp opening to creek to south-east.....	16.7
64.0	Stony Creek.....	23.3
58.7	A creek.....	28.6
56.5	Come into Saddle Lake Trail.....	30.8
53.7	Creek.....	33.6
47.9	Small creek.....	39.4
45.8	A deep creek flowing out of Goodfish Lake.....	41.5
44.1	Goodfish Lake Settlement.....	43.2
40.4	A deep slough.....	46.9
39.8	Whitefish Lake Creek.....	47.5
35.6	do Mission.....	51.7
31.7	Beginning of thick bush.....	55.6
27.6	A creek flowing into Beaver River.....	59.7
26.9	Beaver River (and end of bush).....	60.4
21.2	Little Beaver River.....	63.1
19.7	Come into Pitt and Lac la Biche Trail.....	67.6
0.0	Hudson Bay Co.'s post, Lac la Biche.....	87.3

TRAIL DISTANCES from Fort Pitt to Sounding Lake.

Distances from Sounding Lake.	Place.	Distances from Fort Pitt.
120.0	Fort Pitt.....	0.0
119.5	South side of river.....	0.5
118.4	Old trail to Edmonton turns off.....	1.6
112.5	A small creek flowing east.....	7.5
111.9	A small creek flowing north-west.....	8.1
102.2	Big Gully Creek.....	17.8
100.4	A small tributary of Big Gully Creek.....	19.6
86.8	Cross telegraph line.....	33.2
69.4	Top of hill of Battle River Valley.....	50.6
67.3	Cross Blackfoot Creek.....	52.7
64.8	Battle River.....	55.2
62.6	Cross 110th Meridian.....	57.4
50.6	West end of a large alkaline lake.....	69.4
00.0	Sounding Lake.....	120.0

TRAIL DISTANCES from Fort à la Corne to Prince Albert.

Distances from Prince Albert.	Place.	Distances from Fort à la Corne.
51.5	Fort à la Corne	0.0
48.0	Paonan Creek	3.5
44.9	A small creek	6.6
42.9	A small creek	8.6
39.4	Cross meridian between ranges 20 and 21 west	12.1
31.6	Forks of Saskatchewan River	19.9
0.0	Moore's Mill, Prince Albert	51.5

TRAIL DISTANCES from Prince Albert to Batoche's Crossing.

Distances from Batoche's.	Place.	Distances from Prince Albert.
43.8	Moore's Mill, Prince Albert	0.0
22.0	Trail forks from Carlton Trail	21.8
12.0	Gariepy's Crossing	31.8
6.5	Grandin Post Office	37.3
0.0	Batoche's Ferry	43.8

TRAIL DISTANCES from Prince Albert to Fort Carlton.

Distances from Carlton.	Place.	Distances from Prince Albert.
49.0	Moore's Mill, Prince Albert	0.0
48.3	Hudson Bay Post	0.7
29.6	North branch, Beaver Creek	19.4
27.2	Trail forks to St. Laurent Settlement	21.8
26.7	"Halfway House"	22.3
24.7	Swamp at end of settlement	24.3
20.0	Small creek flowing east	29.0
19.7	Northern edge of pines	29.3
16.8	Southern edge of pines	32.2
0.0	Fort Carlton	49.0

TRAIL DISTANCES from Portage la Prairie to Fort Ellice, *via* the Rapids of the Assiniboine River.

Distances from Fort Ellice.	Place.	Distances from Portage la Prairie.
128.7	H. B. Co.'s store, Portage la Prairie.....	0.0
180.7	Burnside	8.0
163.2	A creek	25.5
156.2	McKinnon's.....	32.5
154.4	Pine Creek	34.3
141.7	A creek	47.0
140.2	Trail leaves main trail	48.5
130.2	Water	58.5
119.0	Boggy slough	69.7
109.2	Crossing at Rapids	79.5
108.0	A creek	80.7
66.2	Sand hills.....	122.5
58.7	A creek	130.0
56.2	Trail comes in from south-west.....	132.5
40.2	A creek	148.5
37.7	A wet gully	151.0
25.7	do	163.0
22.2	A wet slough	166.5
13.2	Come into road from west.....	175.5
11.2	Beaver Creek	177.5
0.0	Fort Ellice.....	188.7

TRAIL DISTANCES from Touchwood Hills to Fort Qu'Appelle.

Distances from Fort Qu'Appelle.	Place.	Distances from Touchwood Hills.
46.0	Touchwood Hills trading post.....	0.0
38.5	Wood and water	7.5
34.0	Pass north-eastern edge of hills.....	12.0
31.5	Wood and water	14.5
14.1	Water on west side of a valley	31.9
3.7	Cross trail along north side of Qu'Appelle Valley.....	42.3
1.7	Top of hill, Qu'Appelle Valley (250 feet high).....	44.3
1.0	Foot of hill	45.0
0.0	Fort Qu'Appelle.....	46.0

 DISTANCE from Winnipeg to Important Points.

Place.	Miles from Winnipeg.
Fort Ellice.....	220
Fort Qu'Appelle.....	337
Swan River Barracks, <i>via</i> Fort Ellice.....	337
Touchwood Hills.....	372
Humboldt.....	453
Fort Carlton.....	536
Battleford, <i>via</i> Gabriel's.....	628
Fort Pitt, <i>via</i> Battleford.....	721
do <i>via</i> Fort Carlton.....	709
Victoria, <i>via</i> Carlton and Pitt.....	839
Edmonton, <i>via</i> Victoria.....	914
Edmonton, <i>via</i> Battleford and Fort Saskatchewan.....	888
Sounding Lake, <i>via</i> Battleford.....	758
Lac la Biche, <i>via</i> Fort Pitt.....	850

APPENDIX No. 6.

EDMONTON, N.-W. TERRITORY,
27th November, 1879.

LINDSAY RUSSELL, Esq.,
Surveyor-General, Dom. Lands Office,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In continuation of my report of 18th August, forwarded from Fort Pitt, I have the honor to inform you of the further progress of the western section of the Standard Survey, resulting in the production of the 14th Base Line from the 110th to the 114th meridian of longitude.

I began running the 14th Base Line west from the 110th meridian on the 20th of August; the first six-mile chord is deflected northward from its proper azimuth $39^{\circ} 56''$ in order to place the 14th Base Line in its correct observed latitude, as determined by the astronomical section of the survey by observation at Fort Pitt.

On the 12th of September Mr. King joined us, and at once began a determination of latitude, at a point near the line in range 11, about 64 sections west of the 110th Meridian; his observations shewed the line to be 93 feet too far north.

In order to correct for a portion of this, I did not turn off the proper angle at the corner between ranges 11 and 12, but continued the chord across range 12, thereby running the line south 66 feet. I also carried a $20''$ deviation in the line a sufficient distance to run out about 7 feet more, correcting in all 73 feet.

On the 27th of September we reached the Beaver Hills; here, after forcing our way through dense forest and numerous muskegs for four miles, I considered it advisable to retreat, and carry the line around to the north of the hills, as we were informed by Indians and settlers near Beaver Lake that it would be impossible to get through with carts, and what little I saw of the muskegs confirmed their opinion.

We returned to the iron bar between ranges 18 and 19 and ran north to the 14th Correction Line, thence west along the south side of the Correction Line to the meridian between ranges 23 and 24, thence south to the 14th Base Line, and thence west along the Base Line to the 114th Meridian of longitude.

On the 29th of October we connected with Mr. King's meridian, running north from the Astronomical Station at Edmonton, to the 14th Base Line. This meridian is 53.95 chains west of the north-east corner of Sec. 33, Tp. 52, R. 24, west of the 4th Principal Meridian, in longitude (by account) $113^{\circ} 30' 28.6''$ west. At this meridian the chord was found to be $4.88\frac{1}{2}$ chains south of Mr. King's base, and the ordinate at this point from the chord to the parallel, being $11\frac{1}{2}$ links, shewed a difference of latitude of exactly five chains. This amount is exceedingly large and cannot possibly be attributed to azimuthal deviation. A large portion, if not all, I consider, must be due to station error, in confirmation of which, I forward the whole of my azimuth observations from Mr. King's Astronomical Station, on the 14th Base Line, to the meridian; also a set of latitude observations taken near Edmonton, in the valley of the Saskatchewan River, on the top of the north bank of which is the Astronomical Station—together with a cross-section of the valley, from which you will be able to judge of the effect this depression has on the direction of the plumb line. The mean of eight latitude observations, by the method of Prime Vertical Transits, with a probable error of 23 feet, shews a difference from Mr. King's determination of 3.54 chains; my place of observation was 3.82 chains south of Mr. King's, and 116 feet lower.

The deflection for the five-chain difference found to exist is made in running across range 24. From range 24, westward, the chaining was carried on in Mr. King's line, which had simply to be cleared of willow brush; all the posts are offsetted from the line into their proper positions on the chords.

On the 4th of November we reached the 114th meridian of longitude, or 5th Principal Meridian. This Meridian I calculated to be 161 sections + 44.68½ chains, along the 14th Base Line, west of the 110th meridian. The value I used for one degree of the parallel in latitude 53° 35' 51.9" was 3,291.234 chains; I also allowed a correction of 1.25½ chains for a probable elevation above the sea of 2,000 feet.

On the 5th of November we moved into Edmonton House, and I have since then been employed in making up my field returns and other office work of the survey, and now await your further instructions.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.

For the first six miles westward from the 110th meridian, the country is rough and hilly, and covered with poplar bluffs, the soil being somewhat light and sandy. Across ranges two, three and four, is a magnificent stretch of country of the richest agricultural character; it is level and entirely free from ponds, and shows indications of having, in the near past, been covered with timber; at present, it is generally covered with scattered low willow and poplar; through the centre of it flows the Vermilion River, a fine stream of excellent water. The vegetation is very luxuriant, wild pea-vine and vetches having a remarkable growth.

At range five we strike a rough and hilly section of country, which continues across ranges five and six; in places it is thickly timbered, but may generally be called a bluff country. Across ranges seven, eight and nine, and up to the second crossing of the Vermilion River, in range 10, the country is undulating, continuing bluff, and in some parts well timbered with poplar; throughout, even to the hill-tops, the soil was found to be excellent, nothing being exposed in building the mounds but rich black loam. Several small streams of good water run through this section.

In range 10, after crossing the Vermilion River, the country is more thickly covered with bluffs of poplar, the ground gradually rising from the river for several miles, soil continuing of the same excellent character. Running across range 11 there is a dense forest of poplar, with numerous ponds and muskegs. Range 12 is more open, but is hilly and broken with lakes and small ponds. Across Range 13 is a very rough country, chains of lakes lying between a succession of ridges, together with numerous muskegs, being the principal features; it is all pretty well covered with poplar and willow, together with much dry timber and windfall.

After crossing the Vermilion River for the third time, in the first mile in Range 12, the country suddenly changes; here we have a fine level, partially wooded section, which continues to the Beaver Hills, a distance of 30 miles.

This is a section of country particularly well adapted for settlement; the soil is good. To the north of Beaver Lake there are extensive hay meadows, and the Beaver Hills contain an abundance of excellent poplar, spruce, tamarac and some birch timber. The 14th Base Line passes about four miles to the north of Beaver Lake; this lake, I am informed, is about 15 miles in length, by 10 in breadth, the water being of good quality, and containing several kinds of fish.

Running north on the meridian, between ranges 18 and 19, the country is comparatively open and level as far as Beaver Creek, north of which the ground gradually rises to the north-east, and is more thickly wooded. Westward, along the 14th Correction Line, the country is all of a similar character, soil excellent, and for the most part covered with large willow and scattered poplar. As we approach the Saskatchewan River there are a few groves of good spruce and tamarac. Where the line crosses the north end of Beaver Hills, the rise is hardly noticeable, the hills appearing to terminate in about this latitude. The country lying between the Sturgeon River and the Saskatchewan is of the finest agricultural character, and is rapidly being "taken up" by settlers.

Bordering Big Lake, to the south and east, there is much heavy spruce and poplar bush. From Big Lake to the 114th meridian, the ground gradually rises and is rough and broken, with swamps and muskegs, the soil being, for the most part, light and of comparatively inferior quality.

In the whole distance surveyed between the 110th and 114th meridians, we have not passed over a single mile of what I deem worthless land; there are belts, as already mentioned, of particular fertility, but even that which I have not classed in this way might be cultivated to advantage.

The streams throughout contain clear, good water, and but very few of the lakes or ponds are alkaline.

The latter part of the season has been particularly fine and favorable for surveying operations. At the time of writing, there is not sufficient snow to cover the ground. The greatest degree of cold has been 9° below zero. On the 11th November the river froze over and Indians crossed on foot.

Up to the present time the total distance surveyed this season is 270 miles, not including traverses and explorations on either side of the main line. This large amount of work is due, in a great measure, to the energy of those employed under me, all having worked hard and faithfully during the season. My assistant, Mr. Charles McGrath, has shewn himself particularly zealous in the discharge of his duty, and I can now confidently leave any portion of the work in his charge.

I would draw your attention to the urgent necessity which exists for the immediate settlement and sub-division survey in the neighbourhood of Edmonton and Big Lake. Every year's delay will result in an endless amount of difficulty amongst those who are now taking up land in the country. The following are the townships which are the most settled upon, and require immediate attention:—

Township	52,	Ranges	23, 24, 25.
“	53,	“	23, 24, 25, 26,
“	54,	“	22, 23, 24, 25,
“	55,	“	22, 23, 24.

Accompanying this report are three (3) field books which, together with the one forwarded with my last report, contain all the field notes up to the 114th meridian; also a sketch on a scale of 20 miles to an inch, and, as a matter of interest, the azimuth and latitude observations already mentioned.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

MONTAGUE ALDOUS, *D.T.S.*,

In Charge Western Section Special Survey.

APPENDIX No. 7.

LINDSAY RUSSELL, Esq.,
Surveyor-General,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, 19th January 1880.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions received on the 30th of last May, authorizing me to survey the block outlines of Townships one and two, Ranges fifteen to twenty-six inclusive, west of the 1st Principal Meridian, I have the honor to report as follows:—

The party having been engaged, supplies procured, and transport obtained, they left Winnipeg on June 6th. They returned to Winnipeg and were paid off on October 30th, having run three hundred and forty miles, sixty miles of which were very difficult to make headway in. Fifty-four miles of the latter distance was in Turtle Mountain.

The timber and undergrowth on the mountain were very dense, and in some places we encountered a network of lakes, in some of which there were islands, to which access was very difficult, as we had neither a boat nor a canoe, and no timber suitable for rafts was available.

A great deal of time was lost in getting across or around some of these lakes. Trails had to be cut out to enable the pack-horses to pass, the roads made by the Boundary Commission being so blocked by fallen timber or grown up with underbrush as to be impassable. Excepting Turtle Mountain, the country was nearly altogether bare prairie—very good running.

It will be observed that this survey extends to Range thirty-two, west. It cannot be carried further west, until the one hundred and second meridian is established. Had it not been for the prairie fires which, early in October, destroyed all the pasturage, the survey would have been continued for some time in Townships three and four west of Range sixteen.

Very little timber was met with excepting in Turtle Mountain, where it consists almost wholly of poplar; on the outskirts there is some scrub-oak. In some places the poplar is of good size, especially along the meridian between Ranges twenty and twenty-one, but it is generally small, very suitable, however, for fence rails and small log buildings. About one-third of the mountain north of the international boundary, was burned over some six or seven years ago, and the timber totally destroyed. It is now covered with a dense growth of young poplar. Last autumn, shortly after this survey of this part was finished, the fires ran in from the prairie and probably considerable timber has been destroyed. The soil generally is gravelly and stoney, and unfit for cultivation. In some places, however, there is some very good farming land. About one-fourth of this mountain is covered with water—lakes, ponds, muskegs and a few very good grass swamps. Some of the lakes abound in fish, chiefly pike or jack-fish. All along the slope of this mountain there are, at short intervals of from one to two miles, spring streams which flow all summer. When these streams reach the distance of four or five miles from the timber, the evaporation is so great that they become dry during the hot weather. The water here is very sweet, and contains much lime. In some places springs are met with strongly impregnated with iron.

It would perhaps be advisable to reserve the greater portion of this mountain as woodlands, to be sold to the settlers on the adjoining prairie.

On the prairie portions embraced within this survey, the black loam varies from six inches to two feet in depth; the sub-soil is white clay, containing a large amount of lime. This sub-soil is very well adapted for grain growing.

There will not be difficult to obtain good water in any place by sinking wells to a moderate depth. The North and South Antlers are splendid spring creeks. On the South Antler for about twelve miles from its mouth there is some timber, a belt two to six chains in width, chiefly elm, ash and maple. This stream is full of beaver dams, and abounds in beaver, as far west as the north-west corner of Township two, Range thirty-two west. At that point it appears to have nearly as great a volume of water as at its mouth. Its source is many miles further to the north-west.

In some places boulders in considerable numbers are met with; but apparently they all or nearly all lie on the surface, and when the land is once cleared of those visible, cultivation will no longer be impeded, while the soil is such that should there be any lying a few inches below the surface, they will not be brought up by the frost, as in the case in heavy clay subsoils. There are in very few places more stones on a quarter section than can be advantageously used for the buildings required on it by a settler.

It would be advisable to sub-divide the whole area embraced in the survey, not already divided, excepting perhaps Ranges thirty-one and thirty-two west, but even that block contains at least thirty per cent. suitable for cultivation. The remainder is very well adapted for pasturage, particularly for sheep.

In Ranges, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen the land is rolling and full of basins varying in size from one to twenty acres. These basins during wet weather are ponds of water often several feet in depth, some of them even in the driest seasons contain much water. To drain these would be expensive, necessitating ditches of great depth. On the summits of the knolls the soil is rather light, gravelly and stony. On the banks of the streams there is usually a margin of from one to five chains in width, so full of stones as to render ploughing impossible.

As nearly as I could estimate in running the outlines and passing along the trails, the following schedule shews the percentage of land suitable for cultivation.

The vicinity of Turtle Mountain will be, no doubt, one of the chief points for settlement during the coming season. At present there are several settlers in the vicinity of its easterly end, nearly all of whom went there last year.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. PEARCE.

SCHEDULE showing Classification of Land, &c.

Township.	Range.	Amount of Land suitable for Cultivation.	Stony.		Ponds.		Hay Lands.		Timber.	Remarks.
			per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent		
1	15, 16 and 17, W.	60	10	10	10	10	20	25	do	Soil one foot in depth; clay loam; good clay subsoil.
1	18	45	10	10	10	10	10	25	do	Timbered portion in Turtle Mountain; timber very good for rails and buildings; soil in prairie portion very good.
1	19, 20, 21, 22 and 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	do
1	24 and 25	70	10	5	5	15	15	.....	.....	Soil good clay loam; good clay subsoil; considerable buffalo grass.
1	26	60	25	5	5	10	10	.....	.....	Stony portion chiefly along the westerly side of the township; soil clay loam; clay subsoil.
1	27 and 28	75	5	5	5	10	10	5	5	Timber along South Antler; soil to south of that stream especially good; to the north rather lighter.
1	29 and 30	50	20	.....	.....	5	5	2	2	Remainder suitable for pasturage; soil rather light; gravelly ridges; water at any place at a few feet below the surface.
1	31 and 32	30	20	.....	.....	5	5	.....	do	do
2	15 and 16	45	10	20	20	20	20	5	5	River runs across the northerly portion, on which there is some good timber; soil very fair, except on tops of ridges, where it is rather gravelly.
2	17	60	15	10	10	13	13	2	2	North of river very good land; south rolling; top of knolls stony and gravelly.
2	18 and 19	60	15	5	5	20	20	.....	.....	Rolling; some ravines with very stony banks; generally a good depth of loam; clay subsoil.
2	20, 21, 22 and 23	65	10	5	5	20	20	.....	.....	This classification only applies to the portions north of Turtle Mountain; soil good depth; clay loam; clay subsoil.
2	24, 25 and 26	60	20	10	10	10	10	.....	.....	Rolling; ridges rather gravelly and stony; soil fair; on west side of Range No. 26, a good deal of stone.
2	27	75	10	5	5	10	10	.....	.....	In Souris River bottom some timber; soil generally first-class.
2	28, 29 and 30	60	20	5	5	15	15	.....	.....	Soil on ridges gravelly and stony; ponds could be easily drained and made good hay lands; pasturage good; watered well.
2	31 and 32	30	15	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	Remainder suitable for pasturage; soil rather light; gravelly ridges; good water to be obtained a few feet below the surface.

APPENDIX No. 8.

FORT WALSH, 12th January, 1880.

To LINDSAY RUSSELL, Esq.,
Surveyor-General,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report for your information, that in accordance with your instructions, I left Ottawa for Winnipeg on the 15th May, 1878, in order to proceed with the survey of the Indian Reserves, and the location of the principal topographical features of the country in which I worked.

I reached Winnipeg on the 26th May, 1878. During my stay I made the necessary arrangements for the journey westward; I also checked my chronometer daily at the small observatory which was under Mr. Nelson's charge. I left Winnipeg on the 2nd June, 1878, and while travelling took every precaution to ensure the rate of the chronometer being as constant as possible. At known points along the road I took observations for time; these observations I compared with the results obtained from the reading of my odometer, which I kept in constant use. I reached Fort Ellice on the 12th June. Here I was forced to remain over, and give the horses the rest they required, the roads from Winnipeg having been in very bad condition. I left on the 18th, and reached Battleford without any further delay. While there I observed for longitude, which I found to be by moon culminations $108^{\circ} 14'$, and by chronometer $108^{\circ} 18' 30''$.

I left Battleford for the Forks of the Red Deer and South Saskatchewan Rivers, on the 6th August, 1878. The country passed over for the first 30 miles may be said to be fit for settlement, though the soil is light and wood is scarce. From this point to the Forks the soil is fair, but dry, and, in my opinion, unfit for farming; no wood, and water is only to be found at great distances. The Forks of the Red Deer River I reached on the 15th August, the distance from Battleford being 168 miles. I was fortunate enough to procure an excellent half-breed guide at Battleford; his services proved indispensable, as water was to be found only in places known to half-breeds and Indians. My horses, notwithstanding the distance travelled, were in good condition. A small birch bark canoe, which I had brought with me from Battleford, was of the utmost service crossing the Red Deer River; it not only enabled the provisions to be kept perfectly dry, but was also the means of saving time, as otherwise I should have been compelled to go several miles up the river before reaching some fordable point.

The system adopted for the survey of the reserve is shown on the sketch forwarded to the Department. The land at and about the reserve is fair in several places, say about one-half would be fit to raise crops if irrigation were at all practicable, which I very much doubt. There are a very limited number of the bottoms, however, which might be farmed, but little or no wood is to be found except at the Forks. Late in the month of September, "Big Bear," a Cree Chief, came to our camp with about a hundred of his followers, and stopped the work; he said that the country we were in belonged to the Crees, and that they wished no kind of work proceeded with by the surveyors or any other white men. Under the circumstances I had no alternative but to report the matter to the officer commanding at the headquarters of the North-West Mounted Police. I therefore proceeded to Fort Walsh, and there met the Assistant Commissioner of the Police, who, after the arrival of Colonel MacLeod, which occurred some two days afterwards, left with a detachment of mounted police for "Big Bear's" camp. I returned with the Assistant Commissioner's party, and after their arrival "Big Bear" offered no further resistance. I then finished the

work I had in hand, and having heard from Colonel MacLeod that the chances were that the reserve would be changed, and knowing that severe storms were likely to set in at any moment, I deemed it advisable to send my assistant, Mr. Nelson to Fort Walsh with the Assistant Commissioner of the Police.

While *en route* to Fort Walsh Mr. Nelson made an odometer survey of the road, and located the topographical features on the way. He reported the country between the South Saskatchewan River and Cypress Hills as broken by the Seven Persons' Coulee with its branches; the land improves as one approaches the hills, but the whole country is fit for pasture only.

After sending Mr. Nelson to Fort Walsh, I left for Fort MacLeod. The soil from the point at which I finished work to the mouth of the Big Bow, is similar to that of the reserve, no wood. Before starting for Fort MacLeod, I found it necessary to hire an Indian guide. In crossing at the mouth of the Bow River, I should have experienced great difficulty had it not been for the assistance afforded me by some Blackfeet who happened to be camped there. The soil about the mouth of the Bow River, and as far as the crossing of the Little Bow, is exceedingly poor for farming purposes; the pasture is only fair. Beyond the crossing of the Little Bow the soil becomes slightly better, and wood more plentiful in the bottoms. At Fort Kipp, which is situated at the mouth of the "Old Man's" River, there is a particularly fine bottom of two or three thousand acres, on which there is a tolerable supply of wood. Between Fort Kipp and Fort MacLeod the soil is of a similar nature; if it differs in any way, the change is for the better. About three miles below Fort MacLeod, on the Old Man's River, a settler named McFarlane has taken up a farm on which he has many improvements. The crops raised by him, which include both grain and vegetables, are very superior.

Soon after my arrival at Fort MacLeod I made a survey of the Old Man's River, from MacLeod to the Rocky Mountains, a sketch of which has been forwarded to the Department. About five miles above Fort MacLeod there are some three or four farms on bottoms of the Old Man's River, the settlers upon which have succeeded in raising some very good crops, and are all perfectly satisfied with the result of their farming operations. Still further up the Old Man's River, and at a distance of about thirteen miles from MacLeod, are three good farms, the crops there have been much the same as on the farms nearer the Fort. These three farms come within the Peigan Reserve, which I lately surveyed. There are two more farms still further up the Old Man's River, near the mouth of Pincher Creek, about twenty miles from Fort MacLeod. The bench land between Pincher Creek and the Old Man's River is very fine indeed, and the soil rich, as is also the land from the south to the north branches of this river; between these forks the feed is above the average. The farm of the Mounted Police Force is situated on Pincher Creek, about seven miles from its mouth. The soil on this farm is good. The Indian farm, the site which was lately selected by Mr. Dewdney, Indian Commissioner, is situated about four miles south of the Police Farm, towards the Kootanie River. I have been informed that coal has been discovered there; the land is good, and, in my opinion, the selection has been a most judicious one. On my return to Fort MacLeod, I found that Mr. Nelson had arrived from Fort Walsh, having made an odometer survey of the road between the two forts, and was then engaged in making up field notes. Mr. Nelson made a survey of the Old Man's River from Fort MacLeod to its mouth, a sketch of which has been forwarded to the Department.

After the survey of the Old Man's River was completed, I made arrangements for Mr. Nelson to survey the Belly River from the forks of the Kootanie to its mouth, while I made a survey of Willow Creek. From a report I received from Mr. Nelson, I ascertained that from the nature of the work we had in hand it would be impossible to finish his survey while the ice lasted, unless I worked with him, the work being principally on the river. Thinking this work more important than that at which I was at the time employed, I went with Mr. Nelson, and we worked conjointly until the survey was completed. A sketch of this work has been forwarded. In

making the survey, I found that the bottoms from the Forks of the Kootanie to the Forks of the Old Man's River were well adapted for farming; wood is plentiful; between the Forks are three or four good farms. From this point down to the mouth of the Belly River the bottoms continue fair, but there is a scarcity of wood; there is, however, coal to be found in many places; the best seam is that found at or near the colliery. A settler named Nicholas Sheran works a mine at this place, the coal from which is sold at Fort Benton, U.S., and also at Fort MacLeod.

After completing this survey, we returned to Fort MacLeod, and made arrangements to survey the Belly and Kootanie Rivers, from their junction to the Rocky Mountains. During the time this survey was being made the weather was very trying, particularly on the horses, which were considerably pulled down in condition. The soil of the country passed over is very fine both on bench and bottom, and is of a rich black loam, similar to that of the Indian farm. At the mouth of the Kootanie River there are two settlers who speak highly of the land they have taken up, on which they have raised good crops. A few miles up the Belly River there is another settler, and on the Kootanie River where it flows out of the Rocky Mountains there is still another, with a farm much similar to those already mentioned. The pasture all through this section of the country is very fine. Our principal object in making this survey of the Belly and Kootanie Rivers was to tie on to the boundary for longitude. After finishing this work we went to Fort MacLeod, and from the very low condition in which the horses were I was obliged to stable them and feed them grain. By employing my best horse I was able to send one of my assistants to the "Seven Persons" Coulee to make an odometer survey, a sketch of which I have forwarded to the Department. The horse employed on this work was attacked by wolves while my assistant was returning, and from the injuries inflicted the horse has been rendered useless for life. When the horses were in better condition and the feed somewhat improved, I started with Mr. Nelson for the Little Bow River to make an odometer survey from where the Blackfoot Crossing Road crosses the river to its mouth. A sketch of this survey I forward herewith. The land in this section is light and very inferior; the pasturage is not bad. We found a good vein of coal, the location of which is shown on the sketch. On the sketch will be seen a celebrated land mark known as the "Sun Dial;" it consists of piles of stones in several circles, said to have been erected by the Blackfoot Nation many years ago. On returning to Fort MacLeod we found other veins of coal which I have also shown on the sketch. While engaged in making a survey of Willow Creek the spring rains were so constant that I could proceed but slowly with the work. While making arrangements to proceed to the mouth of the Big Bow, when at the colliery, I learned that Colonel MacLeod and the Indian Commissioner, were expected at an early date; I, therefore, proceeded to that place as I considered it more than probable that these gentlemen might have instructions in regard to the survey of the Indian reserves. At Mr. Dewdney's request, I accompanied him while he selected the location of the Indian farm, and the Peigan Reserve. Immediately after the survey of the Peigan Reserve was begun, but in accordance with Mr. Dewdney's desire, I accompanied him to Calgary in order that a reserve might be decided upon for the Stony Indians. I instructed Mr. Nelson to complete the Peigan Reserve, the survey of which I found on my return had been most satisfactorily made. A sketch of which I have since forwarded to the Department.

On the 6th August, 1879, the whole party left MacLeod for Fort Calgary. I made an odometer survey of the road. For the first thirty miles the land is not good, the soil being dry and light and unfit for farming, after which the soil improves materially up to Mosquito Creek, at which place I found a rich black loam on which good crops of any kind can be grown; feed here is good. From Mosquito Creek to High River the land continues to improve. From High River to Calgary the road is intersected by six creeks and the soil is very fine; in fact, of a higher order than any I have seen in the North-West Territories. The country is most abundantly wooded at the creeks. In describing this portion of the North-West

Territories, I find it difficult, if not impossible, to employ suitable terms in order to adequately express the fertility of the soil. The magnificent pasturage here found bears undeniable testimony in favor of the land; although at present this pasturage is its only production, it is nevertheless safe to predict that at no very distant date some of the finest farms in the whole Dominion of Canada will be located here. I know of no place where the resources and fertility of the great North-West make themselves more apparent. The creeks I have just mentioned abound with trout averaging from one to two and a half pounds. From Fort Calgary I proceeded to Morleyville by the Elbow River to lay out the Stony Reserve. The country from Calgary to "Jumping Pound" Creek, a distance of about twenty-four miles, is similar to that described at High River. About six miles from Calgary, on the Elbow River, is a settler named Samuel Livingstone. This man has a fine improved farm, and the crops raised have been something wonderful. I am informed that his oats averaged something like fifty bushels to the acre. The land from Jumping Pound to Morleyville is good, but the country is very hilly; the feed is excellent, and the whole section is particularly well adapted for a cattle ranche. While at Morleyville, I laid out the Stony Reserve, as shown on the sketch I have already forwarded. The land on the reserve is suitable for cattle raising; there is also a quantity of good farming land sufficient for the wants of the tribe. While writing of the Stony Indians I consider it worth noting that they have already acquired considerable knowledge of farming; they, this year, succeeded in raising a tolerably large crop of barley and turnips. The settlement at Morleyville contains a church, which reflects great credit on the energy of the Rev. John MacDougal, Methodist missionary. There is also a school house of ample dimensions, the clergyman's residence, and another building occupied by the Indian schoolmaster. At various points, embracing in all about eight miles, along the Bow River, towards Calgary, are about ten settlers, whose farms have been more or less improved; all are in possession of more or less cattle. These men contemplate going principally into cattle raising. They wish to obtain from their farms little more than sufficient for their own consumption.

In returning from Morleyville to Calgary, by the Bow River, I made a pacing survey of that river, checked here and there by latitudes (sketch forwarded to Department) I then left Calgary for the purpose of making an odometer survey of the Bow River from that place to its mouth, a sketch of part of which I now enclose. At the mouth of Fish Creek, which is eight miles from Calgary, down the Bow River, I laid out a Government Farm, in accordance with instructions received from the Indian Commission. The farm is three miles in length and two in width; the land in this farm is equal to any I have previously mentioned. The Government Farm Instructor now there is very sanguine of raising large crops. It was most satisfactory to note that a settler on a farm immediately joining the Government Farm has this year raised a crop which is perhaps greater than that obtained by any settler in the whole district; this settler has many improvements on his farm, including a good house, outbuildings and fences, &c., &c. From the mouth of Fish Creek to ten miles below High River, the land continues similar to that on the Government Farm; from that point to the Blackfoot Crossing the land becomes inferior as we approach the Crossing, where it is light and dry. Wood is to be found at short distances on the Bow River, until the reserve is reached; here it is more plentiful. About ten miles from the mouth of High River we were overtaken by the extensive and destructive fire which swept the whole prairie; this prevented me from going to the mouth of Bow River, which I intended to do; I therefore went to Fort MacLeod.

The soil between the Blackfoot Crossing and the Little Bow is very inferior, and only fit for pasture; from the Little Bow to MacLeod the land continues inferior; the pasturage, however, is fair.

After remaining at Fort MacLeod some five or six days, I started for Fort Walsh; the country from Fort MacLeod to the mouth of the Big Bow, I have already described. From the Big Bow to Fort Walsh the country is unfit for farming, but the pasturage is fair. About Fort Walsh the land is by no means bad; in fact

several practical farmers said they had every reason to anticipate good crops; summer frosts, however, are prevalent and the crops put in have not been successful. This year it was found impossible to raise potatoes but the oat crop was rather good. At Fort Walsh, in addition to the Police Fort and the two large trading posts of I. G. Baker & T. C. Powers, there are quite a number of settlers, say about thirty-five or forty. At a point known as the Four Mile Coulee lying four miles north-east of Fort Walsh, is a small half-breed settlement.

As regards the amount of work done and the average rate per day, I divide the work into classes as follows:—

1st class, chaining.....	447 miles.
2nd class, pacing.....	330 “
3rd class, odometer.....	974 “
Total.....	1,751 miles.

Number of working days, 495; daily average 3.5 miles.

I am perfectly aware that it is somewhat out of my province to make any remarks on the Indians of the North-West; but, nevertheless, after an intercourse of some two years with the original occupants of the soil, I cannot refrain from mentioning what I think a matter of the utmost congratulation, namely: that all our relations with them have been, with the exception of the slight misunderstanding with Big Bear, friendly. Had this been otherwise, our work might, on several occasions, have been seriously interfered with, if not stopped, for a considerable length of time. The Indians, while the buffalo were in the country, were in the position of well-to-do traders; the robes furnished them with means to barter, and thus enabled them to supply themselves with clothing, blankets, ammunition, etc., the meat of the buffalo supplied food in ample abundance. Now, however, such a state of affairs does not exist, the Indian, in the absence of buffalo, is in truth a pauper; though, thanks to the judicious policy of the North-West Mounted Police, he is tractable and, generally speaking, law-abiding.

The various tribes of Indians on the plains have invariably, when without food, secured help at police posts. The Indian thinks this help comes from the Great Mother, the Queen; his powers of discrimination are not great, and to his mind, any man or men in the employ of the Government are bound to help him in time of need. When buffalo were not to be found, I at various times was forced to supply large quantities of food to Indians, knowing them to be in a starving condition. Before closing my report, which contains a record of what I venture to consider most important surveys of the North-West Territory, I must not omit to mention the valuable services rendered by my assistant, Mr. J. C. Nelson, who at all times labored indefatigably, and to whose carefulness and zeal I am greatly indebted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. P. PATRICK,

D. T. S.

P.S.—Samples of the soil and grasses I have with me.

APPENDIX No. 9.

5th February, 1880.

SIR,—In addition to my report on the work done in the field, and the condition in which I found the Indians during the past season, I have the honor to submit the following general observations relating to the country I have travelled over, the climate, etc :—

I arrived in Battleford on the 25th of July, 1878, having been forty-two days out from Winnipeg, thirty-five of which were actual travel.

On my arrival I was instructed by His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, to survey an Indian Reserve in the Eagle Hills; and also, to undertake the survey of the reserves lying west of Battleford.

The survey of the Eagle Hill Reserve was completed on the 22nd of August, and I then left for Fort Pitt.

For about twenty miles the trail from Battleford to Fort Pitt passes over a light sandy loam, the timber is small poplar standing in groves, and the water generally has a brackish taste; after that for thirty miles, the soil is somewhat better; then the trail passes through sand hills for two miles, soil worthless and timber small; from the sand hills to Fort Pitt, a distance of about thirty miles, the soil is light, but will, I think, produce good crops. This is the best section of country lying between Battleford and Fort Pitt.

As the Indians at Fort Pitt were unwilling I should survey reserves for them, I started for Victoria, where further instructions were to be left for me.

The soil between Pitt and Victoria is similar to that last described, there is more timber, but the water, except in the streams, is alkaline.

When within thirty-five miles of Victoria, I learned that the Indians there would allow no work to be done.

The season being far advanced, and I having no positive instructions to winter in the Territory, on the 11th of October I returned to Battleford, and while there heard I was to winter there.

By the first of November I was comfortably settled in winter quarters, and during that month and part of December, was engaged in making the plan and report of work done, and in getting in supplies.

The horses, which were in poor condition, each having brought up from Winnipeg about nine hundred pounds of freight, were sent out to the Eagle Hills to get a living for themselves.

It may seem cruel to turn animals out at that season of the year, but the fact is, the native pony does better grazing among the bluffs than he does when stabled. Those I turned out were fat when brought in in the spring, whereas the one I was obliged to keep in quarters for the purpose of drawing wood and water, and which was fed on hay and oats, seemed to be in no better condition in the spring than he was in the fall.

About the middle of December word came in, that buffalo were to be found at Tramping Lake, and as there were a number of starving Indians about Battleford, I determined to go out and see if any could be got. The horses were brought in, and flat sleighs prepared for the journey, but after travelling nearly one hundred miles during most severe weather, we were obliged to return having met with no success, as there were no buffalo to be seen.

In February I engaged dogs and drove to Carlton House (distant from Battleford one hundred and twelve miles), for the purpose of obtaining supplies for the coming season. The trip down was made in twenty-five hours' travel, and the return

trip in twenty-six hours; in the former I was thirty-three hours on the road, and the latter thirty hours. The thermometer at this time registered forty degrees below zero.

On the 17th of April, 1879, I received instructions from Mr. Dickinson, the then acting Indian Superintendent, to locate and survey a reserve at Duck Lake for the Indian Chief "The Beardy," but on account of the unreasonable demands made by "The Beardy," I was unable to give him a reserve; he claimed all the land within two miles of Duck Lake, which would not only be more than he is entitled to, but would include a prosperous settlement.

Messrs. Stobart & Co., of London, England, have here a trading post.

From Duck Lake west to Fort Pitt, I surveyed two reserves which together contain an area of eighty-two square miles.

The soil of these reserves is good, the timber principally poplar and fir, water generally alkaline. There are no fish in the small lakes.

The next reserve surveyed is on the shore of Frog Lake situated about thirty-five miles north-west of Fort Pitt. The trail going into Frog Lake leaves the main trail (that is, the trail running from Pitt to Victoria and Edmonton) at Frog Creek which is between twenty-five and thirty miles west of Pitt, and passes through a poor country, wet and hilly, small timber and sandy soil.

Two reserves were surveyed at Frog Lake, area seventy-two square miles.

This lake is about twelve miles long and four miles wide and abounds in "Jack" fish, which is of the same species as our pike.

The Frog Lake Chief told me that there were, a few years ago, plenty of white fish in this lake, but the Jack fish had entirely exterminated them. It is my opinion, however, that the Jack fish have received material assistance from the Indians, who kill the fish during the spawning season.

There is a small lake about three miles east of Frog Lake, from which the Indians in this neighborhood obtain their principal supply of white fish.

On the first of July, I started for Cold Lake, which is about ninety miles north west of Pitt, and about forty-five miles north of Frog Lake.

For twenty miles the country is low and swampy; beyond that it is equal, if not superior to any I saw in the Territory. The timber, poplar and fir, is of good size and stands in groves, the soil is clay loam with clay subsoil; the grass was from two to three feet high and the water excellent.

I may state that, after passing Frog Lake, the water flows to the north, which makes the water-shed here at latitude 54° . Cold Lake, which has not yet been laid down on the map, is about twenty miles in diameter and as near as I could make out from Chief Kinoosayoo, is pear-shaped, the stem lying toward the south.

To the north and west of Cold Lake, he informed me, is another lake called Goose Lake, about ten miles in diameter. Both these lakes have plenty of white fish in them. Goose Lake is drained into Cold Lake, and Cold Lake is drained by a stream running a little south of east emptying into Beaver River, near the H. B. Fort at Green Lake.

Beaver River, which runs about ten miles south of Cold Lake, is, at the crossing, about one hundred and fifty yards in width, it has high steep banks, well timbered, with large fir and poplar.

It is here that a band of Indians belonging to the Chippéwayan tribe have chosen their reservation.

I saw ploughing done by these Indians equal to what I have seen at some of the ploughing matches in Ontario.

They are noted for their industry; they have built two bridges over a large stream which empties into the Beaver River, and have also built for themselves twelve timber houses.

They have thrown aside the blanket and wear clothes similar to the white man.

In the month of September I made a trip from Battleford up the south side of Battle River, for the purpose of surveying a reserve for Chief Strike-him-on-the-back.

For about fifteen miles the soil is sandy loam, then come sand hills for ten miles, and west of this a fine prairie country with excellent soil. I believe there are about four hundred square miles here of good farming land, with a frontage on Battle River of from twenty to twenty-five miles.

On the 18th of September I began the survey of a reserve at the Stone Indian Knoll, ten miles south-west of Carlton House, and upon its completion left for Winnipeg.

As the country between Carlton House and Winnipeg has been so frequently described, it is unnecessary for me to say anything about it.

The area of the reserves surveyed by me last year is two hundred and twenty (220) square miles, in 1878, thirty-eight (38) square miles, making a total of two hundred and fifty-eight (258) square miles.

During both seasons the officers of the Hudson Bay Company, as well as the Mounted Police, have, upon all occasions, cheerfully rendered me all the assistance in their power. My thanks are especially due to Mr. McKay, Chief Factor at Fort Pitt, for his kindness in acting as interpreter in the early part of last season, and explaining to the Indians the object of the Reserve Surveys.

As to the climate, the accompanying table will show the readings of the thermometer and the places of observation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE A. SIMPSON, D.L.S.,

Indian Reserve Survey.

LINDSAY RUSSELL, Esq.,
Surveyor-General,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 10.

DOMINION LANDS SURVEYS.

Memorandum to accompany Instructions for the Survey of the Standard Meridians and Parallels forming the outlines of Blocks of sixteen Townships.

A Block is to be of the dimensions embracing four Townships in longitude and the same in latitude, or sixteen Townships in all.

In accordance with the system of division prescribed by law for Dominion Lands, its eastern and western exterior lines are to be Astronomical Meridians. The northern and the southern ones (correction lines), parts of a polygon described on a parallel of latitude by laying off, as chords thereto, the successive township sides forming, as the case may be, the northern or southern outlines of the Block.

As the Block must have at its middle, *i.e.* on the base line, the exact theoretic width in longitude of four (4) Townships, or 1,956 chains, it must, through divergence of its meridian exteriors southward, measure more along its south outline, and, through their convergence northward, less along the northern one. The excess in the first case is to be distributed equally among the 48 quarter sections involved by making each one the necessary number of links wider than the theoretic 40 chains, and on the northern outline of the Block similar equal distribution of the defect occasioned by convergence shall be made.

The Road allowances along meridians are in all cases to be of the prescribed theoretic width, one chain fifty links. That the distribution of excess or defect is among the sections, and is not applied to the roads, will not materially affect the azimuth of those north and south lines involved; the displacement at the—extremes but two-thirds of a link on each mile—being less than what ordinary chaining is at all accurate enough to indicate.

The order of survey of the Block is left to the discretion of the Surveyor, with a view to the best management, in the effective application of the force at his disposal, under local conditions of communication, and the nature of country, in which he has to work.

The method of establishing the lengths and directions of the lines of the survey is to be the following:—

All lines are to be twice measured. This shall be effected by having two sets of chainmen, using Chesterman's continuous steel band chain. The leading one to be of the length of a standard Gunter's Chain; by it are to be kept all topographical and other notes, and posts planted. The following chain, to be used solely as a control, is to be of a length that, in standard units, is incommensurable with the first, and for convenience of comparison at the planting of the post at each successive section corner is to be an aliquot part of 81 chains 50 links. These two conditions are fulfilled by making it that nine tallies with it will equal that distance; the length of the chain will then be $\frac{81 \cdot 50}{9} = 90 \cdot 555$ links or 55·767 feet. Or the control may be effected by making the second measurement in feet, using a 100 feet chain.

When, at any section corner, the distances registered, by the respective chainings for the length of that section side, differ, in prairie country, more than 3 links, or, in woods and brush, more than 5 links, the two sets of chainmen shall return to the last section post and measure over again, repeating their measurements until accordance within the limit here prescribed is attained.

Where the surface is so broken or uneven that it would be unreasonable to expect such accordance, and therefore, in a still greater measure, to look for any proper approximation to the absolute length of the interval chained, the Surveyor, while

continuing to establish the direction and carry on the production of his line in the usual manner, shall have recourse to such application of trigonometric method, for obtaining the distances along it, as his judgment and the necessities of the case may lead him to employ.

Besides a spare steel band chain to meet the occurrence of accidental injury to those in use, the Surveyor shall have a standard one with which the field chains are to be frequently compared. It will be adjusted in the Department to length at 60° Fah., and tested at the office of the Commissioner of Standards. As every ten degrees Fah. more or less heat would give to measurements a corresponding increment or decrement of somewhat more than half a link to the mile, and that in the North-West Territory a season of field work, extending from early spring to beginning of winter, will include variations of temperature covering a range of at least 80 degrees, and sometimes 100 degrees, the side of a block chained in July or August might, from this cause alone, differ from that of an adjacent one measured in November, fully a chain.

In ordinary summer weather, however, the corrections for temperature would, compared with the order of precision of the work generally, be inappreciable, yet they must not be entirely neglected. The temperature error might in any given case happen to have the same sign as other uncorrected constant, or accidental, errors, whose effect it would then go to aggravate. That in another case, further on, it might tend to counteract these, would not lessen the inaccuracy of position of the boundary monument planted under the first condition.

The Surveyor will, therefore, apply this correction for all variations, of 10° and over, from the normal temperature of 60° for which the chains are adjusted to standard. This he can conveniently do, by allowing half a link to the mile for each ten degrees Fah., not attempting to note or estimate the temperature of his chain to less than ten degrees. This will keep his corrections in the convenient form of multiples of half links, and render written calculation or tables unnecessary.

A thermometer attached to the end of a chain near the hand, fails to give the temperature of the rest of the chain; fastened to the middle and allowed to drag on the ground, it is liable to derangement and injury, it is therefore extremely difficult for the Surveyor to obtain even a rough approximation to the temperature of his chain. By repeating at convenient times, and under varied conditions, the experiment of placing a pocket thermometer on, or in, the grass or brushwood, as nearly as possible, similarly to the average position of the chain during the trial, and comparing the temperature attained by the thermometer so placed with that of the air, or indicated by a thermometer attached to the leading end of the chain, a rough idea may be got of the allowances that should, in practice, be made in taking the indications of the latter, or in rudely estimating the chain from that of the air at the time.

Correction for Inclination.

Besides the small plummet line that should be carried by the chainmen to enable them to get correctly past minor irregularities of surface, the assistant in charge of chaining should, for longer and uniform slopes, carry an Abney or Locke pocket level clinometer, by which he can obtain their approximate average inclination, and thus permit the chainmen to use the more expeditious and accurate method of chaining on the inclined surface, instead of requiring them to hold their chains level and entailing a continuous repetition of plumbing down from the high end to the pin in the ground.

A printed card table of the corrections to measurement for given angles of slope is pasted on the fly-leaf of note-books supplied from this office.

Direction and Production of Lines, Measurement of Angles and Determination of Astronomic Azimuths.

The instrument to be used in any of these operations shall be of following description, and shall be inspected and approved by this office:—

A reiteration transit theodolite, having a six-inch horizontal circle, reading by three verniers to either 10" or 0°·002, a three-inch vertical circle with two verniers to 1' or 0°·01, as a finder for stars in daytime, and for slope angles, should occasion require. The telescope, having an objective of one and a half-inch diameter and nine-inch focus, supplied with eye-pieces of powers ranging from 15 to 30 for terrestrial work, and one of 50 for specially favorable conditions of the atmosphere and star work. In using his instrument, the Surveyor should always employ the highest power compatible with satisfactory definition.

Directions.

The directions of the east and west exteriors of a Block being throughout coincident with that of a meridian, their azimuth is constant; but, on its northern and southern outlines, consisting of the four successive chords to a parallel of latitude that are formed by the bases of the townships standing on that parallel, the azimuth varies with the progression along a chord from one corner of a township to the other, because the direction of the line is the same throughout, whilst that of each successive meridian to which it is referred differs from the direction of any proceeding one by the amount of their convergence.

Reckoning azimuth from zero at the north point round through east, south, and west,—90°, 180° and 270°,—and representing the convergence of the two meridians forming the east and west outlines of a township by C, the azimuths of the chord forming its base would, at each successive section corner, beginning at the eastern corner of the township and going westward be $270 + \frac{C}{2}$, $270 + \frac{C}{3}$, $270 + \frac{C}{6}$, $270 - \frac{C}{6}$, $270 - \frac{C}{3}$, $270 - \frac{C}{2}$. The deflection angle between a chord produced and the next one equaling C.

The quantity given in the accompanying geodetic tables Nos. III and IV, under the heading of "chord azimuth," is equal to $90^\circ - \frac{C}{2}$, which subtracted from 360° gives the above quantity $270^\circ + \frac{C}{2}$. C is given in those tables under the heading "Deflection."

The reference of lines to an Astronomic Meridian, in order to obtain their direction, or to check the accuracy of their production, shall, as a rule, be made by observations on Polaris, preferably at or near the times of greatest elongation, but that is not to be held as a restriction that would oblige the interruption of work on the line, or lead to the observations being made at night when other circumstances would permit successful daylight ones. The telescopes used being amply powerful for the purpose, it is desirable to make the azimuth comparisons during the last hour before sunset, whilst the daylight is yet good enough to permit careful pointings both on star and reference object, and accurate reading of verniers, without artificial illumination of either telescope wires or graduated azimuth circle.

Besides avoiding the errors peculiar to all artificial illumination, and likely to be specially developed in the case of field work in unsheltered positions, and with light, from reading lamps held by hand, inconstant in direction and unsteady, daylight observations have the advantage that they are conveniently made with the instrument at one of the stations for the ordinary production of the line, and during its progress, without materially, if at all, interfering therewith. Day observations also give the Surveyor more time in evening in camp for their reduction, and for checking his own and his assistants' work generally.

In observing for azimuth, the Surveyor will adopt the following programme, and reduce his observations in manner set forth in the printed forms with which he will be supplied for this purpose.

In what follows, the letters *R, f, L, b.* are meant to indicate:—The first that the instrument is in the position which places the vertical circle to the observer's right hand when looking through the telescope, and that in revolving the telescope and verniers in azimuth, the motion is uniformly from left to right, or in the direction in which the hands of a watch move, and is called forward motion. The second *L, b.* that the instrument has been reversed by revolving the telescope and turning the upper

plate 180° in azimuth, so that the circle is now on the left of the observer, and further, that in any necessary movement of the telescope in azimuth, whether by hand or tangent screw, the motion is uniformly backward, *i. e.* from right to left, or against that of the hands of a watch. Shortly, the letters *R, f.* and *L, b.* are contractions standing for "Circle Right Position, Forward Motion," and "Circle Left Position, Backward Motion," respectively. The letters *R, O.* stand for Reference Object.

<i>R, f.</i>	Readings on Star.	Readings on <i>R. O.</i>
<i>L, b.</i>	do	do
<i>L, b.</i>	do	do
<i>R, f.</i>	do	do

For his astronomical work the Surveyor must be provided with a sidereal pocket chronometer or watch conforming in quality and performance to what is here set forth as desirable for the purpose.

For use in this service a watch with good lever escapement is to be preferred to one with chronometer escapement; the latter is not so well fitted to withstand the unavoidable vicissitudes of rough carriage while the wearer is jolting over lumpy prairie in a waggon, riding on horseback, or climbing over the trunks of prostrate trees in a windfall. In jumping down from one of these, or from his saddle, the escapement is very liable to catch and in so doing injure the point of one of the fine scape wheel teeth, rendering the watch useless till repaired by skilful hands.

The best suited to the purpose is a well-made lever watch having a compensation balance that has been subjected to trial in temperatures of opposite extreme, say freezing and 80 Fah., and carefully adjusted to good performance in both, and with good hard Breguet hair spring, well coiled and properly pinned, that is to say being, by trial, in conjunction with its balance, fastened at such points in its length, and given such initial and terminal curves, as to insure isochronal vibrations of the balance.

This may be tested by varying the conditions of resistance to the driving power, which may be conveniently done by varying the position of the watch so as to produce change in the length of arcs of vibration.

A watch will be approved which will have included in a range of 5 seconds all the differences of daily rate that would occur in running it for twenty four hours in each of the six positions—flat on back, on face, on edge XII up, VI up, III up, IX up.

If any accident has occurred to a three-vernier instrument, and a two-vernier instrument has to be used, then, after the two observations as above, a third should be made, shifting for the purpose the lower limb 90° in azimuth, if the instrument be a repetition one; 120° by lifting it off stand, and changing foot-screws one interval round, if it is a reiteration instrument, *i. e.*, has no motion of lower limb.

In the case of night observations, the angle between line and *R. O.* is to be determined before observing, and not to be left till morning, thus subjecting the reference object to accident or removal.

In making these observations, as in angular measurements generally, care should be taken when turning the instrument in azimuth, either by hand, or by tangent screw, to use the same forward or backward motion throughout for every pair of pointings in same position, the angle between which is intended to be read on the horizontal circle. Should there be any "drag" in the verniers, or lost motion in tangent screw, this prevents either affecting the measure; it also tends to obviate the effect of any yielding in the instrument stand to that part of the impulse of revolution that passes down through the foot-screws to the stand head. In some much-used forms of stand this occurs to a notable extent, and as there is no certainty that in springing back, or "untwisting," the stand resumes exactly its original position, serious errors are to be apprehended in its use, unless the utmost care is taken. A source of similar error is looseness of foot screws in their nuts. The pinch screws closing these last should always be screwed up so tightly as to have the leveling screw turn stiffly in the nut. Even though this may entail more rapid wear of the screws, and be less convenient to the observer in bringing quickly, and with

nicety, his level bubbles to their desired position, the certainty that it ensures warrants it.

The reference object for azimuth work, whether in the daytime a picket on the line, or at night a bulls-eye lantern, should be, if possible, at least half a mile from the observer.

Such a lantern having to slide on over the lens a tin cap, across which there is a vertical slit having an opening in width of about quarter of an inch, makes an excellent reference object.

Production of Line.

In producing the line the Surveyor will employ but one flagman, a forward picketman; a back flagman is not necessary, as the Surveyor can have left by his men at each of his instrument stations a picket which he can set himself before leaving it.

In setting a point forward on his line, the Surveyor will be careful never to do it in one position only of his instrument; in all cases, first making his back and forward sights circle right, then reversing his instrument, repeating them circle left, and having his flagman so instructed that the latter shall consider he has to make in each a separate and independent setting of his picket between which, if there be any difference, he is carefully to mark the middle-point. Then the process is to be once repeated, so that there shall be two pointings in each position of the instrument on the back and forward pickets respectively, or eight pointings in all.

The same rule as to the reversion and number of pointings is to be observed in off-setting the line to get past long reaches unfavorable to chaining or triangulation.

The following would be the scheme of direction readings at a station in a chain of triangles. Taking the stations as bearing on one side of the chain, the odd numbers 1, 3, 5, 7, &c., and on the other the even ones 2, 4, 6, 8, &c., and assuming for instance the observer to be at Station 6, and representing by the letter *r* the respective azimuthal circle readings, corresponding to the successive pointings on the station under whose number the letter is placed, the series of readings would be:—

	St4.	St3.	St5.	St.	St9.	St8.	St4.
Rf	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
Lb	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
Lb	r	o	r	r	o	r	r
Lf	r	o	r	r	o	r	r
	r ₄	r ₃	r ₅	r ₇	r ₉	r ₈	r ₄ '

Representing the sum of the readings on such station by the letter *r*, with the subscript number of that station. The mean direction reading for each, would, representing it by letter *d* with similar subscript number, be—

$$d_4 = \frac{r_4 + r'_4}{8}, \quad d_3 = \frac{r_3}{2}, \quad d_5 = \frac{r_5}{4}, \quad \&c., \quad \&c.$$

And for one of the triangles 3...4...6 the angle at Station 6, between the directions 6 to 3, and 6 to 4, is $3 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 = d_4 - d_3$.

The directions of the diagonals 6...3 and 6...9 are taken but once in each position, because they are not intended for calculation of sides, but only to serve where a gross error may have occurred, such as sighting on an object not a station, in detecting by combining therewith the various directions involved, at what station the error has been committed.

Great care should be exercised in setting station poles, to place them truly over their central marks, and in making them securely and exactly vertical; also, in centring instrument over these station marks when observing. Any neglect in this respect completely neutralizes the approximation to accuracy that is aimed at by the reiteration of the angles laid down in the programme.

L. R.

AZIMUTH TABLES.

These tables have been prepared with a view to affording the surveyor an entirely independent check on calculations of azimuth made by direct application of Trigonometric formulas. Any calculation should be made, at least, in duplicate, and if each time the processes and figures used in computation are wholly different and that concordant results are obtained, almost absolute certainty can be affirmed without further revision.

The tables also offer, when the degree of precision that suffices for our surveys is taken into account, some advantage, in saving of labor, over the direct calculation by Napier's analogies, or by a formula in which a table of addition or subtraction Logarithms is used.

The quantities S, R, and P. given by tables I, II, and III, respectively, are Logarithms. Those M. and N. given by tables IV and V are natural numbers. Table VI is an Ephemeris of Polaris, giving places for 1880, and will require yearly renewal; but the rest of the tables will serve, without amendment, for several years to come.

The following examples, one in each quadrant of a revolution of the pole star, will show the manner of using them.

The arguments with which to enter the tables are, for table I, the place of observation as defined by distance in townships from the 49th parallel of latitude (the International Boundary); for table II, the polar distance of Polaris, for the date, (obtained in table VI); for tables III, IV and V, the argument is the hour angle of the star counted from upper transit round through each of the 24 hours to the next upper transit.

Ex. Required for the 6th July, 1880, at a point on the 6th Base Line, or 20 townships north of the 49th parallel, the azimuth of Polaris for hour angles of 2^h 10^m, 9^h 32^m, 16^h 44^m and 19^h 52^m.

For.	2 ^h 10 ^m .	9 ^h 32 ^m .	16 ^h 44 ^m .	19 ^h 52 ^m .
Table I, S. =	0·19897			
do II, R. =	0·00137			
Constant C. =	0·20034	0·20034	0·20034	0·20034
Table III, P. =	9·85335	9·90259	0·09880	0·06906
Log n. =	0 05369	0·10293	0·29914	0·26940
n. =	-1°·1316	-1°·2674	+1°·9913	+1°·8595
Table IV, M. =	-0·0271	+0·0287	-0·0183	+0·0217
do V, N. =	-0·0007	-0·0006	-0·0003	-0·0006
Azimuth =	-1°·1594	-1°·2393	+1°·9727	+1°·8836

The same examples, calculated by the formula—

$$\tan Az = \frac{\tan P, \sec \phi, \sin t.}{1 - \tan P, \tan \phi, \cos t.}$$

where P, ϕ, t are polar distance, latitude and hour angle respectively, and using a table of addition and subtraction logarithms (to be found in almost every good collection of tables now published), would stand thus :—

	For $t = 2^h 10^m$		For $t = 9^h 32^m$	
Tan $P =$	8·36643	8·36643		
Sec. $\phi =$	0·19897	Tan ϕ 0·08804		
Constants.....	8·56540	8·45447	8·56540	8·45447
Sin. and Cos. t	9·73022	9·92603	9·77946	9·90235 n
Tab. Subt. Log.....	8·29562	8·38050	8·34486	8·35682
	+0·01055	.....	-0·00977	.....
Tan Az	8·30617	$Az = -1^{\circ}1594$	8·33509	$Az = -1^{\circ}2395$
	$t = 16^h 44^m$		$t = 19^h 52^m$	
Constants..	8·56540	8·45447	8·56540	8·45447
Sin. and Cos. t	9·97561	9·51264	8·94593	9·67161
Tab. Subt. Log	8·54107	7·96711 n	8·51133	8·12608
	-401	.....	+577	.....
Tan Az	8·53706	$Az = +1^{\circ}9725$	8·51710	$Az = +1^{\circ}8839$

COMPARISON OF RESULTS.

Azimuth for—	2 ^h 10 ^m	9 ^h 32 ^m	16 ^h 44 ^m	19 ^h 52 ^m
By direct calculation	1°·1594	1°·2395	1°·9725	1°·8839
By tables	1°·1594	1°·2393	1°·9727	1°·8836
Difference	0°·0000	0°·0002	0°·0002	0°·0003
In sexagesimals	0''·0	0''·7	0''·7	1''·1

As the instruments employed cannot, at most favorable estimate, be read to less than 5", or 0°.002—according to their graduation—and that the limit of precision of the work generally, even where the mean of a number of readings is taken, and great care exercised otherwise, cannot be fixed at anything closer than 3" or 4", these differences are, for the purposes for which the tables were intended, inappreciable.

Azimuth is here reckoned, from zero at the north point, round through east, south and west, and the algebraic signs of the tables are arranged in correspondence with this convention, and with the usage of graduating the horizontal circles of azimuthal instruments from left to right, in the direction of the figures on a watch, and from 0 continuously to 360.

The reason that the degree is subdivided decimally instead of, as usually, into minutes and seconds, is that the instruments to be employed in conjunction with the tables have their graduation so divided. This latter was done to facilitate the taking the mean of a number of readings of the three verniers with which they are provided, and to lessen the chances of blunder, in so doing, by substituting the more

familiar process of division of quantities counted by tens for the less familiar one of dividing those counted by sixties. In the decimally-arranged tables of logarithms supplied to surveyors is a convenient table for conversion of minutes and seconds into decimals of degree, so that those using our older pattern of instruments reading sexagesimally, can, with slight additional labor, use the present azimuth tables.

When using table No. IV, if extreme accuracy is desired, intermediate values of M. should be obtained by direct interpolation from the values given, and not by numbers in the difference columns, as each of these last is but the mean of the five differences between the six quantities opposite which it is written, and therefore does not give exactly the difference between any two. The maximum error entailed by this is about three units in last place of decimals, but the error might have the same sign as the one of similar magnitude that is from other causes involved in the tables, and six units in last place, or 2''2, might, in some special case, be of importance, though not so in their ordinary use.

Table VII, gives the apparent places, for each month of the year 1880, of the brighter stars, with a view to convenience in preparing for and reducing daylight observations of a time star, in the same vertical with Polaris, to obtain the necessary chronometer correction for azimuth work as above.

L. R.

AZIMUTH TABLE I.

The Logarithm S. for intervals of one Township from 49th Parallel, or 1st Base, to 13th Correction Line.

No. of Base or Correction Line.	Townships.	S.	Difference for one Section.	No. of Base or Correction Line.	Townships.	S.	Difference for one Section.
1st Base	0	0.18306					
	1	0.18383	12.8				
1st Correction Line..	2	0.18460	12.8	7th Correction Line..	26	0.20395	14.0
	3	0.18538	13.0		27	0.20478	14.0
2nd Base	4	0.18616	13.0	8th Base	28	0.20562	14.0
	5	0.18694	13.0		29	0.20647	14.0
2nd Correction Line.	6	0.18773	13.2	8th Correction Line..	30	0.20731	
	7	0.18852	13.2		31	0.20816	14.2
3rd Base.....	8	0.18930	13.2	9th Base.....	32	0.20901	14.2
	9	0.19009	13.2		33	0.20986	14.2
3rd Correction Line..	10	0.19089	13.3	9th Correction Line..	34	0.21072	14.3
	11	0.19169	13.3		35	0.21158	14.3
4th Base.....	12	0.19249	13.3	10th Base.....	36	0.21245	14.3
	13	0.19329	13.3		37	0.21331	14.3
4th Correction Line..	14	0.19409	13.3	10th Correction Line	38	0.21418	14.5
	15	0.19490	13.5		39	0.21505	14.5
5th Base.....	16	0.19571	13.5				14.5
	17	0.19652	13.5	11th Base.....	40	0.21592	
5th Correction Line..	18	0.19734	13.7		41	0.21680	14.5
	19	0.19816	13.7	11th Correction Line	42	0.21767	14.5
			13.7		43	0.21856	14.7
6th Base.....	20	0.19897		12th Base.....	44	0.21944	14.7
	21	0.19980	13.8		45	0.22032	14.7
6th Correction Line..	22	0.20062	13.8	12th Correction Line	46	0.22122	14.8
	23	0.20145	13.8		47	0.22211	14.8
	24	0.20228	13.8	13th Base.....	48	0.22300	14.8
7th Base	25	0.20311	13.8		49	0.22390	15.0
				13th Correction Line	50	0.22481	15.0

AZIMUTH TABLE II.

Log $\frac{p}{p_0} = R$ calculated for $p_0 = 1^\circ 32' 78''$.

<i>p.</i>	R.	<i>p.</i>	R.	<i>p.</i>	R.	<i>p.</i>	R.
1.300	9.99081	1.310	9.99414	1.320	9.99744	1.330	0.00072
1	115	1	447	1	777	1	105
2	148	2	480	2	810	2	137
3	181	3	513	3	843	3	170
4	215	4	547	4	876	4	203
5	248	5	580	5	909	5	235
6	281	6	613	6	941	6	268
7	315	7	646	7	974	7	300
8	348	8	679	8	0.00007	8	333
9	381	9	711	9	039	9	365

Diffs. for ten thousandths of a degree in units of fifth decimal of R.

Args d p	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Diffs d R	3	7	10	13	16	20	23	26	30

AZIMUTH TABLE No. III.—The Logarithm P. for Polaris. Calculated for Polar Distance 1° 32' 78". Argument—Hour angle of Polaris or Interval from Upper Culmination in Sectoral Time=AR—Sect. T of Observation.

Argument.]	0 ^h or 12 ^h + —	Difference for 10s.	1 ^h or 13 ^h + —	Difference for 10s.	2 ^h or 14 ^h + —	Difference for 10s.	3 ^h or 15 ^h + —	Difference for 10s.	4 ^h or 16 ^h + —	Difference for 10s.	5 ^h or 17 ^h + —	Difference for 10s.	Argument.
M. 0	P. 0.00000	.....	P. 9.53613	117	P. 9.82210	54	P. 9.97261	31	P. 0.06066	18	P. 0.10807	8	M. 60
1	7.76295	.....	9.54313	115	9.82536	54	9.97450	31	0.06175	18	0.10858	8	59
2	8.06397	.....	9.55003	113	9.82860	53	9.97637	31	0.06283	17	0.10907	8	58
3	8.24006	.....	9.55680	111	9.83180	53	9.97823	30	0.06389	17	0.10956	7	57
4	8.39489	.....	9.56347	109	9.83497	52	9.98006	30	0.06495	17	0.11003	7	56
5	8.46183	.....	9.57002	107	9.83811	52	9.98189	30	0.06599	17	0.11050	7	55
6	8.54105	.....	9.57647	106	9.84121	51	9.98369	29	0.06703	17	0.11096	7	54
7	8.60798	.....	9.58282	104	9.84429	51	9.98548	29	0.06805	16	0.11141	7	53
8	8.66595	.....	9.58906	102	9.84734	50	9.98726	29	0.06906	16	0.11185	7	52
9	8.71708	.....	9.59522	101	9.85036	50	9.98902	29	0.07007	16	0.11229	7	51
10	8.76281	.....	9.60127	99	9.85335	49	9.99076	29	0.07106	16	0.11271	7	50
11	8.80417	.....	9.60724	98	9.85631	49	9.99249	28	0.07204	16	0.11313	7	49
12	8.84191	.....	9.61311	96	9.85924	48	9.99420	28	0.07301	16	0.11353	6	48
13	8.87666	.....	9.61599	95	9.86214	48	9.99590	28	0.07397	15	0.11393	6	47
14	8.90881	.....	9.62461	93	9.86502	47	9.99759	27	0.07492	15	0.11432	6	46
15	8.93873	.....	9.63023	92	9.86787	47	9.99925	27	0.07586	15	0.11470	6	45
16	8.96671	.....	9.63577	91	9.87069	46	0.00091	27	0.07679	15	0.11508	6	44
17	8.99300	.....	9.64124	89	9.87349	47	0.00255	27	0.07771	15	0.11544	6	43
18	9.01777	.....	9.64662	88	9.87626	45	0.00418	26	0.07862	15	0.11580	6	42
19	9.04120	.....	9.65194	87	9.87900	45	0.00579	26	0.07952	14	0.11614	5	41
20	9.06343	.....	9.65718	86	9.88172	45	0.00738	26	0.08041	14	0.11648	5	40
21	9.08456	336	9.66235	85	9.88441	44	0.00897	26	0.08128	14	0.11681	5	39
22	9.10470	321	9.66745	84	9.88708	44	0.01054	25	0.08215	14	0.11713	5	38
23	9.12395	306	9.67249	83	9.88973	43	0.01209	25	0.08301	14	0.11745	5	37
24	9.14230	295	9.67746	81	9.89235	43	0.01363	25	0.08386	14	0.11775	5	36
25	9.16003	283	9.68236	80	9.89494	43	0.01516	25	0.08470	14	0.11805	5	35
26	9.17699	272	9.68720	79	9.89752	42	0.01667	25	0.08553	13	0.11837	4	34
27	9.19331	262	9.69199	78	9.90007	42	0.01817	24	0.08635	13	0.11861	4	33
28	9.20902	.....	9.69670	.....	9.90259	.....	0.01966	.....	0.08716	.....	0.11888	.....	32

Argument.	11h or 23h	Difference for 10s.	10h or 22h	Difference for 10s.	9h or 21h	Difference for 10s.	8h or 20h	Difference for 10s.	7h or 19h	Difference for 10s.	6h or 18h	Difference for 10s.	Argument.
29	9 22419	253	9 70137	77	9 90510	41	0 02114	24	0 08796	13	0 11914	31	
30	9 25863	244	9 70597	76	9 90758	41	0 02260	24	0 08874	13	0 11940	30	
31	9 25393	236	9 71052	75	9 91047	41	0 02404	24	0 08952	13	0 11964	29	
32	9 26689	229	9 71501	74	9 91247	40	0 02548	23	0 09030	13	0 11988	28	
33	9 27906	221	9 71944	73	9 91489	39	0 02690	23	0 09105	12	0 12011	27	
34	9 29283	215	9 72383	72	9 91728	39	0 02831	23	0 09181	12	0 12033	26	
35	9 30653	208	9 72816	71	9 91965	39	0 02970	23	0 09255	12	0 12054	25	
36	9 31746	202	9 73244	70	9 92200	39	0 03109	23	0 09338	12	0 12074	24	
37	9 32926	197	9 73667	69	9 92433	39	0 03246	22	0 09400	12	0 12091	23	
38	9 34074	191	9 74086	69	9 92664	38	0 03380	22	0 09472	12	0 12113	22	
39	9 35191	186	9 74499	69	9 92893	38	0 03516	22	0 09542	11	0 12130	21	
40	9 36280	181	9 74938	68	9 93120	38	0 03649	22	0 09612	11	0 12147	20	
41	9 37341	177	9 75312	67	9 93345	37	0 03781	22	0 09680	11	0 12164	19	
42	9 38366	171	9 75711	66	9 93567	37	0 03912	21	0 09748	11	0 12179	18	
43	9 39386	170	9 76106	65	9 93788	36	0 04042	21	0 09814	11	0 12193	17	
44	9 40373	163	9 76497	65	9 94007	36	0 04170	21	0 09880	11	0 12207	16	
45	9 41337	161	9 76884	64	9 94224	36	0 04298	21	0 09945	10	0 12220	15	
46	9 42219	157	9 77266	64	9 94439	36	0 04424	21	0 10009	10	0 12232	14	
47	9 43200	153	9 77644	63	9 94653	35	0 04548	20	0 10072	10	0 12243	13	
48	9 44101	150	9 78018	62	9 94864	35	0 04672	20	0 10134	10	0 12253	12	
49	9 44983	147	9 78388	61	9 95074	35	0 04793	20	0 10195	10	0 12263	11	
50	9 45847	144	9 78754	61	9 95281	34	0 04916	20	0 10255	10	0 12270	10	
51	9 46693	141	9 79116	60	9 95487	34	0 05036	20	0 10314	9	0 12279	9	
52	9 47522	138	9 79474	59	9 95691	34	0 05155	19	0 10373	9	0 12286	8	
53	9 48335	135	9 79828	59	9 95894	33	0 05273	19	0 10430	9	0 12293	7	
54	9 49132	133	9 80179	58	9 96094	33	0 05390	19	0 10486	9	0 12298	6	
55	9 49913	130	9 80528	57	9 96293	33	0 05505	19	0 10542	9	0 12303	5	
56	9 50681	128	9 80870	57	9 96490	32	0 05620	19	0 10597	9	0 12306	4	
57	9 51434	125	9 81210	56	9 96685	32	0 05733	18	0 10651	9	0 12309	3	
58	9 52173	123	9 81547	56	9 96879	32	0 05845	18	0 10704	8	0 12311	2	
59	9 52899	121	9 81880	55	9 97071	32	0 05956	18	0 10756	8	0 12312	1	
60	9 53613	119	9 82210	55	9 97261	31	0 06066	18	0 10807	8	0 12313	0	

AZIMUTH

ARGUMENT, Hour angle of Polaris, and distance in Latitude, northward, from 49th
88° 40' 20", or $p=1^\circ$

t		M in Decimals of a Degree.	Differences for lm. and 10s.		Differences for 1 Tp. and 1 Section.	M in Decimals of a Degree.		Differences for lm. and 10s.		Differences for 1 Tp. and 1 Section.	M in Decimals of a Degree.		Differences for lm. and 10s.		Differences for 1 Tp. and 1 Section.	
H.	H. M.	0 Tps.	1m.	10s.	1 Tp.	1 Sec.	10 Tps.	1m.	10s.	1 Tp.	1 Sec.	20 Tps.	1m.	10s.	1 Tp.	1 Sec.
0 or 12	0	0°-0000					0°-0000					0°-0000				
	10	0024					0025					0026				
	20	0047					0049					0052				
	30	0070					0073					0077				
	40	0092					0097					0102				
	50	0114					0120					0126				
1 or 13	0	0135					0142					0149				
	10	0155					0162					0171				
	20	0174					0182					0191				
	30	0191					0200					0211				
	40	0207					0217					0228				
	50	0221					0232					0244				
2 or 14	0	0234					0245					0258				
	10	0245					0256					0270				
	20	0253					0266					0280				
	30	0261					0273					0288				
	40	0266					0279					0294				
	50	0269					0282					0296				
3 or 15	0	0270					0283					0298				
	10	0269					0282					0296				
	20	0266					0279					0294				
	30	0261					0273					0288				
	40	0253					0266					0280				
	50	0245					0256					0270				
4 or 16	0	0234					0245					0258				
	10	0221					0232					0244				
	20	0207					0217					0228				
	30	0191					0200					0211				
	40	0174					0182					0191				
	50	0155					0162					0171				
5 or 17	0	0135					0142					0149				
	10	0114					0120					0126				
	20	0092					0097					0102				
	30	0070					0073					0077				
	40	0047					0049					0052				
	50	0024					0025					0026				
	60	0°-0000					0°-0000					0°-0000				

For $dp \pm 0^\circ \cdot 01$, $dM = \pm 015 M^\circ$.

TABLE No. IV.

Parallel, in Townships and Sections. Values of M calculated for Declination $19^{\circ} 40' = 1^{\circ} 3278$.

M in Decimals of a Degree.		Differences for 1m. and 10s.		Differences for 1 Tp. and 1 Section.		M in Decimals of a Degree.		Differences for 1m. and 10s.		Differences for 1 Tp. and 1 Section.		M in Decimals of a Degree.		Differences for 1m. and 10s.		Differences for 1 Tp. and 1 Section.				
30 Tps.		1m.	10s.	1 Tp.	1 Sec.	40 Tps.		1m.	10s.	1 Tp.	1 Sec.	50 Tps.		1m.	10s.	1 Tp.	1 Sec.	M. H.	H.	
0° 0000						0° 0000						0° 0000						0	6 or 18	
0027						0029						0030						10		
0054						0059						0060						20		
0081						0085						0090						30	+	
0107						0113						0119						40		
0132						0139						0147						50		
0166						0165						0174						10	M. H.	H.
0179						0189						0199						20	0 7 or 19	
0201						0212						0224						30		
0221						0233						0246						40	+	
0240						0253						0267						50		
0256						0270						0285								
0271						0286						0302						10	M. H.	H.
0283						0299						0315						20	0 8 or 20	
0294						0310						0327						30		
0302						0318						0336						40	+	
0308						0325						0343						50		
0312						0329						0347								
0313						0330						0348						10	M. H.	H.
0312						0329						0347						20	0 9 or 21	
0308						0325						0343						30		
0302						0318						0336						40	+	
0294						0310						0327						50		
0283						0299						0315								
0271						0286						0302						10	M. H.	H.
0256						0270						0285						20	0 10 or 22	
0240						0253						0267						30		
0221						0233						0246						40	+	
0201						0212						0224						50		
0179						0189						0199								
0156						0165						0174						10	M. H.	H.
0132						0139						0147						20	0 11 or 23	
0107						0113						0119						30		
0081						0085						0090						40	+	
0054						0057						0060						50		
0027						0029						0036						60		
09° 0000						09° 0000						09° 0000								

For $dp + 0^{\circ} 01$, $dM = + 015 M_0$.

AZIMUTH TABLE V.

ARGUMENT, Hour angle of Polaris, and distance in Latitude, Northward, from 49th Parallel in Townships. Values of N in decimals of a degree, for P = °1.3278.

t.		0 Tps.	10 Tps.	20 Tps.	30 Tps.	40 Tps.	50 Tps.	t.	N for d p of °0.1.	
H.	H.	N	N	N	N	N	N	H.	H.	
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°		
-0	or 12	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	+12	or 24	0.00000
1	or 11	0.0004	0.0004	0.0005	0.0005	0.0006	0.0006	13	or 23	0.00013
2	or 10	0.0006	0.0007	0.0007	0.0008	0.0008	0.0009	14	or 22	0.00018
3	or 9	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	15	or 21	0.00013
-4	or 8	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	+16	or 20	0.00002
+5	or 7	0.0003	0.0003	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0005	-17	or 19	0.00010
	+6	0.0005	0.0005	0.0006	0.0006	0.0007	0.0007	-18		0.00014

AZIMUTH TABLE VI.

Apparent places, Polaris for 1880.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.	
	AR	δ	AR	δ	AR	δ	AR	δ
	° ' "		° ' "		° ' "		° ' "	
1	1 14 57	1·3233	1 14 29	1·3233	1 14 08	1·3247	1 13 59	1·3247
11	0 0 48	31	0 0 20	38	0 0 03	56	0 0 59	81
21	0 0 39	31	0 0 13	42	0 0 00	64	1 14 01	89
31	0 0 30	33	0 0 07	47	0 13 59	72	0 0 06	97
Day.	May.		June.		July.		August.	
	AR	δ	AR	δ	AR	δ	AR	δ
	° ' "		° ' "		° ' "		° ' "	
1	1 14 06	1·3297	1 14 26	1·3314	1 14 54	1·3319	1 15 24	1·3308
11	0 0 11	·3306	0 0 35	17	0 15 04	17	0 0 32	03
21	0 0 18	11	0 0 45	19	0 0 14	14	0 0 40	·3297
31	0 0 26	14	0 0 54	19	0 0 23	11	0 0 47	·3289
Day.	September.		October.		November.		December.	
	AR	δ	AR	δ	AR	δ	AR	δ
	° ' "		° ' "		° ' "		° ' "	
1	1 15 47	1·3286	1 16 01	1·3258	1 16 02	1·3228	1 15 50	1·3200
11	0 0 53	78	0 0 03	47	0 0 0	17	0 0 43	192
21	0 0 58	69	0 0 04	36	0 15 58	06	0 0 36	186
31	1 16 01	58	0 0 02	28	0 0 50	00	0 0 28	183

AZIMUTH

APPARENT Places of Stars for the Year 1880. For the

Star's Name.	Magni- tude.	15th April.		15th May.		15th June.	
		<i>AR</i> H. M. S.	δ °	<i>AR</i> S.	δ	<i>AR</i> S.	δ
α Andromedae	2	0 02 11.7	+28.4285	12.4	4286	13.5	4297
γ Pegasi	3.2	0 07 04.1	+14.5174	04.8	5180	05.7	5194
β Andromedae	2.3	1 03 01.5	+34.9854	02.1	9847	03.1	9852
θ Ceti	3	1 18 02.1	- 8.8011	02.6	7996	03.4	7977
β Arietis	3.2	1 48 01.4	+20.2224	01.8	2225	02.6	2232
α Arietis	2	2 00 25.3	+22.8959	25.7	8958	26.5	8964
α Ceti	2.3	2 56 01.1	+ 3.6189	01.3	6196	01.9	6209
α Persei	2	3 15 46.3	+49.4352	46.5	4337	47.3	4327
ϵ Eridani	3	3 27 17.2	- 9.8655	17.3	8642	17.7	8624
δ Persei	3	3 34 23.8	+4.4048	23.9	4034	24.6	4024
γ Tauri	3	3 40 22.0	+23.7343	22.1	7340	22.7	7342
z Persei	3	3 46 36.4	+31.5277	36.4	5270	37.0	5268
γ Eridani	3	3 52 26.4	-13.8509	26.4	8495	26.8	8475
α Tauri	1	4 29 03.2	+16.2677	03.1	2677	03.5	2681
ϵ Aurigae	3	4 49 12.0	+32.9765	11.9	9758	12.3	9752
α Aurigae	1	5 07 51.0	+45.8767	50.8	8756	51.1	8744
β Orionis	1	5 08 47.2	- 8.3427	47.0	3418	47.2	3404
γ Orionis	2	5 18 42.9	+ 6.2390	42.7	2394	42.9	2401
ξ Orionis	2	5 30 08.6	- 1.2809	08.4	2803	08.5	2792
α Orionis	1	5 48 41.8	+ 7.3827	41.6	3830	41.7	3835
μ Geminorum	3	6 15 43.7	+22.5740	43.4	5739	43.5	5737
γ Geminorum	2.3	6 30 48.4	+16.5000	48.1	5001	48.2	5002
α Canis Majoris	1	6 39 52.8	-16.5565	52.4	5558	52.3	5554
α Geminorum	2.1	7 26 58.4	+32.1505	58.0	1503	57.9	1498
α Canis Minoris	1	7 33 03.1	+ 5.5287	02.7	5290	02.6	5295
β Geminorum	1.2	7 37 60.5	+28.3146	60.1	3146	59.9	3142
ϵ Hydrae	3.4	8 40 27.5	+ 6.8552	27.1	8555	26.9	8560
α Hydrae	2	9 21 43.7	- 8.1440	43.3	1438	43.0	1431
ϵ Leonis	3	9 39 05.1	+24.3239	04.6	3244	04.3	3245
α Leonis	1.2	10 02 01.5	+12.5497	01.2	5502	00.8	5506

TABLE VII.

upper Transit in Longitude 102° West of Greenwich.

15th July.		15th August.		15th September.		15th October.		15th November.		15th December.	
<i>AR</i> s.	δ	<i>AR</i> s.	δ	<i>AR</i> s.	δ	<i>AR</i> s.	δ	<i>AR</i> s.	δ	<i>AR</i> s.	δ
14.5	·4314	15.3	·4336	15.8	·4356	15.9	·4371	15.7	·4381	15.4	·4382
06.7	·5212	07.5	·5230	08.0	·5245	08.1	·5253	07.9	·5256	07.6	·5254
04.2	·9865	05.2	·9884	05.9	·9904	06.2	·9922	06.2	·9935	06.0	·9940
04.3	·7961	05.2	·7949	05.8	·7944	06.2	·7948	06.2	·7956	06.0	·7965
03.6	·2245	14.6	·2263	05.3	·2275	05.8	·2285	05.9	·2291	05.8	·2292
27.5	·8976	28.4	·8990	29.3	·9005	29.7	·9016	30.0	·9023	29.9	·9017
02.8	·6223	03.7	·6235	04.5	·6243	05.1	·6245	05.5	·6240	05.5	·6234
48.5	·4326	49.9	·4333	51.1	·4346	52.1	·4363	52.7	·4381	52.9	·4368
18.5	·8607	19.4	·8594	20.3	·8589	20.9	·8593	21.3	·8604	21.4	·8617
25.7	·4022	27.1	·4028	28.3	·4039	29.3	·4054	30.0	·4070	30.2	·4084
23.5	·7348	24.5	·7357	25.5	·7366	26.3	·7373	26.8	·7378	27.1	·7380
37.9	·5271	39.0	·5278	40.0	·5287	40.9	·5297	41.5	·5305	41.7	·5312
27.6	·8458	28.5	·8444	29.4	·8439	30.1	·8445	30.6	·8458	30.7	·8473
04.3	·2688	05.2	·2695	06.1	·2702	07.0	·2704	07.6	·2704	08.0	·2701
13.1	·9751	14.1	·9753	15.2	·9757	16.2	·9763	17.0	·9769	17.4	·9774
52.0	·8735	53.1	·8732	54.4	·8733	55.6	·8739	56.6	·8749	57.2	·8760
47.8	·3388	48.6	·3375	49.4	·3369	50.3	·3373	51.0	·3385	51.4	·3400
43.5	·2410	44.3	·2419	45.2	·2424	46.0	·2422	46.8	·2416	47.2	·2407
09.0	·2780	09.8	·2769	10.7	·2764	11.6	·2767	12.3	·2776	12.8	·2789
42.2	·3844	43.0	·3851	43.9	·3855	44.8	·3853	45.6	·3845	46.1	·3836
44.0	·5737	44.7	·5737	45.7	·5727	46.6	·5735	47.6	·5731	48.3	·5728
48.6	·5004	49.3	·5006	50.1	·5006	51.1	·5003	52.0	·4997	52.7	·4990
52.6	·5528	53.2	·5512	54.0	·5505	54.9	·5508	55.7	·5522	56.4	·5543
58.1	·1492	58.7	·1484	59.6	·1476	60.6	·1469	61.7	·1462	62.6	·1460
02.8	·5301	03.3	·5306	04.0	·5307	04.9	·5302	05.8	·5290	06.6	·5277
60.1	·3138	60.7	·3132	61.5	·3125	62.5	·3117	63.5	·3109	64.4	·3104
26.9	·8564	27.2	·8567	27.8	·8566	28.5	·8559	29.5	·8547	30.4	·8532
42.9	·1422	43.1	·1413	43.5	·1407	44.2	·1410	45.1	·1421	46.1	·1439
04.2	·3243	04.3	·3236	04.8	·3225	05.5	·3212	06.4	·3196	07.5	·3183
00.7	·5508	00.7	·5507	01.1	·5502	01.7	·5492	02.6	·5477	03.6	·5461

AZIMUTH TABLE

APPARENT Places of Stars for the Year 1880. For the Upper

Star's Name.	Mag- nitude.	15th April.		15th May.		15th June.	
		AR H. M. S.	δ °	AR S.	δ	AR S.	δ
τ Leonis	2	10 13 24.1	+20.4152	23.7	4457	23.4	4461
δ Leonis	2.3	11 07 46.6	+21.1774	46.3	1782	45.9	1787
β Leonis	3	11 42 59.3	+15.2386	59.1	2394	58.8	2401
γ Virginis	3	12 35 37.9	- 0.7967	37.8	7964	37.5	7959
12 Canum Venat	3	12 50 28.2	+38.9628	28.0	9645	27.6	9658
α Virginis	1	13 18 55.5	-10.5397	55.6	5398	55.4	5395
π Bootis	3	13 48 61.4	+18.9950	61.5	9963	61.4	9975
α Bootis	1	14 10 14.4	+19.8029	14.5	8042	14.4	8055
ϵ Bootis	2.3	14 39 47.9	+27.5759	48.1	5776	48.0	5793
μ Bootis	2	15 19 60.5	+37.7935	60.8	7957	60.7	7979
α Coronae	2	15 29 39.4	+27.1145	39.7	1162	39.8	1181
β Herculis	2.3	16 25 06.4	+21.7475	06.9	7491	07.1	7510
α Herculis	Variable	17 09 13.1	+14.5243	13.7	5257	14.1	5275
α Ophinchii	2	17 29 24.3	+12.6449	25.0	6463	25.4	6480
ν Serpentis	3	18 15 08.4	- 2.9303	09.2	9294	09.8	9283
α Lyrae	1	18 32 54.3	+38.6681	55.2	6699	55.8	6724
ζ Aquilae	3	18 59 55.6	+13.6837	56.4	6850	57.1	6869
α Aquilae	1.2	19 44 57.5	+ 8.5509	58.4	5522	59.2	5539
θ Aquilae	3	20 05 08.6	- 1.1770	09.5	1759	10.3	1744
α Cygni	2.1	20 37 21.3	+44.8487	22.4	8497	23.4	8519
ζ Cygni	3	21 07 50.8	+29.7334	51.7	7343	52.7	7363
β Aquarii	3	21 25 15.9	- 6.9071	16.8	0958	17.8	0942
ϵ Pegasi	2.3	21 38 18.8	+ 9.3254	19.7	3265	20.6	3283
α Aquarii	3	21 59 38.4	- 0.9013	39.3	9000	40.2	8984
τ Pegasi	3	22 37 23.4	+29.5933	24.3	5937	25.3	5952
β Pegasi	2.3	22 57 58.1	+27.4318	59.0	4323	60.0	4337
α Pegasi	2	22 58 47.9	+14.5605	48.7	5613	49.7	5629

VII—*Concluded.*T ansit in Longitude 102° West of Greenwich.—*Concluded.*

15th July.		15th August.		15th September.		15th October.		15th November.		15th December.	
AR s.		AR s.		AR s.	δ	AR s.	δ	AR s.		AR s.	δ
23·2	·4460	23·2	·4456	23·6	·4446	24·2	·4433	25·1	·4416	26·1	·4410
45·6	·1788	45·5	·1784	45·6	·1774	46·1	·1759	46·9	·1740	47·9	·1722
58·4	·2404	58·3	·2402	58·3	·2395	58·6	·2383	59·3	·2365	60·3	·2346
37·2	·7954	37·0	·7950	36·8	·7949	37·0	·7944	37·6	·7965	38·4	·7981
27·1	·9662	26·6	·9655	26·3	·9640	26·3	·9617	26·9	·9590	27·9	·9567
55·1	·5391	54·8	·5385	54·6	·5380	54·6	·5380	55·1	·5385	55·9	·5393
61·0	·9983	60·6	·9981	60·3	·9979	60·2	·9966	60·5	·9946	61·3	·9924
14·0	·8064	13·6	·8066	13·2	·8060	13·0	·8047	13·3	·8026	14·0	·8004
47·7	·5804	47·2	·5808	46·7	·5802	46·4	·5787	46·5	·5765	47·1	·5740
60·4	·7994	59·7	·8000	59·1	·7994	58·6	·7979	58·5	·7955	59·0	·7927
39·5	·1195	39·0	·1202	38·4	·1200	38·0	·1188	38·0	·1167	38·4	·1143
07·0	·7526	06·6	·7535	06·1	·7537	05·6	·7538	05·4	·7514	05·6	·7493
14·1	·5290	13·8	·5301	13·3	·5305	12·8	·5302	12·5	·5290	12·7	·5273
25·5	·6495	25·3	·6507	24·7	·6511	24·2	·6509	23·9	·6499	24·0	·6483
10·0	·9273	09·9	·9265	09·5	·9262	09·0	·9265	08·6	·9267	08·6	·9274
56·0	·6747	55·7	·6772	55·1	·6784	54·3	·6784	53·7	·6773	53·5	·6752
57·4	·6887	57·4	·6902	57·0	·6911	56·4	·6912	56·0	·6906	55·8	·6893
59·6	·5556	59·7	·5571	59·4	·5580	58·9	·5582	58·5	·5578	58·3	·5569
10·9	·1730	11·0	·1720	10·8	·1714	10·3	·1713	09·9	·1716	09·7	·1722
24·1	·8547	24·2	·8575	23·8	·8598	23·1	·8610	22·4	·8610	21·8	·8599
53·4	·7387	53·7	·7412	53·6	·7431	53·1	·7442	52·5	·7443	52·1	·7434
18·5	·0929	18·9	·0919	18·9	·0915	18·6	·0916	18·1	·0919	17·8	·0924
21·4	·3302	21·8	·3319	21·8	·3330	21·5	·3335	21·0	·3334	20·7	·3328
41·0	·8968	41·5	·8955	41·6	·8919	41·4	·8947	41·0	·8950	40·6	·8935
26·2	·5974	26·8	·5998	27·0	·6019	26·8	·6034	26·4	·6041	26·0	·6037
60·9	·4357	61·6	·4380	61·9	·4401	61·7	·4415	61·4	·4422	61·0	·4420
50·5	·5618	51·2	·5668	51·4	·5632	51·3	·5690	51·0	·5693	50·7	·5699

EXPLANATION OF THE GEODETIC TABLES.

The elements of the figures of the earth on which these tables are based are those given by Capt. A. R. Clarke in his "Comparisons of Standards of Length, &c., 1866."

These elements are:—

Equatorial semi-axis = $a = 6378206.4$ metres.

Polar semi-axis = $b = 6356583.8$ metres.

His value of the metre (which has also been used) is 39.370432 inches.

TABLE I.

The first column of this table gives the argument—the latitude of the place.

From the second column with this argument we take out the logarithm of the length of in Gunter's chains $N \sin 1''$, *i.e.*, of one second ($1''$) of the great circle of the earth perpendicular to the meridian at that place.

The third column gives the logarithm of the length in chains of $P \sin 1''$, *i.e.*, of one second ($1''$) of longitude.

The fourth column gives the logarithm of $R \sin 1''$, *i.e.*, of one second ($1''$) of latitude.

These values have been used in computing the following tables.

TABLE II.

The argument in this table is the number of the base or correction line, or (in the first column) the number of townships intervening between the 49th parallel of latitude and the line.

The next column contains the latitude of the line, and the next three columns give $\log N \sin 1''$, $\log P \sin 1''$, and $\log R \sin 1''$ as before,

The last column of the table gives the difference of longitude between two points on the line 489 chains apart.

For interpolating, in this table and in Table I, the logarithm of $N \sin 1''$, $P \sin 1''$, and $R \sin 1''$, for any latitude intermediate between the latitudes given in the table, $N \sin 1''$ and $r \sin 1''$ may be interpolated directly, in the usual way, by first differences. But to obtain $P \sin 1''$ for an intermediate latitude, it is necessary, if accuracy is required, to first interpolate $N \sin 1''$ for the latitude, and then to multiply the result by the cosine of that latitude.

For $P \sin 1'' = N. \sin 1'' \times \cos \phi$.

TABLE III.

This table gives for the argument—number of the base line: first, the chord azimuth, *i.e.*, the angle measured from the north towards the west which a township chord makes with the meridian, in degrees, minutes and seconds. In the next column is given the chord azimuth, in degrees and decimals of a degree.

The two columns headed "Deflection" give the angle between one chord produced and the next chord; or 180° less twice the chord angle. One column gives it in minutes and seconds, and the other in decimals of a degree. The "Deflection Offset" is the angle subtended by this deflection angle at a distance of one chain. By means of it the deflection angle may be turned off without any reading of the angle on the instrument. Thus, suppose we are running on the 6th Base and come to a township corner. The instrument say, is 15 chs. back (east) from the corner, and a picket is planted forward on the chord produced at a distance of say 10 chs. beyond the corner. Then, to lay off the angle—take from the table for the 6th Base the deflection offset 1.4930 inches. Then plant the back-picket $1.4930 \times 15 = 22.4$ inches to the south of the instrument station. Carry the instrument forward and set it up over a point $1.4930 \times 10 = 14.9$ inches north of the foresight, and produce the line forward from the backsight.

In the column headed "Longitude for one range" is given the number of seconds of time to be applied to a chronometer to correct it for the longitude gained in going west from one corner of the township to the other. In other words, if a watch or chronometer be carried westward across a township it will be that number of seconds faster, if it has no gaining or losing rate of its own.

TABLE IV.

This table gives for correction lines the chord azimuths, deflection and deflection offsets for running the chords along the *south* side of the road allowance. To run the *north* side it is necessary to apply the correction given in Table VI.

The table also gives the length of one range on the *north* and *south* sides of the road allowance. The length on the north side is the distance included on the correction line, between two meridians from the base next north of the correction line. The longitude covered by this length is of course the same as that covered by one range on the next base north, and is given in the last column of Table III. Similarly for the south side.

The difference between the lengths of one range on the north and south sides of the road allowance is the "jog."

Half the jog is very nearly the narrowing or extension of one range in going north or south from a base to a correction line.

One twenty-fourth of the jog is the "convergence or divergence" of the meridians for one quarter section on the correction lines. This is a correction which must be applied to every half mile on the correction line in order to distribute the convergence or divergence of meridians equally all along the line. For the township line midway between the base and correction line, this correction must be divided by two.

TABLE V.

Gives chains in decimals of a township for convenience of computation of azimuth, &c.

TABLE VI.

Gives quantities required for running along the north side of the road on correction lines, and also the "correction to width of the road on account of curvature." On account of the curvature of the earth, the road allowance along a correction line is of unequal width. If the south side of the road is being run; if it is required to plant a township corner on the north side, the quantity taken from the table is *subtractive* from the width (1.50 chs.) of the road allowance. If the north side is being run, to plant a township corner on the south side, the correction must be added to the width of the road.

TABLE VII.

The township side being a chord of the circle of latitude, it lies north of the parallel at all points except the township corners. Hence, the true latitude of any intermediate post on the chord is equal to the tabulated latitude of the base or correction line, plus the quantity given in the table.

This table is to be used in tying in and correcting a line at an Astronomical Station.

W. F. K.

GEODETTIC TABLE No. I.

LOGARITHMS of the Lengths in Gunter's Chains of certain Geodetic Lines computed from Clarke's elements of the Figure of the Earth.

Latitude.	Log. N. sin. 1".	Log. R. sin. 1".	Log. P. sin. 1".	Latitude.	Log. N. sin. 1".	Log. R. sin. 1".	Log. P. sin. 1".
49 00	0.1875572	0.1862852	0.0045001	54 40	0.1876988	0.1867100	9.9498763
49 10	5615	2981	0.0030469	54 50	7029	7223	9.9480928
49 20	5657	3107	0.0015849	55 00	7068	7340	9.9462981
49 30	5699	3233	0.0001143	55 10	7110	7466	9.9444925
49 40	5741	3359	9.9996350	55 20	7150	7586	9.9426754
49 50	5784	3488	9.9971470	55 30	7190	7706	9.9408470
50 00	5826	3614	9.9956501	55 40	7230	7826	9.9390072
50 10	5869	3743	9.9941444	55 50	7270	7946	9.9371557
50 20	5911	3869	9.9926.96	56 00	7309	8063	9.9352926
50 30	5953	3995	9.9911058	56 10	7349	8183	9.9334177
50 40	5995	4121	9.9895730	56 20	7390	8306	9.9315311
50 50	6037	4247	9.9880309	56 30	7429	8423	9.9296324
51 00	6079	4373	9.9864797	56 40	7468	8540	9.9277216
51 10	6121	4499	9.9849.92	56 50	7507	8657	9.9257966
51 20	6163	4625	9.9833493	57 00	7546	8774	9.9238634
51 30	6205	4751	9.9817701	57 10	7586	8894	9.9219158
51 40	6247	4877	9.9801813	57 20	7625	9011	9.9199557
51 50	6288	5000	9.9785829	57 30	7665	9131	9.9179830
52 00	6330	5126	9.9769750	57 40	7703	9245	9.9159974
52 10	6372	5252	9.9753574	57 50	7742	9362	9.9139991
52 20	6413	5375	9.9737299	58 00	7781	9479	9.9119878
52 30	6455	5501	9.9720926	58 10	7819	9593	9.9099633
52 40	6497	5627	9.9704455	58 20	7857	9707	9.9079256
52 50	6538	5750	9.9687882	58 30	7896	9824	9.9058747
53 00	6578	5870	9.9671208	58 40	7934	0.1859938	9.9038102
53 10	6620	5996	9.9654435	58 50	7972	0.1870052	9.9017321
53 20	6662	6122	9.9637559	59 00	8010	0166	9.8996403
53 30	6702	6242	9.9620578	59 10	8048	0283	9.8975347
53 40	6744	6368	9.9603495	59 20	8086	0394	9.8954150
53 50	6785	6491	9.9586307	59 30	8123	0505	9.8932812
54 00	6825	6611	9.9569012	59 40	8161	0619	9.8911331
54 10	6866	6734	9.9551612	59 50	8198	0730	9.8889706
54 20	6907	6857	9.9534104	60 00	0.1878235	0.1870841	9.8867935
54 30	0.1876948	0.1866980	9.9516488				

GEODESIC TABLE No. II.

Latitudes, &c., of Base and Correction Lines.

No. of Town-ship.	Number of Line.	Latitude.	Log. N sin. 1".	Log. P sin. 1".	Log. R sin. 1".	Longitude covered by 489 Chains of westing.
		o ' "				' "
0	1st Base.....	49 00 00.00	0.1875572	0.0045001	0.1862852	8 03 959
2	Correction.....	10 36 86	5618	0.0029573	2989	05 681
4	2nd Base.....	21 13.70	5662	0.0014047	3122	07 421
6	Correction.....	31 50.52	5707	9.9998425	3256	09 177
8	3rd Base.....	42 27.33	5751	9.9982704	3391	10 951
10	3rd Correction.....	49 53 04.12	0.1875797	9.9966886	0.1863527	8 12 743
12	4th Base.....	50 03 40 89	5842	9.9950968	3662	14 552
14	Correction.....	14 17 64	5887	9.9934951	3797	16 379
16	5th Base.....	24 54.37	5932	9.9918831	3931	18 225
18	Correction.....	35 31.08	5976	9.9902611	4064	20 089
20	6th Base.....	50 46 07.77	0.1876021	9.9886289	0.1864198	8 21 972
22	Correction.....	56 44.44	6065	9.9869863	4331	23 875
24	7th Base.....	51 07 21.09	6110	9.9853334	4466	25 796
26	Correction.....	17 57.72	6154	9.9836700	4599	27 737
28	8th Base.....	28 34.33	6199	9.9819961	4733	29 698
30	8th Correction.....	51 39 10.92	0.1876243	9.9803116	0.1864867	8 31 678
32	9th Base.....	49 47.49	6287	9.9786163	4998	33 680
34	Correction.....	52 00 24.04	6332	9.9769104	5131	35 701
36	10th Base.....	11 00.57	6376	9.9751934	5264	37 744
38	Correction.....	21 37.08	6420	9.9734657	5395	39 808
40	11th Base.....	52 32 13 57	0.1876464	9.9717267	0.1865529	8 41 894
42	Correction.....	42 50 04	6508	9.9699768	5661	44 001
44	12th Base.....	53 26.49	6552	9.9682156	5791	46 130
46	Correction.....	53 04 02 92	6595	9.9664429	5920	48 282
48	13th Base.....	14 39.33	6640	9.9646592	6055	50 456
50	13th Correction....	53 25 15.73	0.1876683	9.9628636	0.1866185	8 52 654
52	14th Base.....	35 52.11	6727	9.9610566	6318	54 875
54	Correction.....	46 28.47	6771	9.9592380	6448	57 119
56	15th Base.....	57 04.81	6813	9.9574073	6576	59 368
58	Correction.....	54 07 41.13	6857	9.9555649	6706	9 01 681
60	16th Base.....	54 18 17.43	0.1876900	9.9537104	0.1866836	9 03 999
62	Correction.....	28 53.71	6943	9.9518440	6966	06 342
64	17th Base.....	39 29.97	6986	9.9499653	7094	08 711
66	Correction.....	50 06.21	7029	9.9480743	7224	11 105
68	18th Base.....	55 00 42.43	7071	9.9461708	7349	13 526
70	18th Correction....	55 11 18.64	0.1877115	9.9442550	0.1867482	9 15 973
72	19th Base.....	21 54.83	7153	9.9423264	7609	18 447
74	Correction.....	32 31 00	7200	9.9403851	7736	20 949
76	20th Base.....	43 07.15	7242	9.9384308	7863	23 479
78	Correction.....	53 43 28	7284	9.9364638	7989	26 037
80	21st Base.....	56 04 19.39	0.1877326	9.9344835	0.1868115	9 28 624
82	Correction.....	14 55.48	7369	9.9324901	8243	31 240
84	22nd Base.....	25 31.55	7411	9.9304833	8376	33 886
86	Correction.....	36 07.61	7453	9.9284632	8494	36 561
88	23rd Base.....	46 43.65	7495	9.9264294	8618	39 268
90	23rd Correction....	56 57 19.67	0.1877535	9.9243817	0.1868742	9 42 005
92	24th Base.....	57 07 55.67	7578	9.9223205	8869	44 774
94	Correction.....	18 31.65	7619	9.9202450	8993	47 575
96	25th Base.....	29 07.62	7661	9.9181557	9120	50 400
98	Correction.....	39 43.57	7702	9.9160520	9242	53 216

GEODETIC TABLE No. II.—Continued.

Latitudes, &c., of Base and Correction Lines.

No. of Town- ship.	Number of Line.	Latitude.	Log. N. sin. 1".	Log. P. sin. 1".	Log. R. sin. 1".	Longitude covered by 489 Chains of westing.
		° ' "				' "
100	26th Base.....	57 50 19.50	0.1877743	9.9139339	0.1869366	9 56.176
102	Correction.....	58 00 55.41	7784	9 9118014	9489	59 111
104	27th Base.....	11 31.30	7825	9 9096541	9610	10 02.081
106	Correction.....	22 07.17	7865	9 9074921	9732	05.085
108	28th Base.....	32 43.03	7906	9 9053151	9854	08.126
110	28th Correction....	58 43 18.87	0.1877947	9.9031229	0.1869976	10 11.204
112	29th Base.....	53 54.69	7987	9 9909156	0.1870096	14.318
114	Correction.....	59 04 30.49	8027	9 8986928	0217	17.470
116	30th Base.....	15 06.28	8067	9 8964544	0338	20.661
118	Correction.....	25 42.05	8107	9 8942003	0457	23.891
120	31st Base.....	59 36 17.80	0.1878147	9.89.9303	0.1870577	10 27.160
122	Correction.....	46 53.53	8187	9 8896443	0696	30.470
124	32nd Base.....	57 29.25	8226	9 8873419	0813	33.821
126	Correction.....	60 08 04.95	8265	9.8850232	0931	37.214

GEODETTIC TABLE No. III.

CHORD AZIMUTHS, Deflections, Deflection Offsets, &c., for Base Lines.

Number of Base Line.	Chord Azimuth.	Chord Azimuth.	Deflection.	Deflection.	Deflection Offset for 1 chain distance.	Longitude covered by 1 range.
	° ' "	° ' "	' "	°	inches.	s
1	89 56 57.4	89.9493	6 05.2	0.1014	1.402	32.3
2	55.1	.9486	09.8	.1027	1.420	32.5
3	52.8	.9480	14.5	.1040	1.438	32.7
4	50.4	.9473	19.2	.1053	1.456	33.0
5	48.0	.9467	24.0	.1067	1.474	33.2
6	89 56 45.6	89.9460	6 28.8	0.1080	1.493	33.5
7	43.1	.9453	33.8	.1094	1.512	33.7
8	40.6	.9446	38.8	.1108	1.531	34.0
9	38.1	.9439	43.8	.1122	1.551	34.2
10	35.5	.9432	49.0	.1136	1.570	34.5
11	89 56 32.9	89.9425	6 54.3	0.1151	1.591	34.8
12	30.2	.9417	59.6	.1165	1.611	35.1
13	27.5	.9410	7 05.0	.1180	1.632	35.4
14	24.8	.9402	10.5	.1196	1.653	35.7
15	21.9	.9394	16.1	.1211	1.674	36.0
16	89 56 19.1	89.9386	7 21.8	0.1227	1.696	36.3
17	16.2	.9378	27.6	.1243	1.719	36.6
18	13.3	.9370	33.5	.1260	1.741	36.9
19	10.3	.9362	39.5	.1276	1.764	37.2
20	07.2	.9353	45.6	.1293	1.788	37.6
21	89 56 04.1	89.9345	7 51.8	0.1310	1.812	37.9
22	01.0	.9336	58.1	.1328	1.836	38.3
23	89 55 57.7	.9327	8 04.6	.1346	1.861	38.6
24	54.4	.9318	11.2	.1364	1.886	39.0
25	51.0	.9308	17.9	.1383	1.912	39.4
26	89 55 47.7	89.9299	8 24.7	0.1402	1.938	39.7
27	44.2	.9289	31.7	.1421	1.965	40.1
28	40.6	.9279	38.8	.1441	1.992	40.5
29	37.0	.9269	46.0	.1461	2.018	41.0
30	33.3	.9259	53.4	.1482	2.048	41.4
31	89 55 29.5	89.9249	9 01.0	0.1503	2.077	41.8
32	25.7	.9238	08.7	.1524	2.107	42.3

GEODETTIC TABLE No. IV.

Chord Azimuths, Deflections, Deflection Offsets, Jogs, &c., for Correction Lines.

Number of Cor- rection Line.	Chord Azimuth.	Chord Azimuth.	Deflection.	Deflection.	Deflection Offset for one chain distance.	LENGTH OF ONE RANGE ON CORRECTION LINE		Jog.	Convergence or Divergence on half Section.
						North side of Road.	South side of Road.		
						in inches.	chains.		
1	89 56 56.9	89.9491	6 06.2	0.1017	1.406	490.7514	487.2659	3.4855	14.5
2	54.6	.9485	10.8	.1030	1.424	.7733	.2442	.5291	14.7
3	52.3	.9479	15.5	.1043	1.442	.7957	.2221	.5736	14.9
4	49.9	.9472	20.2	.1056	1.460	.8184	.2000	.6184	15.1
5	47.5	.9465	25.0	.1069	1.478	.8412	.1770	.6642	15.3
6	89 56 45.1	89.9459	6 29.8	0.1083	1.497	490.8646	487.1539	3.7107	15.5
7	42.7	.9452	34.7	.1096	1.516	.8884	.1307	.7577	15.7
8	40.2	.9445	39.7	.1110	1.535	.9126	.1071	.8055	15.9
9	37.6	.9438	44.8	.1124	1.554	.9369	.0823	.8541	16.1
10	35.0	.9430	50.0	.1139	1.574	.9620	.0585	.9035	16.3
11	89 56 32.4	89.9423	6 55.2	0.1153	1.594	490.9871	487.0336	3.9535	16.5
12	29.7	.9416	7 00.6	.1168	1.615	491.0124	.0080	4.0044	16.7
13	27.0	.9408	06.0	.1183	1.636	.0389	486.9824	.0565	16.9
14	24.3	.9401	11.5	.1199	1.657	.0656	.9566	.1090	17.1
15	21.5	.9393	17.1	.1214	1.678	.0926	.9299	.1627	17.3
16	89 56 18.6	89.9385	7 22.8	0.1230	1.700	491.1199	486.9030	4.2169	17.6
17	15.7	.9377	28.6	.1246	1.722	.1480	.8754	.2726	17.8
18	12.8	.9369	34.5	.1262	1.745	.1763	.8476	.3287	18.0
19	09.8	.9360	40.5	.1279	1.768	.2055	.8190	.3865	18.3
20	06.7	.9352	46.6	.1296	1.791	.2349	.7903	.4446	18.5
21	89 56 03.6	89.9343	7 52.8	0.1313	1.815	491.2648	486.7607	4.5041	18.8
22	00.5	.9335	59.1	.1331	1.840	.2954	.7307	.5647	19.0
23	89 55 57.2	.9325	8 05.6	.1349	1.864	.3265	.6998	.6267	19.3
24	54.0	.9317	12.1	.1367	1.890	.3584	.6688	.6896	19.5
25	50.6	.9307	18.8	.1385	1.915	.3908	.6373	.7535	19.8
26	89 55 47.2	89.9298	8 25.7	0.1405	1.942	491.4238	486.6047	4.8191	20.1
27	43.7	.9288	32.6	.1424	1.968	.4573	.5717	.8856	20.4
28	40.2	.9278	39.7	.1444	1.996	.4915	.5377	.9538	20.6
29	36.5	.9268	47.0	.1464	2.023	.5268	.5036	5.0232	20.9
30	32.8	.9258	54.4	.1484	2.052	.5625	.4684	.0941	21.2
31	89 55 29.1	89.9247	9 01.9	0.1505	2.081	491.5993	486.4327	5.1666	21.5
32	25.2	.9237	09.6	.1527	2.110	.6364	.3962	.2402	21.8

GEODETIC TABLE No. V.

To reduce chains to decimals of a Township side (489 chains.)

Chains.	Equivalent Decimal of a Tp. side.	Chains.	Equivalent Decimal of a Tp. side.	Chains.	Equivalent Decimal of a Tp. side.
1	0.00204	10	0.02045	100	0.20450
2	0.00409	20	0.04090	200	0.40900
3	0.00613	30	0.06135	300	0.61350
4	0.00818	40	0.08180	400	0.81800
5	0.01022	50	0.10225		
6	0.01227	60	0.12270		
7	0.01431	70	0.14315		
8	0.01636	80	0.16360		
9	0.01840	90	0.18405		

GEODETIC TABLE No. VI.

CORRECTIONS to be applied to the tabular quantities in Table No. V when the north side of the road allowance on Correction Lines is run instead of the south; also correction to road allowance on account of curvature.

Number of Correction Line.	Correction to Chord Azimuth.	Correction to Deflection Offset (for one chain distance)	Correction to width of road allowance on account of curvature.									
			jog. =30 chs.	jog. =40 chs.	jog. =50 chs.	jog. =60 chs.	jog. =70 chs.	jog. =80 chs.	jog. =90 chs.	jog. =100 chs.	jog. =110 chs.	jog. =120 chs.
1st....	-1.3	inches. +0.010	lks. 2.5	lks. 3.2	lks. 3.9	lks. 4.6	lks. 5.2	lks. 5.8	lks. 6.4	lks. 7.0	lks. 7.5	lks. 7.9
11th....	-1.7	+0.013	2.8	3.7	4.5	5.2	6.0	6.7	7.3	7.9	8.5	8.9
21st....	-2.2	+0.017	3.2	4.2	5.2	6.0	6.9	7.7	8.4	9.1	9.8	10.4
31st....	-2.9	+0.022	3.7	4.8	5.9	6.9	7.9	8.8	9.6	10.4	11.2	11.9

GEODETTIC TABLE No. VII.

SHewing the difference of latitude between Township corners and section and quarter-section posts on a Township chord. To be used in closing on Astronomical Stations.

Number of Line.	$d\phi$ For $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. from corner.	$d\phi$ For 1 sec. from corner.	$d\phi$ For $1\frac{1}{2}$ secs. from corner.	$d\phi$ For 2 secs. from corner.	$d\phi$ For $2\frac{1}{2}$ secs. from corner.	$d\phi$ For 3 secs. from corner.
1st Base.....	0·02 lks.	0·04 lks.	0·05 lks.	0·06 lks.	0·07 lks.	0·07 lks.
do	3·2 "	5·9 "	8·0 "	9·5 "	10·3 "	10·8 "
11th Base.....	0·02 lks.	0·04 lks.	0·06 lks.	0·07 lks.	0·08 lks.	0·08 lks.
do	3·6 "	6·7 "	9·1 "	10·8 "	11·8 "	12·1 "
21st Base.....	0·03 lks.	0·05 lks.	0·07 lks.	0·08 lks.	0·09 lks.	0·09 lks.
do	4·2 "	7·7 "	10·3 "	12·3 "	13·3 "	13·8 "
31st Base.....	0·03 lks.	0·06 lks.	0·08 lks.	0·09 lks.	0·10 lks.	0·11 lks.
do	4·8 "	8·8 "	12·0 "	14·4 "	15·6 "	16·2 "

PART III.

NORTH - WEST MOUNTED POLICE FORCE.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT,
1879.

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NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE FORCE.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT—1879.

While I was absent in the east, during the first half of the year, the Assistant Commissioner was in active command of the force. Reports from him during the winter and early spring gave very gloomy accounts of the state of the Indians. The winter was very severe, and although there were a considerable number of buffalo still in the country, the snow was so deep and storms so frequent, that with their weak horses the Indians were not able to supply their wants from the small bands scattered about the prairies.

I ventured, in my last annual report, to express a fear that the large herd of buffalo, after being driven south, with so many Indians behind them, would never return in anything like the number of former years. I little thought the prophecy was to be so literally fulfilled. Unfortunately, such has been the case. Once during the summer a very large herd crossed the line east of Cypress Hills, and smaller bands have come into the country, in some instances making their way north to the South Saskatchewan. The main herd, hemmed in by nearly all the Indians of the North-West and Montana, remained south of the Milk River about the "Little Rockies" and the "Bear Paw," extending, I believe, across the Missouri into the "Judith Basin." During the spring and early summer the condition of our Indians was deplorable in the extreme. Buffalo, their only source of supply, had moved south, and their horses were too weak to follow. The flour and beef supplied by the Government was sufficient, for a time, to ward off the impending famine, and to supply a large number with enough to take them to the Milk River country. The great bulk of the "Bloods" and one large band of the "Blackfeet," together with some "North Pie-gans," the "Assiniboines" and other Indians about the Cypress, pursued this course as soon as they were supplied with food to take them to where the buffalo were. The larger portion of the Blackfeet remained with "Crow Foot" at the "Blackfoot Crossing" until after the payments, and suffered the most dire distress from want of food throughout the summer.

The Canadian Indians who crossed the line managed to secure a large supply of meat, but were, after a time, ordered off by the United States authorities. They came flocking into Fort Walsh, and those who belonged to Treaty No. 7 made their way through to Fort McLeod, where they remained until they were paid, at the end of September.

Under such circumstances, I think it a matter of congratulation that the Indians throughout the territories generally have behaved so well. They have, however, been accused of killing large numbers of cattle in the "Bow River District," and some in the neighborhood of Fort Walsh. It is undoubtedly the case that they killed some, but nothing like the numbers claimed. It is the opinion of many respectable stockmen that whites had more to do with it than the Indians. A great many cattle must have strayed back to Montana, and a great many more must have perished in the storms which passed over the country in March last. The fact that seventy carcasses were found in one coulé shows the damage to be attributed to this cause. When I visited Fort McLeod for the Blackfeet payment, in September, I was

was called upon by several stockmen who were then driving their cattle across the line. I pointed out to them, that if they herded their cattle in certain localities, it would be possible to do something for them, but as long as they turned their cattle adrift on the prairies, and only looked after them twice a year, they were themselves to blame if they lost a great many. To have done what they asked would have amounted to this: That the police would have had to act as herders over a country about one hundred miles wide, and over two hundred miles long, as the ranchmen who have squatted through that section are scattered over a country of that extent.

I have the honor to forward herewith reports from the different officers in charge of posts, viz:—

Superintendent W. D. Jarvis, Saskatchewan.
do J. Walker, Battleford.
do Wm. M. Herchmer, Shoal Lake.
do J. M. Walsh, Wood Mountain.
do L. N. F. Crozier, Fort Walsh.
do Wm. Winder, Fort McLeod.

Together with the reports of Surgeons Kittson and Kennedy upon Forts Walsh and McLeod respectively, as well as returns showing the Magisterial work done in the Southern District and at Saskatchewan, Battleford, and Shoal Lake.

The following is the distribution of the force:—

Division.	Where Stationed.	Officers.			Sergeants.		Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	Total Strength.	Troop Horses.	Total Strength.
		Staff.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Staff.	Duty.						
A.	Fort Saskatchewan.....		1	1	2	2		12	18	18	11	11
B.	Wood Mountain.....		1		1	1		20	23		23	
"	East End Post.....					1		9	10		6	
"	Fort Walsh.....	3		2	3	2	4	55	70	103	47	76
C.	Fort McLeod.....	1	1	2	2	2	3	39	50	50	78	78
D.	Shoal Lake.....		1		1		2	15	19		19	
"	Qu'Appelle.....			1		1		4	6		2	
"	Swan River.....							2	2		3	
"	Duck Lake.....					1	1		2		1	
"	Battleford.....							1	1		3	
"	Prince Albert.....							3	3	33	4	32
E.	Fort McLeod.....			3	2	3	1	30	39		33	
"	Fort Calgary.....				1	1	1	10	13		16	
"	Battleford.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	16	23		26	
"	Prince Albert.....					1			1			
"	Duck Lake.....							1	1	77	1	76
F.	Fort Walsh.....	2	1	3	6	4	5	51	72		56	
"	Milk River.....						1	6	7		5	
"	Shoal Lake.....							2	2	81		61
	Total.....	7	6	13	19	23	20	277	362	362	334	334

HORSES.

Division.	Place.	Horses.	Colts.	Total.	Remarks.
A.	Fort Saskatchewan.....	11	3	14	Includes Brood Mares.
B.	Fort Walsh and Outposts.....	76	2	78	
C.	Fort McLeod.....	78	38	116	
D.	Shoal Lake and Outpost.....	32	1	33	
E.	Fort McLeod and Calgary.....	49	11	60	
E.	Battleford.....	27	.....	27
F.	Fort Walsh and Outpost.....	61	61	
	Total.....	334	55	389	

I beg to recommend that the following distribution of the force be made as soon as practicable in the spring, viz:—

Fort McLeod	2	Divisions
“ Walsh	2	“
“ Qu'Appelle	1	“
“ Saskatchewan and Battleford.....	1	“

with such outposts as may be thought necessary.

I think it advisable, on account of the large number of Indians who will undoubtedly flock back in the spring to both Cypress Hills and the Bow River country, that the force I have mentioned should be kept at these posts. It will be some time before these people can be settled down on their Reserves, and there will be a great deal of trouble making them do so. I understand that the Reserves in the Northern District are more in readiness for settlement.

At all the Indian payments in the North-West, the officers and men of the Police took over and attended to the distribution of the supplies, and at all places in Treaties Nos. 6 and 7, with the exception of Sounding Lake, Battleford and Port Pitt, they performed the duties of paymasters. In accordance with instructions received from the Department, an escort from Fort Walsh of two officers and thirty men proceeded to and attended the payments at Qu'Appelle under Superintendent Crozier, and another from the same post, consisting of one officer and fifteen men, under Inspector Dickens, attended the payments at Sounding Lake, supplementing another escort from Battleford under Inspector French; and another escort, consisting of one officer and fifteen men, under the command of Inspector Cotton, accompanied the Right Reverend Abbott Martin to Wood Mountain on his mission to the Sioux.

The uniform, clothing and boots supplied to the force last year were very good; the underclothing particularly so. I think that a light grey felt hat would be preferable to the helmet. Very few wear the latter unless obliged to. On trips they are almost invariably carried in the waggons, and get greatly damaged by the knocking about. The men always wear felt hats when they can. With the present kit the men are well clothed, and are in a position to turn out at any time of the year.

The concord harness is very good and looks as if it would last for a long time.

The “Murphy” heavy waggons and the express spring waggons are all very good and have stood the wear and tear they have been subjected to very well. Such of the old waggons, with which the force was supplied in 1874, as have been in use in the west are pretty well used up. I think it very advisable that the force should be well supplied with transport, so that a considerable portion of the men can be moved in waggons, instead of mounted, as suggested in my last report.

I beg leave to call the Minister's attention to Dr. Kittson's report upon the position of Fort Walsh in a sanitary point of view, so that steps may be taken as soon as

practicable to have the location changed. From what the Surgeon says I think, that the fever which prevails there during the summer and fall might be prevented by moving the men under canvas on the high ground not far distant. This might be done to allow time to fix upon some permanent site, which must depend a good deal upon the position of the Indian reserves. The position of the post is objectionable for many other reasons, but as there was a commodious log barrack and stable built last fall, and a good large storehouse the year before, I do not feel inclined, in the present aspect of affairs, to urge a too speedy abandonment of the place.

I beg to recommend that Superintendent Jarvis be instructed to make the additions to Fort Saskatchewan which he asks for in his report, and that Superintendent Walker be instructed to complete the buildings at Battleford which were handed over to him in such an unfinished state, and which are gradually becoming dilapidated and uninhabitable.

During the year there were 90 recruits engaged for the force; 30 time-expired men were re-engaged; 46 were discharged; four were invalided; seven deserted, and one man was killed. Eighty-four horses were purchased, and 27 have died. The season was a very hard one on horses when on trips, as the prairies were burnt off early. There was consequently a great difficulty in obtaining grass, and on the plains what little water was obtainable was generally tainted with alkali. Twenty horses were cast and one stolen.

During the year 1880, there are 120 men entitled to their discharge. Forty-seven have given notice of their intention to re-engage; some of these will, no doubt, refuse to do so, while others will change their minds and re-engage. Taking this number, however, as correct, there will be 47 recruits required to keep the force up to its strength of 310 men.

The whole force has been drilled in simple cavalry movements, both on foot and mounted. Owing to the fact that the horses are herded at some distance from the posts during the spring and summer, it is somewhat difficult to carry out the riding drill and bring the men to that perfection which is desirable.

The divisions at Forts Walsh and MacLeod were put through a course of firing. I think it would be more conducive to efficiency if this practice were carried on during all the open months of the year than that it should all take place at one time, and that 20 rounds per man should be fired at the first practice, and 10 rounds each month afterwards. I trust, also, that a sufficient amount of ammunition will be supplied, so that those desirous of obtaining it on repayment, may do so.

The conduct of the men generally has been very good indeed, with the exception of a few men who are continually blotting sheets of the Defaulters' Book, it has been exemplary.

I have already reported the dreadful occurrence which took place near Fort Walsh on the 17th of November last, viz:—the murder of Constable M. Grayburn. There is no doubt but the foul deed was perpetrated by two Indians, but we have not been able to fix the guilt upon the murderers. I feel sure that they will be discovered, as when they are across the line and think themselves safe, they will be certain to say something about it which will lead to their detection, and the other Indians will be sure to let us know. I am confident there was nothing in the act itself to lead to the belief that the Indians have changed in their feelings towards us, and that when the facts come out they will show that the atrocious crime was committed in revenge for some real or fancied injury done to the murderer or one of his family, not necessarily by a Policeman, but by some white man. All his comrades mourned the sad fate of poor young Grayburn deeply, as he was a great favorite amongst us all.

The farming operations on the Police farm about thirty miles from Fort MacLeod have been carried on with great success for a first years' trial. I am satisfied that next year they will yield as good returns as Inspector Shurtliff expects. The farm is beautifully situated, the soil is excellent, and it only requires the earnest attention of those who have to do with it to make it a success in every way.

I have held several Civil Courts, both at Fort Walsh and MacLeod. Since I returned from the east, claims for over eight thousand dollars have been entered and adjudicated upon.

Since my return to the North-West, in order to visit the different Posts, and carry out the duties I was instructed to perform, I have travelled in waggons and on horseback over two thousand three hundred miles.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES F. MACLEOD,

Commissioner.

To the Right Honorable,
Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, P.C., K.C.B.,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa, Canada.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT JARVIS.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, 3rd January, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that during the last year the duties connected with this post have been carried on in as satisfactory a manner as possible, considering the small number of men, and the wretched horses now in possession of the detachment.

The conduct of the men has been exemplary, though they have been doing severe work.

There are only three horses fit for the saddle and two ponies fit for light training. Four of the eleven horses have been left here, unfit for use, by parties from other divisions.

This year I travelled 1,080 miles on duty connected with the Indian payments, besides many times to Edmonton on Indian business. Nearly the whole of my time was taken up with this duty until the arrival of the Indian Agent at now Edmonton.

I paid the Indians at Edmonton, Battle River, Victoria, White Fish Lake and Lac la Biche, in all amounting to nearly 3,000 Indians, and was thus employed from the 18th of August until the 8th October.

There have been, until the 20th December, five persons in the lock-up; three waiting trial, one lunatic, one convicted of murder, and executed on that day. The prison accommodation is quite insufficient, the building when put up being made in a hurry, and intended for a temporary guard-room.

I have the honor to recommend that a building of at least 50 x 30 feet may be allowed for a guard-room and prison combined.

I also recommend that a building for quarters, recreation-room and cook-house may be put up; and the present quarters used for stores; there being no regular store-room, supplies are liable to damage and serious loss.

A recreation-room would be a valuable addition to the Fort, as it could be used for a court-room and many other purposes, and do away with the inconvenience of using the officers' mess-room. On account of the liability of prisoners escaping, I thought it advisable to enclose the buildings with a stockade eleven feet high, which I did this spring. Nearly all of the pickets have been on the ground for the last three years, and were fast going to decay. This has very much improved the Fort, and lessens the duties, fewer men being required for guard.

I may here state that it is most difficult to carry out the duties required with so few men as I have at present.

Either Inspector Gagnon or myself have been obliged to go on all expeditions with not more than two or three men, and even then those left at home are obliged to do double duty.

The country is fast filling with settlers, and though generally well behaved, there is always more or less police duty to be attended to; generally trivial offences, but still worth the attention of the authorities.

At a rough estimate there are at least 5,000 inhabitants, including Indians, in this district. Farming is rapidly increasing; and next year flour can be purchased for the force here at a reasonable rate. At present, wheat flour is selling at \$9.00 per bag (100 lbs.), and it will be less next year if the crops are good and a steam mill, which will then be completed, turns out a success.

I cannot finish my report without bringing to your notice the valuable assistance rendered to me by Inspector Gagnon during the whole time he has been under my command; and especially the ability shown by him in tracing up the guilt of the murderer and cannibal Ka-ki-si-kutchin, lately executed here. Inspector Gagnon, with a small party, found the camp where the crime was committed, and brought home the mangled bones of nearly all the victims.

Inspector Gagnon had several severe trips with dog trains during last winter under trying circumstances, chiefly on civil business, all of which he performed with zeal and credit.

I beg again to refer to the good conduct and cheerful manner of complying with orders of all the non-commissioned officers and constables of this detachment. There has been no crime, and I could not write too highly in their praise.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. D. JARVIS,

Superintendent.

To Lt.-Col. MACLEOD, C.M.G.,
Commissioner.

Forwarded

JAMES MACLEOD,
Commissioner.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT WINDER.

FORT MACLEOD, 3rd January, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending 31st December, 1879.

During the past year there has been great distress and suffering from hunger among the Indians of this district, owing to the scarcity of game, the buffalo having entirely disappeared from this section.

I have experienced great difficulty with this matter, applications for relief being constantly made to me by the starving bands of Indians.

Owing to the scarcity of flour and the uncertainty of the arrival of further supplies, I was able to afford but comparatively small assistance to the many thousands of starving Indians.

In March complaints were made to me by cattle owners that the Indians were killing and using their cattle; from that time until after the annual payments, in October, similar reports and complaints were almost daily coming in.

I went myself, and sent out officers on receiving these complaints, but could find no clue to the perpetrators of these depredations.

In spite of enquiries and the vigilance of the police, and those interested in the matter, but one case could be found to convict on, and that was a case with the most extenuating circumstances.

A Stoney Indian and his family had been without food for many days, and were in the most deplorable condition. The Indian when in search of game killed a cow, and went to a rancher in the neighborhood, to whom he supposed the animal belonged, and offered his horse in payment. The owner prosecuted, and the Indian ("Little Man,") after laying in jail for a considerable period awaiting trial, was ordered by you to pay twenty dollars, the value of the animal. Several complaints were made to me, during the spring of the year, of houses having been entered and provisions stolen therefrom; also of gardens being robbed, by Indians, as supposed. On these occasions I sent parties to the Indian camps in the vicinity, but could find no trace of the stolen provisions.

Messengers and deputations from Crowfoot were constantly arriving, asking assistance and reporting the dying condition, and even deaths, of many of their number from starvation.

I despatched Inspectors McIlree and Frechette, at different intervals to the camp at the Blackfoot Crossing, with such provisions as I was able to get, to their relief, and to the extent I was able to spare from my limited quantity of stores; at one time I was reduced down to six bags of flour on hand. At this time (June) from 1,200 to 1,500 Indians, Bloods, Peigans and Sarcees, encamped around the Fort, were being fed, and later on as many as 7,000 men, women and children, all in a destitute condition, applied for relief; beef and flour were distributed every other day in small quantities to each family.

I always attended at these distributions, in order that if any Indian complained of not receiving his portion I could settle the difficulty. In this I was assisted by the officers, non-commissioned officers and men.

This continued till after the payments were made, in October, when the majority of the Indians left for the Milk River country, south of the boundary line, in quest of buffalo.

There are at present some ninety or a hundred Indians who are being issued with rations, who were unable from the want of horses, to proceed with their camps to the hunting grounds.

These Indians are employed, as far as possible, drawing water, cutting wood and such work.

Of course, during the year many sensational reports were in circulation of intended risings of the Indians in rebellion, but I am happy to say that not an instance of hostile feeling against us has been evinced or expressed.

The annual payments were made the early part of October; the Indian Commissioner paid the Sarcees, Inspector McIlree the North Peigans and Blackfeet, Inspector Denny the Stoneys and Crees, and I paid the Blood tribe.

An unusual amount of rain fell during the spring and early summer, causing the rivers to become swollen and almost impassable.

The Old Man River changed its course, breaking through a narrow neck that divided the main stream from a slough; thereby the river ran on the south side of the Fort in place of the north, causing, for a time, all communications from that quarter to be cut off, until a ferry could be constructed.

For a period serious apprehensions were felt of the island becoming flooded.

It was with great difficulty that the saw mill was saved from being washed away, by the construction of breakwaters.

A large portion of the garden, about one third, was completely washed away. The farm was flooded, and the oats and potatoes were to a great extent damaged.

The old settlers say, that during their sojourn in the country, they had never known such floods or the river banks to be so full.

As soon as the water fell sufficiently a bridge was constructed across the new bed of the River.

The conduct of the men under my command has for the past year been excellent; three cases of desertion have occurred, which I have reported to you already.

In June the command was put through the usual annual course of drill.

The officers drilled in sword exercise, both mounted and on foot.

I was called upon to furnish escort and transport on several occasions to the Indian Commissioner to Fort Walsh, Calgary and the Blackfoot Crossing.

A good guard house, a want that has been long felt, has been built during the past year.

It is a substantial building of heavy hewn timber, containing six cells, a day room for prisoners, and commodious guard-room; indeed it answers all the requirements of a small jail.

The old quarters with mud roofs, on the north side of the fort, have been repaired and made habitable.

It was found necessary to change the herding post, as it formed a portion of the Peigan Reserve. A site was chosen on Willow Creek bottom, and a building erected to accommodate a non-commissioned officer and three men.

All this work was performed by the men of my command.

Of the buildings at the Government Farm, and of the farming operations during the past year, I refer you to Inspector Shurtliffs' report, which I enclose herewith.

But few cases of crime of any importance have been brought before me during the past year.

A Half-breed, "St. Germain," was arrested at St. Mary's River, for horse stealing. The prisoner, being armed, showed fight; he was secured and brought to MacLeod by Corporal Heney and Constable Maxwell, convicted by you, and is now undergoing his sentence of one year's imprisonment with hard labor.

The collection of customs duties this year, exclusive of the entries for Government supplies, has fallen off; this may be accounted for by the yearly decline in the fur trade in the North-West, the merchants necessarily not importing so largely. Also, by the increase in the importations of Canadian manufactures, shipped through the States *via* Benton, in bond, entitled to free entry.

Prairie fires devastated the country during the fall of the year, destroying the grass for many miles in every direction, thereby causing great inconvenience in travelling. These fires are generally believed to have been the work of Indians when leaving for the southern country to hunt.

Canadian horses are, in my opinion, far more serviceable and preferable for police work to the native stock of Montana; of course, they require time to become acclimatized and accustomed to the change of grass.

In the portion of this report that I have devoted to buildings, I omitted to mention that a small house 24 x 16½ feet, 10 feet in height, with a shingle roof, has been built for married officers' quarters.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. WINDER,

Superintendent.

Forwarded,

JAMES F. MACLEOD,
Commissioner.

FORT MACLEOD, 27th December, 1879.

SIR,—In compliance with your request to report on the Police Farm, I have the honor to submit the following:—

We commenced working in October of last year. The work during the winter was cutting and hauling fence rails and timber for farm buildings.

We succeeded in cutting 28,000 rails, half of which were hauled to the farm and put into fence. We built a large and comfortable house for the men, and one for the officer in charge; the front part of the men's building is 20 by 40 feet, with a kitchen and basement, 16 by 24 feet; these buildings are constructed of hewn logs, with shingled roof, and are comfortably finished inside.

We commenced ploughing in the middle of April, and succeeded in putting in one hundred acres of oats; as we had not sufficient harness to follow the ploughs with harrows, we were obliged to wait until the ploughing was finished to put in the seed, consequently it was the 7th June before the crop was put in.

Notwithstanding the ploughing was badly done, as we had no proper breaking ploughs, and the seed put in late, we succeeded in raising 2,300 bushels of oats, of excellent quality; we also put up 325 tons of hay.

Since harvest we have been building a corral, and stables, and have nearly completed a corral of 150 feet wide, 210 feet long, and 12 feet high, with stables running the entire length on one side, and sheds on the other side for farm implements; all of these buildings and fencing are of pine timber.

The work this winter will be hauling hay to the Fort, and rails from the bush, putting up the new saw-mill and-mill dam, and hauling timbers for the same.

I expect to be able, next spring, to put in three hundred acres of oats, and grow all the vegetables that will be required for the year. I expect also to have the mill in readiness for the machinery, as soon as it arrives from Benton in the spring.

A first-class reaper will be required for next harvest. We had this year to cut our oats with scythes and make our own rakes.

There are twelve or fifteen colts in our herd that will be fit for saddle horses next spring.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. SHURTLIFF.

Inspector.

Forwarded,

JAMES F. MACLEOD,
Commissioner.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT WALSH.

WOOD MOUNTAIN, 16th December, 1879.

5TH JANUARY.—HALF-BREED CENSUS.

Half-breed census duly taken in the immediate vicinity of this post on the 13th inst., in accordance with instructions from the Assistant Commissioner.

On the 5th inst. I proceeded eastward along this mountain, and found as follows:—

	Families.	Persons.
20 miles from post, at Grant's Village.....	25	numbering 169
40 " Grant's, at Portras' " on Big Muddy River.....	8	" 63
15 " Portras' at Bonneau " also on Big Muddy River	4	" 32
4 " Bonneau at Bellegarde.....	5	" 40

In this last the inhabitants claimed to be American Half-breeds, and stated that, with the exception of one house, the remainder of the village was on the American side of boundary line. As on examination (although I could not exactly decide) I believed it to be so, I did not include it in census returns.

I found that all furs, robes, &c., collected at Portras', Bonneau and Bellegarde villages are taken either to Poplar River or Buford for trade. I had strong reason to suspect that liquor (which can be easily obtained from Buford, 75 miles from Bellegarde) was brought to these villages; and, accordingly, in my letter of 18th January to the Assistant Commissioner, I recommended that a small detachment should be posted as a look-out in that vicinity to watch the Buford trails and prevent such illegal practices.

EAST END OF WOOD MOUNTAIN.

Commencing about 30 miles east from this post; when on the above journey, as far as the Big Muddy River, I found good hard wood timber in large quantities, from which, I believe, axle, spoke, double and single tree, and waggon-pole timber could be obtained, of quite as good a quality as that at present imported for the use of the force.

I am of opinion that the eastern end of this mountain, like this immediate section, is very fertile, and would produce abundantly. The hay and pasture land is also of a superior quality.

2ND MARCH—INDIAN EXCITEMENT.

This day the neighborhood was excited by a small disturbance, occasioned by a sub-constable striking an Indian and putting him out of the fort, for obstructing him at his work and attacking him with a stick of wood.

The Sioux, who numbered about 200 lodges (encamped a short distance from the post) were at first quite excited, and a few of them proposed to attack the post.

I made all possible arrangements to meet any action they might take, and then sent for the head men of the camp. After a short council I effected a reconciliation, at the same time strongly pointing out to them how much their young man was in fault, as well as themselves for becoming so excited about so small a disturbance or personal quarrel. I also reprimanded the sub-constable.

The Half-breeds in this vicinity, on hearing the rumour that the Sioux were going to attack the post, behaved in a loyal and most praiseworthy manner, taking most effectual measures to render me every assistance that lay in their power.

With the exception of the above instance the conduct of the Sioux during the winter was uniformly peaceable and satisfactory in every respect.

30TH MARCH.

S. C's. Cusick and Webb arrived here from Fort Walsh with beef cattle.

In crossing the White Mud River, on 26th inst., the high flood carried away their waggon with arms, ammunition, bedding, overcoats, provisions, &c., &c., and it was with difficulty that they saved either themselves or the horses.

Near Pinto Horse Butte one of their horses (B 33) stuck in the snow and died, they being themselves nearly frozen and unable to extricate him.

FARM.

There has been cultivated about 3 of acres vegetables, 1 acre of barley and 12 acres of oats.

The yield for the first breaking of the sod was exceedingly good, and has proved to Whites, Half-breeds and Indians alike, the fertility of Wood Mountain.

1ST APRIL.—MAIL CONTRACT.

Finding that the mail service between this post and Fort Walsh was using up the horses very fast, I let a contract for a bi-monthly mail, which J. Morin accepted

and commenced this day. He contracted to carry 300 lbs. of mail matter for \$120 per month.

This contract was transferred to L. Daniels on 1st July, and let to him for one year (to carry 150 lbs. only during winter months).

9TH APRIL.—PRAIRIE FIRE.

During a high wind a large prairie fire approached the post, and struck a portion of the Sioux camp, destroying eight lodges and killing one man and one child.

S. C. Sheppard saved the lives of three children by courageously rushing into a burning lodge, which was surrounded by fire, and extricating them. The Indians, when the fire struck their camp, ran away and left their women and children to save themselves.

14TH MAY.—STOLEN HORSES.

Mr. Cooper, a citizen of the United States, arrived here and reported the loss of his stock (ten horses and one mule) suspected to have been stolen by Teton Sioux, from the Coal Banks, on Missouri River. After a search of one week I left here on the 30th inst., taking Cooper, a scout, and three men, for the Sioux camp, supposed at the time to be 15 miles south of Pinto Horse Butte, at the crossing of White Mud River. On arriving at White Mud River I discovered a loose trail showing horse and mule shoe tracks, and following this up, after a scout of 8 days found and returned Mr. Cooper his horses.

17TH JUNE.—SPRING DRILL.

The detachment was put through a course of spring and setting up drill.

5TH JULY.—SIOUX SUN DANCE.

The Sioux camp assembled 20 miles west of this post, and on the 7th and 8th instant held their annual sun dance, when about fifty young men of the tribe gave themselves over to savage torture by lariatting their flesh, hanging from poles by rents made in the skin of their breasts, etc., to appease the wrath of the Great Spirit and wash away the sins committed by the tribes since their last sun meeting.

15TH JULY.—U. S. EXPEDITION TO MILK RIVER AND BOUNDARY LINE.

About this date Lieutenant Tillson, U.S.A., arrived at this post (*via* Fort Walsh) bearing a despatch from General Miles, U.S.A., requesting the arrest of certain Indians who were suspected of committing a murder on the Yellowstone River in the month of March, and were now supposed to be in the Teton Sioux camp.

Lieutenant Tillson brought with him a man named Sturms, who was present when the murder was committed, and was wounded while making his escape, and who could identify the perpetrators.

Sturms informed me that the party consisted of five Indians, two Nez Percés, one the "White Eye" and the other "Johnson," and three Sioux.

The Sioux he could not give any description of, but thought he would know them if he saw them again.

I immediately set to work to trace these men, and found that the "White Eye" had been killed nine days previous by Crow Indians near the Little Rockies; and that "Johnson" was in the Teton camp, situated about thirty miles west of this post.

I then concluded to take Sturms to the camp and let him see "Johnson;" giving him, at the same time, an opportunity to identify the three Sioux.

A report having reached me that Gen. Miles had struck a hunting party of Tetons at Milk River, killing four or five, and had crossed the Milk River, and was moving towards the boundary line; Lieutenant Tillson requested that I would send an escort with him to the command.

Having no available men for escort duty, I decided to have him accompany me to the Camp, and after completing my business there with Sturms, I would proceed with him to meet General Miles, who would, no doubt, by that time be close to the Boundary Line.

On arriving at the Sioux camp I had "Johnson" brought before me, but Sturms, who was also present, said he was not one of the party. There must have been at least 2,000 warriors present at the time, and I told Sturms to look through them, and that if he saw anyone he thought was in the party to point him out to me.

He failed to recognize any one of them. For this trip Sturms disguised himself by cutting off his beard, etc., and declared to me that it was an utter impossibility for the Indians to be able to recognize him.

Sturms then requested to proceed to General Miles' command, saying that as "White Eye" was killed, he did not think anything further could be done in the matter.

Owing to General Miles' skirmish on Milk River, and the movement of his command north, I found the Indians in quite an excited state, but altogether their conduct was very good.

Taking six reliable young warriors with me as an escort, I started from the Sioux camp at 12 p.m., and arrived at the boundary line on Rock Creek at 7 p.m., where I met General Miles just going into camp immediately south of the line.

Lieutenant Tillson and Sturms then went into General Miles' camp, and I remained about one mile north of the line.

I met General Miles in the evening at the line and the following morning at his camp. Gave him all the information he required concerning the Tetons, assuring him that they were clamorous for peace and would not give him battle.

On the 27th instant, I again visited his camp taking with me the "Black Wolf" (brother to the "Hump"—one of General Miles' scouts), also "Long Dog," whom General Whistler, second in command to General Miles requested to see.

Generals Miles and Whistler had a long conversation with these two men, and requested them to advise their people to surrender themselves; informing them of the conditions on which they would be received, and the treatment they would meet with at the agencies.

30TH JULY.—CAPTURE OF HALF-BREEDS BY U. S. TROOPS.

This day two Half-breeds arrived from Milk River, reporting that General Miles had made prisoners of about 300 families of Canadian Half-breeds, and that they had been sent as messengers to request me to intercede with General Miles for them.

I at once left for General Miles' camp, where I arrived the following day, and on interviewing him, he kindly released 130 families who requested to go north.

16th August.—I proceeded this day to Wolf Point with a despatch for General Miles, and also to search for 5 horses run off by Yanktons from Mr. L. Morin of this place. I returned on the 21st instant.

On the 22nd instant, of those Half-breeds retained as prisoners by General Miles, about 60 families were sent to Judith Basin and 70 families to Turtle Mountain, both under escort of U. S. troops.

20TH SEPTEMBER.—INSPECTION BY ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.

The Assistant Commissioner arrived here from Fort Walsh, and made a thorough inspection of this post.

During the last year there has been a great deal of illness at this post, nothing serious, but slight irritating attacks, caused no doubt by the very uncomfortable buildings.

When the Assistant Commissioner visited this post in April last, I pointed out to him the necessity of new quarters being erected at once, and that the men's health was much endangered by living in the present buildings.

He approved of my recommendations, and I was in hopes that during the summer the erection of a new post would be ordered.

A force of Police at Wood Mountain is indispensable, and to perform the duty of the district as it should be, it will require at least a full troop of 50 men and horses.

Immediately fronting this place are large tribes of uncertain Indians, and through Wood Mountain run the trails from the agencies of these tribes northward to the Qu'Appelle, Prince Albert Mission, and other places of settlement.

The Wood Mountain District is certainly one of the principal barriers by which our new settlers in the north, covering that section of the country eastward to the boundary of Manitoba, are made secure and their stock protected against raiding parties from the south, who, if the trails are left clear, will find an excursion to the settlement of the "Saskatchewan" as profitable, and with less risk than they now experience in their raids to the Yellowstone and other settled southern streams.

I therefore strongly recommend that the force at Wood Mountain be made up to 50 men and horses, and that a post to accommodate, at least, 75 men and horses, be constructed next summer.

3RD OCTOBER.—PRAIRIE FIRE.

A large prairie fire broke out south of this post, extending for a great distance, and it was only after strenuous exertions that the hay stacks in the hay field were saved.

We lost twenty-five tons at the lake, in another direction, as owing to the course the fire took it was impossible to reach it in time to save it.

5TH OCTOBER.—REINFORCEMENT.

The strength of the division at this post was augmented by the arrival of five constables from Fort Walsh.

Inspector Cotton with an escort conducting the Right Reverend Abbott Martin, arrived at this post.

Abbott Martin informed me that he purposed going to the Teton camp to interview the Sioux, and endeavor to get them to return to their reservations in the United States.

I therefore instructed Inspector Cotton to escort Abbott Martin to the Mud House on White Mud River, where he would find the Sioux camp, and remain with him until he had completed his mission and then return with him to this post.

They returned on the 26th inst., and on the 27th inst. I personally escorted the Bishop to Wolf Point.

5TH NOVEMBER.—LOST HORSES.

Constables Ellis and Davis proceeded to follow a Half-breed named Simpson, who had started from here for Qu'Appelle the previous day, taking a horse belonging to an American named Deux Saints.

After encountering severe storms they overtook him at Qu'Appelle, where the officer in command disposed of the case.

12TH NOVEMBER.—CUSTOMS OFFICER YOUNG.

Customs special agent Young arrived here, on a tour of inspection, and on completing that duty returned to Fort Walsh on the 15th inst.

On the 4th December he again arrived here en route to (*vid* Qu'Appelle) Winnipeg, and after remaining a few days fitting up, etc., left on the 12th inst. for Qu'Appelle.

On both occasions I furnished him with whatever stores, rations, etc., he required.

27th NOVEMBER.—HERD.

Owing to there being no feed for cattle here (the country having been all burnt over in the fall) I was obliged to send the ox train and beef cattle with waggon Master McArthur in charge, to foot of this mountain to winter.

HAY.

Not having men who thoroughly understood working a mowing machine, nor a sufficient number available to do the work, I found it would be impossible for me to put up the quantity of hay required.

I therefore engaged two men to cut 50 tons, at \$3.00 per ton.

Seventy-five tons were cut by members of the force, twenty-five of which were destroyed by prairie fire leaving me but 100 tons.

INDIANS.

Within the last year very few buffalo have been in the section north of the line; consequently the Indians have camped the greater part of this time on the White Mud River.

It was the intention of many (perhaps 200 lodges) to put up during the autumn a supply of meat sufficient to carry them through the winter, and camp in Ouillette's Couleé, six miles from this post, during the cold months; but in this they could not carry out their wish owing to the grass in this whole section having been destroyed by fire.

With the exception of Broad Trail and about 50 lodges, the entire Teton camp is now two miles south of the line on White Mud River, where they hope to be permitted to remain during the winter.

They were forced to this move to provide themselves with wood.

Considering the agitated state in which these people have been kept during the last year by Crow and other Indians stealing their horses and killing their young men while following the chase, and General Miles' expedition driving them from the hunting grounds of Milk River to the boundary line, their conduct has been extremely good; but this good conduct on the part of a great many is only reached by their fear of being sent back to the United States by the Canadians, in the event of their committing any depredation north of the line.

There are some very good people in this tribe, people whose constant cry is for peace and rest, and who will make any sacrifice to maintain it, yet there are others who cannot be trusted.

HALF-BREEDS.

With the Half-breeds, like the Indians, the disappearance of the buffalo north of the line has forced a great number of them south of the line to Milk River, where they have erected houses and formed a village, consisting of 150 families.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

J. M. WALSH,

Supt. N.W.M.P.

The Commissioner,
N.W. Mounted Police,
Ft. Walsh.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF HORSES recovered by N.W.M.P. at this Post, and returned, during 1879:—

To Mr. Cooper, of Coal Banks	11 head.
U. S. Authorities.....	8 do
Poplar Creek Agency.....	2 do
Mr. Gesler, of Ft. Custer.....	4 do
Mr. Boyle, do	1 do
Mr. Wertz, do	2 do
Mr. Abbott	2 do
Mr. Deux Saints.....	2 do
Total.....	27 head.

Number returned to this post by U. S. Authorities during 1879:—

For "Sitting Bull"	2
Total.....	2

J. M. WALSH,

Supt. Commanding Post.

Wood Mountain,
16th December, 1879.

Forwarded JAMES F. MACLEOD,
Commissioner.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT CROZIER.

FORT WALSH, 29th December, 1879.

SIR, - In accordance with your memorandum of the 3rd instant, I have the honor to report as follows:—

On the 3rd of May last, being then in Ontario, I received a despatch from you ordering me to proceed to Toronto to make contracts for the supply of rations and forage for the recruits and remounts that were about to assemble there prior to leaving for the North-West, and to attend to other matters in connection with the service, until your arrival in that city. I performed this duty as directed; and on your arrival in Toronto, and until the departure of the drafts from Fort Benton, Montana, for Fort Walsh, did duty under your immediate instructions and command.

On the 19th June I was ordered by you to proceed to Fort Walsh from Benton, with the recruits and horses, consisting of 1 officer, 80 men and 73 horses, together with a detachment of 1 officer and 7 N.-C. officers and men that had been sent from Fort Walsh to await the arrival of the drafts from Canada, at Benton, in all numbering 3 officers, 87 N.-C. officers and men and 80 horses. Owing to the very heavy rains that had prevailed for some time previous to our departure from Benton the roads, particularly at the commencement of the march to Fort Walsh, were very heavy; during the march there was also a great deal of rain, yet, notwithstanding the fact that the men were entirely unaccustomed to the somewhat disagreeable duty they had to perform, they did it well and heartily. The party arrived without a casualty at Fort Walsh on the afternoon of the 24th June, having accomplished the journey, a distance of about 160 miles, in 5½ days.

Nothing of importance transpired at this post from the 24th June until your own departure on the 6th July, unless I may mention that there were a considerable

number of Indians camped at that time in this vicinity, who were interviewed by yourself and the Indian Commissioner, also that foot and gun recruit drill commenced on the 21th June, and was continued daily, excepting when interfered with by other important duties, until the cold weather set in. I am glad to be able to inform you that the advancement of the recruits in the different branches of instruction has been creditable.

The Assistant Commissioner left this post on a tour of inspection, *via* Forts Macleod and Saskatchewan, for the Northern District on the 10th July, when I assumed command here.

On the 11th July Lieut. Tillson, of the U.S.A., arrived with a despatch addressed to you, from General Miles. This officer, two days afterwards, left this post for Wood Mountain. The nature of his duty he did not communicate to me, further than that he had been instructed to find out if it were possible in any way to have deserters from the American Army to this country, returned, as his Government was anxious to check desertion, which was presumed would be frequent, owing to the close proximity of Fort Assiniboine to the International Boundary Line, and that he was the bearer of the despatch above mentioned, all of which I reported at the time.

I reported to you an interview I had with a Cree Indian, brother of Big Skye, an Indian Chief, relative to a supposed council between Big Bear, Canadian Chief, and the Sioux, in which Big Bear made overtures to the Sioux to form an alliance against the whites in this country, the first point of attack being this post. As I informed you I questioned the man in the most searching manner when he first brought in the report, and when subsequently he repeated it he certainly seemed to me to be speaking truthfully; but on having gained information from other reliable sources, I learned there was little or no truth in the rumor. I give this as an instance of the many stories one hears, and of the difficulty in believing even those upon whom you might imagine reliance could be placed.

During the month of July large camps of Indians stopped at the post, consisting principally of Bloods, Blackfeet and Crees, to all of whom provisions had to be given, as there were few buffalo then in the country; those from the west, north and east, were generally quite destitute of food, the buffalo being in the neighborhood of the Bear Paw Mountains, south of the Boundary Line, where nearly all the Indians that generally inhabit this section of the country were gathered.

During last July a large camp of Bloods, some 300 lodges, arrived here and held their annual "Sun Dance." They had been hunting before their arrival, I believe, south of this, and had with them a considerable quantity of moat, which they informed me was to have lasted them until after they had received their annual payments; but as they remained here for some time, and as other Indians arrived without provisions they gave a great deal away; from here I understand they went to Fort Macleod.

You arrived here from Fort Macleod on the 29th July and took over the command.

On the 7th August I was ordered by you to proceed with a detachment to overtake a party that had left this post the day previous under command of Inspector Antrobus, for Qu'Appelle. On the evening of the same day I overtook the party and proceeded in command of the detachment, consisting of 2 officers, 30 N.-C. officers and men and 36 horses, to Qu'Appelle, where escort and general duty was to be performed during the payment of the Indians at that point. I arrived there on the 16th of August, having been nine days on the march; remained there until the 30th of that month, when the Agent finished paying the Indians. I left Qu'Appelle with the detachment, for this post, on the morning of the above date, with Indian Agent Macdonald, and arrived here on the morning of the 7th September; there were here on our arrival as many as 500 Lodges of Assiniboines and Crees who had assembled to receive their annual pay on the 8th of the month.

On the 8th of September the first case of fever, commonly known as mountain fever, occurred, which subsequently proved fatal in several instances among the people of the settlement about the post, and which attached a number of members of

the force. This is the third year the fever has prevailed since the establishment of the post, and each year it seems to have been of a more dangerous character. The surgeon at one time attributed the epidemic to the impure water, but it would seem to me that the fort, in any case, is in an unhealthy situation, at any rate the extent to which the fever prevailed this year would, I should think, suggest the necessity of removing the post to a more healthy locality, provided the other requirements of the service will permit. I have requested the surgeon at this post to forward his report on the epidemic, and on the situation of the fort in a sanitary point of view.

On the 30th of September the Right Reverend the Bishop of Dakota arrived on a mission to the Sioux Indians, to induce them to return to their reservation in the United States. The Right Reverend gentleman left for the Sioux camp, in the vicinity of Wood Mountain, accompanied by an escort of officer and 15 non-commissioned officers and men on the 5th of October. I have already forwarded you a report of the trip by Inspector Cotton, who was the officer in charge of the escort.

It may not be out of place to mention here that a special agent of the Department of Customs arrived at this post on the 27th October. After making a thorough inspection of the office of that Department, he expressed himself as highly satisfied at the very efficient manner in which everything in connection with that Department has been conducted here.

On the 8th of November, owing to information received that it was probable certain individuals intended bringing into the country a quantity of intoxicating liquor, by way of the Sweet Grass Hills, and that they intended establishing themselves in that vicinity for the purpose of smuggling, and probably horse stealing, I considered it advisable to re-occupy the building on Milk River used last winter as an outpost, I therefore, on the above date, sent a detachment of one non-commissioned officer and six men to that place.

Occurrences during the time you were personally in command here, from the 13th November to the 13th December, it will be unnecessary for me to report upon.

In speaking generally, I have the honor to inform you that after the Indian payment in the west, large numbers of Blackfeet and Circees, and from the north, Cree Indians, arrived at this post on their way to the buffalo; nearly all remained here for some time, and a considerable number, say, five hundred souls, are here still, though they have repeatedly been told how necessary it was for them to endeavor to get their own living, but as they are here and the season has advanced, a good many of them will have to be fed by the Government for the winter. There is not a very heavy supply of provisions for Indians here, and if it is only a matter of feeding those at present here, there will be a sufficiency, but the danger to be apprehended is the arrival of large numbers, as this is undoubtedly the first place they would come to in the event of their being unable to procure food for themselves, and this is a contingency that may be brought about in several ways. For instance our Indians are hunting in United States territory, and on an Indian Reservation, and the authorities may compel them to leave, which, of course, would mean the return to this side; and, again, where there are so many different tribes assembled together it would be only natural if they had trouble among themselves, which would, in all probability, be the means of many of our Indians returning, in fact our Indians are hunting in a foreign country, and many things may occur to make them return to their own, and if they do, having no means of gaining a living themselves, it may be necessary to feed them. I have not had any direct news from the buffalo country for about ten days, or two weeks, but when I last heard the majority of the Indians were near the big bend of the Milk River. I don't anticipate that they will return, at any rate in large numbers, until towards spring, when I certainly think it is quite probable, but as it is a matter of such grave importance, I suggest the desirability of being prepared, even if such an event were only possible. In the meantime the stock of provisions laid in for Indians will be considerably reduced, as it is now certain a considerable number, as I before said, will have to be fed during the entire winter.

The farming operations carried on at this post during the past year were, on the whole, not successful. Having been in command here during two seasons, the summer of 1876 and the past one, I think I may say that the Cypress Hills are not adapted for farming. The great drawback seems to be the prevalence of heavy summer frosts. This year the yield of potatoes was not equal to the seed, though the roots yielded a fair return.

I may here mention that the winter, so far, has been very severe. On the 23rd inst., the thermometer fell to 42 degrees below zero; during the week ending the 20th inst., the cold averaged 25° below zero. On the morning of the 20th, a man by the name of Scott, a deserter from the American army, was found by one of our men badly frozen, a few miles from this post. He had lost his way on the road from the Big Lake; he was brought to the hospital where he received every care and attention until his death, which took place on the morning of the 28th inst.

I would respectfully remark that, if not absolutely necessary to maintain the post in the present position, it would be well to remove it to some other place, and if an eligible site can be procured out of the Cypress Hills altogether it would be better, as in my opinion the climate both in summer and winter is not conducive to either the health or comfort of men or horses. The climate is so variable that in winter the sudden springing up of a storm renders travelling exceedingly dangerous. As an instance, on the evening of the 24th, a detachment returning from a camp of starving Indians, where they had been with provisions, were caught in a terrible storm that seemed to spring up in a moment. They became separated from the guide, who was only about 100 feet from them at the time, they were unable to see anything or recognize the country, although but a couple of miles from the fort. The sergeant in charge wisely concluded to camp where they were until the storm abated. He reported to me on his return that he feared some of the men would have frozen to death had a couple of scouts not been sent out from the fort in search of them, when the guide who first arrived at the fort reported the matter to me. Such storms in this section are of a very common occurrence.

I have also the honor to inform you that the force at this fort, considering the great amount of detachment, escort and other duty during the summer, and continually being done, is as regards their drill and knowledge of general duties, efficient. It will be understood that it is quite impossible to take raw recruits and in a few months while, at the same time, doing all and every other duties they may be called upon to do, bring them to a state of perfection. The recruits have not had the instruction in equitation that I should have wished, had their other duties not been so heavy. In my opinion, it would tend greatly to the efficiency of the force if a depot for the training and instruction of recruits was established where they would remain for a stated time, solely for that purpose, before being allowed to do general duty. Such an establishment would, I consider, now that the term of service is five years, be much more feasible than when three years was the term.

In conclusion, I have also the honor to forward, herewith, a magisterial return of all cases for the present year. I may mention that there are always a great many disputes and difficulties settled to the satisfaction of justice without going through the legal process, and consequently of which no record is kept.

I would suggest the propriety of each year presenting to men badges for good shooting, to be worn as in the British services such a distinction would undoubtedly be highly prized by the men, and would be to them an incentive to excel.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. N. F. CROZIER,

Supt. Commanding.

Forwarded,

JAMES MACLEOD,

Commissioner.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT WALKER.

BATTLEFORD, 19th December, 1879.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of the Battleford District of the North-West Mounted Police for the year ending 31st December, 1879:—

In the beginning of the year the strength of the different posts under my command was as follows: Battleford,—3 officers and 50 non-commissioned officers and men; Prince Albert, 8 non-commissioned officers and men. The Prince Albert post was established early in the winter of 1878, principally to look after the Sioux Indians, who were said to be causing annoyance to the settlers by petty pilfering, etc., but after the arrival of the Police not a single case of pilfering was charged against them; their conduct all through the winter was surprising, as they were often in want and could not always get work, but still their conduct was good. It was found during the winter that they could not support themselves without assistance, and on my representing their condition to Lieutenant-Governor Laird, Indian Superintendent, he authorized me to assist the most needy from the Police stores and charge the amount to the Indian Department. I visited this detachment every month or six weeks during the year, held councils with the Sioux, and found them most anxious to do what was right and willing to work. During the summer most of them left Prince Albert, some going to the plains, but on the appearance of winter they again returned to Prince Albert, and were followed by some of the Teton Sioux from what is known as "Iron Dog's" Band. The settlers became very much alarmed, and the most exaggerated reports were brought to me of the Sioux depredations. I put very little faith in the reports, as Sergt. Destorges, who is in charge of the Prince Albert detachment, had distinct orders to inform me of the slightest sign of trouble amongst the Sioux. I proceeded to Prince Albert to learn particulars, which I reported fully to you under date of the 10th November, 1879; a copy of this report is annexed hereto. Since that date I have heard several times that the Sioux were quiet and were working for the settlers. I do not anticipate any trouble with them, as I understand the Indian Department is giving them some assistance again this winter.

In February last I received intelligence that Chief Beardy, of Duck Lake and his band of Indians, had threatened several times to break into Stobart, Eden & Co.'s store and help themselves to the Indian stores there. Complaints from the settlers of that neighborhood were also sent to Lieutenant-Governor Laird. After consulting with his Honor, we decided that it would be expedient to station a few policemen there for a time. To carry out this object I started from here on the 10th February. I obtained a house and stable from Stobart, Eden & Co., rent free for that winter, but these buildings required considerable repair to make them fit for use.

I sent for Chief Beardy at that time, and told him what I had heard concerning him and his band, and cautioned him against committing any breach of the peace, and I am happy to be able to report that my action in the matter has had a very good effect on the Indians.

I intended moving the detachment to Prince Albert, last fall, as I was short of men, but on consulting with some of the settlers of Duck Lake, they assured me that the removal would lead to Chief Beardy commencing his threats again, and perhaps putting them into execution. So, taking this into consideration, and the fact that there are a number of Teton Sioux wintering there, I decided to leave two or three men there for the winter.

I fear it will be necessary to make that a permanent station, at least for some years. The Duck Lake Indians will not take a land reserve, and are doing little or nothing for themselves, and I understand they are encouraging the Sioux to come around them.

The beginning of the year was quiet at Battleford, nothing unusual occurred until about the end of March, when we were treated with the most alarming reports

respecting the Sioux and other Indians, and small bands commenced coming into Battleford in an almost starving condition, and the arrivals continued to the extent of about two thousand, consisting of Crees, Saulteaux, Assiniboine, Sioux, Blackfoot, Crees, and Bloods.

It was feared at one time that the presence of such a large number of mixed tribes would lead to trouble, but they were all assisted by the Indian Department. Some of the tribes that did not belong to the Saskatchewan were given rations to take them back to their own localities, but the majority of them remained here until after the annuity payments in August. During the annuity payments the police under my command received and distributed the Indian supplies at the following places of payment: Fort Pitt, Sounding Lake, Carlton, Duck Lake, Prince Albert, and Fort à la Corne. An escort of eight men was sent to Sounding Lake under command of Inspector French. Corporal Wyld and Constable Armstrong were sent as an escort to Victoria with annuity money for Superintendent Jarvis. Surgeon Miller and nine men were left in charge of Battleford, while I proceeded with Staff Sergeant Price and two constables to make the payments at Carlton, Duck Lake, Prince Albert and La Corne. On my arrival at Carlton, I found that no money had arrived for the payments and that the Indians were adverse to payment by cheques. I deemed it advisable to put off the payments for a few days, and went down to the forks of the Saskatchewan expecting to meet the steamer conveying Mr. Orde, Indian Agent, with the money, and bring him up overland as quickly as possible. After waiting at the forks two nights and a day and hearing nothing of the steamer or Mr. Orde, I returned to Carlton, and after explaining the situation to the Indians, they consented to take cheques as payment, so I proceeded to make the payments. I found their presents would not be forwarded for two days, so I had to ration the Indians; I then proceeded to Duck Lake to pay the band there, but the Chief wanted to kill time and get as much provisions as he could before taking his money. I informed them that I would either pay them then or leave them and stop their rations. Some of the band took their money, others, thinking I would give them another chance, would not. I then returned to Carlton, and distributed the presents which had arrived by that time. I afterwards made the payments at Prince Albert and Fort à la Corne, and distributed the presents, everything passing off quietly. I then returned to Battleford, having been absent three weeks, during which time I travelled 650 miles and made payments at four different places. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the members of the force who were present at the payments. They were most attentive to all duties entrusted to them and patient with the Indians; they were at work late and early distributing and receiving supplies.

In addition to the above payments, I also paid the Duck Lake Indians their 1878 annuity money (which they refused to take at payment time). In February last, I also distributed provisions to the Indians at Carlton, Duck Lake and Prince Albert, and in fact acted the part of Indian Agent to them under the instructions of His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Laird during last winter, and up to the arrival of the Indian Agent in that district in August last.

QUARTERS.

The Battleford barracks are just as you saw them last summer, except that they were all mudded over when the cold weather set in. They are still very uncomfortable; we are now burning from four to five cords of wood per day, and it is only by keeping on fires night and day that the buildings are made habitable. This morning, with the thermometer 37° below zero, water was frozen on the top of the stove in my bedroom, notwithstanding there was sufficient fire in the stove to start the morning fire. Owing to the Presbyterian Missionary not arriving at Prince Albert last fall, I have been able to rent the Mission buildings again for the winter at a rental of \$12 per month for quarters, store-room and stables. I would recommend, if this detachment is to be permanent, that suitable quarters be built for them. ~~51~~ The Duck Lake detachment is

stationed for the winter in a small house rented from Stobart, Eden & Co., at \$5 per month; a small kitchen was added to the building in November last; the stores are kept over the barrack room. We have also four stalls in Stobart, Eden & Co's. stable for our horses during the winter. Should this post be made permanent, I would also recommend the erection of quarters.

HORSES.

The horses at this station have stood the year's work very well and were generally healthy. The only casualties are, No. 30 had its leg broken on 29th March last, when drawing wood, and had to be shot. A yearling colt also died suddenly on the 9th September, I believe from eating some poisonous herb or grass. I am led to this belief from the fact that for the last three years numbers of horses and cattle belonging to the settlers have died suddenly in the neighborhood of the barracks. These animals had all the symptoms of vegetable poisoning; when the Assistant Commissioner inspected this post in September last, he cast horses Nos. 87 E and 29 D. I would now recommend that horse No. 36 (Rice) be cast; he seems to be thoroughly broken down, no amount of forage will put him in condition. Two colts were raised this season and are doing well. I find that the Broncho horses are not so good for all purposes as the Canadian horses, and would recommend that Canadian horses be sent here when the division is increased.

DISCIPLINE.

I would beg leave to recommend that this division be armed with Winchester carbines at an early date, as I find them a much better shooting arm than the carbine now in use. I would also recommend that sufficient ammunition be forwarded to admit of each man firing at least 60 rounds per annum at target practice, as I find that some of the men are not so well up in this most important part of their drill as could be desired. The strength of my command at present is as follows:—Battleford, two officers and twenty-one non-commissioned officers and men; Prince Albert, four non-commissioned officers and men; and Duck Lake, three non-commissioned officers and men, eleven less than at the beginning of the year. This falling off occurred by time-expired men taking their discharge and three constables being transferred. I would beg leave to recommend most strongly that the strength of my command here be increased at the earliest date possible, to at least a full troop of officers and men, to be stationed in such proportions as may be found necessary from time to time, at Battleford, Duck Lake and Prince Albert; it may also be necessary, next year, to send some men to Fort Pitt. There are troublesome Indians in that locality, and I fear they and the Indian farmers will not get along very amicably for a time. I may state, also, that Fort Pitt is the home of Big Bear, who I look upon as one of the most troublesome Cree Indians we have in the territories. I would recommend that an Inspector be placed in charge of Duck Lake and Prince Albert; the other Inspector could be put in charge here, which would leave the officer commanding free to superintend the district and travel about wherever his presence was most required. I do not anticipate trouble with the Indians, but recommend the increase and distribution to give confidence to the settlement and encourage immigration to this part of the territories. The very name of Sioux strikes terror into the hearts of many of the settlers. I have also to report that when the large bands of Indians were here, last spring, they were continually in and about the barracks. Sometimes as many as a hundred at a time were wandering about the buildings, smoking in the vicinity of the stables and hay-yard, to the great risk of the whole quarters; and as we had no stockade to keep them out, we had to keep a constant watch on them. Taking this into consideration, and also the many alarming rumors we were receiving daily of Indian troubles, I considered it advisable, for the protection of the buildings and stores, to proceed at once with the building of a stockade. Mr. Dickinson, the Indian Agent, got the Indians to cut most of the pickets. We were only able to build about one-fifth of the stockade, but I hope to complete it this winter.

SUPPLIES.

I was rather short of men last summer, and as every man was required at the Indian payments I did not attempt to cut our own hay. I obtained by contract, 222 tons at \$5 per ton. I supplied the contractor with a team of oxen and a hay rake. I have also contracted for the delivery of what hay we want at the barracks at \$2 25 per ton; a corporal and three constables, with two teams of horses supply the wood of this place; it has to be drawn about four miles from the south side of Battle River. During this cold weather they are only able to keep us going, but they got a good supply on hand early in the winter. We require about 600 cords. The Prince Albert detachment cut and deliver their own hay and wood this year, and the Duck Lake detachment supply their own wood, but their hay has to be contracted for.

I advertised for tenders, 5th September last, for flour and oats for this station and Prince Albert detachment, but I did not receive a tender for the Battleford supplies, consequently I had to purchase by private sale. I bought all the oats for sale here at \$1.25 per bushel, and bought the balance in Prince Albert at the same price, delivered here. I purchased 100 bags of flour from Captain Moore at \$6.50 per cwt. delivered here, but finding I could do better by buying wheat at Prince Albert and getting it ground, I arranged for the purchase of 600 bushels of the best quality of wheat at \$1.25 per bushel; this, when ground and delivered here, will give me flour at about \$4.75 per cwt. The lowest tenders received and accepted for the Prince Albert supplies, were, flour \$4.72, oats 78 cents, including sacking. I am wintering 50 of the beef cattle you sent here last fall. I am also wintering about 30 for the Indian Department, they agreeing to pay half the expense. I engaged two men for that purpose, and have sent them with the cattle out to the hay stacks, where there is good shelter. I killed enough beef in the beginning of winter to last us until April next. I also sent a supply to Prince Albert and Duck Lake. I had to pay from ten to twelve dollars per cwt. for beef at those posts. I find I can deliver it to them from here at \$8.50 per cwt.

I have to report, in the absence of Surgeon Miller, that the health of the force under my command has been very good during the past year, only one case of a serious nature occurred, viz.: Constable O'Neil, who had a very bad attack of pneumonia, which confined him to bed for some time. There have been many cases of cold and rheumatism since the winter set in, caused, I have no doubt, by the cold winds blowing through the cracks in the buildings, and the unusual fires that have to be kept up in the room to keep them warm.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) JAMES WALKER,
Superintendent.

Lieut.-Col. J. F. MACLEOD, C.M.G.,
Commissioner, N.-W. M. P.,
Cypress Hills, N.-W. T.

BATTLEFORD, 26th November, 1879.

(Copy.)

SIR,—I have the honor to report the result of farming operations at this post for the past year. As you are aware, a new field was broken up last spring near the barracks, where it could be better guarded from cattle. Constable Ridout was employed as farmer from the 29th March till the 14th July, 1879, when his time expired and he took his discharge. Constable Shaw was employed as gardener from the 15th April till the 12th of November, when his services as such were no longer required for the season; he also assisted at the harvest. Thomas Quinn and George Scott, the

interpreter and cattle herder, were also employed farming when not required for other duties. These men, with the farm and garden, supplied all the wood we required during the past spring, summer and fall. The following is the crop of grain and vegetables harvested:—16,742 lbs. oats; 5,237 lbs. barley; 36,117 lbs. potatoes; 1,060 lbs. beets; 3,850 lbs. turnips; 200 lbs. carrots; cabbage 200 head. We also had a full supply of small vegetables during the summer, such as lettuce, radishes, peas, cauliflower, &c. I would recommend, if farming and gardening be carried on at this post another year, that two or three practical men be sent here for that purpose. Although the men I had this year were most willing and attentive, none of them had ever done anything of the kind before; consequently, I had to spend more time instructing them than I could conveniently spare.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES WALKER,
Superintendent.

Lieut.-Col. MACLEOD,
Commissioner, N.-W. M. P.
Cypress Hills, N. W. T.

Forwarded,

JAMES MACLEOD,
Commissioner.

BATTLEFORD, 10th November, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that, on the 30th October last, Charles Mair and Thomas McKay, Esquires, Justices of the Peace of Prince Albert, arrived at Battleford, and reported that large numbers of Sioux had arrived at Prince Albert and had killed a buffalo belonging to Captain Moore, and two oxen the property of one of the settlers, and that the Sioux stated they would kill others as they required them; they reported that the Sioux were giving a great deal of trouble by persistent begging and entering the settlers' houses at all hours of the day and night. I left for Prince Albert on the 1st instant, taking with me the Sioux interpreter of the Indian Department; on my arrival at Prince Albert on the 4th instant, I found the reported depredations very much exaggerated, neither buffalo or cattle had been killed by the Sioux; the misunderstanding originated from want of a proper interpreter. The Sioux had brought some horses to the parties who were said to have lost the stock and offered to trade them for cattle, as they were starving; this was misinterpreted to mean that they had already killed these animals and were willing to pay for them with horses. I called a meeting of the Sioux on the 5th instant, when Mr. Clarke, Indian Agent, and I, met the Headmen of the different bands; Mr. Clarke informed them that they must make every effort to support themselves and promised them fish-nets, he stated that any provisions they could get from Government would be very limited. I then cautioned them against intruding themselves on the settlers, if they were required to work it was all right, but if they saw that they were not wanted they must not hang about the houses, as the settlers could not understand what they said and might think they were there with bad intentions. I told them also, that our great Mother's laws were very just; if a white man stole any of their property, or killed any of their stock, he would be punished, and if an Indian committed depredations he would certainly be treated in the same manner. I also told the Headmen that they must caution their young men against doing anything wrong, as the illegal acts of one or two men would bring discredit on the whole band. I heard that there were about one hundred and eighty lodges about the settlements, eighty-eight at Prince Albert, twelve at St. Laurent, and eight at Duck

Lake, consisting of Tetons, Sioux, Yanktons, Mai-wakanton, Wap-eketon, Wapeton, and Minnie Conges. "The Man-that-runs-after-the-Panther" and "Two Dogs" are the leading men at Prince Albert; "White Cap" at St. Laurent; and "Drunken Ox," of Iron Dog's Band, at Duck Lake. They were not in want until the cold weather set in, as they were getting ducks and other small game, and many of them found employment harvesting and threshing; their means of subsistence are in a manner at an end for this year; about half of the number might find employment and would be an acquisition to the settlements for the winter, but the settlements are too small to employ so many. I had an interview with "Drunken Ox," of the Tetons, at Duck Lake on the 7th instant. He stated that his chief, "Iron Dog," was at the Sand Hills, on the South Branch with sixteen lodges, and intended to come to Duck Lake in the spring. In answer to my question as to how he intended to live at Duck Lake this winter, he said that their women would work for the settlers and the men would hunt; I advised him to send word to "Iron Dog" not to come to the settlements, as he must see that the settlers could not find employment for all that were there now, and if they expected to get any assistance from the Government they would be more likely to get that at Wood Mountain or Cypress Hills.

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

JAMES WALKER,
Superintendent.

Lieut.-Col. J. F. MacLEOD, C.M.G.,
Commissioner.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT HERCHMER.

SHOAL LAKE, 7th January, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that during the year ended 31st January, 1879, I have had four remounts of horses in my command. Two horses have died, and one horse was cast and sold, and one colt born. Three of the remaining horses are unfit for active service, and I would suggest that they be cast and sold by public auction.

The harness room has been finished and is found to be a great convenience. A root-house has been built, and a picket fence erected round the hay yard, and the whole of the buildings fenced in.

The buildings are now all complete with the exception of a bake-house and guard room; the latter is greatly needed, the present accommodation for prisoners being insufficient and very inconvenient. The buildings are standing well, but would be warmer and effect a great saving of fuel if plastered outside.

We have had four prisoners undergoing sentence during the year, as per enclosed return; two of them effected their escape, but were recaptured. We have also served sixteen warrants.

Enclosed return will show number of carts examined and quantity of liquor passed by permit. On two occasions liquor was spilt, there being no permit, and two arrests were made for smuggling liquor into the North-West Territory.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. M. HERCHMER,
Superintendent.

The Commissioner of the
N. W. M. Police Force,
Fort Walsh.

Forwarded,
JAMES MacLEOD,
Commissioner.

RETURN showing the Number of Carts, &c., which passed Shoal Lake during the Year ended 31st December, 1879.

No. of Waggon.	No. of Carts.	No. of Buck-boards.	Total No. of Vehicles.	Amount of Whiskey.	Rum.	Brandy.	Wine.	Total Quantity of Liquor.	Remarks.
				Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	
227	1,871	35	2,133	112	12	611	281	904	Contents of waggons and carts: General Merchandize.

RETURN of Prisoners confined at Shoal Lake during Year ended 31st December, 1879.

Name.	Crime.	Date of Arrest.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	By whom Awarded.	Remarks.
Buenas Fish...	Larceny	1879, Sept. 27	.....	.....	1879, Oct. 8	4 mos. h. lab	M. Ryan, S.M.	
Ka-we-ti-osh ..	Felony	March 7	.....	.....	March 10	3 do	do	
José Mekis	Indecent As't	May 22	.....	.....	June 9	2 do	do	
Wa-wa-kappo.	Horse stealing	Aug. 6	.....	.....	Nov. 17	3 do	do	

W. M. HERCHMER,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF SURGEON KITSON.

FORT McLEOD, N. W. T.,
January 30th, 1880.

To Col. MACLEOD, C. M. G.,
Commr. N. W. M. Police.

SIR,—I have the honor to present you with the following medical report of Fort Walsh, for the year 1879.

A retrospective view of the past year, considered from a medical standpoint, is anything but satisfactory. The year was ushered in by affections, due to climatic influence, and catarrh, influenza, rheumatism, &c., &c., prevailed extensively. Many of these affections were of a trivial nature, but their general prevalence materially affected the efficiency of the force while they lasted.

Towards spring a mild form of remittent fever made its appearance, in many cases complicating other diseases of a more serious nature, but usually in an uncomplicated form. It was the *avant courier* of an epidemic which made itself felt disastrously throughout the Cypress Hills, during the latter part of the summer and early fall. This fever, as the season advanced, presented both a remittent and intermittent types, and in the worst cases, typhoid symptoms supervened, when death, in many outside the force, closed a prolonged and painful scene. I am happy to be able to state that though many among us were seriously ill, we were spared the grievous

necessity of registering a death. Many of the United States military posts, situated along the foot hills of the Rockies, south of us, are annually visited by this epidemic, and many mining camps are abandoned on account of its ravages. Among the miners it is known as "mountain fever."

This fever made its first appearance at Fort Walsh in the summer of 1876; one isolated case occurring that year. In the hospital register for 1877, several cases of a mild type appear, and in 1878, eleven cases were registered, three of which presented the typho-malarial type. Last year, 1879, as may be seen by referring to Appendix A, seventeen had the fever, only one of which was typho-malarial. This, however, does not fully indicate the extent of the miasmatic infection; a simple catarrh, and most cases of diarrhœa and dysentery, and other affections, were generally found intractable unless quinine formed the basis of the treatment.

As already stated, many lives were lost during this last epidemic. Mr. Clarke, agent for the firm of J. G. Baker & Co., and Wm. Walsh, nephew of Major Walsh, and an ex-member of the force, succumbed to it. Many Half-breeds and Indians died of it, and the infant mortality among these was very great.

At Wood Mountain it raged throughout the winter of 1878-79, when nine Half-breeds and some Sioux died during its prevalence. None of our men stationed there contracted the fever. I did not hear of its existence in any other part of the western district.

The general prevalence of the fever in 1878, and the typhoid element in many of the cases, roused me to the necessity of finding the cause or source of this unpleasant visitor in a land reputed for its healthy bracing air, and its immunity from infectious diseases, and exert myself to find means of checking its further course and prevent it in the future.

Considering the altitude of the fort, about 3,400 feet above sea level, the rarified and dry state of the air, the constant winds causing a constant change of the air, I did not believe it possible that the miasmatic germs could exist as a *malaria* in sufficient quantity to cause so much disease, and I naturally looked to water as the more likely channel through which the noxious element found entrance into the system. On inspecting the creek supplying the fort with water, towards its source, it was found that the bottom of the valley through which it runs consists of a regular succession of swamps, covered with a thick layer of decomposing vegetable matter and carcasses of horses and buffalo. In rainy weather these marshes overflow and empty their putrid contents into the main stream; even in dry weather there is more or less drainage going on. The innumerable gulches intersecting the valley also find an outlet for their miasma-loaded waters into the creek,—gulches in which the yearly tribute of the vegetable kingdom lies rotting in layers of considerable thickness. During the 12th, 13th and 14th of June, 1878, we experienced a severe rain storm. The night of the 14th the creek rose over eight feet, overflowing its banks by several feet, and submerging the marshy bottom throughout its extent. The water was turbid and nauseous for some days after its subsidence; a few days after this freshet the first typical case of mountain fever as a typho-malarial broke out among the settlers.

It is not only the valley in which the fort is built that is annually visited by the fever, but every half-breed village situated under the same circumstances suffered from the same epidemic disease at different times.

My reasons for believing that the water drunk is the channel of infection, are as follows:—

1. All persons obliged to drink of this marshy water, especially towards the fall of the year, are liable to contract the fever, whether they reside in the valley or in some other locality where malaria is supposed to be impossible. Cases were sent to me from hunting camps which had been on the plains all summer, but camped for a considerable time on the confluence of our mountain streams.

2. During the Indian payment last summer, a small party of half-breeds camped on the summit of the east hill were obliged to procure water from our creek; several had the fever and one young girl died.

Another and larger party camped about a mile further on, near a spring of cool, clear water which was used exclusively; none among these had the fever.

3. The air about the Cypress Hills is so rare and dry, and so constantly in motion that, in my opinion, it is impossible for a malarial cloud, if I may so call it, to accumulate and exist sufficiently long to cause disease.

4. The fact that mountain fever in its worst form of typho-malarial appeared immediately after the freshet of June, 1878, is strongly in favor of my argument; before this, only mild forms of remittent and intermittent occurred in the Hills. It may here be stated that every stream in the Hills "boomed" and overflowed its banks during that same rain storm, and every village situated on one of them suffered from the epidemic.

5. Out of five half-breed hamlets in the Hills, only one escaped the epidemic. At the "Head-of-the-Mountain," twenty-one miles west of Fort Walsh, some twenty and odd families generally gather there in the early fall to make their homes for the winter in a secluded spot, well sheltered by a forest of beautiful firs, and where a *spring* of clear, pure water wells forth in their very midst; not one in this community ever had the fever.

6. During the prevalence of the epidemic, affections referable to the digestive system were very common; affections found to co-exist with the intermittents in all malarious districts. Appendix A shows that these disorders form 35 per cent. of the whole list of diseases, a very large percentage.

The above facts were elicited from personal observation and inspection. I am, therefore, in a position to state my opinion positively, and, if I am not mistaken, it must appear evident that:—1st. The epidemic in question is of miasmatic origin, and, (2ndly) that the water used is the medium of infection. With these views, the words malarial and typho-malarial fever must be misnomers; miasmatic and typho-miasmatic would be more appropriate.

Although the fever did not exemplify a law of periodicity by the appearance of regular paroxysms of febrile symptoms, still one or more of the stages peculiar to miasmatic fevers manifested themselves in the course of the disease. In some very exceptional cases these paroxysms were altogether absent, in which the fever took on the characteristics of latent intermittent, commonly known in the east as *dumb ague*. In the treatment, quinine was the only remedy which gave any hope of success, and if given in large doses at the inception of the disease, it almost invariably "broke" the symptoms and convalescence was immediate. In all cases reporting themselves within forty-eight hours after the manifestation of the first symptoms, the abortive treatment invariably succeeded.

The second important question now arises: What originated the typhoid element in the disease? Are the typhoid and miasmatic germs one and the same organism? or is typhoid grafted on to the other in a constitution reduced by a prolonged and debilitating disease, and incapable of withstanding the onslaught of a new infection? I believe in the latter, and the first cause was found in our very midst. A noxious cesspool was found in a blind alley extending the whole length of "E" division huts, where the sergeants' mess cook was in the habit of throwing his slops, vegetable garbage, etc. The first victims of typho-miasmatic fever were the sergeants' mess waiter and an "E" Division man in the adjoining building, who complained that a "bad smell" came up from underneath the floor in the corner where his bunk stood. It was this complaint that led to the discovery of the cesspool. It must be remembered that I am writing about the epidemic fever as it broke out at Fort Walsh two years ago.

The overcrowding of the huts no doubt was an important factor in producing the typhoid element. Some of the rooms allowed less than 200 cubic feet of breathing space. Experience has taught us that each of a body of men occupying one room should be allowed at least 600 cubic feet.

I have already stated that carcasses of horses and buffalo were strewn along the upper valley where, under favorable circumstances of heat and moisture, it was possible for the typhoid poison to develop and find its way into the stream.

Knowing the course or source of a disease, means to eradicate the source and check its future course should seriously occupy the mind. Two years ago when typho-miasmatic fever broke out, the cases were quarantined outside the fort as they occurred. A large square tent was fitted up with a stove and trestle-beds for the purpose. A bell-tent was placed immediately in front and used as a latrine, which, together with the hospital and officers' latrines, was treated with dry earth. Altogether the patients could not have been made as comfortable inside the fort. Nobbs, a settler, taken with the fever, was removed to our quarantine, his billiard hall cleaned and disinfected, and closed to the public for a number of days. Inside the fort the huts were vacated in rotation, thoroughly cleaned, washed and whitewashed, and disinfected with the fumes of burning sulphur. A window was inserted at the back of each room, to insure ventilation, besides which ventilators were placed in the roof. The bunks, a source of filth and discomfort, were removed, and trestle-beds adopted instead. Cesspools and other nidi of infectious fermentation were hunted up and eradicated. The Quartermasters' new building being available for storage, the Government stores were removed to it, and the old building turned into a barrack room. In this way we were enabled to deplete the overcrowded huts, and materially add to the safety and comfort of the force. Every means to prevent the spread of the disease was put in practice, and we were repaid by effectually checking the fever in its typhoid form. I also strongly recommended the building of a well, and enforce the exclusive use of its water for drinking and cooking purposes, but on account of the lateness of the season it was found impracticable. However, when the epidemic re-visited last summer, I again suggested a well, and Mr. Neale, with his usual energy, went to work and had a well built with sufficient capacity to furnish the troops with water for all purposes.

Last year we put into practice sanitary measures at an early date. Early in the spring the rooms were thoroughly washed and whitewashed, the men being placed under canvas in the meantime. Nooks and corners where poisonous matter might lurk were rooted out, and general sanitation practiced to the full extent of the means at hand. The same routine was gone over when the first symptoms of the fever manifested themselves, and it is a remarkable and pleasant fact to record that the only case of *typho-miasmatic* fever which happened among our men was Constable Brown of "F" Division, who contracted the disease *outside* the fort while on a three months' leave, after taking on for a new term of service. This is encouraging, although we had, during this last epidemic, as many cases of fever as the three previous years put together, we had not one case of typho-miasmatic fever which originated *inside* the fort. This shows that, to a certain extent, we must have mastered the typhoid tendency of the fever. I may also state that after the use of the well-water was made compulsory the remittents and intermittents seem to have received an effectual check. I remember no new case presenting itself after this, and the cases in hand ameliorated daily. However, as this was somewhat late in the season, when amelioration in some epidemics usually takes place, I must not be too positive as to the preventative virtues of the well-water. But this cannot be said of typhoid fever, which is always more severe and more prevalent in the fall and early winter. Still, the above facts present themselves so forcibly to my mind that I cannot help but state my firm conviction that we have nearly, if not completely mastered this miasmatic fever in both its simple and typhoid forms, and that by further sanitary measures, which I will now suggest, if consciously and thoroughly carried out, there is a strong hope that the fever will be effectually and radically stamped out of Fort Walsh and its immediate surroundings.

The sanitary measures mentioned above as having been practiced at Fort Walsh are of such vital importance that I will briefly recapitulate them, together with a few other suggestions.

1. To thoroughly clean and whitewash the rooms, and disinfect them by the burning of sulphur in sticks, an ounce for every 1,000 cubic feet, completely sealing up the building for at least twenty-four hours. This to be done as soon as the season may allow the men to go under canvas.

2. To have the blankets, etc., washed, and the bedding well aired every fine day, while the men are under canvas.

3. To hunt up cesspools and other *nidi* of infection and deal with them promptly. The stable yard is very much in need of drainage, and sand or gravel should be spread throughout its extent.

4. The latrines inside the fort should be dealt with with dry earth. Dr. Kennedy's suggestion of earth closets is a good idea.

5. The establishment of lavatories in connection with each division room, as recommended by Dr. Kennedy, I highly approve of. Bathing enforced once a week and a medical inspection immediately after, say every Saturday afternoon, would insure personal cleanliness.

6. The post-surgeon should make it his duty to visit the barrack rooms, kitchens, out-houses, etc., at least once a fortnight, and the orderly officer, in his daily rounds, should look out for any conditions which might endanger the health of the force, and should any be found, draw the attention of the medical officer to the fact.

7. The Indians, during their annual payments, should not be allowed to camp on the banks of the stream or its tributary gulch-creeks, as heretofore. Their habit of throwing all kinds of filth in the water, bathing, etc., must be a fruitful source of contamination.

And should all these precautionary measures fail, the first case of fever should be taken as a sign of warning, and the troops removed to some other locality and placed under canvas for a few weeks, say on the East Hill, about two miles from the fort, where there is a very fine spring of cool, pure water. The camping out would do the men good; drilling and field exercises would relieve the monotony of camping. I believe you suggested this last year, but, some way or other, it was not carried out.

I would respectfully call your attention to that questionable guard-room at Fort Walsh, which serves the tripple purpose of guard-room, jail and lunatic asylum. The whole structure measures about 16x12 on the inside. Half of the space is taken up by three cells, in which I have seen as many as five and six prisoners incarcerated, and the other half is usually occupied by a guard of four to six men. I need not say that the building is far from meeting the requirements of that post, where we are at all times liable to have several prisoners, besides some of our own fractious men, and a lunatic occasionally. Within the last two years we have had the care of two lunatics. The first was an old squaw, somewhat inclined to cannibalism; she was completely maniacal and very difficult to manage. Her filthy habits infected the guard-room to such an extent that she had to be removed to a small building by herself. Under kind treatment and good food she completely recovered her mind. The second was a young half-breed, who was said to endanger the lives of his young nephews. He was found perfectly harmless and obedient, and was released last summer.

I would also recommend that sanitary measures be enforced among the settlers about the fort. They should be made to build a well to be used in common. Their filthy habits of throwing refuse matter, offal, and wash-water into the stream should be prohibited, and any offender promptly and severely dealt with. It would be an easy matter to keep typhoid fever out of the fort were there no settlers about it, but if these be allowed to practice habits which must favor the propagation of the disease, all our efforts and precautionary measures to stave it off will come to naught.

The other diseases enumerated in Appendix A, require no commentary, except a case of diphtheria. It was the only case which has come to my notice since I have been in the North-West. The man took the disease at Wood Mountain and had to be brought to Fort Walsh. I saw him on the eighth day after the first manifestation of the disease. The worst feature about this case was a large abscess which formed at the base of the tongue and extended down the neck a considerable distance. He was ill altogether twenty days. The two cases under the names of "Bruised ankle with dislocation," and "Burn," happened after I left the post.

Dr. Kennedy recommends that hospital comforts, in the form of concentrated broths, etc., for the use of the hospitals should be supplied along with the other stores

and requisitioned as occasion may demand. I fully endorse his recommendation. Under the present circumstances, it is very difficult to establish a system of diet for the sick. While the fever raged at Fort Walsh the expense for canned goods was disproportioned to the requirements, even with every effort to economize. A liberal supply of such goods from Canada would be, not only a boon to the sick, but a question of economy.

Last summer I wrote a special report on the advisability of introducing beer and spirits into the force. My report was favorable to the project, with certain restrictions relative to spirits. In taking this step it was not without mature forethought on my part. Up to that time I had refused to write officially on the matter, but after an experience of nearly six years in the force, I am fully persuaded that the introduction of a canteen, under strict regulations, as practiced in the regular army, would add materially to the comforts, morals and efficiency of the force. I need not again write at length on the subject, but desire to recall your mind to my special report, and ask that it receive serious consideration.

During the year, buffalo being absent from the neighborhood of Cypress Hills, the Indians were forced to seek a living in the Milk River region, on the American side of the boundary line. The drug expenditure for them was therefore almost *nil*.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

JOHN G. KITSON, M.D., C.M.,

Surgeon N. W. M. Police.

Forwarded.

JAMES MACLEOD,
Comm.

APPENDIX A.

DISEASES treated in the Fort Walsh Hospital during the Year 1879.

Classification.	Diseases.	No. of Cases	Average Duration.	Remarks.
<i>General Diseases.</i>				
			Days.	
Infectious, &c	Intermittent and Remittent fevers.....	16	20	Still under treatment do do
Constitutional	Typho-miasmatic Fever.....	1	.....
	Syphilis	2	.....
	Chronic Rheumatism.....	6	12½	
<i>Local Diseases.</i>				
Nervous System.....	Neuralgias	10	4	Outsider.
	Insanity.....	1	.....
	Spinal Anomia.....	1	48	
Respiratory System.....	Chronic Catarrh, Nasal.....	1	Still under treatment
	Diphtheria	1	12	
	Pleurisy ..	1	12	
	Sore-throat	13	1	
	Coughs, &c.....	21	2½	
	Bronchitis.....	1	6	
	Colic	6	1½	
Digestive System.....	Constipation	4	1½	
	Diarrhoea.....	53	2	
	Bilious.....	11	2	
	Piles.....	2	5	
	Dysentery.....	6	2½	
	Erythema Simplex.....	2	2½	
	do Interbugo (Chap.)	4	3	
Outan's System.....	Urticaria	1	20	
	Boils.....	4	3½	
	Herpes Toster	1	4	
Genito-Urinary System.....	Epididymitis.....	1	30	
	Minor Surgery.....	34	6½	
Surgery	Hernia	1	8	do do
	Bruised Ankle, with Fracture.....	1	.....
	Frostbites	2	5½	
	Burns.....	1	44	
Total No. of cases		235		

JNO. G. KITTSON, M.D.

REPORT OF SURGEON KENNEDY.

FORT MACLEOD, N. W.T.,
30th November, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honor to present you with the annual report of Fort McLeod Hospital for 1879. It is a matter for congratulation that no fatal cases have occurred, and that of really serious ones there have been so few. The general health has been excellent.

Last summer it became my duty to declare two men unfit for duty, and have them invalided, and I wish to call your attention specially to the case of one of these

men, Constable Devlin, of "E" Division. This man was the victim of *asthma*, from which disease he had suffered for over five years, and with which he was suffering when he underwent his medical examination and joined the force. The climate of this country did nothing but aggravate the malady, and he, at length, became so bad that it was necessary to invalid him. In this connection, I may be excused for mentioning the case of Constable Zwick, of "C" Division, who is one of this years' recruits. He also is, and has been for over eight years, the victim of the same disease. He states that at his medical examination he informed the examining physician of this fact, and was told that the climate of this country was an excellent one for asthmatics, and that he would not be troubled with it here. His disease has grown perceptibly worse since his arrival. From my observation and experience, I do not regard this country as a sanitarium for asthmatics, and would respectfully recommend that in future, examining physicians be strictly cautioned on this point.

On September 20th, I was ordered to Fort Walsh, where Surgeon Kittson was prostrated by illness and remittent or mountain fever prevalent. I returned to Fort Macleod on October 20th. During my absence Staff Sergeant Lauder, "E" Division, discharged my duties well and efficiently.

Quite a number of Indians, chiefly Bloods, Blackfeet and North Piegans, have been under my treatment during the year. The diseases prevalent among them were for the most part ophthalmia, phthisis and other chest affections, and venereal; phthisis and chest affections were found to be especially common among the females, and it was rare to find a woman over thirty years old with sound lungs.

I would now beg to call your attention to a few reforms which I think might be instituted with advantage to the sanitary condition of the fort.

The facilities for washing among the men are very inadequate. Under the present system there are two or three small wash-basins in a barrack room, and all the men have to use them in common. In the summer they can bathe in the river, but in the winter that resource is denied them. The fact of twenty or thirty men performing all their ablutions in two or three small basins is not only very uncleanly but decidedly dangerous. I would therefore recommend the establishment of a lavatory in connection with each troop room; said lavatories to contain two or three baths and a liberal supply of basins.

I would also advise that the present system of latrines inside the fort be abolished, and in their stead that there be two earth closets for night use. For the day, a large latrine might be established at some convenient place outside the stockade.

The building at present used as a hospital is unfit for habitation in the summer and autumn when there is any wind; the dust is deposited half an inch thick over everything; in the winter it is almost an impossibility to keep it warm, and in the spring it is untenable on account of being deluged with mud and water, and the exceeding probability of the roof falling in. In my opinion, a new hospital is an absolute necessity, and I would respectfully recommend that one be built at the earliest possible moment.

I enclose an appendix containing the diseases treated during the year, number of cases and average duration of each disease. A return, showing the medicines received, expended and in stock, will be forwarded in a few days.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

GEO. F. KENNEDY, M.B.,

Surgeon, N. W. M. P., Fort McLeod.

Lieut.-Col. MacLEOD,

Commissioner, N. W. M. P.

Recommended,

JOHN G. KITTSON, M.D.,

Surgeon, N.-W.M.P.

Forwarded,

JAMES F. MacLEOD,

Commissioner.

APPENDIX B

DISEASES treated at Fort Walsh during the Year 1879.

Class.	Disease.	No. of Cases.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
			Days.	
General Diseases	Rheumatism	4	7	
	Neuralgia.....	8	5	
	Odontalgia.....	7	1	
Nervous System	Cephalalgia.....	3	1	
	Lumbago.....	1	2	
	Costalgia.....	5	6	
Circulatory System	Nervous Debility.....	3	4	
	Functional Disease of Heart.....	1	21	
	Catarrh, Coughs and Colds.....	56	3	Epidemic in January and February, resembling influenza
Respiratory System.....	Bronchitis.....	1	14	
	Pharyngitis.....	7	2	
	Asthma.....	2	79	One a recruit of 1878, invalidated last summer; the other a recruit of 1879.
Digestive System.....	Colic.....	1	1	
	Diarrhoea.....	25	1	
	Indigestion.....	12	2	
	Bilious Fever.....	7	8	
	Constipation.....	11	1	
	Hæmorrhoids.....	2	1	
	Worms.....	1	1	
Integumentary System.....	Inflammation of Bowels.....	1	23	
	Chafes.....	2	1	
	Erysipelas.....	1	17	
Genito-Urinary System.....	Boils.....	4	3	
	Urtrearia.....	1	1	
	Irritable Bladder.....	4	6	
Special Service.....	Inflammation of Bladder.....	1	18	
	Ophthalmia.....	4	3	
Surgery	Contusions.....	7	5	
	Wounds.....	4	4	
	Sprains.....	22	4	
	Minor Sores.....	3	3	

APPENDIX C.

CRIMINAL CASES tried before Lieut.-Colonel James Farquharson MacLeod, Stipendiary Magistrate, and other Magistrates in the Southern District of the North-West Territories, to the 3-st day of December, 1879.

Date of Committal.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Nature of Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	Amount of Penalty.	Remarks.	Where tried.	Magistrate's Name.
1878.				1878.				
July 1	Regina	John Hughes	Having in his possession and selling intoxicating liquor.	23rd July	Fined \$200 or six months imprisonment.	Fine not paid; imprisoned.	Fort MacLeod.	Supt. Wm. Winder J.P.
Sept. 2	Ah-pa-ski-ok-se.	A-mo-hi-kin-i.	Attempt to rape.	Discharged.		Insufficient evidence.	do	Lieut.-Col. J. F. MacLeod, S.M.
do 9	"Peigan Jack," Indian.	Joseph Carr	Assault.	do		Insufficient evidence.	do	do
do 24	"Flying Bird," Indian.	"White Owl," Indian.	Horse stealing.			Parties failed to appear.	do	
do 28	Chas. McEwan	Joseph Barwis	Assault.	28th Oct.	Fined \$10	Fine paid.	do	Lt.-Col. A. G. Irvine, J.P.
Nov. 28	Regina	Frederick Pace	Having in his possession and selling intoxicating liquor.	28th Nov.	Fined \$50 or six months imprisonment.	Fine paid; half of fine paid to informer.	do	Supt. Wm. Winder, J.P.
Dec. 2	do	"Six Tail," Indian.	Larceny.	1879.	Fourteen days imprisonment, H.L.	Released on bail till 21st July, '79.	do	Lieut.-Col. J. F. MacLeod, S.M.
do 3	do	Chas. Laxton	Importing and selling intoxicating liquor.	1878.	Fined \$200 or six months imprisonment.	Fine not paid; imprisoned.	do	Supt. Wm. Winder, J.P.
do 3	do	A. Cotterill	Importing and selling intoxicating liquor.	3rd Dec.	Fined \$200 or six months imprisonment.	Fine paid, and half of same paid to informer.	do	do
do 4	do	S. Alexander	Refusing to give evidence and giving false evidence in cases, Regina vs. Cotterill.	4th Dec.	Fined \$100 or three months imprisonment.	Fine paid, and half of same paid to informer.	do	do
do 26	do	Robt. Watson	Importing intoxicating liquor.	26th Dec.	Fined \$100 or three months imprisonment.	Fine paid, and half of same paid to informer.	do	do
do	do	Wm. Moore	Importing intoxicating liquor.	Discharged.		No evidence to convict.	do	do

APPENDIX C—Continued.
CRIMINAL CASES tried before Lieut.-Colonel James Farquharson MacLeod, Stipendiary Magistrate, &c. —Continued.

Date of Committal.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Nature of Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	Amount of Penalty.	Remarks.	Where tried.	Magistrate's Name.
1879.				1879.				
May 27	Regina.....	Joseph St. Germain, Half-Breed.	Horse stealing.....	15th July....	One year's imprisonment with H. L. Leod, S.M.	Undergoing sentence at Fort MacLeod.	Fort MacLeod,	Lieut.-Col. J. F. MacLeod, S.M.
June 5	O. H. Morgan....	"Little Man," Indian.	Shooting and killing a cow.	15th July....	\$20 to be paid prosecutor.	.....	do ..	do do
do 15	Alex. McKay....	"Little Egg," Cree Indian.	Interfering with Indians on the prairie.	Acquitted, 15th June.	.....	.....	Fort Walsh.....	Lt.-Col. A. G. Irvine, J.P.
July 1	Cree Indian.....	Blood Indian.....	Assault.....	Acquitted, 1st July.	.....	.....	do	do do
do do	Regina	John Militaire	Larceny	Acquitted, 1st July.	.....	.....	do	do do
do 15	N Shearon.....	"Two Medicine Pipe" and "Swan Legging," Indians.	Killing and destroying two cows.	Acquitted, 15th July.	.....	No evidence to convict.	Fort MacLeod,	Lieut.-Col. J. F. MacLeod, S.M.
do 21	Regina.....	Oliver Sanderval	Larceny.....	Acquitted, 21st July.	.....	No evidence to convict.	do	do do
Aug. 16	"Did - not - go out," Indian.	Geo. Venables.....	Assault.....	Dismissed.....	.....	Prosecutor failed to appear.	do	Supt. Wm. Winder, J.P.
do 25	Regina.....	"Jingling Bells" Indian.	Larceny.....	.....	.....	Prisoner escaped from custody and has not as yet been re-captured.	do	do do
do 26	do	"Yellow Dog," Indian.	Larceny.....	Acquitted, 29th Aug.	.....	.....	Fort Walsh.....	Supt. E. D. Olark, J.P.
do 29	Wm. Piercy	Albert Walley	Assault .....	.....	Fined \$9.	Fine paid.....	do	do do
Sept. 13	G. C. King.....	H. Taylor.....	Threatening language.	.....	.....	Bound over to keep the peace for six months (in two sureties).	Fort MacLeod,	Supt. Wm. Winder, J.P.
do 13	do	Sam Livingston.....	Assault.....	.....	.....	Case withdrawn	do	do do
do 16	Sam Livingston.	G. C. King.....	Opening and detaining letters the property of prosecutor.	.....	.....	do	do	do do

Oct. 6	"Nonsense Wo- man," Regina.....	Assault..... Selling intoxicating drinks at treaty pay- ments.	Dismissed..... 21st Oct.....	Fined \$50.....	Prosecutor failed to appear. Fine paid; half fine paid to informer.	do do	do do	do do
do	Frank Delatras.	Assault..... Illegal possession of Government property	26th Oct..... 4th Oct.....	Fined \$1..... Fined \$9.....	Fine paid..... Fine paid.....	do do	do do	do do
do	J. Cockburn..... A. Walley.....	Assault..... Assault.....	Acquitted 7th Oct..... 3rd Nov.....	Three days' impris- onment with H. L. ||	Imprisoned.....	do do	do do	do do
do	James Finn	Assault.....	Acquitted 7th Oct..... 3rd Nov.....	Three days' impris- onment with H. L. ||	Imprisoned.....	do do	do do	do do
Nov. 3	C. S. Hooley.....	"The-man-who- makes - the- grass - long," Indian.	11th Nov.....	Seven days' impris- onment with H. L.	Imprisoned.....	do	do	do
do	Regina.....	Larceny.....	11th Nov.....	Seven days' impris- onment with H. L.	Imprisoned.....	do	do	do
Dec. 18	do	Possession of intoxicat- ing liquor.	18th Dec.....	Fined \$50.....	.....	do	do	do
do	do	Selling intoxicating liquor.	27th Dec.	Fined \$100.....	Fine paid.....	do	do	do
do	do	Selling intoxicating liquor.	27th Dec.....	Fined \$200.....	.....	do	do	do

Certified correct.

JAMES F. MACLEOD,
Commissioner.

CRIMINAL and other cases tried before Superintendent Walker, J.P., and other Magistrates at Battleford, during the Year ended 31st December, 1879.

Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Nature of Charge.	Date of Committal.	Date of Conviction.	Amount of Penalty.	To whom Paid.	Name of Magistrate.	Remarks.
Joseph Duchane.	John Little.....	To recover balance of wages	1879. June	1879. June 10	3 mos. hard labour.		James Walker, J.P.....	Dismissed for want of evidence.
The Queen.....	Joseph Goin.....	Stealing a horse, the property of a Blackfoot.	June	June 21			Lt.-Colonel Richardson, S.M.; James Walker, J.P.; W. J. Scott, J.P.; and jury of six.	
Angus McGillis..	Geo. D. Gopsill..	Assault.....	July 21	July 21	Fined \$10.....		James Walker, J.P., and W. J. Scott, J.P. do	Papers transferred to Lt.-Col. Richardson
The Queen... ..	Valentine Hall...	Stealing 2 gallons brandy, the property of George McCrum.	Aug. 4				do do	do
do	John Little.....	Aiding and abetting Valentine Hall.	do	do			do do	do

Certified correct.

Forwarded,
 JAMES MACLEOD,
 Commissioner.

JAMES WALKER,
 Superintendent.

RETURN shewing Magisterial Duty performed by Superintendent Herchmer, during the Year ended 31st December, 1879.

Name.	Crime.	Date of Arrest.	Date of Committal.	By whom Committed.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	By whom Awarded.	Remarks.
S. S. Scouten.....	Being illegally in possession of Police property.....	1879. May 23.....	1879. May 23.....	.....	1879. May 23.....	Fined \$25 and costs.....	Supt. Herchmer.	
B. Larivière.....	Smuggling liquor.....	July 9.....	.....	.....	July 12.....	Fined \$200 and costs.....	do	
Wa-wa-kappo.....	Horse stealing.....	Aug. 6.....	.....	Supt. Herchmer.	Nov. 17.....	3 months with hard labor	M. Ryan, S.M.....	
J. Pelleter.....	Shooting a dog.....	do 13.....	.....	.....	Aug. 13.....	Pay value of dog and costs	Supt. Herchmer.	
Ka-ka-ke-wa.....	Stealing cattle.....	do 18.....	Aug. 18.....	Supt. Herchmer.	.....	.....	.....
Pa-pa-nas.....	do.....	do 18.....	do 18.....	do	.....	.....	.....
Wa-um-che-ka-paw.....	do.....	do 18.....	do 18.....	do	.....	.....	.....
J. McPhail.....	Assault.....	do 28.....	Sept. 2.....	.....	Sept. 2.....	\$20 fine and costs.....	do	
A. H. Scouted.....	Committing a nuisance.....	Sept. 17.....	do 17.....	Supt. Herchmer.	.....	.....	.....
J. Rolston.....	Larceny.....	do 22.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wa-wa-kappo.....	Escaping from custody.....	Oct. 30.....	.....	do	.....	.....	.....
W. Bell.....	Deserting employment.....	do 18.....	.....	.....	Dec. 16.....	Case dismissed, Plaintiff paying costs.....	do	

W. M. HERCHME
Superintendent.

Forwarded,
JAMES F. MACLEOD,
Commissioner.

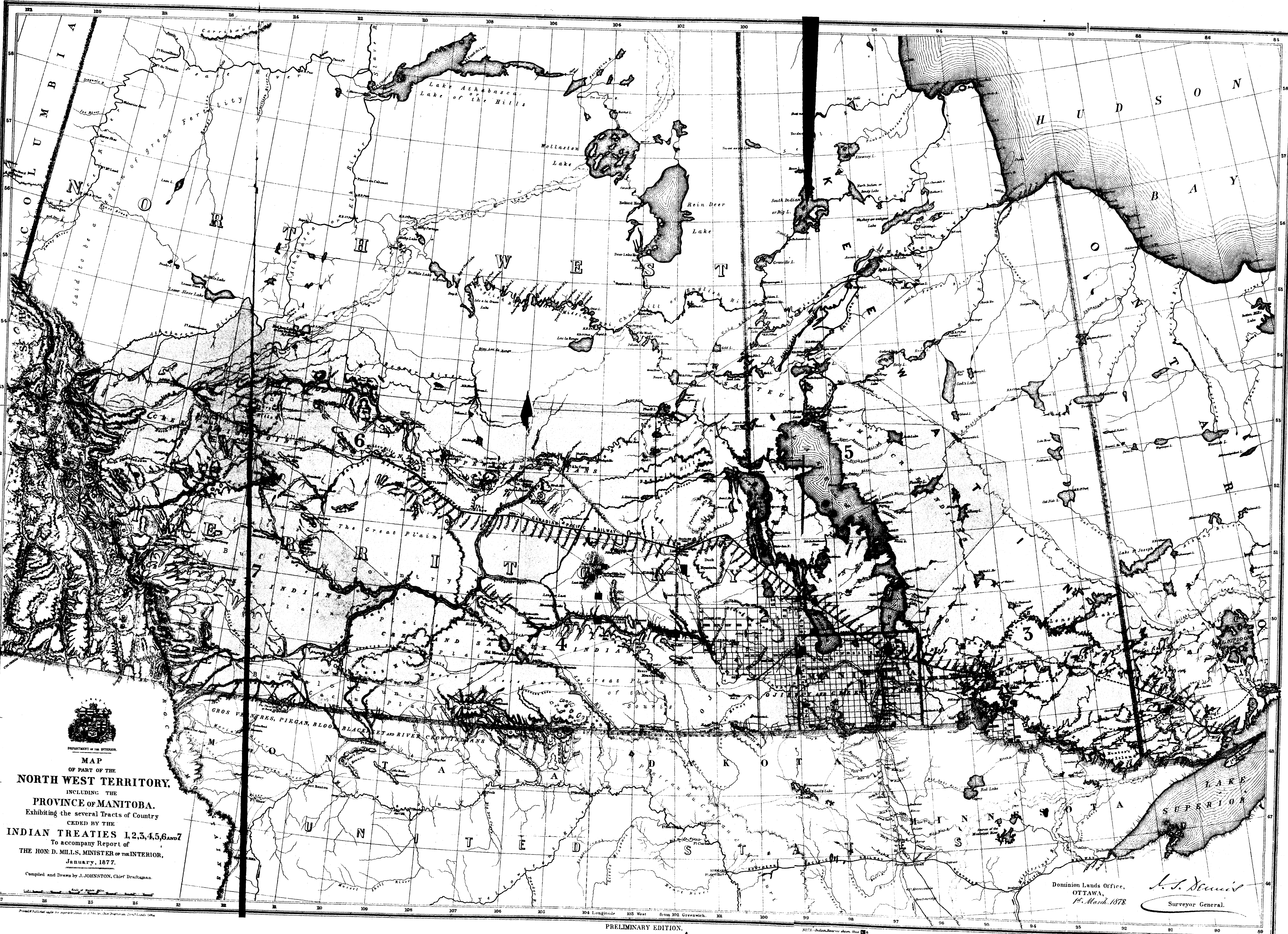
RETURN of Convictions made by Superintendent Jarvis during the Year 1879.

Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Nature of the Charge.	Date of Conviction.	Name of Convicting Justice.	Amount of Fine, Penalty or Damage.	When Paid.	To whom paid over by Justice.	Remarks.
Ibbotson, Wm.	Newton, Wm.	Non-payment of wages	1879.	Jarvis, W. D.	\$ cts. 25 00	January 20	Plaintiff	North-West Ordinance.
Francis, H.	do	do	do	do	12 00	do	do	do
Belcher, P.	Gonin, J.	Obtaining goods on false pretences	February 25	do	Committed ..	do	do	Bailed.
Alison, H.	Smith, T.	Non-payment of wages	do 19	do	58 75	February 19	Plaintiff	Master & Servant Ordinance.
Queen	Ka-ki-si-kut-chin	Murder	June 6	do	Committed ..	do	do	Arrested May 27, 1879; tried & sentenced Aug. 6, 1879; executed Dec. 20, 1879.
Duquet	Lambert, H.	Assault	July 18	do	10 00	August 18	do	Time extended.
Queen	Williams, D.	Malicious injury to horses ..	August 13	do	Committed ..	do	do	In custody.
do	do	do	do 13	do	do	do	do	do
do	Alison, J.	do	do 11	do	do	do	do	do
do	Calehoux, J.	Larceny	October 11	do	do	do	do	do
do	Goun, J.	Burglary	do 6	McDougal	do	do	do	do
Plante, X.	Plante, F.	Lunatic	Novemb'r 14	Jarvis, W. D.	do	do	do	North-West Ordinance.

W. D. JARVIS,
Supt. N.W.M.P., J.P.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN,
31st December, 1879.

Forwarded—Jas. F. MacLeod,
Commissioner.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
MAP
OF PART OF THE
NORTH WEST TERRITORY,
INCLUDING THE
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.
Exhibiting the several Tracts of Country
CEDED BY THE
INDIAN TREATIES 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 AND 7
To accompany Report of
THE HON. D. MILLS, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR,
January, 1877.

Compiled and Drawn by J. JOHNSTON, Chief Draftsman.

Dominion Lands Office,
OTTAWA,
1st March, 1878.

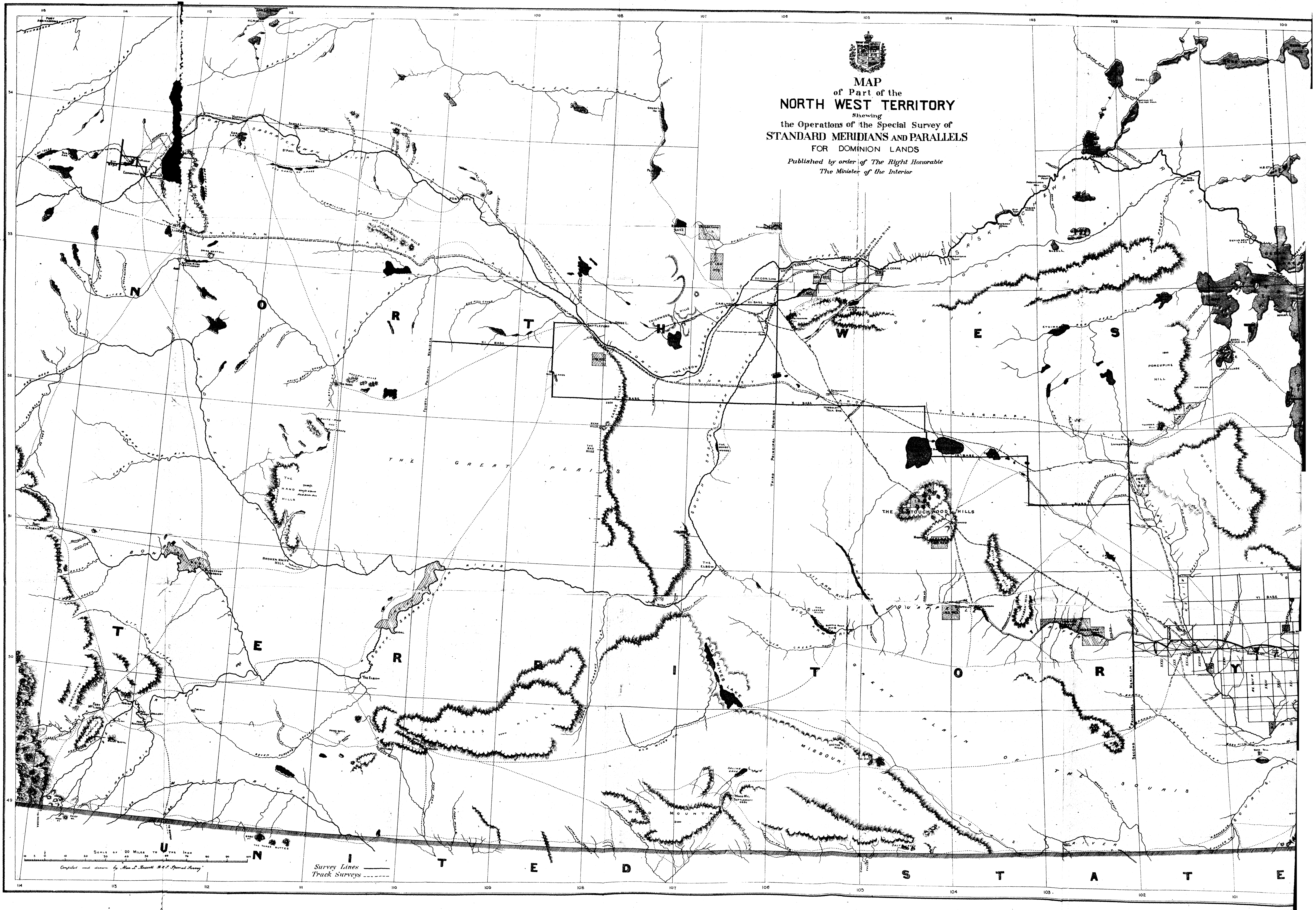
A. J. Stewart
Surveyor General.

PRELIMINARY EDITION.

Longitude 120 West from 102 Greenwich. 118 116 114 112 110 108 106 104 102 100 98 96 94 92 90 88 86 84 82 80 78 76 74 72 70 68 66 64 62 60 58 56 54 52 50 48 46 44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66 68 70 72 74 76 78 80 82 84 86 88 90 92 94 96 98 100 102 104 106 108 110 112 114 116 118 120




MAP
of Part of the
NORTH WEST TERRITORY
Shewing
the Operations of the Special Survey of
STANDARD MERIDIANS AND PARALLELS
FOR DOMINION LANDS
*Published by order of The Right Honorable
The Minister of the Interior*

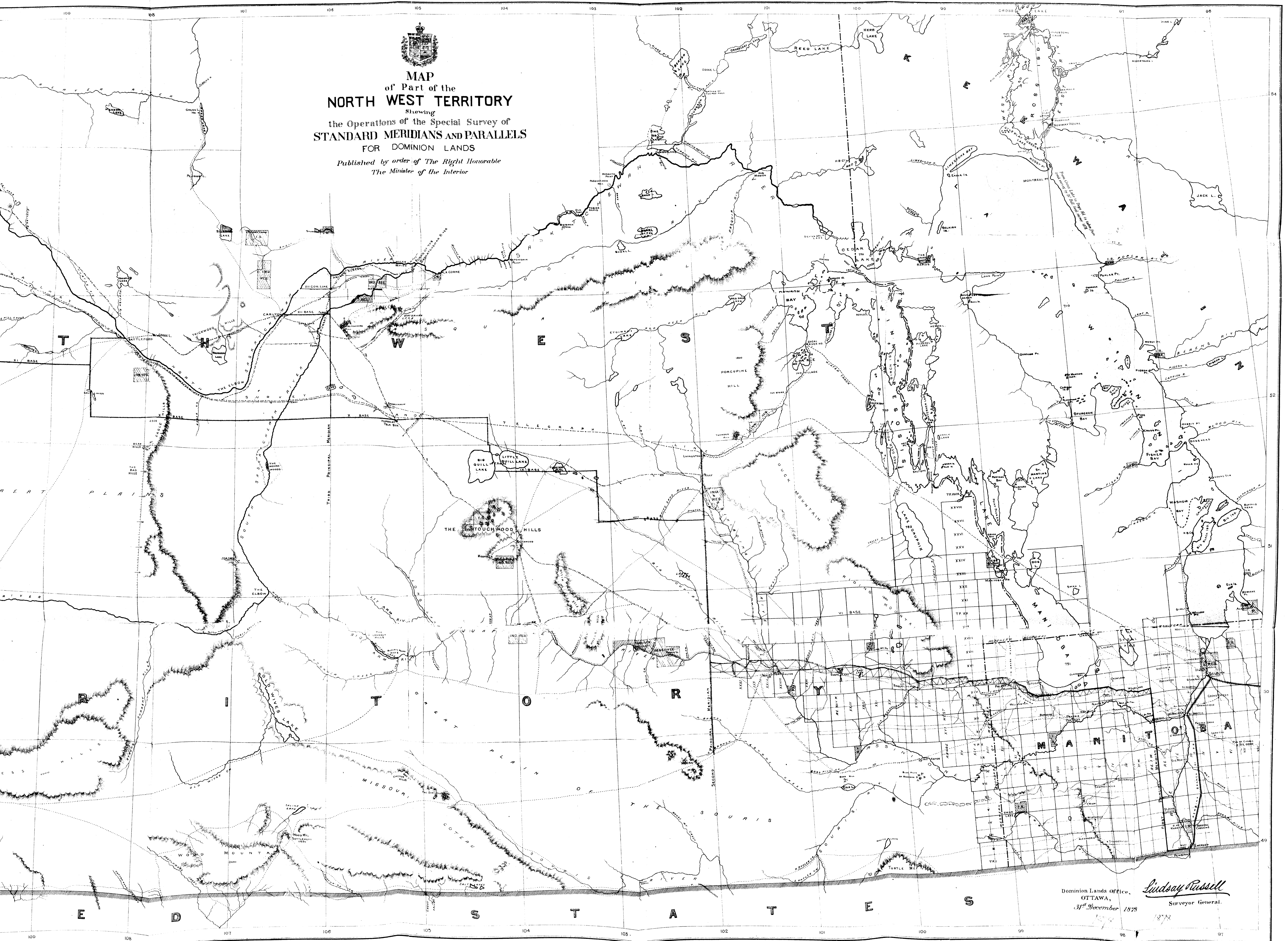


Scale of 20 Miles to 1 Inch
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Survey Lines ———
Track Surveys - - - - -


MAP
of Part of the
NORTH WEST TERRITORY
Showing
the Operations of the Special Survey of
STANDARD MERIDIANS AND PARALLELS
FOR DOMINION LANDS

Published by order of The Right Honorable
The Minister of the Interior



Dominion Lands Office,
OTTAWA,
31st December 1878

Lindsay Russell
Surveyor General.